

SOCIOLOGY - FT-1

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Sociology emerged in the aftermath of Industrial and French revolutions in the Europe and the changes it brought in social, economic and political spheres.

Change in Intellectual orientation in Europe

Age of Renaissance :- Europe's Renaissance period started in 14th century A.D after barbaric medieval feudal period. It was based on Humanism, Realism and Empiricism.

→ Many scientific Contributions from Copernicus, Galileo gave age of reasoning.

→ Shakespeare, da Vinci added Humanistic elements.

Age of Enlightenment

Enlightenment period was pioneered by thinkers like Hobbes (Social Contract Theory), John Locke (rights), Montesquieu (separation of powers).

→ It is characterised by Scientific methods and methodology.

→ Social Survey was used in large scale.

→ The notions of historical perfectibility and Social Darwinism.

These factors led to intellectual orientation and

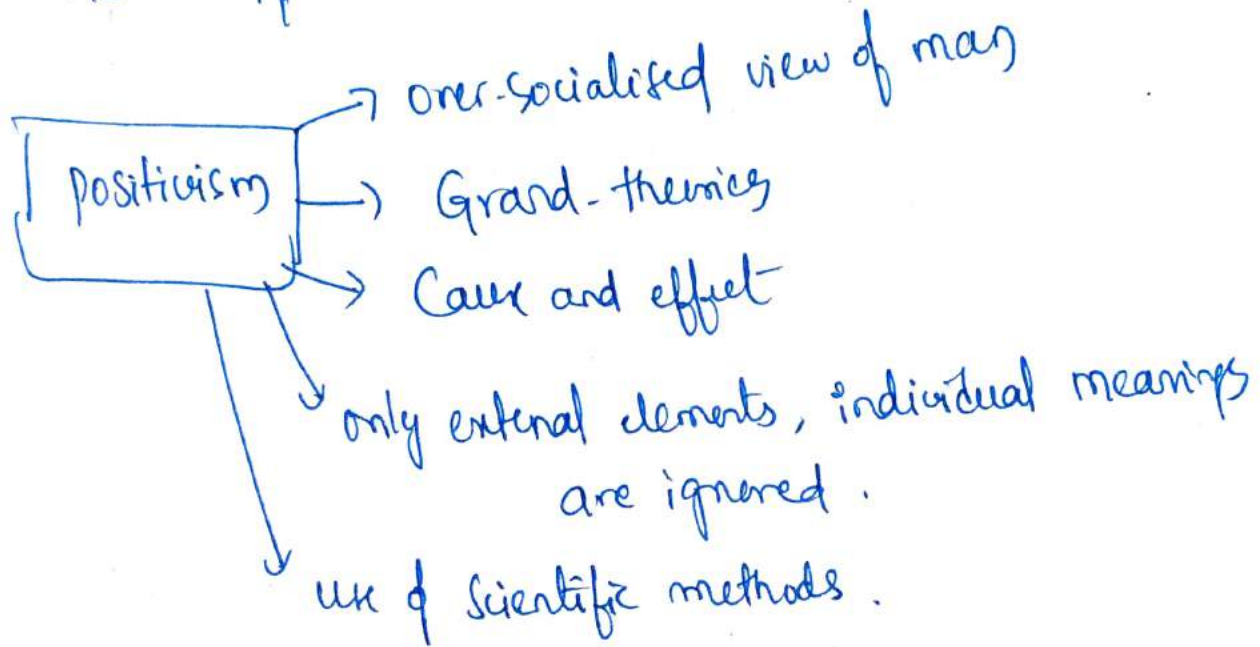
Consequently Industrial and French revolutions, with changes happen in Society:

- (i) Traditional to modern, rural to urban
- (ii) The sense of continuity and assurance was lost and change in values took place
- (iii) Family changing from Joint to Nuclear
- (iv) Kingship to democratic states emerged
- (v) many new problems in Industrial areas.

So study above, Sociology emerged as distinct discipline having its roots in Intellectual orientation

1. (b)

phenomenology is a branch of Interpretivist school which focuses on micro-sociology emerged as a Critique to positivist methodology which focused on macro-aspects.



Thus, positivism ignored human experience and meanings. To counter this, Phenomenology :-

- (i) It was pioneered by Alfred Schütz and Peter Berger
- (ii) They argue there is no objective reality, all the reality is constructed, deconstructed and

reconstructed with individual experiences and motives.

→ Subject matter of Sociology is man who has Consciousness and behaviour

→ So, it's not possible to have cause and effect and to construct universalist theories.

→ They counter positivist view of objective reality by

saying Sociology is subjective understanding of subjective reality.

Criticism

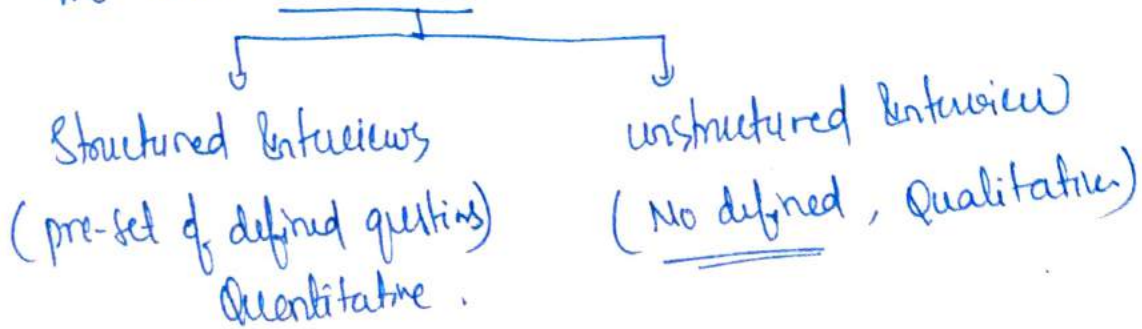
→ Anthony Giddens → phenomenology could not provide any methods which can help sociology.

