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Sociology

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**Sociological Theory, Research Methodology and
Methods, Basic Concepts and Institutions**



UGC NET PAPER – 2

SOCIOLOGY

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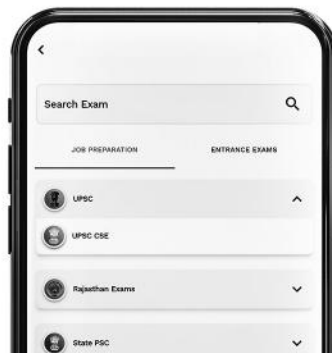
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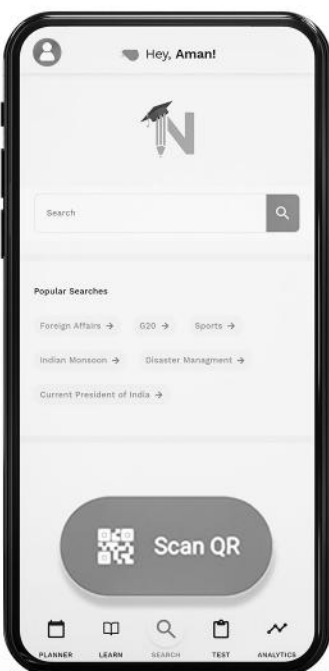
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Definition, Scope and Subject - Matter of Sociology

- Although man has lived in society since time immemorial, he started taking interest in society and his own study quite late.
- The first man studied natural phenomena, tried to understand the environment around him and finally started thinking about his own society.
- This is why the first 9 natural sciences were developed and then social sciences. The development of sociology as a subject took place much later in the course of development of social sciences.
- Only in the last century did this new subject get an opportunity to come into existence. In this respect, sociology is a new science as compared to other social sciences.
- The need of sociology was realized to understand complex societies and various social phenomena.
- Gradually the importance of this scripture kept increasing. In relation to the development of sociology, **T. B. Bothmore** wrote that for thousands of years people have observed and contemplated the societies and groups in which they live. Yet sociology is a modern science and not more than a century old.
- **Dan Martindale** has pointed out that if man is a philosopher by nature, he is naturally a sociologist as well because social life is his natural aim. But living in society, establishing social relations and becoming a participant in social life does not make a person a sociologist. Therefore, there is a need to try to understand what exactly sociology is?
- Sociology is the science or discipline of 'society' itself. Through this the study of society or social life is done.
- The credit for giving birth to this new science goes to the **famous French scholar Auguste Comte**. It was he who first named this new science as '**Sociology**' in the year **1838**. That is why he is called the '**Father of Sociology**'.

Apart from Comte, the names of **Durkheim, Spencer and Max Weber** are also particularly notable among the early writers of sociology.

- The ideas of all these scholars have contributed a lot in the development of sociology as a subject.
- **Ginsberg** has written that it can be said broadly that the origin of sociology is based on political philosophy, history, biological theory of development and all those social and political reform movements which have led to social reforms. It was felt necessary to survey the conditions. It is clear that the origin of sociology has been a combination of political philosophy, history, biological theory of development and social and political reform movements. The origin of sociology is the result of the efforts by which the common ground found among the various branches of social knowledge was discovered.

Meaning and definitions of sociology

- Looking at the literal meaning, we find that sociology is made up of two words:
 - **the first word is 'socius' from Latin language and**
 - **the second word 'logus' is taken from Greek language.**
- '**Socius**' means **society** and '**Logus**' means **scripture**. Thus, the literal meaning of 'sociology' is the science of society or the science of society. John Stuart Mill suggested the use of the word 'ethology' in place of sociology and said that sociology is an illegitimate child of two different languages, but most scholars did not accept Mill's suggestion.
- From the second half of the nineteenth century, Herbert Spencer attempted a systematic study of society and named his book 'Sociology'. With regard to the appropriateness of the word sociology, you have written that the convenience and suggestibility of symbols is more important

than the validity of their origin. It is clear that from the literal point of view, sociology means the science that studies society (social relations) in a systematic and systematic manner.

- When we consider the question of what is sociology, there is a difference in the views of different sociologists, but it is necessary that most of the sociologists consider sociology to be the 'science of society'. Various scholars have expressed their views from time to time to clarify the meaning of sociology.
- The definitions of sociology given by him can be mainly divided into the following four parts:
 - Sociology as the study of society.
 - Sociology as the study of social relations
 - Sociology as the study of groups.
 - Sociology as the study of social interactions.

We shall now consider each of these here.

