

MEGA LECTURE

2-10V



Social Stratification

Egalitarian society - in which all members are equal.

Power - The degree to which individuals or groups can impose their will on others, with or w/o the consent of those others.

Prestige - The amount of esteem or honour associated with social positions, qualities of individuals & styles of life.

Wealth - The material possessions defined as valuable in particular societies.

- Social stratification is a particular form of social inequality.
- It refers to the presence of distinct social groups which are ranked one above the other in terms of factors such as prestige and wealth.

Social Stratification - A functionalist perspective

When functionalists attempt to explain systems of social stratification, they set their explanations in the framework of larger theories which seek to explain the operation of society as a whole.

They assume that society has certain basic needs or functional prerequisites that must be met if it is to survive.

They look to social stratification to see how far it meets these functional prerequisites.

i.e. Functionalists are primarily concerned with the function of social stratification: with its contribution to maintenance & well being of society.

Social Stratification

Equality and Inequality

→ literally means, being identical / same

But in social sciences, it has a complex meaning.

Human beings have grs diversity (Biologically eg Age, gender, race, etc.; Psychologically eg: degree & level of motivation; Socially eg: different skills & capabilities, habits, etc; ^{mean})

~~Equality does not~~ Equality does not being identical in case of society.

→ This concept of equality of recent origin. Imp. concept in social sciences esp. after rise of ^{capitalism} nationalism. It is a modern concept. Feudal society was based on inequality.

→ The concept of Equality has developed through various stages.

- Equality before law.

- Political equality - All ppl have a right to participate in political process.

- Universal Adult Suffrage.

As a result of Marxist critique of Capitalist society, ~~under~~ there developed a concept of 2

- socio-economic equality

Another dimension which has come now:

- Gender Equality

Right to equality can also be interpreted in another way,

by defining in 3 parts:

1) formal equality - equality by law + political equality

2) equality of opportunity & later development in response to inadequacy of formal equality ∴ argued that ppl should have level plain field to begin with &

3) equality of outcome - it tries to ensure equality of conditions so as to nurture their merits. equal rights to resources so

of their merit. (so) ^{personally talented, unequal} _{motivations}

There should not be any inherited rights

- As long as there are inequalities either inherently or by virtue of talent, these will always arise inequalities.

Marxist goes a step further & demands

(3) Equality of outcome - is all should get equal rewards.

This notion of equality has been challenged by many scholars.

ppl & different: first premise (biological/psychological/social)

→ On the other hand, when these differences among ppl & socially evaluated in terms of superiority/inferiority

eg: Blacks discriminated against.

→ Superiority is manifested in higher rewards. when differences & socially evaluated leading to unequal dist of rewards this gives rise to Inequality.

→ "social inequality is socially created inequality"

→ A special form of social inequality is when it leads to a rank order or a graded form (gradation), it is called as Social Hierarchy [basis is unequal dist of rewards

This social Hierarchy may involve ranking (wealth, prestige & power)

of individuals or ranking of groups when ranking

of groups we call it social stratification, thus it is one type of social inequality involving a rank order of groups in society in groups arranged in a graded fashion.

Stratification term comes from geology (diff. layers of earth → Strata)

Inequality of Stratification can exist in two ways,

(1) Cumulative Stratification / Inequality

OR

(2) Dispersed Stratification / Inequality

→ If 3 types of rewards overlap, then Cumulative Inequality

eg: The rich have power & prestige

→ If those high on one axis do not enjoy a similar position on another axis then called Dispersed Inequality.

eg: Northern India

land → ~~is~~ owned by Rajputs or Ashraf muslims
 but Brahmins demanded greatest prestige.

→ If groups are located symmetrically on all 3 axis → CI
 if asymmetrical → DI

Status Inconsistency & Status

• individual/gp very high on one axis and very ^{low} high on another axis

Status Crystallization

• Similarly placed on all axis

eg: Dalits low on all axis in India.

These concepts given by:

Gerhard Lensky

- Status Inconsistency leads to conflict, not status crystallization or CI.

This inequality can also be viewed from another pt of view

Andre Beteille:

Distinguished btm. Harmonic &

DisHarmonic System & DisHarmonic System.

one who the norms & values of the society advocate or

eg: Modern India.

Constitution → Equality but otherwise Inequalities growing

legitimize inequality, conflict does not arise in such system.
 eg: In traditional times, India.

- values govern & show dream of Equality. but in reality it is denied ∴ protests/conflicts grow after Independence.

Hinduism - Caste Hierarchy was justified, Karma theory

The Theories of Stratification

what is meant by a theory of stratification - It is a generalization, tries to explain nature of Stratification by general approach.

- ① basis of stratification
- ② structure of stratification
- ③ consequences of stratification
- ④ Universality & desirability of stratification

Broadly classifying these theories into 2 types :

① Conflict Theories

② Consensus Theories / Functionalist theories. ^(unitar)
↳ argue that it leads to increased cohesion & integration in society
emphasize on the fact that stratification inevitably leads to conflict.

Conflict Theories

eg Karl Marx & Weberian Theories

Ralph Dahindoff's theory of class & class conflict.

Consensus Theories

eg Peter Saunders's Views

David & Moore's theory
Parson's theories

JOIN ME FOR EASY ACCESS TO EBOOKS & NOTES

+92-310-545-450-3



Css Aspirants ebooks & Notes

<https://m.facebook.com/groups/458184410965870>



Css Aspirants Forum

<http://t.me/CssAspirantsForum>

Rules of the group.

*No irrelevant text/pic Islamic pic/videos

*No Smiley No Pm otherwise Removed + Blocked

*Personal text w/o Mutual consent Consider harassment.

Separate Group For Females with verification

youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/

I,m not Responsible for Copyrights.

This book/notes downloaded from the internet
+92 336 7801123

Conflict Theories 1. Marxist Perspective.

Marx believed that in the beginning of human society → no stratification (Primitive society)

later private property institution emerged. some ppl controlled FOP with exclusion of others thus leading to Inequality.

leading to division of societies into classes (basis of Economic inequality classes emerged)
Acc. to Marx, ① basis of Stratification

Those who control Economic power or wealth, directly or indirectly control politics or social strat and demand prestige

∴ stratification Cumulative in Nature.

Ancient - Master & Slaves

Feudal - Lords & serfs

This was not real definition of Stratification beoz in reality feudal society had a very complex hierarchy of statuses as pointed by him elsewhere

eg: German society - seven diff classes

France 1870's - six diff. classes

At existential level structure of Stratification was very different but he said eventually it will get polarized to 2 main classes. ↑ structure of Stratification ②

In advanced capitalism, 2 main classes

Acc. to Marx, Stratification is Exploitative in nature

One class exploiting other, invariably generates conflict.

↑ ③ consequence

→ Weber says that inequality is inevitable, it will remain in future ^{also}.

- Unequal wealth will lead to exploitation
- but he disagrees that it will inevitably lead to conflict /
says; Other circumstances may arise eg. strikes. Revolution
- whenever revolution does take place to lead to socialist society, but inequalities will still exist (i.e. status / party based)
- inequality of prestige & power will hierarchy
always exist. Bcz of presence of Bureaucracy.

→ Gerhard Lensky later added that wherever inequality of power, sometime or other will lead to inequality of wealth.

Status based Stratification

- Group whose members share similar level of prestige based on a shared lifestyle.
eg: Caste system of India.
- It prevents homogenization of classes bcz it cuts thru classes.
- He however admitted that with extraordinary regularity status based hierarchy overlaps with class based hierarchy (agreeing with Marx) but this may not always happen.
- Inequality may also exist bcz of unequal access to power (leading to parties - class based / status based /
many diff classes + status coming together)
eg gay parade together)
- He neutralizes Marx's view, does not reject them.
- Class, Status & Party

Weber's Trinitarian Model of Stratification

- Dahrendorf suggested a model based on Authority
- ass → any grp within the imperatively coordinated association (IC)
sharing equal access to authority.

→ greater authority:

Managers command greater prestige vis à vis workers.
- But this conflict will be insulated & hence never leading to revolution, confined to an ICA.

- ① decomposition of capital
- ② decomposition of labor
- ③ emergence of middle class
- ④ rise of welfare state
- ⑤ high degree of social mobility

Functionalist Perspective

- Stratification leads to greater unity in society.

- ① sees at society as a unified whole
- ② certain functional prerequisites / needs.
- ③ diff parts are seen as satisfying those needs thus leading to
- ④ cohesion / solidarity in society

Davis & Moore

One universal need that every society must fulfill
need for Role-Allocation & Performance.

- 1. ppl most suited for various roles & alone recruited to fulfill those roles
- 2. & motivated to fulfill that role all along perform.

→ Effective Role-Allocation & Performance

3. Some roles & more imp than others - roles in hierarchy of roles in society

more imp role? criteria

- ① functional uniqueness
eg: Not any Dr can replace another Dr.
- ② functional dependence
eg: Decision taken by manager as more imp than floor workers.
Nurse may replace Nurse

4. They say we need more talented ppl for more imp roles, they shud undergo a long process thus making sacrifices.

→ to get more talented ppl to undergo training making sacrifices.

↳ motivation → higher rewards

→ Bias of unequal rewards, Inequality develops in society.

∴ basis for stratification is:
unequal Merit & Rewards.

effective Role -
Allocation
↑
Performance

They say Stratification will lead to fulfillment of need of society & is thus desirable, integrative & cohesive.

↓
this is a
universal
need.

→ so it is also Universally need.

Parsons Perspective

- idea of a universal need for 'value consensus'

Every social system has to ensure that basic values of society are followed - 'value consensus'

ppl have unequal capabilities & ∴ unequal performance on their part wrt dominant values of society.

better performers → rewarded more

∴ this inequality of rewards lead to stratification

By giving more rewards to those who perform btr. we are strengthening ppl's adherence to those values.

∴ Strengthening value consensus.

making it strong ∴ good & desirable for society

thus Stratification Universally needed

- Some ppl enjoy more power - why?
in any society we need that some ppl shud coordinate & channellize the efforts of others in the direction of values. Unless they r given authority they will not be able to achieve this coordination.
- In this way of stratification is desirable & functional.
- He says / admits that some ppl will have a 'sour grape' perspective
- He does not explore what will happen when ppl challenge these values. eg: Naxalites - challenge dominant values.
- Further:

Peter Saunders

- challenged Marxist (conflict theorists), he says Marxist idea of equality is undesirable (will lead to injustice & undemocracy)
Equality of outcome
(giving equal rewards)
- He says equality has many dimensions
formal & equality of opportunity shud be these
but equality of outcome will lead to injustice
- 1. talented / untalented awarded similarly.
- 2. why shud ppl be motivated to work hard or be creative?
∴ no progress in society
- 3. Only way left will be coercion (violence), at gun point
make them work hard.
∴ Undemocratic & unjust society.

Melvin Tumin (conflict theorist)

pays back. 😊 particularly attacking Davis & Moore

- do not recognise role of power in society.
- Functionalists are presuming that societies r perfect ~~Meritocracies~~ Meritocracies.

PPI with more power, take more reward.

eg: Industrialist (making cosmetics)

earn way more than Farmers

Is producing cosmetics more important than producing food.

- There is no universal criteria by which we can decide which role is more worthy.

- Stratification also leads to injustice (which is ignored by functionalists)

eg: One born poor → does not have resources to enhance talent / skill.

- It is discouraging talent rather than encouraging restricting talent!

poor remain poor → creates frustration → leading to Conflict.

* Acc. to Gerhard Lensky (solves this debate).

(they r actually complementary views, strengthens society also, leads to conflict also.

Both good and bad.)

- not mutually exclusive, two sides of same coin.

Dimensions of Social Stratification

- Stratification of Class, Gender, Ethnicity & Race.
- Based on Gender - will be discussed later in topic 9
(Patriarchy & sexual dOL).

Stratification of Class

- Generally speaking, class is a category of ppl based on some economic criterion. Karl Marx for first time highlighted that class (economic inequality) is the basis of stratification, whereby groups are ranked in a hierarchical manner based on economic power (relation with FOP - 2 classes: ownership & non ownership). These classes may exist as mere category, but in certain circumstances may turn in self-conscious 'class for itself' instead of 'class in itself' becoz of polarization of society, homogenization & pauperization. Thus generating conflict. Economic inequality leads to inequalities of prestige & power (cumulative), powerful use power to exploit deprived class. Deprived class will develop subjective awareness & eventually revolution leading to classless society.

- This was criticised by Weber. Eco. inequality is basis of emergence of a social hierarchy of groups. Class is one of the basis of stratification. ① strat. can also exist along other axis (prestige, power), class based inequality / strat. exists only in capitalist society with market economy, pre-capitalist → hierarchy of statuses & not classes. ② not always cumulative, hierarchy along axis of prestige & power may not always overlap with hierarchy along axis of

- With extra ordinary vigilance, they may overlap but not always & most of the time,

It may cut across classes.

eg: Newly rich, not as much prestige as traditionally rich. Rich (not by legitimate way) not as much prestige as those by legitimate means.

eg diff. btwn prestige of unskilled & skilled workers.

→ parties in a hierarchy (^{Groups,} those aiming for power)

- May cut across classes as well as statuses.

For each society needs to be empirically found if overlap is there or not.

- In the later part of 20th century, this debate was revived bcoz of changes in the world.

Marxist criteria of class is no longer valid / relevant in the present scenario (even Marx's followers say so)
ie advanced industrial society.

- Ralph Dahrendoff - decomposition of capital.

public capital in hands of skilled → non owners.

- esp. the managerial class has created further problems in using Marx's ideas. ^{Acc to} E.O. Wright, the middle class has a contradictory class location, managerial workers → non owners but in the work they perform the task of managing capital ie works like a capitalist (proletariat or bourgeoisie?)

- When we talk of hierarchy, simply ppl cant be put as owner / non owner eg the CEO of a company is a salaried employee (proletariat or bourgeoisie?)

- So, they find Marxian criterion outdated today along with that they try to combine what Weber suggested (Market situation or Income), even that does not fully convey nature of inequality in society.

Two ppl → same earning → but one person exercising authority, other not → cannot be put in same category.

- Marxists initially tried to converge their views - 2 types emerged

① Minimalist ^{view} - those who take the minimal view of working class - directly engaged in carrying

② Maximalist ^{view} - we should restrict bourgeoisie only to those who thrive on rental income eg land, estate, share holding.

Seniors - Petty Bourgeoisie
Senior manager - Bourgeoisie
eg: Paulantzas, viewed like this.

- every one else is worker (managers, supervisors {skilled/ unskilled} workers)

→ In more recent times, new definitions have been attempted for class that could suit the advanced industrial society

One attempt by, E.O. Wright - Marxist who has tried to adapt Marxian view by modifying it.

He says, ownership does remain one of the criterion that forms basis for inequality in society. But only one of the criterion

He says in addition, other criterion → eg: credentialed skills

have become a very imp. resource in adv. ind. society

(ppl undergo training to acquire skills which are certified by credentials - degree, diploma etc)

gr8er packages

eg: Harvard, IMA, → Credentials

provide expertise to workers in different fields

∴ very imp resource in adv. industrial societies.

Another resource is:

- Organisational Asset

whr are u located in organizational structure.

eg: MBA may be CEO or senior manager or lecturer

same credentials → differently located in structure.

He says, ~~organ~~ - Based on this, he presents a schematic model (not showing real situation.)

owners	highend	Non owner	just by experience has learned skills	organisational assets (O.A.)
Bourgeoisie (Hired)	Expert Manager	Semi-Credentialed Managers	Uncredentialed Manager	↑
Small Employer	Expert Supervisor	Semi-Credentialed Supervisor	Un-Credentialed Supervisor	
letty Bourgeoisie	Expert Worker	Semi-Credentialed Worker	Un-Credentialed Worker	

Credentialed skills ← Low end.

among owners

there is internal differentiation, ability to hire other's labour should be a criterion to

Bourgeoisie - enormous assets → live by hired ppl only. (own company)

Small Employer - runs the organisation himself but also has hired ppl.

?etty Bourgeoisie - primarily family labor, may hire someone but very little!

Non ownership

A complex hierarchy based on credentialised skills & organisational assets.

Ownership / Non ownership - quite simplistic to be used.

→ Runciman - He has tried to redefine class in context of adv. indust. societies.

He says, class is a set of roles whose common location in the social space is a function of Nature & Degree of Economic power. What all is involved in Eco. power. → 3 basis.

① Ownership ② Control ③ Marketability of skills

(combination of Marx, Weber & Dahrendorf)

↳ (same as market situation of Weber)

- He applied ^{this model} to British society. He suggested that:

Britain today has a 7 class structure

- ① Upper class 0.1% - the super rich.
- ② Upper Middle class < 10% - successful professionals, senior bureaucrats
- ③ Middle Middle class - ordinary professionals (not eminently successful, e.g. age br. lawyers)
- ④ Middle & lower level 15% - Junior managers or supervisors
- ⑤ Lower Middle class ~ 20% ^{routine white collar workers.} clerks, receptionists, salesmans.
- ⑥ Skilled workers ~ 20%. Workers with specialised skills.
- ⑦ Semi skilled & unskilled ~ 30%
workers

At the rock bottom, he says there is an under-class

- unable to participate in the labor market

eg: old, handicapped, drug addicts, etc. Live by welfare state about (5%). eg: ethnic minorities eg - Blacks.

→ As part of debate, An emerging view:

- Talk about Embourgeoisment of working class.

distinction btwn Bourgeoisie & working class is vanishing.

- class is losing its salience / importance in adv. ind. society.

→ Most Radical / extreme view by:

Jan Pakulski & Malcolm Waters. → wrote Book.

'The Death of Class' They say:

as a concept (used to show conflict & change) it has lost its utility. They sight evidence, social cleavages & directly manifested in politics (earlier class based politics) now they're losing their salience. (now politics mainly based on other basis eg. ecology, ethnicity, gender, ^{cleavage based on})

- They say, that we can divide capitalist society into 3 phases:

1) First phase - lasting upto late 19th century

- economic class society (time when Marx lived)

owner / non owner. even culture of rich was dominant

In terms of prestige, power & wealth owners dominated.

non owners → powerless. This kind of society was

conflict filled. This gave way to organised class

2) Second phase: society

This society was dominated by state - controlled economy & also the working class. Channelizing their anguish thru political parties. State managed the conflict which developed bcoz of class division

- lasted till the 3rd quarter of the 20th century. 1980's onwards society moved to market economy → state was withdrawn

3) → Market meritocratic Economy & a Status conventional society

- no longer based on class divisions - big hierarchy of statuses
prestige associated with lifestyle & culture, tastes, values, beliefs,
attitudes.

Importance of wealth is on the decline.

Bcoz of various reasons :-

→ eco. inequality remains but its significance has declined
bcoz of Autonomization - Free from their economic background
These eg: every1 can buy denims (poverty no longer a constraint,
- free from class background.

→ Class based inequality demands clustering of ppl.

lot of ppl shud have similar incomes & lifestyles.

This is breaking down - it keeps changing. ppl from
(working class

bcoz of fragmentation of strata.

Most of wealth now controlled by large corporations -
wealth is not so much individually controlled.

Escalation in hierarchy → solely based on Merit. Anyone
can move up the hierarchy.

→ visible by the fact that 2

Class based politics is on its way out

→ Status Based Hierarchy is now prevalent

* Challenged by die hard Marxists.

eg: Westergaard says:

- look at the situation since 1980,

next 20-30 years ppl have seen hardening of class divisions

richer → richer, poor → poorer

Class becoming & more salient.

gib increase in inequality

- Disparities have risen, class becoming more important.

* Next: Dimension of Stratification

Ethnicity and Race

Race: refers to a classification of human population in terms of those biological characteristics which breed true.

eg: skin color, shape of hair, body build, similar facial features (esp. nose)

Based on such char. when we classify, it is called Racial Division.

- Race became a very controversial with rise of Racism. - is an ideology which tries to correlate psychological & social attributes of the ppl with their racial characteristics & thus gave rise to idea of racial superiority. Racists have even misinterpreted meaning of race; thereby diff. ethnic grps have been called as racial grps. eg: Nazi → when Hitler had genocide against jews.

German Race (not Race, ethnic grp)

After WWII, UNESCO, held int. conference, they issued a stmt on race - 'race is purely a classification created by an observer & there is no such thing as pure race' & 'racial differences have nothing to do with psychological, social differences' ∴ superiority can't

∴ Apartheid was condemned by the world & finally has been abandoned

Caucasoids white

Negeoid Black

Mongoloid Yellow

- Australoid (controversial) - can't is it a separate race.

[youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)

+92 336 7801123

∴ Now Race has now been abandoned in term of Social science.
Term Ethnic group is

Milton Yinger. → Races as such are of no relevance to social sciences, solely Biological

what's actually referred to as races is Ethnic group?

defined EG as the segment of a larger society which is seen by others to be different

in some combination of the following characteristics:

- language, religion, race, ancestral homeland & its related culture

- taking two or more of them, different groups maintain different identity. eg: Argans, Germans

- In modern societies, Ethnicity also sometimes forms basis for stratification, this normally happens ① when a particular group is in minority ② the host community maintains a prejudice and ∴ a discriminatory attitude towards the ethnic group

③ state may make certain restrictive laws w/ access to various opportunities & resources ④ ethnic group may lack background skills & education (poorly/unskilled)

⑤ they may be a highly closed group refusing to assimilate in the host community.

Then it leads to inequality based on Ethnicity.

may make underclass or may belong to working class.

eg: Blacks in America, blacks from west indies in Britain.

Asians - other migrants in Europe, in Canada - French speaking whites considered inferior to English speaking white

Quebec is quite separated from Canada

- Studies have proved that such prejudices exist.

eg: Study in Britain by:

Colin Brown & Pat Gay

- sent mock interview candidates 4 telephonic interviews & sent fake CVs or applications for jobs.

Candidates (fake) - black or Asian

also sent batch of white applicants.

(same Education backgrounds) - only difference - Ethnic.

- they found that in almost all cases - preference for white employees rather than Asians or Blacks.

- This shows, there is prejudice. → majority of blacks & poor.

- Ethnicity becomes a basis for inequality / stratification in society. But not ethnicity per say eg: Chinese ppl done better, males from India have performed well. - But it is said, they could have done better if no discrimination.

- Ethnic groups tend to lack most when they lack training or skills eg: Italian & Sicilians became mafia.

Mobility:

- refers to the movement of individuals / groups across the social structure. → Social Mobility. ← called as when change of position in the social structure.

Different types of Mobility

• One way of classifying (on basis of direction of Mobility)

① Horizontal Mobility

② Vertical Mobility.

HM ① One where individuals / groups change their position in social structure w/o altering their movement in social hierarchy:

eg: Agricultural worker migrates to city to become wage worker.

In both places at lowest strata though, change in position.

→ with industrialization, every skill becomes specialized ∴ restricting horizontal mobility. (adv. industrial society)
Every position → needs specific skill.

② Vertical Mobility

Most concerned abt this.

→ change in position along social hierarchy, then called VM.

(i) Upward - most ppl seek this - seen as a reward ∴ ^{Treated} as a _{value.}

(ii) Downward - all want to avoid this - generates discontent, resentment, - it is a stigma.

Another way of classification

'speed at which mobility takes place' - mostly referring to ^{Upward} Mobility

① Intergenerational - over generations
- most prevalent

② Intragenerational - very rapid, in a single lifetime huge change
- very few cases / rarity, eg: Ambani

* Distinguish between Systems of Stratification

On the basis of Mobility that takes place in them

- (1) Open - higher incidence of mobility
- (2) Close - lower degree of mobility.

- All systems have some mobility, difference is of degree.
(Quantitative)

- Open Systems - those whr norms prescribe mobility.

- Close Systems - norms proscribe mobility.

↳ eg: traditional caste system in India.

closed status based hierarchy

- on basis of birth not worth.

- endogamy, Karma theory

but mobility was always there,

eg → whoever became a king, called himself a Kshatriya

shiraji - from shudra clan. (karris)

converted to Kshatriya

→ Rajputs descended from Huns & Shakas (migrants)

but called themselves Rajputs after becoming kings.

→ Reddy's belonged to peasant caste but captured political &

honourific economic power.
Title.

- During British rule, Mobility declined more & more

- becoz no central person earlier to enforce caste hierarchy.

- but British did this.

