Question 2

1. Introduction

The functionalist and marxist and weberian model give different approaches at looking at power whereas functionalist see it positively as well as weberian model. The marxist oppose it. these approaches give valuable insights in and looking at class differences.

2. Critically evaluate the releva of classical sociological theories (functionalism, conflict theory and weberian perspective) in explaining power, inequality and social order in contemporary societies. Support your answers with empirical illustrations.

Functionalism

1. Power

Perceived as desirable given to those in the top of hierarchy that deserve it. In a **merit - based society** essential that the most competent be given power over the less competent for effective working of society.

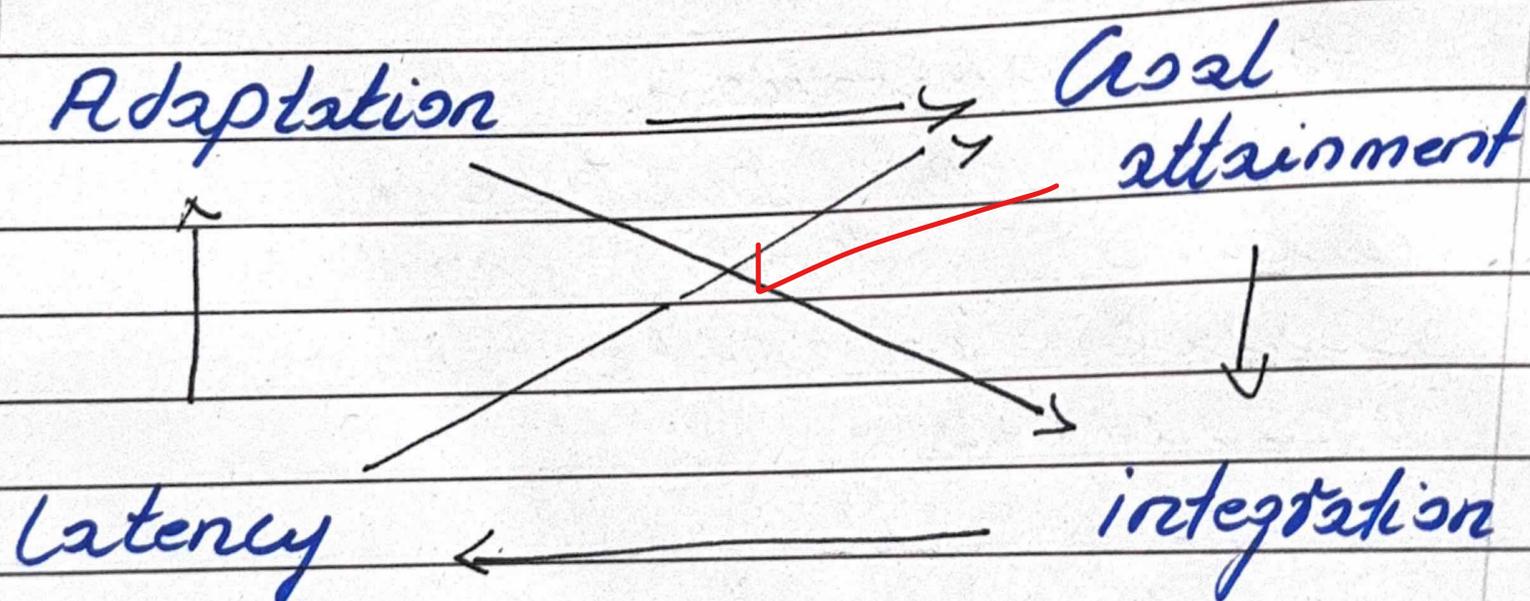## 2. Inequality

Aspires those who are less fortunate in society to struggle for achieving the good things. This way all members of society compete and society progresses.

e.g. Capitalism seen as a positive feature that makes people compete for resources.

3. Social order: upsol 3

The **AGIL System** of Talcott Parsons aptly explains the maintainence of social order through functionalist lens.

Adaptation ————→ Goal attainment

Latency ←———— integration

According to Parsons, these four characteristics work together.