1. Sociology as the study of society

- Giddings, Sumner, Ward, etc. are some of the sociologists who tried to define sociology as a science which can study the whole society as a whole unit.
- According to Ward, "Sociology is the science of society".
- According to Giddings, "Sociology is the scientific study of society."
- According to Odom, "Sociology is the science that studies society." On the basis of these definitions, it is clear that sociology is the scientific study of society, but here a natural question arises as to which society does sociology study. It is of human society or of animal society or of both.
- Here we should clearly understand that human society is studied under sociology. Yes.
- According to Duncan Mitchell, "Sociology is the descriptive and analytical science

of the structural aspects of human society."

2. Sociology on the study of social relations

- While some scholars have considered sociology as the science of society, some others have called it the systematic study of social relations, but there is no difference between the science of society and the study of social relations.
- The reason for this is that the system of social relations has been called by the name of society.
- The definitions of some of the prominent scholars who consider sociology to be the study of social relations are as follows:
 - According to Maclver and Page, "Sociology is about social relations, this network of relations we call society." You have written elsewhere, "Social relations is only the subject matter of sociology."
 - According to J.F. Cuber, "Sociology can be defined as the branch of scientific knowledge of human relationships."
 - According to Max Weber, "Sociology is primarily the study of social relations and actions." Expressing similar views, Von Wiese has written, "Social relations are the only real basis of the subject matter of sociology."'
 - According to Arnold M. Rose, "Sociology is the science of human relations." It is clear from the above definitions that sociology is a science which systematically studies social relations. The network of social relations is called society. Human beings establish innumerable social relationships with different individuals and groups on the basis of mutual awareness and contact. When many individuals and groups are related with each other as

different units, then something is formed based on these relations that is called 'society'. The study of such society or social relations is done under sociology.

3. Sociology as the Study of Groups

- According to Nobbs, Heine and Fleming, "Sociology is the scientific and systematic study of people in groups." This means that sociology pays attention to those patterns of behaviour that are found in people living in organized communities.
- Johnson considered sociology to be the study of social groups. In your own words, "Sociology is the science of social groups. Social group is a system of social interactions. So sociology should be considered as the science of social groups. Social group, according to Johnson, refers to the arrangement of interactions that arise between individuals, not just a group of individuals.
- When different individuals come in contact with each other, social interactions arise among them and on the basis of these interactions' groups are formed. Sociology is the study of such social groups formed on the basis of social interactions.
- Johnson has given importance in sociology to those social relations which arise as a result of social interactions. You have written, "Under sociology, we are interested in individuals only so far as they participate in the system of social interactions." The study of the social groups that are formed is done in sociology.
- We should also understand here why the study of social groups is given so much importance in sociology. Individual lives in a group and participates in its various activities and fulfills its needs or goals.
- He participates in family group, kin group, caste group and sports peer

group, neighbourhood group, school group, occupational group, religious group and political party and this is his development.

- Each of these groups is a system of social interactions, so when we study social groups in sociology, we also indirectly recognize the importance of systematic study of social interactions.

4. Sociology the study of social interactions

- Some sociologists define sociology as social interactions. They believe that rather than social relations, social interactions are the real basis of society.
- The number of social relations is so large that it is very difficult to study them properly.
- So social interactions should be studied in sociology. Interaction means two or more persons or groups coming in contact with each other in a conscious state and influencing each other's behaviour. Interaction is the basis of building social relations. This is the reason why sociology has been considered as the science of social interactions.
- According to **Gillin and Gillin**, "Sociology in the broadest sense can be said to be the study of the interactions that arise as a result of the interaction of individuals with each other."
- According to **Ginsberg**, "Sociology is the study of human interactions and interactions, their conditions and consequences."
- According to **Georges Simmel**, "Sociology is the science of the forms of human interactions."
- It is clear from the above definitions that sociology is the science of social interactions. Some other scholars have defined sociology as follows:
 - According to **Max Weber**, "Sociology is that science which tries to give an analytical understanding of social

action.” According to you, it is difficult to understand sociology without understanding social action.

- The reason for this is that where social relations and social interactions have special importance in sociology, both of them cannot be understood without understanding social actions, the interactions themselves are formed by social actions.
- Therefore, Max Weber has laid special emphasis on understanding social actions in sociology. Talcott Parsons has also given great importance to the study of social action in sociology. Your belief is that the whole social structure, social relations, society and social system can be understood only through the concept of 'action'.

- According to **Sorokin**, “Sociology is the general science of the general forms, types and many interrelationships of socio-cultural phenomena”. Are related to the subject matter of science, but still no social science studies them exclusively.
- Sociology in its broadest form is the science that studies the social system. Social system includes social processes, social relations, social control, social change, social institutions and their related effects and circumstances. In other words, sociology is the science which studies various aspects related to social system.

