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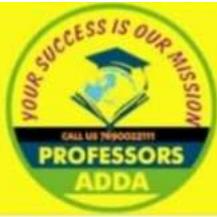
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# SOCIOLOGY

## MARGDARSHIKA

### BOOKLET

## Features



### Comprehensive Syllabus Coverage

All 10 UGC-NET Sociology units in one concise guide.



### Unit-Wise 'What to Study' Focus

Priority topics like Durkheim, Marx & Weber; Parsons & Merton; Goffman; Foucault; Indian thinkers.



### Effective Study Strategies

Thinker-concept matrices, comparative tables, flowcharts, and a technical-term glossary.



### Exam-Oriented Tips

MCO guidance with match-the-following, assertion-reasoning, chronological ordering, and elimination tricks.



### Ready-Made Study Kit & Support

PDF booklet with summaries, charts, quick-revision sheets, plus WhatsApp help at +91 76900 22111 / 92162 28788



### Updated to 2025 Edition

Reflects the latest UGC-NET patterns and syllabus changes.

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## Margdarshika Booklet UPDATED 2025 Edition

### Margdarshika booklet what is this,

#### Why read this?

- It is a well-planned roadmap to simplify the vast and complex syllabus of UGC NET. It is like a Guru showing you the path to success in the subject. You do not need to depend on anyone.
- Its main aim is to give clear answers to questions like "what to read, where to start, and how deep to read". Focus points are explained.
- It gives a systematic direction to your preparation by dividing it into small (manageable) parts. It tells you what is the new trend of the exam these days.

#### What's that for?

- It is useful for students preparing for UGC NET, PGT, Asst Professor
- It is very useful for those who are preparing at home, those who are working, those who are not getting proper guidance, those who do not want to watch videos. It is a one stop solution for them

#### Key Features and Benefits

- **Benefits:** Explains important concepts, theories and examples of the subject.
- **Time saving:** Guides you in the right direction by saving you from unnecessary information. 100% exam oriented
- **Complete coverage:** Ensures that no important part of the syllabus is missed.
- **Increased confidence:** Having a clear plan reduces nervousness regarding preparation.

#### How to make best use of it?

- Make sure to remember the most important
- Follow the order given in the guide.
- Have a strong grip on the basics of each topic.
- While studying, focus on those topics in ProfessorsAdda Booklets.
- Try to establish a connection between different concepts.
- Solve MCQ practice questions and old question papers based on the guide. All this is given in ProfessorsAdda MCQ + PYQ booklet which is complete, quality updated.
- It works like your personal guide.

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## UGC NET SOCIOLOGY MARGDARSHIKA BOOKLET

### Unit-1: Sociological Theory

#### What to Study (Do Highly Focus on These Topics)

- **1. Classical Sociological Traditions:**
  - **Emile Durkheim:** Dive deep into his foundational concepts:
    - Social Facts: Their characteristics (externality, constraint) and implications for sociological method.
    - Division of Labor: Mechanical and organic solidarity, causes and consequences of the shift.
    - Anomie: Concept of normlessness and its societal implications.
    - Suicide: His typologies (egoistic, altruistic, anomic, fatalistic) and the thesis that suicide rates are social phenomena.
    - Religion: The distinction between the sacred and the profane, collective effervescence, and the societal functions of religion (as explored in *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life*).
  - **Max Weber:** Explore his multifaceted contributions:
    - Social Action: His typology of social action (zweckrational, wertrational, affective, traditional) and the importance of understanding subjective meaning (*Verstehen*).
    - Ideal Types: As a methodological tool for sociological analysis.
    - Authority: His classification of authority into traditional, charismatic, and rational-legal types.
    - Bureaucracy: Characteristics, advantages, and disadvantages (iron cage) of the ideal-typical bureaucracy.

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- The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism: His thesis on the elective affinity between Calvinist ethics and the rise of modern capitalism.
- Class, Status, Party: His multidimensional approach to social stratification.
- **Karl Marx:** Grasp his critical and materialist perspective:
  - Historical Materialism: The idea that material conditions (modes of production) are the primary drivers of historical change.
  - Modes of Production: Concepts of forces and relations of production, and the sequence of historical modes (primitive communism, ancient, feudal, capitalist, socialist/communist).
  - Class and Class Struggle: Society as an arena of conflict between dominant and subordinate classes (bourgeoisie vs. proletariat in capitalism).
  - Alienation: Different forms of alienation experienced by workers under capitalism.
  - Surplus Value: The source of profit in capitalism, derived from the exploitation of labor.
  - Critique of Capitalism: Its inherent contradictions and eventual overthrow.
- **2. Structure- Functionalism and Structuralism:**
  - **Bronislaw Malinowski:** Understand his needs functionalism in anthropology, where cultural traits and institutions are seen as fulfilling basic human biological and psychological needs.
  - **A.R. Radcliffe-Brown:** Study his structural-functionalist approach, emphasizing the contribution of social institutions and practices to the maintenance and integration of the overall social structure. Focus on concepts like social structure, social function, and comparative method.
  - **Talcott Parsons:** Explore his grand theoretical framework:
    - The Social System: Its components and interrelations.

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- AGIL Model (Scheme): The four functional prerequisites of any social system: Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, and Latency (pattern maintenance).
- Pattern Variables: Sets of dichotomous choices individuals make in social situations.
- **Robert K. Merton:** Understand his refinements of functionalism:
  - Manifest and Latent Functions: Distinguishing between intended/recognized consequences and unintended/unrecognized ones.
  - Dysfunctions: Social patterns that have negative consequences for the operation of society.
  - Anomie (Strain Theory): Redefinition of anomie as a disjunction between cultural goals and institutionalized means.
  - Middle-Range Theories: Advocating for theories that are intermediate between minor working hypotheses and all-embracing grand theories.
- **Claude Levi Strauss:** Study his anthropological structuralism, focusing on the underlying universal structures of the human mind that shape cultural phenomena like kinship systems, myths, and classification systems. Understand his use of binary oppositions.
- **3. Hermeneutic and Interpretative Traditions:**
  - **G.H. Mead:** Focus on his contributions to symbolic interactionism:
    - The Self: Development of the self through social interaction, distinction between 'I' (spontaneous self) and 'Me' (socialized self).
    - Generalized Other: The internalized attitudes, viewpoints, and expectations of society.
    - Role of Language and Symbols: Their centrality in human thought and social interaction.
  - **Karl Mannheim:** Study his sociology of knowledge:

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- Ideology and Utopia: Concepts related to socially conditioned thought systems that either maintain (ideology) or challenge (utopia) the existing social order.
- Relationism: His view that knowledge is context-bound and related to specific social positions.
- **Alfred Schutz:** Understand his phenomenological sociology:
  - Life-world (Lebenswelt): The everyday world as experienced and interpreted by individuals.
  - Intersubjectivity: How shared meanings and realities are constructed.
  - Typifications: Stocks of knowledge and typical constructs used to navigate social reality.
- **Harold Garfinkel:** Focus on ethnomethodology:
  - The study of everyday methods people use to make sense of and accomplish their social world.
  - Indexicality and Reflexivity: Concepts central to how meaning is constructed in context.
  - Breaching Experiments: Methods used to reveal taken-for-granted social norms.
- **Erving Goffman:** Study his dramaturgical approach:
  - Presentation of Self: Social life as a theatrical performance where individuals manage impressions.
  - Impression Management, Stigma, Frame Analysis.
- **Clifford Geertz:** Understand his interpretive anthropology:
  - Culture as a System of Symbols: Viewing culture as texts to be interpreted.
  - Thick Description: The method of detailed, contextualized ethnographic interpretation.
- **4. Post Modernism, Post Structuralism and Post Colonialism:**

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- **Edward Said:** Focus on his influential concept of Orientalism – the critique of Western academic and artistic representations of the East as a way of exercising power and domination.
- **Pierre Bourdieu:** Study his key concepts:
  - **Habitus:** Systems of durable, transposable dispositions that individuals acquire through socialization.
  - **Capital:** Different forms – economic, social, cultural, and symbolic capital.
  - **Field:** Structured social spaces with their own rules, stakes, and forms of capital.
  - **Distinction:** How cultural tastes and practices are linked to social class.
- **Michel Foucault:** Understand his work on:
  - **Power/Knowledge:** The idea that power and knowledge are intrinsically linked and mutually constitutive.
  - **Discourse:** Systems of meaning that shape our understanding of the world.
  - **Discipline and Governmentality:** How power operates through disciplinary practices and techniques of governing populations.
  - **Archaeology and Genealogy:** His methodological approaches to studying historical discourses and power relations.
- **Jurgen Habermas:** Focus on his critical theory:
  - **Theory of Communicative Action:** Emphasis on rational discourse and intersubjective understanding as a basis for social order.
  - **Public Sphere:** The arena for rational-critical debate.
  - **Legitimation Crisis:** The idea that modern capitalist states face crises of legitimacy.
- **Anthony Giddens:** Study his structuration theory:
  - The duality of structure and agency – social structures are both the medium and outcome of human actions.
  - Late Modernity/High Modernity and Reflexivity.

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- **Manuel Castells:** Understand his work on:
  - The Network Society: The idea that contemporary society is organized around information networks.
  - The Information Age and its impact on social structures, economy, and culture.
- **5. Indian Thinkers:**
  - **M.K. Gandhi:** Focus on his socio-political and ethical thought: Swaraj (self-rule, self-control), Sarvodaya (welfare of all), Satyagraha (truth force, non-violent resistance), Trusteeship (economic justice), and his critique of modern industrial civilization.
  - **B.R. Ambedkar:** Study his critical analysis of the caste system and his call for its Annihilation of Caste. Understand his views on social justice, democracy, his advocacy for Buddhism, and his pivotal role in drafting the Indian Constitution.
  - **Radha Kamal Mukherjee:** Understand his contributions to establishing sociology in India, his emphasis on a holistic and interdisciplinary approach, and his work on social ecology, values, and personality.
  - **G. S. Ghurye:** Study his wide-ranging contributions, often considered a "father figure" in Indian sociology. Focus on his work on Caste and Race in India, tribes (as "backward Hindus"), Indian cities, culture, and his indological and comparative approach in studying Indian society.
  - **M.N. Srinivas:** Focus on his key conceptual contributions derived from field studies: Sanskritization (process of upward mobility by emulating customs of dominant/upper castes), Westernization (impact of British rule and Western culture), Dominant Caste (caste with numerical strength, economic and political power in a local area), and his emphasis on village studies.
  - **Irawati Karve:** Understand her significant work on Kinship Organization in India, her analysis of linguistic regions, and her anthropological approach integrating textual and field-based research.

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## How to Study (Effective & Enlarged Strategies):

- **Thinker-Concept-Book Matrix:** For each sociologist, create a matrix with columns for: Thinker, Key Concepts/Theories, Major Works (Books/Articles), School of Thought/Perspective, and a brief summary of their main argument or contribution. This helps in quick revision and comparison.
- **Comparative Analysis:**
  - Compare and contrast the views of classical thinkers (Marx, Weber, Durkheim) on key issues like social change, religion, capitalism, and methodology.
  - Differentiate between Structure-Functionalism (Parsons, Merton) and Structuralism (Levi-Strauss).
  - Compare different interpretative approaches (Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology, Ethnomethodology).
  - Contrast Modernist theories with Postmodernist/Post-structuralist critiques.
- **Understanding "Isms":** Clearly define and differentiate between Functionalism, Structuralism, Symbolic Interactionism, Phenomenology, Ethnomethodology, Postmodernism, Post-structuralism, and Post-colonialism. Note their core assumptions and critiques of other perspectives.
- **Original Texts (Excerpts):** If possible, read short excerpts from the original works of key thinkers (EXAMPLE Durkheim on social facts, Weber on bureaucracy, Marx on class struggle, Geertz on thick description, Said on Orientalism). This provides a deeper understanding than just relying on summaries.
- **Application of Concepts:** Try to apply sociological concepts to contemporary social issues or everyday life. For Example , how can Merton's concept of anomie explain certain types of deviance? How can

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Goffman's dramaturgical approach analyze social media interactions?  
How do Foucault's ideas on power/knowledge apply to educational institutions?

- **Indian Thinkers – Context and Contribution:**
  - Understand the specific Indian social context (colonialism, caste system, nation-building) that shaped the ideas of Gandhi, Ambedkar, Ghurye, Srinivas, etc.
  - Focus on the unique concepts they developed to understand Indian society (EXAMPLE Sanskritization, Dominant Caste).
  - Compare their approaches to studying Indian society (EXAMPLE Ghurye's indological vs. Srinivas's field-based structural-functionalism).
- **Diagrams and Flowcharts:** Use diagrams to illustrate complex models like Parsons' AGIL scheme or the relationships between concepts in Bourdieu's theory (habitus, field, capital).
- **Critical Engagement:** Don't just memorize theories. Understand their strengths, weaknesses, and the critiques leveled against them by other sociologists. For Example , critiques of functionalism by conflict theorists, or critiques of grand narratives by postmodernists.
- **Glossary of Sociological Terms:** Develop a comprehensive glossary of all key terms and concepts introduced by different theorists.

## Exam Tips for Unit 1 (MCQ Focus):

- **Matching Thinkers with Concepts/Books (Very High Yield):** This is the most common type of question. Be able to match:
  - Durkheim with Social Facts, Anomie, Sacred/Profane, Division of Labor, Suicide, Elementary Forms of Religious Life.
  - Weber with Social Action, Ideal Types, Verstehen, Protestant Ethic, Bureaucracy, Authority types, Class/Status/Party, The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism.

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- Marx with Historical Materialism, Class Struggle, Alienation, Surplus Value, Modes of Production, Das Kapital, Communist Manifesto.
- Parsons with AGIL, Social System, Pattern Variables.
- Merton with Manifest/Latent Functions, Anomie, Middle-Range Theory.
- Levi-Strauss with Structuralism, Myth analysis, Kinship structures.
- Mead with Symbolic Interactionism, Self (I/Me), Generalized Other.
- Goffman with Dramaturgy, Presentation of Self.
- Foucault with Power/Knowledge, Discourse, Discipline.
- Bourdieu with Habitus, Capital (cultural, social, etc.), Field.
- Said with Orientalism.
- Gandhi with Satyagraha, Sarvodaya, Trusteeship.
- Ambedkar with Annihilation of Caste, Critique of Hinduism.
- Srinivas with Sanskritization, Westernization, Dominant Caste.
- Ghurye with Caste and Race, Tribes as "Backward Hindus".
- Karve with Kinship Organization in India.
- **Conceptual Clarity:** Questions will test your understanding of the precise meaning of key sociological concepts (EXAMPLE "What did Durkheim mean by 'social fact'?").
- **Identifying Schools of Thought:** Be able to categorize thinkers into their respective schools (EXAMPLE Functionalism, Conflict Theory, Symbolic Interactionism, Postmodernism).
- **Chronological Order (Less Common, but Possible):** Sometimes, you might be asked to arrange major theoretical traditions or thinkers in their historical order of emergence.
- **"Assertion-Reasoning" Questions:** These test deeper understanding of the relationships between different concepts within a theory or the arguments made by a thinker.
- **Identifying Key Arguments/Theses:** Questions might present a statement and ask which sociologist is most closely associated with that argument

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(EXAMPLE "The idea that religion serves to integrate society by affirming common values is central to the work of...?").

- **Indian Thinkers – Specific Contributions:** Focus on the unique concepts developed by Indian sociologists to analyze Indian society.
- **Differentiating Similar Concepts:** Be clear on the differences between, for Example , Merton's anomie and Durkheim's anomie, or between different types of authority (Weber).