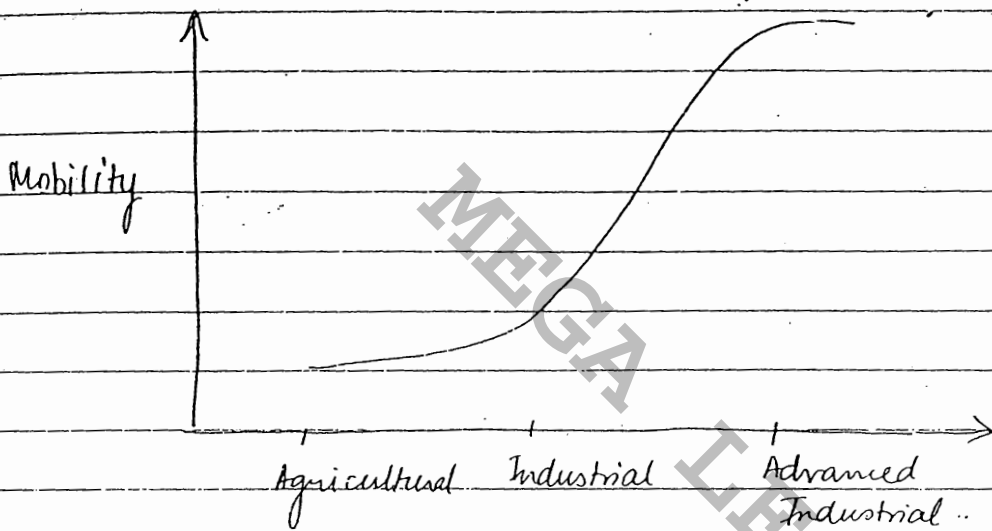
- America, very mobile society. But first time black president

eg study of Medicine profession in America

- very strictly guarded, many barriers

→ In reality differences only of degree.
only analytical difference.

What gives rise to mobility?



- tends to plateau out after Adv. Industrial.
- Agrarian → least amount of mobility
- starts increasing with industrial & rises further till adv. industrial society.

Factors that cause mobility

- Moment there is a hierarchy → different rewards → aspiration of higher rewards leads to mobility

① Achievement Motivation (Individual factors)

② Individual Talent limited instances

③ on a large scale. When new opportunities develop which promise high rewards
- happens with industrialization

* Urbanization that accompanies industrialization

leading to service sector & tertiary sectors.

(4) 2. These opportunities consists of skills which are not hereditary in nature. Calls for education (which is meritocratic in nature).

(5) Yet another factor is Politicization - leads to democratization all individuals have access are offered access to power.
∴ leading to mobility.

Various studies have tried to test

(1) Fox & Miller

study of 12 industrialized nations in which they try to see or compare the incidence of mobility in different countries

measured in terms of transition from Blue collar work to white collar work

- they found that where those countries where no. of conditions were simultaneously present ∴ had ↑ mobility.

1. sustained high economic growth.

2. high achievement motivation

3. Expansion of education

4. Urbanization - many more opportunities & freedom to acquire these opportunities

5. Political Stability.

(2) 3 Studies in Great Britain [Haralambos]

1949 Glas.

1973 Oxford.

1989 Essex

rate of mobility has continuously increased

- 1) Opportunities increased, new jobs
- 2) Expansion of Education
- 3) Declining fertility in upper classes.

another Consistent factors still remained:

→ Class of Origin still matters.

Study by:

- Savage & Egerton

they compared the high ability students (Upper class or working class) - alike in merit

> 75% of service class students were had fathers from service class

only 45% of children of working class parents could move to service class.

- Study by Santosh Goyal of Business executives in 90's.

38% of senior executives → Brahmins (5% in population)

- By J.P. Singh of class I officers in Govt.

60% - Brahmins

Consequences of Mobility

- leads to creativity, efficiency, info innovation
- societies which r open see more creativity & efficiency.
- leads to cultural homogenization

making hierarchical divides weaker, (no more mutual exclusion) e.g. Denims, Burgers, Pizzas

now Universal

- Organized conflict along the hierarchy is less bcoz of high mobility.
- Also creates Anomie. ppl resort to shortcuts to rise

Mehta

stock Market scam

- Anomie of infinite Aspirations.
- It also creates stress & weakens social bonds.
- ~~Interris~~ Divorce rates ↑, Loneliness ↓ solidarity ↓
Nuclearization of families
earlier all family in family → same status
- Poverty and Exclusion → in second ppr

Systems of Kinship

kinship? → people have biological relationships / ties, when these ties are socially recognised that gives rise to kinship bonds

Biological ties can be of 2 kinds:

	Direct	Shared	
Relations of [ppl x matn] sexuality to each other	Husband-wife (Spouses)	Co-Husbands Co-wives	ties of Affinity.
Relations of [common] Descent gene	Father-son Father-daughter Mother-son Mother-daughter Grandfather-Grandson Grandfather-Granddaughter Grandmother-Grandson Grandmother-Granddaughter	Brother-Brother Brother-Sister Sister-Sister	COLLATERALS ties of consanguinity
	3rd generation LINEALS - ties of direct descent		

→ Two women married to same man are co-wives to each other

→ When relations of sexuality are socially recognised and have direct tie eg. Husband-wife.

→ LINEALS + COLLATERALS } CONSANGUINES

* Distinction b/w lineals & collaterals is made on basis of:

→ Proximity of kinship distance that ppl. have

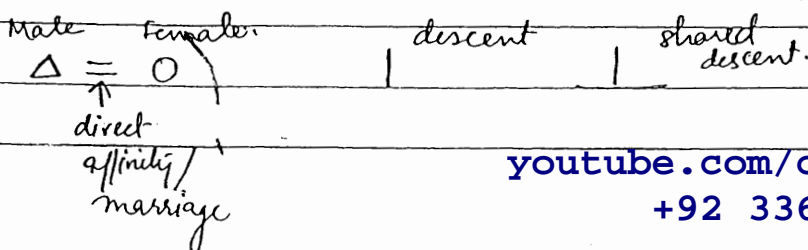
Primary LINEALS → Father-son

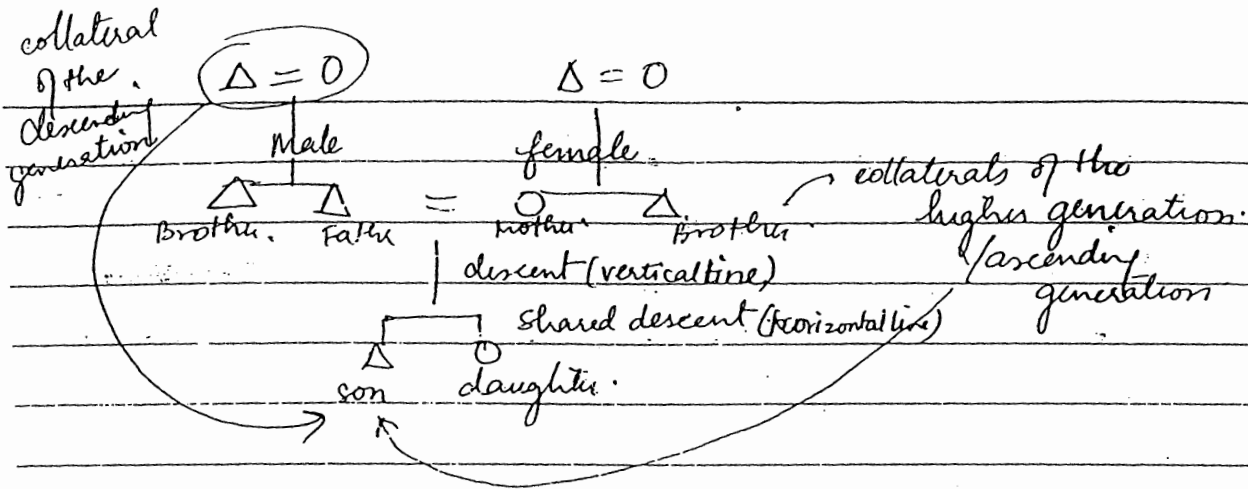
Secondary LINEALS → Grandfather - Grandson

Tertiary LINEALS → Grd Grandfather - Grd Grandson

& so on.

→ 2 kinds of kinship bonds: Affinity & consanguinity.





- biological descent when it is socially recognised it gives rise to ties of social descent.

transmission of genes

transmission of group membership or property (both movable & immovable) or social status.

- social recognition is more imp than biological fact.

i.e. kinship bonds depend on the way a biological fact is recognised socially.

the way it is recognised → leads to kinship bond.

- biological fact (believed, not existing in reality) still kinship tie exist. eg: adopted daughters.

or

- biological fact present but not recognised → ∴ no kinship bond eg: Trobriand society (Malinowski's study)

traditionally they believed that a child is born when the soul of an ancestor enters mother's womb. No meaning of father. No word which means father, he is referred to as mother's companion.

other examples: biological fact (partially/not recognized)

→ while recognizing ties of social descent we may altogether exclude one line.

eg: In India, only male line, recognized for transmission of property, group identity.

women no distinct identity of their own → change their group affiliation after marriage eg change of surname. Called as:

→ UNILINEAL DESCENT - only one line recognized.

(1) Male line recognized. (2) Female line recognized.

eg: Nayyars of Kerala. ^{→ traditionally warriors!}

Patrilineal Descent

Matrilineal Descent

→ In traditional societies, more than 85% followed Patrilineal Descent.

A social anthropologist

Robin Fox, has given a more convincing explanation for why patriliney is more common?

Nayyars & Tiyans, Bant, Kerala, Maharashtra

Matrilineal tribes / groups.

Khasis, Garos & Jaintias
Meghalaya

these are the only ones in India [Empirically found]

→ 4 conditions that every kin group has to fulfill in order to survive

(1) Every kin group should have stable mating relations between adults of opposite gender.

(2) Women have to bear & rear children.

↓
it debilitates them from food getting & property management

These should be encouraged women to bear & rear children

(3) There should be enough men for food getting & property amongst.

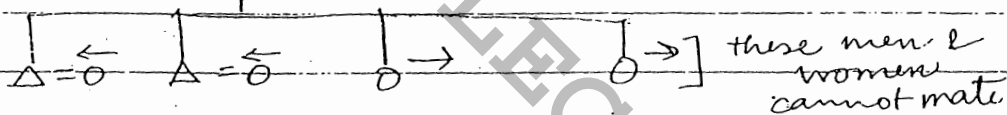
(4) Incest has to be avoided
prohibited category of mating.

- Mating between primary lineals & collaterals has to be avoided.

^{one} exception ^{ancient} once permitted \rightarrow Egyptian pharaohs,

1. One way

$$\Delta = 0$$



\rightarrow send our women out & get other women for mating.

all 4 conditions met, the most easy way

the 3 men here are consanguinously related men.

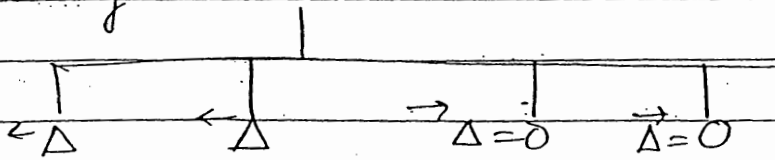
- cooperate far more than Affinity related men.

\rightarrow These women who have come into the group, are kept inferior ^{to men} so as to not harm group unity, ~~to men~~.

\therefore Patrilineal & Patriarchy went hand in hand.

2. Second Way

$$\Delta = 0$$



All conditions met. except the third.

③ Affinity linked men are unable to cooperate for property.
This is the Matrilinal puzzle,
bcuz of which Matrilinal groups are fewer in numbers.
societies.

- Matrilinal societies try to find solution to this puzzle.

eg: Nayyars

- have weakened the marital bond.

- There are visiting husbands (polyandry - traditionally)
- did not even play role of social fatherhood + done by women + more than one husband
mother's brother (who acquired a very imp role thereby).

* Now the conditions have changed.

eg: ③ Men alone can partake food getting.

Debility of mothering role has drastically declined.
No more holds true

- birth control, - less no. of children.

- Debility comes from lesser physical strength than males - muscular energy int needed anymore

These days (ii) Women r now equally capable of participating in food getting as men are

∴ - As technology advanced → low muscularity (muscle to fat ratio)

brought in Feminism

Gender Equality

+92 336 7801123

∴ changing structure of kinship

- Now both lines are recognised equally & symmetrically.
called as Bilateral Descent.

* Other types, resulting from combinations of these (very rare).

① Double Unilineal descent

- both sides r recognised but unequally & asymmetrically
- found in simple tribal societies

eg: Yako of Nigeria → Desifford
studied by

movable property comes from one line

Immovable property comes from other line.

② Embilineal descent

Embi - anyone / either of the two.

- choice left to the individual, they may identify to
mother's side or father's side.

eg: Tribe living on island of
'Samoa → called Samoians.

Margaret Mead studied them

③ Law practice in Brazil among tribals

Saha (tribe) → Parallel Descent

Sons inherit from Father,

Daughters inherit from Mother.

* Most common: Unilineal & Bilateral

traditional societies

↓ modern societies

patrilineal descent
has higher %age

Descent Groups.

- In sociology, all kins connected to u from father's side are called Agnates

- connect thru mother Uterines.

[Patrilineal descent grps consist of Agnates.
Matrilineal " " " " Uterines.

- The groups that are formed on the basis of Unilineal descent (patrilineal or matrilineal), they include

① Clans - subdivided into smaller grps called Lineages.

These are Unilineal descent grps

Bilateral Descent grps are:

② Kindred.] Kin kins from both sides father as well as mother.

→ In simple society, Descent group play very important role, they perform multiple functions

eg: Unilineal descent grps regulate marriages.

Both Clans & Lineages are exogamous in nature.

(cannot marry within same clan)

eg: Gotra Exogamy.

* PI who share descent from common ancestor → Descent grp.

1. Clan → large grp → ancestor is a Mythical one.

eg: Suryavanshis, Chandravanshis.

// Totemism

2. Lineage is a grp who have descended from a real ancestor

The geneological link can be trace, but depends on ppl as

to which ancestor do they choose to identify with.

eg: All descendants constitute entire village.
Jats → One lineage head. ← hareekh. Humanyapur.
Maxi lineage.

eg: Mini lineage.
* Even a caste has more than one lineage.
- dividing into smaller units

Lineages highly functional grp in simple societies,
Descent Groups

- regulate marriage
- imp. economic function / cooperation,
land held in common by lineage,
bcuz a lot of ppl needed to work on the land.

- jointly participated in religious practices.

- kul Devta [deity worshipped]

- political function

- ↳ lineage head looks into the internal problem of the lineage.

Asyphalous Societies

- no head. - kin group only performs political functions.
- disputes resolved by kin groups esp. lineage group.

- Most functions now taken up by specialized industries (in advanced industrialized society)

now kindred → celebration × Mourning.

- babysitting

- loans

- No longer remains as imp. a group as it was in traditional society.

Relations based on Affinity

- All societies have some norms to regulate sexuality. When sexuality is given social recognition ^{gives rise to} → institution of marriage. Though marriage is universal but there is no def. which is universally applicable bcoz of a lot of variations.

- So we take up a minimal definition of Marriage - it is a social arrangement in which individuals & groups acquire certain rights in each other. These rights can be of 2 kinds:

① Kinship rights ② Domestic rights

Sexual rights
rights in geneticism
(right to bear or beget children)

- right to seek ^{domestic} cooperation for household mgmt from each other.

residential group that participate in domestic cooperation - maybe more than family or less than family.

eg: children born out of marriage suffer social disabilities.

These are the rights that ppl acquire thru marriage.

Content of these rights keeps changing from region to region.

Based on the content of these rights,

Marriage can be classified in various ways.

① rights vested in individual → MONOGAMY or MONOGAMOUS MARRIAGE.
 exclusivity. 2 types.

a) straight life Monogamy

one where marital bond is not dissoluble, cannot be dissolved, treated as a sacrament.

eg: women in traditional India Dwijalastas. no right to divorce, no right to remarry.

b) Serial Monogamy

now a contract, can be dissolved & remarriages are possible. But at one time → one spouse.

youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/

+92 336 7801123

② rights are not exclusive - POLYGAMY

2 kinds /

rights are shared by women

POLYGENY

rule for men
 - men could marry more than one

rights are shared by men

POLYANDRY

most common [Adelphic or Fraternal Polyandry

co-husbands & brothers

eg: Pandavas.

[Emerging again in Punjab, Haryana & Western U.P. shortage of women

③ Preferential Marriage.

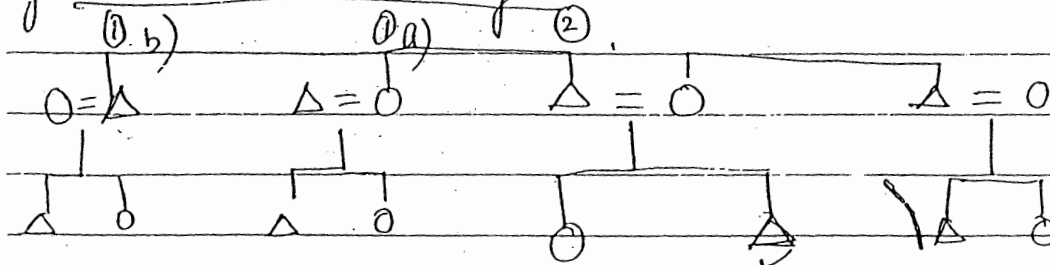
eg: Levirate & Sororate.

Younger brother → upon the death of husband woman marries deceased husband's younger brother.

not so much practiced in south India not only mopota muslims of Kerala follow this

younger sister → upon death of wife. marry her younger sister.

eg: Cross Cousin Marriage



① & ② 4 persons connecting

a) if gender opposite then called cross cousins

Tertiary Collaterals

b) If genders same - parallel cousins.

- In southern India cross cousin marriage is preferred.

- In Hindus, parallel cousin marriage is prohibited,
In Muslims, it is acceptable.

- In northern India, cross cousin marriage prohibited

Asst.

eg: Uncle - ~~Niece~~ Niece Marriage.

Marrying mother's younger brother.

FAMILY

- It is a group in which both relations of Affinity & relations of consanguinity are found.

- It is also a universal institution.

- So much of variation that a single definition is impossible

G.P. Murdock - conducted a survey of 250 societies across the world. Found that

Def. one type of grp was common everywhere → Elementary family → The social grp characterised by common residence, economic co-ordination & reproduction. It consists of adults of both the sexes at least two of them maintain socially approved sexual relations & the children born to or adopted by the cohabiting adults.

→ He thought this was universally found, very soon ran into trouble. Blacks in southern states of America did not have this kind of family - woman → her brother & children born to the woman

- Woman & her children

Father's presence is not mandatory to complete the family, did not share residence.

- The family defined by Murdauk is one type of family not the universal type.

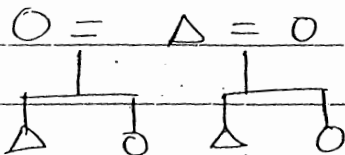
Types of Families

$\Delta = O$ conjugal family /

companionate family
 (when deliberately avoid having kids)
 DINK double income no kids.

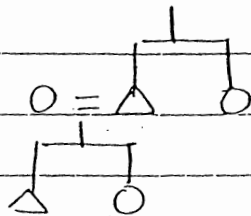
$\Delta = O$ nuclear family

(children born out of monogamous marriage)



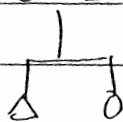
Compound family
 (polygamous)

$\Delta = O$

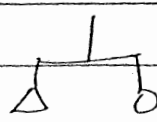


linearly extended family
 3 or more generations

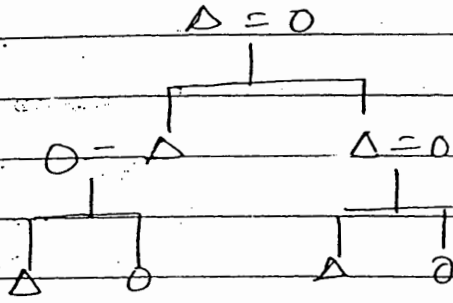
$O = \Delta$



$O = \Delta$



laterally extended family
 two or more couples



In India, extended family is called the Joint Family
Henry Maine coined this term.

boz All the male members of family hold property jointly.

MEGA LECTURE

Contemporary trends in Family & Marriage.

- First addressed by Talcott Parsons, acc to him pre-industrial societies tend to have extended families

1. life expectancy is short

death rates are high : so need for social support & help, need of family.

2. Economy is labor intensive, a large gap helped in managing co. activities

3. Skills r simple & do not call for formal training.

Family primary source of education.

pre industrial:

With Industrialization, →

1. Economy goes under change, 2. production separated

3. skills highly specialized (need training) now factories & firms not in family.

4. status r achieved not ascribed.

5. society demands universalistic orientation, family provides particularistic orientation.

educational role of family is unsuited for industrial society.

Society: 6. high social & geographical mobility, emphasizes individual orientation

whereas family → collective orientation

→ Nuclear family has a structural fit with industrial economy

∴ imp. of extended kinship ties declines

family becomes structurally isolated → not linked with other institutions.

∴ With industrialisation

extended family ↓ nuclear family ↑

* William Goode further supported parsons stand.

→ High geographical & social mobility
role of family declines

occupational statuses have to be achieved by ppl,
except for financial support family does not provide anything else
ideology of individualism develops which goes against the
ethos of the family.

∴ This develops a system of Role-Bargaining. ppl selectively
maintain relations with extended kins. Imp kins → maintain relations

→ Parsons & Goode, Their views started a debate as to whether
family is indeed giving way from extended to Nuclear type.
lot of empirical studies were carried out to test this
hypothesis

Contested on various grounds. 2

→ Peter Laslett, conducted a study using historical data
mid 60's to mid 19th century roughly 300 years. Only
10% of family had kins beyond nuclear family.
He says, nuclear family helped industrialisation.

∴ Other parts of western Europe, we can think in terms of
a western family which was predominantly nuclear.
It is a culture, Nuclear families have been there by

→ Elizabeth Roberts

Study among working class, Lancashire region,

Early industrialisation led to verge growth in extended
family. (family poor → both ppl +92-336-7801123 provided support
high death rate)

∴ wrong to say that industrialisation led to nuclear families.

→ Wilmet & Young in England, studies among working & middle class. In both cases, ppl maintained regularly ~~maintain~~ contact with their extended family.

[43% of ppl from working class,
30% from middle class had met their parents in last 24 hours
In Goodford on the last day.

Babysitting ← help taken from kins, no money to hire babysitter.

→ In America, a survey by Sussman & Burchinal, they found that nuclear family is far from being structurally isolated. Only in professional middle class where there are dual professional families, there was not much contact with kins.

Even in super rich ppl, they maintain their kinship ties.

→ More recently, there have been studies, like in England. Colin Bell, indeed there is physical separation, however overcome by telephone, internet, cars.

Even if frequency of contact in middle class is less, quality of contact is better.

→ So this argument is 'extended familial ties & still maintained'

→ It is not such a simplistic change as Parsons in 1995 in Britain, social attitude survey, it showed that majority were in favor of maintaining kin extended kinship ties, 60% taken

Fujin & Litwalk, said

we should talk about modified extended family

in which ppl dont share common residences but never the less maintain extended kinship ties.

→ dispersed extended family ← talked abt by Milvert.
improved communication → preserved ties but in a new way.

→ ~~Borrie~~ Barie Thorne, she says problem is that we have a monolithic image of the family, 'serial packet image' eg: Maruti image

as if same kind of family exists everywhere

- now there is pluralisation of the family form

→ eg: ^{M.O.} Brian & Deborah Jones, conducted a survey in London in the 90's and they found that there is increase in diversity of family form, besides usual nuclear family, there were other types like, reconstituted families, where the husband or wife lives with children from their previous marriage & from common marriage; lone parent families, bcoz of high divorce rates & tend towards live in relations

- Another trend, increasing incidence of dual career families which are companionate families.

further reinforced by furber, Rapoports & conducted a survey & saw a universal trend in Western Europe & America towards increasing diversity, so symmetrical nuclear family, single parent family, homosexual families, commune living, live-ins, various forms found.
↓
Kibbutzim in Israel.

→ Trend → even nuclear is breaking & changing into diverse types, not extended families only.
→ marriage rates are falling, lowest in Scandinavia.

→ A study, using a large sample in England by Chester. 8000 ppl in 1998 & found that 50% of ppl in England still lived in symmetrical Nuclear family. but other 50% lives in other types of family forms.

→ Recent National Survey in U.S. in 2005, says that co habitation w/o marriage is on the rise in the U.S. That in 1960, only 28% of women in age grp of 20-24 were unmarried.

By end of 90's, more than 70% were unmarried, by choice ppl dont get married.
lowest in Sweden → marriage rates but in Eastern Europe Italy specially marriage rates r still high.

→ Another study in Britain, btwn 1960-1997, divorce rates had risen 7 times 0.2% to 1.4% & in 1960 only 15% of all marriages were remarriages in 1997 more than 40% of marriages were re-marriages

→ In 2004, in America, they found that 35% of children born in that year were born to unmarried mothers, and of all the unmarried cohabiting couples, 40% had children in the U.S.

Contemporary trends :- are :

- marriage is losing its appeal.
- growing diversity of family form
- divorce rates are rising

more of women are seeking divorce

- idea of sanctity of marriage has declined.
- law has made divorce easy & simplified.
- stigma of divorce no more exists.

~~some ppt say,~~

Giddens say, Forever love has given way to 'love till further notice'

→ whatever has been good for economy has not turned out to be good for the family.