→ High dose of subjectivity.

However, despite its limitations phenomenology took radical approach away from positivism and gave dynamism based upon human Consciousness

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Interview is a type of data collection in Sociological research where interviewer ask set of questions to the actor involved.



In era of Social distancing and virtual world, face to face contacts have been diminishing due to fear of pandemic and also digital world reducing contacts.

Viability of Interviews:-

- It is difficult to get access to actors due to Social distancing.
- Huge cost and human resources involved as it takes both time and effort.
- Virtual world characterised by newer technologies like Augmented reality & virtual reality for face to face interacting but too costly to carry out interview through these methods.

However, despite its limitations, Interview method cannot be eliminated, due to :-

(i) Interview has best reliability and validity
Compared to Questionnaire method which suffers from

non-response bias

(ii) other methods like participant observation are not too effective in understanding large data set.

(iii) As termed by feminist scholar, Ann Oakley, Interview is best method and by being empathetic one can get deeper insights into actor.

(iv) during pandemic, Interview helped in understanding shadow pandemic, state of migrants

Given the limitations, Interview can take new form such as online Interviews which gives access to larger data set and geographical reach

1(d)

PARSON'S stated in any Social Action situation, the actor will be confronted with dilemma and dichotomy between two values and actor must choose between one of them from these Pattern variables

It arises due to differences in Value and motivational orientation.

Pattern variable A	Pattern variable B -
Ascriptive	Achieved
Affective	Affective-neutral
diffusivity	Specificity
Collective-orientation	Self-orientation.
particularism	Universalism

The theory is pre-conceived:

- (i) PARSONS states that the actor must choose one value ~~between~~ before any action.
- (ii) He distinguished ~~to~~ the variables between two Societies, that is Traditional Societies

Characterized by pattern variable A and
Modern Societies characterized by "B"

(iii) There is always a dichotomy and it arises due to problem of internalization and institutionalization of values.

However, these preconceived notion has its limitations:-

(i) The dichotomy between values is challenged on grounds such as in India:-

→ Both Caste (ascriptive status) and class (achieved)
Co-exist together (betwixt dispersed inequality)

→ Family is characterized by Nuclear (self-orientation), but has functional jointness (collective-orientation).

Thus, PARSONS distinguished on pre-conceived notion however it is difficult to practice.

1. (c)

Social stratification is in which different social groups ranked hierarchically above one another based on some parameter like class, gender, ethnicity.

Marx took Conflict perspective and he stated

CLASS as the main basis of social stratification

BASIS and origin of Caste

In every historical epoch which is characterized by distinct mode of production, there will be two sets of classes broadly - haves and have-nots.

Haves → those who control means of production

Have-nots → those don't have control over means of production.

In primitive society, where there are no surplus, there are no class division due to Commercial orientation. However as different mode of production emerged with surplus, class society emerged.

Mode of production	Have-ers	Have-nots
Ancient slave	Masters	Slaves
Feudal	Feudal lords	Peasants
Capitalist	Bourgeoisie	proletariat

→ Relationship between have and have-nots have been primarily a Conflict because both are at antagonistic to each other

→ ~~Every~~ In each society, there will be a class struggle which forms new epoches but still class distinction exists till Communist Society established.

Criticism

Karl Popper → Marx class division based on Economic determinism

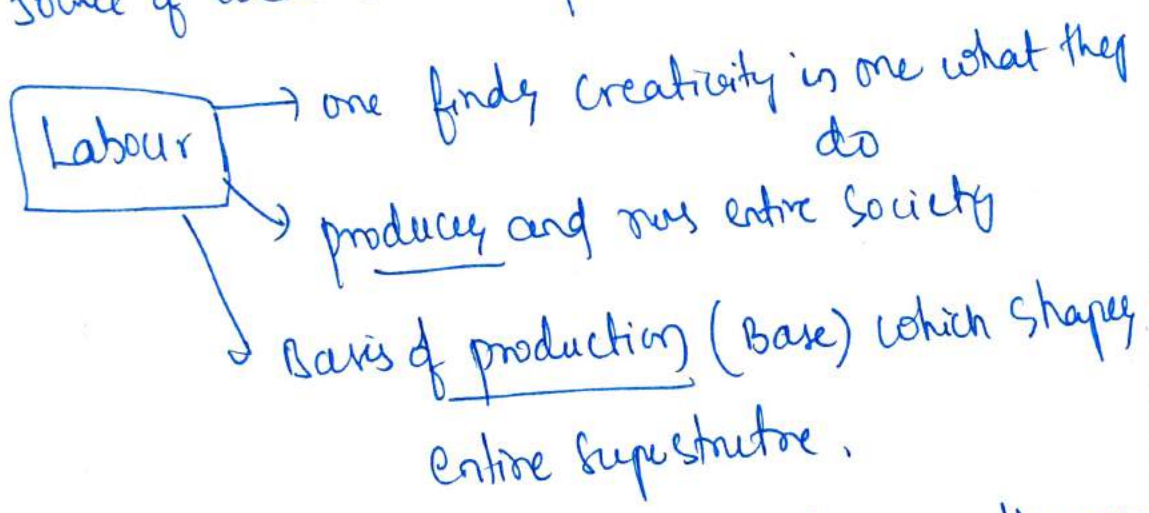
Waller → class is based on material relations and apart from class, there are status and party groups.

