

Soc302 Short Questions

Soc302 Short Question for Mid Term All Lesson and Topic Wise **Complied By** **A.N.Khuram** **Whatsapp 03401218603** **Free** **of Cost** **Remind me in Your Prayers**

Lesson No.1

1. What is a theory in the context of social sciences?

- A theory is a set of logical propositions that aims to explain relationships between phenomena, particularly focusing on why and how events occur in social interactions.

2. How are concepts related to the formulation of theories?

- Concepts are fundamental elements used in theories; they represent abstracted images of reality and are essential for constructing explicit propositions that explain recurrent patterns in the social world.

3. Define variables and explain their role in theory construction.

- Variables refer to realities that vary or differ in degree/type. In theory construction, concepts are translated into variables to categorize variations and visualize relationships between different aspects of reality.

4. What are propositions in the context of theorizing?

- Propositions are theoretical statements that connect multiple realities or variables around an issue. They form the backbone of a theory by logically explaining relationships and patterns in the social world.

5. Describe the process of theorizing according to the text.

- Theorizing involves selecting a phenomenon of interest, explaining its nature, defining relevant concepts clearly, formulating propositions based on identified variables, arranging propositions sequentially to

form a narrative, and finally testing the resulting hypotheses through data collection and analysis.

6. How does the social context influence the process of theorizing?

- The social context, including societal, intellectual, and biographical conditions, shapes the theorist's perspective and approach. Theories often emerge as responses to societal changes and are influenced by prevalent intellectual norms and personal experiences of theorists.

7. Differentiate between deductive and inductive approaches in theorizing.

- Deductive approaches start with general principles and derive specific hypotheses, suitable for quantitative research. Inductive approaches begin with observations and develop general principles, suitable for qualitative research like grounded theory.

Lesson No.2

1. What is theory building, and why is it important in research?

- Theory building is the process of developing abstract mental representations of reality. It's essential in research as it provides a framework for understanding and explaining empirical observations, guiding researchers in their investigations.

2. Explain the relationship between theory and research.

- Theory and research complement each other: theory offers logical explanations that can be tested through empirical work, while research provides the data that validate or refine theoretical concepts.

3. How does theory serve as an orientation in research?

- Theory specifies the factors that researchers should measure, helping to focus inquiries on relevant aspects of a phenomenon and guiding the selection of research methods.

4. Describe theory's role in conceptualization and classification.

- Theory aids in developing a specialized vocabulary and conceptual framework, allowing researchers to build a coherent system of knowledge and abstract models to explain reality.

5. What is the summarizing role of theory in research?

- Theory summarizes existing knowledge into empirical generalizations, integrating known facts to provide a comprehensive understanding of phenomena like demographic trends or child-rearing practices.

6. How does theory predict facts in research?

- Theory extrapolates from known information to predict unknown outcomes, offering insights into scenarios such as population growth or the impact of technological advancements on birth rates.

7. Explain how research interacts with theory through facts.

- Research continuously stimulates theory by discovering new facts, which can either lead to the development of new theories or prompt the revision of existing ones based on empirical evidence.

8. How do new facts influence existing theories in research?

- New facts may lead to the rejection, reformulation, or clarification of existing theories, allowing for a more accurate understanding of phenomena like fertility patterns in urban and rural settings.

Lesson No.3

1. What is social theory and why is it developed?

- Social theory is an attempt to understand and explain the nature and workings of society. It is done to improve the situation and can have normative goals aimed at societal betterment.

2. How does sociological theory differ from social theory?

- Sociological theory is a subset of social theory specifically developed by sociologists to understand and explain society from a sociological perspective, focusing on social phenomena and environments.

3. Define social thought and its connection to sociological theory.

- Social thought is abstract thinking about the realities of life, seeking deeper meanings and causal explanations for societal phenomena.

Sociological theory, on the other hand, involves creating abstract models of observable human realities within a social context.

4. What are the objectives of social thought according to the text?

- The objectives of social thought include analyzing social processes and laws, advancing human groups, manipulating humans, and advancing knowledge by discovering general laws and principles governing society.

5. Describe the linkage between social thought and sociological theory.

- Both social thought and sociological theory involve abstract thinking about human society. Sociological theory represents a specific subset of social thought, with propositions framed in sociological terms to explain the world of humans from a particular perspective.

6. How does social thought contribute to understanding society?

- Social thought provides a holistic view of society by encompassing various perspectives such as social, economic, political, religious, and more. It offers general theories to explain the complexities of life and human relationships.

7. What characterizes sociological theorizing?

- Sociological theorizing involves the development of abstract models and theories about the social environment and phenomena. It integrates logic, imagination, intuition, and creative thinking to explain societal actions and behaviors.