- Divorce not uniform, highest among working class (esp. those in armed forces); low in case of professional middle class
- ∴ there are class based variations.

- Even in 3rd world countries, rise in divorce rates though marriage still remains an important institution
some instances of co habitation in urban areas in middle & upper ^{middle} classes.

In southern India, among IT professional divorce rates very high. more than others.] Most common trend in
Urban & educated westernised middle class.

→ Strong joint family sentiment in India.

Patriarchy & Sexual Division of Labor:

- Patriarchy - Originally introduced by Weber, but with a very different meaning, it meant the rule exercised by the eldest male member or father. In the context of gender inequality it has taken a new meaning, men exercising authority & control over women.

- SDOL means Segregated gender roles. Social roles tend to be segregated, i.e. women & men work in different spheres.

Public vs Domestic

- In sociology, debate regarding issue of SDOL, some ^M have justified SDOL on various grounds (all men ^W) others have criticised, challenged SDOL as unjust and hold patriarchy responsible for its continuation.

- Socio-Biologists (explain differences in terms of biology) claims that there is difference in the brains of men & women, they are differently talented.

→ they say that wo-

Since naturally different, so social division is desirable.
Problem → no conclusive evidence.

↑
spatial
vision
skills
↑
more developed
linguistic
& skills

- Two social anthropologists ^{Robin} Fox & Leonil Tiger, argue that SDOL is result of millions of years of adaptation.

Earlier, hunting society → men → hunters women → rear & bear children for millions of years bcoz of which now we are wired or conditioned for it.

- G.P. Murdock, conducted a survey of 250 different societies of world, in overwhelming majority SDOL existed.

- He says, it is most convenient way of organising social life.
- Parsons goes on to say, that an expressive female providing emotional support helps in Adult Personality Stabilization, good for society & family.

conducted a study of Delinquency tendencies bcoz of lack of emotional support from mother, ← argument in favor of SDOL

- Challenged by Feminists

Jessie Bernard against Parsons, He means Male Personality Stabilization not Adult PS. These are two marriages, help men, harm women emotionally.

- Ann Oakley, British Feminist Sociologist, Attacked Murdock, taking his own data as evidence.

She says, it is incorrect to say that women are unsuitable for public tasks, In India → large part of work, women, lifting bricks, etc. construction sites.

- Among ^{women} Pigmies, no post giving birth dependence on men.

- Israeli army, large % of women, strongest army.

- ∴ SDOL is not natural, it is socially created.

- Margaret Mead, conducted empirical research, 3 tribes: I Chambuli, Sex & temperament → Arapesh, Mundugumor

She questions traditional view

Significant.

→ Arapesh - both men & women do equally strenuous tasks
have similar personalities

Mundugumor - both highly aggressive, carrying a pitch battle

Tchambuli - men are home loving
women control all trade
just the opp of what exists in the West.

- Personalities & not shaped by biological differences,
more importantly shaped by social differences.
Other feminists take into account biological differences.

→ Feminist Shulamith Firestone 'Dialectics of Sex'
pointed out that sexual inequality & oppression is the
most fundamental form of inequality.
criticizes Karl Marx for not taking into account sexual
inequality. She said, sex based stratification is
the most pervasive & earliest type of stratification.

→ This supported by another feminist, Fichler, she says that
women bcoz of SDOL & confined to domestic sphere &
as a result of that their work is not even considered as
value addition bcoz it does not fetch profits.

Even if women work, they still have to take care of the home,
i.e. double exploitation. Most paid employment for women is
that of inferior nature.

Two kinds of labor market Primary & Secondary

high income,
promotions,
prestige

dominated by
men

low salary
unstable work
part time
low status

most women found in
this category.

→ Firestone says, this inequality & SDOL have some roots in biology. Mothering role has some disadvantages → makes them dependent on Men. Pregnancy, breastfeeding dependency of infant on woman, leads to unequal power. Birth control policy has partly freed women from the oppression; unless mothering role is abolished altogether then only there would be equality for women. Patriarchal values, class structure will also have to be changed.

→ Other radical feminists like,

Kate Millett, 'Sexual Politics' ← book,

she says, gender is primary source of identity in our society & this identity is ascribed, nothing one can do to change it so it is like a caste based inequality & reason for this is patriarchy. 8 factors that contribute to patriarchy.

① One of them is Biology. ② Ideology - children conditioned that way, sons & daughters treated differently. ③ Family structure is based on patriarchal principle, primary source of patriarchy. Men gain dominant position in Family. ④ Religion - god is on the side of patriarchy. Semitic religions - God is said as HIM not HER, woman is blamed for all, temptress - Eve responsible for original sin, Hinduism different (Gods & Goddesses).

⑤ Interiorization of patriarchal mindset by women themselves
eg: Mother in law worst enemy of daughter-in-law, she becomes agent of patriarchy.
cuts across classes.

⑥ Educational Factors ⑦ Physical Violence ⑧ Taste.

⑨ Psychological Factors

→ Silvia Volby, 'Theorizing Patriarchy' ← Book

There she has also identified several factors.

1. Paid work, in paid employment discrimination among women. Primary labor market → male dominated.

'Public Patriarchy'

2. Patriarchal Culture, entire culture dominated by patriarchy even idea of beauty purely from Male point of view → women inflicting ~~with~~ painful procedures on themselves to look good to men.

3. Women confined to households, spend long hours on domestic labor,

↑ patriarchal relations within the household.

4. Male control over female sexuality,

but she admits that with increasing ease of divorce & loss of stigma with divorce & acceptance of women's freedom, the private patriarchy is now on decline. Women can decide on Marriage. & they also have increasing sexual freedom.

but Public patriarchy continues.

5. Male violence against women,

domestic violence, rape, sexual harassment @ work.

State makes laws but not properly enforced.

Women continue to be excluded from public life.

Other studies, noted that even SDOL is changing.
eg. increase in shift towards joint road.
Men + more interested in child rearing & various courses
related to household mgmt.
more so with middle class than with working class.
Ann Oakley says, still continuation of segregated road,
skill development survey in Britain, 44% families,
men take part in child rearing, though in other
household activities very less involvement & only on
weekends, career more imp for men, sacrifices made
by women. Women do invisible work at home,
counselling, whims of children & husband, not even
considered work, decision making dominated by men
on important matters except for when both working.
Though changes in SDOL but still far from equality.

This book/notes downloaded from the internet.

I am not responsible for copyrights.

The CSS Group does not hold any rights on shared the Books & Notes

Separate Group For Females with verification

*Personal text w/o Mutual consent Consider harassment.

*No Smiley No Pm otherwise Removed + Blocked

*No irrelevant text/pic/Islamic pic/videos

Rules of the group.

<http://cme/cssaspirantsforum>

CSS Aspirants Forum

<https://m.facebook.com/groups/458184410965870>

CSS Aspirants ebooks & Notes

youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/

108196123 ACCESS TO BOOKS & NOTES

Agents of Social Change

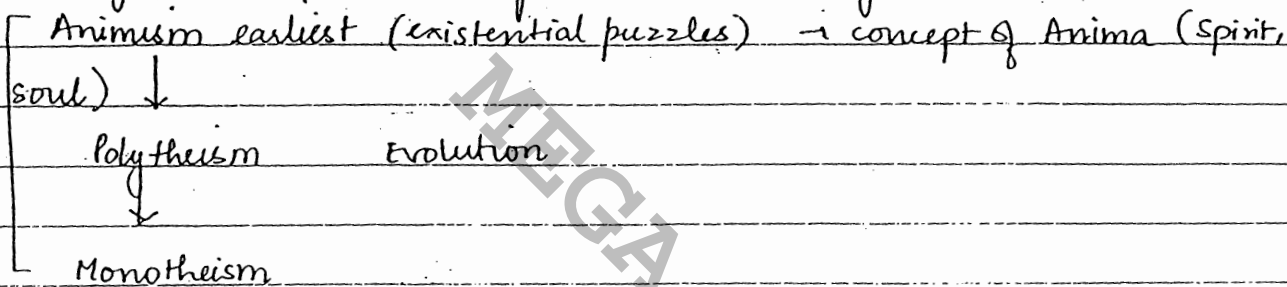
7 August

Religion and Society

Sociological theories of religion - already covered earlier

- First theories, by classical Evolutionalists

or E.B. Tylor, explained religion in evolutionary terms



- Max Mueller Naturalism → first type of religion

Vedic literature in India ↓ becoz of fear of forces of nature

- Durkheim criticized them.

'Religion is a real force' → Totemism.

Society { sacred → religion about sacred things
Profane

- Religion was defined by him (on basis of functional perspective)
Consequences of religion on society, not reasons for it.

- Malinowski - consequences of religion for individual → anxiety relieving mechanism
besides society (solidarity)

Merton → Religion integrative when single religion
also generates conflict → when more than one religion

Parsons, religion increases solidarity (value consensus)
answers the unanswerables of life.

Critique of religion

Karl Marx → Religion → False Consciousness

contributing self alienation. It helps in perpetuating an unjust society. ∴ In future communist society → there would be no religion.

'Religion is the source of a heartless world,
it is the sigh of an anguished creature
opiate of the masses'

- Another Dimension → Weber

Religion: force responsible for social change

Inner worldly ascetic type of religion → ideology of change

Rise of capitalism → religion was one of the imp factors

- Religion acquired a new meaning → As an ideology of protest.

As an ideology of protest, in aftermath of decline of
Marxism & Nationalism as ideologies of protest.

Secularization

- Secularization, Generally in broad sense, refers to a change
in society as a result of which social significance of religion
declines.

It means that social significance of religious beliefs & institutions
decreases & when we say a secular society, it refers to 2
aspects ① Secular State ② secular social life.

state no longer guided by religious
dogma, laws & based on rational
humanistic principles. It provides
individual & corporate freedom of religion.
And it does not discriminate in favor of or
against any religion.

means that the influence of
religious beliefs & ppl's
participation in religious
institutions decreases.

- Both social & political life of ppl is freed from religion.
- This concept is seen as an inevitable/inseparable aspect of Modernization → secular state & secularization of social life.
- There have been many theories, in 19th century in favor of Secularization. Comte
Theological → Metaphysical → Positivistic (religion replaced by science)
- Durkheim. HDOL ↑ religion will no longer be able to perform its traditional role of providing solidarity.
- Weber, ↑ Industrialization ↑ rationalization
∴ religious practices will decline
- KM → no place for religion in future communist society
∴ General argument in favor of secularization.

- These have been tested in the 20th century, one fact acknowledged by every 1. → religion is changing as society is changing.
- Brian Wilson used historical & contemporary data (Church attendance) → By late 19th century, church attendance has declined. (evidence of secularization)
- Parsons argued → as societies evolve → increasing structural differentiation → increasing value generalization from particularistic towards Universalistic.
Therefore, Shift towards secular ideologies.
- [Due to Structural differentiation, dechurchalization of social life & increasing disengagement of religion. Religion was all pervasive in traditional societies (pre-industrial), now eco., political & educational activities separated from Religion. Science has overthrown this.

eg: India. Small Pox widely spread → worship small pox goddess (wrath of goddess). Scientific → virus (eliminated) so now goddess has lost popularity.

eg: Rain is no longer seen as caused by India Indra instead (Monsoons).

- Now no more seen in sacred terms. Sphere of sacred is shrinking with ↑ structural differentiation.

- So, there is disengagement & desacralization.

- The plausibility structure of religion has broken down.

Peter Berger. Earlier they were believable & plausible but with change of structure, no more acceptable/plausible.

- Privatization & Pluralization of Religion. Social significance of Religion has declined but not vanished. (Religion answers the unanswerable, relieves anxiety - Malinowski) now individual choice → Privatization.

And there are now a number of sects, no more single religion.

- Only way religion can survive in society is by Pluralization of Religion - Peter Berger
Seen as secularization.

- Another trend, Internal Secularization of Religion.

Religious ideas trying to come to terms with secular ideas.

eg. (Heaven → now seen as a state of mind)

Change in the very attitude of religious authority.

eg. 14th century → Plague in England → killed almost half population →

Church → asked ppl to pray everyday (seen as divine wrath)

When AIDS started spreading, requested Doctors to work hard & discover a vaccine (no more seeking a religious solution)

- 'Omnipotent God has been reduced to a God of Gaps'
Area whr science is helpless, God enters.
eg: space shuttle explodes often, then Americans will go and pray. If works finer → no praying.

- Science cannot answer: why do ppl suffer?
How they suffer → science. But not why.

eg: Cult in America - Transcendental Meditation.

Maharishi Maheshyogi - initial meaning - to transcend this world of space & time.

Advertisement now a days → reduced risk of heart attack
promising gr8er efficiency

- now seen as a relaxation therapy worldly goals.

'Religious ideologies coming to term with secular ideology'

* This has been contested:

They say, perhaps decline of institutional religion cannot be a proper index of secularisation.

Earlier → Church → social gatherings, communication.

[There is socialization of life Part of large society but no local community. local community now gone

eg: 100s of friends of FB but none of them ur neighbours.

- But this does not mean that religiosity of ppl has died.

People continue to have faith

There are variations of course.

- In 3rd world societies → Religious Revivalism.

Coming to dominate social & Political life.

It has become strengthened.

This trend has in the last two decades also come to Advanced

'Christian Right'

→ 95% population in America ^{Ind. societies} → religious

* But those who defend the secularization thesis, argue that secularization does not mean disappearance of religion. Only means that social & political significance of religion has declined.

- And even in 3rd world countries → unmistakably a trend towards secularization of life goals.

eg: ppl don't want to become Brahmins anymore.

no more ppl want to go to Kashi Vidyapeeth, instead want to go to IITs.

ppl want to become Shudras. (ii)

* But bcoz of widespread Anomie & decline of nationalism & Marxism → Religious Revivalism. eg: [Khalistan - Punjab as an ideology of protest]

- Religious Revivalism & secularization are going hand in hand.

- Some don't agree - They say secularization was only a characteristic of modernization, now we are in post modern world → religious revivalism. [Not accepted widely].

[Advanced Modernity instead of Post-Modernity.]

Religious fundamentalism → one form of religious revivalism

First used in 1920s in America, by journalist Curtis Lee

- Today it is a Global term
- America started industrializing in 1870's, but once began, very rapid
- till then very devoutly protestant society → strong religious fervor
- with ind. → entire lifestyle started changing → consumerist lifestyle which deviated from christian teachings.
- Many grps emerged → saw this as moral & cultural decay.

- One famous controversy

In Tennessee → had a law that teaching in schools & colleges should not be against bible. In Dayton, in a school a bio teacher as part of his lectures started teaching theory of evolution → teacher susped → violated state law → teaching against bible.

This led to trial. Modernists were against church, court case,

2 of most famous lawyers hired. Finally, church lost case.

Ended in a dramatic way, lawyer of church → heart attack

so some of the church leaders, supported by wealthy businessmen

Leslie & Milton Stuart (brothers) → decided on a project, that

bible's teachings should be popularised; to be taken as literal truth.

& the essence of bible's teachings to be propagated. No. of booklets

were published (The Fundamentals) → these booklets contained

abridged version of bible → circulated free of cost. & the controversy

continued since then.

↳ In this context ^{Religious} Curtis Lee gave term Fundamentalism

word Fundamentalist came to describe →

'the mindset of the ppl who were conservative, narrow minded & hostile to modern ideas'. very bigotic against those who differed from them in religious views.'

- By '40's largely this controversy died in America
- Once again it was revived in context of religious revivalism in 3rd world countries from 70's onwards
- Now mainly used in context of 3rd world societies.
- Iranian Revolution '78. → used by journalists
- Since then accepted in scholarly writings & social sciences
- As it is understood today → 'not all kind of rel. revivalism [loosely used at times to describe all kinds of religious revivalism] is fundamentalism'
- ↳ not anti-modern science
- ① - it is a consequence of modernity

eg: Punjab in India → most modernized, at that time (Agriculture) But it was Punjab which witnessed Religious Fundamentalism.

modernization process is going on
eg: → even in Iran, oil export, Shah of Iran ambitious. 'I want Iran to be policeman of the Gulf' funded largely by America.
- imported western tech → reach

Hadden

- Acc. to Hadden & Shupe, Religious fundamentalism is a truly modern phenomenon, Fundamentalism may be viewed as a proclamation of authority of a sacred tradition (religious ideology) that is to be reinstated as an antidote for a society that has strayed from its moorings.
- It is an attempt to bring religion values that hold us back to centre stage in public policy decisions & prevent us from drifting away

- Modernity → secularization.

↓
against this → religious fundamentalism.

Fundamentalist is one who :

① - recognize there are problems in contemporary society.

② believe that original solution is apt to solve contemporary problems.

→ religious ideas are interpreted literally.

eg: Arya samaj → go back to vedas.

→ It doesn't mean that fundamentalists are completely anti-modern. No. It is a product of modernization.

• Tech. component of modernity is not rejected. Only cognitive component is rejected.

Tech change → ideas, values, beliefs closely connected ∴ they also change.
∴ Modernity is also cognitive change.

Fundamentalists → those who accept tech change but reject cognitive change.

eg: Taliban → use AK47, drive Toyota trucks

Osama bin Laden → IT professionals used.

• But women's Burka's should be till ankle, measure beard.

• Values, attitude, lifestyle should be old, not technology.

eg: In Punjab, don't use tractors] nobody said this

∴ Partly pro modern, partly anti modern

- They say, all problems of modernity can be solved by religious values in their orthodox form.

- Hindutva → Hindu orthodox

Scriptures cannot be wrong. They hv to be interpreted literally & life has to be interpreted & organised in those terms.
र. क. सि

- T. N. Madan, has tried to identify all features of Rel. fund. which distinguish it from other forms of Rel. Revivalism:

④ It is contra aculturative response against cognitive component of modernity. ↳ rxn against aculturation

① Fundamentalists believe that ^{massive borrowing of ideas from other societies} scriptures are inerrant (can nvr be wrong)

② emphasize on literalist interpretation of scriptures.

③ Regard present as morally & culturally decayed.

④ Make an attempt to reconstruct the present society acc. to their own interpretation of scriptures. Totally intolerant of dissent. Totally Anti-Democratic. Everyl must fall in line

⑤ Unlike other forms of revivalism, hv a direct interest in acquiring pol. power → considered essential for project of reconstruction of society & want to use this power for social reconstruction acc to their view of scriptures.

created

- It develops bcoz of the anomie, bcoz of rapid & uneven modernization. ↑ Tech change ↓ cognitive change.

- Mass secular education is also essential with secular ideas & technology

eg: In Punjab, ^{prare} many Agriculturalists with minimal education.

MEGA LECTURE

Religious Revivalism

- refers to the trend which is evident in societies world over, that there is a mushrooming growth of religious groups & religion is also influencing political processes.

- more conspicuously evident in 3rd world societies, religion has started dominating politics, rise of fundamentalism.

Religious identities r being strengthened & inter religious conflict is on the rise.

- Factors responsible for religious revivalism differs somewhat in terms of adv ind. societies & 3rd world societies.

- Anthony Giddens, (Adv. Ind. Society), has tried to explain this trend, particularly visible since 1980's; rise of christian right. He uses the term, 'high modernity' for emerging trends in adv. ind. societies.

→ One consequence with super growth of science - ① increased uncertainty about ppl's view about things, certitude of tradition has been destroyed, ① Scientific knowledge is changing knowledge, always hypothetical, ppl are not sure, no finality. ②

it has increasingly become monopoly of experts eg: which medicine to take, what effect it has eg: In India, Ghee considered healthy for so long, now scientists say it's most unhealthy.

• Growing uncertainty - only experts know

③ with shift to market economy, uncertainty of livelihood has increased,

④ consumerism has become a way of life. 'I am bcoz I consume & I am what I consume'

creates a sense of meaninglessness.

puzzling question

⑤ Problem bcoz of brkdown of close knit communities,
he says 'Ppl' interest today with absent others', sense of
belongingness & identity related to them have broken
down.

→ Mushrooming growth of cults & sects bcoz it answers
to this uncertainty and answers to questions like
'purpose of life? what is happening? why this world?'

- ∴ despite of science & technology, growth of religion,
there is plurality of religious groups but not dying out.

→ In 3rd world societies, other factors have lead to
growth. with modernisation,
traditional identities r brking down. trend towards
rebuilding these identities, identity based politics has
come to the front (religious, ethnic)

→ In reality, becoming more & more unbound (ii) globalization
→ ppl no longer retain their traditional identities. ∴ to
rebuild these identities religious activities are growing
more and more (attempt to revive that identity)

∴ particularly bcoz of democracy, it calls for well organised
party system, 3rd world constitution lacks this, so
traditional identities r being used for 'political mobilisation'.
∴ it has a sentimental value as it is almost declining bcoz
of modernization.

It is a kind of Neo-traditionalism (religion being a very
important aspect)

→ 'secularization is happening', both things side by side.
There is simultaneously, Religious revivalism & secular
rise of secularism.

• Adapting modernity to religion.
eg: baker keeping eggless pastry in Navratri.

• Song, in call to Devi, 'Malamal karti, khushhal karti'
goal is secular → money

injustice & inequalities & increasing 'so called eco. reforms'
disparities increases
* Anomie is there, religion is being used as an ideology
of protest. Ideological vacuum, After collapse of communalism,
Marxism has lost its appeal, with globalization even
Nationalism is losing its charm. Ideological vacuum,
Religion being used to solve grievances due to growing
disparity.

Increasing trend towards Religious Revivalism

Relationship between Religion & Science

What is Religion?

In a general sense, defined as a system of institutionalised
interaction between man & some other extra mundane
entity. Man \rightleftharpoons ExtraMundane. In which,
Man propitiates the extra mundane, and it in turn is
supposed to reciprocate

- On the other hand, Science refers to a systematic body of certified & changing knowledge, rooted in empirical facts / reality

- Both religion & science have certain similarities & dissimilarities & both have impacted each other

- One similarity between the two is, Both act as cognitive systems 'knowing or understanding the reality' means by which we try to comprehend the external reality.

• But have a fundamental difference.

Religion → based on faith

Science → based on empirical evidence.

Religion → assumed w/o testing or research purely on faith

In some religions, (Christianity, Judaism, etc.) empiricism is discouraged.

eg: subject the fruit to test of sensory organs considered as the original sin, they should have blindly obeyed god.

Science → Science has an attitude of debunking all authority.

no idea accepted as it is, unless a subject it to our individual judgement. Every thing subjected to doubt, Individual judgement what I experience is the truth.

• The two are contradictory

implication → religion tends to be collectivistic.

Science tends to be Individualistic.

Acceptance of common belief leads to Unity ← in line with unquestioningly.

Sorokin would say, 'Science is essentially based on
sensitive ethos'

- consumerism inevitable in science → everything based on
senses ∴ Hedonism is inherent in science.

- on the other hand religion tends to be supra-sensory,
beyond senses, intuition faith Ideational.

Religion is inevitably connected with Morality, 'Right or
Wrong'. Prescribes some do's & don'ts but science is

Amoral, eg: science will tell this is potassium cyanide &
it kills, whether to consume it is a sin or not? is not
told by science.

• what are the values dictated by religion?

→ How science is to be used is a question of values. There can
be secular values too but religion concerned with values →
standards of desirability

→ Religious truths or ideas tend to be absolute, final.

In science, no finality; always tentative.

It is a certified & changing knowledge, bcoz it is based
on empirical knowledge, new data → added → new knowledge.

→ Religion is primarily non-utilitarian, science is
utilitarian [not totally]

'Religion w/o science is lame & science w/o religion is
a blind'

→ At the same time, both impact each other, are
mutually interdependent. Growth of science has been affected
by religion. Protestant ethos contributed to growth of
modern science → developed only in the west, though
earliest presence was everywhere in the world.

- Along with religion, other factors also contributed though.
- R. K. Merton, historical study, 18th century Britain.
All scientists were Protestants.

→ Protestants glorify reason → helps to control passion.
they believed that man has been given this life only to demonstrate glory of God, by unravelling mysteries of nature. They were ∴ motivated to seek knowledge about this world.

Other religions more philosophical.

- Protestantism bridged the gap, b/w the 'spiritual & mundane'.

By seeking goals of this world we also achieve our spiritual goal of salvation.

Religion impacted science.

→ Science has also impacted religion.

'Secularisation thesis' entirely led by science.

Declined by the cognitive role of religion.

earlier monopoly of religion.

Religious ideas matter only where science has not yet reached.

• Growth of science has led to de-sacralization of the world.

Different spheres of life have been de-sacralized leading to internal secularization in religion.

eg: Heaven & Hell only states of the mind.

- Religion is coming to terms with science.

eg: Blessings → Placebo effect, (healing by touching)

∴ Science has also impacted religion.

- But today, both co-exist bcoz they r complementary not contradictory.

Sects & Cults

• Refer to types of religious organisations. religious organisation which is universal → church, claims the monopoly. Ecclesia ← another name. membership is compulsory for church.