Sociological Theory

Classical sociological traditions

- After 1700 AD, i.e., in the 18th and 19th centuries, many social thinkers emerged in sociology, whose ideas were based on scientific approach away from religious beliefs. Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Karl Marx are important among these sociological thinkers, who made important contributions in making the classical sociology tradition study-oriented.
- Both sociological traditions and modernity are a combination of ideas, values and institutions. These ideas, values and institutions differ in tradition and modernity. Tradition is a collective system of society that permeates all levels of social organization. Tradition is a social heritage, the three elements of which are the system of values, the social structure and consequently the structure of personality. In sociology, a socio-cultural or functional approach to tradition is adopted.
- The meaning of tradition has evolved relatively in the modern period. In any society, development continues continuously, but still some such elements, institutions and some parts of the social structure remain permanently, which is called tradition. The prominent scholars of the sociological tradition are Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and Karl Marx etc. Their detailed description is as follows

Emile Durkheim

- Sociologist Emile Durkheim, who recognized sociology as a separate subject, was born on April 15, 1858, in a small town of Epinal in France.
- Born in a Jewish family, Durkheim was gifted from childhood. After graduating from Epinal College, he attended the famous Cole Academy in Paris. In 1885, he went to Germany after taking education and did a

detailed study of economics, folk psychology and cultural anthropology.

- During this time, he was influenced by Professor Espinas at the University of Bordiagues.
- In 1896, he became a professor of social science at the University of Bordiagues.
- In the year 1902, he contributed as a teacher at the University of Paris. At the same time, increasing the work of Auguste Comte, started in 1838, he became the first professor of sociology in the year 1913 and replaced sociology as a subject.
- During this time, he gave birth to various theories and ideas. He died on 15 November 1917 at the age of 59. Although his ideas are inspirational even in modern and present times.
- French sociologist Emile Durkheim has made remarkable contributions in the subject of social facts, suicide, religion and division of labour etc. Durkheim was a positivist, evolutionary and functionalist religious sociologist of sociology.
- He has provided a solid scientific study method and systematic subject matter to sociology and called sociology as a science to study society. Durkheim made an in-depth study of social interaction and presented important sociological ideas on this basis.

Durkheim's Thoughts

- Durkheim has given the cause of all the events that happen in the society to the society. He said that society has to be given priority over the individual, because the individual is the gift of the society.
- Society is a functional unitary system, that is, it should be seen as a system of interrelated components, because none of its components can be understood in isolation. Functionalism has been discussed in Durkheim's famous works *The Division of Labour in Society* and *The Rules of Sociological Method*.

- Society is a moral reality that represents collective feelings, thoughts and feelings.

Sociological Principles of Durkheim

- The concept of sociological theory propounded by Durkheim is given in detail in his book 'Rules of Sociological Method'. Durkheim's idea of social fact is quite different from the individualistic views given by Herbert Spencer.
- He was of the opinion that all the social activities, they should be analyzed under the social context, and that is, the basis of understanding social activities is society.
- Therefore, the sociological studies which are done on the basis of individual or psychology are always considered unscientific.
- Durkheim has described sociology as the study of social facts. Durkheim believed that just as all experts choose their subject of study, in the same way sociologists have selected and analyzed social facts and analyzed them in detail, because social facts are the main study area of sociological study. Durkheim has laid emphasis on "explaining social facts as things".
- He has seen social fact as a thing, a thing or a material substance. Just as a physical substance is studied in physics, in the same way sociologists' study 'social fact'.
- Durkheim has elaborated the explanation of suicide in his description of the nature of social fact. Suicide is associated with the individual of the individual, but when this individual thinking takes the form of social thinking, then it also becomes a collective form. Due to which the society is also affected.
- Therefore, he stressed upon the sociological study of suicide as a fact. Durkheim's analysis of social facts is mentioned with the following characteristics.

Externality

- Durkheim, while mentioning the characteristics of social fact, has said that

social fact resides outside man and influences his thoughts even though he is outside man.

- Hence it becomes easy to understand.

Internality

- According to Durkheim, social fact may remain outside man, but it affects the person internally. Its effect and importance can be felt by all people within themselves.
- For example, the approval that a person receives from the society has its effect in controlling his behaviour on man. Due to which a person controls his behaviour.

