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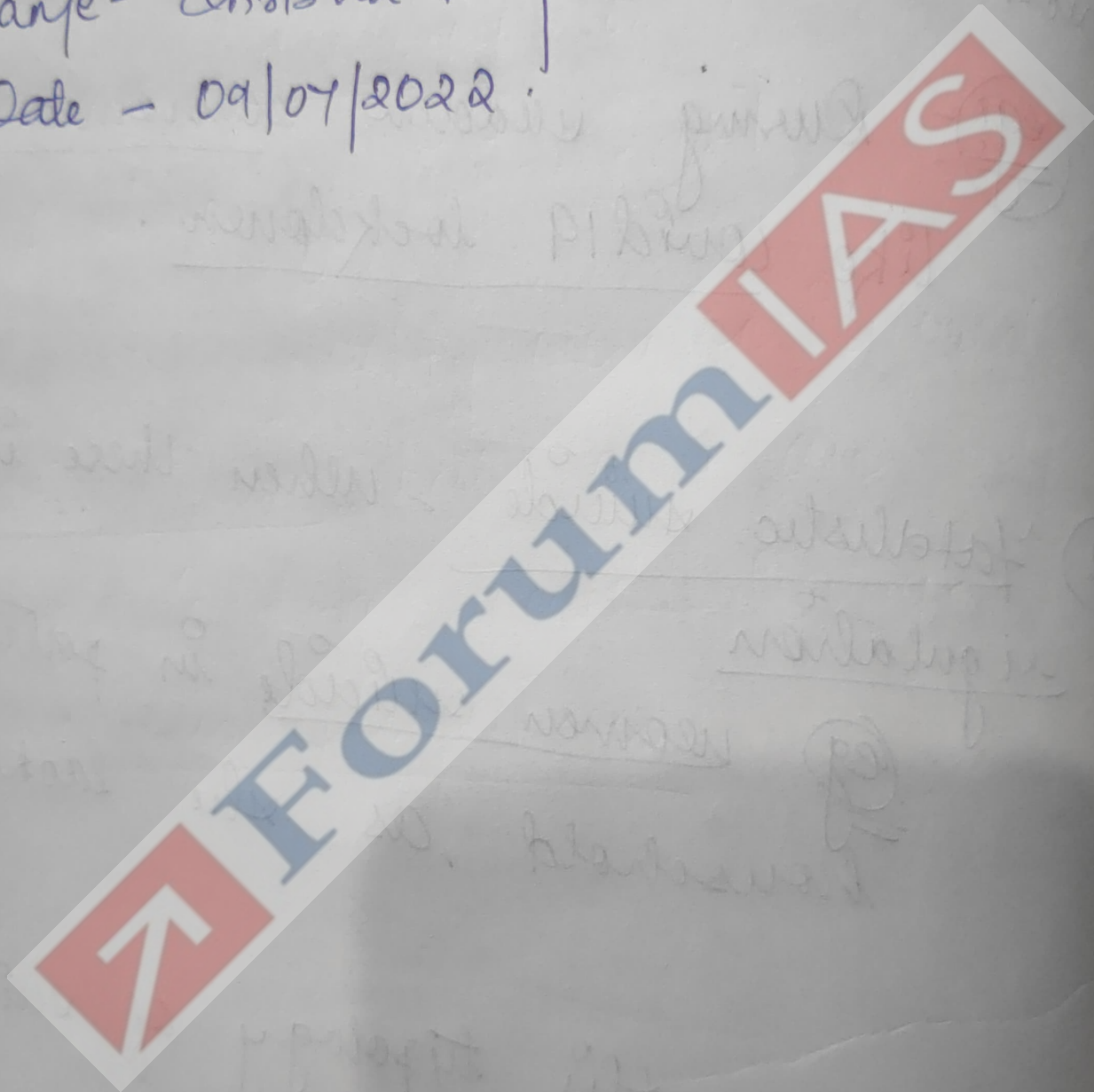
Roll

Test 2 - Sawlog ATS 2022

Roll NO: - 1910046746

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1(a)

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Social facts are ways of thinking, acting, feeling which are external to individual and are coercive in nature. (Durkheim).