Lesson No.4

1. Why is it difficult to establish a precise date for the beginning of sociological theory?

- It is challenging to pinpoint an exact date for the start of sociological theory because people have been developing theories of social life since early history. However, sociologists typically identify the 1800s as the period when thinkers clearly identifiable as sociologists emerged, known as classical sociological thinkers.

2. How did political revolutions influence the rise of sociological theorizing?

- Political revolutions, beginning with the French Revolution in 1789 and continuing throughout the nineteenth century, prompted sociological theorizing by highlighting the consequences of social upheaval and disorder. Early theorists sought to understand and restore social order disrupted by these revolutions, with thinkers like Comte, Durkheim, and Parsons focusing on this issue.

3. What was the significance of the Industrial Revolution in shaping sociological theory?

- The Industrial Revolution, characterized by the shift from agrarian to industrial societies, the rise of capitalism, and social upheavals, profoundly influenced sociological theory. Major figures like Karl Marx, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, and Georg Simmel studied the challenges brought by industrialization, capitalism, and social inequality, aiming to develop solutions to these societal problems.

4. Describe the impact of the Industrial Revolution on Western societies.

- The Industrial Revolution transformed Western societies through technological advancements, the growth of industrialization, and the emergence of capitalist economic systems. It led to mass migration from farms to factories, economic disparities, and the rise of labor movements challenging capitalism.

5. How did early sociological theorists respond to the challenges posed by industrialization and capitalism?

- Early sociological theorists like Marx, Weber, Durkheim, and Simmel dedicated their work to studying the problems arising from industrialization and capitalism. They aimed to understand and address social inequalities, economic disparities, and the impacts of these changes on society as a whole.

Lesson No.5

1. What major stimulus led to the birth of sociology as a discipline?

- The growth of the scientific mentality, particularly advances in the scientific method within physics, astronomy, and biology, stimulated the development of sociology.
2. **Which significant publication in 1859 influenced social theorists, including those studying modern societies?**
 - Charles Darwin's theory of biological evolution, published in 1859, had a profound impact on social theorists attempting to explain the development of modern societies.
 3. **How did early social theorists view the relationship between scientific knowledge and traditional religious teachings?**
 - Many early social theorists believed that as scientific knowledge advanced, the influence of traditional religious teachings and practices would decline due to conflicts between scientific discoveries and religious beliefs.
 4. **What societal changes were reinforced by technological developments during the industrial era?**
 - Technological developments reinforced new production technologies in factories and widespread migrations from rural to urban areas, leading to new socioeconomic class relations and social problems.
 5. **Who was Herbert Spencer, and what was his perspective on social evolution?**
 - Herbert Spencer was a British social theorist who developed an elaborate theory of social evolution, emphasizing societies' evolution from simple to complex systems driven by efforts to improve overall well-being.
 6. **How did Spencer view interference with the evolutionary process of society?**
 - Spencer believed that interference with the evolutionary process, such as excessive government regulation, could hinder social progress and moral advancements accompanying societal complexity.
 7. **What did Auguste Comte propose regarding the stages of intellectual history and sciences, including sociology?**

- Auguste Comte proposed a positivist approach, suggesting that intellectual history and sciences progressed through theological, metaphysical, and positive stages, with sociology being the final science incorporating knowledge from all prior stages.
- 8. According to Comte, how could sociology contribute to understanding social order and progress?**
- Comte believed that sociology, in its positive stage, could provide comprehensive explanations of scientific laws governing intellectual and social progress, enabling a deeper understanding of social order.
- 9. What skepticism did Comte and other nineteenth-century intellectuals hold regarding rational analysis in shaping social motivations?**
- Comte and other intellectuals doubted the power of rational analysis to shape social motivations and emphasized the role of non-rational foundations, such as traditions and moral ideals, in supporting social order.
- 10. What was the significance of confronting non-rational foundations in understanding society, according to sociological perspectives?**
- Sociological perspectives emphasized the need to confront non-rational foundations, including traditions and moral ideals, to gain insights into the motivations and behavior underlying social order and progress.

Lesson No.6

- 1. What were some significant factors contributing to urbanization during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries?**
- The Industrial Revolution and the creation of jobs in urban areas led to massive migration from rural to urban settings.
- 2. Why did early sociologists like Max Weber and Georg Simmel take a keen interest in studying urbanization?**
- They were intrigued by the challenges and problems of urban life, including issues like overcrowding, pollution, noise, and traffic.

3. What was the focus of the Chicago school, the first major school of American sociology?

- The Chicago school emphasized the study of urbanization and its associated problems, using Chicago as a laboratory for sociological research.

