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Topic → Short notes on

- (A) Functional division and social development.
- (B) Social stratification.
- (C) Division of Labour.

(A) Functional division and social development →

According to Comte, functional division is the ultimate aim of social development. After making the functional division, attempt is made to establish co-ordination amongst the various functional groups. He was also of the view that this functional division is more possible through social organisation than an individual organisation and classification. Auguste Comte, therefore, held the view that division of the function and the family on the basis of sympathy, distinguishes it from political ~~division~~ society or political organisation. As a result of functional division there is development of specialisation and different groups are born in the society. Auguste Comte was of the view that too much specialisation is likely to hinder the equitable development of various organs and parts of the society.

It can also lead to social

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social disorganisation. That is why, state frees man, from the fear of too much specialisation establishes co-ordination amongst different organisations and groups through its functions. Government can bring about the coordination amongst the various activities of men.

③ Social Stratification: →

It originates and forms parts of the development of the society and ultimately interdependence grows in it. It is so because of the functional division in the society that people come under ~~groups~~ ~~because of the superiority~~ ~~the control of certain groups~~. Similarly other groups, because of the superiority, control of the former groups. As a result of this, a hierarchical order is established in the society. This leads to the development of the spirit of obedience amongst them. Therefore, there is a need for similar groups which is responsible for the birth of the state. In other words state is born out of that power, which at the first stage, resided in various functional groups of the society.

August Comte was of the view that in the primitive stage, war was the main factor which brought about coordination amongst the various functions of the state, now it is

② industry that has replaced war. due to this society has become an institution controlled ~~by~~ by the state and social discipline. As a result of industry, the feelings of order and obedience have developed. Auguste Comte was, therefore, of the view ~~that~~ it is necessary to develop those feelings in the public which are responsible for convergencies and the divergencies.

③ Division of Labour and the Society →

Division of labour is an important aspect of the society - through these divisions, it is possible to carry out the orders of the state and also maintain discipline in the society. It is through this division of labour that some people are placed in the position to issue orders while others are placed in the position to carry them out. Both these functions cannot be carried out without the control of the state. Although, Comte has accepted the morality and reason or intelligence as the basis for acceptance of the control but he has not ruled out the physical force as an essential for the acceptance of discipline. That is why for the political power Auguste Comte has laid down the following three basic factors:

- ① social control.
- ② intellectual guidance
- ③ moral acceptance.

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Through basic factors, state is able to establish coordination amongst various groups and organs of the society. State establishes hierarchical order which grants certain rights to certain people and also gives them authority to issue orders. That is why Auguste Comte while accepting the fact that the will and desire possible that some people may like to pass on this right of direction and order to other individuals.

In regard to political philosophy, Auguste Comte has put forward a different view - He said that for a complete political system analytical basis is not sufficient. He was of the view that for this we have to go ahead, and accepted the utility of force as well. That is why, he has also accepted the theory of force as propounded by Hobbes and put forward the view that force is the ultimate basis and function of the state. His views have been nicely summed up in the following lines quoted from 'Positive Policy'.

"social sciences, would remain forever in the cloud land of metaphysics, if we hesitated to adopt the principles of force as the basis of government. Combining this, the Hobbesian doctrine with that of Aristotle, that society consists in the combination of efforts and distribution of functions, we got the axioms of sound political philosophy."

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