• Over time, some ppl tend to descend from the main body of religious dogma, brk away from the church as a mark of protest, such brk away groups of dissidents are called as sects ^{term given by} Troeltsch → a german sociologist, contemporary of weber, gave this term. Weber also talked about sects as the theology of theodicy of the deprived. From sections which r deprived in certain ways.

Well defined/organized Party System: Characteristics:

• Policy / Ideology in place.

• well defined program of action

• gran root cadres for interaction

[youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)

+92 336 7801123

with official ideology,

* and quite like the church claim to have monopoly of the religious truth.

• Sect members are generally adults, smaller children can't be expected to be so passionate abt ideology.

• Sects have a charismatic leader

• Church tends to be bureaucratic, hierarchy of paid officials.

• Sects very ~~so~~ short of funds. rapid

• Sects tend to grow in times of social change.

In the process of social change, diff sections of society affected differently. some like it, some deprived & it is the deprived who generally form a sect.

- comparatively, sects have shorter life span.

eg: death of charismatic leader,

eg: when a large no. of ppl join, sect tend to lose its protest function & become a denomination, when ppl from upper classes start joining the sect.

- initially Jainism & Buddhism developed as protest against Brahminism

- 64 Heterodox sects emerged as protest, only 2 survived.

→ In the case of cults,

1. cults are loosely knit groups, organised around some common themes & interest, but lacking any sharply defined or exclusive belief system.

- Cults are new religious groups, not breakaway like sects.
sometimes grow bcoz of cultural importation.

- Roy Wallis

'Elementary form of New Religious Life' ← Book.
referring to growth of cults.

He makes a 3 fold classification of cults

1. Ideology of world-rejection
2. Ideology of world-accommodation
3. Ideology of world-affirmation

eg:

'Peoples Temple' Jim Jones - ppl sold of their properties & gave money
↑
cult. to Jones to build 'Jones Town'
On his instruction all committed suicide.

- Another study abt cults by:

Stark & Bain Bridge →

- say that cults may grow either because of cultural innovation or cultural importation.

° depending on their organization, divided into 3 types:

- 1 audience cults → common interest, generally interest indirectly thru mass media, no face to face meeting,
- 2 client-cults &
3. cult movement if at all only occasional conferences.

✗ tend to be better organized eg: Baba Ramdev

& primarily meant to give services to their followers

eg: contact with the dead spirits, medical miracles, future forecast, such practices

✗ involve high degree of involvement of members & tend to look after all religious requirements of the

eg: sidhi program, transcendental meditation (occasional visitors - client cults)

Social Change in Modern Society

Sociological theories of change

- almost all have

* classical evolutionalism - Comte, Spencer & followers

- change as a gradual process, spontaneous,
- involving change of society through definite stages
- belief in progress as a linear process simple → complex
inferior → superior

reasons: criticism by 19th century evolutionalists
for the name 'CE'

idea of progress questioned

not backed by adequate data

change - unilinear process?

found scientifically inadequate

conjectural historiography

* linear perception of change - within this same view

other theories: conflict theories of change

- Karl Marx - This model is evolutionary cum revolutionary
Primitive → ancient → feudalism → capitalism → socialism

For change gradually & superstructure change in a
cataclysmic way, revolutionary.

- also called 'economic theory of change', conflict theory becoz
regards change as a consequence of conflict

* Ideational theory of change

- advocated by Weber, change is caused by multiplicity of factors → accepted role of eco. factors leading to change but not solely

Famous thesis 'Protestant ethics

Protestantism → independent cause leading to capitalism

- role of charismatic leaders in bringing abt change
routinisation of charisma after change takes place →

* In 20th century, mid, revival of interest in evolutionalism, classical theories rejected but idea of evolutionary change accepted as such. 'The way that evolutionary change was being earlier explained were unscientific'
→ new theories → Neo-evolutionist theories of change.

Most prominent, 'Parsons theory of change'

- In addition, few others, relatively less influential, put forth by scholars influenced by Karl Marx.

Marxist ideas of change → emphasizing on eco-organization bringing abt change → particular emphasis on technology

Technology - prime mover of change.

'Technological theories of change' or 'Neo-evolutionary theories'
Leslie White & V. Gordon Childe.

Leslie White & V. Gordon Childe → tried to avoid those mistakes for which CE was criticized. Did not make a claim that their model of evolution represents a path followed by all societies. Only claimed that they are just depicting the stages but they may not have been followed by any society.

Leslie White

- Society is made up of 3 components

① Techno Economic Component

② Organizational Component

③ Ideational Component.

- Among these, he says, ① is the most important one & tends to influence both ② & ③

- He says, technology acts as a source of change in society, most imp factor, but not just any technological modification will bring abt change.

→ Technology when it leads to change in per capita energy consumption then it leads to change in ② & ③.

Tech. → way of harnessing energy. Amt of energy for ppl that is available relies on technology.

• Earlier → Manual Energy / Muscular energy (per capita consumption very low)

• wheel (Domestication of Animal) → Animal muscular energy

• supplemented by wind energy, tidal energy but 2

• Hydrocarbon energy harnessed → another breakthrough
∴ Drastically revolutionised society.

$EXT = C$
energy tech culture / way of life

Nature of way of life / culture depends on technology to the extent that it impacts availability of per capita energy for consumption. More available energy, greater the change in society.

→ Did not give a proper evolutionary model though

V. Gordon Childe

- developed an evolutionary model depending on level of technology
- looked & identified major breakthroughs

1. Paleolithic Stage - tech → stone tools of inferior kind.
old very large in size, not easy to handle

2. Transitional Phase - characterized by miniaturization
Mesolithic Stage of tool, improving quality of materials (quartz)

3. Neolithic Stage - significant change achieved in terms of quality & efficiency of tool & diversity, which were far more efficient & much more smaller in size

4. Discovery of metal
'Copper' } Stone replaced increasingly by metal for making tools

5. Bronze

6. Iron → Iron X & Iron Plough } revolutionized production

7. Agriculture Revolution - Iron X & Iron Plough
enhanced production
generated surplus

8. Irrigation & Transport Technologies - growth of large cities
(Boats)
Urban Revolution increase in surplus
hence ^{major} breakthrough

9. became centres of trade & a ~~low~~ leisure class emerged
→ focused on learning → growth of science
thus leading to
Industrial Evolution

→ Another sociologist,
William Ogburn

- further tried to clarify role of technology in bringing abt social change, 'How technology encourages change?'
- ① Tech. increases alternatives - for achieving a particular goal.
- ② Tech. demands a social support system - only then it can be absorbed in the society.

Innovation → no. of innovations get accumulated → diffused in the society

- ↳ depends on - how user-friendly is the tech.
- whether tech addresses a felt need.

happens only when social support system exists.

eg. car (Automobile) - various innovations accumulated.

leading to this innovation.

In Sahara desert, no use ☹️, roads, availability of spare parts, production of oil (diesel/petrol), driving lessons.

So all this needs to be created → gives rise to Domino effect → triggers process of change.

refinery ← engg. ← schools/colleges ← children willing to go to school.

Entire society gets revolutionized

∴ Technology triggers change.

→ change induced by tech. is not a smooth process!

like a bull let loose in a china ware shop! (☹)

- Society → integrated whole → non material culture
closely knit with material culture

cultural lag ← referred by Ogburn.

[Technology changes material culture
Non material culture resists it.

[EOP changes rapidly, ROP & SS resist change] idea taken by Marx.
Identities, values → seen as eternal by ppl
When core values attacked → ppl attack it.

- Like one leg of a person growing, other remaining same (☹)
He will tumble down.

- Same happened in Germany. high tech. advancement
polity & society did not change but economy changed.
Nazi Movement, rise of Fascism] ∴ Conflict.

→ Eventually Non-Material culture has to change,
though not an easy change.

* Functionalist Theories of Change

once revival of conflict in America, criticism of functionalist theory, conflict theories attacked them.

Functionalists responded back:

1. Merton attempted to account for change as well as conflict thru his idea of Disinertion & functional alternatives, attacked classical functionalism for assuming universal functionalism.

- If a part is disfunctional, then it will lead to, malintegration & conflict in society
- when a disfunctional part is replaced by its functional alternative → it gives rise to change
- He believed functionalism could account for change & conflict.
- He claimed, functionalism was better as it explained stability & functionality, & not Marxist theory criticised - nothing to explain as to why & how do things become disfunctional?
 - Merton's model - explains gradual change but not revolutionary & drastic change

Niel J. Smelser

- He in his theory of social movements, developed a model in which he tried to even explain conflict led revolutionarily changes.
- Introduced concept of ^{Strain} structural ~~Contradiction~~ ^{Constraint}. (what Karl Marx has called Contradictions). Acc. to him, if structural strain & accompanied with other developments like - emergence of a generalized belief (ie growth of an ideology) [defines new goals & values, provides legitimization of ways to achieve these goals + growth of leadership & organization] & a precipitating event which triggers the movement.
 - eg: India - non-cooperation
 - Jallianwala Bagh Massacre ← Trigger

and if existing political structure is not too repressive then it can lead to change.

~~Tiananmen incident - china 4d~~

eg. China ← called for democracy → Chinese Army → very oppressive → movement died out. [1989]

Change

* All the above theories → linear theories.

↓

As opposed to these → change seen as oscillating or
Non-linear theories. cyclical process.

* Pitrim Sorokin's theory of change

- He suggested a non-linear theory of change.

Sorokine

From interior Siberia, family of a poor artisan, lost mother when young, father became demented, hit both sons on head with hammer, after recovering he left home (Sorokin)

Privately educated himself, passed school, wanted to study at uni @ St Petersburg - no money, hid himself in goods compartment of train, caught by ticket inspector. By sheer chance,

discovered that one from his town taught @ the uni, was helpful, got admission, became active in social reforms, politically active → liberal party → overthrew Czar. became

political advisor to president (February revolution) Kerensky

Very bad advisor (⊖) After a while president Kerensky ran away

He Sorokin arrested (1920) → punishment of death.

Some leaders requested to spare his life. but asked him to leave Russia.

joined uni of Michigan, then Harvard. (studied sociology).
First hand view of Russian Revolution - made him cynical abt
prospect of a classless society (thought, these will always
remain dreams).

In Harvard, developed his theory of change, his approach referred
to as 'social Realism'. Though he chose to call himself as
a 'Integralist'.

Sokolin conceived of the society in terms of 'Socio culture
systems or super-systems'. One socio culture system
consisted of many societies. (did not refer to society goes beyond
national boundaries)

He believed that each socio-cultural system is an integrated
whole beoz woven around a central theme, tendency or
principal. German word used by him - 'Weltanschauung'.
it is the, beoz of lack of perfect translation of the word in English.

tendency / theme / principal that permeates thru the entire
system & thus acts as an integrated whole.

Although he conceded that there may not be 100% integration
but predominantly characterized by one Weltanschauung.

Reflected in law / Art forms / Science / systems of truth / Religion /
familial level.

He says, there can be 3 kinds of Weltanschauung, on what
basis does he say that. Conducted a survey of European History
6th Century B.C. to mid 20th century, supplemented with
his survey of Chinese, Indian & Arabic civilizations.

Method of study - used two criteria - Quantitative & Qualitative
for each century, look at philosophy, art, religion & evaluate
them both Quantitatively & Qualitatively.

How often did that society manifest itself
How numerous
How truly did that society represent that
Weltanschauung.

- He found that,
 when Quantitative dimension increased, Qualitative dimension declined.

He identified on the basis of this survey, 3 Weltanschauung

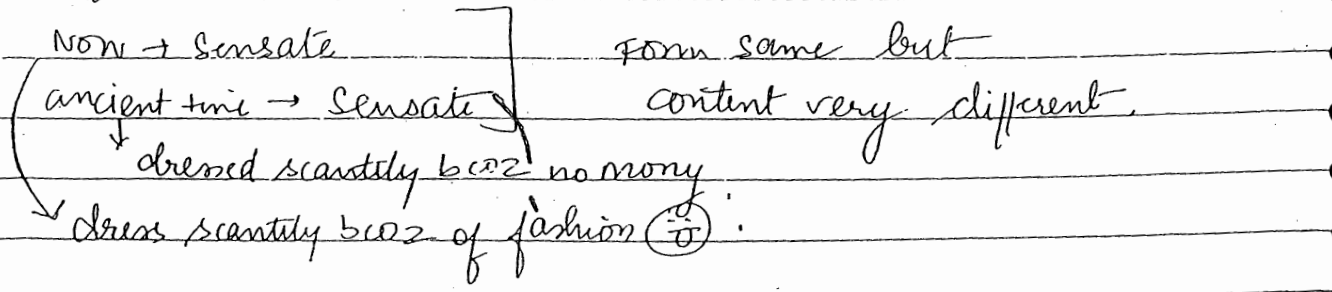
- ① Sensate Weltanschauung → system of truth/science
- ② Ideational Weltanschauung → only that is verifiable or observed by senses
- ③ Idealistic Weltanschauung → truth as it is discovered is true.

↓
 Rational synthesis of the two,
 combines both sensate & ideational.

↓
 through faith, intuition.
 idea of beauty -
 inner beauty of soul.
 freedom -
 winning over your senses, not being a slave of ur senses.
 idea of beauty -
 - apply to senses only
 - pursuit of desires.

- He says, in ancient time 6th Century B.C. to Birth of Christ, predominantly in Europe → Sensate Weltanschauung.
- with spread of Christianity, Ideational Weltanschauung came to dominate society
- From Renaissance to Enlightenment 14th to early 18th century dominated by Ideational Idealistic.
- Now again sensate Weltanschauung, after 18th century.

Makes distinction b/w Content & Form.



~~Primitive marijuana~~

- Technological content differs but form is the same.

How does this change happen?

'imminent change' ← concept given by him

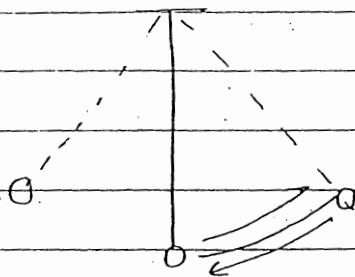
↳ principle of

- Change is inevitable. Maybe bcoz of external factors but even if external factors not there, there also change inevitable.

'principle of limits' - how it changes - One particular type of Weltanschauung develops → matures → achieves limit → decline begins (creative potential has reached its limit)

then society moves to another Weltanschauung.

So it is like a pendulum



Maximum altitude reached then decline begins.

- talking abt Europe in 20th century, he says Creative potential of sensate Weltanschauung has reached, now declining, but eventually it will bring about change.

but its crisis will go on multiplying WWI WWII

- Eco. depression 19'31 → examples of sensate Weltanschauung in decline, etc he says crisis will keep increasing until change happens

he fore saw → crisis → Ecological crisis that is being faced now } many other factors that he saw :

- mindless consumerism has increased

- anarchisation of sex → breakdown of family

- power in irresponsible hands e.g. Hitler

He says,

- Crisis to Crisis till it undergoes change.
- He himself suggested that we should move towards Idealistic Weltanschauung.

Criticism

1. Methodology - used empirical study of historical data.
He himself \downarrow method of Sensate Weltanschauung.
says that all 3 methods from all 3 Weltanschauung must be used [impersonal].

2. He sees man as driven by forces.
Man not seen as maker of his own destiny?
He conveys inevitability of crisis as decline began (T)

3. How do we test & verify?

He says it will take centuries, we have to wait for centuries to test

- what if solar energy became commercially viable?
maybe ecological crisis will be handled.

* Parson's displaced him becoz he has such a strong critical view of society.

Agents of social change

called as Agent of change.

- This concept refers to change in some aspect of society which must happen first in order to trigger the general change in the society as a whole.
- Different theories have identified different agents of change.

* Classical evolutionism - Comte, Spencer, Durkheim

agent of change → population or material volume & material density

* L.H. Morgan

Karl Marx

Gordon Childe

Leslie White

Weber

Ogburn

→ technology as the prime mover of change.

* Weber → added ideology as another dimension

both Chinese & Russian revolutions → ideologically driven changes. Marxism-Leninism: Russia

* → collective mobilization or revolution

→ Education: may become source of diffusion of new ideas or may introduce new skills

eg: India - process of modernization began with spread of western education, it brought a new middle class of professionals → thus becoming agent of change.

→ Planned social change

eg: can be seen in India, using Agency of state to implement plans. Nehru → brought planning.

→ Culture Contact → change is more one sided.

process of Acculturation: process of change that follows contact btwn two cultures, especially when contact is asymmetrical (one culture → dominant), it leads to flow of cultural traits leading to drastic transformation of the less dominant culture

eg: India ← culture change due to coming of Britishers.
language, dress, food, polity, economy, society.
process of Westernization.

Indian Nationalism → product of British rule

Idea of History → "

eg: Globalization - nothing but diffusion of western culture to all parts of the world.

→ Charismatic leadership

Highlighted first by Weber eg: Gandhi -

→ Fortuitous circumstances

By pure chance, 14th century England → plague broke out → half population died → Feudal structure weakened → capitalism grew →

→ Structural Strain

Marx → called this contradiction.

Functionalists adopted this idea but called it structural strain.

- exerts pressure for change in a direction in which strain is released.

Science, Technology & Social Change

→ Science → defined in the first class.

→ Technology → rationally designed tools & the procedures adopted for designing, producing & using these tools.

• though tech is much older than science, but today, science & tech are terms used in conjunction & sometimes interchangeably. Bcoz tech. based on scientific knowledge is more efficient & rational.

- science & tech has been a powerful agent of change.
- science has led to rationalization of the world view while tech has increased efficiency & created alternatives thereby leading to change.
- tech. to be absorbed needs the social structure to be changed ∴ leading to domino effect of change.

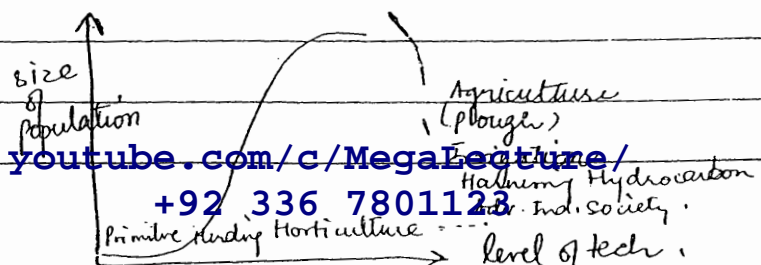
- L.H. Morgan, Gordon Childe, Ogburn, Marx → imp. of tech as agent of change.

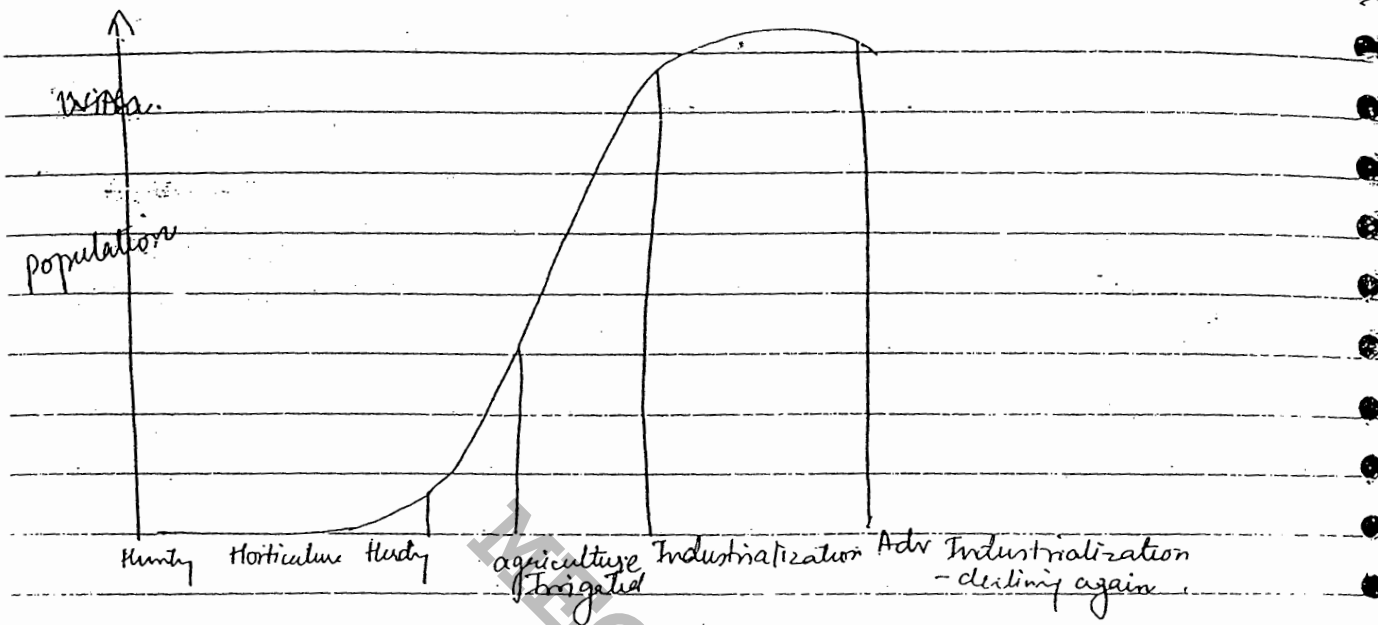
- How has science & tech impacted society?

• impact of science & tech can be seen at various levels.

① Demography

- impacted population.
- pattern of change.





- Impact on food production; nutritious needs fulfilled, life-longevity increases
- control of epidemics [Disease control]

- All religions extol child birth, mortality is high, becoz of high death rate, upto mid 19th century in India (150 million)
fertility rate also high, pop. almost same.

- in next 50 years started growing slowly, mortality was marginally below fertility.

1850 - 150 million
 1901 - 238 million
 1950 - 360 million
 2001 - 1 billion.

- when tech. develops mortality falls (healthcare & food technologies)
 fertility remains high
 ↓
 connected with ideology, status of women.
 tech. very advanced
 girl child still aborted } woman's status

- As education develops, birth control technologies become widely accepted \therefore mortality rate \downarrow fertility rate \downarrow \therefore reaching top of the curve.

- women take to work outside home, in large numbers.

Then the curve starts to dip down

eg: sweden, france, denmark. \rightarrow problem.

- composition of the population is also imp.

population \rightarrow overwhelmingly old.

- with younger population \rightarrow growth rate increases
demographic dividend.
'if made use of'

though unrest is also high.

(2) Family

\rightarrow extended grp \rightarrow change.

change towards nuclearization.

\rightarrow pluralization of family forms

\rightarrow marriage rates falling, divorce rates \uparrow

gender relations \rightarrow more egalitarian

etc

(3) Economy

- increased production

- massive diversification of production

- progressive \uparrow in levels of consumption

- consumption oriented lifestyle becomes feature of entire population

weber used term 'conspicuous consumption' - to seek status

(4) urbanization \rightarrow pop. engaged in agriculture drastically declined.

eg. America [youtube.com/c/megalecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/megalecture/)

+92 336 7801123

- secondary & tertiary sectors advance

- 'Megalopolis' - massive urban sprawls.

eg New York to Florida continuous urban stretch.

eg: In India, Delhi expanding → NCR.

till manesar

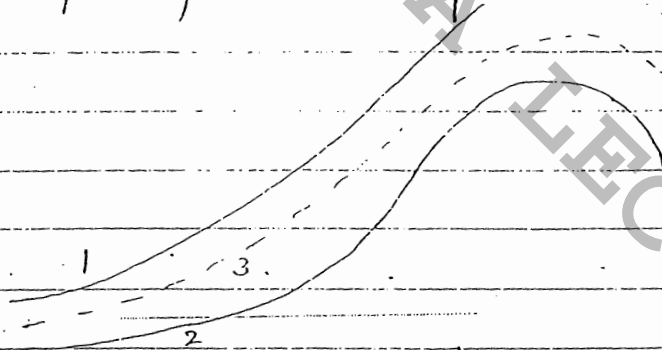
100s of Km continuous urban stretch.

· demand of transport systems, cheap systems develop.

④ Inequality

- size of surplus & ability to acquire share in the surplus.

- inequality only when surplus is developed.



1. size of surplus to be distributed.

The dotted curve ③ is the inequality curve.

2. distribution of power

acc to political

power follows curve 2.

- follows bell shaped pattern

In preagrarian - little inequality

industrialization - inequality increasing

mass democratization - inequality

starts declining

= political inequality

⑥ Religion

- leads to rationalization of world view.
- cognitive role of religion declines
- sacred secularization
- 'omnipotent god replaced by God of gaps'
- privatization & pluralization

⑦ Education becomes secularized & there is both:

horizontal as well as vertical expansion of education

↓ mass
education.

↳ higher
education.

most ppl

Study in America:

↑↑↑ in 1901, all ppl who acc. to their age, should have been in college (18-24), only 4% were actually in college.

In 1991, more than 70% were actually in college.

