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QNO 6

Introduction

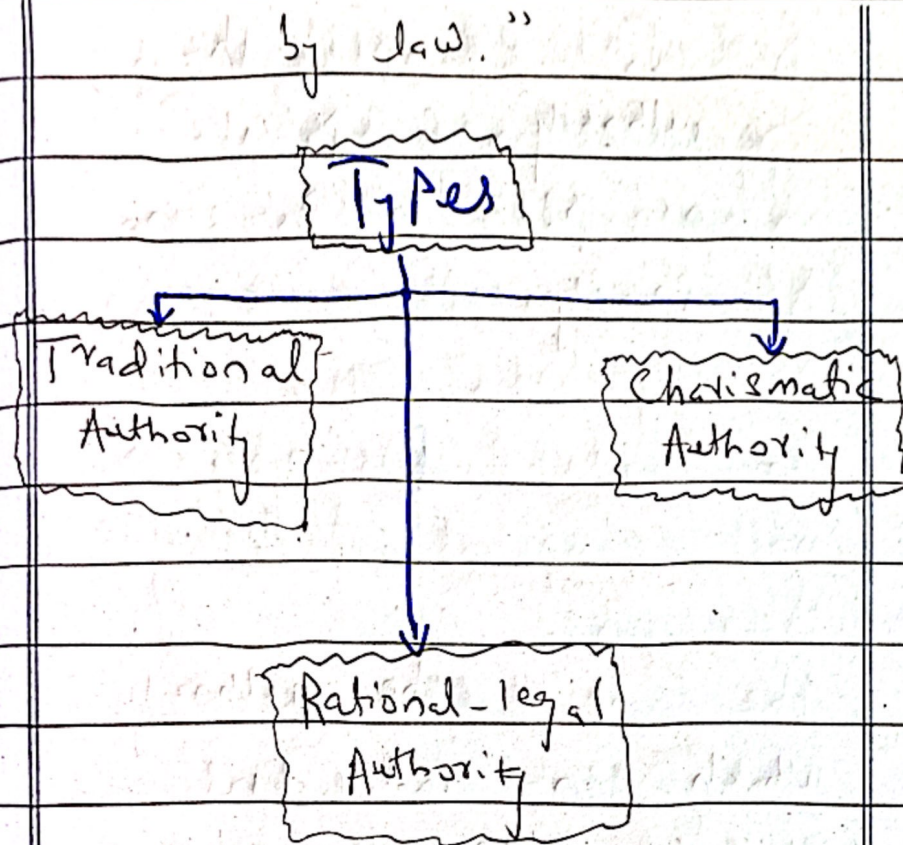
Max Weber is a renowned German sociologist who is known for his theory of bureaucracy. In this theory, he explained the types of authority. It became very popular among sociologists. However, his theory also drew criticism for its demerits.

Max Weber's typology of Authority

Max Weber defined authority as, "power that is sanctioned

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A) Traditional Authority

The type of authority which is traditionally enjoyed by elders is called traditional authority. It is mostly found in rural setting. This type of authority is based on respect, reverence and affection.

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For example; The authority of parents or pita in Pakistani society.

B) Charismatic Authority

The authority which an individual enjoys due to his charisma is charismatic authority. People appeal to the charisma of a person.

For example; King Martin Luther or Nelson Mandela is an example of Charismatic authority.

C) Rational-legal Authority

The authority

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which is legally sanctioned and based on rational appeal. This type of authority is a basis of modern bureaucracies.

For example; Any constitutional sanctioned authority.

How bureaucratic rationality promotes efficiency

According to Max Weber, bureaucracy is characterised by:

- i) Division of labor - specialisation
- ii) Impartiality
- iii) Rules & regulations
- iv) Rigid hierarchy
- v) Fixed tenure
- vi) Permanence

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Division of labor and specialisation ensure efficiency in modern state organisations. As bureaucrats are appointed on the basis of merit and qualification, they are most competent to perform their jobs.

The impartiality ensures that work is done without fear or favour.