Adaptation prevents or rather encourages people to adapt to social change through social institutions,

Goal attainment gives people to work towards something and means to achieve it through institutions

e.g education to achieve social mobility.

Latency prevents problems within the system and helps in keeping the system in balance

Integration helps in integrating the members of society in specific norms and values

Adaptation helps in preventing System cope up with Sudden disruption

2. Conflict perspective
   - Marx

He Overarchingly Sees **power** as negative that is used to dominate the poor. The rich by Controlling the means of production try to use them to control the poor - bourgeousie

- **inequality** this is perpetuated in the system as a consequence as people are divided into the rich and the poor

Social order

Maintained through the institutions, such as religion, education and police that coerce people into submission either through socializing them on through fear.

C. Weberian model

The weberian model states that the power given to the the most deserving in the society. they believe that inequality is essential and everyone cannot be given the same resources. Hierarchal structure necessary. modern institutions according to them necessary to maintain social order

Conclusion

According to all three theoretical framework power inequality and social order exist but see the benefits differently.

Date: _____

Q.7

1. Introduction

Culture

Kept Culture and ideology play an important role in societies to maintain social order and control. Though it Respee do not result or spread chaos in society as they have been socialided into conformity.leshi. On top of this, there are informal and formal mechanisms through formal and informal institutions that prevent deviance.

2. Discuss the role of culture and ideology in maintaining social order.

Culture

Culture refers to the norms and values of a people and how they chose to do things; it is a way of life of a people.

e.g

Ideology

refers to the way or belief system that is found in society.

Functionalist View

1. Culture

Durkheim argued culture creates **Social Solidarity** between a group of people through it society develops **Shared** norms and values that lead to effective functioning of society without it society would become dysfunctional.

He gave examples of various suicide, such as anomie occuring when society fails to integrate its numbers.

2. Ideology

According to functionalist such as persons. ideology is a powerful tool through which members of society are integrated in a common set of beliefs system. The society would disintegrate without it.

Durkheim gave the example of altruistic suicide that aptly explain how individuals give up their life to save the community.

e.g Soldiers going to war.

Conflict perspective

Marxist lens ?

1. Culture

According to s... them, it is a notion to perpetuate exploitation of bourgesioe. Marx used Hegels philosophy to explain how culture promotes oppression. He took his ideas and applied it to material world.

The manifest example of this is how poor rather than saving spend on luxury goods as materialism promoted in capitalist culture.

