

## Classical Tradition of Social Theory

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### Abstracts

*This paper based on classical social theories, to study of conceptual from in a society. The idea of science and society are discussed in this paper. The comet's views scientific vision of sociology and heavenly vision of sociology. In a society, classical theories are Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber's. Karl Marx emphasizes, revolutionary science and Das capital. The logic of social revolutions. Emile Durkheim to focused on promise of sociology which describe liberal vision of history and modernity. His great theory to discuss suicide in community. It deals with science, truth and moral hope. Another theory Max weber which deals against the Marx and discussion the bureaucratic system in a society. He explaining western modernity and the irony of history and charisma with bureaucracy the modern dream turned nightmare.*

**Keywords:** classical theories, promise, society, bureaucratic, enlighten

### Introduction

All societies develop their own understanding human behavior perhaps this reflects our reliance on planning rather than instinct to survive or perhaps its inherent in species that uses language to think and communicate. Therefore, of social class in shaping politics that with sketching an ideal society in the context of comprehensive philosophy of life, the classical Theories are:

- (i) The idea of science of society the enlighten and Augusto comet
- (ii) The Revolutionary Theory of Karl max.
- (iii) The promise of Sociology Emile Durkheim
- (iv) The Ironic Social Theory of Max Weber.

#### A) The Idea of Science of Society: The Enlightenment and Aguste Comte

The enlighten era in the Eighteenth-Century Europe gave rise to some remarkable social thinkers like Voltaire, Hume, Adam Ferguson, Condorcet, Montesquieu Adam Smith and Mary Wellstone. Enlightenment social thinkers broke away from the Greek and Christian tradition of social thought. In early modern Europe, the universe was seen as hierarchical order in which every being had rightful place and purpose in a divinely created and ordered universe. Divine purpose and human will became peripheral, indeed unnecessary, features of the scientific world views. Comte lived in a period of extreme social upheaval in France. It is not surprising then that Comte was especially concerned with how societies evolved through a series of three stages. The driving force of social evolution was the ruling ideas of the time. The final stage was guided by scientific knowledge. Comte imagined sociology to be the ultimate fruit of the age of science. Sociology would reveal the laws of social life making possible great social progress.

#### Comet's Scientific Vision of Sociology

The cultural collision between the religious, metaphysical and scientific world views had reached a climax in nineteenth century France. The cultural crises of Europe were a grand vision of the evolution the human mind.

The law of Three stages the human mind passes through three stages of thought the theological the metaphysical and the positive.

The Positive - Abstract Forces

The Metaphysical - Human through to searches

The Theological - Supernatural entities

Sociology is the Queen of the Subjects. Narrow segment of life sociology integrates all knowledge about humanity. The relied upon biology for his guiding social imagery and language. Society visualized in organic terms as a system whose needs are met by the normal operation of its functionally inter dependent parts.

The Comte's sociology begins with premise that every science has its own separate subject matter. Instead. sociology consists of social interaction, social rules and institution that are independent of the psychology of individuals. Social statistics investigate the structure and functioning of this social world.

### **Comte's Heavenly vision of Sociology**

There is a paradox at the heart of comet's sociology. The scientific vision of sociology was animated by a moral passion that eventually came to dominate his work. The Role of science in producing social truth could be separated from its moral role. However, failed to maintain the separation o science and morality.

In the end, comet's moral vision bursts through his rhetoric of science. A central aim of comet's sociology was to not only lay bare the principles of social order and change but provide a blue print of good society. The first major work the course of positive philosophy intended to uncovers the universal laws of social statistics and dynamics.

## **B) Classical Theories in Population and Development**

### **The Revolutionary Theory of Karl Marx**

Comte developed his social ideas in the context of post revolutionary France But Marx write "The Communist Manifesto" identified the class struggle as the meter of history, he predicted the end of capitalism through a revolution of the working class. In a society there would be individual difference but not great social inequalities, Marx eventually relocated to London where he wrote capital became active in the international working men's association. Germany was heaver's influenced by the new spirit of change in Europe. The ideas of the enlighten took hold in Germany, especially in educated circles, the promoting liberal social changes the German middle class aspired to imitate rather that to overthrow, the aristocracy. Social changes required that this religious the culture must be weakened to allow for new ideas favoring social progress. Social criticism has a private role to play in undermining the authority of these anti-enlighten tradition Marx was a idealist philosophers. He was a member of a group of brilliant theories who were inspired by German idealist tradition. They drew on the philosophy of Kant & Hagel to articulate their own vision of enlightened change. Their aim was to replace German religious culture by a secular-humanistic culture that promoted broadly liberal ideas.

