# 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 de-merits.

Max Weber's typology of Authority

Max Weber defined authority as; "Power that is Sanctioned

by law."

Types

```
              Types
        ┌───────┼───────────┐
        ↓       │           ↓
  Traditional   │      Charismatic
  Authority     │      Authority
                ↓
          Rational-legal
          Authority
```

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.

For example; The authority of parents or pirs 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

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

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

The impartiality ensured 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:

| Treat individual as a tool | | Red-Tapism |

More Powerful than politician
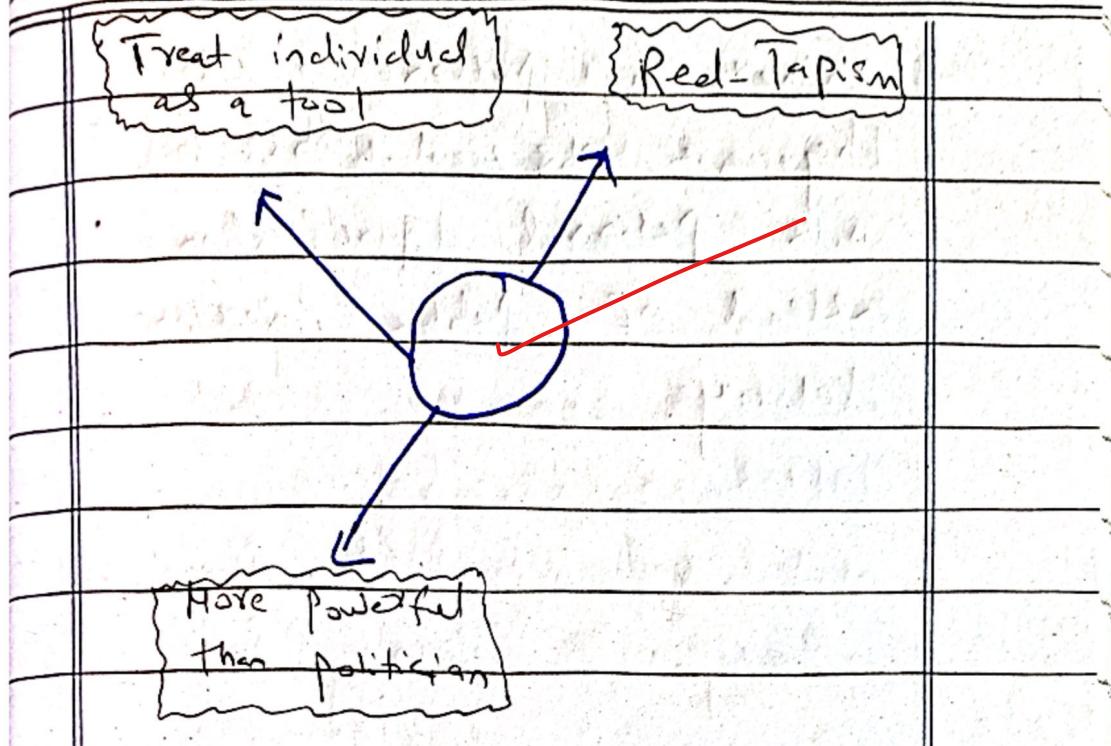
A) Red-Tapism

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

B) Treat individual as a tool

They treat an individual as a tool

rather a person to serve. They are ~~affected~~ obssesed 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 ensures they remain at the helm for long.

Conclusion:

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

rationality & ensures efficiency in working of modern State institutions but it also undermines democracy and individual agency in number of ways.