However, Marx contribution to class has been revolutionary

5. @

Marx notion of understanding Society is based upon Historical materialism and dialectical methods. He challenged Hegel's idealism and stated everything is rooted in material.

For Human existence, one needs to eat, to eat one needs to produce - Stated Marx, thus the production is the first historic act and labour is source of wealth that produced it.



Thus, labour has intense significance, however, Marx also stated in capitalist regime, the value of labour is diminished, due to mass homogenization and commodification, commodity fetishism.

→ The use value is diminished and exchange value is more valued leading to alienation

"It's not the ~~being~~ ^{Consciousness} that determines one's ~~Consciousness~~ ^{being}, but it's social-being that is determining one's Consciousness"

leading to alienation, loss of value of labour. Labour is an end in itself for Marx.

CRITICISM

→ Goldthorpe's his research found - labour is not an end but a means to an end.

→ Marx's labour notion of alienation also challenged by recent mass Customisation

Marx, gave a high acknowledgement to value of labour which was cherished for eternity

5. (b)

According to WEBER, power is the ability to
an action even without the will of others.

So, power involves a coercive element and
absolute power entails without any checks and balances
which is unlimited.

Power Concepts and absolute power concepts
absolutely

→ Gramsci stated that the "State" which rules with
hegemony has absolute power and it can
misuse greatly, to counter this, one needs counter-
hegemonic power which is "Civil Society".

→ A power without checks and balances can
be misused greatly, hence Montesquieu advocated
Separation of powers - which is practiced in all
major democracies →

U.S.A → Strict separation of powers

India → Separation between three organs
with checks and balances

→ In context of Bureaucracy, WEBER analysed the gross discretion given can be misused → which leads to absolute corruption -

↳ There are many manifestations of same happens.

For this, he advocated control of state representatives.

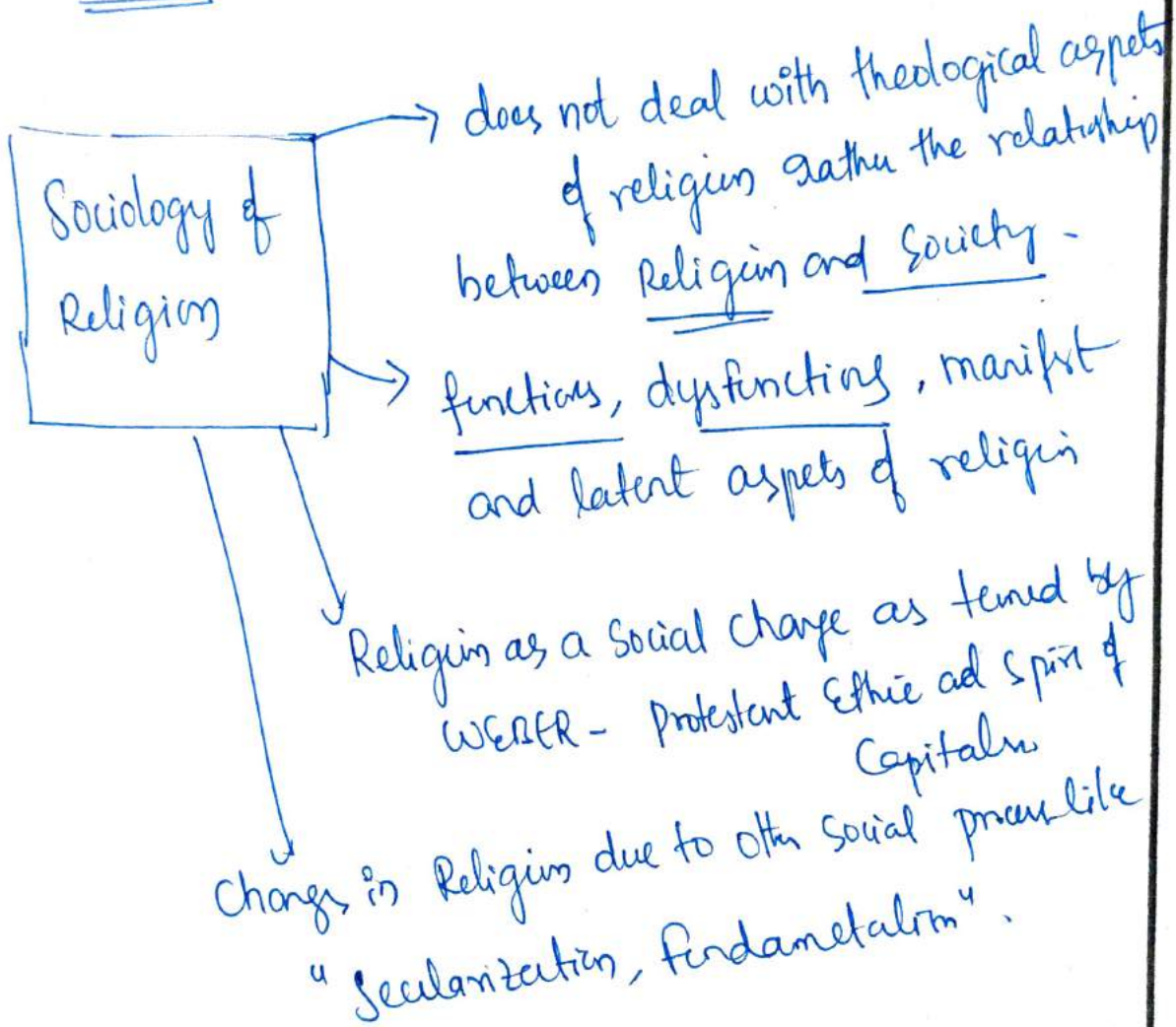
→ Marxists argue power is controlled by State as in proxy to Bourgeois State hence the ultimate absolute power yielded by Capitalists.