4. How did social changes brought about by political revolutions, industrialization, and urbanization affect religiosity?

- These changes had a profound effect on religiosity, with many early sociologists studying religious transformations resulting from these societal shifts.

5. Which sociologist viewed sociology as a means to improve people's lives akin to a religion?

- Auguste Comte saw sociology as a transformative force, comparable to a religion, aiming to enhance people's lives.

6. Which prominent sociologist extensively studied the role of religion in society, especially its moral dimensions?

- Émile Durkheim wrote extensively on religion and emphasized its role in shaping social order and morality.

7. What was Karl Marx's perspective on religiosity?

- Marx was critical of religion, viewing it as a reflection of societal inequalities and a tool for perpetuating class domination.

8. What was the growing emphasis in society as sociological theory developed alongside scientific advancements?

- There was an increasing emphasis on science, with technological advancements permeating various aspects of life and science gaining significant prestige.

9. What debate emerged among sociologists regarding the adoption of a scientific model for sociology?

- A debate arose between those advocating for a wholesale adoption of the scientific model and others, like Max Weber, who believed that

social phenomena had unique characteristics that made this adoption challenging.

10. How does the relationship between sociology and science continue to be debated today?

- The issue of whether sociology should strictly follow a scientific model remains a subject of debate, reflecting ongoing discussions within the field about its methods and objectives.

Lesson No.7

1. What was the Enlightenment, and why is it considered critical in the evolution of sociology?

- The Enlightenment was a period characterized by intellectual development and philosophical change, where long-standing ideas were replaced by rational and empirical thinking. It is viewed as critical to sociology's evolution due to its emphasis on reason, empirical research, and the pursuit of a more rational world.

2. What intellectual currents influenced thinkers associated with the Enlightenment?

- Thinkers of the Enlightenment were influenced by seventeenth-century philosophy, which emphasized producing abstract systems of ideas that made rational sense, and they also valued empirical research, inspired by the model of science, particularly Newtonian physics.

3. How did Enlightenment thinkers view the relationship between natural laws and the social world?

- Enlightenment thinkers believed that just as the physical world was governed by natural laws, the social world was likely to be as well. They believed it was the philosopher's role to discover these social laws using reason and research.

4. What was the practical goal of Enlightenment thinkers regarding their understanding of the social world?

- Enlightenment thinkers aimed to create a "better," more rational world by understanding how the social world functioned through reason, empirical research, and the discovery of social laws.

5. What characterized the ideology of the counter-Enlightenment in France?

- The ideology of the counter-Enlightenment in France represented an inversion of Enlightenment liberalism, embracing anti-modernist sentiments and valuing tradition, imagination, emotionalism, and religion as essential components of social life.

6. How did French Catholic counterrevolutionary philosophers like Louis de Bonald and Joseph de Maistre react to the Enlightenment and the French Revolution?

- They reacted against the Enlightenment and the French Revolution, viewing reason as inferior to traditional religious beliefs and opposing any changes that undermined traditional institutions like patriarchy, the family, monarchy, and the Catholic Church.

7. What were the conservatives' views on social order and societal changes like the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution?

- Conservatives valued social order and opposed disruptive forces like the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution, viewing tradition, emotion, religion, and social hierarchy as essential components of society.

8. How did the conservative reaction influence the development of classical French sociological theory?

- The conservative reaction emphasized society over the individual, viewing society as the most important unit of analysis and focusing on its components like roles, relationships, institutions, and social change's potential negative effects on individuals and society.

Lesson No.8

1. **Who are the four French thinkers credited with the founding of sociology as a distinctive discipline?**
 - Alexis de Tocqueville, Claude Saint-Simon, Auguste Comte, and Emile Durkheim.
2. **What key issues lie at the heart of Alexis de Tocqueville's social theory?**
 - Tocqueville emphasized freedom but was critical of equality, linking it to mediocrity and centralization, which he saw as a threat to freedom.
3. **What term did Tocqueville claim to have "invented" and emphasized in his social theory?**
 - Tocqueville claimed to have "invented" the concept of "individualism," which he associated with the negative effects of equality on societal well-being.
4. **What were Saint-Simon's contributions to sociological thought, both conservative and radical?**
 - Saint-Simon advocated for preserving society with scientific methods (positivism) and supported socialist reforms but did not envision the working class replacing capitalists as Marx did later.
5. **Who was the first to use the term "sociology" and emphasized its scientific study?**
 - Auguste Comte was the first to use the term "sociology" and believed in applying scientific methods to study social phenomena.
6. **What did Comte identify as the two main concerns of sociology, according to his concept of "social physics"?**
 - Comte's sociology focused on social statics (existing social structures) and social dynamics (social change), emphasizing the study of laws governing social life.
7. **What did Emile Durkheim define as "social facts" in sociology?**
 - Durkheim defined "social facts" as external forces and structures that are coercive of the individual, such as institutionalized laws and shared moral beliefs.