Durkheim had explained that Division of labor is a social fact. When moral density and material density in society increases, various social groups interact. There will be conflict for survival which is inevitable if there is differentiation. Hence D.O.L. has reasons in other social facts.

It can also be confirmed via his rules of ~~sociological method~~ social fact.

① External:- D.O.L. is external observable thing & has reason in societal social facts.

② Constraining - it leads to differentiation and hence certain rules to be followed for D.O.L to be functional
eg: - Reward based on work

③ Generalisation: D.O.L. is a universal and generalised phenomena to maintain social order

④ Individual Interpretation doesn't change D.O.L.

It is criticised for ignoring human subjectivity.
Melville says social facts don't lie like pebbles on beach waiting to be collected.

But Durkheim, using social fact concept established sociology as a distinct discipline.

was introduced by Marx inspired by Hegel's concept of disengagement.

Alienation means sense of helplessness arising as a person feels he/she has no control over events / institutions that impact him/her.

It is observed greatly

in IT Industries today.

② Alienation from:-

① Process:- employee learns only a part of work and hence feels that his work has no actual value.
eg:- learning only a part of a machine's algorithm
→ fake smile by airhostess (Ail Hoeschild)

② Product:- Due to rise in exchange value, employee makes product which he himself buys from market.

eg. being a edutech app
 which he himself created
 => called commodity fetishism

③ From Peer - due to compartmentalization -
location of work : eg. everyone
 working on their own computer

④ From Self : - He gains no joy in
work & feels he is trapped.

Manifestation - great resignation

However, critics point
 that many IT employees through
 their creativity brings new products &
ideas - eg. Elon Musk

Hence alienation is
a social fact today, but is being
acknowledged & addressed in various
 ways - eg. cultural day in MNCs

Sociology as a discipline
 due to 'forces of change' in 19th century
 Europe.

Due to rapidity and
propensity of change because of Renaissa-
nce, enlightenment, Industrial Revolution
 and French revolution, there was chaos
 in society.

Thinkers like Comte
 wanted to study it to predict how
 society will evolve & how to maintain
stability & order. Thus he introduced positivism.
 His need for

it was furthered by
Durkheim who was obsessed with
unity of society. He tried to figure out
 the ways in which society can
 maintain itself. He came up with
social facts & explained society corrects

self & the individuals.

Karl Marx on the other hand saw solidarity and order as imposed by capitalists and which was leading to exploitation of laborers. Hence solidarity was not functional.

Therefore, due to the prevailing social conditions, initially thinkers focussed on solidarity.

Later, scope of sociology expanded & now includes critical theory, feminist perspective etc.

1(c)

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Social mobility means movement of people from one strata or position to another (संस्थापन).

Society can be called as open or closed based on degree of social mobility.

Functionalists like Parsons, Davis and Moore opine that in open system, skills, growth is promoted & hence there is more mobility. Individual actions lead to their growth which is not hindered by orthodox values.

eg:- Concept of American Dream.

But critiques pointed out that there is not full mobility in open system.

eg:- Blacks in America, Chudras in India, women etc face structural strain (Beamen & Gray concept of social bias).

closed systems on the other hand is said to be having values which demotes mobility.

eg: Gender based, Age based,
same society or casteism

But MN Srinivas said there can be mobility using Sanctification in caste system!

Mobility because of approximation with kings, or access to productive land etc are also other reasons.

However
Therefore, no system is fully open or closed to mobility. Other factors like prejudice, status, ethnicity etc impacts mobility

Power is the chance of men to realise their own goals in a social setting, even when there are opposition — Weber —

And power conducted legitimately is called Authority. There are different ways through which legitimacy can be achieved.

Social Action Theory — by Weber

- 1) Traditional Action → Traditional Authority
based on historicity
eg. dynastic leaders
- 2) Affective Social Action → Charismatic Authority eg —
famous actors
- 3) Rational Social Action → Legal rational Authority =
bureaucrats

II Conflict Theory

① Marx - Authority maintained by ruuling class ideology which perpetuates their rule.

② Marxism - legitimacy gained via civil society which legitimises bourgeoisie rule.

III post modernist

→ Legitimacy by gaining knowledge about subject using means of Surveillance (Foucault)

→ social media approvals also has created new legitimate leaders.

Hence legitimacy of authority lies at various points.