### **Historical Materialism: A Revolutionary Science**

Drawing on the writing of British and French political economists and historians, Marx had already comet to conclusion that the idealist philosophy needed to give way to a materialist, social theory. The German idealist held that what is unique about humans is that we have the capacity to reasons and think. Although many idealists held that what is unique about humans is that we have the

capacity to reason and think. Although many idealists focused primarily on the nature of human consciousness or the satire of reasons, they did outline a social perspective. They held that human thought produces beliefs, values and norms. Every society is said to have its own unique world views, values standards of truth, rightness beauty and its own social ideas culture was the dynamics core of society. The cultural system shapes of structure of society. The evolution of society reflects the evolution its culture. It follows that the key to analyzing society lies understanding its culture. It follows that the key to analyzing society lies in understanding its culture. The major social conflicts involve a clash of ideas.

Marx acknowledgement that human are rational thinking beings in that we form through that have varying level of coherence and consistency, However, It is a mistake to take our deliberate reasoning capacities as the essence of what it means to be human underlying Marx concept of Human nature is a powerful Enlightenment secular humanistic vision. His Throughout history human have not shaped their fate in a purposeful rational way Human kind has necessary for food, Shelter and protection, Marx proposed a class theory of society. The communist manifesto existing society is history of class struggles means of production are raw materials technology and money or resources to hire or buy labour and individuals.

The class which has the means of material production at its disposal, the ruling ideas are nothing more than the ideal expression of dominant social class. The economic, political and cultural power of propertied class is directed to promoting its social interest and protecting powers and private property.

Marx was convinced that the power of the ruling class is never total and its efforts to exert complete control over society fail. not only are there division within ruling class but more importantly the mass of labors don't meekly submit to social rule from above despite efforts by the ruling class to impose a uniform culture system of domination. social conflicts take place that reflects the antagonistic interests of the two classes. The propertied ruling class is interested in a cheap insecure and docile labor force its wishes to preserve its social privileges and power by minting the social status. Mar's vision of history has a definite Enlighten cast. Historical pattern meaningful, the succession of individual societies that pass in primitive tribal community to be succeeded by ancient communal type the feudal society and finally the capitalist bourgeois society which is destined to give way to communism.

### **Das Capital: The logic of social Revolution**

Marx had arrived at the conclusion that the working class would be the agent of revolution in the era of modern capitalism. Destiny of humanity, the triumph of the working class anticipated an era free of class division and gross social inequality. Capital starts with an analysis of commodity. In societies wealth assumes the form of a vast production and circulation commodities then, production commodities for the purpose of making profit. The exchange is fair in that there is an equivalence between the value of goods purchased and the money paid. A business doesn't function on raw material and technology alone, capitalist need labour power is for sale just like any other commodity. Labors sells their ability to value is like all commodities.

### **Tension between a scientific and Moral Vision**

The chief aim of Marx's theorizing was to change society. "Theses on Feuerbachi, Philosophers have only interpreted the world, the point is to change it." Social change always about moral values and social ideas. Marx offered a radical enlightenment social vision he took liberal ideals of individuals in liberty and equality. Marx wished to realizes the moral hopes of liberalism, required a great social transformation, the over throw of capitalism Marx championed the working class as carriers of this revolutionary moral will.

### **The Promise of Sociology Emile Durkheim**

He spent much of his career trying to establish sociology as a legitimate science. He aimed to show the society could be studied in the same way that psychologists study the individual mind and behavior. In his great study, suicide, Durkheim believed he demonstrated that scientific methods could be applied to the study of group life. His efforts to establish sociology as a scientific discipline.

Durkheim's sympathy lay with the third Republic. He was by all accounts personally uncomfortable with radical change, whether forward looking or backward looking. He inspired high ideals of the French Revolution: liberate, enlighten and fraternity. Durkheim reached two social visions that would integrate the spirit of liberalism (individualism), radicalism (Social Justice), and conservatism (moral order). Durkheim's liberal social values shaped the core of his empirical sociology, his moral vision in at least two of his most important sociological studies: the division of labor in society and suicide.