→ As tech. advances, unskilled workers taken by machines, manual workers on their way out,

→ theoretical knowledge becomes basis for ~~tech~~ technology. most inventors did not have theoretical grounding but now theoretical knowledge is must to handle technology.

↑ bcoz of increasing size & complexity.

decision making has become intuitive, tech. of decision making has developed.

↑ vertical growth of education

- earlier ↑ land ↑ power feudal society.

↑ factory ↑ power capitalist

↑ institutions ↑ power of higher learning

⑧ Democratization of Society.

Francis Fukuyama - book 'end of history' in that he argued that technologically adv. societies r bound to have dualistic liberal democratic system.

- Every tech. advanced society changed to liberal society.
- largest no. of ppl in the world live under liberal democratic systems today.

⑨ Automation

- ↑ Automation, Manual labor ↓

⑩ Leisure time has increased

⑪ Quality of Work

- has become more alienating.

⑫ Planned Obsolescence.

Another problem → we r deliberately rendering all our artifacts obsolete.

eg. no resale value for old cars.

- R&D has been institutionalized.

⑬ Adaptation

- Problem of coming to terms with change
 - consequence of Planned Obsolescence.
- 'Future Shock'

(14) Ecology

- Ecological disbalance / Crisis.
- southern hemisphere still largely poor but as industrialization grows, more crisis.
- growth has become unsustainable

Education & Social Change

- Education refers to a formal process of communication by which ideas, values and skills are transmitted to the younger generation.

- traditional system of edu. in pre ind. societies generally helped in preserving status quo rather than engineering change.

1. education was itself esoteric in character (accessible to only few elite)

eg: pour molten lead in ear of shudra if he listens to veda - view of one of the elite brahmin.

2. Most of the education was religious in nature, did not have secular utilitarian education.

∴ did not act as agent of change

- but modern education which spread to

have has been 1. exoteric in character

- man education became the way.

2. Content became scientific, secular & utilitarian

becoming an agent of change.

- Main functions of Modern Education

1. Socialization

becomes an agency for [youtube.com/c/MegaLecture](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture) ideas

eg: idea of social justice, nationalism, freedom - transferred by western edu.

2. Rationalization of the world view. -

- idea of nationhood ← result of modern edu.
- we had a feudal monarchical system for thousands of years.

3. Openness to change

- makes ppl more ready to accept change
- ii raises expectations ∴ it leads to protest for equality, protest for justice.
- mostly led by educated youth.
- eg: leadership of Maoists - urban edu

5. Economic Modernization & Eco. Change

- it raises the level of skills of the labor force.
- pop. has exposure to formal education.
- eg: IT sector boom much more in South India bcoz of greater education spread.
- eg: lagged states - bcoz of lack of education - Northern India.
- Globalization → import of state of the art tech. from west
- only educated individuals can work with the new tech.
- With tech. adv. → all decision making also called calls for formal education.
- Rise of technocratic elite, decision making not intuitive anymore
- ∴ edu very crucial for social mobility.

6. Interpersonal Relationships are impacted within the family

- trend towards nuclearization of family ties

- extended familial grps have very less to give

- imp of education ↑ → leads to grss individualism

7. education also creates an awareness of consumption

- providing demand stimulus while raising standard of living and giving ppl social mobility.

- Education among women has a direct impact on fertility.

↑ Edu of woman ↓ no. of children born.

eg: Kerala's success in terms of fertility control primarily bcoz of education.

8. Role of focusing attention on various issues

∴ building consensus on an issue leading to change which is considered desirable.

eg: rise of green technology - ecology.

* But sometimes critiques of edu. → not lived up to the expectat

- has not created a just society

- also works to keep existing hierarchy.

→ tends to be biased towards the culture of the elite.

eg: Modern education & relies on value of

deferred gratification, ruin us today in hope of better tomorrow.

- poor do not have value of deferred gratification, they have values of immediate gratification

- children of poor fill [youtube.com/watch?v=MEGALECTURE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MEGALECTURE) look for immediate gratification

∴ the hierarchy still stays & is carried only.

• deferred gratification is one of the fundamental aspects of Modern Education.

-:- perpetuating the inequality systems & putting a label of legitimacy on it also.

~~trans~~ dependency theory. - After couple of days.

Politics and Society

Sociological theories of power

- primarily concerned with defining & explaining the nature of power.

- First systematic attempt to define power → Max Weber.

- Acc. to Weber, power refers to the chances of an individual or group to realise its will through communal action even in face of resistance by others.

power ∴ is a resource, which comes into play in relation with others, needed only when one needs to overcome resistance by others & to acquire power we need to have a coordinated grp 'Party'. That's why he says 'communal action' → coordinated effort, not what we generally understand.

This has been called as 'the conflict view of power', bcoz the implicit assumption here is that, when some individual or grp tries to achieve power there is always opposition or resistance from another grp. If one wins, other has to rule, ∴ also called as 'constant sum concept of power' $x - x = 0$

If one has power, it is only by making others lose power.

- Many other definitions on the same track →

• Robert Dahl → tried to define power:

He says A has power over B, to the extent that he can get B to do something, that B wouldn't otherwise do

• Edward Shils → A person maybe said to have power to the extent that he influences the behaviours of others in accordance with his own intentions.

More recently,

• Steven Lukes has tried to broaden the scope of definition of power, though remaining within the conflict tradition. 2

He identifies 3 dimensions ' society is characterised by opposition of power :

1. Power is manifested in Decision Making of goals & interests & thus power as a resource becomes vital'

[those who r in a position to take decisions in their favor, they hv power]

2. However power is equally manifested in non-decision making eg: Manmohan Singh → power, only the visible face.

someone who sets the agenda, has greater power → Sonia Gandhi
eg: In America, President seems to be taking decisions. But matters related to VVIPs are kept out of agenda, that's how VVIPs keep exercising their power.

∴ Agenda Setting greater source of power than decision making

3. In the contemporary scenario,

Shaping desires - eg: Mass Media

- doesn't take decisions, but can control ppl's behaviour by shaping their desires

eg: Coca Cola - doesn't take a decision that every1 must hv one bottle of coke a week.

no coercion, no guns - but shaping desires by Ads.

Lukes, provides a definition of power:

A exercises power over B, when A can effect B in a way contrary to B's interests.

* As opposed to this, there is functionalists' perspective of power.

conflict perspective regards power as constant sum phenomena, A wins B must lose.

→ Functionalists see power as a win win situation.

all gain, no one loses ∴ power may increase or decrease.

'The variable sum concept of power'

eg: Parsons has adopted such a perspective

- He emphasizes on value consensus in the society.

∴ once consensus on values → leads to consensus on goals ∴ every society has collectively shared goals

- In this context for Parsons:

"Power is the generalized ability of the community to achieve its shared goals,

Commitment towards which has been made thru the public Policy"

society / community has common goals which r formally recognized, Power is the resource that community

has to realize its common goals. This power depends on:

- organization of community

- Technology

- leadership

∴ Power is variable.

eg: To gain self sufficiency in food is a national objective.
with green revolution India's power increased as it
became self sufficient

eg: another goal → to maintain territorial integrity:
1962 ← no such capacity China attacked 'Siachen'
today this capacity is drastically enhanced 'Nuclear
power'. China dare not attack now
∴ India's power has increased.

→ Hence power may increase or decrease & thus remains
variable. 'But power works in interest of all'
imp point made by functionalists [Parsons]
He says, Gains & shared by all.

* Critique → Actually the two perspectives are
complementary. Power has a dual character
• on those issues or areas whr there is a consensus in
the society → Parsons view holds true.
whr divisions btwn society → conflict view holds true.

eg: Urban rich yield power over the rural poor → conflict
view.

* Micheal ^{Mann} ~~Mann~~ ~~Matt~~ → has tried to combine these views in
a single def (comprehensive view of power)
He starts with an assumption that societies & constituted
of multiple overlapping & intersecting socio spatial n/w's
of power.

• He says, power is the ability to pursue & attain goals thru the mastery of the environment. (control over nature as well as ppl - natural & social environment)

• He says power can take 2 forms:

1. Distributional power → is the power exercised by individuals

2. Collective power ↓
over others, ability of individuals to get others to help them pursue their own goals.

is the power exercised by groups, it is the ability of one group to exercise control over other

groups.

eg: when one nation is colonized by the other

• He says, power can be exercised in 2 main ways:

1. Extensive Power → is the ability to organise large no. of

2. Intensive Power ↓
ppl over far flung territories in order to engage in a minimally stable cooperation

- one who exercises power has the ability to organise tightly & command a high level of commitment & mobilisation from people.

eg: Al-Qaeda
ppl ready to sacrifice their lives

- High level of commitment

eg: christian church - power over believers - all visit church → sundays
→ some basic rules followed by all.
minimally stable cooperation.

! pattern continues over long period of time.

pope cannot really demand too many things from ppl. but will habitually visit the church.

- Further, he also makes a distinction btwn authoritative power & diffused power.

1. Authoritative power: when the person who wields power has a right to issue commands & to those the commands are issued consciously follow it.

eg: Umpire decides in a match if out or not.
batsman has to walk out if out.

2. Diffused power: no commands can be issued.

eg: Media, Corporates
Coca Cola can't say 'Buy Buy 2 bottles, else u'll be fined'.

∴ Power exercised thru 'Market' is diffused power.

- He also talks abt sources of power. Prior to him Karl Marx & Weber hv talked abt sources of power.

• Acc. to Marx, wealth or control over property is the most imp source of power, everything else follows that.

• Weber questioned this, acc to Weber, control over wealth gives one the potential to hv power but does not automatically makes one powerful ∴ wealth is one of the assets needed to power. But needs many more assets:

eg: Organizational assets - wealth, organizational skills, oratory skills.

& the control over organization does not automatically follow from control over wealth.

Mann

• ~~Marx~~ has accepted both viewpoints but like Max Weber disagrees with Marx, he says there may be many more sources of power which may exist independently eg: Ambani → wealth, but says in a conference 'Modi will be next PM'

↳ does not control wealth, but has power.

so Ambani must please Modi to get concessions from his govt.

- Various independent sources of power which may or may not overlap. 4 Major sources of power:

1. One source → economic power, power that comes by virtue of control over wealth.

2. Another source → political power, by controlling parties & holding offices in the state.

3. Military power → power to commit violence, independent source of power. [not only need to control means of production also need to control means of violence eg: Military / Army in Pakistan → independent source of power]

4. Control of Ideas - ideological power → [eg: controversy about how NCERT books must be written, how the books are written → influence young minds], that's how Mass Media exercises power.

POWER ELITE

Refers to the Issue of distribution of power in society.

How is power distributed? i.e. who has power?

First theory presented by Karl Marx, explain dist of power in society, that it is distributed along class lines.

- ownership class becomes the ruling class

i.e. those who have economic power have political power also.

Imp implication of this view is: If u abolish class divisions in society i.e. → it will create an equal society, whr power is shared by all, democracy possible → only when eco. equality.

• liberal democracy → democracy of bourgeoisie only

→ by institutionalising abolishing of institution of private property this is possible acc. to him.

→ this created optimism amongst amongst works for an egalitarian society

* This claim of Marxists was challenged by a scholar from Italy, the common thread in the argument

'inequality of power is unavoidable', 'it is always a minority that rules a majority' & one of the scholars used the term 'Elite' to describe the minority that wields power.

∴ together these theories are referred to as:

'Classical Elite theories of power'

These Italian scholars are:

1. Gaetano Mosca 2. Vilfredo Pareto 3. Robert Michels

→ Mosca wrote a book → 'The Ruling Class' that always no matter what is the nature of society, there is a class that rules & the class that is ruled. The ruling class → minority ruled class → majority. But minority more powerful becoz of certain reasons:

1. It consists of individuals who are superior in terms of those qualities which are valued highly in society. [gifted individuals] eg military power, managerial skills

2. Minority is powerful becoz it is better organized.
Majority → isolated individuals.

→ Minority however rules not only by coercion, [but also try to make their rule legitimate & just/natural]

∴ use a political formula → an ideology/manifesto/bundle of myths which sound plausible & are thus accepted by majority.

• so even in democracies → minority rule.

difference → the fact that the ruling class is open from time to time it recruits new members

from the society.

traditional → closed minority.

→ Similarly, Pareto wrote a book → 'The mind & society'

• speculates abt human psychology & relates it to society.

He says human action is of 2 kinds:

① Logical - rational means are chosen to achieve specific goals

② Non-Logical - he says, most actions are nonlogical actions, 2 parts (a) Residue (b) Derivations

a. Residue - instinctive tendency

b. Derivation - legitimisation & justification of that.

Masochist

- One psychologist, commented abt Gandhi, that he was a Mesothist, one who finds pleasure by inflicting pain on oneself.
- for smallest reason, he would go in for satyagraha, starve himself, brahmacharya.
- In ^{Pareto's} terms this mesothist tendency is the Residue, & the legitimisation / justification that he gives is derivation.

eg: A feminist lady writer, diff btwn men & women in an interview, she says, men r primarily interested in sexual gratification. women primarily interested in emotional gratification.

men → residue → sex derivation → emotions.

women →

Pareto → residues of diff kinds examples:

- 1) residue of sociability
 - 2) residue of sex
 - 3) residue of combinations
 - 4) residue of persistence of aggregates
- instinctive tendencies that ppl hv

esays

from pt of view of politics 2 residues most imp:

(3) & (4)

- Those who excel wrt these residues r the elite.

Residue of p o a → excellng ppl → lions

Residue of combinations → excellng ppl → foxes

^{preserve}
who bring stability & order ^{POA}
Lions: can mobilise force & use it in a resolute manner, conservative by nature.
eg: Vallabh bhai Patel

Foxes: survive by cunning & guile
scheming ppl, art of manipulation.
eg: Pramod Mahajan / Amar Singh.

Lions may come to power by mobilizing forces, but exercising of power also requires fox like qualities so they encourage recruitment of such ppl.
but foxes sooner or later overthrow lions

Fox → manipulation but cannot act in a decisive way
∴ they get discredited & once again lions overtake sooner or later

∴ political revolutions are ∴ just
'circulation of elites'

→ there is no such thing as pplz power, power would always will be with the elite
He coined the term 'Power Elite'.

→ Robert Michels → book 'Political Parties'

he argued that, all parties in contemporary societies are bureaucratically organized & bureaucracy means hierarchy, so real power is always handled by few ppl on top

'Oligarchy' - IRON LAW OF OLIGARCHY

is inevitable - bcoz majority consists of apathetic, ignorant & slavish people

- minority that comes to power uses its position
- ~~not~~ to maintain its position. Major reasons :

① Modern societies are v. large in size
direct democracy & public participation not possible

② technical complexity of decisions demands that only
few ppl have the expertise to take decisions

[eg: Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Manmohan Singh,
Chidambaram] → how much % of fiscal deficit
should be there.

- average ppl incapable of taking decision.

∴ they alone wield power & use their position to
perpetuate their power.

- Theories of Pareto & Michels were misused in WWII

by Mussolini & Hitler, & superior
they said they were gifted individuals.

∴ severely criticised & rejected as 'TOO CRUDE' &
'SIMPLISTIC'

1. no way to prove who is superior & gifted individual.

2. those who come to power, they do so bcoz of their
superior qualities &

3. how can we say some lions, some foxes? is it not an
oversimplification?

& no evidence for theory of residue & derivations

∴ rejected thoroughly

As Classical Evolutionalism,
~~lost~~ theories rejected, ^{but} idea of evolution survived.

→ similarly, idea of Elite rule has been accepted
that indeed rule exercised by a minority only.
though theories rejected.

Mills

* C. Wright, → book 'The Power Elite' in which he revived
the Elite theory, but was far more sophisticated &
avoided simplistic assumption such that those of Pareto &
Mosca. His book written on the basis of American society.

• On basis of American society. He says,

→ In Every Society, there are certain key institutions, & those
have some positions 'command positions', those individuals
who come to occupy the ^{command} key positions in the key
institutions are called the 'Elite'.

(may be manipulation, not gifted at all) but they happen
to, by hook or by crook, occupy these command positions.

• Not superior ppl but so

eg [Zia-ul-haq - chief of army staff made by Bhutto becoz
she thought he is the most mediocre person & would not
interfere in her rule]

- In context of American society, 3 key institutions:

1. Multinational Corporations

2. Political Parties

3. Military Establishment

& those who dominate these are often drawn from a common
social backgrounds. eg: same middle class background, school, college.
[youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)
+92 336 7801123

eg: ties of schools, merit, colleges, ppl related.
are brought into power decisively by those in power.

He says

→ Democracy is only a myth.

most momentous decisions are not taken in consensus
with senate or congress, etc.

Real decisions taken in ~~secretary~~ secrecy.

→ This theory also explains nature of Communist
Rite,

Technocrats / Bureaucrats monopolize power.

→ Different societies have different key institutions.

★ This was challenged by Robert Dahl

conducted an empirical study & developed his model

he says, it is an over simplification to say that

only a small cohesive grp acting in a conspiratorial
manner wields power.

In his study, he takes 'Decision making' as an index
for measuring power - study in New heavens, 3 types

of Elites [he used the term NOTABLES], each one
powerful in their own sphere & no power in the other
spheres.

1. Education

2. Real Estate

3. Political Denominations

∴ diff types of elites who are powerful in different spheres

∴ 'Elite Pluralism'

Plural plurality of Elite.

- Process of mutual accommodation among elite, No elite has its own way, interests of others also have to be taken care of
- some decisions taken for public also, unless public oriented decisions & taken they won't remain in power
- ∴ Power is shared

* Elite theorists have fought back, Agenda setting → real exercise of power & not just 'Decision making'

→ 'Single cohesive Elite' or 'Plurality of elite' is a long debate.

→ In modern societies → Plurality of Elite.
liberal democracies ↗

Bureaucracy - skipping, already done.

characteristics:

Political Parties & Pressure Groups

Q What is a Political Party?

① Association:
group/collectivity
that comes into
being for a specific
purpose

Weber, first tried to define party as: an associative type of social relationship, membership in which rests on formally free recruitment. It operates in terms of goal oriented coordinated actions in so far as it demands from its members a rational direction of their behaviour towards the commonly acknowledged goals and the primary goal of a political party is to secure political power & to hold it either singly or in cooperation with other parties (i.e. coalition).

Membership is voluntary

② parties operate as a coordinated group, directed to a common goal.

④ common goal \rightarrow secure political power i.e. power as it is exercised thru the state.

⑤ In cooperation with other parties or singly.

Q Origin of Parties

- have not existed always. Existence of political parties is a relatively recent phenomena [England first country, 18th century \rightarrow parties developed]
- so emergence of PP is a consequence of modernization process.

Claude Lévi-Strauss

Claude Lévi-Strauss \rightarrow exchange of women

Best Example:

Karua tribe in South East Asia.

Restricted exchange - when exchange is reciprocal.

A \leftrightarrow B

Generalized exchange - A \rightarrow B \rightarrow C \rightarrow D

Two men give their sisters

[youtube.com/c/MegaLecture](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture)

+92 336 7801123

(Also in South India)

Marriage in Northern India is like this.

How?

- modernization brings changes
- 1. change in status of members of society from subject to citizen
- 2. eventually there developed a 'idea of citizenship' emerged.
right to influence & to participate in the exercise of power.

2. Modernization led to differentiation in the society. Different social groups developed different types of interest
∴ social cleavages emerged.
↳ define the fault lines around which parties emerged.

& these parties ppl participate in the political process.

- existence of certain institutions facilitated this process
eg institutions of parliament in Britain.

France, Germany, this inst. of parliament emerged late, hence parties emerged late.

[pronounced as For]

→ Von Beyme, German scholar, has tried to identify various social cleavages around which political parties emerged in Europe.

1. The liberals vs the conservatives

2. Workers vs Bourgeoisie

3. Parties defending interests of Agrarian classes vs Industrial

It could also be delayed reciprocity.

A gives sister to B takes B's daughter for his son later

- earlier case was immediate reciprocity. $A \rightleftharpoons B$

- RSS has a fascist character in India

Fascist (name of party → Italy)
Mussolini
→ now used as a generic term for parties that believe in a strong authoritarian rule.

- 4. Regional vs Centralists
- 5. Religious vs Secular Parties
- 6. Fascist vs Democrats.

- commitment to discipline as opposed to freedom.

→ More recently, Green parties vs Growth oriented parties
[Ecologically oriented]

- These are the issues on which societies are divided. i.e. cleavages appear.

- Party is a clientelistic oriented group, serving interest of ppl.
- It is a mutually exploitative relationship i.e. joined by those who would use it & mobilises those ppl for the sake of power those who would support it.
- In 3rd world societies, another trend.

'Parties emerging along ethnic cleavages.'

Europe → ideological cleavages

eg: Maharashtrians vs Non-Maharashtrians

eg: Assamese vs Non-Assamese

Functions of a Political Party?

What does a party do?

- Primarily, provide the avenues for political participation (main direct purpose of PP)
- Besides, also perform the role of political communication. They are channel of communication b/w political elites & common man (they know what ppl want - grass root cadres)
- laws should be such that it fulfills felt needs of ppl of the country
- once laws built, also try to build a favourable public opinion, in favor of those laws among ppl so as to make the laws effective (pol. communication)

- They articulate people's interest. [p.t. needs of ppl in terms of laws or politics]

- In democracy, the power / chances of acquiring power depends on majority.

If party → only articulates sectional interests, it will not be able to succeed.

∴ Pcs Parties try bring together diff regions & sections by harmonizing different interests & ∴ bringing together diff sections eg: coalition.

'Interest Aggregation'

eg: India - Artificially created Nation - A coalition.

brought together by the accident of Britishers coming to India. India has a civilizational unity, but forged together to make a nation → Gandhi did most work.

Interest Aggregation ↓

Interest of different regions must be harmonized & Accomodated.

• 'Common Minimum Program' - defines area of consensus btwn various regions / groups in a Coalition.

Political Recruitment ^{Function of PP}

- That parties recruit the political elite, catch them young.

train them in art of politics

eg: Arun Jaitley → ABVP → Delhi University → BTP
Elections.

They are an agency for recruiting political elite.

- Further, so

Function of PP

Political Socialization

- educating the ppl wrt pol. ideology, programs, policies.
- eg: Nationalism, Democracy] → ideas very new to India, different parties hv tried to inculcate these values amng ppl.

Structure of Political Parties

How are parties organized?

- A french sociologist, Maurice Maurice Duverger - book called - 'Political Parties' in which he discussed structure of PP. made a comparative study of parties around the world. Found 4 types [ideal types - using Weber's Idea]
- donot match perfectly.

- ① The Caucus Type → The American Party system approximates to this type most.
- ② The Branch Type - consist of a relatively small group of highly influential ppl. but they have a poor organizational structure, no well defined hierarchy
- ③ The Cell Type
- ④ The Militia Type

- inner core group
↳ referred to as caucus.
- commonly used term in America
- In India, seen negatively, private
- tends to be a very closed grp, entry restricted.
- relatively poor as far as socialization & pol. communication is concerned. mostly election machines - activated only at the time of elections.
- Generally are ∴ depend on hired professionals for most electoral purposes. almost like a marketing exercise.
- Emphasis is not on direct mobilization of ppl, dont hv any assets for large scale mobilization
- what it lacks in size is compensated by the amt of power (enormous)

2. Branch Type

- primarily bank upon speaking to the masses & gaining as much popularity
- interested in having large membership
- growing right down till grass root levels → committed grass root cadres & hierarchy.
- internal organization, very well developed.
- eg: Most Parties in Europe.
- Also congress (except for the first family) ^{who behave in a Caucus manner sometimes.}

3. Cell Type

- creation of Lenin & since then become a characteristic feature of all those parties who have clandestine operations
- operate from underground, whose goals / policies go against the law.

eg: Al Qaeda operates thru a cell type structure

- There are local units but no well defined hierarchies & those units also operate clandestinely as a part of some other legitimate activity [eg: WTC, 4 groups only (9/11) knew Mhmd. Dutta, did not know each other. No horizontal links & each cell parts of ^{some} legitimate activity
- eg: some engineers, some pilot trainees.]

when not active for party → called sleeper cell.

- Cell does not have direct link with central authority, only have direct link with next hierarchy.
- Absence of horizontal link protects cell structure
- If one cell arrested, party is not harmed much.
- protects from getting exposed. Don't know central authority.
- operate in secretive way, generally prohibited by law.

4. Militia Type

- Are organised on Militaristic line. Semi-militaristically trained for violent attacks on militant opponents.
- Initially organised like Military squads
- Anti democratic in their ideology
- Try to capture power by attacking their opponents
- eg: Bajrang Dal
- LTTE - completely Militaristic [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam]
- Do not pin hopes on electoral win.
- Try to suppress their opponents
- eg: Hitler's storm troopers
- Italy - Fascist troops

Party Systems

Broadly we can classify PS into 3 types

1. Single PS
2. Two-Party System
3. Multi Party System

1. Those where there is only one official party. Other parties which disagree with the official party are not allowed to exist

- Characteristic of non democratic systems

eg: China, Iran.

