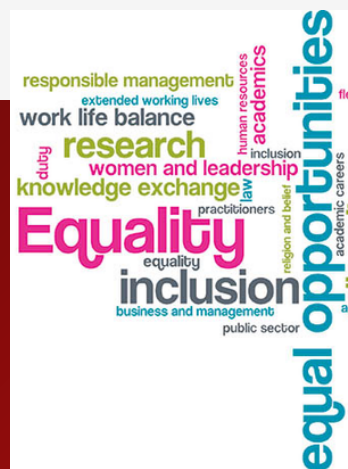




SOCIOLOGY OPTIONAL

KEYWORDS & PHRASES WITH EXAMPLES



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About This Compilation – “Cardamom Effect” for Sociology Optional Answers in UPSC Mains

In UPSC Mains, especially in optional papers like Sociology, *language is not just a medium—it's a differentiator*. Much like cardamom enriches the aroma and flavor of a dish, insightful vocabulary and sociological expressions elevate the analytical depth of your answers.

That's why **Team X IAS** is proud to present this specially curated set of **high-impact keywords, concepts, and analytical phrases** to give your Sociology Optional answers a clear edge in both **Paper I**.

What This Booklet Offers:

- A **comprehensive toolkit** of catchy two-word sociological terms and **exam-ready phrases** aligned with the Sociology Optional syllabus.
- Keywords crafted to enhance **clarity, conceptual depth, and analytical sharpness**—all rooted in sociological theory and real-world application.
- Coverage of crucial themes such as **Social Institutions, Stratification, Change, Indian Society, Caste, Globalization, and Social Movements**, with references to **classic thinkers, current issues, and latest data** (2024–25).
- Content compiled from **toppers' notes, IGNOU material, standard textbooks (like Haralambos, Giddens, and Bottomore), relevant reports, and Team X IAS's unique value-added resources.**

How to Use This Booklet:

- **Two-word sociological tags** with brief explanations and **illustrative examples**—ideal for use in definitions, introductions, and value-added conclusions.
- **Thought-provoking phrases** that help frame nuanced arguments, critically evaluate theories, or present contemporary relevance—essential for scoring in the upper band.
- Tailored for both **Paper I (Foundations of Sociology)** to enrich your answers on topics like **social institutions, rural/urban dynamics, development, and social justice.**

We believe these refined expressions will help your answers stand out **where sociological clarity meets intellectual depth**. Let these terms be your secret toolkit in conquering the Sociology Optional in Mains!

For More Enriched Content or Feedback:

Telegram: https://t.me/X_IAS

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SYLLABUS TOPICS: GS1 – SOCIOLOGY PAPER - I**PAPER-I: Fundamentals of Sociology****1. Sociology - The Discipline**

- Modernity and social changes in Europe and the emergence of Sociology.
- Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences.
- Sociology and common sense.

2. Sociology as Science

- Science, scientific method and critique.
- Major theoretical strands of research methodology.
- Positivism and its critique.
- Fact value and objectivity.
- Non-positivist methodologies.

3. Research Methods and Analysis

- Qualitative and quantitative methods.
- Techniques of data collection.
- Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity.

4. Sociological Thinkers

- Karl Marx: Historical materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle.
- Emile Durkheim: Division of labor, social fact, suicide, religion and society.
- Max Weber: Social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism.
- Talcott Parsons: Social system, pattern variables.
- Robert K. Merton: Latent and manifest functions, conformity and deviance, reference groups.
- Mead: Self and identity.

5. Stratification and Mobility

- Concepts: Equality, inequality, hierarchy, exclusion, poverty and deprivation.
- Theories of social stratification: Structural functionalist theory, Marxist theory, Weberian theory.
- Dimensions: Social stratification of class, status groups, gender, ethnicity and race.
- Social mobility: Open and closed systems, types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility.

6. Works and Economic Life

- Social organization of work in different types of society: slave society, feudal society, industrial /capitalist society.
- Formal and informal organization of work.
- Labour and society.

7. Politics and Society

- Sociological theories of power.
- Power, authority and legitimacy.
- Political socialization and political participation.
- Types of political systems: democratic and authoritarian.
- Power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups, and political parties.

8. Religion and Society

- Sociological theories of religion.
- Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults.
- Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularization, religious revivalism, fundamentalism.