### **Durkheim Liberal Vision of History and Modernity**

- Social Liberal values and politics were rooted in the very structure of contemporary society.
- The division of labor in society, presented a social liberal ideal that took the form of an evolutionary theory of society.
- Distinguishes two types of society:
- Segmental or traditional societies that are unified by mechanical solidarity and organized or modern societies that feature "organic solidarity" the history of humanity is charted as movement from primitive segmental to modern organized type of society:
- Primitive societies view the human order as a sacred order filled with supernatural beings. It is precisely this religious culture that brings the disparate social segments together into a coherent social whole.
- Societies organized in a segmental way are inherently unstable it's characterized by an organized social structure and organic type solidarity.
- Modern societies are the antithesis of primitive ones Modernity is said to be characterized by an organized social structure and organic type solidarity.
- Modern societies are the antithesis of primitive ones modernity is said to be characterized by a highly differentiated social structure.
- In a differentiated society, neither the state nor the church has the capacity to impose social rules that can regulate institutions as varied as the economy, the state, family, school and military. The survival of society depends upon permitting the individual more freedom to make rules and regulate social affairs.
- The modern social institutions: the family, economy, government, church, educational system are mutually dependent, they are locked into a network of changes that bind them together through functional interdependency, shared social norms and the moral authority of the state into an integrated system.

The Division of labor in society provides a perspective on current social problems that would be an alternative to the ideas of socialists, conservatives and individualistic liberals. He defended modern western social development against critics from left and right. He was equally critical of certain liberals. They defined individual freedom and creativity as the very essence of social modernization. Individual freedom yields productivity, order and harmony and advances the public welfare to the realities of concern: social domination and the socially and personally destructive aspects of modernization.

**Suicide Individualism and Community Revisited**

Durkheim decision to study suicide was calculated, even if provocative gesture. his reasons were twofold. first Durkheim was struggling to legitimate sociology as science at the time sociology was a fielding field of study that had no academic status.

Durkheim’s three basic types of suicide - egoistic, altruistic and anomic indicate different social condition of integration and regulation.

Egoistic - individuals take their lives because of psychological distress that stems from their lack of social integration.

- Scientific principle into a moral language, Durkheim suggesting that if individuals lack a stable social framework they and society will suffer harm. inspired by the spirit of intense group identification and nationalism, individuals perform heroic acts of self sacrifice the moral message here is that too much group control is unhealthy at least in modern societies. he assumed that society defines and directs individual wants desires and goals.
- he analysis of anomic suicide contains an unpleasant message to British styled liberals and to the socialist left. Despite their good intentions of wanting to free individual from repressive social controls, too much freedom results in distress possible suicide. He conclude that individuals require a stable intact social and moral framework set limits give direction and purpose to their behaviour. in conclude

Suicide	$\infty$	$\frac{1}{\text{Closed Society}}$	----- (i)
Suicide	$\infty$	Open Society	----- (ii)

**Science, Truth and Moral Hope**

He made it clear that science would have little value if it didn't contribute to advancing human welfare he offered a moral and often political perspective on social affairs. a justification of this sociological logic in the rules of sociological method. he assumption the step in sociological analysis. he established scientific facts and disciplines. The sociologist aims to established social facts and offer historical causal and functional explanations Methodological rules are possible for science to produce the universal truth and facts.

Sociologist can somehow set aside their prejudices and preconceptions in order to gain access to social reality as it actually is ignoring the important role that social interests and values play in social knowledge. important perception to form concepts and make it possible to fashion disparate bits of information into a coherent social stony or picture. The sociologist occupies the social role previously held by shamans, prophets and priests. There are strong echoes of comet’s fashion of sociology and religion. Durkheim’s seems to open up the possibly that by uncovering the true reality of society as transcendent power of productive of human life.

**The Ironic Social Theory of Max Weber**

Unlike Marx and Durkheim, Weber was deeply pessimistic about the prospects for individual freedom in the modern world. he feared a bureau tic world that valued order and security over freedom and individuality. Marx, a generation earlier gave up any hope of the middle class becoming a force of social reform in Germany, Weber didn't he is convinced that only the middle class had the social authority and resources deals with death blow Junkers. he didn't imagine that middle class about in exorable social progress. he put in social faith of the Enlighten era lacking

in weber is the strong sense of social hope we observed in the Enlighten and in comet, Marx and Durkheim Weber's social vision tends a championing of individualism with an equally passionate commitment to nationalism.

### **Puritanism and the Making of the Middle class**

The protestant ethics explores the religious origin of the spirit or culture of capitalism. weber believed that modern capitalism wouldn't have developed with certain psychological attitudes. The worker to accept disciplined, Specialized labor of industrial capitalism this behavior had to be made meaningful and valuable weber identified a cultural milieu of European societies that contributed to the rise of modern capitalism. This culture valued discipline, hard work, frugality, deferred gratification, the accumulation of wealth without European labor who maintains human pride in economics success. weber's understanding of the emerging modern capitalist civilization shared little of the celebratory spirit of the Enlighten. he declines of a culture of moral virtue and individualism his or her nineteenth and twentieth century his is trapped in a capitalist, bureaucratic system, what weber called an 'Iron cage.'