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#### 4. Post Modernism, Post Structuralism and Post Colonialism

- Edward Said

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- Pierre Bourdieu
- Michel Foucault
- Jurgen Habermas
- Anthony Giddens
- Manuel Castells

## 5. Indian Thinkers

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- Migration (due to ecological factors)
- Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation
  - Development (in context of environment)
  - Displacement (due to development/environmental factors)
  - Rehabilitation
- Water and Social Exclusion
- Disasters and Community Responses
  - Disasters
  - Community Responses to Disasters
- Environmental Pollution, Public Health and Disability
  - Environmental Pollution
  - Public Health (related to environment)
  - Disability (related to environment)
- Climate Change and International Policies
  - Climate Change
  - International Policies on Climate Change
- Environmental Movements

## Unit-8: Family, Marriage and Kinship

- Theoretical Approaches: Structure-Functionalist, Alliance and Cultural
  - Structure-Functionalist Approaches
  - Alliance Theory Approaches
  - Cultural Approaches
- Gender Relations and Power Dynamics
- Inheritance, Succession and Authority

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- Inheritance
- Succession
- Authority (within family/kinship)
- Gender, Sexuality and Reproduction
  - Gender (within family/kinship)
  - Sexuality (within family/kinship)
  - Reproduction
- Children, Youth and Elderly
  - Children (in family context)
  - Youth (in family context)
  - Elderly (in family context)
- Emotions and Family
- Emergent Forms of Family
- Changing Marriage Practices
- Changing Care and Support Systems
- Family Laws
- Domestic Violence and Crime against Women
  - Domestic Violence
  - Crime against Women (within family context)
- Honour Killing

## Unit-9: Science, Technology and Society

- History of Technological Development
- Changing notions of Time and Space
- Flows and Boundaries
- Virtual Community

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- Media: Print and Electronic, Visual and Social Media
  - Print Media
  - Electronic Media
  - Visual Media
  - Social Media
- E-Governance and Surveillance Society
  - E-Governance
  - Surveillance Society
- Technology and Emerging Political Processes
- State Policy, Digital Divide and Inclusion
  - State Policy (on technology)
  - Digital Divide
  - Inclusion (digital)
- Technology and Changing Family Relations
- Technology and Changing Health Systems
- Food and Technology
- Cyber Crime

## Unit-10: Culture and Symbolic Transformations

- Signs and Symbols
- Rituals, Beliefs and Practices
  - Rituals
  - Beliefs
  - Practices
- Changing Material Culture
- Moral Economy

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- Education: Formal and Informal
  - Formal Education
  - Informal Education
- Religious Organizations, Piety and Spirituality
  - Religious Organizations
  - Piety
  - Spirituality
- Commodification of Rituals
- Communalism and Secularism
  - Communalism
  - Secularism
- Cultural Identity and Mobilization
  - Cultural Identity
  - Cultural Mobilization
- Culture and Politics
- Gender, Body and Culture
  - Gender and Culture
  - Body and Culture
- Art and Aesthetics
  - Art
  - Aesthetics
- Ethics and Morality
  - Ethics
  - Morality
- Sports and Culture
- Pilgrimage and Religious Tourism
  - Pilgrimage

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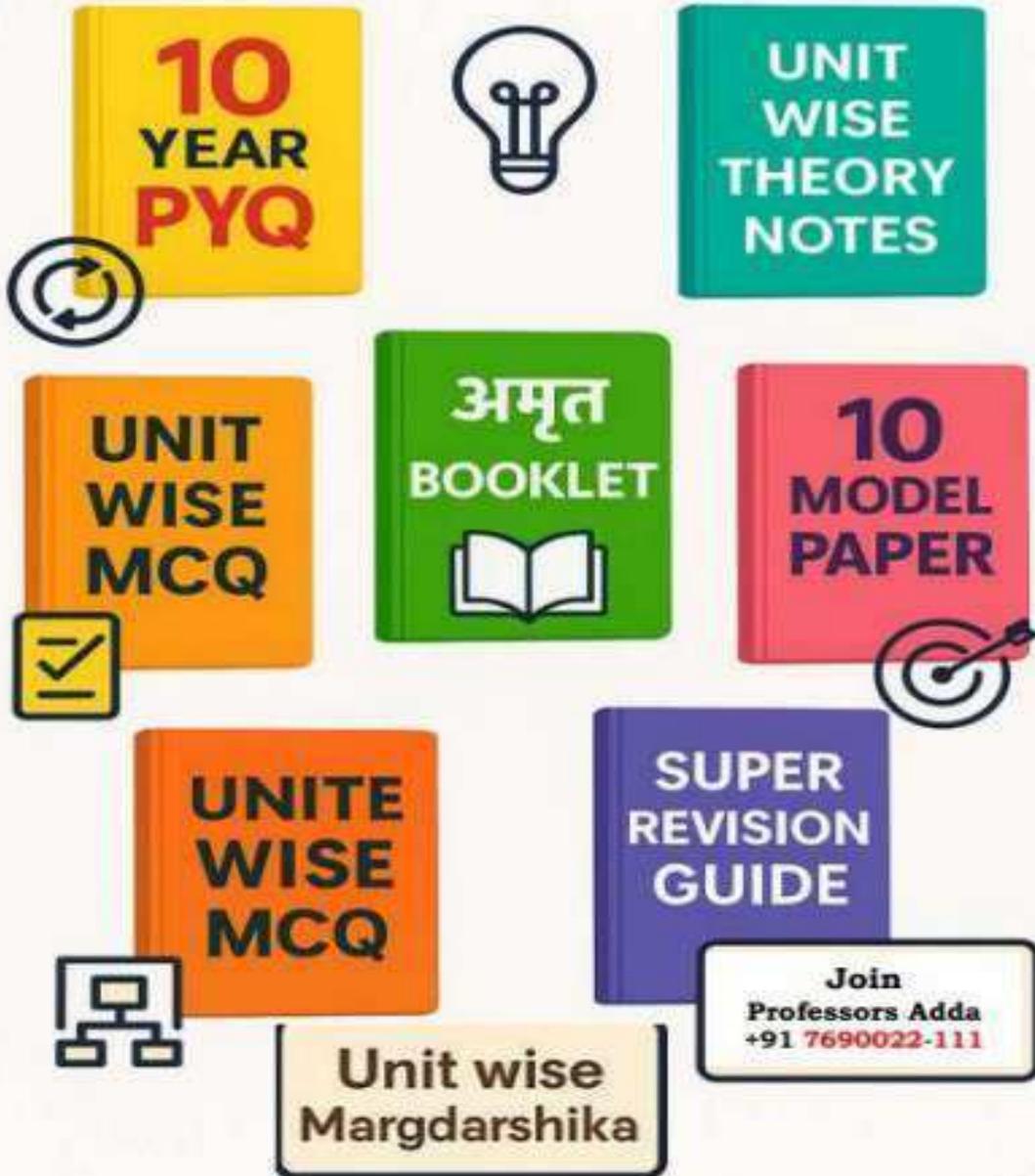
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- Religious Tourism
- Religion and Economy
- Culture and Environment
- New Religious Movements

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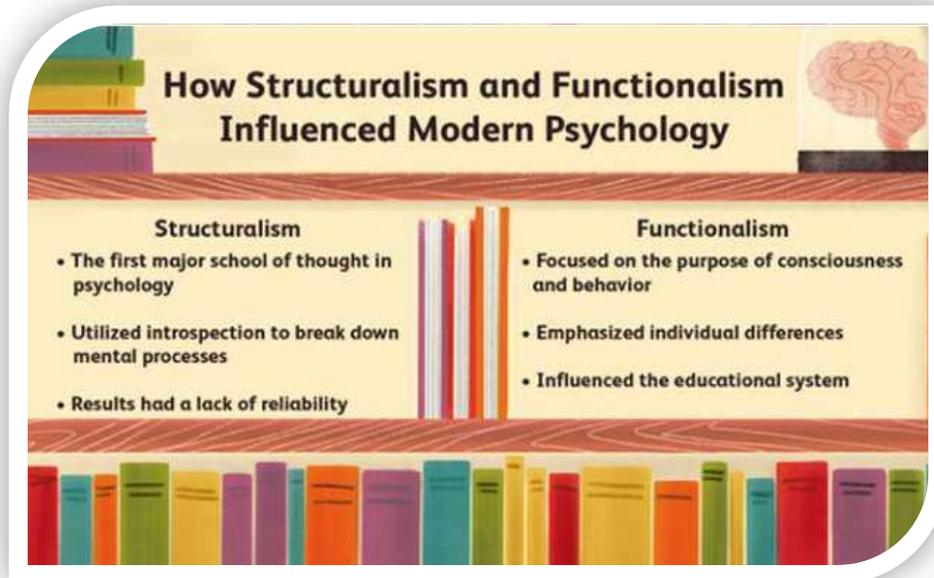


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## UGC-NET Unit-1 Sociology E-Booklet Sample

### 2. Structure-Functionalism and Structuralism



These traditions emerged with a focus on understanding society as a system of interconnected parts, where each part performs a specific function to maintain the overall stability and equilibrium of the whole.

Structuralism, while distinct, shares an emphasis on underlying, often hidden, structures that organize social life and meaning.

#### • Bronislaw Malinowski (1884-1942)



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**Context & Contribution:** A Polish anthropologist, Malinowski is considered one of the pioneers of **functionalism** in anthropology and the originator of intensive **participant observation** fieldwork. He argued that cultural institutions and practices primarily function to satisfy the biological and psychological needs of individuals.

## ○ Key Concepts:

- **Individual Needs Functionalism:** His core idea was that cultural traits and social institutions exist because they serve specific biological or psychological needs of individuals within a society (Example food, shelter, safety, reproduction).
- **Participant Observation:** A revolutionary ethnographic method where the researcher immerses themselves in the daily life of the community being studied for an extended period, learning their language, customs, and perspectives. This allowed for deep, holistic understanding.
- **Kula Ring:** His classic study of a ceremonial exchange system among the Trobriand Islanders, which showed how seemingly "irrational" practices served vital social and psychological functions, like establishing relationships and status.
- **Basic, Instrumental, and Integrative Needs:** He classified needs: **Basic needs** (biological, Example nutrition, procreation); **Instrumental needs** (derived from basic

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needs, Example economy, law, education to organize society for basic needs); and **Integrative needs** (symbolic, Example magic, religion, which provide cohesion and meaning).

## ○ KEY BOOKS FOR EXAM

- **Argonauts of the Western Pacific** (1922): His groundbreaking ethnographic account of the Kula Ring, showcasing the power of participant observation.
- **A Scientific Theory of Culture and Other Essays** (1944): Posthumous collection outlining his theoretical framework of functionalism.

Book Title	Publication Year
The Family Among the Australian Aborigines: A Sociological Study	1913
Argonauts of the Western Pacific	1922
Crime and Custom in Savage Society	1926
Myth in Primitive Psychology	1926
Sex and Repression in Savage Society	1927
The Sexual Life of Savages in North-Western Melanesia	1929
Coral Gardens and Their Magic (2 volumes)	1935
A Scientific Theory of Culture and Other Essays (Posthumous)	1944
The Dynamics of Culture Change (Posthumous)	1945
Magic, Science and Religion and Other Essays (Posthumous)	1948
A Diary in the Strict Sense of the Term (Posthumous)	1967

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- **A.R. Radcliffe-Brown (1881-1955)**



**Context & Contribution:** A British social anthropologist, Radcliffe-Brown developed **structural functionalism**, distinct from Malinowski's functionalism. He focused on how social structures (like kinship systems, political institutions) contribute to the maintenance and stability of the entire social system, rather than individual needs. He sought to create a "natural science of society."

- **Key Concepts:**

- **Structural Functionalism:** The view that social institutions and practices exist because they contribute to the maintenance of the overall social structure and equilibrium. Society is seen as an organism where each part (structure) performs a function for the whole.
- **Social Structure:** The network of stable, patterned social relationships within a society (Example kinship, political organization). He believed these structures are empirically

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observable.

- **Social Function:** The contribution an institution or practice makes to the maintenance of the social structure. For Radcliffe-Brown, the function of religion, for instance, was to maintain social cohesion, not necessarily to fulfill individual psychological needs.
- **Social Cohesion:** The glue that holds societies together, achieved through the functioning of various social structures.
- **Comparative Method:** Advocated for comparing different societies to identify universal laws of social life, similar to how natural sciences discover laws.

## KEY BOOKS FOR EXAM

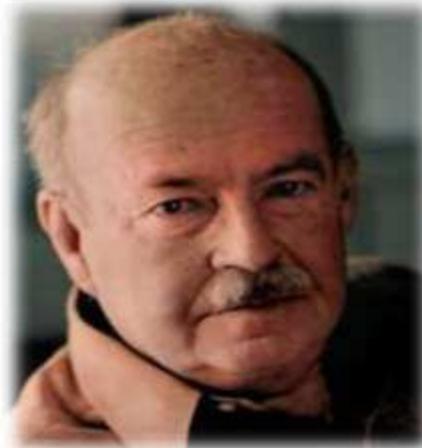
- **The Andaman Islanders (1922):** An early ethnographic work applying his structural functionalist approach.
- **Structure and Function in Primitive Society (1952):** A collection of essays elaborating on his structural functionalist theory and comparative method.

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Book Title/Work	Publication Year
The Andaman Islanders	1922
The Social Organisation of Australian Tribes	1931
"On Joking Relationships" (influential essay)	1940
African Systems of Kinship and Marriage (edited with Daryll Forde)	1950
Structure and Function in Primitive Society (essays)	1952
A Natural Science of Society (posthumous)	1957
Method in Social Anthropology (selected essays, posthumous)	1958

- **Talcott Parsons (1902-1979)**



**Context & Contribution:** An American sociologist, Parsons was the most influential figure in American structural functionalism. He aimed to create a grand, comprehensive theory that could explain all aspects of social action and social systems. His work is characterized by complex conceptual frameworks, notably the **AGIL scheme**.

- **Key Concepts:**

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- **Grand Theory:** Parsons sought to develop a universal, overarching theoretical framework that could explain the fundamental principles governing all social systems at all levels of analysis.
- **Social System:** A complex arrangement of patterned social relationships, roles, and institutions that interact and are interdependent.
- **AGIL Schema (or AGIL Model):** Parsons' framework for analyzing the functional prerequisites that any social system (from a small group to an entire society) must meet to survive and maintain equilibrium:
  - **A - Adaptation:** The system's ability to adapt to its environment and acquire necessary resources (primarily economic institutions).
  - **G - Goal Attainment:** The system's capacity to define and achieve its primary goals (primarily political institutions).
  - **I - Integration:** The need to coordinate and regulate the relationships between different units of the system and manage conflict (primarily legal and religious institutions).
  - **L - Latency (or Pattern Maintenance):** The system's capacity to maintain and transmit its cultural patterns, values, and norms over time, ensuring commitment from members (primarily family, education, and cultural institutions).
- **Pattern Variables:** Dichotomous choices individuals face in

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social interactions, reflecting the values dominant in a given society. These choices define the nature of social relationships (Example Affectivity vs. Affective Neutrality, Self-orientation vs. Collectivity-orientation, Universalism vs. Particularism, Ascription vs. Achievement, Specificity vs. Diffuseness).<sup>1</sup>

- **Sick Role:** An application of his theory to medical sociology, describing the social expectations and rights/responsibilities of a sick person.

## ○ KEY BOOKS FOR EXAM

- **The Structure of Social Action (1937):** An interpretive work analyzing the theoretical contributions of Durkheim, Weber, Pareto, and Marshall, leading to his voluntaristic theory of action.
- **The Social System (1951):** His most comprehensive statement of his structural functionalist theory and the AGIL scheme.

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Category	Details
Full Name	Talcott Parsons
Born	December 13, 1902, Colorado Springs, Colorado, U.S.
Died	May 8, 1979, Munich, West Germany
Nationality	American
Primary Field	Sociology
Alma Mater	Amherst College (B.A.)London School of EconomicsUniversity of Heidelberg (Ph.D.)
Major Affiliation	Harvard University (1927-1973)
Major Theories & Concepts	<b>Structural Functionalism:</b> Views society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. <sup>1</sup> <b>Action Theory (Voluntaristic Theory of Social Action):</b> Focuses on the choices individuals make within a framework of cultural norms and social structures <b>AGIL Paradigm (Scheme):</b> A systematic depiction of the four functions every social system must perform to survive: Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, Latency (Pattern Maintenance) <b>Pattern Variables:</b> Sets of dichotomous choices that actors face in social situations (e.g., Affectivity vs. Affective Neutrality, Universalism vs. Particularism) <b>The Sick Role:</b> A concept in medical sociology describing the social expectations and obligations of individuals who are ill <b>Social System:</b> A complex network of patterned interactions among individuals and groups.
Key Contributions	Introduced and interpreted European sociological thought (especially Weber and Durkheim) to American sociology.Developed a "grand theory" aiming to integrate various social sciences.Helped establish sociology as a legitimate academic discipline in the United States.Influenced numerous students who became prominent sociologists.
Major Publications	<i>The Structure of Social Action</i> (1937) <i>The Social System</i> (1951) <i>Toward a General Theory of Action</i> (with Edward A. Shils et al.) (1951) <i>Essays in Sociological Theory</i> (1949, revised 1954) <i>Economy and Society</i> (with Neil J. Smelser) (1956) <i>Societies: Evolutionary and Comparative Perspectives</i> (1966) <i>Politics and Social Structure</i> (1969) <i>The American University</i> (with Gerald M. Platt and Neil J. Smelser) (1973)
Criticisms	Theories often seen as overly abstract and difficult to empirically test.Accused of having a conservative bias, focusing on social order and stability rather than conflict and change.Ethnocentric perspectives in some of his analyses.