8. How did Durkheim demonstrate the usefulness of sociology through his study of suicide?

- Durkheim linked individual behavior like suicide to social causes (social facts), demonstrating the importance of sociology in explaining differences in suicide rates across groups and societies.

9. What was one of Durkheim's primary goals in his academic work?

- Durkheim aimed to establish sociology as a scientific and empirical discipline, providing a solid academic foundation for sociological theory.

10. What foundational concept did Durkheim introduce to explain societal behavior scientifically?

- Durkheim introduced the concept of "social facts" as external forces that shape individual behavior, highlighting sociology's role in studying large-scale societal structures and their impact.

Lesson No.9

1. Was Karl Marx a sociologist according to his own views?

- No, Karl Marx did not consider himself a sociologist, and his work is too broad to be encompassed solely by the term sociology.

2. What is Marx's theory of capitalist society based on?

- Marx's theory of capitalist society is based on his belief that people are inherently productive and social, needing to work together to produce necessities for survival.

3. What does Marx mean by "alienation" in the context of capitalism?

- Alienation refers to the breakdown of natural social connections among people and their production processes due to capitalism, which divides individuals and creates barriers.

4. What intellectual and political concerns drove Marx's work on capitalism?

- Marx was intellectually concerned with understanding the oppressive structures of capitalism, while politically, he aimed to emancipate people from these oppressive systems.

5. What did Marx believe would lead to the demise of capitalism and the advent of socialism?

- Marx believed that contradictions and conflicts within capitalism would dialectically lead to its collapse, but he emphasized that concerted action by a class-conscious proletariat was necessary for socialism to emerge.

6. What is the core concept of Max Weber's theory?

- Weber's work focused fundamentally on the theory of rationalization, examining why institutions in the Western world became progressively more rational compared to other regions.

7. How did Weber define "formal rationality" in his theory?

- Formal rationality involves actors making choices based on universally applied rules and regulations derived from large-scale structures like bureaucracies and the economy.

8. What is the significance of Weber's "Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism"?

- Weber argued that the Protestant ethic, emphasizing ascetic life and rationality, contributed to the development of capitalism by promoting a disciplined, world-oriented approach to economic action.

9. What was one of the key debates Weber engaged in regarding positivism?

- Weber debated the application of natural science methods to the study of human beings and culture, questioning the possibility of achieving objectivity in the study of society.

10. What was Georg Simmel's perspective on society and interaction?

- Georg Simmel viewed society as a product of interaction, emphasizing that society emerges through various forms of social interaction, including dyads and triads.

Lesson No.10

- 1. What are the two major evolutionary perspectives identified in Herbert Spencer's work?**
 - The first perspective relates to the increasing size of society through multiplication of individuals and compounding of groups. The second perspective involves evolution from militant to industrial societies.
- 2. Describe the evolution from militant to industrial societies according to Spencer.**
 - Spencer suggests that earlier militant societies were structured for warfare but evolved into industrial societies characterized by friendship, altruism, specialization, and voluntary cooperation, with a focus on achievements and common morality.
- 3. What role does warfare play in Spencer's evolutionary framework?**
 - Warfare, in earlier stages, is seen as functional in bringing societies together through military conquest. However, with the emergence of industrial societies, warfare becomes less functional and impedes further societal evolution.
- 4. How does Spencer view the government's role in industrial societies?**
 - In industrial societies, the government's role is restricted to prohibiting certain actions, with society primarily held together by voluntary contractual relations and shared morality.
- 5. What does Spencer argue about societal progress and fitness?**
 - Spencer argues that societies progress towards an ideal moral state, with fit societies surviving and unfit ones dying off, resulting in adaptive upgrading for the world as a whole.
- 6. How does Spencer use the analogy between society and biological organisms?**
 - Spencer compares society to a biological organism, emphasizing similarities in growth, development, size increase, differentiation, interdependence of parts, and dynamic adaptation to the environment.

7. What concept does Spencer introduce regarding the study of society?

- Spencer suggests that society must be studied as an entity existing in itself, with structure, function, and transformative properties, similar to a biological organism.

8. What are the dynamic properties of super-organic systems in Spencer's analysis?

- Spencer's analysis focuses on the dynamic properties of super-organic systems, including growth, differentiation, integration, and adaptation to the environment, viewing the whole system as functionally dynamic.