Q NO 7

Introduction:

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

Culture

Mackeever defined

Culture al;

"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

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

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

Used in contemporary society
are following;

Formal and informal mean of social control

→ Taunt

→ Criticsm

→ Ostracism

→ Law

→ Police, Army etc
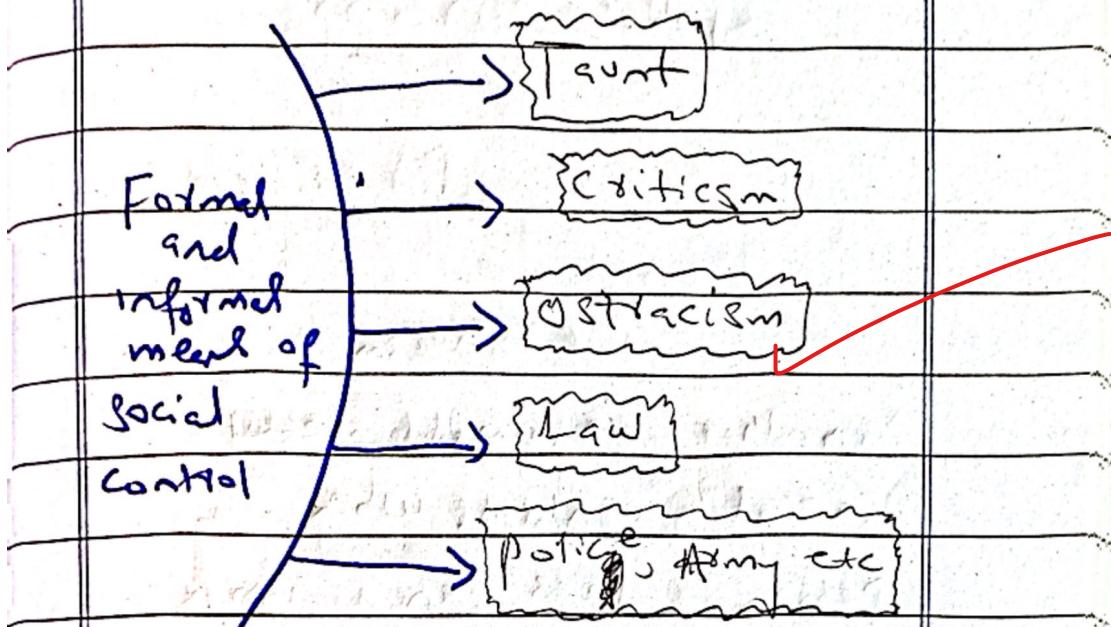
A) Taunt

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

For Example; In Pakistani society,

People taunt
unemployeed for
lack of having
job.

B) Criticism

Criticism is
another informal means of
social control. When a
person does an abnoxious
or abnormal act, people
tend to criticise him.
Criticism also help in
conforming individual 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.

C) Ostracism

In Ostracism, society expell person from society by the people for violating morel. It is a harsh step which is taken only when person commits 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 invites penalty and person is arrested in jail for violating state's laws.

For Example; When a Person commits murder, he shall be prosecuted al per 302 of PPC (section of)

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

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

QNO 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

these assumptions in great details.

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 unison.

On the basis of gender

male and female roles are distributed.

For example; Male performe 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 pofeetly

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 Hindus society. otherwise, it will break the social fabric of Indian society.

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

allowed to step outside of home, Similarly;

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

Similarly Karl Marx has a sound view on this;

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

resourceful.

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 necessity 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.

8/20

QNo 4

Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft

Introduction

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

life in developing countries.

Gemeinschaft

Gemeinschaft are traditional rural societies in which there is strong moral cohesion. People are voluntary organised. They have strong group spirit. The Asabiyah 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

among them is low.

Gesellschaft has the characteristics of modern urban community.