Their fixed tenure and continuity also ensures efficiency.

How bureaucratic rationality undermines democracy and human agency

Bureaucratic rationality undermines democracy and human agency considerably. It can be studied as following:

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Treat individual
as a tool

Red-Tapism

More powerful
than politician

A) Red - Tapism

Bureaucratic
obsession with rules and
procedures contributed to
red-tapism. It undermined
democracy by paralyzing the
growth and development of
a country.

B) Treat individual as a tool

They treat an
individual as a tool

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Rather a person to serve.
They are ~~absorbed~~ obsessed
with personal glorification
instead of public service
delivery.

c) More powerful
than politicians

With the development
of modern state, their
powers have increased manifold.
They are now more powerful
than elected representatives
of people. ~~The~~ Continuity of
service also ensured they
remain at the helm for long.

Conclusion:

Max Weber defined
three types of authority —
traditional, charismatic,
rational-legal. Bureaucratic

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Nationality of ensure efficiency
in working of modern
State institutional but it
also undermines democracy
and individual agency in
number of way.

Q No 7

Introduction:

Culture and
ideology play an important
role in maintaining social
order. It also help in
maintaining social control.
Modern societies use
number of formal and
informal means to control
deviance and crimes.

Culture

Mclertor defined

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cultural;

"Man-made Part
of the Society"

Culture is a system of
values, norms, beliefs and
material objects of
society.

Ideology:

Ideology is a set
of ideas and beliefs
which guide individual,
group or a nation in
its affairs.

For example; Two-Nation
Theory of
Pakistan

Social order

Social order is the
ability of a society

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to conform individual
to certain beliefs,
norms and values.

Role of culture and ideology in maintaining social order

Culture and ideology
play a pivotal role
to maintain social order.

Every society has its
own culture and ideology.
Society uses culture and
ideology to conform
individual to its values,

norms and beliefs. Every
thing we do is culture.
It is the most dominant
part of a society.
When social order is

fragile, society collapses.

It is culture and ideology
which bind individuals to

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group and make him observe societal norms and values.

For Example; Ideology of Pakistan is Islam. Islam guides us in every affairs of society which in turn preserve social order.

Similarly, 'Pakistani culture' is a dominant culture of Pakistan. It has many sub-cultures. The Pakistani culture helps state preserve social order.

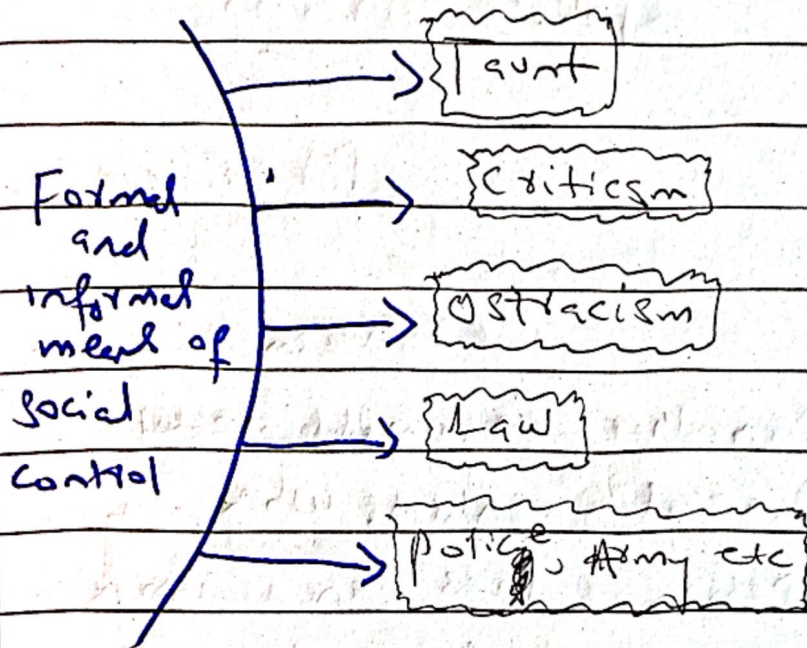
Formal and Informal Mechanisms of social control in contemporary society

Formal and informal mechanisms which are

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Used in contemporary society
are following;



A) Taunt

Taunt is an informal mean of Social control. People taunt and mock person for his deviant behaviour. It helps in correcting deviant's behaviour.