Lesson No.11

1. When did sociology courses start appearing in the USA, and where was the first department of sociology founded?

- Sociology courses began to appear in the 1880s, and the first department of sociology was founded at the University of Kansas in 1889.

2. Which university established an influential department of sociology in 1892, becoming the first important center of American sociology?

- The University of Chicago set up a new department of sociology in 1892, which became the first important center of American sociology.

3. What theory did George Herbert Mead develop to explain how social experience shapes individual personality?

- George Herbert Mead developed a theory of social behaviorism, emphasizing the power of social experience to shape individual behavior and personality.

4. According to Mead, what is the central concept of an individual's personality?

- The central concept of an individual's personality, according to Mead, is the "self," which consists of self-awareness and self-image.

5. Describe the concept of interactionism as outlined by Mead.

- Interactionism suggests that the social whole precedes the individual mind both logically and temporally, emphasizing that individuals' behavior and self-image are shaped by society and social interactions.
6. **Who is known as a structural functionalist and wrote extensively on society as a social system?**
 - Talcott Parsons is known as a structural functionalist and wrote extensively on society as a social system.
 7. **What does Talcott Parsons mean by the idea that society exists sui generis?**
 - Talcott Parsons argued that society exists sui generis, meaning it exists on its own, independent of individuals.
 8. **According to Parsons, what are the subsystems of society and what functions do they perform?**
 - Parsons identified subsystems in society that perform integrative, pattern maintenance, goal attainment, and adaptation functions, contributing to the integration of the whole society.
 9. **What is Robert K. Merton known for within sociological theory, and how does his functionalism differ from Parsons' approach?**
 - Robert K. Merton is known for developing functionalist theories, including the concepts of manifest and latent functions. His approach differs from Parsons' in questioning universal functionalism and emphasizing middle-range theories.
 10. **What is the distinction between manifest and latent functions according to Merton?**
 - Manifest functions are intended consequences/functions, whereas latent functions are unintended consequences/functions of social structures or actions.

Lesson No.12

1. **What is the concept of the "looking glass self" according to Charles Horton Cooley?**

- The "looking glass self" refers to the way one's identity is shaped by the reflections seen in the reactions of others. Cooley emphasizes that our self-concept develops through our perception of how others react to us, which evokes emotions like pride or shame.

2. How does Cooley describe the relationship between identity and primary groups?

- Cooley explains that our identity extends to include our family, friends, and primary group relationships. Identifying with "my family" or "my group" expands our sense of self. Primary groups, characterized by intimate face-to-face relationships, foster mutual regard and unity among members.

3. What is symbolic interaction according to Charles Horton Cooley?

- Symbolic interaction is the process by which groups share common ideas and conceptions through interaction. Cooley emphasizes the importance of language (gestures, symbols) in communication and the development of social relations.

4. How does Cooley describe the emergence of self-consciousness?

- Cooley suggests that self-consciousness emerges through interaction with others in groups. Individuals develop the capacity to identify themselves and organize within society by interpreting others' gestures and reactions.

5. Explain the process of the emergence of self according to Cooley.

- Cooley describes the life history of an individual as evolutionary, where one transitions from a physical being to a social being through the socialization process. This process involves communication, role-playing in the presence of others, and interpreting how others perceive and judge us, which shapes our self-concept and identity.

6. What role do emotional reactions play in Cooley's theory of the self?

- Cooley emphasizes that emotional reactions, such as pride or shame based on others' approval or disapproval, contribute to the development of one's self-concept and self-feelings.

7. How does Cooley distinguish primary groups from secondary groups?

- Cooley differentiates primary groups from secondary groups by highlighting the intimate, face-to-face relationships characterized by mutual regard and unity in primary groups, such as family, as compared to the more formal and impersonal relationships in secondary groups.

Lesson No.13

1. What was Homans's primary focus in sociology, and what did he emphasize about individual behavior and interaction?

- Homans believed that the heart of sociology lies in studying individual behavior and interaction. He emphasized the importance of reinforcement patterns—history of rewards and costs—in shaping people's actions.

2. According to Homans, what principle governs both market transactions and personal relations?

- Both market transactions and personal relations are governed by a utilitarian perspective, involving a cost-benefit approach where individuals seek to maximize pleasure and minimize pain through rational choices.

3. Describe Homans's concept of operant conditioning and its application to social interactions.

- Homans applied the concept of operant conditioning from behavioral psychology to social interactions. Individuals provide positive or negative reinforcements based on past experiences, shaping each other's behavior and influencing future expectations and choices.

4. What are the three basic exchange propositions portrayed by Homans?

- Homans outlined three basic exchange propositions: (1) individuals are more likely to perform activities perceived as valuable; (2) repeated rewarding of an action increases its likelihood; (3) situations resembling past rewarding experiences encourage repeated behaviors.