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- **Robert K. Merton (1910-2003)**



**Context & Contribution:** An American sociologist, Merton was a student of Parsons but offered a critique of "grand theory," advocating for **middle-range theories** instead. He refined functionalism by introducing concepts like manifest and latent functions, dysfunctions, and anomie (strain theory), making it more adaptable for empirical research.

- **Key Concepts:**

- **Middle-Range Theories:** Theories that stand between grand, overarching theories (like Parsons') and minor working hypotheses. They are specific enough to be testable through empirical research but broad enough to be applied to various social phenomena.
- **Manifest and Latent Functions:** Merton distinguished between:
  - **Manifest Functions:** The intended and recognized consequences of a social pattern or institution.
  - **Latent Functions:** The unintended and often

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unrecognized consequences of a social pattern or institution. (Example Manifest function of education is to teach skills; latent function might be to provide childcare or create social networks).

- **Dysfunctions:** Consequences of a social pattern that disrupt the integration or stability of the social system. Merton noted that functions can be positive or negative.
- **Anomie (Strain Theory):** Expanding on Durkheim, Merton applied anomie to explain deviance. He argued that anomie occurs when there is a discrepancy between culturally defined goals (Example wealth) and the legitimate means available to achieve them, leading individuals to adapt in various ways (conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, rebellion).
- **Self-Fulfilling Prophecy:** A false definition of a situation evoking a new behavior which makes the originally false conception<sup>2</sup> come true (Example a false rumor about bank solvency can lead to a run on the bank, making the bank actually fail).
- **Reference Group:** A group to which individuals compare themselves, often influencing their attitudes, behaviors, and self-evaluation.
- **Role Set:** The complement of role relationships in which persons are involved by virtue of occupying a particular social status (Example a doctor has relationships with patients, nurses, hospital administrators, colleagues).

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## KEY BOOKS FOR EXAM

- **Social Theory and Social Structure** (1949, revised 1957, 1968): His most influential work, where he articulated his ideas on middle-range theory, manifest/latent functions, and strain theory.

Book Title	Publication Year
<i>Science, Technology and Society in Seventeenth-Century England</i>	1938
<i>Social Theory and Social Structure</i>	1949 (Revised editions 1957, 1968)
<i>The Focused Interview</i> (with Marjorie Fiske and Patricia L. Kendall)	1956
<i>On the Shoulders of Giants: A Shandean Postscript</i>	1965
<i>On Theoretical Sociology</i>	1967
<i>The Sociology of Science: Theoretical and Empirical Investigations</i>	1973
<i>Sociological Ambivalence and Other Essays</i>	1976
<i>Social Research and the Practicing Professions</i>	1982
<i>The Travels and Adventures of Serendipity</i> (with Elinor Barber)	2004 (Published posthumously)

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## UGC NET Sociology - Unit 1 MCQs Sample

### 1. Matching Type

Match List I (Sociologist) with List II (Key Concept/Work):

List I (Sociologist)	List II (Key Concept/Work)
A. Emile Durkheim	I. Verstehen
B. Max Weber	II. Anomie
C. Karl Marx	III. Looking-glass self
D. Charles H. Cooley	IV. Alienation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (2) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (3) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- (4) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III

**Correct Answer:** (1) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

**Explanation:**

- **Emile Durkheim (A-II):**
  - Key Concept: **Anomie**.
  - Definition: A state of normlessness or social deregulation, often occurring during periods of rapid social change, leading to a sense of meaninglessness.
  - Major Works: "The Division of Labor in Society" (1893), "Suicide" (1897).
- **Max Weber (B-I):**
  - Key Concept: **Verstehen**.
  - Definition: Interpretive understanding; a methodological approach to understanding the subjective meanings individuals attach to their actions.
  - Major Works: "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism" (1905), "Economy and Society" (1922).
- **Karl Marx (C-IV):**

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- Key Concept: **Alienation**.
- Definition: A condition in capitalist societies where individuals are estranged from their work, the products of their labor, their fellow workers, and their own human potential (species-being).
- Major Works: "The Communist Manifesto" (1848, with Engels), "Das Kapital" (1867).
- **Charles H. Cooley (D-III):**
  - Key Concept: **Looking-glass self**.
  - Definition: The self-concept is derived from how we imagine others perceive us. It involves three stages: imagining our appearance to others, imagining their judgment of that appearance, and experiencing feelings (like pride or shame) as a result.
  - Major Work: "Human Nature and the Social Order" (1902).

## 2. Assertion and Reasoning (A and R) Type

Assertion (A): According to Emile Durkheim, social facts must be treated as things.

Reason (R): Social facts are external to the individual and exercise coercive power over them.

Codes:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

**Correct Answer:** (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

**Explanation:**

- **Assertion (A) - True:** Emile Durkheim, in "The Rules of Sociological Method" (1895), famously argued that the primary rule for sociological inquiry is to "consider social facts as things."
  - This means studying them objectively, empirically, and scientifically, similar to how natural sciences study physical objects.

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- **Reason (R) - True:** Durkheim defined social facts as "ways of acting, thinking, and feeling, external to the individual, and endowed with a power of coercion, by reason of which they control him."
  - **Externality:** They exist outside individual consciousness (e.g., laws, customs, currency).
  - **Coercion:** They impose themselves upon individuals, often through social sanctions if violated.
- **Relationship:** The reason (R) provides the core characteristics of social facts (externality and coerciveness) that justify treating them as "things" (A) for objective study. Because they are external and constraining, they can be observed and analyzed systematically.

### 3. Statement Type

Which of the following statements regarding Max Weber's concept of 'Bureaucracy' is incorrect?

**Statement I:** Bureaucracy is characterized by a clear hierarchy of authority.

**Statement II:** Recruitment in a bureaucracy is based on personal connections and favoritism.

**Statement III:** Bureaucratic operations are governed by a system of formal rules and regulations.

**Statement IV:** Bureaucracy emphasizes impersonality in the conduct of official business.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Statement I only
- (2) Statement II only
- (3) Statement III only
- (4) Statement IV only

**Correct Answer:** (2) Statement II only

**Explanation:**

- **Statement II (Incorrect):** According to Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy, recruitment and promotion are based on **technical competence, qualifications, and merit** (e.g., examinations or educational credentials), not

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on personal connections, nepotism, or favoritism. This is a key aspect of its rationality.

- **Other Statements (Correct features of Weber's Ideal-Type Bureaucracy):**
  - **Clear Hierarchy (Statement I):** Positions are organized in a hierarchical structure, with clear lines of command and supervision.
  - **Formal Rules (Statement III):** Operations are guided by a consistent system of abstract rules, ensuring uniformity and predictability.
  - **Impersonality (Statement IV):** Officials are expected to conduct their duties without personal bias or emotional involvement, treating all clients and subordinates impartially.

## 4. Multi-Option Type

Which of the following concepts are central to Karl Marx's sociological theory?

- (A) Class Struggle
- (B) Social Solidarity
- (C) Historical Materialism
- (D) False Consciousness
- (E) Rationalization

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), and (C) only
- (2) (A), (C), and (D) only
- (3) (B), (D), and (E) only
- (4) (A), (C), and (E) only

**Correct Answer: (2) (A), (C), and (D) only**

**Explanation:**

- **Class Struggle (A):** A core tenet of Marx's theory, positing that history is fundamentally a history of conflict between social classes (e.g., bourgeoisie vs. proletariat in capitalism) over the means of production.
- **Historical Materialism (C):** Marx's methodological approach, which argues that the material conditions of a society (the mode of production, economic base) are the primary determinants of its social, political, and intellectual

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superstructure.

- **False Consciousness (D):** A state where the subordinate class (proletariat) unknowingly accepts the ideology of the dominant class (bourgeoisie), thereby failing to recognize their own exploitation and collective interests. Overcoming false consciousness leads to class consciousness.
- **(B) Social Solidarity:** A key concept primarily associated with Emile Durkheim (mechanical and organic solidarity).
- **(E) Rationalization:** A central theme in Max Weber's work, referring to the increasing dominance of calculation, efficiency, and methodical procedures in modern society.

## 5. Matching Type

Match List I (Sociological Perspective) with List II (Primary Focus/Emphasis):

List I (Sociological Perspective)	List II (Primary Focus/Emphasis)
A. Functionalism	I. Meaning-making, symbols, and social interaction in everyday life.
B. Conflict Theory	II. Power, inequality, and social change driven by competition.
C. Symbolic Interactionism	III. Social order, stability, and interdependence of social parts.
D. Phenomenology	IV. Subjective experience and the constitution of the life-world.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
- (2) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
- (3) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- (4) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

**Correct Answer: (1) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV**

**Explanation:**

- **Functionalism (A-III):**
  - Focus: Views society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. Emphasizes social order,

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consensus, and the functions performed by social institutions.

- Key Theorists: Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, Robert K. Merton.
- **Conflict Theory (B-II):**
  - Focus: Sees society as an arena of inequality that generates conflict and change. Highlights competition for scarce resources, power differentials, and social stratification.
  - Key Theorists: Karl Marx, Ralf Dahrendorf, C. Wright Mills.
- **Symbolic Interactionism (C-I):**
  - Focus: A micro-level perspective that emphasizes the role of symbols and shared meanings in social interaction and the construction of social reality.
  - Key Theorists: George Herbert Mead, Herbert Blumer, Erving Goffman.
- **Phenomenology (D-IV):**
  - Focus: Studies conscious experience as experienced from the subjective or first-person point of view. Concerned with how individuals perceive and construct their social world (the "life-world" or *Lebenswelt*).
  - Key Theorists: Edmund Husserl, Alfred Schutz.

## 6. Assertion and Reasoning (A and R) Type

Assertion (A): Talcott Parsons' AGIL model outlines four functional prerequisites that any social system must meet to survive.

Reason (R): The AGIL model posits that these prerequisites are Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, and Latency (pattern maintenance).

Codes:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

**Correct Answer:** (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

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## Explanation:

- **Assertion (A) - True:** Talcott Parsons, a leading figure in structural functionalism, developed the AGIL scheme (also known as the four-function paradigm) to identify the essential functions that any social system (from small groups to entire societies) must perform to maintain its existence.
- **Reason (R) - True:** The four functional prerequisites in the AGIL model are:
  - **A - Adaptation:** The system's capacity to interact with its environment, secure resources, and adapt to external demands (primarily performed by the economy).
  - **G - Goal Attainment:** The system's ability to define and achieve its primary goals (primarily performed by the polity or government).
  - **I - Integration:** The regulation and coordination of the interrelationships of the component parts of the system, ensuring solidarity and cohesion (primarily performed by legal systems and societal community).
  - **L - Latency (Pattern Maintenance and Tension Management):** The system's need to furnish, maintain, and renew the motivation of individuals and the cultural patterns that create and sustain that motivation (primarily performed by institutions like family, education, religion).
- **Relationship:** The reason (R) correctly lists and defines the four functional prerequisites that constitute the AGIL model mentioned in the assertion (A), thus providing a direct explanation of what the model entails.

## 7. Statement Type

**Which of the following statements accurately describes a key aspect of George Herbert Mead's theory of the 'Self'?**

**Statement I:** The 'Self' is present at birth and develops purely through biological maturation.

**Statement II:** The 'Self' develops through social interaction and the ability to take the role of the other.

**Statement III:** The 'I' represents the spontaneous, impulsive aspect of the self, while the 'Me' represents the socialized self.

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**Statement IV:** The 'generalized other' refers to the specific attitudes of significant individuals in one's life.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Statements I and IV only
- (2) Statements II and III only
- (3) Statements I and III only
- (4) Statements II and IV only

**Correct Answer: (2) Statements II and III only**

**Explanation:**

- **Development of Self (Statement II - Correct):** G.H. Mead argued that the self is not innate but emerges through social experience, communication (especially language and symbols), and the process of "taking the role of the other" – imagining oneself from the perspective of others.
- **'I' and 'Me' (Statement III - Correct):** Mead conceptualized the self as a dynamic process involving two phases:
  - **'I':** The subjective, active, spontaneous, and creative aspect of the self. It is the acting self.
  - **'Me':** The objective self; the internalized set of attitudes, beliefs, and values of others (the "generalized other") that the individual learns through social interaction. It represents social control and conformity.
- **Self not present at birth (Statement I - Incorrect):** Mead explicitly stated the self is not there from birth but develops over time through social processes.
- **Generalized Other (Statement IV - Incorrect):** The "generalized other" refers to the widespread cultural norms, values, and expectations of society as a whole (or a particular social group) that an individual uses as a reference in evaluating themselves, not just specific significant individuals (who are more related to the "play stage").

## 8. Multi-Option Type

**Which of the following sociologists are prominently associated with Postmodernist thought?**

- (A) Auguste Comte

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(B) Jean-François Lyotard

(C) Michel Foucault

(D) Herbert Spencer

(E) Jean Baudrillard

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A), (B), and (C) only

(2) (B), (C), and (E) only

(3) (A), (D), and (E) only

(4) (C), (D), and (E) only

**Correct Answer: (2) (B), (C), and (E) only**

**Explanation:**

- **Jean-François Lyotard (B):**

- Key Work: "The Postmodern Condition: A Report on Knowledge" (1979).
- Known for his concept of "incredulity towards metanarratives," challenging grand, overarching explanations of history and society.

- **Michel Foucault (C):**

- While sometimes debated, Foucault's work on power, knowledge, discourse, and the "death of the subject" is highly influential in and often categorized with postmodern and post-structuralist thought.
- Key Works: "Madness and Civilization" (1961), "Discipline and Punish" (1975), "The History of Sexuality" (1976-1984).

- **Jean Baudrillard (E):**

- Known for his theories on simulation, simulacra, and hyperreality, arguing that in postmodern society, signs and images have become detached from reality, creating a world of simulations.
- Key Works: "Simulacra and Simulation" (1981), "America" (1986).
- **(A) Auguste Comte and (D) Herbert Spencer:** These are classical sociologists associated with Positivism and early Functionalism/Evolutionary theory, predating postmodernism.

## 9. Matching Type

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Match List I (Feminist Theory Type) with List II (Primary Argument/Focus):

List I (Feminist Theory Type)	List II (Primary Argument/Focus)
A. Liberal Feminism	I. Patriarchy and male control over women's sexuality are the root of women's oppression.
B. Radical Feminism	II. Gender inequality stems from the capitalist system and the sexual division of labor.
C. Marxist/Socialist Feminism	III. Gender inequality is rooted in social and cultural attitudes and can be overcome through legal and social reforms within the existing system.
D. Postmodern Feminism	IV. Challenges the idea of a universal "womanhood" and emphasizes deconstruction of gender, difference, and multiple subjectivities.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV
- (2) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- (3) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
- (4) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

**Correct Answer:** (1) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

**Explanation:**

- **Liberal Feminism (A-III):**
  - Focus: Seeks equality for women through legal and social reforms within the existing liberal democratic framework.
  - Argument: Gender inequality arises from discriminatory practices, unequal opportunities, and sexist attitudes, not from fundamental flaws in the system itself.
  - Key Figures: Betty Friedan, Mary Wollstonecraft (early influence).
- **Radical Feminism (B-I):**
  - Focus: Identifies patriarchy – a system of male dominance and control – as the primary cause of women's oppression.
  - Argument: Oppression is rooted in male control over women's bodies

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- and sexuality; calls for fundamental changes to societal structures.
- Key Figures: Kate Millett, Shulamith Firestone, Andrea Dworkin.
- **Marxist/Socialist Feminism (C-II):**
  - Focus: Links women's oppression to the capitalist economic system and the sexual division of labor.
  - Argument: Capitalism benefits from women's unpaid domestic labor and their role as a reserve army of labor. Socialist feminists often see capitalism and patriarchy as intertwined systems of oppression (dual systems theory).
  - Key Figures: Friedrich Engels (early influence), Heidi Hartmann, Zillah Eisenstein.
- **Postmodern Feminism (D-IV):**
  - Focus: Critiques earlier feminist theories for often assuming a universal female experience. Emphasizes difference, diversity, and the social construction of gender.
  - Argument: Utilizes post-structuralist ideas to deconstruct fixed notions of gender, identity, and "woman." Highlights the fluidity and multiplicity of subjectivities.
  - Key Figures: Judith Butler, Hélène Cixous, Julia Kristeva.

## 10. Assertion and Reasoning (A and R) Type

Assertion (A): Robert K. Merton distinguished between manifest and latent functions of social patterns.

Reason (R): Manifest functions are recognized and intended consequences, while latent functions are largely unrecognized and unintended.

Codes:

- (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (2) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).
- (3) (A) is true but (R) is false.
- (4) (A) is false but (R) is true.