For example; in Pakistani society

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People taunt
unemployed for
lack of having
job.

B) Criticism

Criticism is
another informal means of
social control. When a
person does an abnormal
or abnormal act, people
tend to criticise him.
Criticism also helps in
conforming individuals to
society's values and
norms.

For Example; People
criticise state for
inefficient public service
delivery. Government in
return try to address
people's grievances.

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C) Ostracism

In ostracism, society expell person from society by the people for violating moral. It is a harsh step which is taken only when person commit serious violation.

For Example; In Pakistan's rural societies, when a girl eloped with her suitor, she is ostracised.

D) Law

Law is a formal mean of social control. Violation of it invited penalty and person is arrested in jail for violating state's law.

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For example; when a person commits murder, he shall be prosecuted at part 302 ^{section} of PPC

E) Police, Army etc

State has police, army and other law enforcement agencies for social control. They are used when laws of the state are violated.

For example; when something is stolen, police is bound to arrest the culprit and make recovery.

Conclusion

culture and ideology preserve and

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maintain social order by its set of beliefs, values and norms. Moreover, state also has many formal and informal means to maintain social control.

Q NO 5

Social Stratification

Introduction

Social stratification is division of society on different lines. Every human society is stratified on the basis of class, caste and gender. Some sociologists regard it as essential while others regard it as exploitative. We will discuss both

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these assumptions in great detail.

Definition ~~Definition~~

Social stratification
is defined as;

"Division of
society on
the basis of
class, caste
or gender."

Human societies are
stratified along different
lines.

For Example; We have
Eastern and Western societies.
Eastern societies are
divided on the lines of
caste, class and gender,
while Western on class and

gender only.

Functional theory of Social Stratification

According to functional theory of social stratification, different components of society work together for complete harmony. Social stratification is necessary for development and growth of society.

i) With respect to gender, caste, class

According to functionalists, society is stratified on gender, caste and class to perform the whole working of society in union.

On the basis of gender

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male and female roles
are distributed.

For example; Male
perform the work of
earning money, while female
does the works of
home and take care of
children

They both are essential
for a society to work
perfectly

Hindus' societies are
based on caste system.
The upper caste Hindus
are Brahmins; the lower
one Shoodras or Achoots

This division is necessary
for harmonious working of
Hindu society. otherwise,
it will break the social
fabric of Indian society.

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This is functionalist
perspective of social
stratification.

Conflict perspective of social stratification

Karl Marx is the
major proponent of this
perspective. According to
conflict perspective,
societies are stratified
to ensure 'inequality'.
Social stratification ensures
the poor remain poor and
the rich remain rich.
It cements power, gender
and class inequalities.

For example; women
are reduced to household
chores because they will
challenge the authority
of men when they are

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allowed to step
outside of home.
Similarly,

Caste system related
that upper caste Hindus
remain powerful and
successful; while, the
lower-caste toil in
inferior places.

Similarly, Karl Marx has
a sound view on
class;

According to him,
all social institutions
particularly, religion,
family and political
etc. social stratification
to exploit masses,
cement inequality
and to remain
powerful and

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resource ful.

Conclusion

Social Stratification is a division of society on the basis of caste, class or gender. Every human society is stratified. According to functionalists, social stratification is necessary for harmony and sound working of society. But, for conflict theorists, social stratification is a tool to cement inequalities and maintain power for top-tier in the society.

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Q No 4

Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft

Introduction

Ferdinand
Tönnies

Tönnies gave the concept of Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft. The former related to traditional or rural society; the latter to modern or urban society. With rise of industrialisation, social media, technological progress and urbanization Gemeinschaft transformed into Gesellschaft. It also has implications on social cohesion, moral regulation and community.