5. How does Homans explain the impact of unexpected outcomes on behavior?

- When a person's actions do not receive expected rewards or result in unexpected punishment, they may become angry and more likely to exhibit aggressive behavior according to Homans's theory.
- 6. Give examples of everyday life exchanges discussed by Homans.**
- Homans discusses informal exchanges such as greetings, social approval through positive sentiments, and group-level exchanges where valuable contributors are rewarded with esteem or status based on their contributions.
- 7. What role does social influence play in Homans's theory of exchange?**
- Social influence is reflected in one's ability to reward others for compliance, leading to exchanges based on rewards, punishments, and social approval within groups.

Lesson No.14

- 1. What is social attraction, and how does it relate to social associations?**
- Social attraction refers to the force that induces individuals to form social associations based on the expectation of intrinsic or extrinsic rewards. Mutual attraction leads to exchange relations, which can be seen as social exchange at the micro level.
- 2. Describe the concept of dialectical exchange according to "Exchange and Power in Social Life (1964)."**
- Dialectical exchange involves contradictions in exchange transactions, where imbalances can lead to differences in status and power. This can create potential conflict and form the foundation for larger macro-level structures.
- 3. How do differences in power contribute to social exchange and potential conflict?**
- Differences in power can lead to potential conflict when norms of fair exchange (justice) are violated by the powerful. Imbalances in power relations can generate feelings of deprivation among the less powerful, leading to opposition and conflict.

4. Explain the role of solidarity among subordinates in relation to conflict and opposition to those in power.

- Solidarity among subordinates enhances their ability to define their opposition as noble and worthy, increasing the likelihood of opposing those in power. This can culminate in conflict, and in extreme cases, lead to revolt or revolution.

5. Differentiate between direct and indirect exchange in social transactions.

- Direct exchange involves reciprocal transactions between individuals or groups at the micro level, whereas indirect exchange represents complex patterns of exchanges among collectivities and individuals at the macro level, typically seen in complex societies.

6. What is the significance of mediating values and institutionalization in complex exchange relations?

- Mediating values provide a common set of standards for conducting complex exchanges, which are then codified into laws and enforcement procedures. These shared values mediate complex exchanges and contribute to their institutionalization through formalization and substructure development.

7. Define institutionalization in the context of social exchange.

- Institutionalization involves the formalization of standards and the development of formal procedures for social exchange through substructures. In complex exchange relations, institutionalization becomes more pronounced as social values are codified into formal rules and structures.

Lesson No.15

1. What does Dorothy E. Smith's "woman-centered" sociological perspective emphasize?

- Dorothy E. Smith's perspective, characterized as a feminist "standpoint" theory, emphasizes that the social world is experienced from particular standpoints or social positions where individuals are located in the social structure.

2. According to Smith, how do conventional sociological accounts discount personal experiences?

- Smith argues that conventional sociological accounts discount personal experiences by prioritizing academic modes of discourse and knowledge claimed to be objective, which silences the voices of women and others without power or influence.

3. Describe the concept of "bifurcated consciousness" according to Smith.

- "Bifurcated consciousness" refers to a type of consciousness that develops when actual subjective experiences of everyday life are discounted in favor of authoritative claims to objective knowledge, creating a disconnection between personal experiences and academic discourse.

4. How does Smith critique traditional sociology's perspective on gender relations?

- Smith criticizes traditional sociology for reflecting a male perspective and failing to account for the unique experiences and standpoint of women in society, particularly in relation to gendered power dynamics.

5. What does Smith argue about the visibility of cultural rules justifying male dominance in sociology?

- Smith argues that these cultural rules justifying male dominance are virtually invisible to male sociologists due to their embeddedness in the taken-for-granted nature of the social world, which limits their ability to theorize the experiences of women.

6. How does Smith's feminist perspective differ from conventional sociological discourse?

- Smith's feminist perspective emphasizes the standpoint and experiences of women, highlighting the gendered relations of ruling that pervade social life, in contrast to the male-centered assumptions embedded in traditional sociological discourse.

Lesson No.16

1. According to Patricia Hill Collins, what are the intersecting sources of domination experienced by black women?

- Patricia Hill Collins emphasized that gender, race, and class are intersecting sources of domination, particularly affecting black women's lived experiences.

2. How does Collins portray the self-identity of black women in the face of societal challenges?

- Collins describes how black women maintain dignity and self-respect through heroic struggles within their social networks, countering negative societal images with positive self-esteem derived from loving and supportive relationships within their communities.