**Correct Answer:** (1) Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

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## Explanation:

- **Assertion (A) - True:** Robert K. Merton, a prominent American sociologist associated with structural functionalism, made a significant contribution by refining functional analysis. He introduced the distinction between manifest and latent functions in his work "Social Theory and Social Structure" (1949, revised editions).
- **Reason (R) - True:** Merton defined these terms as follows:
  - **Manifest Functions:** The recognized, overt, and intended consequences of any social pattern or institution. These are the reasons explicitly given for a particular social action or structure. (Example: The manifest function of education is to transmit knowledge and skills).
  - **Latent Functions:** The unrecognized, unstated, and unintended consequences of the same social pattern or institution. These functions often go unnoticed by participants. (Example: A latent function of education might be to serve as a marriage market or to reinforce social class distinctions).
- **Relationship:** The reason (R) accurately defines the concepts of manifest and latent functions as introduced by Merton (A). This distinction was crucial for Merton to move beyond simplistic functionalism and to analyze the complex, often hidden, outcomes of social structures.



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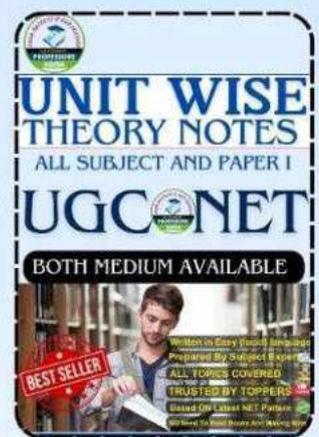
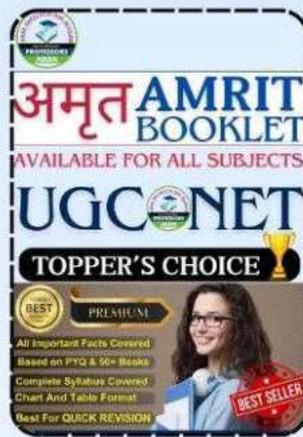
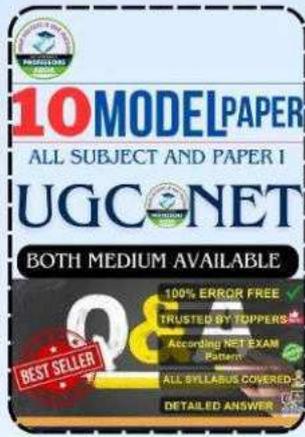
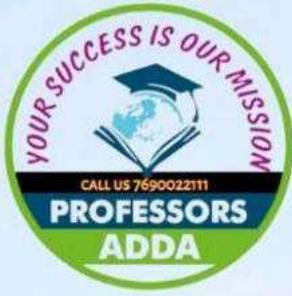
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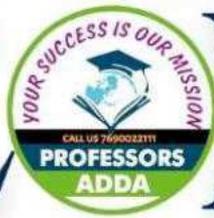
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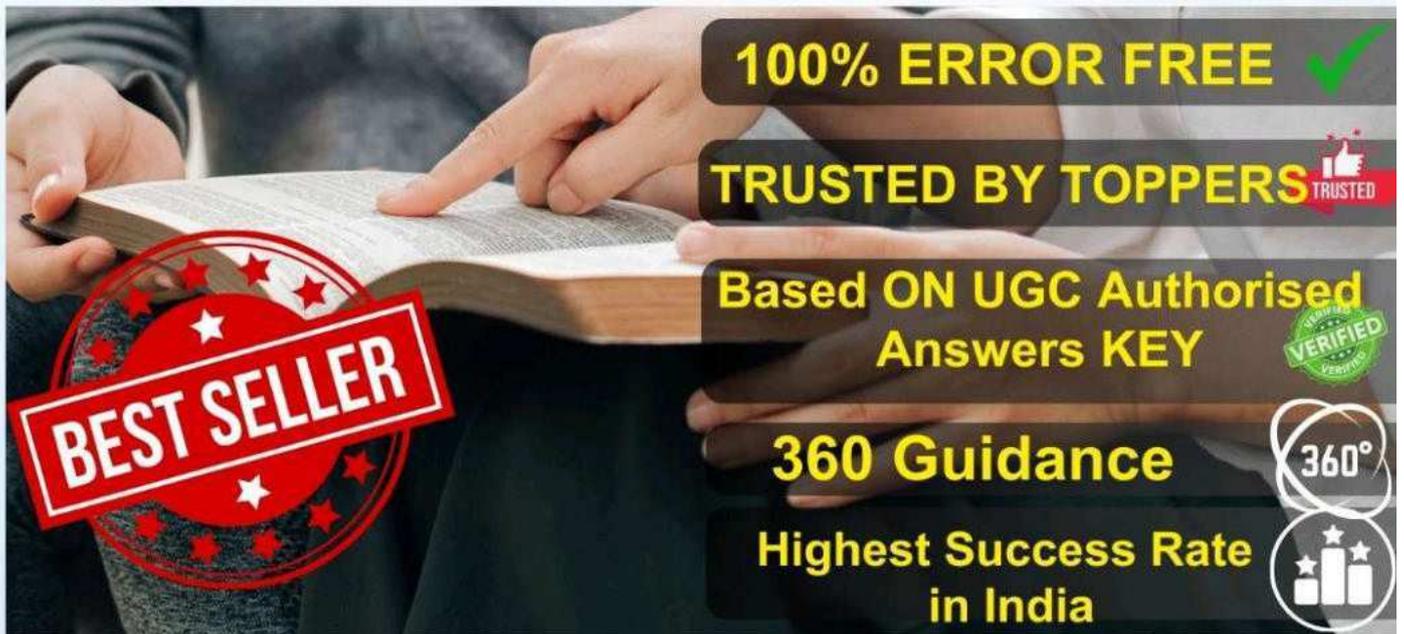
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1. Which among the following are correct?

- A. The Montreal Protocol signed in 1987 was related to phase out the manufacture and use of chemicals causing depletion of the Earth's ozone layer.  
B. 'Agenda 21' was adopted at earth summit in 1992.  
C. In June, 1992, the United Nation conference on Environment and Development took place at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil  
D. Rachel Carson's in her book 'Silent Spring' published in 1970 called attention to the threat of toxic chemicals to people and environment.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B and C only  
(b) B, C and D only  
(c) A, C and D only  
(d) A, B and D only

Ans. (a)

2. Match List I with List II.

List I Concept	List II Author
A. Folkways	I. Stanley Cohen
B. Conurbation	II. Talcott Parsons
C. Sick role	III. Patrick Geddes
D. Folk devils	IV. William Graham Sumner

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV  
(b) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I  
(c) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV  
(d) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I

Ans. (b)

3. Match List I with List II.

List I Book	List II Author
A. Political Man: The Social Basis of Politicals	I. G.A. Almond and G.B. Powell
B. Modern Political Analysis	II. Karl R. Popper
C. Open Society and its Enemies	III. Robert A. Dahl
D. Comparative politics: A Developmental Approach	IV. S.M. Lipset

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II  
(b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I  
(c) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I  
(d) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Ans. (c)

4. Which of the following is not a primary data?

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- (a) Mailed Questionnaire
- (b) Direct Personal Interview
- (c) Material published by govt.
- (d) Case study material

Ans. (c)

5. Which among the following are true about Michel Foucault's genealogy of power?

- (a) Foucault is concerned with how people govern themselves and others through production of knowledge.
- (b) He supported the hierarchization of knowledge because the highest rank knowledge have the greatest power.
- (c) He is interested in technologies that are derived from knowledge and how the various institutions to exert power over people.
- (d) Although Foucault saw link between knowledge and power he did not see elite members of society.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B, C and D only
- (b) A, B and C only
- (c) A, B and D only
- (d) A, C and D only

Ans. (d)

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6. Radhakamal Mukherjee proposed that human civilization should be studied at three interrelated levels. Which among the following was not suggested by him?

- (a) Biological evolution
- (b) Universalization
- (c) Spiritual dimension
- (d) Secular dimension

Ans. (d)

7. Who has portrayed 'civil society' as the terrain of individualization?

- (a) Max Weber
- (b) A. Gramsci
- (c) Raff Dahrendorf
- (d) Karl Marx

Ans. (d)

8. Which of the following is not part of "Culture"?

- (a) Communication
- (b) Religion
- (c) Family unit
- (d) Custom

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Ans. (c):

9. A process of urban renewal in which older decaying housing is refurbished by affluent people moving into the area is called

- (a) Global city
- (b) Gerontology
- (c) New city
- (d) Gentrification

Ans. (d)

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10. Which among the following is not the advantage of the factory system of production?

- (a) Economic, by allowing advantages of scale, while reducing the cost of distribution of raw materials and finished product.
- (b) Technical, by making possible the deskilling of craft-labour and the use of machines
- (c) Political, by empowering the owner to control the workers in political process
- (d) Managerial, by increasing the scope for disciplined control of bargaining power of workers

Ans. (b)

11. Which of the following is a correct set of "measure of dispersion"?

- (a) Range, Mean, Median, Mode
- (b) Mean, Median, Mode
- (c) Range, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation
- (d) Median, Mode, Semi-interquartile range

Ans. (c):

12. A term "Gender order" is associated with the writings of

- (a) John Hortan

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- (b) R. W. Connell
- (c) Lynne Segal
- (d) Sterven Seidman

Ans. (b)

13. Who has given "World System Theory" of development?

- (a) Gunnar Myrdal
- (b) Wallerstein
- (c) Anthony Giddens
- (d) David Held

Ans. (b)

14. A hypothesis which assumes that there is no relationship between the selected variables is called:

- (a) Contrary hypothesis
- (b) Suggestive hypothesis
- (c) Contradictory hypothesis
- (d) Null hypothesis

Ans. (d)

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15. Environmental ethics deals with the following issues:

- (a) Environmental destruction is largely caused by the consumption of the rich.
- (b) The worst sufferers of environmental destruction are the poor.
- (c) Even where nature is being recreated as in afforestation, it is being transformed away from the needs of the poor.
- (d) There cannot be proper economic and social development without a holistic understanding of society and nature.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B and C only
- (b) B, C and D only
- (c) A, B and D only
- (d) A, B, C and D

Ans. (d)

16. Match List I with List II.

List I Concept	List II Sociologist
A. Time-Space Distanciation	I. Robert K Merton
B. Reference Group	II. Talcott Parsons
C. Evolutionary Universals	III. Anthony Giddens
D. Deep structure	IV. C. Levi-Strauss

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
- (b) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I

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- (c) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I  
(d) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

Ans. (d)

17. What is the correct chronological order of the sociologists who contributed to the theory of functionalism?

- A. Emile Durkheim  
B. Herbert Spencer  
C. A. R. Radcliffe-Brown  
D. Talcott Parsons  
E. Robert K. Merton

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B, C, E, D  
(b) B, C, A, E, D  
(c) B, A, C, D, E  
(d) A, C, B, D, E

Ans. (c)

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18. A term used by Louis Wirth to denote distinctive characteristics of urban social life, such as in impersonality is called

- (a) Urban ecology  
(b) Urban renewal  
(c) Urban recycling  
(d) Urbanism

Ans. (d)

19. Which among the following is not correct about 'jhorizontal segregation' of gender base employment?

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- (a) A concentration of women in jobs with little authority and room for advance at bottom)  
(b) Concentration of men and women in different categories of job.  
(c) Making unequal payment to male and female for the same type of job  
(d) Making equal payment to male and female for the same type of job

Ans. (d)

20. Polygyny is found among

- (a) Naga  
(b) Gond  
(c) Baiga  
(d) Toda

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) A, B and C only  
(b) A and B only  
(c) A and Conly  
(d) A, B, C and D

Ans. (d)

21. According to Giddens, which among the following is not the part of basic institutions of modernity?

- (a) Capitalism  
(b) Industrialism  
(c) Surveillance Capacities  
(d) mocratization

Ans. (d)

22. Match List I with List II

LIST I Study	List II Method
A. Suicide	I. Historical Comparative Method
B. The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism	II. Network Analysis
C. The Andaman Islanders	III. Comparative Method
D. Getting A Job	IV. C. Functional Method

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III  
(b) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II  
(c) A-II, B-IV, C-III, D-I  
(d) A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

Ans. (b)

23. Match List I with List II.

List I Book	List II Method
A. Patterns of Culture	I. B. Malinowski
B. Man and His Works	II. E.B. Taylor
C. A Scientific Theory of Culture	III. R. Benedict
D. Primitive Culture	IV. M.J. Herskovits

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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## UGC NET Sociology PYQ (2016-JAN 2025) Analysis Question Pattern and Trend Analysis

### 1. Questions Of Types In Diversity:

- **Directly Identification:** Questions based on direct identification of sociologists, their concepts (e.g., habitus, value neutrality, Jajmani system, global village, plastic sexuality), books and theories. (Example: Who is the author of 'The Subjection of Women'? Whose concept is 'Run Away World'?)
- **Conceptual Clarity:** Questions test understanding of the definition, characteristics, types of sociological concepts and subtle differences between them. (Example: Why does mechanical unity change into organic unity? What is Jajmani system?)
- **Principles Of Application:** Assesses the ability to apply various sociological theories (e.g. functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism, structuralism, postmodernism) to specific social phenomena or issues.
- **Search Technology:** Questions on types of research (qualitative, quantitative), sampling methods (probability, non-probability), data collection techniques (interviews, questionnaires, observations), validity, reliability, hypothesis testing (chi-square), research ethics, and sources of knowledge.
- **Assertion And Reason (Assertion & Reason):** Questions that evaluate the logical connections between sociological statements, theories, or findings and their arguments. (Example: A: Assertion of ethnic identity in contemporary societies... R: Searching for one's identity..)
- **Match (Matching):** Questions matching sociologists to their concepts/books, concepts to their characteristics, or movements to their respective states/regions. (Example: Match List I (Thinkers) with List II (Concepts).)
- **Chronological Sequence (Chronological Order):** Questions that organize the evolution of sociologists, their works, social movements, events or concepts. (Example: chronology of Giddens's works, chronology of Durkheim's works).
- **Multiple-Optional Statement (Multiple Correct Statements):** Questions that identify a set of true or false statements from among several statements about a concept, theorist, social issue, or research method.
- **Article Based Question (Passage-based Questions):** Questions based on excerpts from sociological articles or books, which test comprehension, interpretation, implications, and critical evaluation of the text. (Example: Paragraphs based on bureaucracy, knowledge,

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rural caste system).

## 2. Difficulty Level And Skill Test:

- The examination emphasizes conceptual clarity, analytical reasoning and critical evaluation along with factual knowledge
- There are a good number of questions on Indian society and thinkers.
- Questions based on research methodology demand understanding of concepts and their application.
- Assertion-reason and multiple-statement questions can be particularly challenging.

## 3. The Latest Trend:

- Contemporary theorists (e.g. Foucault, Giddens, Bourdieu, Habermas, Castells) and growing questions on topics such as post-modernism, globalization.
- Greater focus on contemporary issues such as environment, technology, media and gender.
- Emphasis on the changing nature of Indian society and contemporary social problems.
- Questions on qualitative and mixed methods in research methodology.

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## Content Focus and Importance:

- **Sociological Principle (Classical And Contemporary):** Special focus on Comte, Spencer, Marx, Weber, Durkheim (classical thinkers) as well as Parsons, Merton, Dahrendorf, Coser, Simmel, Mead, Goffman, Schutz, Foucault, Giddens, Bourdieu, Habermas, Castells, Ritzer (contemporary thinkers). His key principles, concepts and methodology are important.
- **Indian Sociologist And Indian Society:** Contribution of thinkers like Ghurye, Srinivas, Ambedkar, Mukherjee (Radhakamal, Ramakrishna), Desai (A.R.), Karve, Bete, Dubey, Veena Das, Sudhir Kakkar. Issues of caste system, kinship, family, rural-urban society, social change (Sanskritization, Westernization), social movements, religion, environment and development.
- **Search Technology:** Research design, sampling, data collection, data analysis, validity, reliability, ethics, theory building.
- **Basic Concepts And Institutions:** Social structure, culture, socialization, social stratification (class, caste, gender, race), social institutions (family, marriage, kinship, religion, education, economy, politics).
- **Social Change And Development:** Modernization, Globalization, Theories of Development, Social Movements, Environmental Issues, Technology and Society.
- **Rural And Urban Sociology:** Rural-urban continuum, Jajmani system, farming society, land reform, urbanization, slums, urban ecology.
- **Family, Marriage And Kinship:** Types of family, rules of marriage, kinship structure, gender and society.

## Unit 1: Sociological Theory

- **Classical Thinker:**
  - **Comte:** Hierarchy of sciences (from simple to complex), three stages of thinking (theological, metaphysical, positivist).
  - **Spencer:** Social development, comparative method.
  - **Marks:** Class struggle, Alienation, Mode of production (owners, farmers, labourers),

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## SOCIOLOGY ONELINER SAMPLE

- Question:** Who is considered the 'founding father of sociology' and coined the term in his book *The Course in Positive Philosophy* in the 1830s?

