

## ★ Social Imagination :-

The applicat<sup>n</sup> of imaginative thought to the asking & answering of sociological ques. Someone using the sociological imaginat<sup>n</sup> "thinks himself away" from the familiar routines of daily life.

## ★ Social Structure :-

The underlying regularities or patterns in how people behave in their relationships with one another.

## ★ Socialization :-

The social processes through which children develop an awareness of social norms & values & achieve a distinct sense of self.

- Agency & structure
- Social change

• Auguste Comte  
• Sociology as Science  
• Emile Durkheim

## Golden bridge

- Organic Solidarity
- Social Constraint
- Anomie

## Division of labour

Can be a cause of Suicide

## ↳ Anomie

A feeling of aimlessness or despair provoked by modern social life.

## ⇒ Karl Marx :-

### Materialist concept of history

The view developed by Marx according to which material or economic factors have a prime role in determining historical changes.

Acc. to him →

The main source of social change is economic influence not human ideas & values.



## Capitalism :-

An economic sys. based on the private ownership of wealth which is invested & reinvested in order to produce profit.

• The ruling class → Money matters.

• The working class → Workers

~~Max~~ Max Weber

Both (ideas & values) &  
Economic factors of imp in  
Social changes.

(7)

Bureaucracy :-

- A type of organizat<sup>n</sup> marked by a clear hierarchy of authority & the existence of written rules of procedure & staffed by full-time salaried officials.

(8)

Harriet Martineau → 1<sup>st</sup> woman Sociologist.  
↳ She was active proponent of women's rights & the abolit<sup>n</sup> of slavery.

(9)

W.E.B. Du Bois :-

He gave the idea of "double consciousness".

Diffr. b/w ethnicity and race.

Describes the identity struggle felt by African Americans in an American Society that only lets them see themselves through the eyes of others.

All. to him one's sense of self & one's identity are greatly influenced by historical experiences & social circumstances.

F

## Functionalism:-

- A theoretical perspective based on the notion that social events can best be explained in terms of the functions they perform - that is, the contributions they make to the continuity of society.
- Functionalists regard order & balance as the normal state of society, & this social equilibrium is grounded in a moral consensus of shared values among the members of society.
- Talcott Parsons & Robert K. Merton brought functionalism in form

⇒

## Merton's functions:-

### Manifest functions:-

The functions of a type of social activity that are known to be intended by the individuals involved in the activity.

◦

### Latent functions:-

functional consequences that are not intended or recognized by the members of a social system in which they occur.

◦

Merton thought a major part of Sociological explanation consisted in uncovering

## Limitations of functionalism:-

### Limitations of Functionalism

- Functionalism was a leading theoretical tradition for most of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, but its popularity has declined as its limitations have become apparent.
- Functionalist thinkers like Talcott Parsons unduly stressed factors leading to social cohesion at the expense of those producing division and conflict.
- Many critics claim that functional analysis attributes to societies certain qualities they do not have.



## Conflict theories:-

### Conflict Theories

- **Conflict theory:** A sociological perspective that emphasizes the role of political and economic power and oppression as contributing to the existing social order.
- Social order is believed to be maintained by domination, with power in the hands of those who possess the greatest political, economic, and social resources.
- Marxism and feminist theories are typically classified as conflict

~~A~~

# Marxism

## Marxism

- Marxism: A body of thought deriving its main elements from the ideas of Karl Marx, it differs from non-Marxist traditions of sociology in that its adherents view sociology as a combination of sociological analysis and political reform.
- Marxism is supposed to generate a program of radical political change.
- Marxists lay more emphasis on conflict, class divisions, power, and ideology than many non-Marxist sociologists.

K

Powers:- When power is legalised, it becomes authority.

- The ability of individuals or the members of a group to achieve

## Power

- Power: The ability of individuals or the members of a group to achieve aims or further the interests they hold.
- Power is a pervasive element in all human relationships.
- Many conflicts in society are power struggles, because how much power an individual or group can achieve governs how far it is able to put their wishes into practice.