2. Ideology

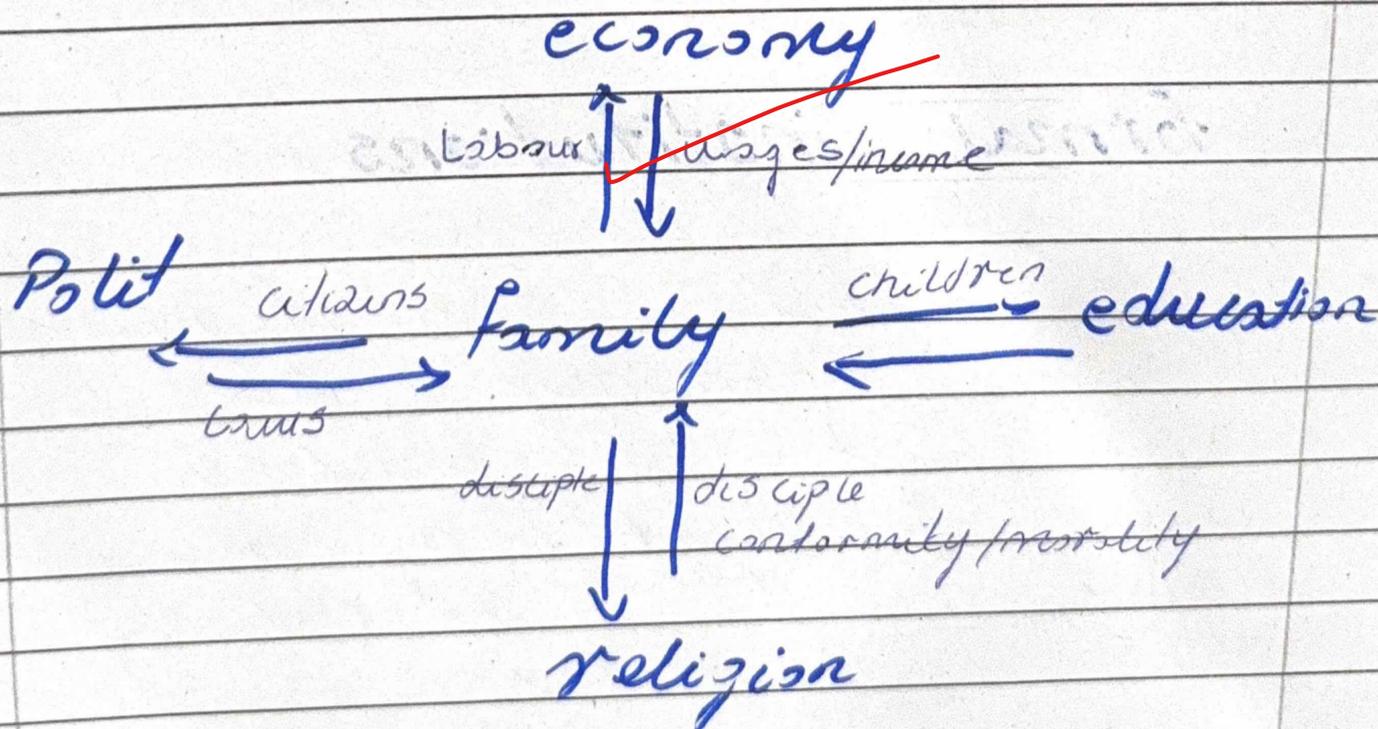According to Marx, social institutions used to perpetuate inequality through ideology.

Religion used to create passive victims according to Marx as he famously stated 'opium of the masses'. This means that the rich stay in dominant position by telling people who are disadvantaged that god preordained it or heaven is better for them. Therefore, never revolt.

Date: _____

2. Critically evaluate formal and informal mechanisms of social control in contemporary societies.

1. functionalist lens

Talcott Parsons
- Polity structure

economy

labour | wages/income

Polit ← citizens → family ← children → education
    → taxes   ←

                discipline | discipline
                           | conformity/morality

religion

The above system by Parsons explains the polity structure in a comprehensive manner. It highlights how

informal institutions

family and religion play a role in creating order by giving society and conforming them to a belief system

formal institutions

Polity, education and economy give a set of rules and regulations on how to operate as a productive member in society.

2. Marxist thought

Karl Marx, was extremely critical of the marxist views he argued that informal and formal mechanisms of social control are both oppressive

Formal mechanisms

Family Economy gives wages to the workers and provides temporary relief

informal mechanisms

family creates condition, such as need for income to

sustain children
that reduce desire
to result.

Conclusion

Culture and
ideology are important
aspect of the
modern system
and informal
and formal mechanisms
are used through
institutions to maintain
control

Question 6

1. Introduction

Max weber's work on bureaucracy is influential and remains a central piece to how societies can provide a efficient system. whereas there are some who are critical of the ideas of Max weber, there are those who support his view. His ideas are used in the present structure of bureau-cracy as well that have made it relevant to most modern societies.

2. Analyze Max weber's typology of authority in the context of modern state institutions.

1. Bureaucracy theory of Max weber

A. Authoritative authority

According to Max Weber, modern society are characterized by authoritative authority. These are given power to control people through clear defined structure and a person does not dictate rules unlike traditional societies.

B. Rules and regulations

There are clearly defined rules and regulations through which the system operates. A person in breach of these rules and regulations frees termination from the organisation

C. Hierarchy

A clear-cut hierarchy exist, those in the top have higher decision making power compared to those t lower levels.

they have to
out in accordance
with the hierarchal
structure.