**Answer:** Auguste Comte.
- Question:** In his 1897 study *Suicide*, which classical sociologist identified types of suicide like egoistic, altruistic, anomic, and fatalistic?

**Answer:** Émile Durkheim.
- Question:** The concept of 'class conflict' between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat is central to the writings of which 19th-century German philosopher?

**Answer:** Karl Marx.
- Question:** Which sociologist, in his book *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* (1905), argued that certain Protestant beliefs paved the way for modern capitalism?

**Answer:** Max Weber.
- Question:** The concept of 'social facts' as "ways of acting, thinking, and feeling, external to the individual" was defined by which French sociologist in his 1895 book *The Rules of Sociological Method*?

**Answer:** Émile Durkheim.
- Question:** The analogy of society as a living organism, evolving from simple to complex forms ('Social Darwinism'), is primarily associated with which British philosopher?

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**Answer:** Herbert Spencer.

7. **Question:** Who developed the concept of the 'sociological imagination' in his 1959 book of the same name, urging us to link personal troubles with public issues?

**Answer:** C. Wright Mills.

8. **Question:** The concepts of 'Gemeinschaft' (community) and 'Gesellschaft' (society) to describe different types of social ties were introduced by which German sociologist?

**Answer:** Ferdinand Tönnies.

9. **Question:** Who is the author of The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life (1956), which introduces the 'dramaturgical' approach to social interaction?

**Answer:** Erving Goffman.

10. **Question:** The concepts of 'manifest' (intended) and 'latent' (unintended) functions were developed by which American sociologist as part of his functionalist theory?

**Answer:** Robert K. Merton.

11. **Question:** The theory of the 'looking-glass self', suggesting our sense of self develops from our perception of how others see us, was proposed by which American sociologist?

**Answer:** Charles Horton Cooley.

12. **Question:** In which year did Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels publish their influential political pamphlet, The Communist Manifesto?

**Answer:** 1848.

13. **Question:** The concept of 'bureaucracy' as an ideal-type organization characterized by hierarchy and rules was extensively analyzed by which German sociologist?

**Answer:** Max Weber.

14. **Question:** Who is the author of Mind, Self, and Society

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(1934), a foundational text for the symbolic interactionist perspective?

**Answer:** George Herbert Mead.

15. **Question:** The term 'anomie', referring to a state of normlessness, was popularized by Émile Durkheim to explain deviant behavior in which book?

**Answer:** Suicide (1897).

16. **Question:** The concepts of 'habitus', 'field', and 'cultural capital' are central to the work of which contemporary French sociologist?

**Answer:** Pierre Bourdieu.

17. **Question:** In Indian sociology, who introduced the concepts of 'Sanskritization' and 'Dominant Caste' based on his fieldwork in Rampura village?

**Answer:** M.N. Srinivas.

18. **Question:** The book Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and Its Implications (1966), which analyzes caste based on the principle of purity and pollution, was written by whom?

**Answer:** Louis Dumont.

19. **Question:** Who is considered the 'father of Indian sociology' and founded the Department of Sociology at Bombay University in 1919?

**Answer:** G.S. Ghurye (Govind Sadashiv Ghurye).

20. **Question:** The AGIL paradigm (Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, Latency), a model of social system requirements, was proposed by which structural functionalist?

**Answer:** Talcott Parsons.

21. **Question:** The Marxist analysis of Indian nationalism, presented in the book Social Background of Indian

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Nationalism (1948), was authored by which scholar?

**Answer:** A.R. Desai.

22. **Question:** The concept of 'verstehen' (interpretive understanding) as a method for sociological inquiry was advocated by whom?

**Answer:** Max Weber.

23. **Question:** In his book Discipline and Punish (1975), which postmodernist thinker analyzed the shift in penal systems and introduced the concept of the 'panopticon'?

**Answer:** Michel Foucault.

24. **Question:** The study of a Tanjore village, presented in the book Caste, Class, and Power (1965), which contrasted with Dumont's approach, was conducted by whom?

**Answer:** André Béteille.

25. **Question:** Who proposed the 'Strain Theory', suggesting that deviance occurs when a society does not give all its members equal ability to achieve socially acceptable goals?

**Answer:** Robert K. Merton.

26. **Question:** The distinction between 'mechanical solidarity' and 'organic solidarity' was made by Émile Durkheim in which 1893 book?

**Answer:** The Division of Labour in Society.

27. **Question:** The 'structuration theory', which attempts to resolve the agency-structure debate, is a major contribution of which British sociologist?

**Answer:** Anthony Giddens.

28. **Question:** Who wrote Kinship Organisation in India (1953), providing a comprehensive survey of kinship systems across different regions of the country?

**Answer:** Irawati Karve.

29. **Question:** The concept of the 'public sphere' as a domain

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for rational-critical debate was developed by which German sociologist of the Frankfurt School?

**Answer:** Jürgen Habermas.

30. **Question:** The term 'ethnomethodology', a sociological approach that studies how people make sense of their everyday world, was coined by which American sociologist?

**Answer:** Harold Garfinkel.

31. **Question:** The 'power elite', a small group of wealthy and influential people at the top of society, was a concept developed by which American sociologist?

**Answer:** C. Wright Mills.

32. **Question:** The book *The Lonely Crowd* (1950), which describes the shift from 'inner-directed' to 'other-directed' personality types, was co-authored by which sociologist?

**Answer:** David Riesman.

33. **Question:** Who is associated with the 'world-systems theory', which divides the world into core, semi-periphery, and periphery nations?

**Answer:** Immanuel Wallerstein.

34. **Question:** The concept of 'false consciousness' is a key idea in the conflict theory of which thinker?

**Answer:** Karl Marx.

35. **Question:** The 'Iron Law of Oligarchy', stating that all forms of organization will inevitably develop oligarchic tendencies, was proposed by which sociologist?

**Answer:** Robert Michels.

36. **Question:** In which city did the 'Chicago School' of sociology, famous for its urban studies and symbolic interactionism, flourish in the early 20th century?

**Answer:** Chicago.

37. **Question:** The concept of 'reference group', a group to

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which an individual compares themselves, was popularized in sociology by whom?

**Answer:** Robert K. Merton.

38. **Question:** The book Orientalism (1978), which critiques the Western representation of the Middle East, was written by which influential cultural critic?

**Answer:** Edward Said.

39. **Question:** The 'sacred' and the 'profane' were distinguished as the two fundamental categories of religious life by which sociologist in his book The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life (1912)?

**Answer:** Émile Durkheim.

40. **Question:** Who wrote the essay The Metropolis and Mental Life (1903), analyzing the effects of urbanism on the individual?

**Answer:** Georg Simmel.

41. **Question:** The concept of 'hyperreality', where simulations of reality become more real than reality itself, is associated with which postmodernist thinker?

**Answer:** Jean Baudrillard.

42. **Question:** The term 'patriarchy' was systematically analyzed as a social system of male domination by which school of thought?

**Answer:** Feminist Theory.

43. **Question:** Which Indian sociologist described the Indian village as a "little republic" and emphasized its self-sufficiency?

**Answer:** Charles Metcalfe (though often cited in sociological discourse).

44. **Question:** The 'Dialectical Sociology' approach, attempting to synthesize Parsonian functionalism with

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conflict theory, was proposed by whom?

**Answer:** Ralf Dahrendorf.

45. **Question:** The concept of 'McDonaldization', describing the spread of bureaucratic rationalization, was developed by which sociologist in his 1993 book?

**Answer:** George Ritzer.

46. **Question:** The 'labeling theory' of deviance, which argues that deviance is a consequence of external judgments, is most associated with which sociologist?

**Answer:** Howard S. Becker.

47. **Question:** Which thinker argued that the modern state holds a 'monopoly on the legitimate use of physical force' in his 1919 lecture "Politics as a Vocation"?

**Answer:** Max Weber.

48. **Question:** In which year was the Indian Sociological Society established, with G.S. Ghurye as its founding President?

**Answer:** 1951.

49. **Question:** The concept of 'alienation' from one's work, products, fellow workers, and human potential was described in the Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844 by whom?

**Answer:** Karl Marx.

50. **Question:** The distinction between 'achieved status' and 'ascribed status' was first clarified by which American anthropologist, influential in sociology?

**Answer:** Ralph Linton.

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## Sociology Thinker Tool Kit Sample

### 1. Auguste Comte (1798-1857)

#### Introduction

- A French philosopher widely considered the "Founder of Sociology."
- He was the first to use the term "sociology" to describe the scientific study of society.
- He was a central figure in the development of Positivism, a philosophical approach that advocates for applying the methods of natural sciences to the study of society.
- His primary goal was to create a "science of society" that could explain the past and predict the future, thereby helping to solve social problems.
- His work was a direct response to the social turmoil caused by the French Revolution.



#### Key Concepts

- **Positivism:** The idea that the only authentic knowledge is scientific knowledge, which is based on observation, experimentation, and comparison. He argued that sociology should be a positivistic science.
- **The Law of Three Stages:** Comte's theory that human intellectual development, and thus the development of societies, passes through three stages:
  1. **Theological Stage:** Society is explained through supernatural gods and spirits.
  2. **Metaphysical Stage:** Abstract forces and principles (like "nature") are used to explain phenomena.
  3. **Positive Stage:** Society is understood through scientific observation and the discovery of universal laws.
- **Social Statics:** The study of the forces that create social order and stability. He compared this to the anatomy of society, focusing on its structures (e.g., family, religion, language).
- **Social Dynamics:** The study of the forces of social change and progress. He saw this as the physiology of society, focusing on how it evolves through the three stages.
- **Hierarchy of Sciences:** Comte arranged the sciences in a hierarchy based on their complexity, with sociology at the very top as the most complex and "Queen" of all sciences. The order was: Mathematics, Astronomy, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, and Sociology.
- **"Religion of Humanity":** In his later work, Comte proposed a new secular religion to provide social cohesion in the positive stage, with sociologists serving as its high priests.

#### Key Books with Publication

- **The Course in Positive Philosophy (6 volumes, 1830-1842):** His magnum opus in which he outlined his philosophy of positivism, the Law of Three Stages, and the

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hierarchy of sciences, formally proposing the new science of sociology.

- **A General View of Positivism (1848):** A more concise summary of his philosophical system, intended for a wider audience.
- **System of Positive Polity (4 volumes, 1851-1854):** His later work where he detailed his vision for a new social order based on the "Religion of Humanity."

## Fact

- Auguste Comte never held a permanent university position. He earned his living primarily through tutoring and the financial support of his followers, including the famous English philosopher John Stuart Mill.

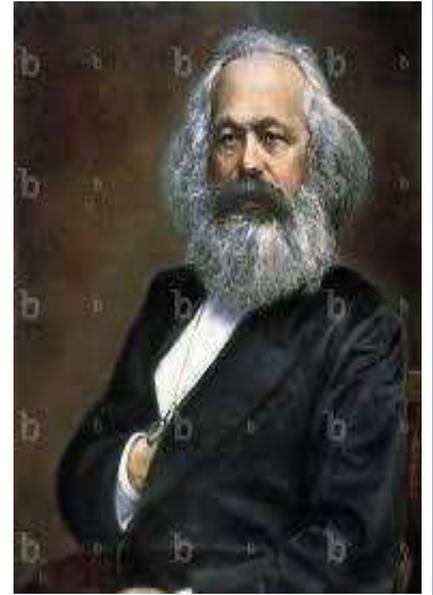
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## 2. Karl Marx (1818-1883)

### Introduction

- A German philosopher, economist, historian, and revolutionary socialist.
- His work forms the basis of the conflict perspective in sociology.
- He is one of the most influential thinkers in modern history, whose ideas have shaped political movements and academic disciplines.
- His analysis focuses on the role of economic forces in shaping society and the inevitability of class conflict.
- He collaborated closely with Friedrich Engels.



### Key Concepts

- **Historical Materialism:** The core of Marx's theory. It posits that the economic base (the "means" and "relations" of production) is the foundation of society, shaping the "superstructure" (culture, politics, religion, law).
- **Class Conflict:** The idea that all of history is the history of class struggles. In capitalist society, the primary conflict is between the bourgeoisie (the owners of capital) and the proletariat (the working class).
- **Alienation:** A condition in which workers in a capitalist society are disconnected from their labor, the products they create, their fellow workers, and their own human potential (Gattungswesen or species-essence).
- **Exploitation:** The process by which the bourgeoisie profits by paying the proletariat less than the actual value of the labor they provide. This difference is called "surplus value."
- **False Consciousness:** A state of mind where the proletariat unknowingly accepts the ideology of the dominant class, preventing them from recognizing their own exploitation.
- **Class Consciousness:** The awakening of the proletariat to their shared interests and exploitation, which Marx believed was a necessary precursor to revolution.
- **Dialectical Materialism:** Marx adapted Hegel's dialectic (thesis-antithesis-synthesis) to explain social change. He argued that the internal contradictions within one economic system (e.g., capitalism) would lead to its collapse and the emergence of a new one (socialism).
- **Communism:** The final stage of social development, a classless and stateless society where the means of production are owned collectively.

### Key Books with Publication

- **The Communist Manifesto (with Friedrich Engels, 1848):** A powerful political pamphlet that outlines the principles of communism and famously declares, "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles."
- **Das Kapital (Capital), Volume I (1867):** His magnum opus, a deep critique of the political economy of capitalism, where he details his theories of surplus value,

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exploitation, and the contradictions of the capitalist system. (Volumes II and III were edited and published posthumously by Engels).

- **The German Ideology (with Friedrich Engels, written 1846, published 1932):** The work where Marx and Engels first fully elaborated their theory of historical materialism.

## Fact

- Despite writing extensively about economics and capital, Karl Marx lived in extreme poverty for most of his life in London, relying heavily on financial support from his friend and collaborator, Friedrich Engels.

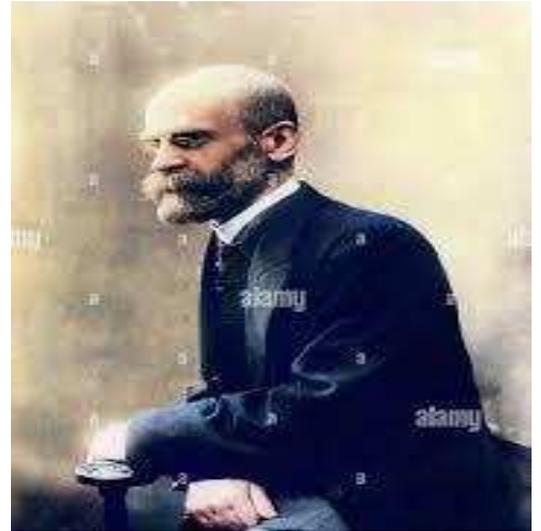
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## 3. Émile Durkheim (1858-1917)

### Introduction

- A French sociologist who formally established sociology as an academic discipline.
- He is a key proponent of the functionalist perspective in sociology.
- He was deeply concerned with the problem of social order and cohesion in modern, industrial societies.
- He insisted that sociology must study "social facts" as things, using empirical and scientific methods.
- He founded the first European department of sociology and the academic journal *L'Année Sociologique*.



### Key Concepts

- **Social Facts:** The core of Durkheim's methodology. Social facts are the external and coercive ways of acting, thinking, and feeling that exist outside of individual consciousness (e.g., laws, customs, currency). Sociology's subject matter is the study of these facts.
- **Social Solidarity:** The social cohesion that binds a society together. He identified two types:
  1. **Mechanical Solidarity:** Found in traditional societies, based on the similarity and shared beliefs of its members.
  2. **Organic Solidarity:** Found in modern societies, based on the interdependence of individuals with specialized roles (like organs in a body).
- **Anomie:** A state of normlessness or social deregulation that occurs when social norms are weak, conflicting, or absent. He linked anomie to higher suicide rates and other social problems.
- **The Division of Labor:** Unlike Marx who saw it as a source of alienation, Durkheim argued that the division of labor in modern society was a source of organic solidarity, binding people together through mutual dependence.
- **Suicide:** In his famous study, Durkheim used statistical data to argue that suicide is not just a personal act but a social phenomenon. He identified four types of suicide: **Egoistic, Altruistic, Anomic, and Fatalistic.**
- **Collective Conscience (or Consciousness):** The set of shared beliefs, ideas, and moral attitudes which operate as a unifying force within society. It is stronger in societies with mechanical solidarity.
- **The Sacred and the Profane:** In his study of religion, he argued that all societies distinguish between the sacred (things set apart and forbidden) and the profane (the mundane, everyday world). Religion is a unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things.
- **Function of Crime:** Durkheim argued that crime is a normal and even functional part of society, as it helps to reaffirm social norms and values when the criminal is punished.

