

❖ **SUBJECT ; POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY**

sub code ; 18BPO24A

Staff Name ; P SELVAKUMAR

mobile number ; 9688188993

UNIT - 1

INTRODUCTION ,MEANING OF POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY ;

- ❖ It is concerned with the sociological analysis of political phenomena ranging from the state, to civil society,
- ❖ To the Family, investigating topics such as citizenship, social movements, and the sources of social power. Political sociology, emerged as a separate discipline, it differs from politics, sociology and sociology of politics, It focuses its attention on structural functionalism,
- ❖ Political aspects in political sociology such as power, authority, legitimacy, leadership, a set of sociological aspects like Caste, Class and tribe and their impact on organized Politics.
- ❖ It also covers political culture and its role in societal structure, the process of political socialization and its role in the socio-political context, social stratification and the social change.
- ❖ Karl Marx on Political Sociology “Marx argued that capitalism would inevitably produce internal tensions which would lead to its destruction. Just as capitalism replaced feudalism, socialism would replace capitalism, and lead to a stateless, classless society called pure communism.
- ❖ According to Marx, Economic structure and Class Relations are the basis for all Political activity. The dominant mode of production determines who wields power in society. Under the capitalist mode of production, the capitalist class controls the state, which serves to perpetuate its domination of subordinate Classes and manage “its common affairs.”
- ❖ The scope of Political Sociology is very concerned with the way in which Political arrangements depend on social organizations and cultural values.
- ❖ It studies the relationship between the state and society, party system and its relations to society. Politics pervades the entire society, The Factors of Emergencies of Political Sociology The main factors contributed to the Establishment of modern-day Political sociology are enlisted below .
- ❖ The increasing importance of on social and political thought and differentiation of civil and political order and the growing perception of people of civil society being an autonomous and distinct entity.
- ❖ The new emergence of a variety of types of social order, of their versatility. the realisation of the importance of environmental factors as influencing the social order of the time,
- ❖ There was a dichotomy in the earlier thoughts of sociology especially Political Sociology. This was due to the changing perception of a difference between the ‘State’ and the ‘Society’ as two distinct, nearly autonomous yet inter-related entities.
- ❖ The persistence of this dichotomy, however, could be found out on the further development of the sociological analysis and analytical concepts.

- ❖ The political system is the organization of a territorial society having the legitimate monopoly over authorized use and regulation of force in the society.
- ❖ The types of political system vary from country to country. In discussing the main types of political activity, it is important to differentiate between the roles of the “ruler” and the “ruled”. The Rulers are the ones who play the active part in the political process.
- ❖ They define the goals, formulate and execute the rules, adjudicate and who contend for political support. The ruled, are those who are expected to obey the rules and demand adjudications.
- ❖ They also wish to influence the legislators. In many countries, the same person may be a ruler at one time and ruled at other time and in another respect and the rulers may be also subject to the different rules promulgated by them.
- ❖ Man has seen every possible regime through his timeline from democracy to dictatorship,
- ❖ The scope of political activity is evident in the areas of social life and social groups influenced by the activities of central political organs and are dependent on those activities for the maintenance of their own solidarity and organization thus,
- ❖ the political sociology is the branch which reflects the best image of the rulers and the political system is considered as the common link between the citizens who are being ruled.
- ❖ These systems are usually linked to a country ora group of countries in some cases. These links often connect the rulers plan and execute the programs for the welfare of its people.
- ❖ The subject matter of political sociology are the power relationship between the state and civil society and the impact on this relationship, the rise of new social movements, neo-liberalism, citizenship, political culture and political participation.
- Revised questions What is Political sociology?
- ❖ What is the view of Karl Marx on political sociology What is the scope of political sociology?
- ❖ What are the factors for the emergence of political sociology?

INTELLECTUAL FOUNDATION OF POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY ;

- ❖ Introduction although many have contributed to the growth and development of political sociology, Karl Marx and Max weber are said to be the founding fathers of Political sociology. Aristotle, or Montesquieu had highlighted the social bases of power relations and political institutions.
- ❖ However, most Contemporary scholars trace their intellectual lineage to Marx or Weber.
- ❖ The intellectual foundations of Political Sociology There were many social and political thinkers contributed intellectually to its development in the beginning stage of the development of Political Sociology.
- ❖ The name of some of the key contributors are given here under. Max Weber Barrington Moore, The subject Matter of Political Sociology •Importance of Political Sociology,
- ❖ Montesquieu ,Smith and Ferguson ,Karl Marx Durkheim and Alexis de Tocqueville –to such contemporary theorists as , Haber mas and Mann. They successfully demonstrated to the social scientists as to how political study could be advanced by studying politics in the social context. Political sociology become a separate subfield within sociology in the 1950s after World War II especially in the debate between pluralists and elite theorists. In the early 1970s, political sociologists increasingly turned toward macro topics, such as understanding the sources and impacts of revolutions,
- ❖ The role of political institutions in shaping political outcomes, and large-scale comparative-historical studies of state development. When the, Foundations of Political Sociology was published in 1972 it was acknowledged to be the first unified study of the field.
- ❖ It still provides a cross-fertilization of knowledge concerning the interrelation of social class and political power In the 1980s and 1990s political sociologists focused on social movements, the state, and institutions .