Alienation is a feeling of estrangement and helplessness when a person feels estranged from peers, process, product & even self (Marx).

Marx linked alienation with growth of private property, which kills human subjectivity.

Weber also sees alienation from point of view of over rationality when there is rise of bureaucratization. It means bureaucrats are inevitable in a modern industrial society due to complexity of tasks performed. But they have to be value neutral in doing so. This kills their creativity and makes them cogs in machine. They too lose control over their

subjective nature and get stuck
 in Iron cage of Rationality. Thus,
 we can see some similarity
 between their concepts of alienation
 and bureaucratization.

However, they differ in
 many aspects too.

Marx sees alienation
 as historic process, starting from
slave mode of production.

Heber sees it as bureaucra-
 tization to be feature of capitalist
society.

Marx's alienation happens
 only in lab class based stratification
 whereas bureaucratization can be seen
 in various fields.

Marx conceptualised that alienation will cease to exist in a communist society when it will be established by alienated labors in capitalist society.

Weber don't see an end to rationality & hence bureaucratization. He explains it is Inevitable. Though there can be some checks on it by parliamentary control on bureaucrats.

One more commonality between the concept is → labor feel alienated when state becomes agent of bourgeoisie.

Weber too pointed out top bureaucrats might become agent

of capitalists & loose sight of their goals.

Today, because of their theories, alienation is addressed by making jobs more meaningful (using human relations theory).

Bureaucratization is addressed by introducing organic formalistic bureaucracy (Burns & Stalker).

26)

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Suicide is any act of positive or negative, direct or indirect action done by the actor which will end his life and he is aware of it (Durkheim).

Durkheim considered suicide rate to be a social fact and said that due to suicidogenic currents in society, one performs suicide.

He explained that there are two forces that integrates a man to the society → forces of integration
→ forces of regulation

due to faulty integration or regulation, 4 types of suicide can take place.

Integration

① Altruistic suicide - happens when a person is too attached to the values of society and hence takes his life in the service of it.

(eg) 1 Army men serve nations in rough and dangerous places because they believe in safety of nation.

(eg) 2 Suicide bombers believe in their cause and hence does the act.

② Egoistic suicide - when a person feels he/she is not integrated enough in society and is lonely. He feels detached from society.

(eg) Farmers commit suicide during times of economic crisis as they feel no one is there to help them.

cope with the challenges. They feel state and society has abandoned him

Regulation

① Anomic suicide - when there is rapid change in society and the norms and values are flouted, people feel a sense of normlessness and meaninglessness. There might be normative vacuum or polynormation which results into rootless ^{ness} and hence, suicide.