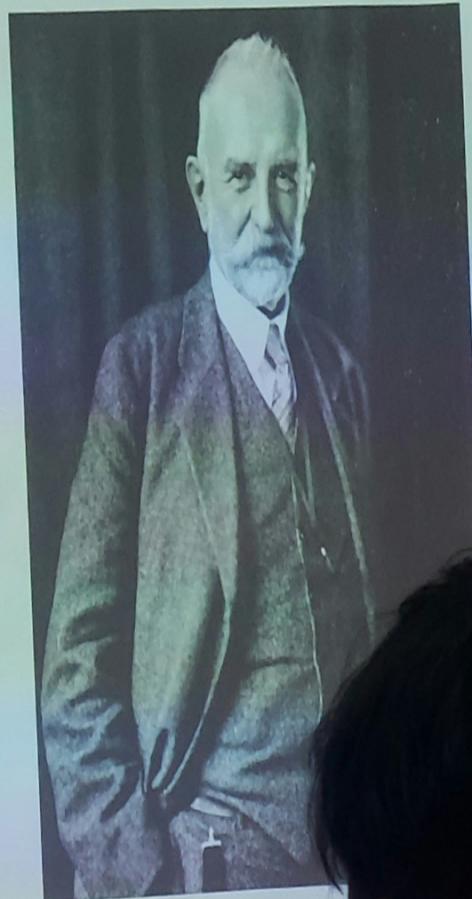
## ~~★~~ Feminist theory :-

### Feminist Theory

- Feminist theory: A sociological perspective that emphasizes the centrality of gender in analyzing the social world and particularly the uniqueness of the experience of women.
- There are many strands of feminist theory, but they all share the desire to explain gender inequality in society and to work to overcome it.
- The prominence of feminist theory in contemporary sociology is notable because gender issues were scarcely broached by the major figures who established the discipline.

## Symbolic Interactionism (1 of 2)

- **Symbolic interactionism:** A sociological approach developed by George Herbert Mead that emphasizes the role of symbols and language as core elements of all human interaction.
- **Symbol:** One item used to stand for or represent another.



## Symbolic Interactionism (2 of 2)

- Mead argued that symbolic thought frees us from being limited in our experience to what we can actually see, hear, or feel.
- In our interactions with others, we constantly look for context clues about appropriate behavior and interpret what others are up to.
- Symbolic interactionism focuses on the detail of interpersonal interaction and how that detail is used to make sense of what others say and do.

- 1) Division of Labour.
- 2) Social change → includes shifting of gender roles, women's increased participation in paid labour force & increased reliance on paid child care affected childhood socialization  
Social change of 20th century has been legitimatized by gay marriage.
- 3) Bureaucracy & democracy.  
wilber's work
- 4) Double Consciousness.

### \* Sociology Today :-

1. Relies increasingly on statistical studies that use big datasets.
2. Has no place for empathy
3. Relies too much on qualitative methods to be a science

### \* Learning objectives :-

#### \* The Research Process :

1. Define ——— problem.
2. Review the literature.
3. Make problem specific.
4. Carry out the research.
5. Interpret the results.
6. Report the findings.

4<sup>th</sup> ★

① Double consciousness defines how a person sees him / her self as how others see them.

② In this case Samir on one side Samir wants to do make-up & wear bright coloured clothes but on the other hand he actually don't do it because he sees himself with the eyes of others.

③ Because of his view as any other person in the society, he suppresses his feelings.

④ It's a very common problem faced by many due to their "double consciousness thinking"; that what society will think of them.

⑤ On a large scale this same problem was faced by African-  
(double consciousness)

↓ American that what the whites will think of them.

① Earlier the domain of division of labour were small i.e. it was based on Caste / religion.  
But with advancement this domain is increasing which clearly can be seen as, the division of labour is changing.

→ Ankit would have forced to choose to continue to cycle of his family business, he may not be that much productive than now by being an engineer.

## (+) Ethnography

## (+) Advantages of field work

## (+) Limitations — ||

## (+) Standardized & open ques

(+) Advantages of surveys:-  
1. Large no. of people can be studied.  
2. Researcher can employ specialized agency to collect responses.

## (+) Disadvantages of surveys:-

(+) Non response.  
Most survey results are shallow.  
Some published studies are based on partial surveys.

## Advantages of Experiment:-

- Researchers can test a hypothesis.