Single PS can be further classified into 2 types:

- | | |
|---|--|
| ① Totalitarian PS | total power - authoritarian
no constitutional limits on authority of state. |
| ② Non totalitarian PS
↓
authoritarian | |

- single party system defines & organizes entire social life (bureaucracy, army, etc., universities, factories)
- very often, party is guided by an ideology & the party tries to regulate entire life (social) acc to the ideology.

Stalin's Russia

Mao's China

totalitarian one party system.

↳ everyone wore Mao suit same color, same design.

↳ greatest fantasy of youth → to smuggle colorful clothes.

→ now China is authoritarian but not totalitarian any more.

shifted to

② Non totalitarian one party system

1. Two Party System

- characteristic of liberal democracies
- First past the post, whoever gains majority rules.
- different from proportional representation system which encourages [acc. to population/age]

↳ Multiparty system.

In India, though multiparty → organized as 2 party.

Distinct 2 Party System

Indistinct 2 Party System - eg America

earlier in Britain

labor &

very huge differences,
now differences narrowing
down

- hardly any diff btwn

republicans & democrats.

- in practice no difference.

3. Multiparty System

highly stable type of multiparty system

- there are two variants UDF, LDF

① Stable MPS → Kerala, India

② Unstable MPS

↳ hardly a govt lasts more than an year in Italy.

4. Hybrid System

one dominant party system. In theory → MPS but in practice one party

eg India for quite some time, now scenario has changed earlier → congress ruled almost everywhere

other parties were hardly of any consequence.

Pressure Groups

when groups formed around common interest. PPI voluntarily join (common attitude / interest)

non-utilitarian utilitarian

Interest Groups

eg: when u form a grp to prevent cruelty amongst animals (attitude based not interest based)

- To promote & protect those interests & attitudes grps are formed.

- Sometimes these interest grps try to influence the public decision making process in favour of their attitude/interest.

↳ by govt authorities

do not form part of govt but try to influence w/o joining the formal authority structure.

when this happens then they become Pressure Groups

If join govt. then become party.

- Wants to occupy formal decision making system → Party
- As long as remain outside & try to influence formal decision making system → Pressure group
- If not trying to influence → Interest group.

eg: Kejriwal ^{transition from} Pressure group → Party

Def. of Pressure Group

A Pressure group is an organized social group whose members share common attitudes/interests & it seeks to influence public policies in the light of these attitudes/interests.

W/o trying to take over any responsibility for government.

Various Advantages of a Pressure Group.

→ Ruling party may not be able to accommodate interests of all the groups/sections.

those who are marginalized try to organize themselves to make themselves heard → reinforces democracy.

→ does not have accountability so it is saved from the media glare, can work informally & secretly ∴ increasing effectiveness at times.

→ Pressure groups by pooling resources try to educate ruling party

In America → lobbying → totally legitimate. Professional

lobbyists. eg: Pak wanted ^{F16 bombs} from America so formed lobby in America, India came to know, hired lobbyist → Stephen Solange. Finally Pak lobbyist more successful.

↳ later dropped as Ambassador, did not lobby well ^{enuf} for India

[ewadhya - As soon as something is defined & accepted in society it is ok to you [youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/) +92 336 7801123

& Informality.

negative side → secrecy & effectiveness may lead to
→ may use of any means.

eg: Chaddha → Bofors guns

→ may also resort to violence, terrorist organizations
can also act as pressure groups

but no accountability → can do anything they wish.

* Almond & Powell → classification of Pressure Groups:

1) Associational Pressure Groups

- members come voluntarily on basis of common interests

eg CII, EICCI, trade unions

2) Non Associational

- membership acquired by birth

eg Gujjar agitation in Rajasthan for reservation

Gujjar by birth

- tribal organizations, religious, caste based.

3) Institutional Pressure group

- operating from within the system

eg: IAS officers lobby → part of govt machinery but
influence decisions from within.

eg: Influence of Army in Pak.

4) Anomic Pressure group → [classified on the way it

- resort to illegitimate

means primarily to

get their demands fulfilled.

eg: violence.

functions]

[not on the way they

organized like above 3

↳ work in the structure]

JOINMEFOREASYACCESSTOEBOOKS&NOTES

+92-310-545-450-3



Css Aspirants ebooks & Notes

<https://m.facebook.com/groups/458184410965870>



Css Aspirants Forum

<http://t.me/CssAspirantsForum>

Rules of the group.

*No irrelevant text/pic Islamic pic/videos

*No Smiley No Pm otherwise Removed + Blocked

*Personal text w/o Mutual consent Consider harassment.

Separate Group For Females with verification

The CSS Group does not hold any rights on shared the Books & Notes

I'm not Responsible for Copyrights.

This book/notes downloaded from the internet.

Social Movements

Collective Action

- literary, an action of gaps: Not understood like this in sociology.
- It has a narrower & limited meaning.

Def. That collective action is any emergent form of activity taking place in a coordinated manner involving a plurality of individuals & motivated by desire to seek some change or to resist change initiated or proposed by others.

① Emergent form:

- activity which is not part of regular routine / unusual.
- ② coordinated - ppl consciously act in a coordinated manner.
- ③ seeks change / resist change.

- When this collective action is sustained (over time) then it is called a Social Movement.

how long?
cannot be said { a year, decades, centuries, few months

sustained collective action.

- And when collective action is directed or addressed to the governmental authority, trying to bring pressure on it, to initiate / prevent some change, then called Protest.
- If protest not just localised, but widespread & sustained, then it is a Protest Movement.

Social Assets u acquire by virtue of ur social & ~~that~~ informal connections. Capital (Kinship ties with influential ppl, peer grp influence). These social assets → financial advantage

② So existing class structure perpetuates over time (generations), assisted bcoz of cultural capital → assets that u get out of school (money, motivations, linguistic skills, etc)

① Cultural capital: Pierre Bourdieu: He says edu. does not give u much of mobility as claimed bcoz tilted towards upper & middle class. so designed (curriculum) that it tends to belong to privileged class. ∴ system loaded against the lower classes [earlier mentioned - diff. value systems] deferred gratification immediate satisfaction

[youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)

+92 336 780 123

- Protest movements generally develop when ppl who seek change are unable to bring abt that change thro institutional (established procedures) means. Hence ∴ resort to emergent forms of action to bring about that change or prevent a change from happening.

eg: students want 'attendance' system to be ~~not~~ struck down.

emergent forms - manbunk, pen down, strike.

eg: Anna Hazare Protest.

eg: Gujjar edu in Rajasthan.

- Protests tend to be more common in places whr freedom of (by very nature - political) expression for ppl, where polity is democratic.

If open system. eg: Hyde park - Britain.

- In non-democratic, authoritarian systems, protest movements are very less / rare.

eg: China. (one incident only Tiananmen square, 1989)

- And if in such places protests break out, invariably violent.

- In democratic systems, though common, generally, primarily non-violent (degree of violence - very low).

base ↑ Collective action as protests

- Sustained collective action - Social Movement

∴ it has some other characteristics than being just coll. action

eg: All students boycott classes once. - coll. action
not sustained.

But if coll. action has to sustain over years then it has to have certain other features:

① - It requires an Ideology.

- a coherent body of ideas by which the ppl involved in the movement interpret their environment.

essential for sustained coll. action.

- also means of projecting the self image.

There could be various kinds of

It codifies & organizes beliefs, outlook & values.

ideology: examples:

- It defines the aspirations & goals.

Nationalist ideology;

- In case of the change being sought,

secular; religious;

Ideology acts as source of legitimization

Marxist; Millenarian

of the new values, relationships & norms envisaged by the group.

ideology (once a movement in Europe which claimed that christ will come again after 1000 years) found among ppl who quit work, lack resources to change their situation

- It provides a means of 'interest articulation' & the basis of a new identity.

∴ seek supernatural event in their favor beoz themselves they lack resources [Many tribal movements]

- It also directs responses to specific social situations, thus it acts both as a

① framework of consciousness & ② a source of legitimizing action.

* This is how MSA Raw has explained imp. of ideology in a social movement.

example: Red Indian Movement (when whites taking away their lands) - perform dance

youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/
+92 336 7801123

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page.

Millenarian movement

eg: Birsa movement - in Mundas (Jharkhand Tribe)

eg: Shia's believe 13th Imam would come back ^{they believe} (supernatural intervention will happen)

2) Also needs leadership

- maybe charismatic

- sometimes collective leadership; but generally rely on a charismatic leader to mobilize ppl.

eg: Freedom Movement in India → Gandhi; Nehru, Patel

Mao in China

Lenin in Russia

Fidel Castro in Cuba.

- particularly when changes that are sought are very far reaching (charismatic leader reqd.), otherwise coll^{ctive} leadership may be able to do the job.

3) Organization

- unless a structure, coll action cannot be sustained for long

spl. to organization of a movement → It shud be flexible,

not too rigid / hierarchical,

Indian Nation Congres b4 independence → movement, later only

a party (change in organizational structure).

Genesis of a Movement

(Factor that help in rise of a movement)

No. of dimensions has been highlighted

① One theory, 'Relative deprivation theory' - when any section in the society experiences a sense of relative deprivation

- It is said that the worst time for a bad govt comes when it initiates reforms but goes only half way.

bioz it raises expectations, sense of relative deprivation increases. [Expectation reduces joy in life, even on a collective level (⊖)]

eg: Even Karl Marx, gave this idea (though did not use this term) Pauperization (even if real incomes rise, in relation of bourgeoisie they will grow poorer)

- T. R. Gurr, he has talked abt 3 forms of relative deprivation (how does it grow?)

1. Aspirational deprivation → when expectations rise

2. Decease mental deprivation

3. Progressive deprivation

eg: educated ppl, capabilities & improv, still feel more deprived

eg: Feminists - urban women, much better off though.

(reference gap → men but women from lower classes)

when both happen

- Expectations rising &

capabilities falling

eg: seeing wealth of urban Indian, ppl's expectations

rises but prices & rising

∴ for poor capabilities & also falling.

Declining capabilities

- Expectations not changed much but capabilities declined.

eg: In time of Inflation.

[Gandhi launched his movement when prices rose.

- Relative Deprivation,
may be a necessary condn. but not sufficient for
rise of social movement.

② Neil J. Smelser's - 'Structural Strain Theory'

- A state of Mal-Integration that develops in the society.
As a functionalist, he believes every social system (like
Parsons) should be a value consensus leading to integration.

- So if something happened that brought mal-integration.
(Karl Marx - called this contradiction)

He has identified various conditions:

1. Structural Conduciveness

certain social structures facilitates growth of new ideologies
eg: India (very diverse)

2. Structural Strain

situation in society in which gaps emerge with conflicting
interests (eg: class based polarization)

- even relative deprivation theory can be accommodated here.
SS may develop bcoz of RD.

3. If this is followed by rise of a generalized belief (He
means, an ideology).

& a coordinated group develops (leadership & organization)

Then chances of a movement emerge.

4. Timing of movement depends on a precipitating event,
one that will trigger. Outcome of movement will depend
on how ppl in authority respond.

ie (operation of social controls) (eg: Tiananmen Square?)

one day when controls weaken, movement will rise

eg: Russia → 10 diff states emerged bcoz of collapse of central authority

China.
[Tiananmen Square, 1989]

movements when peaceful → healthy → keep level of
discontent low → articulation of views / grievances.
eg: Argument a day keeps divorce away (ii) (safety valve - letting the steam out)

* In more recent times,

other studies, some more factors identified for genesis & success of a movement.

(A) 'Resource Mobilization Theory'

[McCarthy & Zald.
McAdam]

• They say RD or SS, they r not enuf for any movement to develop successfully. The movement shud hv sufficient resources, then only it can develop & succeed.

→ various kinds : (a) Moral resources (mvt shud appear to be justified, legitimate, reasonable) ppl shud be sympathetic to its cause.
eg: movements try to rope in celebrities.

eg: Kejriwal bringing in Anna Hazare & Kiran Bedi, Anupam Kher, Amir Khan.

(b) Cultural resources - skills & knowledge, organizing press conference, web conferencing, oratory skills, other technical skills.

(c) Organizational resources - A network.

(d) Material resources - money, vehicles, buildings.

Various ways (a) Self production - eg: 'I am Anna cap'

(b) Aggregation - collecting donations

(d) Patronage - wealthy businessmen or politicians may extend their patronage if they r sympathetic to the cause.

(c) Co-optation (taking other's resources).

youtube.com/c/Megalecture/

+92 336 7801123

- If a movement can mobilize these resources successfully.

(2) Another point, which particularly is valid in protest movements.
'Political Process Theory'

- These kinds of movements develop, when existing authority structure is either unstable or perceived to be weak.

Eric Hoffer's book 'The true believer'

(3) Also look for Psychological factors. Who r the ppl who would initiate a movement?

→ socially mal-integrated, Maladjusted ppl,

- Social Misfits

It becomes a way of articulating their grievances & to overcome personal conflict.

→ ppl who are simply bored. (eg: Osama-bin-Laden,

Son of a billionaire, most time in Lebanon → nightclubs, no challenge or purpose in life.)

(4) Zald Ash & Herbert Blomberg.

made a comparative study of movements, & gave life cycle of a movement.

a) The unrest stage - general discontent in society
mass discontent, ppl feel unhappy, things should change.

b) The excitement stage - unrest becomes focussed,
causes of discontent r identified, proposals for soln are
dep debated (what to do?)

c) Formalization stage - leadership emerges, organization
develops, programs, leading to Collective Action.

d) Institutionalization stage - organization becomes very rigid & bureaucratic / hierarchical, individual initiative, creativity, flexibility declines. Finally leading to dissolution of movement.

eg: Congress

eg: Dravidian movement - 2 parties emerged.

Types of Social Movements

Essential characteristic → change orientation

↑ depending on nature of.

classified by

• Mel J. Smelser : 2 kinds of movements

① Value oriented movements → which seek a change in basic values of society (i.e. drastic)

② Norm oriented movements which seek a limited change wrt certain norms of society w/o questioning the basis of social order as such. far reaching change, question very basis of social order.

• MSA Rau : 3 fold classification

① Reform movements → which seek to bring abt a limited change w/o questioning basis of social order, adopt legitimate means only. don't generally involve conflict in society

② Transformative movements

③ Revolutionary movements

↳ those which seek drastic changes.

• Strong opposition by entrenched groups (those enjoying power & stability)

• probability of conflict very high → state uses power to restrict movement

• similar to value oriented movement: smelser

youtube.com/megalecture

492 336 7801123

• power (superordinates & subordinates)

Revolutions

• traditional meaning → circular change. move in circle, comes back to original pt.
• This is not the way it is understood in sociology.

• After French revolution, The 'Revolution' acquired a new meaning, it now referred to a sudden, often violent, political change that leads to socio-economic transformation generally legitimized in utopian terms.

(used to create a bet. future or society)

- came to be seen as a desirable way of transforming societies after French Rev. & ∴ identified in terms of:

1. A vanguard party (leadership/forefront)
2. Inspires mass mobilization & with mass support
3. seizes the state power, which is then used for creating
4. A better society (rebuilding society)

- This meaning of Revolution emerged from Marxist-Leninist perspective

- later on, there developed a tradition concerned with study of revolutions which included other types of revolutions as well.

Revolutions
Classified by sociologists into various types.

① Social Revolutions - are defined as rapid & basic transformation of a society's state & class structure and they are carried through by class based demand from below.
(very close to Marxist-Leninist perspective - mobilization of poor sections i.e. deprived) (and changes socio-economic structure of society)

eg) French revolution, Russian, Chinese, Cuban, Iranian

② Political Revolutions

- In case of PR holders of the state power change thru mass participation but w/o any deep social transformation.

eg Overthrow of Ferdinand Marcos
Tasmini Revolution (Tunisia).
Libiya overthrow of Kadaffi

③ Revolutions from Above

eg: Kamaal Atatak in Turkey, [in this case the elite, civilian or from army; capture power w/o any large scale participation but later bring abt change in entire society.

eg: Nasser in Egypt

④ Anti colonial Revolutions

Fight against colonial rule + attempt to bring abt socio economic structure

eg Vietnam, Algeria, Ankola,
to some extent India (reformist change, not really revolutions)

⑤ Failed Revolutions

mass participation but finally attempt to bring abt change fails.

eg: Chile

Salvadore Alande

- 1. Relative Deprivation highly debated issue

(Marx believed revolutions inevitable in capitalist society)

- Theda Skocpol, she argued that revolutions not made, they just come, ∴ no inevitability

she conducted an imperative study of French, Russian & Chinese Revⁿ ① One prerequisite is political crisis, where existing state cannot cope with challenge - internal social chaos or external aggression.

② presence of ^{(Dissident)?} descent elite in society who take to sword & ③ mass discontent leads to peasants joining for that reward.

- Another scholar, Goodwin has pointed out that Repressive Dictatorships (Mafia cracies - in context of Latin America) and Colonial Regimes are prone to revolutions.

- James De Frenzo, he has identified 5 factors:

1. Mass frustration

2. Dissident elite - some elite that is ready to challenge current authority.

3. Crisis of the state (Political Bankruptcy)

4. Presence of unifying factor among dissidents.

5. Other superpowers do not interfere against the revolution

imp. factor in today's terms.

- John Foraine

2005, study of 3rd world revolutions

1. A repressive & exclusionary state - does not accommodate
2. Political culture of opposition pol aspirations of all
3. Economic Down turn (which state sections fails to handle) &
4. Lack of support for existing regime from first world powers.

When all these factors come together, then only revolutions happen &

for mass frustration to be concentrated, long periods of sustained protests against existing regime & desertion of existing regime by intelligentsia is needed.

* Consequences

- Often found that leads to creation of highly powerful & centralized state, may also be totalitarian state sometimes.

- revolution demands meeting/removing reasons for mass frustration, change of socio-economic conditions of the ppl.

* drastic improvement in quality of life of ppl. → education, health, poverty.

- eg Cuba, china, russia.

- but generally political freedom lost (highly centralised state)

- After collapse of communism, generally found that revolutions don't build the Eutopian societies they claim to build, lost political appeal, now in present day being replaced by technology as ideology &.

that hv taken place
times.

Politics & Society -

Citizenship

New social movements

Green movements

gay rights movements

- This term 'citizen' is of greek origin

and in ancient greece, members of the city states were called citizens, but not all ppl were included. Restricted only to men,

those men who held certain amt of property, resident aliens who have migrated to this state & slaves were also excluded &

as citizens ppl enjoyed certain rights eg: 'right to hold a political office in the state' less than 10% of population constituted of citizens.

- Then this concept of citizenship was retained in Rome & special rights were conferred on those who were regarded as citizens

eg: 'right to hold a public office', 'Right to trade with Roman citizens', 'Right to marry Roman citizens', or 'Right to equality by law', 'Right to participate in Army'.

- this conveying a privileged status.

- later on this concept declined in Feudal societies.

- But once again with the rise of modern industrial society, this concept was revived. In 18th & 19th Century, this concept gained popularity once again & with that developed the Modern concept of citizenship.

- Today, it conveys the idea of a reciprocal relationship between the individual members & the state.

'Citizenship' means an individual who is a full and responsible member of the state / political community. ~~So it~~ individual owes loyalty to state, in return state extends protection to the citizen 'reciprocal'

- state demands certain duties on part of the citizen & in turn each citizen has certain inalienable rights that are to be granted & protected by the states.
- the content of these rights has been changing.
- T. H. Marshall, conducted a systematic study of citizenship in his book 'citizenship & social class'.

He has traced the evolution of modern concept of citizenship.

• That citizenship rights have evolved thru 3 stages:

① Acquisition of civil rights - rights like equality b4 law, right to life & personal liberty, right to freedom of speech, thought & belief, right to own property & enter into contracts

(section 3 - constitution, now removed after 44th amendment)

These rights first came in England, later on, gradually accepted by the world.

② Conferring political rights on the citizens - developed in 19th century western Europe

included right to participate in the elections (universal Adult suffrage). women got right only by 1929, earlier on men.

Right to hold public office (executive bodies)

③ late 19th century to mid 20th century.

Developed Socio-Economic Rights

These rights came into being with the development of a welfare state.

Right to a certain standard of social & Economic well being

(Healthcare, min. income), (Right to be looked after in the old age) Right to full share of social heritage (right to education)

→ Acc. to Marshall, socio-eco rights r most imp. w/o these rights, rights of earlier 2 categories categories r irrelevant.

- Giddens while commenting on Marshall's classification pointed out that these rights have a different history.

Of course all rights have been won through long periods of struggle but the first two categories, involved a struggle against feudal society & monarchical state.

The struggle for these rights was spearheaded by the bourgeoisie, so these rights developed with the emergence of Capitalism.

- On the other hand socio-eco rights involved primarily struggle by proletariat in their struggle against capitalism.

(Thanks to Marx → concessions by state in form of socio-eco rights)

- these rights are again today seen controversially.

~~controversy~~ Today content of citizenship has further undergone & further ongoing change, far beyond what Marshall had anticipated.

Feminist criticized Marshall that,

- He looked at citizenship only from male point of view,
∴ demand for certain gender oriented rights.

- Ethnic rights like Right to preserve or distinctive ethnic identity. Eg: Sikh in U.S. protesting against wearing helmet.

- Sexual rights. Right to be sexually different (Homosexuality)
eg: LGBT

- Ecological Movements, not only restricted to humans but some rights to be extended to animals & plants as well

eg: Killing Tiger against law.

Green Rights.

- In the recent decades, there has been a great deal of controversy also with regard to socio-economic rights & ethnic rights particularly.

- socio-economic rights developed with the establishment of welfare state, so advocates of socio-economic rights (eg: Marshall) would state that if members of a state have to meaningfully participate in the affairs of the community, if they have to enjoy equality of opportunity in the real sense, then they should be free from poverty and ignorance.

∴ State must actively intervene in favour of the disadvantaged groups eg Dalits & Tribals in India or other minorities.

- A welfare state is indispensable to the idea of citizenship & society divided on class lines is antithetical to idea of citizenship

* This idea contested by Neo-liberals. They say that such a view of welfare state over-estimates the capacity of the state & places too much burden on the state & is also not good for society & economy.

On societal level, it means that ppl live irresponsibly.

(entrepreneurship, hardwork discouraged)

& Economically, if state has to pick up the bill → it has to tax the rich → impacts growth as in the long run it is self-defeating.

- The debate is for 'Roll back of the state'

say citizens to learn to work hard & should pave their own way.

eg: In U.S. various educational subsidies & healthcare subsidies have gone down. (instead more emphasis on loans)

Trend is changing.

∴ These socio-economic rights have become controversial.
- Similarly, controversy regarding Ethnic rights,
that over the years, there has been a trend towards universal
citizenship (no discrimination against anyone, everyone →
same rights)

* There has been a point of view called,
'Multiculturalism' - most modern states & societies r
characterized by ethnic diversities & these ethnic group
constitute the vulnerable section (poor, jobless) or
minority (threat to loss of their identity), so advocates of
Multiculturalism points out that it provides freedom
to all and adds to richness of society with its diversity.
∴ This diversity must be protected & preserved
∴ Minorities should be given certain Ethnic rights.

- Now, this point is contested by Conservatives as well as
liberals in the west.

↳ In France, controversy
when Muslim girls wore
scarves & veil. Many ethnic
cultures go against human values

↓
too much diversity
weakens solidarity of
the society
(Hindutva argument in
India ← eg)

This is not only part of Islamic identity, it emphasizes
subordination of women w.r.t men. & thus goes against
human rights.

If at all these rights have to be given, must be carefully
scrutinized. Not everything can be justified in the
name of cultural

eg: In Uganda, eat away opponent (Cannibalism)

∴ special rights cannot be granted to anyone & must be carefully scrutinized w.r.t to prevalent values of society.

- This is the current debate on citizenship rights.

Democracy

- this term can be traced back to ancient Greece. greek word 'demos' - ppl, used for majority of ppl, 'cratos' - rule/power. Democracy - rule of many or rule of majority in today's context.

- In ancient Greece, democracy was seen as an inferior form of govt which would lead to chaos. It was seen as an undesirable form of govt. It was pejorative. Aristotle compared it with mob rule. However after, modern industrial society came, concept of democracy came to be revived & seen as most desirable form of govt. so much so now it has become a value. Democratic - come to resonate to justified.

Alth eg: Stalin - Central Democracy.

China - people's Democracy

Iran - Islamic Democracy

By calling it democracy tend to legitimize it.

eg In Phillipines - guided democracy (though dictatorship)

- not just description, conferring a legitimacy.

- In spite of this confusion (all systems call themselves Democracy) we can still identify a core system that can be called democratic.

(most % age)

- In today's world, largest population under liberal democracy.

- Generally, when talk abt democracy → referring to liberal democracy - the system that emerged in Europe in the wake of capitalist ind. society & which is described by Parson as 'representing political modernization' and as commented more recently by Francis Fukuyama.

in his book 'End of History', he takes a dig at marxist side → inevitable march of History culminating into communism, (i) He said nothing dng. Every society will converge to a liberal democracy.