3. What dilemmas do black mothers face in teaching their daughters, according to Collins?

- Black mothers navigate the dilemma of encouraging their daughters to resist oppression while also preparing them to adapt to societal subordination for survival, highlighting the complex realities of motherhood within systems of domination.

4. What is one distinctive contribution of Collins' sociological theory?

- One distinctive contribution of Collins' theory is the exploration of how intersecting hierarchies of gender, race, and class create multiple sources of subordination affecting the identities and life chances of black women.

5. How does Collins analyze the experiences of upwardly mobile black women in different occupational settings?

- Collins discusses how the occupational experiences of upwardly mobile black women supervising others or working in professional careers differ from those in domestic service, highlighting the nuanced challenges within various socioeconomic contexts.

6. According to Collins, how do multiple structures of domination reinforce systematic oppression?

- Collins emphasizes how race, gender, and social class intersect to reinforce forms of oppression, illustrating how differences within

these categories, such as sexual orientation and nationality, further impact experiences of domination and subordination.

7. What does Collins argue about the pervasiveness of gender stratification?

- Collins highlights the pervasive nature of gender stratification, illustrating how it overlaps with other forms of domination and subordination at micro, meso, and macro levels of the social world.

Lesson No.17

1. What are the four meanings of "classical" in sociological theory?

- The four meanings of "classical" in sociological theory are:
 1. It has stood the test of time and remains of interest.
 2. It provides orientation and resonates with contemporary work.
 3. It addresses new developments and perspectives that were not considered earlier.
 4. It is understood in its historical context, showing the development of social theory over time.

2. How is a classical theory distinguished from contemporary theory in terms of historical context?

- A classical theory refers to works from the distant past that have enduring relevance, while contemporary theory refers to theories that share the same historical situation as their authors, addressing new developments and debates in the field.

3. What role did the Enlightenment play in laying the foundation for sociology?

- The Enlightenment during the late 17th and late 18th centuries planted the seed of sociology in Europe by fostering a variety of explanations about social realities, the forces of change, and their consequences.

4. Name three classical founders of sociology who gave a sociological touch to social thought.

- Marx, Durkheim, and Weber are considered classical founders of sociology who contributed significantly to defining the discipline and addressing social realities.
5. **What characterized the period when sociology first emerged as a discipline and was institutionalized in universities?**
 - This period, in the mid-19th to early 20th centuries, focused on challenges related to social order and change, leading to the institutionalization of sociology within universities.
 6. **How has contemporary sociological theory diversified and specialized?**
 - Contemporary sociological theory has become highly specialized, breaking into sub-specialties and bridging with other disciplines, focusing on macroscopic studies of power structures, production, trade, and international levels of analysis.

Lesson No.18

1. **What are the two main themes in the work of Emile Durkheim?**
 - The two main themes in Durkheim's work are: (1) the priority of the social over the individual and (2) the idea that society can be studied scientifically.
2. **Why is Emile Durkheim considered relevant today, according to the text?**
 - Durkheim's emphasis on the social dimension of human phenomena, contrasting with the individual-centric view prevalent in modern society, and his insistence on studying society scientifically continue to be controversial and thus keep Durkheim's work relevant.
3. **What was Durkheim's goal regarding sociology as a discipline?**
 - Durkheim aimed to turn sociology into a distinct and well-defined field of study, separate from philosophy and psychology, by emphasizing empirical research and the study of social facts.
4. **How did Durkheim propose to distinguish sociology from philosophy?**

- Durkheim proposed that sociology should focus on empirical research and the study of social facts, treating them as objective "things" that are external to individual consciousness and must be studied through observation and measurement.

5. What are "social facts" according to Durkheim?

- Social facts are social structures, cultural norms, and values that exist external to individuals, exert coercion over them, and are general throughout society rather than attached to specific individuals.

6. How did Durkheim differentiate between material and nonmaterial social facts?

- Material social facts, like architecture or legal codes, are directly observable, while nonmaterial social facts, such as norms and values, are less tangible but equally external and coercive, existing in complex interactions among individuals.

7. What was the thesis of Durkheim's book "The Division of Labor in Society"?

- Durkheim's thesis in "The Division of Labor in Society" is that modern society is held together not by similarities among individuals but by the division of labor itself, which creates interdependence and a sense of solidarity among people with specialized roles.

Lesson No.19

1. What are the two types of social solidarity identified by Durkheim?

- Durkheim identified mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity as two types of social solidarity. Mechanical solidarity is based on similarity and shared activities, while organic solidarity arises from differences and interdependence.

2. How does Durkheim describe the shift from mechanical to organic solidarity in modern society?

- In modern society, the shift from mechanical to organic solidarity is characterized by increased specialization and interdependence. Individuals perform narrow tasks and rely on others for a wide range

of services, leading to a more complex and differentiated social structure.