- ❖ Many of the landmark works of the 1950s and 1960s centre on micro Questions about the impact of class, religion, race/ethnicity, or education on individual and group-based political behaviour.
- ❖ Today both micro-and macro scholarship can be found in political sociology. It examines fascism, communism, anarchism, conservatism, and liberalism as systems of rule as well as domains of theory.
- ❖ The subject matter of political sociology in the earlier time it is assumed are related to war and post war like the reasons why so few American or European citizens choose to vote or what would be the impact if women are Elected.
- ❖ Now their research questions were How is the body a site of power and How are emotions relevant to global poverty, or "What difference does knowledge make to democracy?"
- ❖ Importance of Political Sociology As sociology has its own goals in general, political sociology too has some goals and it exists mainly to bring about the better society as a whole.
- ❖ Understanding the political system is important because in order to make informed decisions, one must first understand groups with power and how they use it.
- ❖ It is highly important to the efficacy of a democracy for the public to be aware of how power is used for and against our interests in order to keep leaders from becoming too powerful or corrupted by special interest groups and to demand change where they believe it is needed.
- ❖ The following is an example of one government who's power was not curbed by the use of political sociology. The communist government is a product of Karl Marx's The Communist Manifesto, in which Marx details the evils of capitalism and offers communism as the best alternative. In short, communism is supposed to be a system with no classes where much of society's industry is owned by the government.
- ❖ This is ideally supposed to lead to a kind of egalitarian land where everyone is Economically and Politically equal, However, it is seen that in practice communism leads to much more insidious outcomes.
- ❖ By studying the effects of communism in places like the U.S.S.R., we see that this system of government comes at great cost to individuals.
- ❖ Civil liberties such as freedom of expression and religion are suffocated as individuals are forced to accept the government's dogma or risk severe consequences.
- ❖ People have seen that such a strongly centralized government can lead to extreme corruption and abuse of power. Using political sociology to study and understand how this power is used and institutionalized, people can hope to avoid the same outcome in our own society. On the other side, if a power system had an outcome we wanted to duplicate, studying and understanding it would allow us to apply the same system here.
- ❖ Political sociology can also serve the public good by serving as a wakeup call to show us what's happening in our own society.
- ❖ There are a huge number of studies and books concerning the political system in the United States, ranging from investigations of the political elite to the patterns of voter turnout these studies and books provide us with information about our political system and how power is used in our own country. For example, the books on "the need for reservation to women and Dalit and tribal in India Why the turnout is poor in Kashmir?"
- ❖ New Panchayat raj and Rural development , Gram Sabha Training ground for Political career".
- ❖ "Caste and Politics in India," "What is blue star operation Nexus between politics and religion in India" These books give us a clear picture on the social, religious, caste and politics for the development of the society widely in India. The policies of the government for the welfare of its people depends mainly on the voting turn over, needs and expectations of the society,. So knowledge about the politicisation an level of knowledge of the people on the political affaire in any given is important to rule the nation revised questions .

THE PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL ORDER;

- ❖ What is social order Social order is a core concept in sociology which refers to the way in which the various components of society social structures and institutions,
- ❖ social relations, social interactions and behaviour, and cultural features such as a norms, beliefs, and values work together to maintain the status Social order is present when individuals agree to a shared social contract that states that certain rules and laws must be