↳ feature of modern societies

→ This LD evolved gradually in western Europe & most imp in Britain with rise of capitalism.

In aftermath of rise of capitalism, there was an intellectual ferment in Europe - new ideas of Equality, justice, secularism & democracy became a means of realising these values.

→ Prerequisites of LD in light of western experience

1. Intellectual ferment in Europe called Renaissance. Revival of old greek ideas but interpreted in new context. Finally lead to individual freedom. liberation of man from control of any superior authority. 'Spirit of free Enquiry' - lead to growth of science on one hand & democracy on the other.

2. Reformation - separation of religion from state & subordination of religion from state - secularism.

3. Rise of Nation State - centralisation of authority organised around nation state. state which could enforce law effectively

4. Commercial Revolution - led to breakdown of feudal ties → replaced by contractual relations

5. Industrial Revolution - led to emergence of modern working class - overwhelming majority that gradually sought empowerment esp. after growth & spread of education, inclusion of poor into pol. system by extending franchise (universal adult franchise)

∴ gradually liberal democracy evolved with rise of capitalist ind. society

Salient features :

① Individualism - individual seen as basic unit for pol. participation. liberation of individual from various primordial grps, no more kin, family, community as basic unit. further individual is seen as a rational self interested being & shud ∴ hv freedom & right to pursue his own good with minimal state interference.

② Equality - various rights granted to citizens irrespective of creed, caste, religion, gender.

③ Secularism - unless secularism, democracy meaningless. All religion to be treated equally. state cannot promote any religion.

Prof Provides freedom equally to all. Governs on basis of Rationalist humanist

(4) Participation in political affairs considered

which leads to intellectual & moral development of citizen

(5) Tolerance of Dissent.

- Political pluralism - many competing parties for power - tolerance of difference, ideology

(6) Clear diff. b/w state & civil society

constitutional limits on authority of state.

(7) Representative form of govt

composed of pol. elite recruited thru periodic elections.

- at institutional level characterized by

(8) independent judiciary, constitutional state & regular elections & certain inalienable rights granted to citizens.

(State has to function thru rule of law not rule of men)

(9) thru system of separation of power (checks & balances) tries to curb misuse of power

(10) LD makes the ruler accountable to public, emphasis on transparency thus reducing corruption.

(11) LD tends to be sensitive & responsive to needs of the ppl.

nowhere in the world where there is a functional LD nor has there been a famine - Amartya Sen.

: Russia - 40 million Russians died of starvation, - in Stalin's rule (Famine), similar happenings in China (15-20 million) in rule of Mao.

[Dictatorial systems → unresponsive]

(12) LD Strengthens national integration

eg. Rumia, Yugoslavia broke down

India survived. - LD leads to moderation, acceptance of present, accommodation of grievances.

eg. Pakistan lost Bangladesh becoz it was not a democracy.

(13) Empowerment of the marginalized groups.

Decision making tends to be better becoz it is under scrutiny.

by giving ppl right to participate, it makes community life more meaningful.

* Critiques of Liberal Democracy

- De Tocqueville pointed out, one major problem of LD book 'Democracy in America' that it can lead to Tyranny of the majority, The system can override the minorities & overlook their needs.

- other says, LD is an illusion as far as freedom & equality is considered, 'Free market economy promoted
For poor → equality only a myth.

Mosca, Pareto, Michel → Democracy illusion, in reality always Elite rule, small handful ppl.

- For majority, 5 year ritual to participate in election but then no control over those who are elected.

- 'Elite pluralism' In context of 3rd world countries, democracy generally degenerates to Populism (doing what is popular)

- various kinds of popular populism.
- India has been rendered as a soft state bcoz of benign
→ a LD
- Gunnar Myrdal - 'Asian Drama'
- Law not implemented if it is unpopular.
eg: Sheila Dixit, blind eye to illegal construction, next year
elections → keep ppl happy.
eg: BJP → built 'Ram Temple' → immediately popular
not schools, hospitals → not so popular.
- 'Populism' - purely playing to the gallery

* Haber Mass, German sociologist, pointed out LDs everywhere
face a legitimation crisis. Criticized Weber in this respect,
perpetual.

'system of authority is legal-rational' acc to Weber.

- near legality is not legitimacy.

legitimacy in LD is a problem. How?

1. LD is the political side of capitalism, bound to encourage
& nurture capitalism

for legitimacy → mass support needed but
majority ppl → poor.

So has to balance both → fundamental crisis →
measures to help rich ppl grow & poor grow ✓
against each other fundamentally.

Crisis of legitimacy is inherent

∴ some of the scholars have talked of Alternatives.

- But as they say, LD is the worst form of govt except
that it is better than all else: (ii)

Alternatives suggested

- Participative Democracy

LD criticized → participation only restricted to periodic ritual of voting beyond that v. little scope for participation.

MacEsson → MacLherson advocates this strongly but not able to suggest how to measure it

- ppl manipulated in LD thru media, other methods, not real participation.

- People must actively participate in Political Decision Making & they say, there are various advantages of PD:

active participation will help ppl to promote their interests
It is a highly educative process - intellectual & moral enrichment of citizen
will lead to common good.

- when see instances of PD → very few eg ancient Greece, in city states - but citizens only < 10% of population.

In contemporary societies - only instance when there is a Plebiscite & Referendum, no other instances.

eg. Swiss Cantons - bcoz very small

eg: Gram Sabha in India.

- Other hurdles: to some extent representative systems v unavoidable, sheer technical expertise reqd. for decision making

- enormous size of states (time & resources shortage)

- when technology → intermediate whr anyone can understand it.

∴ In Adv. Ind. society → participation a myth.

Politics & Society

Nation → will be taken up with Nation in India (Paper 2)

State, Civil Society

• What is meant by the state?

- Often this term is used in a very confusing manner, commonly understood as same thing as govt.

- But govt is only one of the organs of the state.

• It is the political association of the society → even broader concept than state

- First attempt to define systematically → by Weber, called as classic definition. Acc. to him, (govt oriented to a specific purpose) here

State is the political association which successfully claims the monopoly (related to common affairs of the society) of legitimate coercion in a defined territory.

(state alone has the right to exercise coercion)

eg: commission of police → order → just & rightful

Danoo Ibrahim → illegitimate

even religion org & subordinate to the state [operation Blue Star, Bhindrawala] ^{Rel. auth vs state auth}

even parents can be punished for beating children by police.

- Based on this definition: certain key characteristics of the state:

① It is sovereign. - [recognises superior authority]

- In recent times, trends towards undermining sovereignty of state

eg: UN is a beginning in that direction.

'Roll back of state'. state is contracting out part of its sovereignty.

State is getting weakened

eg: Europe → part of authority exported out.

② State is primarily concerned with public matters.

as contrast to civil society - affairs which r private r seen.

public : common matters of the society

matters of common interest & concern

eg: In aftermath of riots in Gujarat, it ^{was said that - it} will undermine the authority of state if it is prejudiced to any side. It must be sovereign.

③ State is an exercise in legitimation

beoz state is concerned with the permanent consensus of all &

∴ its authority is binding.

④ State authority is backed by coercion (physical i.e. violence)

no other agency has right to commit violence against others.

⑤ State is territorial

organised on the basis of geographically delimited territories.

Different views about Nature of State :

• State is not to be confused with the nation. Empirically may overlap

beoz organised on the basis of national community.

↓
consisting of ppl who feel a

↓
small sense strong sense of commonness.

Nation : 2 view points

① Cultural Nationalism

cultural homogeneity as

basis of nationalism eg: Hindutva in India.

sense of belongingness with each other

on basis of traditions, cultures, ethics, territory, that are common to them.

can't define what is Hindu, so define who is not Hindu. (10)

Savarkar → who regard India as their purnyabhu & pitrabhu

tried to define →

youtube.com/c/MegaLecture

+92 336 7801123

↓
- guman concept

② Civic Nationalism:

- all those who r citizens of a particular state (by birth/naturalization) are all part of the Nation.

∴ CN is plural in character & thus more suited to 3rd world societies.

Nation - ppl bound together by a sense of belongingness

∴ State & Nation may not always overlap with each other.

- Particularly in 3rd world countries bcoz pol. boundaries came to exist purely by accident of colonial conquest.

eg: Pakhtunes & Pushtunes → 50% → Afghanistan
50% → Pakistan
See themselves as one nation: same ppl, same traditions & culture. But separate countries/states.

eg: similarly, recently Pervez Musharraf → murder of Baluch leader 'Nawab Bukhti' → Baluchis think they r a separate Nation but are part of same state 'Pakistan' community within Pak.

eg: Turks community divided over 3 countries/states but see themselves as one state.

eg: Jagjit Singh Chauhan used to say 'Sikhs r a nation'

eg: Scottish Nationalism

Andy Murray + though part of England, when asked: Are you from England? → he said no I'm a Scot.

eg: Tamils in Sri Lanka think they are a separate nation but continue to be part of same state 'Sri Lanka'

∴ State & Nation may overlap, but not necessarily always.
As such they r two different concepts.

* Different perception abt nature & role of state :

- that the Marxists believe that the State in modern societies r capitalist states bcoz ownership class become ruling class & works in favor of bourgeoisie, in a manner to

Further their interest
One of the Marxists said: Parlan zara Poutant zas

- Even if apparently the state appears to be autonomous & separate from bourgeoisie but still works for them only & helps serve capitalist class better (provides legitimacy) helps them further their interests.

eg: Pranab Mukherjee, Manmohan Singh.] not from bourgeoisie but workers.

Judiciary, govt, all elected/selected from non-owner class.

1. They can gain legitimacy for their policies more easily if they r not bourgeoisie. [eg: Economic Reforms]

2. The internal conflict is avoided. ^{seen as advantageous} (but for who: bourgeoisie & middle class)

If ambani vs tata, then ^(one blaming the other) country would have fallen apart & do thus weakening solidarity of capitalist class.

- Liberal view of the state

Minimalist state - only as a watchman, seeing that no one's [Laissez Faire] private interests are not jeopardised
State

- Pluralist State - multiplicity of groups having diverse interests. State must accommodate all different classes, traditions, religions & communities. & their continuing interests.

- Developmental state

State Market economy by itself cannot survive & state is needed. Market cannot function w/o state.

There must be active partnership btm bourgeoisie & state.

Economic interests must be promoted by state for growth.

eg: Japanese, German, South-East Asian states (Tiger States)

- Totalitarian State

conservatives, those who emphasize on religion, tradition, private property, capitalism.

Failed this ideology → nationalist socialist

2 kinds: Right wing Totalitarianism eg: Hitler, Fascism.

socialist parties ← pro change ← Left wing Totalitarianism eg: Mao, Stalin, China Russia (Communist)

→ State authority encompasses all aspects of society (social life).

In India

Ultra left → Maoists

Left of centre → Congress

- Social Democratic State : Welfare State

(western Europe, Britain, Scandinavian)

tries to create a minimal equality in the state.

Ensures social & economic rights of the ppl.

* Civil Society

this concept developed in 17th & 18th century but later on it became moribund, out of use. Again revived in 20th century & brought a change in its meaning.

- Today civil society is seen as a defence against, on one hand (after 1970's) excessive state power & on other hand,

atomized individualism. Both these situations tend to

create conditions of Authoritarianism which civil society

only alone can prevent ∴ An active civil society is essential

for protecting & promoting democracy, strengthening democracy.

- Seen as a safeguard against both:

~~excessive~~ excess of market economy & excess of state power.

- This concept was particularly articulated by a Scottish,
Ferguson (during enlightenment phase)

That civil society refers to all those associations & institutions which lie outside the purview of the state, & in that he saw a sign of human progress. acc. to him, simple societies (clans & lineages) were militaristic in nature & that the pol. authority encompassed the entire social life. As distinct from that in Europe (18th cent.) we have progressed to a stage whr sphere of pol. authority has shrunk & a large arena has been cleared for growth of private associations.

Civil society → private associations

- Acc. to Hegel, 3 forms of social existence

1. Family → is based on particularistic ^(love for others) Altruism.

2. Civil Society → ^{form/} moment of universalistic egoism = whr ppl pursue their self interest → market economy

3. State → moral / ethical org. based on universalistic Altruism. [to be understood in terms of Hegel's glorification of state]

- Later on, ^{Karl} Marx was rather dismissive abt

march of God upon earth

civil society (saw nothing virtuous abt it) - saw it

as serving interests of the bourgeoisie & consisting of them only.

- later, a Neo-Marxist, Gramsci, he revived the interest

in this concept of civil society. He in a way modified some of Marxist ideas. (He was an Italian communist who was jailed by Mussolini).

Acc to Gramsci →

(This is not universally accepted, only his view)

The state consists of 2 parts:

1. Political society → governmental & legal institutions

2. Civil society → consists of private institutions.

including church, edu-system, mass media,

(inculcate hegemony) ← citizen associations, family, etc.

He says, he agrees with KM that bourgeoisie is dominant class but they do not maintain their domination by force or coercion alone, but rule by consent of the ruled.

Proletariat agree to domination → psbl bcoz of Hegemony that the bourgeoisie succeed in creating a Hegemony.

at the level of ideas, an acceptance of the capitalist system as just & natural.

∴ not so easy to mobilise the proletariat against the bourgeoisie

eg: Nationalist sentiment created thru education.

eg: Sachin hits a century, u jump & cheer, why? u r not getting anything 😊.

eg: Only when Elite loses hegemony → it is psbl to overthrow them - Russia

not possible in Britain.

- This concept was revived again in 70's, 80's → as a solution to problems of the ppl. (bcoz of state becoming powerful (authoritarian) like a watchdog and bcoz of Market economy)

Civil society must be strengthened to keep a look

example: ...
Not given by Sir.

Panishad

eg: Kerala Malayalam Sahitya committee) - literary movement
Ernakulum - first 100% literary str region

Kottayam - second.

Cooperation & mobilisation of civil society - volunteers lead the movement.
- preserves & protects Democracy.

- Robert Putnam, said encouragement of civil society is very imp
space for public discussion, voluntary local initiative &
voluntary citizen association,
which must not identify both with Market & State.
- now with globalisation → global civil society.

* Civil society - may not always be healthy, sometimes may
eg: Pakistan let turn Anomic
also.

Ideology

What is meant by an ideology? was coined by a French writer
De Tracy. He meant the term to have a very different meaning,
advocating a science of ideas (Logos - science/study). 18th century.

Later on, with writings of Karl Marx, this term underwent change of
meaning. Now meaning, Martin Seliger, ^{Def} Ideology is a set of ideas
by which ppl explain & justify the ends & the means of organised
social action which may aim to preserve, amend, uproot or
rebuild a given social order.

- Ideology comes into play when an organised social action sustained
over time → may have various purposes: justifying ends & means.

• Maoist shoot a CRPF soldier - justify it as annihilation of class enemy
do not see it as murder

contd. of:

- State seen as an unjust state by marxist
- Acc. to Andrew Heywood, an ideology is a more or less coherent body of ideas, that provides basis for organised action whether it is intended to preserve, modify or overthrow existing system. All ideologies \therefore provide account of existing social order called $\{$ world view (becomes means of comprehending present thru world view). Secondly, \star Ideologies also tend to advance a model of desired future or a vision of the good society, Thirdly, they explain how a change in the direction of desired future can be brought about.

- Similar views \rightarrow MSA Rau, Role of ideology in social movements (previous lecture)

- Acc. to Marx, in the context of capitalist society or any other unjust society, Ideology provides legitimisation of existing social order & it is \therefore false consciousness. Helps in perpetuating it by legitimizing it.

- For Marx \therefore in a future communist society, there would be no ideology

Communist societies were ideologically governed societies of yester years basis of socialist reconstruction & basis of social solidarity.

- Ideologies in socialist societies were rather closed systems, totalitarian characteristic

- Another sociologist, Karl Mannheim, (German) wrote a book 'Ideology & Utopia'

Acc. to him, ideologies & thought systems that serve to defend a particular social order. and broadly express the interest of the dominant group. On the other hand, there is another set of ideas 'Utopias', these & those ideologies which present an idealized view of the future & ∴ emphasize or radical social change in the existing order. & they & the ideologies of the underprivileged / deprived.

(Such dreamt future is rarely ever realized (ii) acc to him)

- Further goes on to make a distinction btwn particular ideologies & total ideologies

are the ideas & beliefs relating to certain specific aspect of life, advocated by special groups or parties

are the world views or (Weltanschauung), they may represent entire society, even historical period

eg: Marxism

more recently, Islamic

Fundamentalism ← total Ideology

- Intolerant of Alternatives

• Antonio Gramsci; he

also commented on role

of ideology → most imp means of creating/hegemony maintaining

Topic 6 → left for the
time

Sociology as a Science

Science, scientific method & its critique → done in earlier lecture

Positivism & its critique.

* Fact value & Objectivity

What are facts? refer to any aspect of the reality which has an independent existence of its own. ∴ 'can be observed from outside, is verifiable, as distinct from that, values are commonly accepted standards of desirability, what is desirable/worthwhile in life.

- Values are subjective, changeable, different societies → diff values. But they r an indispensable part of social reality ∴ values of the society that we r trying to study r facts (constitute social facts). However, personal/cultural values of social scientist represent the subjective dimension & they can contaminate/influence the observation of facts & ∴ distort our knowledge/understanding of the reality. They r a source of subjectivity, contribute to prejudice & bias on the part of the observer. But at the same time, they r unavoidable bcoz when we look at reality, we always do so with a certain pt. of view & every view carries a value w/ it. And what we observe is influenced by the pt. of view that we hr adopted for the sake of observation.

[* everyone sees things differently. The same thing is observed & interpreted by each individual]

- This is the basic lack in scientific methods. ∴ Every science tries to minimize this contamination in observation.

∴ permanence of identity? No identity if you come, there is no effort ∴ Effort is only when you want to change from comfort

youtube.com/c/MegaLecture

+92 336 7801123

- Values & the most imp source of this contamination:
Science is a body of knowledge based on observable facts. For such knowledge to be valid, ^(true knowledge) the process of observation of facts shud not be contaminated by the prejudices or predilections of the observer. [Objectivity - refers to that frame of mind on the part of the observer so that collection & analysis of data & free from any bias] eg. Gender bias, religious, ethnicity, culture Bias etc shud not contaminate.
- Bcoz sociology developed as a science, influenced by positive sciences ∴ this goal was cherished by sociologists as well.
 - Durkheim → see them as things, all pre-conceived notions must be banished about the social facts.
- Similarly, Radcliffe Brown emphasized that at the time of research, the sociologist must be free from Egocentric & Ethnocentric biases. [Individual Ideosyncracies]
- Even, Malinowski emphasized on Cultural [bias to be removed]. He criticized Tylor & Frazer for their ethnocentric biases.
- Weber, 'sociological research shud be value neutral'
'Value Neutrality' → one his main points in methodology.
- Consensus amongst sociologists for Objectivity as a desired ideal (bcoz not fully poss).
- Gunnar Myrdal → ^{commented on} objectivity in Soc. Science.
'Chaos does not organize itself in coemoe, we need a view pt.'
Unrelated facts by themselves → chaos.
to become knowledge → must be organized. Unless reality seen from a view pt. → it remains useless.

The moment we take a pt of view, we hv ~~fron~~ brought in values.
∴ Total Objectivity is Fundamentally impossible, it is a myth.

- Even Weber admitted to this when he spoke about:

Area of value reference & Value Neutrality

eg: Even choosing of the Topic of Research is influenced by ppl's 'Protestant Ethics' as topic of study ideological bkgnd

- Hypothesis → deduced from a theory.

Theory may carry a value bias, which will automatically get reflected in the Hypothesis.

eg: village in Mexico studied by Robert Field & Oscar Lewis.
↳ 'Tepoztlán' Functionalism by Orientation Marxist

→ came out with very conflicting views of the same village.

eg: Same for their study in India. William Wiser → studied caste system 'Jajmani relations', said it is very functional. Oscar Lewis → said it is exploitative politico-economic system, lower class exploited.

- Every technique of data collection used has its own limitations, & brings its own bias.

- Field limitations eg: André Béte

Shiripuram → 2 parts → ① → Brahmins [Agraharam]
→ chery ② → Adivranidas. [Cheri]

Brahmins did not allow anyone to come from Cheri. So André could not go to both places. He had to rely on one pt of view only.

- In such cases, Objectivity is lost. Even then,

Weber would say that we should try to be value neutral. He suggested various steps to be adopted for that.

① If an ideological assumption has been made, then sociologist should be value frank.

or Value

- ① sociologists should not pass evaluative judgements on facts &
- ② sociologists should be indifferent to the moral implication of the research.
- ③ should refrain from propagating any values.
Highly trained research workers must be employed.
Use different techniques to validate each other.

* Another pt of view which questions this age old view point of 'Total objectivity as an Ideal' is desirability of Objectivity.
Look at KM, he did not conduct his research in a dispassionate way. On the other hand intense commitment & passion guided his view & work, which led to open a new world 'How eco. factors shape society'

- value committed research can be more fruitful.
- & they say, too much of detachment reduces sociologist to a spectator, eg: watching a game whose outcome does not matter to him.
- produces knowledge for knowledge sake only. No purpose in such a dispassionate research.

Social research should contribute to creation of a better society!

- In late 60's by 3 American sociologists, C. Wright Mills, David Horowitz & Alvin Goldner Gouldner → raised banners of reward in case of Vietnam war. [No one condemned America for senseless war] in that so called goal of containment of Communism kept pumping guns & vietnamese kept being killed

"What's the use of studying war if you can't save lives?"
We must inculcate basic human values: respect for equality, liberty, human life.

= Then only social research is purposeful.

- More recently, new tradition (led by Feminists & critical sociologists) they argue that so called detachment is future of main stream sociology or male stream sociology 😊

- Ann Oakley suggested that there should be personal involvement of researcher in the research.

She conducted research on 'Pregnancy & Child birth'. Sample of expecting mothers that she chose → she interacted with them visited them in hospitals, helped with child care.

- Critical school, call for change on basis of certain values
∴ research becomes value committed.

- They say, extreme form of value Neutrality is not desirable.
Debate.

Positivists ↘ vs Feminists & Critical school
Value Neutrality is desirable

Positivism and its critique.

- Basic debate 'quantitative & qualitative methods of research'
↓ "should sociology use methods of natural sciences or not?"
- This debate now almost outdated → consensus → let's use both!
'The Methodological Brawl' → is futile

Positivism

August Comte introduced this term

Law of 3 stages, argued that we have reached the positivistic stage.

Arguing that there is a unity of scientific methods → advocated use of physical & natural science methods for sociology as well

→ called as Positivist Approach

contrasting his work to those of enlightenment thinkers

fill them all philosophical & main focus → 'How society ought to be organized?' → answered these speculative ideas.

Contrasting with this Comte argued - 'we should begin with what society is' instead of implicitly negating 'what society is we should affirm what society is through observation →

generalizations → laws, based on these think of changing society. He says, such a knowledge would be positivist.

Social reality far more complex ∴ arriving at laws much more painful ∴ Sociology → Queen of all sciences.

- Same viewpoint propagated by Durkheim. Unlike Comte didn't indulge in social reform though. But called a positivist. Malinowski, Radcliffe Brown → followed.

Basic Assumption of Positivist Approach.

- ① social reality can be observed from outside or can be known thru observation from outside.
- ② Diff aspects of social reality & inter-connected and as a sociologist we should try to explain social phenomenon in terms of external social causes.
 - How external factors shape behavior & the that these factors & observable
- ③ thru repeated observations generalizations can be discovered.

* This view was contested, German scholars, Neo-Kantians or as Parsons called them Idealists.

eg Dilthey, Ricard, etc

Argued that reality is dual in nature. On one hand Physical Reality, on other hand Social Reality.

* Presence of Geist.

bcoz of which phy objects respond mechanically to external forces. Now these forces impact → observable.

In case of Human Beings → Internal factors bcoz of consciousness / Geist, presence of mind → give meanings.

∴ respond to external forces based on meanings → motives,

∴ this needs to be understood at the level of meanings & motives.

∴ Reality cannot be known by observation alone.

By observation, at best we can observe meanings?

Humans have a volition → meanings & motives changeable & not observable.

So in case of human beings, a recurrent pattern can't be observed \therefore Generalizations not possible in social sciences.
They \therefore reject the Positivist Approach.
 \downarrow
referred to as 'Interpretive Sociology', Anti Positivists.

* A debate about Methods, based on above backgrounds, on Quantitative & Qualitative methods.

With development of modern science, there developed 'Mystique of Quantity', that unless we quantify the phenomena, we never know enough about it. Quantitative essential for precise understanding. Representing knowledge in numerical form is must if we have to know enough about it.

By Quantifying we gain precision & accuracy in our knowledge about a phenomenon.