Transformation from Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft in modern societies

```
┌─────────────────┐                          ┌─────────┐
│ Rise of         │                          │ Mass    │
│ industrialisation│                         │ Media   │
└─────────────────┘                          └─────────┘
         ↖                                      ↗
              ┌──────────┐
              │          │
              └──────────┘
         ↙                                      ↘
┌─────────────────┐                      ┌──────────────┐
│ Technological   │                      │ Urbanization │
│ Progress        │                      └──────────────┘
└─────────────────┘
```
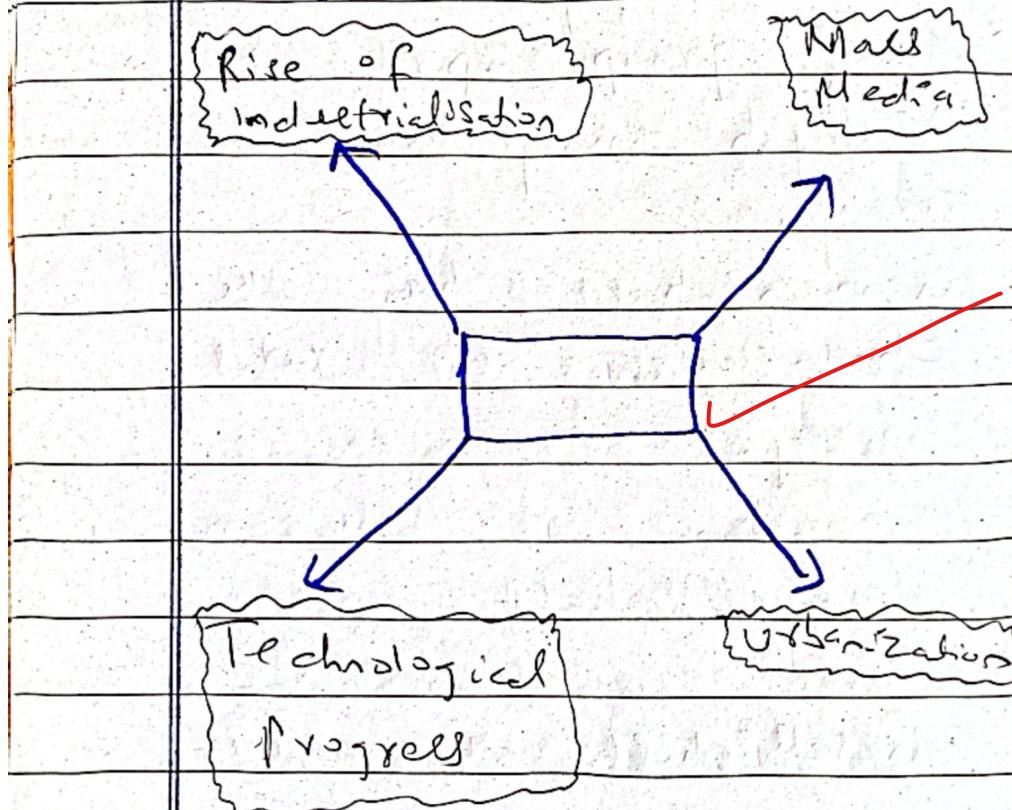
1) Rise of industrialisation

With rise of

industrialisation, Gemeinschaft societies have been transformed into Gesellschaft societies because new invations 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 came to know about new things and inventions and discoveries. So in search for greener pastew, Gemeinschaft societies gradually transformed.

3) Urbanization

With Progress

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

4) Technological
Progress

Technological
inventions such as TV,
computer and smart phones
revolutionised Gemeinschaft
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 Specified;

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.
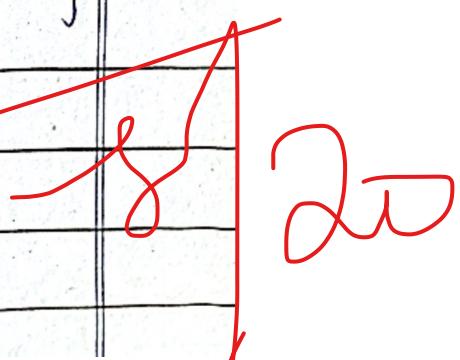
OVER ALL CONTENT IS FINE
WORK ON PRESENTATION SKILLS
NEED IMPROVEMENT

8/20