abided and certain standards, values, and norms maintained just as

- ❖ Indian joint family follows certain values, faith, customs norms of family to maintain order where there is a hierarchical relationship among the members and all the members have similar faith, follow certain family norms, customs, and values to achieve a common goal. Here elderly person has the power and his views are dominant or final.
- ❖ Social order is most often hierarchical in nature; some people hold more power than others in order to enforce the laws, rules, and norms necessary for the preservation of social order.
- ❖ Practices, behaviours, values, and beliefs that are counter to those of the social order are typically framed as deviant and/or dangerous. that deviant behaviour are curtailed through the enforcement of laws, rules, norms, and a maintain the social over which is transformed to the next generation.
- ❖ Definitions of social order Thomas Hobbes is recognized as the first to clearly formulate the problem, to answer which he conceived the notion of a social contract.
- ❖ Marx-it is the relations of production or Economic structure which is the basis of a social order. Parsons-it is a set of social institutions regulating the pattern of action-orientation, which again are based on a frame of cultural values.
- ❖ What are the problems of social order the main role of social order is to create a social environment ensuring the saying of "All are equal before law and constitution" by providing just equal opportunities in all walks of life for survival and development of each member in the society irrespective of sex, caste, religion, race or place of birth etc. When the social order fail to maintain the solidarity, conformity, and unity among the members of the society there starts problems of social order.
- ❖ Meaning of Social order definitions of social order
The problems of social order India emerged as an independent nation-state on 15th August 1947, after a long struggle against the British colonial yoke.
- ❖ The country is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government. Though India has shown tremendous growth in all spheres of national life in the years after independence, yet many problems plague the everyday social life; the problems, many a time, are interrelated. But still there are various problems of social order.
- ❖ Some of the problems in the social order are given below Lack of Infrastructure it has been observed that the growth of urban infrastructure does not match with the growth of urban population. Some striking facts about the challenges .Status of drinking water supply, public transportation, sewage and solid waste management is much lower than desired.
- ❖ No city has fully covered 24x7 water supplies. Only 74% of the house-holds are served by piped water. Only 65 of 423 class I cities have a formal city bus service in 2012.
- ❖ Only 30% cities have sewage treatment as against desired 100%. 7% urban population has access to the piper sewer system. 6% urban population still defecates in the open. only 72% of the solid waste is collected and only 30% is segregation Scientific treatment and disposal is non-existent. 24% urban population lives in slums .
- ❖ The considered as a major impediment in achieving the infrastructure goals. The infrastructure broadly can be divided into Two types, one which is very essential for the public at large and have no or very little revenue, The problems of social order pose a great challenge to democracy and unity of our country.
- ❖ It is therefore, a major obstacle in the path of our progress. Education is one very important means through which we can hope to bring peace and harmony in society. It is a must to remember that all the human beings are equal before constitution all are basically human beings first with biologically equal.
- ❖ Everyone must be respected equally irrespective of gender, caste, religion, place of birth and equal opportunities and chances be given for all for the survival and development ,our country is secular, which means that all religions are treated equally and everyone is free to follow their own religion.

- ❖ Population Explosion; Rapid urbanisation leads to mass movement of people from villages to cities in search of a better life, drawn by the lure of riches and money. However, what they get is often far from what they expected
- ❖ Instead of paradise, they come into an industrial era dominated by slums where others seeking similar riches have come and drowned in a life full of work and un hospitable, inhabitable conditions, with harsh work hours.
- ❖ These squalid settlements give rise to crimes as well as become a nesting ground for bacteria and viruses spreading diseases .Health Problems;
- ❖ The concentration of a large population living in squalor in slums in the urban sprawl makes it a haven for the spread of diseases. Mosquitoes, flies, rats, and similar pests thrive in these places, leading to epidemics of polio, dengue, cholera and the like.
- ❖ Most of these places have a common water source and thus one infected person can spread the disease all over the region, leading to widespread panic and chaos .Traffic With overcrowding in the cities, traffic congestion becomes a problem, increasing the time it takes to commute over even small distances.
- ❖ In urgent cases when one needs to visit the hospital, or when the health services and emergency services are needed, this can be the difference between life and death. religious Tension India is a country of different religious faiths. Persons belonging to different communities such as Hindus, Sikhs, Muslims, Christians, Parsees, etc. live in India.
- ❖ The aggressive attitude of one community towards the other creates tension and clashes between two religious communities. Hundreds of people die in communal riots. It breeds hatred and mutual suspicion. Communalism is an issue that needs to be tackled and eradicated.
- ❖ The nation faces a dangerous social crisis. For nearly 1,200 years, our society has been subjected to pressures and compulsions by alien rulers.
- ❖ The radical change in the polity and economy was matched by a freezing of the social order as a defence against the chaos that alien rule created.
- ❖ In addition to the above the following are the other notable problems of social order dilution of values right from the society to the governance .
- ❖ Breaking the traditional way of life and thinking adopting modern and western culture ,Loss of "We feeling" among the citizens Sudden disintegration of joint family system.
- ❖ The wide gap between rich and poor is still increasing ,More domination by the people enjoy ascribed status ,adversely misuse of authority and power mounting of Indian black money.
- ❖ Deteriorating power of formal social control, rampant exploitation of voiceless, poor and powerless Rampant Corruption at all level, un controllable Child abuse, visible practice of Child Labour.