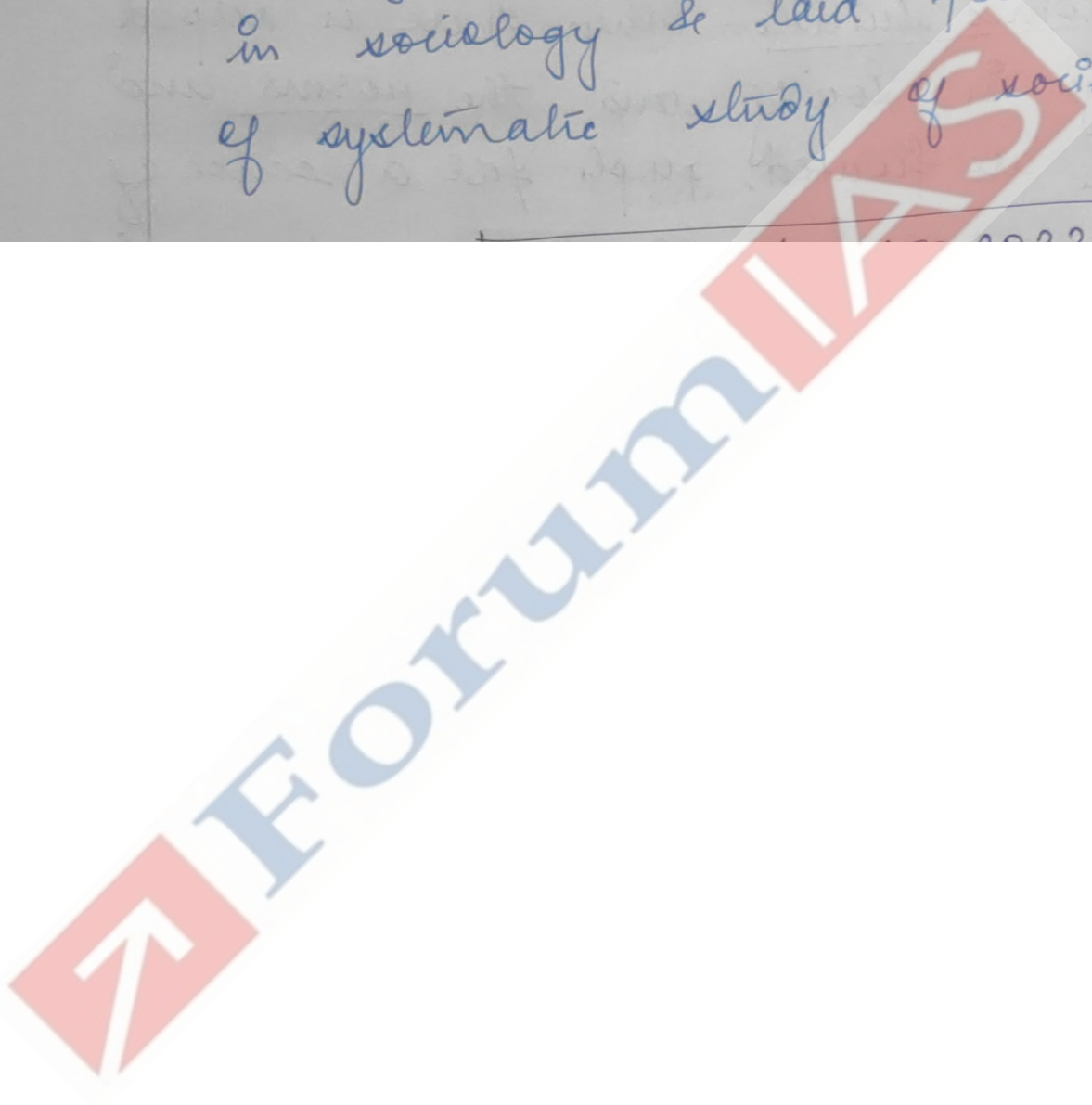
(eg) - During sudden economic changes like covid 19 lockdown.

② Fatalistic suicide - when there is over-regulation

(eg) women suicide in patriarchal household, as she lacks agency.

This typology of suicide has

been found to be relevant by
Clifford Shaw & McKay. Despite
critiques like status quism, his
theory has introduced empiricism
in sociology & laid foundation
of systematic study of society



2(c)

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Social change can happen through various sources. Two prominent propagators of the idea of change were Hegel & Karl Marx.

Hegel proposed theory of dialectic idealism. It means society progresses due to contradictions between ideas hence he focussed on Mind.

Present idea gets challenged by alternative idea (antithesis) and by their interaction a synthesis of new idea develops which leads to change.

Hence, according to him, contradictions are in mind.

Karl Marx was inspired by Hegel's idea of dialectic. He too saw contradictions in society. But

the contradictions happen due to underlying material conditions or economic factors. Hence he focused on mind & matter.

When forces of production in society change, it leads to change in relation of production which leads to new historical epoch in society. It leads to change in ideology too, which is reflective of dominant class.

They were criticised for determinism, but gave an impetus to understanding social change from various perspectives.

Pierre Bourdieu

gave the concept of different types of capital possessed in society, based on various different possessions.

There are four types of capital: -

① Economic Capital

Based on wealth and income of a person.

(eg) Rich capitalists in society

② Social Capital

based on social networks and relations which helps in achieving goals of an individual

(eg) Caste as social capital

(eg) Network based on kinship

③ Cultural Capital

based on access to education, market based skills.

eg capital accumulated if
one goes to a good school.

④ Symbolic capital
based on symbols of power.
eg: - political elite.

His theory countered
economic determinism embedded in
concept of capital.

It can also be seen
that one type of capital helps in
gaining the other three.

eg economic capital can
lead to accumulation of cultural
capital.

Hence, Bourdieu's theory
is highly relevant in society.