9. Systems of Kinship

- Family, household, marriage.
- Types and forms of family.
- Lineage and descent.
- Patriarchy and sexual division of labor.
- Contemporary trends.

10. Social Change in Modern Society

- Sociological theories of social change.
- Development and dependency.
- Agents of social change.
- Education and social change.
- Science, technology and social change.



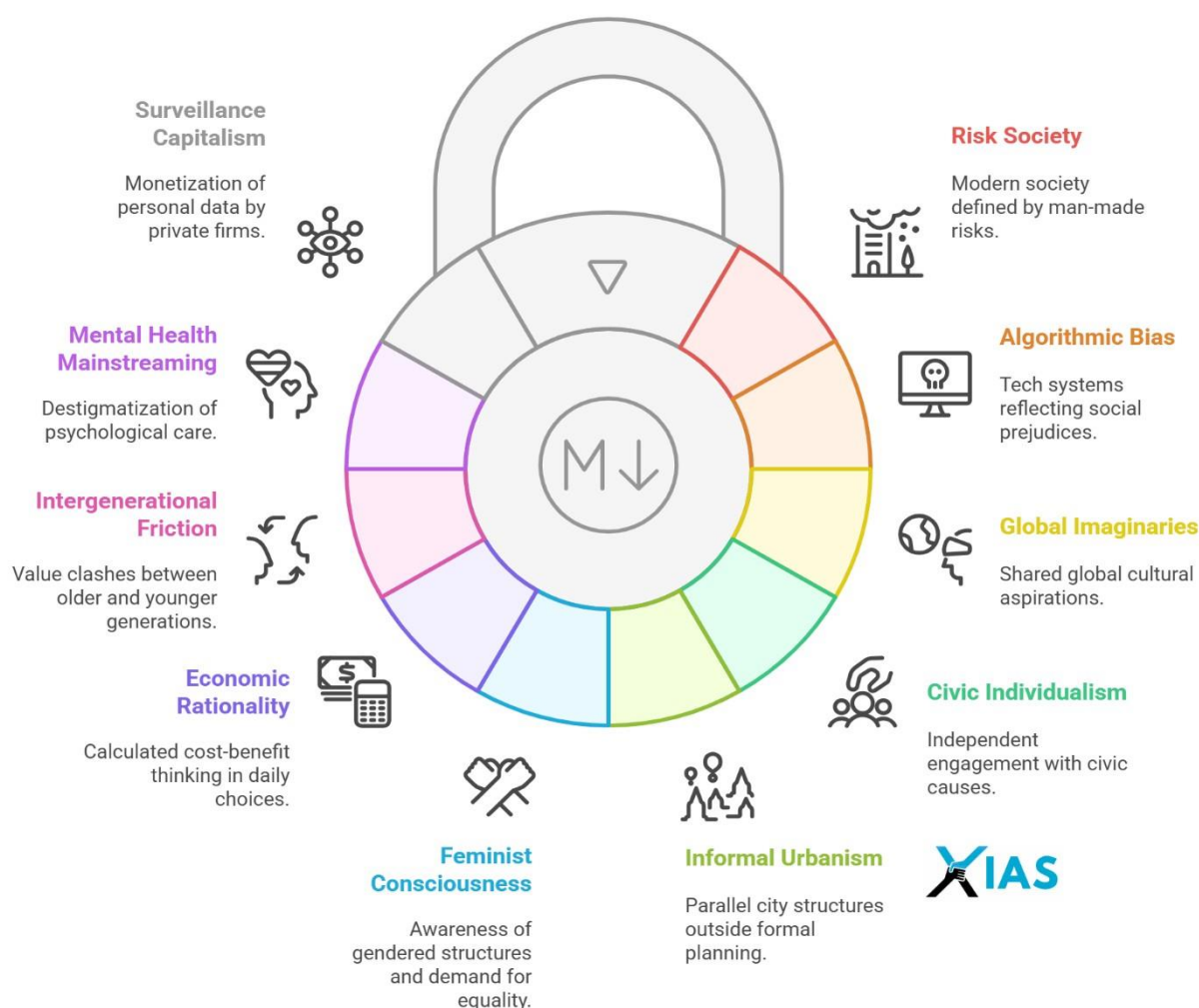
I.SOCIOLOGY- THE DISCIPLINE

Topic 1: Modernity and Social Changes in Europe and the Emergence of Sociology

1. **Urban Flux** – Rapid transformation of city life under capitalist modernity. **Example:** Dharavi's redevelopment into a luxury township reflects urban flux.
2. **Algorithmic Modernity** – Restructuring of social systems through digital algorithms. **Example:** AI-based hiring by Indian tech companies reflects algorithmic modernity.
3. **Value Shift** – Changing individual and collective priorities due to modernization. **Example:** The decline in arranged marriages among urban youth reflects a value shift.
4. **Secular Surge** – Gradual movement away from religious institutions in public life. **Example:** Decreasing voter influence of religious groups in metro cities reflects a secular surge.
5. **Individual Turn** – Emphasis on personal identity and autonomy in modern societies. **Example:** The popularity of solo travel and freelance careers reflects the individual turn.
6. **Rational Reordering** – Replacing traditional customs with logical systems and rules. **Example:** The implementation of UCC discussions reflects rational reordering of personal laws.
7. **Nuclear Drift** – Shift from joint to nuclear families in modern settings. **Example:** Urban apartment living with two-member households reflects nuclear drift.
8. **Class Mobility** – Movement across economic classes due to education or jobs. **Example:** Tier-2 city students cracking IIT-JEE reflects upward class mobility.
9. **Tech Mediation** – Digital tools mediating social interactions and access. **Example:** Telemedicine adoption in rural India reflects tech mediation in healthcare.
10. **Digital Publics** – Online platforms creating new collective spaces of discourse. **Example:** Hashtag campaigns like #MeToo reflect the rise of digital publics.
11. **Work Recast** – Reconfiguration of work norms in modern economies. **Example:** Gig work via Zomato and Uber reflects the work recast in urban India.
12. **Gender Realignment** – Reconfiguration of gender roles in modern society. **Example:** Rise of female cab drivers in metros reflects gender realignment.
13. **Identity Assertion** – Emergence of identity-based political and cultural movements. **Example:** LGBTQ+ pride marches reflect modern identity assertion.