(Eg) U.S.A was ultimately benefits defense companies

→ In India, Corporate Tax has been decreasing, while personal tax increased.

The power, as stated by functionalists though beneficial to the Society for achieving its goals

5. (c) Sociology is a Systematic and Scientific Study of Society, its Social process and institutions.



Thus, Sociology of Religion has more to do with Social aspects of Religion which includes knowledge

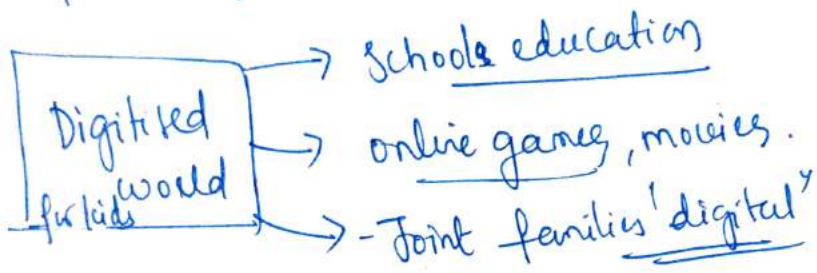
aspects, like how mass education, increases in technology affecting religion.

- Comte famously said society moves from Theological to meta-physical to scientific state, with growth of knowledge, religiosity comes down.
- WENGER'S disenchantment coupled with rationalization of the Society.
- There has been a recent branches like "Scientology" which combines Science (a body of knowledge) and religion.
- Religion ~~has~~ knowlege - like "e-Haarti"
Mari Bhamwick - Code Name "god" - Showed God exists using Quantum Technology.

Thus, there is a close resemblance between religion and knowledge - which was echoed by

San Barbour - in his dialogue model of approaching Science and Religion

5. @ In recent years, with advent of ICT and 4th Industrial revolution, a digitalisation was speeding up and further fastened by pandemic.



It also has several negative effects - like reduced play time, increased alienation -

→ functionalist perspective - Socialization is primary agent for functioning of society, for kids to internalize norms and values - "parents play a key role",

But with digitalized world, parents play more 'immersed' side - by warding off negative effects.

→ Relative deprivation Alienating → new peer groups, reference groups and friends can lead to suicidal trends due to Anomic nature and disillusion, relative deprivation, which increases the role of

Parents.

→ Radicalization → many deprived children are prone to radicalist and extremist views.

→ Marxist perspective → increased Alienation in Social media and crap sent by Bourgeoisie leads to dissonance.

Feminist perspective → digital media prone to cyber-bullying, Commodification of women.

Thus, digital world though many oppor-
-unities has many challenges to the children,

So in these times need of the hour is digital

Parenting

8.②

Marx's Conflict theory is based upon the fundamental nature of Conflict exist in the Society between dialectical and antagonistic forces.

Eg: Conflict between Capitalists and Bourgeois in Capitalist Society.

Over the years, many ~~are~~ neo-Marxists emerged to bolster, grow, refine Marx's Contribution by criticizing, acknowledging and Contributing to his work.

(i) GRAMSCI hegemonistic nature of state: Gramsci proposed state not only with economic power but rules with hegemonotic power which is rooted in Culture and ideology.

(ii) Louis Althusser - "Ideological and Repressive state apparatus". :-
He stated ~~Society~~ Bourgeoisie Control over state, further on people by ideological apparatus (like Education, legal aspects).

(iii) Feminist Marxism: They see Capitalism is root cause for Patriarchy, and ~~Capital~~ where women is suppressed for its benefits.

(iv) Rahel Dahrendoff: He stated "Class" apart from wealth, means of production - the authority and power structure also matters.

Thus above theorists contributed to Marxist Conflict theory made it more suited to changing
times

2. (a)

Sociology is scientific and systematic study of society, social process and its constituents.

There are two major theoretical strands and approaches in sociology.

Macro-Sociology	Micro-Sociology
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• pioneered by positivists• primacy to society as whole relegated individual meanings to back• employs quantitative methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Interpretivist school.• primacy to individual motives and meanings• employs qualitative methods.

Macro understanding of social systems

→ It was pioneered by positivists like Comte and DURKHEIM, PARSONS, during the formative years of sociology.

→ They are deeply influenced by intellectual forces and impact of natural sciences. Constituted Sociology on same lines.

Basic Tenets

- (i) Cause and Effect method and individual reacting conform to it.
- (ii) Study of Social facts which are universal in nature, external to the individual, constraints individual.
- (iii) PARSONS states the Social system are universal in nature and Socialisation, Social Control methods employed to constrain and conform individual to society.
- (iv) Marx also took Macro-approach - emphasized Social Superstructure is rooted in Economic Base and it changes it.

Thus, Macro Sociological understanding taken "Man as given" and "over socialised view of man" who does not have any individual motives, but this has been challenged by Micro-Sociological understanding.