Universality

- According to Durkheim, social facts are universality in nature, that is, they affect the conscious state of all individuals equally.
- For example, it can be said that when we talk about any religion, then we accept that religious belief and worship according to it is part of the collective life of all individuals, that is, there are two forms of facts - one form that which is limited to the individual and the second form is his social nature which also affects his way of working, the way of thinking personally.
- Along with this fact has another social nature. Due to which, apart from the individual, the whole society is affected by it.

Objectivity

- Objectivity of social facts means to study social facts without knowing prejudices. Through this, Durkheim tried to do sociological analysis with new thinking while criticizing the social predetermined thinking.
- For example, Durkheim analyzed suicidal tendencies and found that unmarried people have a higher tendency to commit suicide than married people.
- At the same time, its tendency is found less in the person who has faith in religion. Thus, Durkheim tried to explain social facts through objectivity.

Durkheim's theory of suicide

- Durkheim considered suicide to be an individual phenomenon, the causes of which are necessarily social. Social forces whose origin is not individual but collective, determine suicide.
- These forces exist in different social groups in society and in religions.
- According to Durkheim the theories of suicide are based on psychology, biology, genetics and geographical factors. He has presented empirical evidence to prove this.
- They believe that suicide is not caused by genetics, stress, etc., but because of the social structure, which encourages possible suicides.

Following are the thoughts of Durkheim regarding suicide

- The higher the religious, social and political unity of the society, the lower the number of suicides.
- Suicide is the result of social degrading system. Suicide rates vary according to age, sex, religion, place of residence, marital status, family structure, etc.
- Suicide is not only related to an individual, but to the whole society.

Functionism of Durkheim

- The origin of functionalism in sociology is considered to be from Spencer, but the credit of establishing it scientifically goes to Durkheim.
- He discussed functionalism in his works 'The Division of Labour in Society' and 'The Rules of Sociological Method'. He has named the method of analysis in sociology as functionalism. According to Durkheim, the meaning of function is "the contribution made by any unit to the maintenance of the system related to it".
- According to Durkheim, the purpose of functional method is to identify the units of

any group, society, organization and culture and to describe their functions.

- Durkheim is of the opinion that the word function is used in two senses.
 1. It is used as a system of life-giving activities, the results of which remain unimportant.
 2. The second use is used in the whole system as per its requirement.
- Durkheim considered society as a living being. Just as the fulfilment of certain needs like air and water is necessary to keep the body alive, similarly some needs are necessary to keep the society alive. The activities by which the needs of the society are met, he calls them their functions.
- The contribution that family, religion, kinship, political organization and economic organization make in running the social system is their function. Durkheim developed the concept of direct and indirect functions.

Spencer's influence for functionalism

- Durkheim's functionalism was influenced by Spencer's functionalism. They consider the contribution made by the unit or part of the society in the social system in running the whole social system as its function.
- According to Spencer, "Function is the observed result of a unit which contributes to the adaptation or adjustment of the system." carried forward.

Durkheim's Function of Religion, Crime and Division of Labour

- Durkheim gave examples of the functions of religion, crime, and division of labour to explain the function.
- They say that every social event has some function, that is, it must have some contribution in the establishment of social order.
- **Functions of religion**
 - Durkheim mentioned the functions of religion. For this he studied the Arunta

tribe of Australia and found the function of religion.

- According to Durkheim, religious beliefs provide strong factors in social life.
- It is the demand of the social system that the person should feel the society within himself, feel his dependence on the society and understand his responsibilities which are fundamental from the point of view of the society.
- Religion in this form awakens consciousness in the individual and makes it clear to the individual that he is completely dependent on the society.

● **Acts of crime**

- Durkheim has also mentioned the crime function in his functionalism. They consider it a social perversion. They believe that there are reasons for social integration and disintegration in society.
- The tendency of disintegration and isolation, also encourages functions like social distortion, crime.
- They believe that there are two types of rules found in the society. The first law is the repressive law, which gives rise to a reaction, because crime is a blow to the collective conscience.
- On the other hand, the second type of rule is restrictive, which maintains the order in case of any wrongdoing. This rule is cooperative.
- Thus, Durkheim explains that people who are dissatisfied with certain social rules try to change the society, leading to anarchy.

● **Functions of division of labour**

- Durkheim has also mentioned the functions of division of labour in his book.
- The division of labour performs two main functions in the society- one is that it divides the individuals and groups in different ways on the basis of their work.
- This makes the services of specialists available to the society. Secondly, due to

the division of labour, interdependence increases among different people and groups of the society, they become related to each other.