14. **Information Overload** – Saturation of society with unfiltered data streams. **Example:** Misinformation during elections reflects the risks of information overload.
15. **Urban Alienation** – Feeling of isolation despite dense urban populations. **Example:** Increasing mental health issues in metro youth reflect urban alienation.
16. **Bureaucratic Rise** – Expansion of organized, rule-based institutions. **Example:** Digitization of welfare services through DBT reflects bureaucratic rise.
17. **Role Conflict** – Tensions from juggling multiple social roles in modernity. **Example:** Working mothers navigating career and caregiving reflects role conflict.
18. **Anomie Spread** – Breakdown of social norms leading to normlessness. **Example:** Rising drug abuse among urban teens reflects anomie spread.
19. **Secular Consumerism** – Focus on material culture over spiritual values. **Example:** Lavish destination weddings reflect secular consumerism.
20. **Education Boom** – Mass expansion of formal learning institutions. **Example:** Edtech start-ups like BYJU'S reflect the education boom.
21. **Lifestyle Convergence** – Homogenization of global habits and aspirations. **Example:** Indian teens adopting K-pop trends reflects lifestyle convergence.
22. **Migration Turn** – Increased rural-urban and transnational migration. **Example:** Youth migrating from Bihar to Gulf nations reflects the migration turn.
23. **Hybrid Identities** – Mix of traditional and modern cultural traits. **Example:** Women wearing jeans with bindis reflects hybrid identities.
24. **Civic Awakening** – Rise in public awareness and protest culture. **Example:** Farmers' protests against farm laws reflect civic awakening.

25. **Religious Retreat** – Withdrawal of religion from institutional life. **Example:** Drop in religious studies enrolments reflects religious retreat.
26. **Digital Intimacy** – Technology shaping personal and emotional bonds. **Example:** Long-distance relationships sustained via video calls reflect digital intimacy.
27. **Career Centrality** – Work becoming the core of personal identity. **Example:** Start-up founders sacrificing personal life reflects career centrality.
28. **Status Anxiety** – Fear of losing one's social or economic position. **Example:** Obsession with luxury branding among youth reflects status anxiety.
29. **Nation Reimagination** – Redefining nationhood through modern lenses. **Example:** Debates around digital nationalism reflect nation reimagination.
30. **Leisure Explosion** – Expansion of recreational industries and options. **Example:** Surge in weekend tourism and cafés reflects a leisure explosion.