Interpretivist school: Man has consciousness, hence behaves; has individual meanings attached, so society cannot study objectively as given, stated by Marx.

Interactionist school → pioneered by 'MEAD' - Self has two components - both (I) and (me) which has individual novel reaction to society's generalized influence.

Phenomenologists → They argue there is no objective reality, reality is made in particular context. There is no reality outside of individual. Peter Berger → Social facts does not fall from sky.

Ethnomethodology: They argue don't study what society ought to be rather than what society is as individual actions are based on indexicality and reflectivity.

Thus, micro-understanding of sociology gave primary to individual meanings, motives, actions and rejected the view the "society as given".

→ It freed the clutches of macro sociology from its emphasis on generalized theories, cause and effect, thus contributing to the growth of sociology.

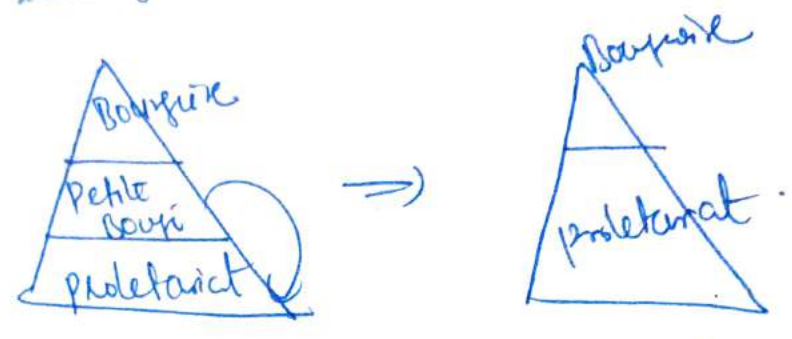
2(5)

Both Marx and WEBER studied Capitalism and Social Stratification in Capitalist mode of production, while Marx saw from Conflict perspective, WEBER took multi-causal pluralistic approach to study Social Stratification.

PROLETARIANISATION and class in ITSELF

- Marx argued that in Capitalist mode of production, there are mainly two-classes:-
 - Bourgeoisie (haves) → who owns means of production
 - Proletariat (have-nots) → no control
- He saw Capitalist is inherently instable due to social ~~human~~ nature of production and ~~these~~ individual nature of ownership-
- Capitalism as advances it leads to Homogenization as everything will be mechanized.

- proletariat will get more poor - "pauperized"
- Petite Bourgeoisie will be further shrunk to proletariat leading to proletarianisation.



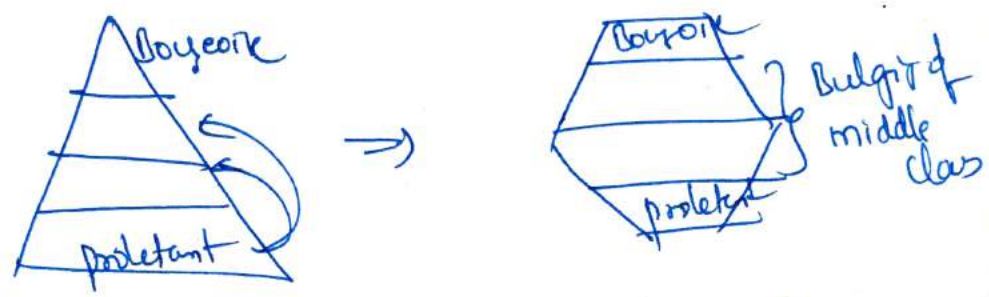
Thus, as capitalism advances, there are only 2 classes \Rightarrow Bourgeoisie and proletariat, proletariat develops true class consciousness and develops into "class for itself" from class in itself.

This leads to class struggle between proletariat and Bourgeoisie and overthrow of capitalist regime.

However, WEBER'S view of Embourgeoisement are antithetic to Marx's view.

- for WEBER, class has 4 categories.
 - i) propertied class
 - ii) white-collar workers
 - iii) Petite Bourgeoisie
 - iv) Manual labourers

- He saw Co-operation, Competition between various classes and one's class decided by market situation
- Hence as Capitalism advances, the market situation of petite bourgeoisie and proletariat will become better leading to Embourgeoisment.



- Thus, due to high social mobility, classes won't develop any class consciousness and no transformation to class for itself.
- This prevents any class struggle to happen which further strengthens Capitalism and Embourgeoisment.

CRITICISM

→ Ralf Dahrendoff → in his study - he saw there is no embourgeoisment happening and also no

VISION IAS

class struggle due to other factors like authority,
State's capture of movements reduced class
Consciousness.

Relevance Today

→ As Weber stated, there is embourgeoisment - as
evident from new class of entrepreneurs ~~are~~ coming
and rise of middle class

→ As Stated by Marx - (Oxfam Report)