- Durkheim calls unity with mutual dependence. In ancient times the division of labour was not very active, yet there was unity in the society.
- Thus, on the basis of functional analysis given by Diem, we can find out the functions of each unit of the social system.
- The functionalism of Durkheim is different from the functionalism of later sociologists. But Durkheim's functionalist holds a separate place in the world.
- His method of analysis of functions is unique, which paves the way for us to find the functions of units in social systems and establishes Durkheim as a functionalist.

Durkheim's Sociological Traditions

- Durkheim, in his book 'The Division of Labour in Society', showing the difference between modern and traditional societies, has propounded that while modern society is based on the specialization of labour, the traditional society runs on faith.
- According to him, this difference in the forms of society also reflects the difference in the system of rules.
- Thus, modern society is governed by self-regulation, whereas the rules of traditional society are dependent on external beliefs and approvals. According to Durkheim, a shared belief rests on the authority of universally accepted morality, so a system based on this belief can only be sustained by force and coercion.
- Whereas self-regulating or modern society cannot remain balanced without elements like liberty, equality and justice.
- Durkheim believes that due to the confusion between the traditional and modern forms of society and the tendency to impose

traditional laws or rules on modern societies, it was responsible for many social problems.

- This arrangement of modern societies is considered a special achievement of Durkheim's work.
- Durkheim, while analyzing the social association or affiliation of the individual, also holds the view that the individual needs a special type of social companionship.
- Durkheim points out that within social institutions there is an element of cohesion which demands a certain behavior from its participants. Durkheim therefore emphasizes that social processes should be studied rather than the individual.
- According to him, the concrete form of these social processes is expressed in the form of institutions and behaviour, which can also be studied on the basis of observation

Works of Emile Durkheim

- The Division of Labour in Society, 1893
- Rules of Sociological Method, 1895
- Suicide, 1897
- The Elementary Forms of Religious Life, 1912
- Education and Society, 1922
- Sociology and Philosophy, 1924
- Education Moral, 1925
- Socialism, 1928

Max Weber

- Famous sociologist, philosopher, jurist and political economist as well as administrative thinker Max Weber was born on April 21, 1864 in the city of Erfurt, Germany.
- From childhood, he was interested in subjects like sociology, new economics.
- In 1882, Weber joined Heidelberg University as a law student. Later, he continued his studies while working as a junior lawyer.
- In 1896, he passed the referrer exam, which was equivalent to the bar association exam in the British and American legal systems.

- In 1889, he received his doctorate by writing a dissertation on the legal history of commercial partnerships.
- He became Professor of the Faculty of Law at the University of Berlin. After that he became a professor of economics and joined social politics.
- Apart from this, he made his remarkable contribution in the administrative field. He also contributed in the First World War. He died on June 14, 1920.
- The German sociologist Max Weber occupies an important place in sociological analysis. Max Weber is one such positivist scholar of sociology who has influenced the method of study through his sociological analysis.
- Explaining sociology, Max Weber has said that sociology is that science which gives an interpretative understanding of social action, due to which the explanation of social action and its activities and consequences becomes possible.

Sociological Principles of Max Weber

- Max Weber has given special emphasis on the study of social actions. He believed that the study of society cannot be free from value. Social action is a central study subject of sociology.
- Its purpose is to make a meaningful study of social action. Weber, while analyzing social action, differentiated social action from physical action.
- They believe that no physical action can take the form of social action, because in social action it is necessary to find a relationship between two or more people.
- Due to the interaction between individuals, a person controls his behavior by coming in contact with another person.
- In such a situation, they have knowledge of each other's cultural and social background. Due to which a relationship develops between them.
- If one person greets another person by shaking hands, then the other person also

greet with folded hands. Therefore, the habits that an individual develops in the society are different in each society.

Model method related to sociological theory

- Max Weber has also described the concept of ideal method in his method of study, in which he states that ideal model is an analytic construct.
- Through this, a researcher identifies similar and unequal tendencies in the society. Weber states that the ideal method is neither a statistically averaging unit nor is it a hypothesis.
- He considers the ideal method to be a mental concept, in which an attempt is made to organize and understand the conceivable relationships in a historical perspective. Observing such situations, he made a one-sided approach from a scientific point of view as the basis of his analytical concept.
- Ideal model is an abstract concept, which the researcher imagines after getting proper knowledge related to the research. The ideal model has been described at three levels, which are as follows:
 1. Ideal model of historically significant events in which Western countries, Protestant Ethics and modern capitalism are the process of being portrayed in the ideal format.
 2. The ideal model also analyzes the abstract elements of historical facts which can be seen in many historical and cultural contexts. Such as- 'official system' and 'feudalism'.
 3. The ideal model is prepared by a particular type of behavior in a judicious and rational way. Weber said that the meaning of the ideal model should not be seen in relation to moral values nor should it be seen as an ideal action.