## Disadvantages :-

- Difficult to generalize laboratory exp. result to larger society.
- In lab. exp. the exp. size is small.

## Statistical Tools:-

- Measure of Central Tendency:  
The ways of calculating avg.
- Mean, avg.
- Correlation Coefficients:  
Degree of correlation between variables.

## Comparative Historical Research.

### Comparative Research:-

- It compares one set of findings on one society with the same type of findings on other society.

- Can Sociology identify causes & effects?
- How can Social Research Avoid Exploitation?
- Can we really study human social life in a Scientific way?

Tut :

Q:

Samuel not expressing his preference as he thinks if he does so his family won't allow him to do so. It may happen that the family / society won't think the same way as what Samuel thinks they will think. It may be that his family will allow him to do so.

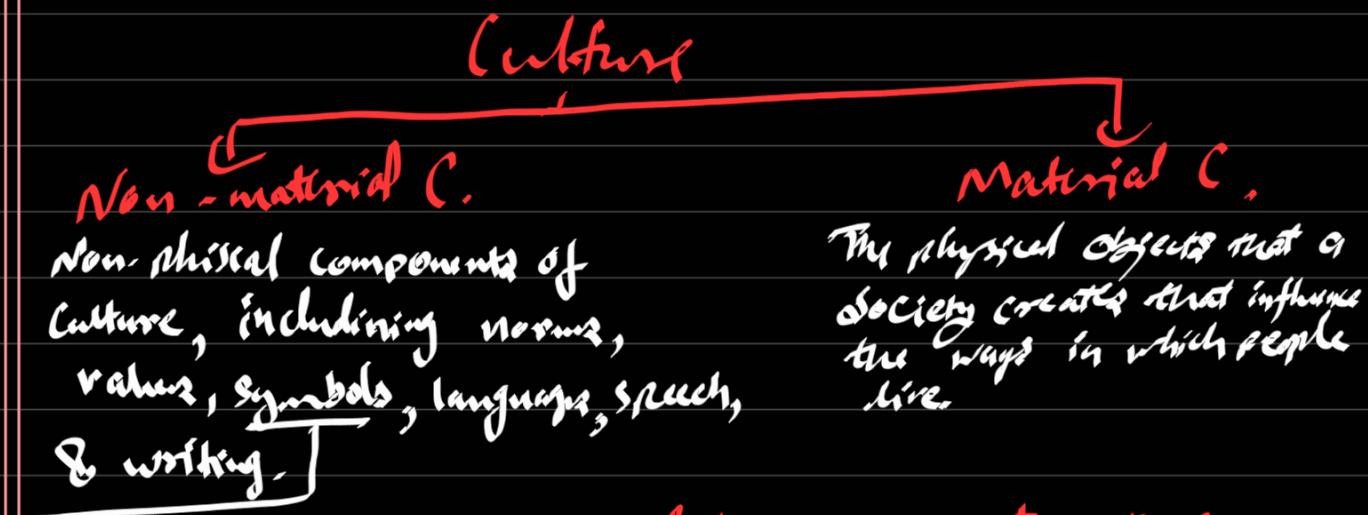
# Culture & Society.

Culture: The values, norms & material goods characteristic of a given grp.

Society: A group of people who live in a particular territory, are subject to a common system of political authority & are aware of having a distinct identity from other grp.

Cultural Universal: The values or modes of behaviour shared by all human cultures.

Marriage: Socially approved sexual relationship b/w two individuals.



Symbol: One item used to stand for or represent another.

Signifier: Any vehicle of meaning to communicate.

Semiotics: The study of ways in which nonlinguistic phenomena - now take place.

Linguistic relativity hypothesis-

A hypothesis based on the theories of Saussure & Whorf, that perceptions are relative to language.

## Cultural Diamond

These 4 elements of any cultural complex system:-

- Material & non-material cultural objects
- The creators or producers of ——————
- The receivers of cultural objects who make meaning out of them.
- The larger social world, comprising the economic, political, social & cultural patterns in a society.

## Industrial Society

Industrialized Society      Nation States



## Colonialism.



Settler Colonialism → Native < ~~haha~~ same with leg.



Cultural Capital: The accumulated the cultural knowledge within a society that confers power & status.