Top 10% own 65% wealth

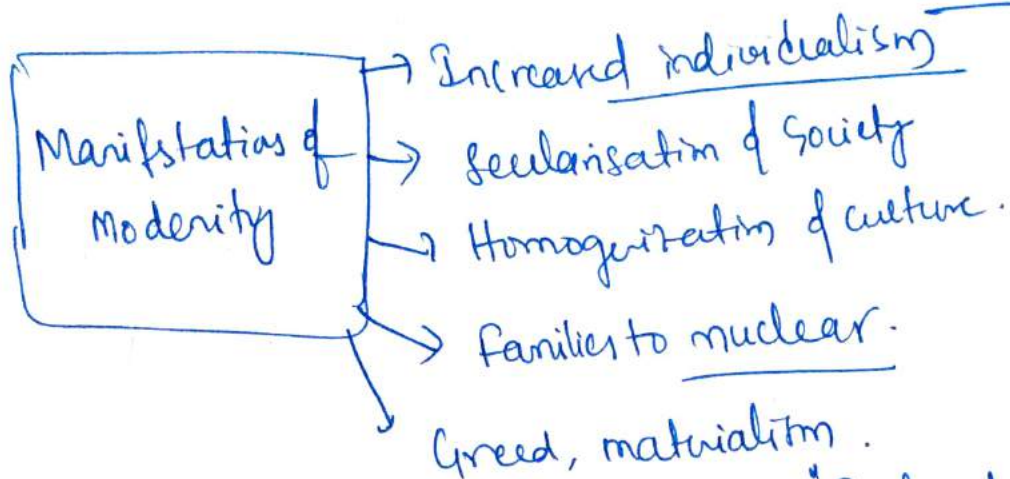
~~Top~~ bottom 50% own 6% wealth

Shows inequalities in Capitalistic system,

thus both Marx and Weber concept helps in
understanding class society -

20

Modernity is a form of social change rooted in nationalization of the society (as termed by Wester)



It gave to many new facets also "fundamentalism".

(i) Steve Bruce - Commented Modernity involves ~~over~~ increased individualism, anonymity leading to deprivation and has roots to fundamentalism.

(ii) Samuel Huntington - "clash of civilizations" - with modernity and Globalization → there is a homogenization of culture -

(Eg.) Islamic Revolution.

(iii) T.N. Madan → many religions in the world are totalitarian, they modernity

induced Secularism making one deprived,
they are resorting to fundamentalism.

(iv) Top-sided development, where fewer sections
are at suffering end and loss of faith in
welfare state ~~leads~~

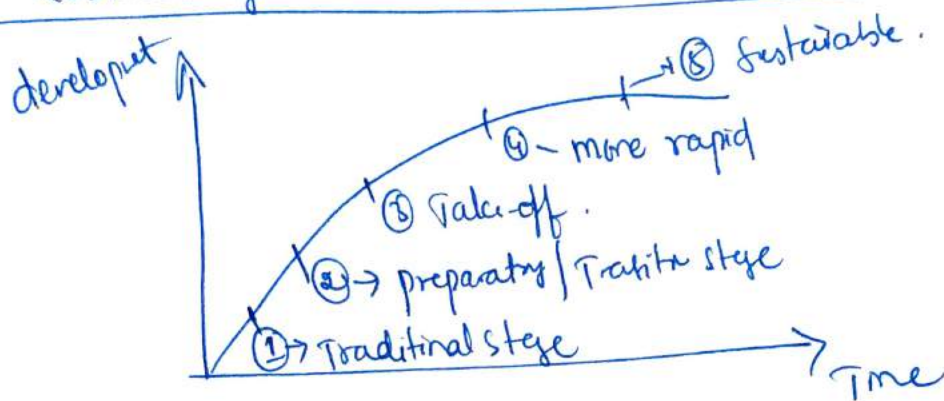
(v) Disembedding theory of Giddens - where anonymity,
marginality leads to religious revivalism and
fundamentalism.

Thus, Modernity induced alienation, cultural
deprivation, imbalanced development, growing
inequalities leads to fundamentalism.

8 @

Development is a desirable social change which is planned, it involves not only economic but also social aspects such as equity, inclusivity and environmental aspects of sustainability.

Rostow's growth model



→ He gave the model for 3rd world countries - who came out of decolonization and proposed to follow this model for rapid development based on industrialisation.

→ He urged developed nations to support new 3rd world countries with technology and material support to grow and be sustainable.

Thus, 3rd world Countries are at stage ①: Traditional stage, need help of developed nations to climb up the ladder.

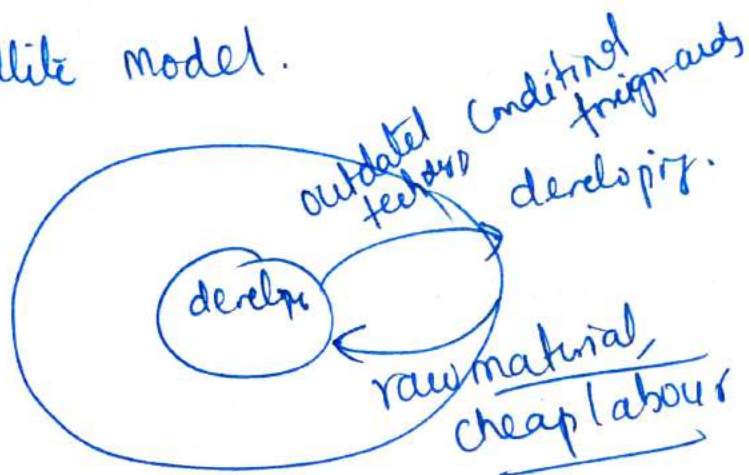
However, this trickle-down theory of Rostow was not doing goods to 3rd world countries, as even after decades → they are still facing issues of high level of poverty, unemployment, low socio-economic indicators;

In light of this, many Economists from Latin America challenged Rostow's model on grounds of

Raul Prebisch → He argued 3rd world Countries are becoming exporter of raw materials and importer of finished goods. Hence value addition more in finished goods profitable developed economies, increasing inequalities.

A.G. Frank → "Development of underdevelopment". He argued 3rd world nations are not underdeveloped.

- ped rather they are "underdeveloped" due to metro-satellite model.