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## Key Books with Publication

- **The Division of Labor in Society (1893):** His doctoral dissertation, where he introduces the concepts of mechanical and organic solidarity.
- **The Rules of Sociological Method (1895):** His manifesto for sociology, in which he argues for the scientific study of "social facts."
- **Suicide: A Study in Sociology (1897):** A landmark empirical study that demonstrated the influence of social forces on individual behavior.
- **The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life (1912):** His final major work, which analyzes religion as a social phenomenon and introduces the concepts of the sacred and the profane.

## Fact

- Émile Durkheim came from a long line of devout French rabbis. Although he lived a secular life, his deep interest in religion and morality was profoundly shaped by his upbringing.

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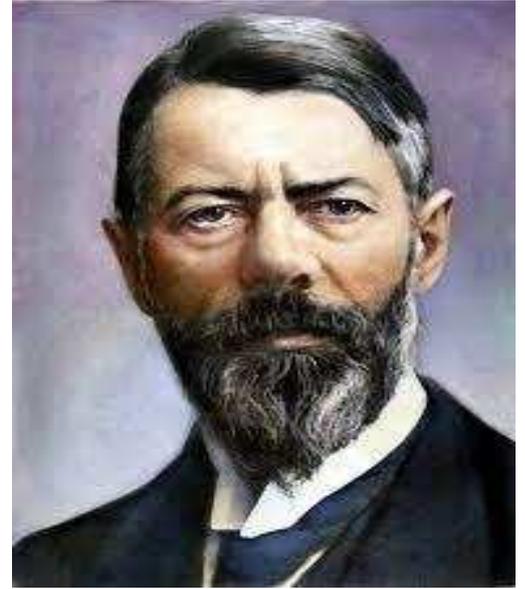
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## 4. Max Weber (1864-1920)

### Introduction

- A German sociologist, philosopher, and political economist who is considered one of the founding fathers of sociology.
- His work offers a multidimensional analysis of society, emphasizing the interplay of economic, political, and cultural factors.
- He argued for a methodology that focuses on understanding the subjective meanings that people attach to their actions (Verstehen).
- His ideas are often seen as a critical response to the purely materialist theories of Karl Marx.
- He made profound contributions to the study of bureaucracy, religion, power, and social stratification.



### Key Concepts

- **Verstehen (Interpretive Understanding):** Weber's key methodological concept. He argued that sociologists must go beyond objective observation and try to understand the subjective meanings and motivations behind human actions.
- **Ideal Types:** An analytical tool or mental construct used by sociologists to measure and compare real-world cases. An ideal type (e.g., the "ideal type of bureaucracy") is a pure, conceptual model that is not meant to be found perfectly in reality.
- **Rationalization:** Weber's central theme for describing the direction of modern society. It is the process by which modern society becomes increasingly dominated by calculation, efficiency, and control, replacing traditional beliefs and emotions.
- **Bureaucracy:** He identified bureaucracy as the most rational and efficient form of organization, characterized by a clear hierarchy, division of labor, written rules, and impersonality. He also warned of its potential to create an "iron cage."
- **The "Iron Cage":** A metaphor for the dehumanizing and disenchanting effects of rationalization and bureaucracy on modern life.
- **Power and Authority:** Weber defined power as the ability to achieve goals even against the resistance of others. He identified three "ideal types" of legitimate authority (domination): **Traditional, Charismatic, and Legal-Rational.**
- **Social Stratification:** He argued against Marx's single-factor view of class, proposing a three-component theory of stratification: **Class** (economic position), **Status** (social honor/prestige), and **Party** (political power).
- **The Protestant Ethic:** In his most famous work, Weber argued that the values of certain Protestant sects (especially Calvinism), such as hard work, thrift, and asceticism, created an "elective affinity" with the spirit of modern capitalism, helping to fuel its rise.
- **Value-Free Sociology:** The idea that sociologists should keep their personal values separate from their scientific research to ensure objectivity.

### Key Books with Publication

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- **The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (1905):** His most famous essay, which links the ethics of Protestantism to the rise of modern capitalism.
- **Economy and Society (published posthumously in 1922):** His magnum opus, a comprehensive collection of his sociological ideas, including his theories on bureaucracy, power, authority, and religion.
- **Politics as a Vocation (1919):** An essay where he discusses the nature of the state and political leadership, defining the state as that which has a "monopoly on the legitimate use of physical force."

## Fact

- Max Weber suffered a severe mental breakdown in his mid-30s after his father's death, which left him unable to work or teach for nearly five years. Much of his most famous work was written after he recovered from this debilitating period.

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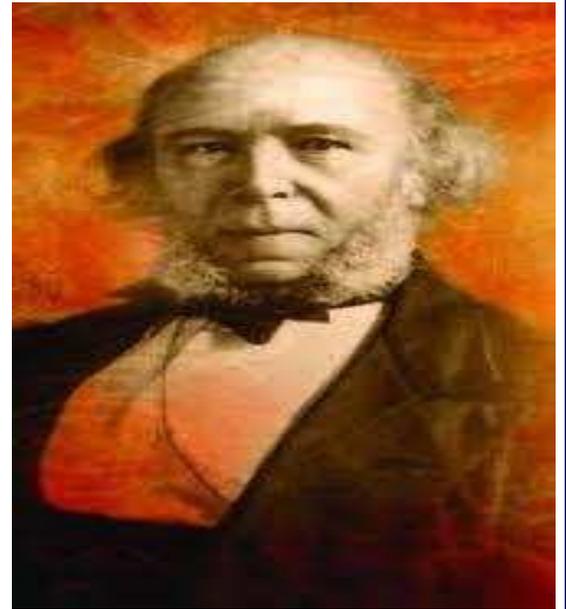
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## 5. Herbert Spencer (1820-1903)

### Introduction

- An English philosopher, biologist, anthropologist, and sociologist.
- He was a major figure in the intellectual life of the Victorian era, known for applying the theory of evolution to society.
- He coined the famous phrase "survival of the fittest," which he applied to social and economic life.
- His work is often associated with the functionalist perspective and is a key precursor to it.
- He was immensely popular in his lifetime, but his influence declined sharply after his death.



### Key Concepts

- **Social Darwinism:** Spencer's application of Charles Darwin's ideas of natural selection to human societies. He argued that societies, like organisms, evolve through a process of competition and the "survival of the fittest."
- **"Survival of the Fittest":** A phrase coined by Spencer to describe the outcome of competition in nature and society. He believed that the most "fit" (intelligent, ambitious) individuals and societies would succeed and prosper.
- **The Social Organism Analogy:** He drew an elaborate analogy between societies and biological organisms. He argued that both grow, become more complex, and have interdependent parts (structures and institutions) that serve specific functions.
- **Evolutionary Theory of Society:** Spencer believed that all societies evolve from simpler, undifferentiated forms to more complex, differentiated forms. He identified two main types of society:
  1. **Militant Society:** A simple, early form of society structured for warfare and defense, with centralized control.
  2. **Industrial Society:** A more complex and evolved society based on voluntary cooperation, contract, and individual freedom.
- **Laissez-Faire Ideology:** He was a radical advocate of laissez-faire policies, arguing that the government should not interfere in the natural evolutionary process of society. He opposed public schools, welfare, and state regulation.
- **Differentiation and Integration:** Two key mechanisms of social evolution. Differentiation is the increasing specialization of social structures and functions, while integration is the process of coordinating these specialized parts.

### Key Books with Publication

- **Social Statics (1851):** His first major work, where he first outlined his libertarian political views and his belief in universal natural laws of social progress.
- **The Principles of Sociology (3 volumes, 1876-1896):** His monumental work, one of the first comprehensive textbooks of sociology, where he detailed his theories of social evolution and the social organism.

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- **The Study of Sociology (1873):** A popular book intended to convince people of the need for a scientific approach to social issues.

## Fact

- Herbert Spencer declined an offer to be buried in Westminster Abbey, a prestigious honor in Britain. Despite his immense fame, he was a lifelong non-conformist and critic of the establishment.

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## 1. Auguste Comte (1798–1857)

Category	Details
Short Introduction	French philosopher; father of sociology and positivism.
Key Concepts	- Law of Three Stages - Positivism - Social Statics and Dynamics
Key Books (with Year)	- Course of Positive Philosophy (1830–1842)
Notable Facts	- Coined the term "sociology" - Emphasized scientific approach to society

## 2. Karl Marx (1818–1883)

Category	Details
Short Introduction	German philosopher, economist, and social theorist; co-founder of Marxism.
Key Concepts	- Historical Materialism - Class Struggle - Alienation - Base and Superstructure
Key Books (with Year)	- The Communist Manifesto (1848) - Das Kapital (1867)
Notable Facts	- Influenced communist movements worldwide - Critic of capitalism and bourgeois society

## 3. Émile Durkheim (1858–1917)

Category	Details
Short Introduction	French sociologist; one of the founding figures of sociology as a discipline.
Key Concepts	- Social Facts - Division of Labor - Collective Conscience - Anomie
Key Books (with Year)	- The Division of Labour in Society (1893) - Suicide (1897) - The Elementary Forms of Religious Life (1912)
Notable Facts	- Established sociology as an academic discipline - Pioneered empirical methodology

## 4. Max Weber (1864–1920)

Category	Details
Short Introduction	German sociologist and political economist; major figure in interpretive sociology.
Key Concepts	- Verstehen (Interpretive understanding) - Ideal Types - Rationalization - Bureaucracy
Key Books (with Year)	- The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (1905) - Economy and Society (1922)
Notable Facts	- Linked religion and capitalism - Emphasized role of ideas, culture, and meaning

## 5. Herbert Spencer (1820–1903)

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Category	Details
<b>Short Introduction</b>	English philosopher and sociologist; applied evolutionary theory to society.
<b>Key Concepts</b>	- Social Darwinism - Organic Analogy - Evolution of societies
<b>Key Books (with Year)</b>	- The Study of Sociology (1873) - Principles of Sociology (1876–96)
<b>Notable Facts</b>	- Popularized term "survival of the fittest" - Influenced early structural functionalism

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## Sociology Important Books & Table

1. **The Communist Manifesto** (1848) - **Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels**: A foundational text for conflict theory, outlining the principles of historical materialism and class struggle.
2. **Das Kapital (Capital)** (1867) - **Karl Marx**: A deep critique of political economy and the capitalist mode of production, introducing concepts like surplus value and alienation.
3. **The Division of Labour in Society** (1893) - **Émile Durkheim**: Explores how social solidarity changes as societies evolve from mechanical to organic forms.
4. **The Rules of Sociological Method** (1895) - **Émile Durkheim**: Argues for sociology to be a science and introduces the concept of "social facts" as its subject matter.
5. **Suicide: A Study in Sociology** (1897) - **Émile Durkheim**: A pioneering methodological study that links suicide rates to social integration and regulation.
6. **The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism** (1905) - **Max Weber**: A key text linking the ascetic ethics of Protestantism to the rise of modern capitalism.
7. **Economy and Society** (1922) - **Max Weber**: A magnum opus outlining major concepts like social action, authority, bureaucracy, and class, status, and party.
8. **Mind, Self, and Society** (1934) - **George Herbert Mead**: The foundational text of symbolic interactionism, explaining how the self develops through social interaction.
9. **The Social System** (1951) - **Talcott Parsons**: A landmark work in structural-functionalism, presenting a grand theory of society as a system with integrated parts.
10. **Social Theory and Social Structure** (1949) - **Robert K. Merton**: A key functionalist text that introduces concepts like "middle-range theory," "manifest and latent functions," and "anomie."
11. **The Sociological Imagination** (1959) - **C. Wright Mills**: A classic critique of mainstream sociology that urges sociologists to connect "personal troubles" with "public issues."
12. **The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life** (1956) - **Erving Goffman**: Introduces the dramaturgical approach to social interaction, using the metaphor of theatre to explain human behavior.
13. **The Class Structure of the Advanced Societies** (1973) - **Anthony Giddens**: A critical analysis of class in modern societies, which also lays the groundwork for his later structuration theory.
14. **Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison** (1975) - **Michel Foucault**: Explores the shift in penal systems and introduces key concepts like power, knowledge, and discourse.
15. **Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgement of Taste** (1979) - **Pierre Bourdieu**: A major work that introduces concepts like "habitus," "field," and "cultural capital" to explain social hierarchies.
16. **The Logic of Practice** (1980) - **Pierre Bourdieu**: Further elaborates on his key concepts of habitus and field, bridging the gap between structure and agency.
17. **The Condition of Postmodernity** (1989) - **David Harvey**: A key text that analyzes the cultural, political, and economic shifts from modernism to postmodernism.
18. **The Rise of the Network Society** (1996) - **Manuel Castells**: The first volume of his

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trilogy on the Information Age, arguing that networks are the new social morphology of our societies.

19. **Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and Its Implications** (1966) - Louis Dumont: A classic structuralist analysis of the Indian caste system based on the opposition between pure and impure.
20. **Caste, Class and Power** (1966) - **André Béteille**: A landmark village study in India that examines the changing relationship between caste, class, and political power.
21. **Social Change in Modern India** (1966) - **M.N. Srinivas**: Introduces and elaborates upon key concepts for understanding Indian society, such as "Sanskritization" and "Westernization."
22. **The Remembered Village** (1976) - **M.N. Srinivas**: A pioneering work based on the author's memory of his fieldwork, offering deep insights into rural Indian life.
23. **Caste in India: Its Nature, Function, and Origins** - **G.S. Ghurye**: A foundational text in Indian sociology, providing a comprehensive Indological perspective on caste.
24. **Social Background of Indian Nationalism** (1948) - **A.R. Desai**: A prominent Marxist analysis of the social forces that shaped the rise of nationalism in India.
25. **Kinship Organisation in India** (1953) - **Irawati Karve**: A classic comparative study of kinship systems across different regions of India.
26. **Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity** (1990) - **Judith Butler**: A foundational text of queer theory and third-wave feminism that introduces the concept of gender performativity.
27. **The Second Sex** (1949) - **Simone de Beauvoir**: A groundbreaking work of feminist philosophy and sociology that famously states, "One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman."
28. **Orientalism** (1978) - **Edward Said**: A foundational text of postcolonial studies that critiques the Western representation of "The Orient."
29. **The Open Society and Its Enemies** (1945) - **Karl Popper**: A major work in political philosophy that critiques the historicism of Plato, Hegel, and Marx.
30. **Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity** (1986) - **Ulrich Beck**: Argues that modern societies are increasingly occupied with managing the risks they themselves produce.

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## 1: The Founding Fathers of Sociology

Thinker	Period	Key Approach	Major Concepts	Important Work(s)
Auguste Comte	1798–1857	Positivism	Law of Three Stages, Social Statics & Dynamics, Hierarchy of Sciences	The Course in Positive Philosophy
Herbert Spencer	1820–1903	Social Darwinism / Organic Analogy	Social Evolution, Survival of the Fittest, Militant & Industrial Societies	The Principles of Sociology
Karl Marx	1818–1883	Historical Materialism / Conflict	Class Struggle, Alienation, Surplus Value, Mode of Production	Das Kapital, The Communist Manifesto
Émile Durkheim	1858–1917	Structural Functionalism	Social Fact, Division of Labour, Anomie, Solidarity, Sacred & Profane	The Division of Labour in Society, Suicide
Max Weber	1864–1920	Interpretive Sociology	Social Action, Verstehen, Ideal Type, Authority, Bureaucracy, Rationalization	Economy and Society, The Protestant Ethic...

## 2: Key Sociological Perspectives – A Comparison

Perspective	Key Proponents	Level of Analysis	Core Idea / Focus
Structural-Functionalism	Durkheim, Parsons, Merton	Macro	Society is a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability.
Conflict Theory	Marx, Dahrendorf, Coser	Macro	Society is an arena of inequality that generates conflict and change.
Symbolic Interactionism	Mead, Blumer, Goffman	Micro	Society is the product of the everyday

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			interactions of individuals. Focus on symbols and meanings.
<b>Phenomenology / Ethnomethodology</b>	Schutz, Garfinkel	Micro	How individuals use everyday conversation and interactions to construct a common-sense view of the world.
<b>Post-Modernism</b>	Foucault, Derrida, Lyotard	Both	A critique of modernism, grand theories (meta-narratives), and objective reality. Focus on discourse, power, and fragmentation.