3 types of C.C.-

1. What a person embodies in their very person.
2. What is reflected in the material object.
- 3.

## The Global South :-

Most countries which were colonised come under this.

## Emerging economies

Countries like India, Singapore which started to develop at a great height.

## Cultural Conformity:

Encouraging it in 2 ways:-

- Members learn the norms of their culture starting from childhood
- Social control comes into play when a person fails to conform adequately to a culture's norms.



## Cultural Appropriation

When members of one cultural grp. borrow elements of another grp's culture.



Subcultures: values & norms distinct from those of the majority, held by a grp. within a wider society.



Counterculture: Cultural grp. within a wider society that largely rejected the values & norms of the majority.



Assimilation: The acceptance of a minority grp. by a majority of population in which the new grp. takes on the values & norms of the dominant culture.



## Multiculturalism

A condit' in which ethnic grp. exist separately

→ share equally in economic & political life.

### \* Culture Shock :

A state of disorientation from having lost familiar cultural reference points & not yet knowing how to navigate in the new culture.

### \* Ethnocentrism :-

The tendency to look at other cultures through the eyes of one's own culture & thereby misrepresent them.

### \* Cultural relativism:

The practice of judging a society by its own standards.

Q Does nature or nurture more powerfully influence human behavior?

### \* Instincts :

Fixed patterns of behavior that have genetic origins & that appear in all normal animals within a given species.

★ Does the Internet Promote a Global Culture?

→ Growth of Internet ⇒

• Global communication

• Seemingly unlimited info.

Instant gratification

{ Echo → I ne bolla  
ba kijo n menu }

①

### Nationalism:

A set of beliefs & symbols expressing identification with a national community.

- It can be highly political.

②

### Cultural lag:

Changes in cultural values & norms take time to catch up with technological development

Ch-4

## 'Socializat.' & the life course

③

### Socializat.:

The social processes through which children develop an awareness of social norms & values & achieve a distinct sense of self.

④

life course: The various transitions & stages people experience during their lives.

⑤

Social reproduction: The process of perpetuating values, norms, & social practices through socializat., which leads to structural continuity over time.

⑥

Agenda of socializat.: Space or social contexts within which processes of socializat. take place.

+

### Types of Socializat.:-

#### Resocializat.

Process whereby people learn new rules & norms upon entering a new social world.

#### Desocializat.

The process whereby people unlearn rules & norms upon exiting a particular social world.

#### Anticipatory socializat.

The process whereby we learn about a social role in advance of enacting the role.

Family — Schools / Peer relationship.

Age-grade

①

Ethnocentrism is basically judging others culture from the eye of one's culture & misinterpretation. This cartoon shows how on the basis of the way of dressing a lady from one culture judges the other.

②

The 1st lady sees the other lady from the eye of her own culture & thinks the as her body is fully covered her culture is male dominated. The 1st lady thinks that she has more cultural freedom than the other.

③

The 2nd lady on the other hand thinks that the lady having only eyes covered has a male dominated culture, as according to her the 1st lady is wearing so, because it's what their culture teaches them to.

- Mess media :-

Forms of communication, such as newspaper, magazines, radio & television, etc. designed to reach mass audiences.

- Identity in media.

more issues dealing w/ issues in

Philosophical  
to direct  
unvo  
their

any per end time  
no bond ho  
gga gya gya gya

- Violence in media.  
Media is everywhere.
- Social role.—  
Socially defined expectations of an individual in a given status or social position.
- Identity.—  
The distinctive characteristic of a person's...
- Social identity.—  
Characteristics that are attributed to an individual by culture.
- Master status.— A single identity or status that overpowers all the other identities one holds.
- Self identity.—  
The ongoing process of self-development & definition of our personal identity through which we formulate a unique sense of ourselves & our relationship to the world around us.
- Socializat<sup>n</sup> through life.—
  - Childhood      Teenager      Young Adulthood      Middle Age      Later life



## Theories of Sociology.—

①

Acc. to Mead, infants & young children develop as social beings by imitating the actions of those around them.

②

Social self: The basis of self-consciousness in human

individual, acc. to theory of H.H. Mead.

(2)

Self consciousness: Awareness of one's distinct social identity as a person separate from others.  
Humans are not born with self-consciousness but acquire an awareness of self as a result of early socializat'.