Sociological Theory of Capitalism

- Weber, while explaining capitalist thinking, prepared a list of the features of modern society and on the basis of those features, he ideally placed the features which were common features of capitalist society.
- After studying many social activities in the historical context, he has mentioned the following four social activities:
 1. Rational actions mean those actions which are based on logic and reasoning. In these activities, a rational relationship is established between the means and the goal.
 2. Actions based on values This is the action in which a person fulfills his behavior according to his values, such as the captain of a ship not running away from a sinking ship.
 3. Emotional Actions Emotional actions of human beings make sense of those actions which are based on human emotions. A person's religious beliefs, his relationship with the members of his family, are based on all his feelings or sensations.
 4. Traditional Activities In these activities, social activities and tradition have an important place, due to which the behavior of the person is related to tradition. The members of a joint family perform many religious functions due to their being associated with tradition. In the same way, there are some social traditions, which individuals follow as a member of the society.
- Weber believed that the social actions that take place in modern society, all those social actions should be seen by connecting them with logical social action.
- It is not necessary that all the social actions that we see in modern society come under logical actions, but in modern society modern actions on values, along with

actions based on emotions, traditional actions are also seen to be used in practice. Can go.

- Therefore, it cannot be said that social activities are activities that occur in an independent form.

Methodology of Max Weber

- Weber's methodology has an important contribution in the theory of sociological studies. Weber made a distinction between natural science and sociology on the basis of natural phenomena and social action.
- Natural events are neither meaningful nor have any purpose, whereas social actions are meaningful and purposeful.
- Universal laws are found in the natural sciences. Which are the same in all times, places and times, but these characteristics are not found in the sociological law.
- Following are the features of Weber's methodology.
 - Weber's sociology is called interpretive or conceptual sociology. Because Weber has emphasized meaningful understanding in social action in sociology.
 - Like natural science, Weber emphasized on the basis of causal relationship to understand social phenomena.
 - Weber has emphasized on adopting comparative study method, because through this method we can find out the equality and inequality of the society.
 - Weber has emphasized on studying only some selective facts for the study of events and asked to leave the facts which are not proper.
 - Weber has emphasized on the objectivity of social phenomena and has spoken of abstaining from evaluative judgments, as evaluative study cannot be a scientific study.
- In Sociology, the study of 'what is', should be the study of what should be 'not'.

Explanation on the basis of good-bad, right-wrong, right-unfair etc. should be evaluative, not scientific.

Theology of Max Weber

- The contribution of Weber's theology to sociological studies is noteworthy. He studied all the religions of the world and tried to show the relationship between religion and economic and social events.
- Weber studied the six major religions of the world, Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam, Judaism, Confucianism and Christianity. After the study, he explained why modern capitalism came first only in the western countries.
- For this, he made a comparative study of the religious practices found in different religions and analyzed their relationship with economic and social organizations. Like Marx, Weber also considers economic factors as important in social structure and social life, but like Marx, he does not consider economic factors as the only factor determining the social, political, religious, literary, artistic and philosophical life of human beings.
- Weber gave the following conclusions after doing a sociological analysis of religion:
 - Religious and economic events are interdependent on each other. It is not fair to consider any one of these as conclusive. These two influence each other.
 - One should not discuss any incident on religious and economic grounds, but other factors should also be taken care of.
 - Considering the religious factor as a variable factor, Weber has tried to find its effect on economic and other social events.
 - Weber did not mention all religions but only mentioned its ideal model.

- Similarly, he also found the ideal models of his economic factors. He has used the concept of ideal-form in the study of religion.

Works of Max Weber

- The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism, 1905
- The Religion of India, 1916
- The Religion of China, 1916
- The Theory of Social and Economic Organization, 1922
- The city, 1922
- The Methodology of Social Science
- General Economic History
- The Rational and Social Foundation of Music

Karl Marx

- Marx was born on May 5, 1818 in the town of Trewitz in the Rhine province of Germany. Marx's schooling took place in Treewij Nagar. After schooling in 1838 AD, he entered the University of Bonn for higher education.
- He obtained a doctorate degree from philosophy in 1841. In 1842 AD, he started writing in the Rhine newspaper, but Marx had to leave this newspaper due to writing some articles against the Prussian government. Marcus's wife's name was Jenny.
- In 1847, Marx was entrusted with the leadership of the Communist League and Regional Committee established in Bressetz. The Communist Manifesto was published in 1848.
- At the end of the manifesto it is said, "Let the ruling class tremble with the fear of communist revolution.
- The workers have nothing to lose except their shackles, they have the whole world to win." Marx said, "Revolution is the engine of history."
- Marx was also expelled from Belgium due to revolutionary ideas. Fell. Due to this, along with instability in his life, financial crisis also

came. Marx's son died in 1850 and daughter died in 1852.