3(b)
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Ideal type is a methodological tool introduced by Weber to understand subjective reality in an objective way. It helps in scientific study of society.

Notes on Ideal type

- ① Acts as a measuring rod to know a particular social phenomena.
eg: Ideal type of ideational & sensate stages of Goswami's circular theory of social change.
- ② Helps predict theories
eg: Ideal type of capitalism.
- ③ Finds relation between different social events.
eg: between Calvinism & Capitalism.
- ④ Reduces hassle of collecting data every time.

Ideal type of marriage

can be constructed in following way.

- ① Presence of 2 consenting adults
- ② Socially accepted sexual behaviour
- ③ Legitimacy to children
- ④ Conjugal symmetrical bond between spouses.
- ⑤ Economic and Emotional support.

This Ideal type though suffers from subjectivity of investigator, but is still a powerful tool to understand society objectively.

Equality means treating a person in same way as others and not discriminating based on societal norms.

This means there can be equality in society even when people are unequal in natural sense like age, weight, sex etc. Hence equality is a socio political concept.

Peter Saunders gave his conception of equality in 3 different types

① Legal equality - everyone is equal in eyes of law. Rich & poor are punished / Rewarded equally

② Equality of opportunity - Egalitarian society giving everyone equal opportunity to realise their potential

② Equality of outcome - No matter the work done, everyone offered equal reward.

He further says, achieving all 3 in one go is not possible.

eg: equality of outcome (Reservation) compromises on equality of opportunity & legal equality.

But, this distortion happens because there are certain advantages in society which has made some people less equal than others.

Modern society with high reflexivity has further accelerated demands of equality based on equity.

3(d)

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Social systems are made of various parts which coordinate and maintain the society.

For any social system to maintain itself, its subsystems have to perform certain functions, without which social system will not survive.

Parsons came up with

All framework. He said there are 4 subsystems and each perform their functions:-

- ① Cultural system - norms and values of society given by religion, law etc = maintains Latency.
- ② Social system - keeps Integration - by school, family.
- ③ Political system - helps in goal attainment by collecting resources.

② Economic subsystem - helps
in adaptation of system by interacting
with environment.

eg:- A university

Economic ← Generates funds

↓
Political ← uses funds through boards

↓
Social ← integrates students/teachers
via clubs / groups etc.

↓
Cultural ← has unique culture of
Oxford culture, JNU culture

This theory is considered
to be too grand & too falsity &
called futile.

Yet, the typologies
keep in understanding how change
can happen even in a seemingly
stable society.

status is a type of social stratification as noted by weber.
It is based on difference in honor,
personal qualities etc of an individual.

status can be ascribed or
achieved - They both lead to stratification.

4th [Ascribed status]

① Race, Caste based status attaches notion
of superiority or inferiority based on
a person's birth, color or notion of
purity pollution.

② Gender based stratification considers
women, LGBT as lower humans &
hence they are rewarded unequally than
men.

③ A person's high honor, qualities puts them
in higher status
eg. - political leaders
- Role models
→ This is Achieved status

Achieved status

① Better job leads to high status in capitalist society. eg. President has high status than labours

② Better education & skills are other reasons.

However, not all status can be stratified -
eg. Language, Religion, Countries
(Dipankar Gupta)

status as a concept
hence is a sociological reality
towards especially with rise of
Consumerism

Social stratification means rank order of individual or groups based on different criteria like wealth, status or power.

Functionalists like Parsons, Davis and Moore consider it to be functional and inevitable for the working of society.

But feminists, conflicts theorists have unifexously critiqued it equally.

Davis and Moore explains that a society survives because there are certain functional prerequisites which needs to be fulfilled. According to them, it is → effective role allocation and performance.

Also, society has people

with varying skills. So the job of stratification is to match the most important role with most important skills. This will benefit the whole society as every work will be performed effectively. Hence stratification is functional.

Melvin Tumin critiqued by saying it is difficult to point out which position is more important, or how skills can be rated.

Donner & Moore said that because people spend their time in acquiring skills, hence they must be rewarded more.

Melvin said they just postpone their income to nothing else.

Also, Merton said, stratification discourages lower strata people as they find it hard to gain social mobility. Hence stratification becomes dysfunctional.