### **Explaining Western Modernity and the Irony of History**

In 1904 appeared in protestant ethic thesis, pursued weber to explaining western modernization in a series of comparative studies. Investigation of Roman, Mesopotamian civilization followed by china, India, Ancient Judaism, Islam and medieval Christian civilization analyzing the development of law religion cities, political structures, Economy and society collected in sociology of Religion. weber's sociology of modernity avoided explanation that appeared to human nature individual psychology climate and geography. he rejected explanation of social development that relied on one factor. the patrimonial bureaucratic state not only opposed political modernization it impacted social and economic modernization. he argues that imperial state favored a more personalist legal system that gave wide latitude to the decision of judge.

The perspectives of comet, Marx and Durkheim are variation on this story of social progress. It wasn't weber's vision, his view of social evolution originates with the bureaucratic civilizations of the ancient far eastern and roman civilizations although he admires their achievements of national unity and military process, this is bought at the price of individual freedom and social dynamism. Political liberalization and social modernization go hand in hand, where institutional pluralism and individualism are permitted a prosperous and dynamics social state flourishes. Modernization in European empire consisting two phases, the first phase, roughly form the sixteenth to the mid-nineteenth century, was the dynamic phase. Western societies created modern science, free market capitalism, the inner-directed individualism. exemplified by the puritan and political democratic structures such as rule of law constitution, civil rights and parliamentary government.

A series of assumptions about mature of the world. An image of the social world as a hierarchical purposeful order a social organism, an aggregate of self - interested individuals a dynamic, religious ideas or nation - state conflict, frame what we can know.

### **Charisma and Bureaucracy: The modern Dream turned Nightmare**

Charisma is the magical power that an individual claims to posses. Charisma leader come and public authority by claiming to posses extraordinary powers. charisma leader has powerful moral and emotional bonds to a social mission to enact.

In another ironic twist, he found that, while charismatic movements were pivotal in engendering modernization. The bureaucracy, along with its conservative culture, to all social sphere. The bureaucratization of society anticipated a bleak future of humanity to extent that social modernization went hand in hand with bureaucratization the advance of science, democracy, law

and so promised to inaugurate a stultifying era of bureaucratic domination the very social forces that have created by a dynamic modern society have stimulated bureaucratization but in fact the evil today is neither capitalism nor socialism but bureaucracy.

### Science, Truth and Values

He was an ardent defender of modernity against its critics. His vision of modernity is bleak. He imagined advanced phases of modernization resembling the stultifying empires of ancient east authoritarian bureaucratizes domination of public life's sciences destroyed and superstitions that constrained our lives and originated from ignorance, error, or priestly manipulations. Science promised to uncover the principles of social organization and laws of history, it made possible a rational organization of society providing moral and policy guidelines of knowledge.

## C)Conclusion, Criticism & Recommendation

### Conclusion of these classical theories

Comte	Karl Marx	Durkheim	Mex weber
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Founding Father Sociology</li> <li>• Concepts of equilibrium coined the terms of sociology.</li> <li>• Concept of positivism.</li> <li>• Knowledge development from theology to metaphysical to positive.</li> <li>• Subject matters of sociology</li> <li>• (i)Social statics</li> <li>• (ii)social dynamics</li> <li>• No sociological theory focused to developed of sociology rather than theory.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focuses to Dialectical materialism(conflict)</li> <li>• Economics determinism</li> <li>• Class struggle Infrastructure (mode of production) determinism to the superstructure (Ideology, Philosophy religions)</li> <li>• Analysis and culture by material perspectives.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributed to the developed of sociology like comet.</li> <li>• Structural functionalism</li> <li>• Puts mechanical and organic solidarity to describe types of society by division of labour integration and integration</li> <li>• Society analysis to organism</li> <li>• Concept of equilibrium society.</li> <li>• Explanation of suicide</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One of founding father of sociology focuses to rational understanding of people</li> <li>• Emphasis on "social action"</li> <li>• Spirit of capitalism (development of capitalism) due to socio-cultural beliefs.</li> <li>• .Against to Marx.</li> <li>• Focus on rationality.</li> </ul>

### Criticism

They analyze abstract nature of society. That is why population variables aren't founded on the study

- These studies are only philosophical not empirical.
- These studies are not applied Quantitate analysis.
- These there's more focused on social norms and values.
- Most of these studies are not specific

### Recommendation

Focused on the view of founding. In this study the important scholar's Comte, spencer etc. views are not included. That is why these theories essential further study. This study is concerned on the sociological theories but theories lacking of anthropological concept so that anthropological theories should be included in further study.

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