- In 1867, the first volume of Karl Marx's work 'Das Kapital' was published in German language. In this he has made a very serious analysis of capitalism and has propounded it by emphasizing the belief that the existence of man is not determined by his consciousness, but his social existence determines his consciousness.
- The two remaining sections of the capital were completed by Engels. In December 1864, the first 'International Working Association' (First International) was held in London. Labour leaders of many countries participated in it.
- Marx also participated in it; in whose General Council he had already been elected. In this organization, Marx joined the struggle of the anarchist wing of mile Durkheim.
- Marx's wife died in 1881 AD. Old age, illness and financial deprivation affected Marx physically and mentally. He died on March 14, 1883.

Sources of Ideas of Marx

- Influence of German Scholars Marx adopted Hegel's dialectical method for the development of society. He took the idea of materialism from the young Hegelian Feuerbach.
- Thinking of British Economists Marx adopted the value theory of labour from British economists Adam Smith, Ricardo etc. On the basis of this value theory of labour, he presented the theory of surplus value.
- Thoughts of French Socialists The socialism which was propounded by the thinkers like Saint Simon Charles Fourier in France, although its form was imaginary, yet it was revolutionary in its character.
- The theory of ownership of the means of production, the rise of workers and the annihilation of the class exploiting them, and

the idea of establishing a classless society (in which there is only the proletariat), etc., were adopted by Marx from French thought.

- Socio-economic conditions the exploitative character of the then capitalist society also inspired Marx to present revolutionary ideas.
- Marx has rightly written, the important thing about Marx's thinking is not its originality but its coordinating power.
- He collected the material from many places and gave it the form of a theory, which led to the formation of the theory of the proletarian movement.
- In short, it can be said that Marx may have collected bricks from many places, but the huge building of communism that he built is completely original.
- Marx gave a scientific form to communism that is why he is called the father of "scientific socialism".

Marx Imaginative Socialist

- Karl Marx's predecessors are socialists St. Simon, Charles Fourier and Robert Owen are called imaginative socialists.
- The details of which are as follows-

St. Simon

- St. Simon laid the foundation of a new type of socialism under the articles published from 1861-62 AD. He put forth the principle of a kind of class struggle, but it was not a violent struggle.
- The two major classes he identified were the producers or industrialists and the parasitic or bureaucrats.
- He argued that any revolutionary or reformatory activity would be futile unless it brought about political change.
- He did not envision the future society as a classless society, but held the view that the middle class, the scientist and the proletariat alike would be members of the productive class.

- All these are natural allies in the anti-feudal struggle and will equally benefit from the future industrial system. He thought that moneylenders, engineers and goods manufacturers would prove to be the most efficient revolutionary leaders to establish friendship with the working class on the strength of their managerial skills and intelligence.
- With their understanding and efforts, the class struggle in the society will vanish. It is clear from these thoughts of St. Simon that the target of his attack was feudalism, not capitalism.

Charles Fourier

- Charles Fourier was a French social critic and communist thinker of the early nineteenth century.
- He presented his plan for the salvation of humanity in his important work 'The Social Destiny of Man', (The Social Destiny of Man) (1808).
- He suggested to adapt the social system according to the natural system. He wrote that the natural system is regulated by the law of gravitation, which was discovered by Newton (1642-1727).
- Fourier proposed organizing humans into small communities that would function on the principle of common ownership, but would allow private property to a certain extent.
- These communities will also be allowed to have the requisite inequalities in order to fully realize human potential.
- The division of work among the men shall be according to the principle of attractive labour, that is, the work which is of his choice will be assigned to him.
- For example, the one who likes roses has to work in growing roses and the one who likes dusty soil will have to work in dusty soil. Under this system, there will be no need for political organization, the whole society will be organized by natural inspiration.

- Everyone will get rewards according to their own merit, but because of living together, the distinction between rich and poor will become meaningless.