Parens was another functionalist who said, society is maintained through value consensus & the more the value is adhered to, the more a person is rewarded & hence occupies higher position in strata. It is functional for society as it helps to maintain solidarity.

Critiques pointed out that this is not applicable in closed society like India where there is elite self reinforcement.

Also, what will happen

when people reject the values altogether?
 eg: Naxals in India.

Many other functionalists pointed out that stratification is functional & inevitable as it gives benefits to poor and labor to the upper class. It also acts as baseline for failure.

This has been critiqued for promoting a favorable view of social evils / inequality persisting in society.

Therefore, from above, it can be seen - that stratification is not always functional & inevitable.

4(b)

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Religion is a unified system of beliefs and practices related to sacred things, things that are set apart and forbidden, & unity people into a single moral community (Durkheim)

weber and Durkheim elaborated on Religion from two different sociological perspectives.

[weber] used Interpretive methodology to study religion. He observed that a large number of Jews held superior posts. This prompted him to find a causal relation between religion and capitalism.

He used idea type method to deduce ideal types of Calvinism and Capitalism and Verstehen was

applied to find elective affinity
between the two

Calvinism	<u>Versuchen</u>	Capitalism
→ Theory of predestination		→ Invest money back in company
→ Don't accumulate wealth. Use for Glory of God		→ work is rewarded and rewarded
→ No work is small		

He found a relation between the two and he explained that Calvinism gave motivational impetus for rise of Capitalism. Other factors like —→ free labor
—→ Rational laws
—→ private appropriation of means of production provided substance for rise of Capitalism.

Durkheim on the other hand
 same religion as social fact and
 in functional terms. His study is
 based on totem worship of Asunta
tribes. He observed totems are both
 sacred and profane and the collective
exaltation that tribes feel around
 celebration around totem is nothing
 but celebration of social solidarity.

He studied primitive society
 whereas Weber studied recent religion.

Durkheim used Indirect
Observation whereas Weber used
Verstehen and Ideal Type method.

Durkheim showed how
 religion maintains social order but
 Weber showed religion can bring
change

Both have been

situated:-

weber → for being selective
in choosing religious features
to match with Capitalism
(Max Weber)

Durkheim → Religion will bring
partial solidarity in plural
society (Raymond Brown).

yet, their theories find
~~relevance~~ showed that religion
can be functional in many
aspects

Q10) 117700_53272_1910046746_(2022-07-09 18:39:02) Anomie is a response to the structural strain faced by a person / group when the goals defined don't match with means available to achieve those goals.

Merton opined that as these strains are felt by lower class people, they tend to be deviant and hence respond by being rebel, innovator (new means) or rebellion (reject norms and establish new ones).

eg) Naval movement started because sailors felt they were unable to progress because of their exploitation.

Middle Class, having rising aspirations feel relatively deprived because of social media images. Hence they indulge in innovative ways.

of deviance
 eg. business movement in illegal
 to gain instant
 gratification & ~~double~~ increase
 in their assets.

Upper class people,
 due to ethos of capitalism, try
 to maximise profit by indulging
 in behaviour like tax evasion,
 lowering salaries of employees below
 minimum wage or contractualisation
 of labour.

They also oppose universal
 basic income & lobby for anti
 immigrant policies to prevent people
 from usurping their profit.
Atul Bhargava

Hence, deviance can
 be a feature of every class.

Gender is a socially constructed stratification system, wherein a person's acts/beliefs are moulded as per society's notion.

It is perpetuated at all three levels of individual, interactional and institutional system.

At individual level, different sexes are assigned with socially constructed norms of what is acceptable behavior. The root cause of it is patriarchy.

Men are rewarded and women are overburdened with societal demands. It manifests in sexual division of labor, beauty standards, reproductive role of women, and also internalisation of patriarchy.

^{this} creates a
stereotypical mindset when
people interact.

(Eg) In family, a
child sees gendered division of
labor between mother & father
& hence imbibes it. He learns
to be masculine (if a boy) or submis-
sive (a girl). This perpetuates gender.

Interaction via social
media, seeing objectification of
women also creates misogyny.
Hatred towards transgender emanates
as they are seen to be outside
the binarization of gender anatomy.

