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Question No. (प्रश्न संख्या)

VISION IAS

7.(a)

Durkheim rejected the interpretation of classical economists that Division of labour is purely economic. For him it is a more fundamental phenomena having ramifications for the whole society. He said the increasing specialisation in the economic sphere is itself a consequence of social differentiations as workers need to acquire special skills to perform special tasks.

Durkheim probed the relationship between the division of labour and the manner in which social solidarity comes about to assert his previous point. He compared 2 types of societies

Durkheim divided societies into 2 categories: types!

① Simple - small scale society characterised by loco. division of labour based on ascriptive criteria like gender, age etc.

② Complex - large scale industrial societies characterised by high ^{degree} division of labour based on skills.

is a feature of industrial societies

mainly...
heterogeneous

Durkheim's obs.

mod. industrial society

In simple societies tasks performed were simple and all members were equal and can be ~~so~~ easily replaced. Hence there was likeness homogeneous among parts and Cohesiveness. This was called by Durkheim as "Mechanical Solidarity". as the society was made of mechanical juxtaposition of like parts.

But in the later complex societies members perform highly specialised tasks which are not easily replaceable and all ^{parts} parts are interdependent. Such ^{mechanical} solidarity ~~is~~ based on interdependence was called "Organic Solidarity" by Durkheim as such society involved organic interdependence.

Durkheim also says that the collective conscience is more so in case of simple societies and hence the laws of mechanical solidarity tend

Homogeneity
 Similar experiences
 Similar customs, habits
 Collective conscience
 Strong
 Form the basis
 Mechanical solidarity

Segments in the localities etc. many hands.

Specialized
 appears in
 Heterogeneous parts.
 But there is interdependence of parts.

New form of solidarity
 Co-operation

tend to be more penal and repressive in character.

He says that with increase in material density, population, the moral density also increased in complex societies and Division of labour is the peaceful solution. This increased division of labour gives rise to organic solidarity and causes the decline of collective conscience???

When all things increase
↓
Coll. conscience
↓
weakens

Individuals become increasingly free while becoming more aware of interdependence. And the laws become more restitutive laws (like tribunals, juries etc) rather than restrictive. Rules of law gain moral

To ensure the interdependence
↓
peace
↓
all

Thus by saying that Division of labour contributes to both the cohesion of society and to self expression and freedom of individual. Durkheim emphasis that its more a social phenomenon

↓
DOL is the moral function in terms of "social solidarity"

rather
the
eco.
efficiency
body,

He also stated abnormal forms of Division of labour in 18th and 19th century (industrial society) which were responsible for extreme social problems like \rightarrow industrial conflict, strikes.

(i) anomic division of labour, - where division of labour was devoid of regulation or shared moral beliefs based on contracts. eg: Waring trade unions etc.

(ii) Forced Division of labour: - caused by structured inequalities like birth, class etc.

Durkheim's ^{thus explained} view that division of labour as more of a socially originated concept more than economic compulsion.

His understanding of Division of labour is altogether putting perspectives in a narrower sense. That simple societies are held cohesively by normative regulation is not true

He argued anomalous DOL would not lead to disintegration
 \downarrow
Solidarity
with soc. structure

Professional & Voluntary associations

Similarity / extensions
homogeneity in laws / beliefs, values, customs.

various factors like kinship ties, culture, traditions help hold simple societies together. Further that in complex societies organic solidarity can ~~be~~ ^{conducted} ~~and~~ ^{conducted} caused by interdependence can keep man closer, cannot be true as proved by various conflicts seen around. Today, even in complex modern societies, normative regulation exists in pockets as seen in India (Khap panchayats, etc).

One - emphasis on the moral importance of

Any collective conscience can exist

never not functioning

Also, 'high division of labour robs the creativity of one's work (Herbert Marcuse) and thus is not good a free-expression of oneself. This kind of creativity is found more in simple societies (handicrafts).

~~Also~~ Durkheim's also fails to take into account that in complex societies, the dominant class's culture is perpetuated

III

Overlook
role
"power"
and
emphasis

throughout either by persuasion or coercion, thereby there is more cultural coercion than a development of collective conscience

emphasize
co-operation

Durkheim's assertion that high division of labour increases organic solidarity is only with respect to system integration (David Lockwood) and not social integration.

So, the study of division of labour of Durkheim can be only taken as a speculative study

no
scientific
evidence
conjecture

for no research was carried out to confirm his understanding.

It may be true in some parts but not fully true. For if its true we could explain the formation ^{presence}

of Caste / Varna system as in India were division of labour was attributed for this social division, it has created more problems and conflict than solidarity in the society ^{good}

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Functionalist
concept
of
social
order
and
solidarity
in
modern
societies

Durkheim ~~was~~ was an altruistic philosopher dreaming about the emergent nature of a new society characterized by organic solidarity which would guarantee harmony in society. His understanding of division of labour as ^{positive} more social than economic concept is highly driven by it. ~~eco imp. of it at all.~~ One-looker etc.

Explaining
law and
order
in
modern
societies

7(b) Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim are both pillars whose ^{contributions have} made sociology as a distinct discipline aimed at understanding social evils/issues and helping society to change. ~~and laws of society~~

Karl Marx and Durkheim are two conflicting personalities. One was an altruistic philosopher, who ^{was} disheartened by the conditions of 18th and 19th century Europe wanted to find reasons and produced passive ^{conservative} theories that he hoped might cause positive