Robert Owen

- Robert Owen was a British industrialist, human lover and pioneer of the cooperative movement of the early 19th century. He is considered an early socialist.
- Owen tried to prove that commercial success can be achieved even by raising good wages and good working conditions for the workers by establishing an ideal cotton textile mill in New Lanark city of Scotland in 1799 AD. The mill became a model of enlightened management, making Owen known throughout Europe as a human lover.
- Owen, in his famous work 'A New View of Society' (A New View of Society 1812-13), supported the cooperative system, while refuting the competitive trading system, in which one person's profit would not become another person's loss.
- A healthy and happy environment will mold the character of the individual according to the needs of the society.
- Owen laid special emphasis on the role of education as a means of building the character of the individual. He argued that there are three great barriers to progress—religion, marriage, and private property, which deviate from knowledge and promote supernatural beliefs and inappropriate moral values.
- Private property is bad because it promotes inequality and poverty. To counter all these evils, socialism should be propagated like a divine message.
- Owen advocated the establishment of a cooperative village to solve the problem of unemployed people, where all the work would be done together. Marx called this imaginative socialism.

Scientific Socialism of Marx

- Marxist socialism, known as proletarian socialism and scientific socialism, is called scientific by Marx because it is based on the study of history.
- Before that, the socialism of Simon Fourier and Owen was not scientific because it was not based on history but only on imagination.
- Marx's philosophy is very vast and coherent. According to Caitlin, his revolutionary step is based on the theory of class struggle, class struggle is based on the economic theory of surplus value, and economic theory is based on economic interpretation of history, on the dialectical theory of Marx Hegel and on the dialectical materialistic spiritual method.
- Thus, clearly the following are the pillars of Marx's ideology.
- dialectical materialism
- Historical Materialism: Complementary Theory of Dialectical Materialism
- principle of added value
- class struggle theory

Marx's theory of revolution

- All these pillars, on which Marx has built his philosophy, are intertwined with each other and are the inseparable unit of his ideology.

Marx's dialectical materialism

- Dialectical materialism is made up of two words. In this, the first word dialectical explains the process according to which the creation is developing and the second word materialism indicates the basic principle of creation.
- The theory of dialectical materialism is the foundation of Marx's entire thinking. This theory tries to give an explanation of social change by mixing the beliefs of materialism with the dialectical method.
- In propounding this theory, Marx took the idea of dialectic from Hegel's dialectical method and took the approach of materialism from Feuerbach.

- Marx likened this principle to a guiding instrument for all communists, using which the communist can determine the direction of the conduct of his revolutionary activities.
- With the help of this, every communist can not only accept the right point of view, but can also understand the internal relations of social events and know in which direction they are currently developing, as well as know that in what direction will their development take place in the future?

Dialectical process

- Marx's dialectical materialism is based on Hegel's dialectical method. Hegel believes that the progress of society has not been direct but has been done in a sloppy way, which has three parts - debate, protest and dialogue. This dialectical philosophy of Hegel is the basis of Marx's dialectical method.
- The dialectics of Marx can be understood in the context of Hegel's dialectics. Marx and his followers have explained the dialectical process with the example of wheat plant.
- Wheat grain is the argument and when the plant emerges after sown on the ground, then that second stage is the protest.
- The third stage is the arrival of the ear in the plant, the formation of wheat grains on its ripening and the drying up of the plant, this third stage is communication.
- In the context of different stages of economic life, this dialectical process can be explained as follows – capitalism is theism, the state of dictatorship of the proletariat is protest and the stage of communism is dialogue.

Materialism

- Where Hegel considers the basic principle of creation to be consciousness or the universal soul, Marx considers the root of creation to be the root. According to Marx, the creation has originated from the root.

- Even consciousness has its origin from the root. Marx's root refers to physical conditions ie economic conditions.
- According to Marx, the mode of production is important in economic relations.
- When the production system changes, the society also changes. This change in the society takes place only through dialectical method.
- According to Marx, the material world is on its journey to perfection through the dialectical method and its different forms are different stages of its journey.

Features of dialectical materialism

- In his work Philosophy of Marxism, dialectical materialism was discussed in detail by J. Stalin, the former (1924-53) general of Soviet Russia.
- **The following are the characteristics of dialectical materialism.**
 - According to dialectics, the world is not merely a collection or collection of independent and unrelated things, but a whole unit in which all things are related and interdependent. Therefore, a thing can be understood by us only in terms of its relation to other things.
 - According to dialectics, nature is unstable, dynamic and constantly changing. In nature always some new things arise and develop and old things keep on getting destroyed. Therefore, in order to understand the world and its nature, we have to keep its dynamics in view.
 - According to dialectics, the process of development and change in things is not easy. They not only move in their own direction, but they also undergo a qualitative change, as a result of which they leave their old qualities and assume new qualities.
 - Qualitative changes in things do not happen slowly but suddenly.