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life in developing countries.

Gemeinschaft

Gemeinschaft are traditional rural societies in which there is strong moral cohesion. People are voluntarily organised. They have strong group spirit. The Abolish among them is strong.

Gemeinschaft has the characteristics of rural society.

Gesellschaft

Gesellschaft are modern urban communities in which people have loose moral cohesion. People are stratified. There is division of labor. Esprit de corps

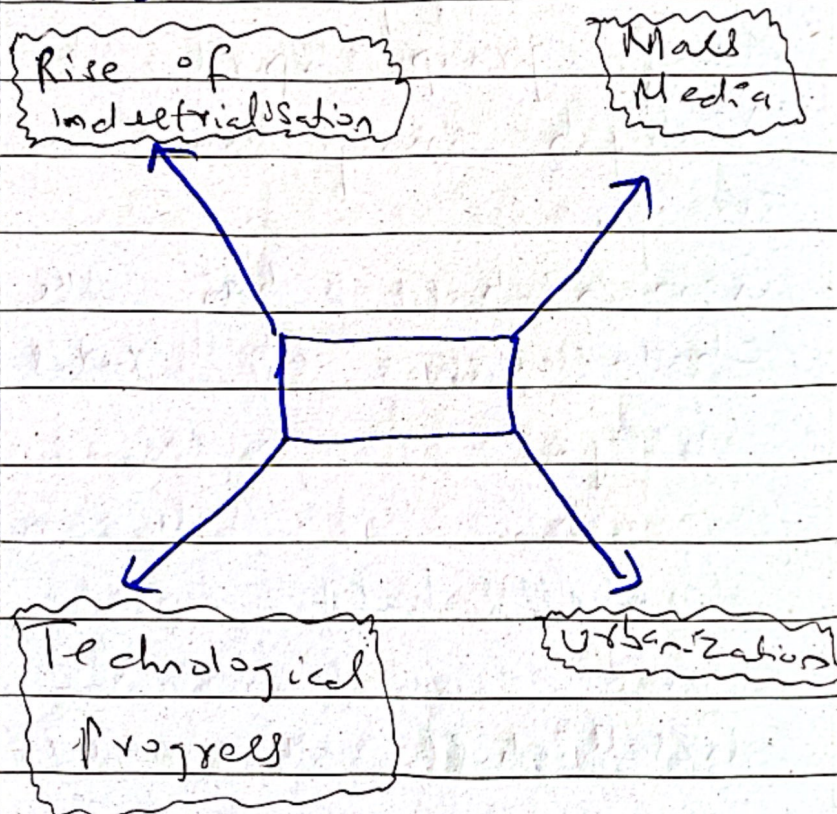
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among them is low.

Gesellschaft has the characteristics of modern urban community.

Transformation from Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft in modern societies



1) Rise of industrialisation

With rise of

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industrialisation, Gemeinschaft
societies have been
transformed into Gesellschaft
societies because new
inventions such as printing
press, telegraph etc took
place. Mass production became
easy. So societies gradually
transformed.

2) Mass Media

With Mass Media,
people were able to experience
and come to know about
new things and inventions
and discoveries. So in
search for greener pastures,
Gemeinschaft societies
gradually transformed.

3) Urbanization

With Progress

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in transportation modes,
people were able to
migrate to urban areas
in search of better
facilities of education,
health and ~~also~~ recreation.
So, gradually, people
flocked to Gesellschaft
societies.

4) Technological Progress

Technological
inventions such as TV,
computer and smart phones
revolutionised Gesellschaft
societies. People became
more independent. Individualism
increased. Their survival
was now not possible
in Gemeinschaft societies.
So, they gradually transformed
into Gesellschaft societies.

Impacts :

Following are the impacts of transformation of Gemeinschaft into Gesellschaft Societies;

i) Social cohesion

Social cohesion became weak and loose. Anonymity resulted.

ii) Moral regulation

Moral regulation also loosened.

iii) Community life

Progress in community life resulted.