- Leibnitz (mathematician in Germany) (calculus) - 'All debates & controversies of philosophy would end if we could measure the phenomenon' MEASUREMENT:

① identify a characteristic, of the phenomena.

② devise a rule (scale), assign numeric value to that property/characteristic.

eg: massiveness - property of matter.

express mass in terms of Kg.

eg: Degree of Hotness - devise a rule [eg: Celsius scale]

\therefore assigning temperature.

* Quantitative methods r those that rely on Measurement, expressed in Numerical terms.

eg: Durkheim, also talks abt what ppl or grg thru bcoz of which they commit suicide ∴ not solely Quantitative.

Qualitative data : Unstructured interview, participant obs.,
Case study
↳ info expressed in words & not numbers.

- symbolic interactionism)

(Mead - feel our way into the act

↳ Firstly Harriet of Weber.
Verstehen

* In recent times, this debate is a hangover of 60's & 70's
now consensus emerging → no need for such separation
→ both are complementary

Macrosociological → Quantitative more helpful

Microsociological → Qualitative

∴ Both must be combined, Both are helpful.

stances

Major theoretical strands of research Methodology

- It refers to the issue that how should research be carried out.
- Different ways suggested based on the theoretical ^{stance} of the research i.e. Basic assumptions of researcher.

→ Positivist Approach

Social reality can also be known from observation (from outside) alone as phy & natural reality. This process of obs. must be objective, as detached as psbl. Quantification of reality is psbl & quantitative data should be preferred for accuracy.

Social reality should be explained in terms of external factors & thru repeated observations, generalizations can be found.

- This approach was first used by 'Emile Durkheim' - suicide, religion.

Criticism of Durkheim's study of suicide highlights drawbacks of this approach: Human behavior cannot be understood in terms of external factors alone, internal factors must also be included. Inner experience must also be probed, and it cannot be known by observation, only psbl by interpretation.

External observable factors become basis for interpretation.

→ Interpretive Sociology (Non-Positivist Tradition)

meanings & motives highly variable, very limited generalizations psbl. Bcoz of presence of conscious volition, not puppets.

Explaining behaviours in light of these m&m. Various approaches:

• Symbolic Interactionist Approach

• Phenomenology - there is no objective reality in this world.

[Objective factors can be gathered by observation] x

[youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)

+92 336 7801123

eg: Atkinson's criticism of Durkheim's study of suicide.
Circumstantial evidence is used. → it is interpreted acc. to
Common sense knowledge of commoner.

- social reality is a socially constructed reality. M&M guide their
behaviour. Understand situation in a specific way based on
their common sense meanings

No such thing as generalization is posst

• Ethnomethodologists as a dimension to this, not only CS meanings
but methods that ppl use to give these meanings.

- Harold Garfinkel, study → He told his students that there is
going to be a counselling session with expert counsellor, private &
confidential. (personal questions will be answered).

problems related to choice of courses, career, marriage, parents

He asked one of his assistants to sit an answer as an expert.

Assistant → given answers by hand. (monosyllables → Yes/No)

→ This method Reflexivity. ^{by end students} 3 Yes, 2 No ...
^{was asked how} the it was? → All said → it was great!
very vague answer. Belief that ~~an~~ answer must be right
then whatever u say is seen as right by the students.

Meanings attached to answers by students → must be correct.

∴ Methods used eg: unstructured interview, participant observation
etc, in which try to gain in depth info about state of ~~study~~ ppl
they r studying. They look for: Qualitative data.

Another tradition:

→ Critical Social Research / Critical Approach

tend to be critical of existing social order → want change →

research means for bringing change. Not a state of detachment
so they generally find existing social order as oppressive & unjust.

They believe that ^① knowledge abt society is ~~not~~ complete.

World is continuously changing. (2) The way society appears on the surface is / can be misleading so we should go beyond the apparent & the obvious to discover the essence & underlying structures (oppressive structures) & by discovering these we can facilitate change in the society.

Committed to values of justice, freedom, equality → ^{Certain} Value stances.

• Feminists approach, one of the critical tradition → Motivation from K.M. Karl Marx's research was value committed research.
Fundamental value → that society must change.

• 3 types of structures of oppression identified: Caste, Gender, Ethnicity.

eg: Study by critical sociologists abt 'Housework'
not seen as productive, ^{it should be} seen as value addition, as economically productive, but women not given any salaries, compensations, bonus, etc.

It is vastly oppressive. By seeing it this way → bring awareness amng ppl & prepare them for change

Basic assumptions

- Sociologist must go beyond the dominant ideology which try to make things appear as just & normal
- Every aspect of social life must be understood in terms of totality, linked & connected to the social whole &
- emphasize on deconstruction, in process of reconstruction, different elements of social life r taken apart in order to discover the underlying essence → that key idea which will help u understand entire idea.

eg: for Karl Marx → essence of capitalism was commodity production.

eg: housework → key concept: economic work relationship

In terms of key concept then we try to lay bare the essential relationships that are embedded in the structures.

In this way we can offer a new insight into the reality & then use this insight to bring about a change.

* Criticised: Idea of oppression is very subjective. Oppressive to one person need not be oppressive to another. & may lead

to a very conflicting situation eg: critical sociologists → ~~not~~ ethnic minorities should not be oppressed. want to

study American society from view of ethnic minorities. eg:

Muslims in France, but within Muslims wearing ^{head}scarf →

exploitation of women → exploited by majority, do not let them follow their culture
∴ Gender vs Ethnic.

→ This subjective dimension is opposed by positivists. Critical sociologists suggests methods like ^{interviews} participant observation,

One Branch → Feminists → main stream sociology which is male stream sociology. Class & structure → take from male perspective

eg: Goldthorpe → interviewed only men → wives given same positions men automatically.

Areas of concern to men are only seen. Gender rarely seen as cause of things. Gender differences not given importance.

Too much of emphasis on detachment & objectivity means actually legitimization of patriarchy. Ann Oakley points

: Men issues of men concern taken in many studies, men taken as sample.

Pointed that women see things differently & are opposed to too much objectivity. eg: Ann Oakley 178 women → ^{study of} mothering

experience. Ann was intimately involved with the subject of inquiry, going to their deliveries etc.

→ In fact she encouraged subjects to ask questions also, instead of seeing them as passive, she interacted with them she discussed matters with them, advised them, etc.

This enabled her to get insight into the whole area of inquiry whar she would hv never gotten had ~~she~~ she maintained distance.

→ Post Modernist Tradition (hardly a distinct tradition)

debunk the main stream approach. Say that modern society is based on meta narratives its social sciences are based on

• They say each of these perspectives is as good as any other view/p → grand theories, world views

∴ no such thing as true/false. Each perspective equally valid bcoz all are subjective.

• Researchers must look at things from diverse perspectives.

They are currently consumed with attacking existing theories rather than developing their own theories.

Therefore, no ^{as} such ^{particular} methodology.

Techniques of Data Collection

- Variety of techniques used, choice depends on:

① Theoretical stance to which the sociologist conducting research belongs.

② The kind of data that are needed as dictated by the hypothesis

③ Availability of time & money resources.

→ One approach, used by positivists:

* Survey - In this research, we try to gather factual details about some aspect of reality. Sometimes, they focus on measurement of attitudes, that aspect of human behavior which is indicative of/preparatory of actual behavior/subsequent behavior. And sometimes surveys used for testing hypothesis. → Generally very large sample taken for surveys. Sample → microcosm thru which we try to study macrocosm i.e. representation of the whole. eg: handful of rice checked to buy whole bag. What is true of handful is also true of the whole. This is called Representativeness of the sample. To make it representative sometimes it becomes necessary to have a large sample.

eg: election results of 2014, study by Hindu & CNN-IBN. took a small sample to represent 8 million voters.

All diversities must be represented in the sample.

* Questionnaire - used when large samples & kind of data reqd is more quantitative than qualitative.

- What is a questionnaire? - List of pre-set questions that the researcher interested in a particular type of information has framed to elicit that info.

→ Generally, it is advised that fact related questions must come first & opinion related questions later.

→ Logical consistency must be there btm the questions.

These questions can be of 2 kinds: Open-ended & Close-ended

Open ended ques are those whr the respondent is given the freedom to frame the answer as he/she wants

Close ended - choice of answers is limited. eg: Yes/No
Agree/Disagree

→ Advantage in open ended ques is that the exact viewpoint can be known with greater accuracy.

→ eg: Married / Unmarried [close ended]

but answer could be divorce, separated, widowed, etc.

→ Close ended ques thus do not represent the actual situation

→ Open ended ques on the other hand lead to misinterpretation

of the ques, may keep writing on, may / may not be related to the ques, chances of deviating is much more.

In close ended, coding becomes easy. Becomes easier to represent statistically. → not psbl with

→ Ques ideally should be short, precise & unambiguous

→ questionnaires are generally administered thru post called Mailed questionnaires

• when sample is large & dispersed then very convenient

By post cheap & easy way of eliciting info of large sample.

→ Major problem with mailed questionnaires is response rate is very poor, quite often < 25%, hardly ever > 50%

- Distorts representativeness of sample (Major Defect)

eg: Only old retired ppl reply, busy executives have no time (ii)

- Can be overcome by personally administering in diff. groups eg:

→ when questionnaire is so personally administered it called schedule, not psbl when sample dispersed.

• generally by sending questionnaire, instrument is tested by researcher by what is ^{called} Pilot Study.

* Questions that are put in the questionnaire, will they get u what u really want to know?

How valid is the data that u get?

• Administer data to the known groups, whose answers u already somewhat know & then match.

Are the right kind of questions framed?

- This is called a Pilot Study.

- Problem: No control over the instrument - once made.

Nothing can be added / changed at a later stage.

- Benefit: → Very cheap & quick as far as large & dispersed sample

→ Uniformity of the stimulus (same kind of ques, same seq. to all ppl, standardised)

problem with interview - all interviewers diff. - creates bias

→ It is ideally suited for factual & quantitative data but less suitable for qualitative data

problem: • In depth & highly personal information cannot be elicited easily.

esp ppl who don't appreciate / understand research

Shortcomings ① - questionnaire is based on assumption that researcher really knows what are the right questions to ask

- when grp under study is familiar to researcher then perhaps ques will be relevant else may not be relevant, culturally.

William Whyte - "as I sat listening, I got answers to ques, I had no sense to ask." I don't know enuf.

You hv to know enuf to ask relevant ques.

② secondly, possibility of respondent misinterpreting the ques.

③ limitation - assumption that the respondent can really articulate what he/she wants to say.
(In interviews) also

- ∴ It is generally suited only to educated sample.
- possibility that the ques. you are putting (abit) respondent may not remember.
- same ques. may not suit all (bcz of lot of cultural differences) eg India → TN, Kashmir, Rajasthan
- literacy rates low
- majority ppl dont appreciate / value research

* Interview

- one of the most widely used technique in social sciences
- technique which primarily depends on verbal interaction
- Interview & questionnaire tend to overlap when questions are pre-set & sequence pre determined. Ques. asked & response recorded. [Structured Interview] → response rate is 100% & interviewer's bias is at the maximum.
- Ideas conveyed by the way ques are asked.
- double dose of subjectivity ⊕ Interviewer's & respondent's

eg: Interview based research in US

Low income poor men, Q: Reason for their poverty

Among interviewer's some were left oriented chauvinists, others who were strong advocates of prohibition

↓ drinking problem was blamed. } interviewer's bias.

↓ private property was blamed

Also respondent's bias, present an idealised view of things instead of reality esp. in case of personal life.

- Another study, Bz Interviewers all women, 50% white & 50% black.

same respondents (all black) reported differently white & black women on same matter

- more interrogative style, standardization of stimulus.
but cannot elicit personalized info, no personal relationship b/w interviewer & interviewee.

- Study, criminal gang in America. (Telly's corner) Liboe
The gang leader, Telly told researcher ^{Liboe} ^{bi} ^{conduct} ^{research}
that earlier he gave all wrong answers.
Allies bcoz he didn't trust the researcher.

- And in a structured interview, no attempt made to become friendly.

- large sample, most info factual, may not be diverse] ∴ more suited for positivists.
only structured.

- Sometimes, group interviews, telephonic interviews, focused interviews also conducted [variations of structured interview]

→ Non positivists, interpretive sociologists & also feminists tend to prefer [Unstructured Interviews]

- In this case, no standardisation of ques, no schedule.

at best only an interview guide (broadly stating areas on which info is needed).

- Not formal interrogation, in fact may not always be the case that identity of interviewer is revealed (ethical issue sometimes interviewees may assume a distinct identity).

eg: Weberly Schetz in America (sexual behavior of collg girls) - took job of part-time teacher in collg.

as part time distance from collg identity could be maintained - won trust of students & could elicit personal info.

- very imp that a close rapport (facilitating easy communication) is created.
& the interview is not formal but a friendly conversation.

eg: Elizabeth Bot (England) working class's conjugal relationships study (highly personal)
First establish a close rapport, visiting each couple (30-32 times) each time first 15-20 mins friendly conversation, then gradually bring to topic that she wanted info on (40 mins) then again 15-20 of friendly topic. Noting gestures, body language also.

She tried to gather a deep insight into their life.
Got restricted to only 20 couples bcoz of time prob.

- Every interview is unique ∴ no standardization
- Grst advantage: Deep insights & subjective state of respondents can be identified, more authentic responses (bcoz of rapport)

* Observation

In both questionnaires & interview, dependence of articulation capability of respondent.

→ In Observation 1 advantage to know reality in its natural setting, directly.

→ 2 kinds of Observation:

① Non Participant ② Participant

↳ observer carries out research from outside & ∴ retains outsider value → new to someplace → tend to observe

everything, but when familiar loose

that observation depth. (No!)

+92 336 7801123

Limitation

- Presence of observer may alter behavior of one being observed. Must be avoided by using various techniques.

eg: Disguise.

- Study tribal community, disguise as a botanist to study trees

- observation can be controlled or uncontrolled

observe relations under certain conditions.

direct look eg: start roaming in the slums & observe.

make diff ppl play & observe from outside.

- Observer carries an observation guide → confine observation to those aspects only.

② One side view screen.

unknown to observed person, you are behind screen.

→ Non participant obs suitable when the gap under observation is from a culturally similar background
∴ (no chance of misinterpretation)

eg: tribe in New Zealand → greet each other by spitting on each other (i) In our culture seen as contempt ∴ chance of misinterpretation.

→ In Non participant obs.

you cannot fathom the subjectivity of ppl (their prejudices, bias, likes, dislikes)

→ not always possible to observe in open. eg: Criminal gang.

⇒ particularly in Ethnographic study (study of diff culture by being part of that culture)
He used ② Participant Observation eg: Malinowski's study of behavior.

.. ^{was sitting in} Natural Setting. ^{of} group ^{unobtrusively,} did not interfere ^{by} telling him he wanted to write a book

→ This is why he gave his comment ^{he didn't have the sense to ask} ^{gives for info that he came to know}

- observing as an insider

eg: William Whyte's study of criminal gang.

Norton street gang. 'Street Corner Society' - title of study

eg: Lobo's study of black criminal gang - mentioned earlier

→ Other studies like those of Marijuana smokers

→ Subjective dimensions can be explored,

Gives deep insights

• Limitations

1. - It creates too much of intimacy.

eg: William Whyte said - "I started as a non-participant observer but ended as Non-observing participant. (i)"

Great deal of risks, violence among gangs - risk to life

eg: In Glasgow a sociologist barely managed to survive

A high degree of commitment is must on the part of the researcher.

2. - Very presence of researcher alters the behavior of grp.

eg: The gang leader admitted presence of Whyte altered his behavior.

3. - It limits scope of ur observation, as participant-

u have a particular position & ur observation gets biased bcoz of the role u have adopted.

→ Generally non positivists tend to use Participant Obs & Unstructured Interviews.

It. → time consuming & very small sample size.

MEGA
LECTURE

Research Methodology

Hypothesis

- is one of the fundamental steps in scientific research.

In scientific method, scientific research is not a random unguided search of facts, rather it looks at diff. aspects of reality in a certain relationship. In scientific lang → called as variables.

∴ looks at 2 or more variables in a relationship → ∴ becoming meaningful knowledge.

- The variables are often of 2 kinds, independent & dependent variables.
that which is attributed that which
a causal significance in the a consequence
relationship of the independent
Variable.

- ∴ two or more variables are observed in a relationship.

- Hypothesis is an educated guess or a conjectural statement which tries to postulate a certain determinate relationship btm 2 or more variables. It is not a wild guess, it is derived from existing knowledge.

- It is this hypothesis which has to be tested in (research) → (means of testing this hypothesis). The hypothesis tells us as to what is to be observed, what kind of data is to be collected thru research.

- Although, sometimes it may not be pssbl to start with a hypothesis i.e. when universe of study is such that it is brand new and there is hardly any existing knowledge.

- In this case we start with EXPLORATORY RESEARCH,

do not restrict area of research. Explore whatever comes our way, become familiar → hypothesis → then test

- A good hypothesis is one which is short, brief, specific & unambiguous, so that it is easily testable. One such type of hypothesis is called **NULL HYPOTHESIS**, very easy to disprove.
eg. There are no differences in the behavioural traits of men & women
i.e. even if one case is found, where they're different, hypothesis is disproved. variables used
- A hypothesis must use concepts that can be easily operationalized.
- The hypothesis should be precise enough to be falsifiable. Should have potential to be falsified. If not falsifiable it is not testable either.
- It should be compatible with the techniques of data collection available. i.e. Data it demands, can be acquired thru available techniques.
- What are the sources of a hypothesis?
Derived from existing knowledge
 - ① Theories
redefining theory in abstract terms, using deductive logic
 - ② General perspective
 - ③ Common sense ideas
- Hypothesis is the tentative start with we start the research & ultimately it may culminate into a theory/generalization

JOIN ME FOR EASY ACCESS TO EBOOKS & NOTES

+92-310-545-450-3

CSS Aspirants ebooks & Notes
<https://m.facebook.com/groups/458184410965870>

CSS Aspirants Forum
<http://t.me/CSSAspirantsForum>

Rules of the group
*No Spamming, No Porn, No Toxic Comments
*No Smiley No Pm otherwise Removed + Blocked
*Personal text w/o Mutual consent. Or other rules apply.
[youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)

+92-336-7801123

Separate Group For Females with verification
The CSS Group does not hold any rights on shared the Books & Notes
I'm not Responsible for Copyrights.

This book/notes downloaded from the internet.

Reliability & Validity of Data

- Hypothesis → what data.

- Demand of research → reliable & valid data.

- We call a particular type of data Reliable when repeated ^{observation} organizations using same techniques on either same/similar sample, yields similar results.

- Generally, quantitative data has higher degree of Reliability & that is why it is easier to derive a generalization.

• But reliability is a problem with qualitative data.

- Data should also be Valid. Validity of data

that the data actually observes or measures what it is supposed to observe/measure.

- eg: secularization → concept → abstract not directly observable

↳ intensity of religiosity → indexed in terms of visits to church.

Church attendance? → Question of Validity.

Does it really indicate religiosity?

earlier ppl used to go to church for meeting others/socializing

- Qualitative data, though has poor reliability but greater validity (M&M).

- Quantitative data ↓ validity ↑ reliability

Sampling

In simple words, it is part of the population that we want to explore. Sample → supposed to represent the whole.

It is the microcosm that represents the macrocosm

(time & money) ← factors

settle for smaller part of the whole

Sample: those units which are actually to be observed

it saves both time & money w/o significantly affecting on the accuracy of the findings.

- There are certain terms which are used in the context of sampling

① sampling frame

It is that list or the source from which sample units are chosen. i.e. units of population are listed.

② sampling unit

that individual unit which is to be observed

- Different types of sampling methods which are used

Primary concern → making sample as representative as possible of the population

∴ outcomes can be generalized

eg: Hindu & CNN → nation wide survey. Generalized for India but did not study entire electorate in India. Took a sample.

These samples should represent the whole.

- But, ^{sometimes,} overriding factors → too much of shortage of time in such cases → compromise on representativeness & focus on speed

Techniques:

① Random Sampling - One in which every sampling unit has an equal probability/chance of being included. - Totally unbiased sampling.

• First decide size & then (statisticians have given) use

random number table to pick up sampling unit

belonging to those numbers

of random sampling

Simpler version (also quicker) but less representative

② systematic sampling

Simply decide 5, 10, 20, ... etc. unit is to be selected

eg: every 10 unit will be selected

→ one problem with both is that in both cases
to go in for a very large sample, only then they
proper representation

improved version of random sampling

(far more representative, smaller sample size also)

③ Stratified random sampling

First, identify variables in terms of which universe of
has to be classified

eg: class & gender are 2 basic variables which
to insure, that they adequately represent
sample

∴ we divide universe of study, first in terms of
then gender

upper class men, upper class women

If we hv data which can tell us eg 52% population is
of men & then we also hv proportions of size of
how much % age middle class / upper class

Sample size → 1000 & 2% upper class

∴ take only 20 ppl from upper class. 52% men

∴ take 11 men, 9 women

(which 11 men? → using Random
Number table

ii Random sampling

Then mix & combine entire sample

which is highly representative.

- but very complicated procedure
- & needs a lot of data
- & when speed is of imp. → go in for simple method → called.

④ Quota Sampling

simplified but is inaccurate version of stratified sampling of status

- Decide on numbers: 20 upper class → 11 men, 9 women
choose any 11 men and 9 women, anyone we come across
w/o trying to ensure that they're actually representative.

⑤ Multi-stage sampling

- we try to draw a sample out of a sample

eg. voting preferences of ppl in India.

very large electorate → demands lot of time & money.

look at constituencies in India.

543 constituencies, we take a sample of this eg 20 constituencies (but try to make it representative.)

30% urban 70% rural → entire population,

also represent all regions (northern, western India, etc)

eg take a sample which covers all states.

Then interview individuals → chosen from every constituency.

Again here → random / systematic sampling.

Then combine all individuals which make sample.

① Sampling of constituencies } 2 stages

② Sampling of individuals }

it could be more stages → Multi stage

⑥ Snowball sampling

not looking for representative sample, but looking for a variable which is not commonly distributed in a population

eg: Criminal study

Person → look for police officer who has experience
ask about criminal → interview criminal → other criminals.

eg take help of sampling unit to collect data

Niche Marketing

Tennis (not so popular) Go to club → look for
who uses us brand of racket → ask him for other

→ sometimes we use sample which is unrepresentative deliberately, Unrepresentative sampling

particularly when interested in falsifying a hypothesis
This method was used by Goldthorpe

eg: Goldthorpe Embourgeoisement Thesis

claim by Clark Cairns & Jessie Bernard. change in working class →
towards embourgeoisement. Goldthorpe wanted to know

if this is true in the most affluent working class then
chances of being true

Study in Britain → studies workers in an automobile
industry (where salaries of workers were highest)

finding → not exactly but partly bourgeois like.

→ Other research techniques

positivists → interested in highly representative data to reach
scientific generalizations.

Non Positivists :

Case study

→ unique case studied but in comprehensive & in depth manner (representation not important)

eg: Malinowski studied Trobriander tribe study of other tribes.

studies of individuals / families, also called as

Life histories

eg: Most famous study → The Polish Peasants by THOMAS & ZIMANIECKI.

5 volume book describing entire life history of 2 families from Poland who migrated to Chicago. entire life experience written.

- Not used for generalizations generally. But positivists use this ^{sometimes} to make generalizations by conducting number of case studies & finding a pattern.
- Generally preferred by Non positivists.

Sociology and Common sense

- First question: What is common sense? refers to ideas, beliefs & attitudes that ppl acquire in process of growing up in society & which is used as a guide to practical life.
- Sociology refers to ideas, beliefs which are based on systematic research.

→ both have few similarities & many differences:

Fundamental difference → common sense → acquired w/o using a proper method.

[youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/](https://www.youtube.com/c/MegaLecture/)

eg: simply 92 336 7801123 say.

or it is acquired on basis of experience but not a systematic & methodical experience

& common sense ideas are sometimes unquestioningly accept traditional beliefs of ppl.

→ Sociology → being a science → does not accept ideas on face value. It has a debunking attitude towards reality.

Question beliefs & ideas which are prevalent.

Accepted only when certified observable facts collected in a methodical way.

eg: cat crosses road → bad omen, accepted by here say, not tested.] not accepted in sociology

even if by experience, it is common sense. data chosen justifies their prejudice, it is not methodological.

eg: common sense → scold child → will study better

study → shows being supportive is better

CS: Non empirical / superficial factors & taken into account

Socio: looks for a social cause.

eg: Biologically different → capabilities different

CS: Blacks thought to be low on IQ, good at sports.

Socio → working class → not good at studies, not bioz. of skin color.

eg: CS: wearing rings

(looking at reality)

looks at social factors → individualistic, biologicals even Non-empirical factors seen as cause.

- Sometimes CS & Sociology may overlap at times

& may be helpful in serving as source of hypothesis.

which is then subjected to rigorous testing by

being included in sociology