→ Wallerstein also criticized Rostow model based on world systems theory - with periphery (by low-developed), semi-periphery (developing) and core by developed. Continue to exploit others.

They criticized role of WB. & MF in development of new countries.

Thus, Rostowian model of linear spectrum was not applicable to new 3rd world countries as specified by Latin Economists,

However, it was still relevant as by some scholarly views!

- (i) Gunnar Myrdal → the underdevelopment was not due to resources rather due to absence of effective institutions and corruption
- (ii) High growth of Asian Tiger and Korea.
- (iii) Amartya Sen → Social sector like Education, Health. developed.
- (iv) Development is not zero-sum game rather variable-sum.

Thus Rostowian model despite its limitations also contributed in growth of 3rd world countries.

Q6

Religion is unified set of Beliefs and practices which are related to Sacred (things that are set apart and forbidden) which adhere people to a life Community - DURKHEIM.

while Science is a body of knowledge based on empiricism, rationality, theories, experimentation.

Religion	Science
→ <u>beliefs</u> , Speculations	→ <u>facts</u> , results.
→ adhere to Scriptures	→ questioning of Scriptures
→ <u>dogma</u> ,	→ rooted in empiricism
→ only to who adhere and believe to it.	→ Science is universal

Thus, Religion and Science are seen anti-thetical to each other by many:—

- (i) Comte proposed as science advances religion takes back seat
- (ii) WENGER → as scientific knowledge advance there

will be rationalization of the society.

(iii) Sun centered cosmology, ~~and~~ Copernicus Heliocentric theory was condemned by 'church'

(iv) Even today, ~~are~~ many dogmatic practices like Sati, has no scientific basis.

(v) demogamy activities like Female genital mutilation in 'Sohra Community' does not have any scientific basis.

(vi) Religion is based on beliefs, unquestioning faith in scripture, blind awe reverence, sometimes seen as irrational, illogical.

Thus, above feature pose obstacles to Scientific inquiry.

But it's not true to all cases, Religious beliefs are Conducive to Science:-

(i) Science gave man the knowledge which is 'power', while Religion gives 'wisdom' which is Control

(ii) Religion is basis for moral Education and increased morality - morality without science is dangerous.

(iii) Gautama Buddha - preached Age of Reasoning back in 6th century BC

(iv) Vedas - has infinite amount of knowledge and Scientific backing.

(v) Recent Branches like "Scientology" which combines Science with Religion.

(vi) Almost, 95% of the Noble prize winners are religious persons.

(vii) Religion is a source of Education, social control and Socialisation process which helps transmit Scientific knowledge, practices as termed by

DURKHEIM.

Thus, religion is not inevitably pose obstacles to Scientific inquiry, but those beliefs

without any reasoning, logic, dogmatic beliefs
are obstacles.

But both Science and Religion are conducive to each
other.

"Religion without Science is BLIND, Science without
religion is LAME" - ALBERT EINSTEIN.

(c)

Globalization is increased integration of economy, societies and cultures. It is decreasing the boundaries between nations and making a Global village.

Disproportionate impact on women

(i) Globalization leading to increased informal sector, as women with low education and skills leading to 'feminization of Informal Sector' - Reserve Army of Labour.

- No maternity benefits
- exploitation, long working hours
- wage gap - (30%)

(ii) ~~Resource~~ Globalization rooted in Capitalism and Marxists feminists agree Capitalism is root for Patience → leading to Commodification of women

(iii) Dual burden at home → even women enter workforce but face dual burden at home.

(iv) ~~High~~ Sexualisation of profession and pink-

Collared jobs - Clerical, clerk, Care.

(*) However, many positive impacts also :-

- (i) new economic opportunities with skilled professions.
- (ii) more avenues for skill development
- (iii) women's issues are globalized - and has better reach and impact
Eg: #MeToo movement.
- (iv) Change in value system in families becoming symmetrical.

Thus, Globalization has mixed impact

On women

6. (a)

Work is an activity which involves expenditure of energy which is either paid or valued by society and contribute to society and self needs.

The sociology of work apart from economic benefits involves individual satisfaction, also the power dynamics and social relations involved.

Work is worship

- Marx urged work and labour are fundamental to the functioning of society and it gives immense pleasure
- WEBER'S ideal type of Capitalism based on work is worship - which laid foundations for Capitalist Mode of production
- It involves new social relations
- reduces alienations
- provides livelihood

CHANGING NATURE OF WORK.

→ As termed by Goldthorpe - work is a means to end not an end itself. It is to have better life style standard of living.

- More emphasis on GIG-Economy (Used by Americans involved in short-term jobs)
- more flexibility and free time
 - provides work-life balance.
 - reduced alienation.
 - Not homogeneous nature, new challenges and opportunities.

→ Many planning for early retirements and taking on vacations.

Thus, work is no more working, rather just a means to an another greater happiness in life.

However, changing nature of work also involves both frictions and disfranchising

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functions	dysfunctions
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Knowledge Economy * flexible life-style, * work from Home culture * Mass customization - due to leads to reduced alienation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * High informalization * High lay-offs * profit > people. * Informal feminization of informal sector * Sexual division of jobs.