B. Division of Labour

Modern Societies
are characterized by
division of labour
where People specialize
in what they are
good at everyone
cannot do as
he or she deems
fit. There are
specialised roles.
A teacher can
teach, whereas
a doctor treats
People, unlike
the traditional
Societies.

E. Chain of command

There is a chain of command in order are passed from top to the bottom and those at the lower level have to do as they are told. The implementation of the order is done by those who work at the bottom.

F. Impersonal relations

Relations are based on the rules given and personal prejudice are set aside those who are capable will be

promoted up the order. The basis of relations is on merit.

6. Formalized process

The organization is run through a formalized process files. All the information is stored in it and communicated through it as well.

3. To what extent does bureaucratic rationality promotes efficiency while undermining democracy and human agency?

1. Merit promoted

There is promotion of merit as the most able are promoted to the positions of power in society that can help society progress and better for all.

2. Cohesion in work

There is cohesion in workforce when everyone given their means to compete and achieve the best positions

3. Special roles

There are special roles assigned to everyone. This ensures smooth working of the process. Division of labour ensures that those who perform a job have the skills to do so.

4. Information stored

The information stored in files that help in transmission of information from one person to the next in the best way possible.

1. **Lack of freedom**
   - hierarchy

   There is lack of freedom for an individual to do as he or she wishes as confined to hierarchal structures.

2. **Bottom cannot over-ride top orders - inefficiency**

   Those at the bottom have to obey those at the top and this can create inefficiency.

3. Red -tapism

Bureaucratic hurdles are well documented in economy like Pakistan, where routinely people cannot get things done due to excessive paperwork.

4. Misuse of authority - dissent silenced

The opposition in the system is silenced through power given to bureaucracy and this creates problems for everyone.

5. Complacency

Bureaucracy stifles progress as those in power do not want change to occur as it reduces their influence on people

e.g opposition to PIA's privatization

Conclusion

Bureaucracy is not an ideal form of organization, it has some demerits and doubtels likewise all systems of governance.

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Question - 5

1. Introduction

Social stratification is often justified as functional yet exploitative. This statement brings us to the classical debate between functionalist perspective and conflict theory. The functionalist overarchingly see it as positive. The Marxist and feminist, on the other hand, see it as exploitative. Promoting class, caste and gender inequalities that perpetuate inequalities.

2. Critical examination of debate between functional theory and conflict perspectives of stratification with respect to class, caste and gender.

1. functionalist view

A. Class system

Class is seen as positive aspect of the capitalist society where people compete for resources and this promotes efficiency within society

B: Caste

Functionalist view the caste system as a undesirable trait of traditional societies. Sociologist such as **Parsons** and **Comte** critical of it.

They believed it gives **ascribed** status to people at birth. This creates inefficiency.

In fact, they argue that modern societies are characterized by **achieved** status that enables the most competent people to contribute for the progress of societies.

c: Sex (Gender)

Functionalist believe it is a positive aspect of society to stratify people between men and woman

Functionalist, such as Talcott parsons, see it as a "Sexual Division of labour"

Men have the role of being the breadwinner and women the role of homemaker and responsible for caring of children

Date:

Conflict perspectives

A. Class

The marxist perspective by Karl Marx was Swerly critical of it. He states that the **bourgeoisie** - ruling elite - perpetuate class inequality by controlling the factors of production

∴ The proletariat are exploited by the rich for their labour. The surplus through this exploitation - lower wages is used to generate profits.

Marxist are, Swerly, critical, of class Stratification and believe it to be an undesirable trait.

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B. Gender

The feminist believe .A
it to be exploistive
against them.
Sociolgist, Such as harriet Msrnieu, sueerly critical of
it as believed that
these are socially
constructed notion of
Jender less to
do with biology
and more to do
with patriarchal
Structure of society.

They believe by
relegating women to
home men tbke awsy
their freedom, linsl
indipendence and
thinking capabilities.

c. Caste

According to Marxist, Caste loses value in society as people stratified on the basis of class system.

Feminist, likewise, argue that gender has more significance as it subjugates women.

Conclusion

Social Stratification is an important aspect in society and decides who gets what