### 3: Émile Durkheim – Key Concepts

Concept	Meaning	Related To	Textual Source
<b>Social Fact</b>	Ways of acting, thinking, and feeling, external to the individual, with coercive power.	Sociological Method	The Rules of Sociological Method
<b>Solidarity</b>	Social cohesion. <b>Mechanical</b> (similarity) and <b>Organic</b> (interdependence).	Social Change	The Division of Labour in Society
<b>Anomie</b>	A condition of normlessness; a breakdown of social norms and values.	Deviance, Suicide	Suicide, The Division of Labour...
<b>Sacred &amp; Profane</b>	The two-part division of the world: <b>Sacred</b> (set apart, forbidden) and <b>Profane</b> (mundane, everyday).	Religion	The Elementary Forms of Religious Life

### 4: Max Weber – Key Concepts

Concept	Meaning	Related To	Textual Source
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<b>Verstehen</b>	Empathetic or interpretive understanding of social action.	Sociological Method	Economy and Society
<b>Ideal Type</b>	An analytical construct used as a measuring rod to study real-world cases.	Methodology	Economy and Society
<b>Social Action</b>	Action to which individuals attach a subjective meaning. (4 types: Traditional, Affectual, Value-Rational, Instrumental-Rational).	Social Theory	Economy and Society
<b>Authority</b>	Legitimate power. (3 types: Traditional, Charismatic, Rational-Legal).	Political Sociology	Economy and Society

## 5: Karl Marx – Key Concepts

Concept	Meaning	Related To	Textual Source
<b>Historical Materialism</b>	The idea that material conditions (economy, mode of production) are the primary drivers of historical change.	Theory of History	The German Ideology
<b>Class Struggle</b>	The fundamental conflict between social classes (e.g., Bourgeoisie and Proletariat) over resources.	Social Change	The Communist Manifesto
<b>Alienation</b>	The estrangement of individuals from their own labour, products, fellow workers, and	Critique of Capitalism	Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844

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	human potential under capitalism.		
<b>Mode of Production</b>	The way a society is organized to produce goods and services (e.g., Feudalism, Capitalism). Consists of Forces and Relations of Production.	Economic Sociology	A Contribution to the Critique of Political Economy

## 6: Key Indian Sociologists & Their Contributions

Sociologist	Period	Major Contribution / Concept	Key Work(s)
<b>G.S. Ghurye</b>	1893–1983	Indological/Textual approach to sociology; detailed studies of caste, tribes, and cities.	Caste and Race in India
<b>M.N. Srinivas</b>	1916–1999	Structural-functionalist approach; extensive fieldwork; concepts of Sanskritization, Westernization, Dominant Caste.	Social Change in Modern India, The Remembered Village
<b>A.R. Desai</b>	1915–1994	Marxist approach to Indian society; analysis of nationalism and rural sociology from a historical-materialist perspective.	Social Background of Indian Nationalism
<b>Irawati Karve</b>	1905–1970	Anthropological and Indological approach; comprehensive study of kinship systems in India.	Kinship Organisation in India
<b>Louis Dumont</b>	1911–1998	Structuralist approach; analysis of caste system based on the ideology of hierarchy and the pure/impure opposition.	Homo Hierarchicus

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## Sociology MCQs Model Paper (Difficult) level)

### Unit 1: Sociological Principle

#### 1. List I ( Concepts ) From List II ( Thinkers ) Match :

List I ( Concepts )	List II ( Thinkers )
A. Collective Excitement	1. Max Weber
B. understanding	2. Carl Marks
C. Isolation	3. Emil Durkheim
D. Attitude	4. Pierre Bourdieu

Code :

- A) A -1, B -3, C -2, D -4
- B) A -3, B -1, C -2, D -4
- C) A -3, B -2, C -4, D -1
- D) A -4, B -1, C -2, D -3

Answer : ( B ) A -3, B -1, C -2, D -4

Explanation :

- Answer : Collective excitement , group Rituals In Intense shared Energy , Durkheim of concept Is *primary Rupp* (1912).
- B : Verstehen , social verb of sympathetic Understanding , Weber of explanatory Sociology Of Center ( *Economy And Society* , Mel . 1922).
- C : Capitalism Of under Alienation , labor / product / self / others From alienation , marks Of For One Original concept is ( *economic*) And *Philosopher Manuscripts* , 1844).
- D : habit , practice And perception To size to give wala built-in Tendency , Bourdieu By advanced One Chief concept is ( *a Principle of framework Of Practice* , 1972).
- These Concepts Chief Classical And after Of Sociologists Of Specific Theoretical Contribution Of Representation does Are.
- match Of For Sociological Principle Of inside Specific Idea To His primary promoter Of with Adding of Need would have been Is.
- in Original Concepts To Understand Sociological Idea of foundation To

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understand Of For fundamental Is.

2. statement A : Robert Merton by logic Gave That Revealed Work wanted And Recognition get Result would have are , while Latent Work Unexpected And Often unfamiliar would have Statements  
B : Merton Of Accept was That All Social Structures overall Form From Society Of For Mandatory Form From Functional Code  
:  
A) Statement A and statement B Both Correct B  
) Statement A and statement B Both Wrong c  
) Statement A is correct It is , but statement B Wrong D) Statement A is incorrect It is , but Statement B is correct Is.

Answer : (C) Statement A is correct It is , but statement B Wrong Explanation  
:

- Statement A appears And Latent Functions Of between Merton Of Difference Of accurate Description does is ( *social Principle And Social Structure* , 1949).
  - Revealed Work direct Objective are ; latent Work Adjustment In Contribution to give ones hidden happened Side Effects Are.
  - statement B Wrong is ; Merton has ' universal functionalism 's concept of Criticism of.
  - He committed ' dysfunction ' concept Presented of : like this Result Who Social Customization Or Adjustment To Less Do Are.
  - Merton by logic Gave That Social Structures Of overall Form From Some? Groups Or Society But negative Result yes Can Are.
  - They it Too Said That One Group Of For Functional Structures Others Of For Inactive yes can Are.
  - Therefore , Merton by Social Pattern Of positive ( functional) and both negative ( non-functional) Consequences To Accept Did.
3. Levi Strauss Of kinship Of Structural Analysis Of According to ' kinship' Of Atoms are only Organic Family But based No Is Rather One structure But based Is in which Involved are :
- a) only Parents And Child.
- B) brother , sister , sister Of Husband And their child. \*
  - C) marriage From Connected Two Unconvincing Singles Family.
  - D) Five Generations till Spread One Linage Group.

Answer : ( B) brother , sister , sister Of Husband And their Child. Explanation :

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- Levi - Strauss , in *kinship of primary Structures* (1949 ) kinship Systems In built-in Original Unit of Search of.
  - They logic Gave That Singles Family ( parent / child ) alone Universal Incest Prohibition And Exogamy Rules of Explanation No Tax Can.
  - Important Element Marriage Of Channel From made Went Alliance is , which various Linage Groups To connects Is.
  - in ' atomic ' siblings ( brother / sister ) relations And Marriage From become Relationships ( husband / wife ) involved Are.
  - Mother Of Brother ( Unmarried) relationship ) often Alliance In Mediation Do happened One Important Role plays the Is.
  - it structure Social Organization Of fundamental Form In Exchange ( marriage) In Gave Went sister ) on Light puts Is.
  - it Initial kinship Structures In primary Principle Of Form In Linage But Alliance But Emphasis gives Is.
4. Who C legacy This talk But Focused Is That How Person everyday of Conversation And shared Arthas Of Channel From Active Form From Social reality Of Construction And Explanation Do A )
- Structure - Functionality
- b ) explanatory And explanatory Traditions \*
- C) Post - Colonialism
- D) Classical Marxism

Answer : ( B ) Explanatory And explanatory Traditions Explanation :

- This Comprehensive Category In symbolic interactionism ( Mead , Blumer ) , ethnomethodology ( Garfinkel ) , and Event science ( schutz ) such as Approach Involved Are.
- main Focus micro level interactions , subjective Arthas And Social Arrangement To practical Form From How Complete Did go is ( ' members Of ways ' ) on Is.
- Mead by symbolic Communications And Social Contact Of Channel From Self Of Development But Emphasis diya ( *mind , self And Society* , 1934).
- Schutz has discussed the ' lifeworld ' ( Man Took Went reality ) of Analysis did ; Garfinkel ne ' understand making of Methods Of Study Did.
- Goffman of Dramatization by face to face of Encounters In Effect management of Search of.
- it macro level Structural approach ( functionalism , marxism ) or critical Perspective ( post - colonialism ) Adverse Is.
- it Social reality Of Constitution In agency And Explanation To Priority gives Is.

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5. Anthony Giddens ka ' structure following the principle Of between Dualism To Plough to Of Attempt does is :
- A) Aadhaar And superstructure
  - b ) sacred And unholy
  - C) Agency And structure \*
  - D) manifest And Latent Work

Answer : (C) Agency And structure Explanation :

- Giddens , e.g. Functions In *Society Of The Constitution* (1984 ) structure vs agency Of About In long Time From went Come doing Sociological Discussion To addressed Did.
- He's the structure Of of the duality Proposal keeping happened , they Different Forces Of Form In to see From denied Tax Gave.
- structure ( rules) And Resources ( Human ) action ( agency ) to Able And interrupted Both does Is.
- Agency , Walk doing Social Practices Of Channel since a with structure Of Reproduction And potential Change does Is.
- Structures Only then till Existence In Are When till They Knowledgeable Agents By enacted And Behaviour In Applicable of Caste Are.
- it Marks Of Base / Superstructure , Durkheim Of sacred / profane , or Merton Of Functional Distinctions From Different Is.
- structure personal verb And Social Systems Of between Relations Of One dynamic Approach Presented does Is.

6. **M.N.K. About In Following Statements But Idea Do it. Srinivas of the ' chief of caste concept :**

1. Its For Necessary Form From local hierarchy In Supreme Ritual Situation of Need would have been Is.
  2. dominance achieved to In numeric Strength One Important Factor Is.
  3. Economic power , especially land ownership , important Is.
  4. Western Education And Business dominance Of For Necessary terms Are.
- Above In From Who Like statement Correct Is ?
- a) 1 and 4 only
  - b) 2 and 3 only
  - c) 1,2 and 3 only
  - d) 2,3 and 4 only

Answer : ( b ) 2 and 3 only

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Explanation :

- Srinivas by Our Regional Work Of Base On ' the chief of caste beginning of ( *Rampura In Chief Caste* , 1959).
- Statement 1 is incorrect is : supreme Ritual Rank ( example) Of For , the farmer Castes ) No being Of inspite of One Caste Impressive yes can Is.
- Statement 2 is correct is : enough numeric Strength local dominance Of For One Chief Criteria Is.
- Statement 3 is correct is : economic power , special Form From land But control , dominance Of For traditional Form From Important Was.
- Statement 4 is incorrect is : while Western Education / Jobs Contribution Give Modern dominance Of For , they Rural Agriculture Power But Attention Focused to ones Original Formulation In Prerequisites No Were.
- dominance Many Factors But based One overall concept is , which local Variation of Permission gives Is.
- it Only Ritual Situation Of instead Secular Power Of Sign Is.

7. **What Indian Thinker by Subaltern Approach From Caste Arrangement of Comprehensive Criticism of , it Social Boycott From couple And Reservation As Political Solution of Advocacy of ?**

- A) B. R . Ambedkar \*
- B) Mr. S . Ghurye
- c) Radha Kamal Mukherjee
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

Answer : ( A) B. R. Ambedkar Explanation :

- ambedkar Of Caste Of Analysis ( *Species*) Of Abolition , 1936; *Shudras Who were ?*, 1946) a Dalit Leader Of Form In His Situation From Yield Happened.
- They Caste To Labor Division Of Form In No Rather Natural Form From graded Inequality And Dehumanization But based One Hierarchical System Of Form In saw.
- They untouchability From Yield social , economic And Political Inefficiencies Of carefully Documentation Did.
- They Dalit Empowerment Of For Necessary Isolated Election Areas And Reservation including Radical Political And Social Reforms of Advocacy of.
- their Approach Character Improvement But Gandhi Of Emphasis And Ghurye Of Descriptive / Historical Description From At once Adverse Was.
- Mukherjee by Values And Social Ecology But More Attention Focused Did. Ambedkar Of Work Dalit movements Of For basic Base made Happened Is.

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8. Foucault of the 'governmentality' of concept Of Meaning is :
- A) Parliamentary Government of Specific structure.
  - B) Various Techniques And Knowledge Of Channel From Population To Managed to Of For Complex Methods From Power Of Use Did go \* C
  - ) Bureaucracy of incapacity of Criticism.
  - D) Monarchy From Democracy In Historical Change.

Answer : ( B) Various Techniques And Knowledge Of Channel From Population To Managed to Of For Complex Methods From Power Of Use Did go Is.

Explanation :

- Foucault in the 1970s decade Of Second Half From Lectures in 'governmentality' ( or 'governmentality' ) rationality ' ) beginning of ( after In Published ) .
  - it State Mechanism From Beyond Extended Governing of conduct One Comprehensive Art Of Sign Is.
  - In this Specific goals ( e.g. , health , productivity , safety ) For Population Of Behaviour To size to give Of Objective From Techniques Involved Are.
  - In this Statistics , Expert knowledge ( e.g. , economics , medicine ), and various Institutions Of Use Involved Is.
  - Power Only Pressure From No Rather desires , habits And Subjectivity ( 'behaviour' ) Of conduct ' ) to size to give Of Channel From Powered would have been Is.
  - it Analysis does Is That Modern State Knowledge From Connected micro , scattered happened Tantras Of Channel From Population Of management How Do Are.
  - it Specific Government Structures Or Historical Transformations of Compare In One Comprehensive Analytical concept Is.
9. Who Like Theoretical Perspective European colonialism Of during Established Historical Power imbalance Of Lens Of Channel From global Inequalities And Cultural Conflicts Of Analysis to of To all More Possibility A )
- structural functional
  - B) symbolic Interactionism
  - C) post - colonialism \*
  - D) rational Option Principle

Answer : (C) North - Colonialism Explanation :

- Post - colonial Theory ( Said , Spivak , Bhabha ) Colonialism of Permanent Heritage of critical Test does Is.

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- it Analysis does Is That How Colonial Power structures , ideologies ( e.g. Orientalism ), and Representation global Relations To size giving live Are.
- Focus Identity , hybridity , resistance And Eurocentric Knowledge Systems of Criticism Of Issues But Is.
- it Contemporary global Inequalities And Cultural Mobility To imperialism Of Historical Reference From connects Is.
- functionalism Stability But Focused it is ; subtle Encounters But interactionism ; personal utility maximisation But rational Option.
- Post - colonialism between the ' West ' and the ' Rest ' between Power of Mobility But One Historical And critical Approach Presented does Is.

## 10. List I ( Books ) From List II ( Article A) Match :

List I ( Books )	List II ( Authors )
A. Society In Labor Of Division	1. Max Weber
B. Protestant ethics And Capitalism of Soul	2. Carl Marks
C. Capital : A Critic Off Political Economy	3. Emil Durkheim
D. everyday of Life In Self of presentation	4. Irving Goffman

Code :

- A) A -1, B -3, C -2, D -4
- B) A -3, B -1, C -4, D -2
- C) A -3, B -1, C -2, D -4
- D) A -4, B -2, C -1, D -3

Answer : (C) A -3, B -1, C -2, D -4

Explanation :

- A : *Society In Labor Of Partition* (1893), Social Solidarity Of Analysis , Emile Durkheim Of One basic Work Is.
- B : *Protestant Morality ...* (1905), Religion And Capitalism To Adding Wala , Max Weber Of One fundamental Lesson, Is.
- C : *Capital* ( Volume 1, 1867), Capitalism of Criticism provide Do Huey , Carl Marks of Great Composition Is.
- D : *self of Presentation ...* (1956), dramatic Analysis To Underlined Do Huey , Irving Goffman Of One Important Work Is.
- in Historical Texts of Their Connected Authors Of with Identification to do Sociological Literacy Of For Important Is.
- These Work Classical And explanatory Sociological Traditions In Chief Contribution Of Representation Do Are.