3. What is the collective conscience, according to Durkheim?

- The collective conscience refers to shared understandings, norms, and beliefs that bind individuals together in a society. Durkheim argued that modern society has a weaker collective conscience compared to primitive societies.

4. What are the four dimensions used by Anthony Giddens to differentiate the collective conscience in mechanical and organic societies?

- The four dimensions are volume (number of people enveloped), intensity (depth of belief), rigidity (clarity of definition), and content (nature of collective conscience).

5. What is dynamic density, according to Durkheim?

- Dynamic density refers to the number of people in society and the intensity of interactions among them. Durkheim believed that increasing dynamic density leads to the transition from mechanical to organic solidarity.

6. Explain Durkheim's concept of anomic suicide.

- Anomic suicide occurs when social regulation is disrupted, leading to feelings of normlessness and rootlessness. This disruption can result from economic booms or depressions, leaving individuals dissatisfied and vulnerable to suicide.

7. What are the four types of suicide identified by Durkheim based on levels of integration and regulation?

- The four types of suicide are egoistic (low integration), altruistic (high integration), anomic (disrupted regulation), and fatalistic (excessive regulation).

8. How does Durkheim explain altruistic suicide?

- Altruistic suicide occurs when individuals feel strongly integrated into society and commit suicide in the name of a greater good or duty, such as martyrdom or group loyalty.

Lesson No.20

1. How did Durkheim view the connection between sociology and morality?

- Durkheim believed that sociology and morality are closely connected. He argued that society is the source of any morality and emphasized the importance of collective moral traditions in shaping individual behavior.

2. What were Durkheim's critiques of both conservatives and radicals regarding social reform?

- Durkheim opposed both conservatives who sought restoration of monarchy or church power, and radicals who believed in revolutionary changes like socialism or communism. He argued for reform based on existing social forces rather than abstract moral ideals.

3. According to Durkheim, what are the three components of morality?

- Morality, for Durkheim, involves discipline (restraint of idiosyncratic impulses), attachment to society (voluntary commitment), and autonomy (individual responsibility grounded in rationality).

4. How did Durkheim describe discipline in the context of morality?

- Durkheim saw discipline as necessary for restraining egoistic impulses and fulfilling one's moral duty to society. Social discipline also contributes to individual happiness by limiting excessive desires.

5. Explain Durkheim's concept of attachment in morality.

- Attachment in morality refers to the warm, voluntary commitment to social groups. Durkheim viewed attachment and discipline as complementary aspects of society.

6. What role did Durkheim assign to education in fostering modern morality?

- Durkheim believed that education is crucial in developing a moral attitude toward society. He saw schools as the primary institution

capable of providing a social foundation for modern morality through collective experiences and representations.

7. Why did Durkheim advocate for education to cultivate discipline and attachment in students?

- Durkheim believed that education could provide individuals with the discipline needed to restrain passions and develop a sense of devotion to society's moral system. Education fosters autonomy through enlightened assent to social norms.

Lesson No.21,22

1. Why has Karl Marx become more of an icon than a thinker deserving of serious study for many people?

- Marx's name has become symbolic, often overshadowing a deeper understanding of his ideas. His association with political movements and social systems named after him has contributed to this perception.

2. What was Marx's main interest in social theory, according to the text?

- Marx's main interest was in understanding the historical basis of inequality, particularly under capitalism, and advocating for theories aimed at changing society.

3. Despite the criticism of Marx's predictions, why are his theories considered relevant today?

- Marx's analysis of capitalism remains relevant as it reveals the system's tendencies towards crises, perpetual inequalities, and the demand for capitalism to fulfill its promises.

4. What is the dialectical approach in Marx's analysis of social relations?

- Marx's dialectical approach focuses on understanding contradictions within social phenomena and emphasizes that contradictions are resolved not merely in thought but through real social change.

5. How did Marx define "alienation" under capitalism?

- Marx defined alienation as the separation of individuals from the products of their labor, from the process of production itself, from

fellow workers, and from their own human potential, due to the exploitative nature of capitalist relations.

6. What were Marx's central insights about capitalism beyond being an economic system?

- Marx viewed capitalism not only as an economic system but also as a system of power, wherein capitalists wield power over workers through control of production, capital, and the labor market.

7. Why does capitalism often appear as a natural force according to Marx?

- Capitalism is perceived as a natural force because economic decisions that lead to human suffering, such as layoffs and wage reductions, are attributed to "the economy" rather than recognized as social or political outcomes.

The End

Error and Omission Are Accepted.