These interactions are
carried forward in institutions.
Sylvia Walby points that women
are subjugated in paid work,

by violence, in household, by culture, state and public places. Women are expected to be relegated to household and hence their economic rise is seen as a threat to men (Ann Oakley).

School also perpetuate gender inequality by its gendered books and masculinization of school campus (Sundee).

Gender stratification is seen in job market. Low paid informal sector is dominated by women. Also in formal sector, they are paid less or relegated to lower rungs of job [Karina Ahmad].

The manifestation of gendered stratification is seen in

lower, female labor force partici-
-pation, compulsory domesticity
and glass ceiling°

State's laws are also
considered to perpetuate gender
stratification [eg. Scheme - Matru
Vandana Yojna demands husbands
Aadhar] - [Nivedita Menon]

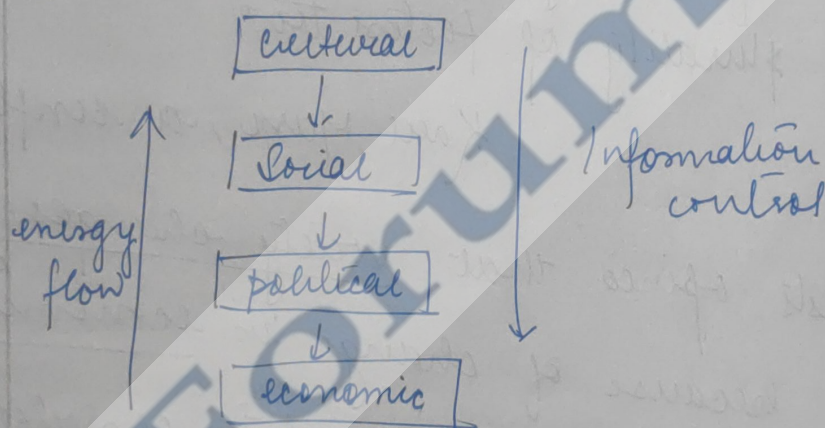
Thus, gender as a
stratification perpetuates because
there is differential reward to
different sexes in a patriarchal
value system.

(b) Social change is described by Herbert Moore as any change in societal structure, its behavior patterns as well as its norms and values.

change can happen if there is change in ideas (Hegel) or in material conditions (Marx) or value system of society (Parsons). There can be other plurality of factors too.

Karl Marx, a conflict theorist opined that society changes only because of change in economic system or material structures of society. new technology (forces of production) leads to new relations of production & hence leads to change.

But Parsons countered it as economic determinism. He explained from structural functionalist point of view that it is the change in value system provided by societies cultural system. It impacts the other three sub-systems of society as explained below.



cybernetic hierarchy of control

He says change can be initiated by any subsystem (whether economic or cultural)

He further explained that when an actor performs a unit act, he faces dilemma, a duality of action because of different motivations & values.

He names this dilemma as pattern variables & he said they occur

In pairs :-

<u>Pattern Variable A</u>	<u>Pattern Variable B</u>
① Affection	Affective neutrality
② Diffusion	Specificity
③ Ascription	Achievement
④ Collective orientation	Individualisation
⑤ Particularistic	Individualistic

He explains that what values an actor chooses, decides direction of change.

P.V. 4 is a feature of traditional society and P.V. B is of modern western society & movement from P.V. A to P.V. B is desirable.

Ritzer accused him of being suffering from ethnocentric bias because of this. Also, it is hard to falsify his theory because of high level of embeddedness.

Nevertheless, Dipankar Gupta says Parsons' theory is a sociological well from which sociologists derive their own conclusion.

Stratification system
places one group above the other and hence
rewards them differently.

There are ways of change
in stratification system.

① Horizontal mobility amongst discrete
and separate strata.

eg:- from Indian citizenship
to Russian citizenship

② Vertical mobility - via education,
prestigious jobs - eg:- becoming
highly paid employee.

③ Migration helping in escaping
ascriptive profiling of strata
eg:- Untouchables if migrated
to Europe.

① Change due to mobility in closed system like caste - via Sanskritization (MN Srinivas)

But this is only cultural change

② In gender based stratification,

Transgenderless can gain some mobility by sex selective operation & try to bring change within strata.

③ slaves & moose - change in stratification happens when people acquire better skills to perform more important roles.

Thus, change in strata has multiple coordinates