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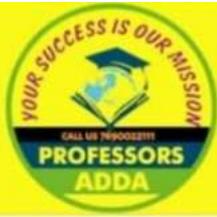
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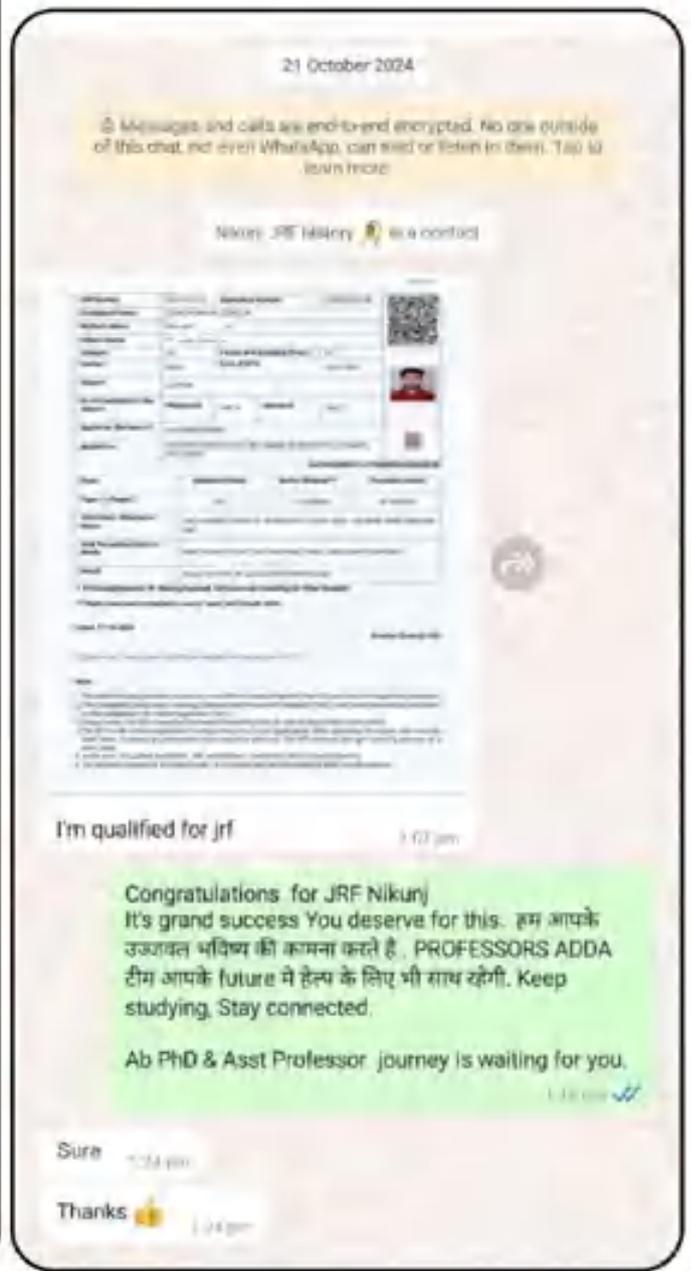
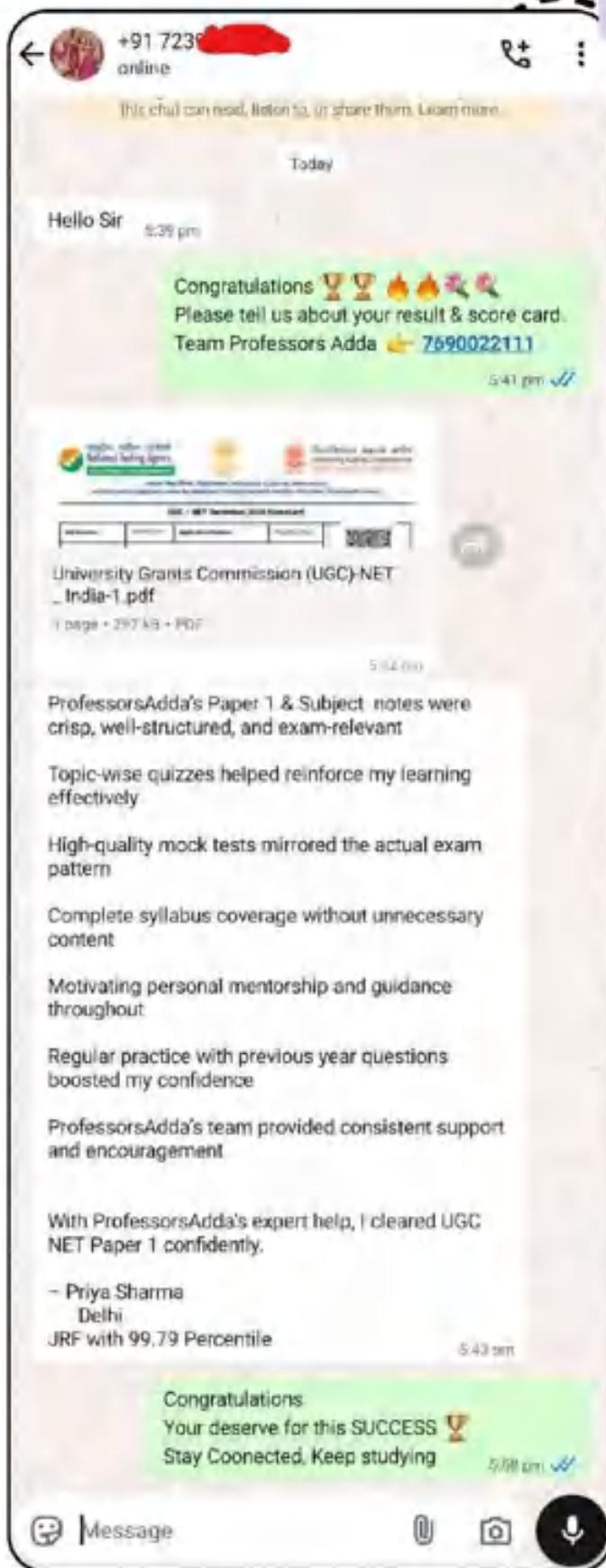
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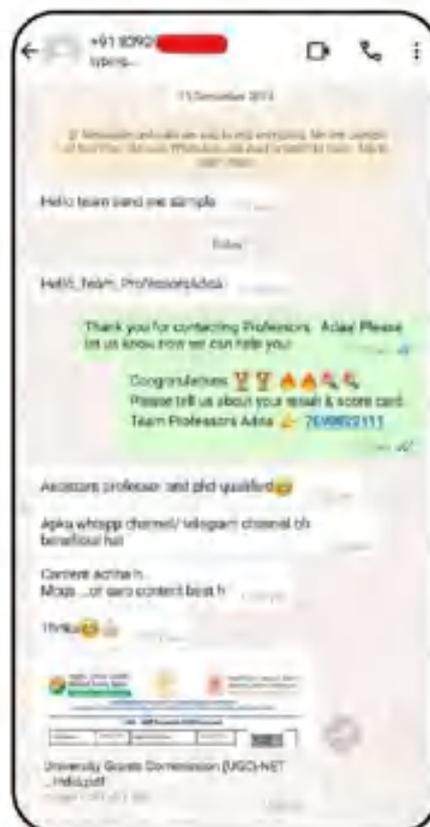
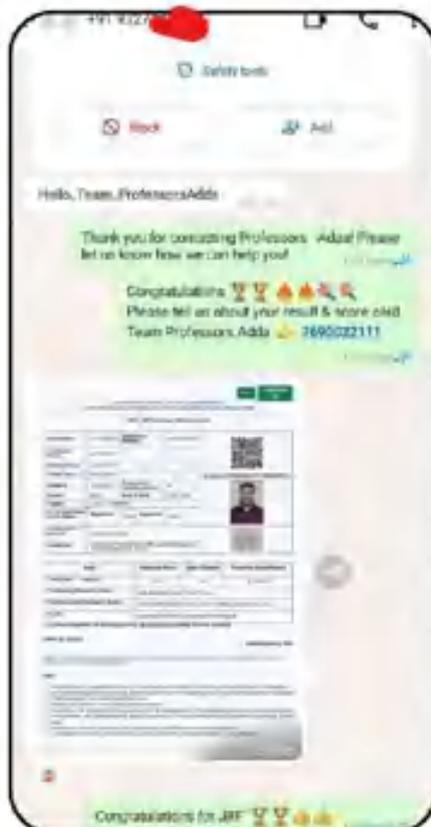
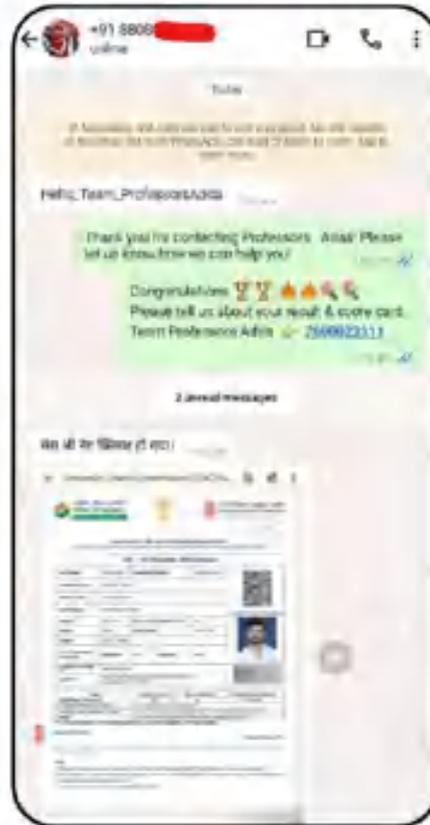
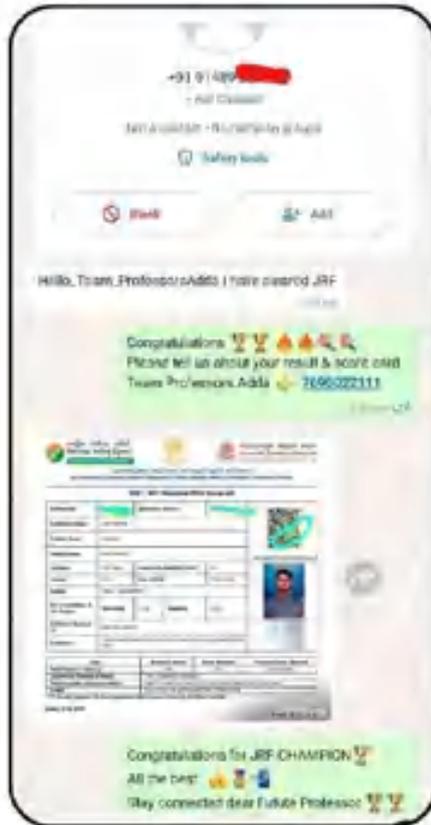
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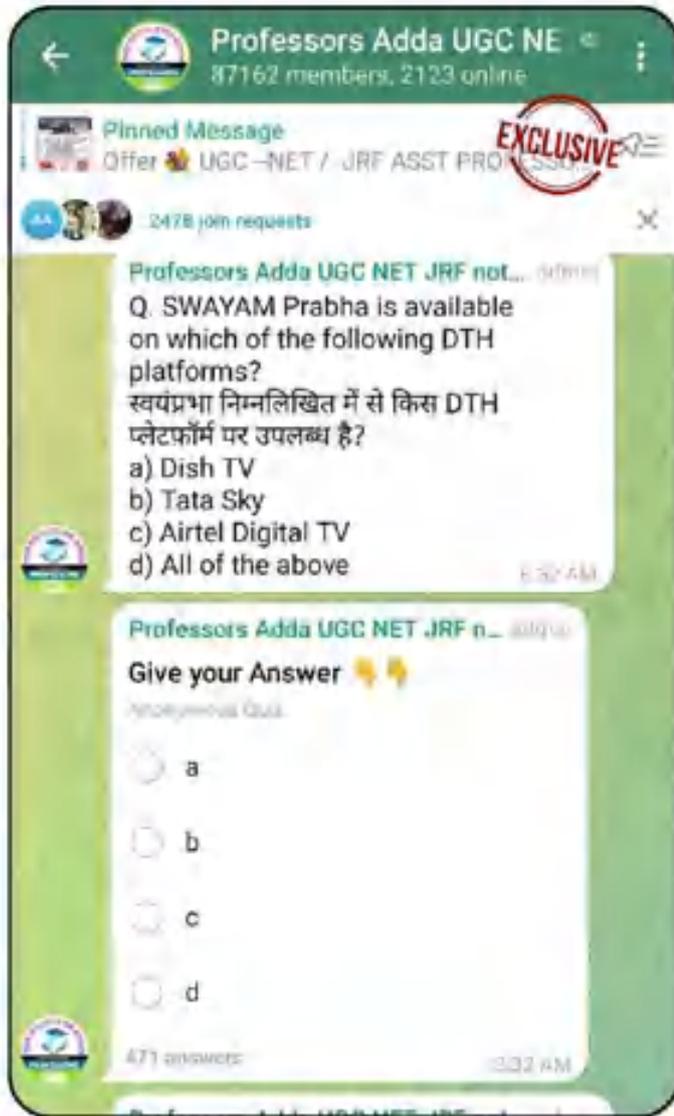
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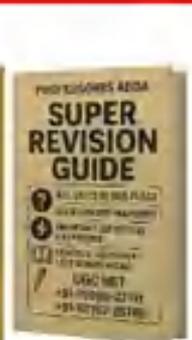
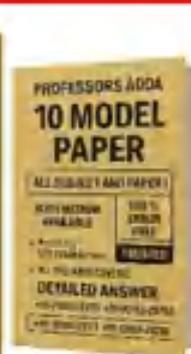
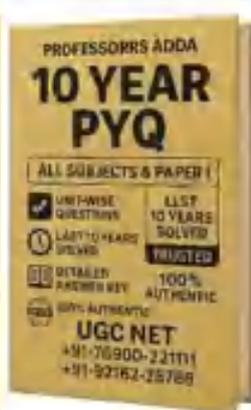
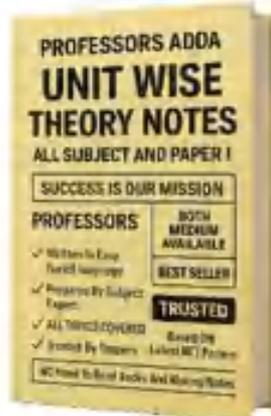
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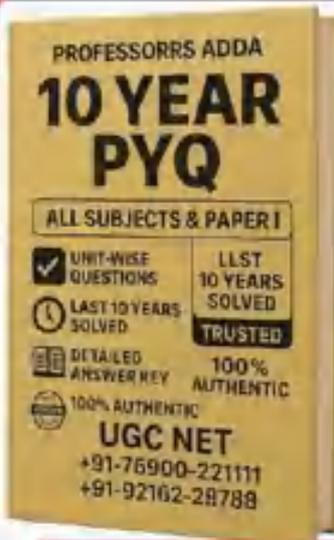
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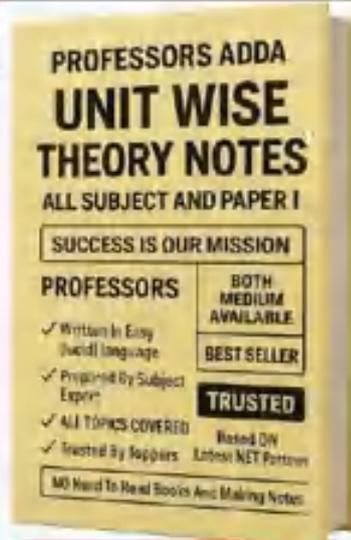
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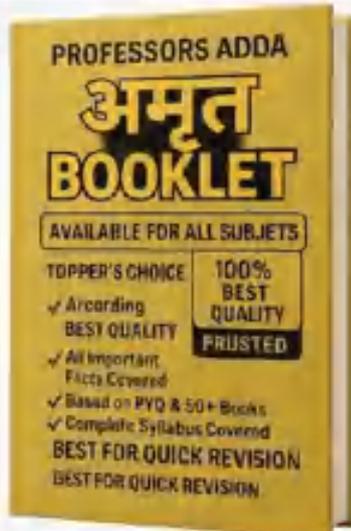
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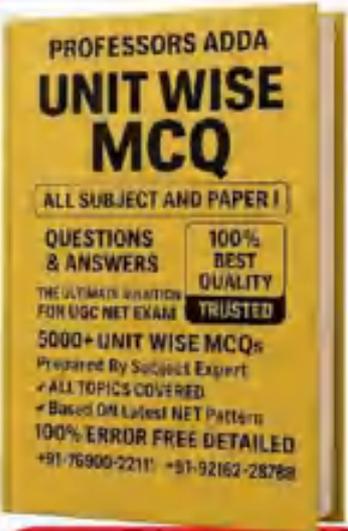
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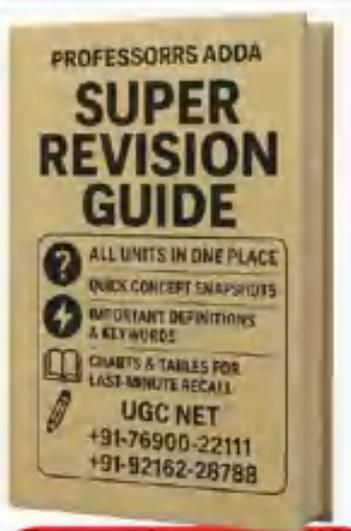
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