One dimensional man refers to the person with one specific objective without other goals/priorities:-

Changing nature gives to multi-dimensionality

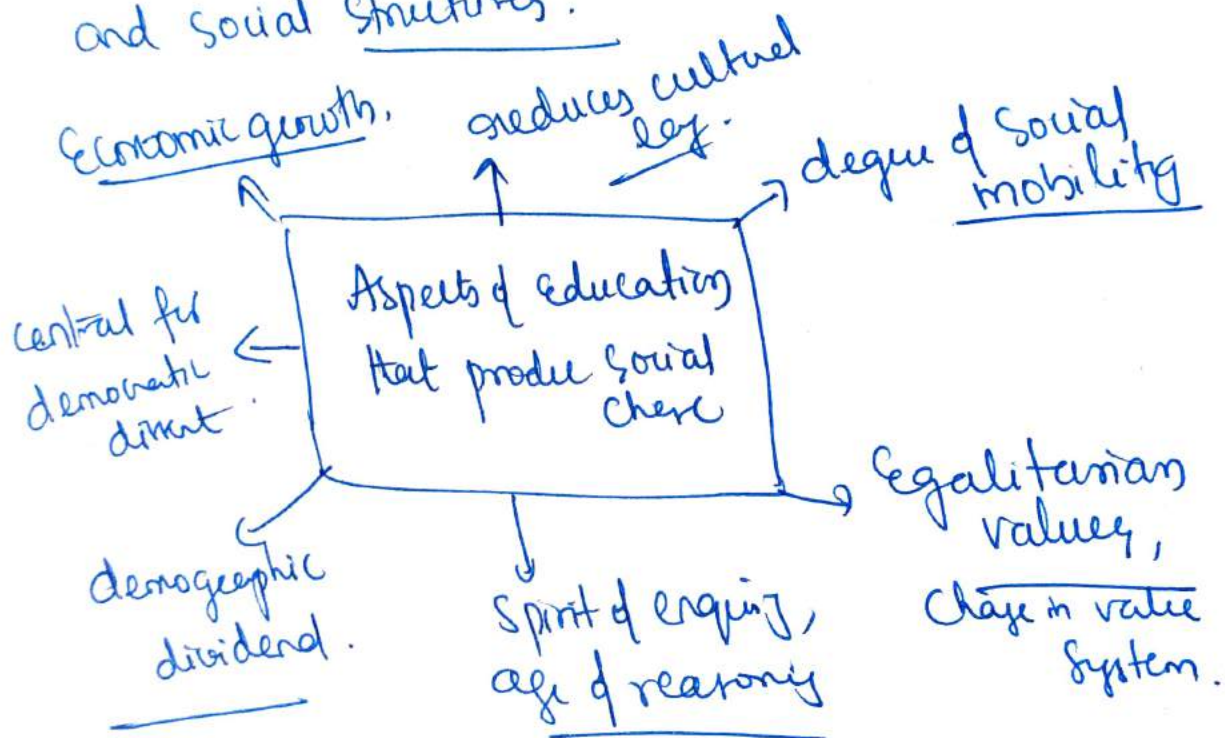
- (i) more leisure time due to knowledge economy, free time → to pursue other activities.
- (ii) Dual-Careers → many workers in different fields at diff same time.

⊗ However, dysfunctional aspects like, informalization, Sexual division leads to: Uni-dimensionality due to lack of choice and out of Compulsion.

7(5)

Education involves holistic development of the individual and perceived as social equalizer, an agent of social change and a panacea for all Social ills.

Social change → change in social system, process and social structures.



→ Education has potential as seen above potential to ~~also~~ produce social change ~~is~~:-

- alleviate poverty, Better standard of living.
- Nation building, fraternity.

However, Educational innovation cannot bring social change alone as there are other criteria, it is due to.

- (i) Louis Althusser:- Education is an aspect of ideological state apparatus, hence blinds people to capitalist regime.
 - (ii) Education as termed by functionalists is avenue for social control and socialisation - which may be status-quoist and conforms individual to will of society.
 - (iii) Feminists argue that it increases gender stereotypes and toxic masculinity.
 - (iv) Andre Detelle: Education is more likely to reproduce the social and cultural reproduction that to change it.
 - (v) Bourdieu's Social Capital is not possessed by poorer section, hence it perpetuates inequality.
- Thus, apart from Education, other social

Structures also need to be changed &

- (i) Reducing digital divide, thus education act as equalizer instead of inhibiting it.
- (ii) Caste, class, Ethnic Barrier : is reducing both social and physical access to attain education.
- (iii) Gender socialization at ~~work~~ ^{Home} and patriarchal attitude:
 (eg) → low women in STEM courses, Girls are the one who dropped out of schools.
- (iv) Women are seen as burden and they won't invest in women's education.
- (v) Religion and religious leaders to promote inquiry, reasoning apart ~~from~~ ^{not} conformity.
- (vi) Role of state → to reduce regional, Rural-urban divide and to ensure

equitable and inclusive education to all .

Thus, Education can truly bring social change when coordinated with other social strategies .

6-6

Recent report by IDEA, reported that more countries are moving towards autocratic rule while countries moving towards democracy are far less in number:

Reasons

- Democracy will be successful only when there is equality and order in the society.
- If gross inequalities, it leads to non-cohesion and prone to despotism.
- Elite theory contends that - democracy is also a rule of elite - in times of crisis when democratic values decrease, they tend to coercion and establish despotic rule.
- Lack of pluralism and institutions - as termed by Robert Dahl - democracy survives with diffusion of power in absence of effective pressure groups, Civil societies, democratic favour loses its vibrancy.

→ Rise of ethnic democracies, fundamentalist ideologies

→ pandemic induced authoritarianisms

→ Increased ethnic conflicts across the nations

Thus all above contribute to democratic facade.