(3)

Mead believed a further stage of child development occurred at 8 or 9 years old, when children learn to play organized games which have rules that reflect the values of social life.

\*

Generalized other:

Acc. to it the individual comes to understand

\*

Looking glass self.

\*

Jean Piaget & the Stages of Cognitive Development  
Sensorimotor stage.

→

Preoperational - II -.

→

Egocentric.

→

Concrete operational stage.

→

Formal Operational stage.

Acc. to Piaget 1<sup>st</sup> 3 stages of development are universal but not all adults reach the formal O.S..

+

Gender role Socializat':

✗

Gender roles.

## x Gender learning.

- Male & female adults usually handle infants differently.
- Child → partial knowledge of gender by age two.
- As child becomes toddler, parents engage in more rough & tumble play with boys & hold more glue & take conversations with girls.
- Retailers typically categorize their products by gender.

## + Carol Gilligan's Theory of Moral Development.

## + Sigmund Freud's Theory of Gender Identity

- Learning of gender differences in infants & young children centers on the possession or absence of penis.
- The possession & absence of penis = symbolic of masculinity & femininity of males & lack of power, respectively.
- Freud's theory is controversial, & major objections have been raised against his view.

(f)

## Nancy Chodorow's Theory of Gender Identity

(d)

### Networks:-

Set of informal & formal social ties that link people to each other.

\* Biological & social network work differently.

→

Internet as a social network.

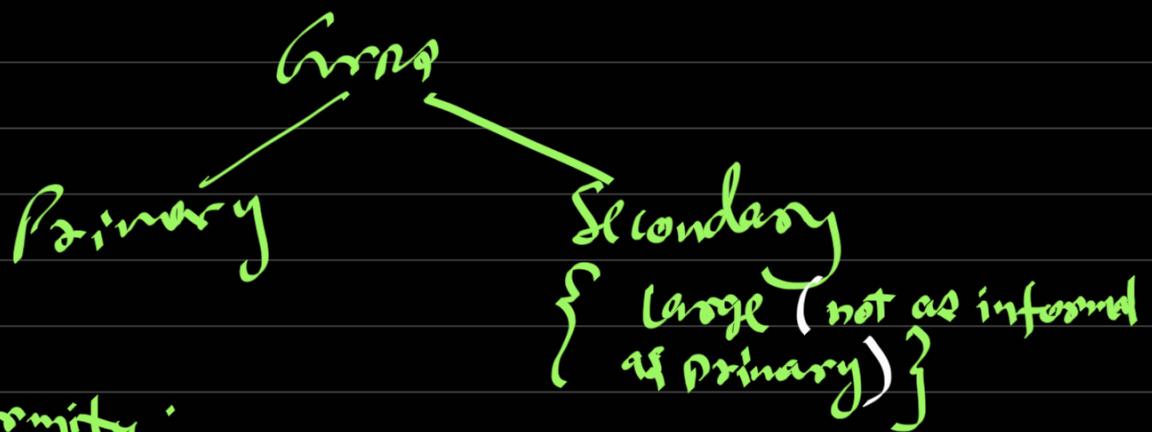


Groups:

Social grp: Instruct<sup>n</sup> way

Social aggregate: -II - medium

Social category: -II - least.



Conformity:

Ach's experiment.

Milgram -II -.



Organized :-

large grp of individuals with a definite set of authority relat<sup>n</sup>

In grp  
'we' wali fel

Out-grp  
'those' wali fel



Reference grp:-

- A grp that provides a standard for judging one's attitudes or behaviours.
- U don't have to belong to a grp for it to be a reference grp
- Ref. grp used heavily in advertising

## → Effects of size:

- Dyad: → group consisting of 2 persons.
- Triad: → — II — 3 — II —

+ Theories of organizations.  
Max Weber.

## ④ Ideal type:

A "pure type", constructed by emphasizing certain traits of a social item that don't necessarily exist in reality.  
Ex. Max Weber's ideal type of bureaucratic organization



## The control of time & Space -

- Surveillance.
- Timetable.
- McDonalidization.
- Obedience.

★ Is democracy meaningless in the face of increasingly powerful bureaucratic organization.  
Oligarchy.

