

Reflective Exercise

A TOOL FOR CRITICAL THINKING

SOCIOLOGY

**General Sociology / Foundations of Sociology
/ Fundamental of Sociology**

REFLECTIVE EXERCISE

Reflective practice is an assessment that encourages students to reflect on what they have learned and to relate that learning to some specific context. Most of the candidates are engaged in taking tests and writing more and more. Often, they repeat mistakes and worry about constant low marks in tests.

Reflective practice is, in its simplest form, thinking about or reflecting on some questions or issues. It is closely linked to the concept of learning from thinking and recollecting and developing correlation between different topics and subjects. These practices help to deliver thought quickly and qualitatively a better content.

GENERAL SOCIOLOGY / FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIOLOGY / FUNDAMENTAL OF SOCIOLOGY

Chapter: 1. Discuss how modernity and social changes in Europe created the intellectual conditions for the emergence of sociology as a distinct discipline.

Thinking Line: 1.

2.

3.

Chapter: 2. Analyse how objectivity and value neutrality contribute to the scientific character of sociology. Can complete objectivity ever be achieved in the study of human behaviour?

Thinking Line: 1.

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Chapter: 3. Differentiate between qualitative and quantitative research methods. How does each approach contribute to the understanding of social reality?

Thinking Line: 1.

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Chapter: 4. Analyse how the concepts of historical materialism (Marx), social fact (Durkheim), and social action (Weber) collectively shaped the scientific foundation of sociology as a discipline.

Thinking Line: 1.

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Chapter: 5. Examine the major bases of social stratification. How do class, caste and status operate as systems of inequality in determining life chances and social mobility?

Thinking Line: 1.

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Chapter: 6. Discuss the changing nature of work and labour in modern industrial and post-industrial societies. How do technological advancement and globalization redefine the relationship between worker, employer, and society?

Thinking Line:

1.

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3.

Chapter: 7. Examine the sociological theories of power as proposed by Karl Marx and Talcott Parsons. How do their perspectives differ in explaining the distribution and exercise of power in society?

Thinking Line:

1.

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Chapter: 8. Evaluate the process of secularization and religious revivalism in modern societies. How does the interaction between science, modernisation and belief systems reshape the role of religion in public and private life?

Thinking Line: 1.

2.

3.

Chapter: 9. Examine the sociological significance of family, household, and kinship systems. How do these institutions contribute to social organisation, reproduction, and transmission of cultural values?

Thinking Line: 1.

2.

3.

Chapter: 10. Explain the theories of social change as proposed by evolutionary and conflict theorists. How do they explain the forces that drive transformation and continuity in society?

Thinking Line:

1.

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3.