Societal Trends and Challenges



31. **Cultural Commodification** – Turning culture into marketable goods. **Example:** Selling tribal art on e-commerce platforms reflects cultural commodification.
32. **Time Discipline** – Strict regulation of time in capitalist societies. **Example:** Punch-in systems in offices reflect industrial time discipline.
33. **Public Surveillance** – Monitoring individuals through modern tech. **Example:** Use of facial recognition in public transport reflects public surveillance.

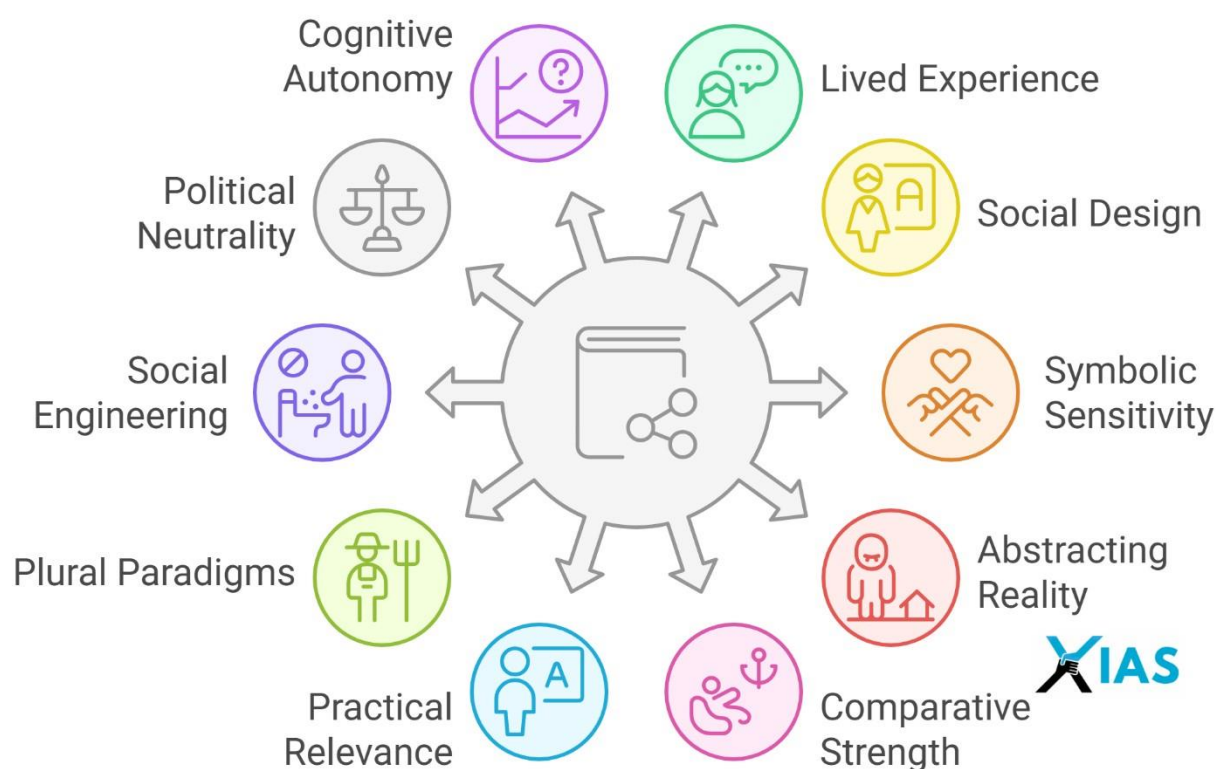
34. **Social Acceleration** – Increasing pace of life due to technological change. **Example:** 10-minute grocery apps reflect social acceleration.
35. **Norm Disruption** – Breakdown or reshaping of older moral codes. **Example:** Acceptance of live-in relationships reflects norm disruption.
36. **State Penetration** – Deep reach of the state into everyday life. **Example:** Aadhaar-linked welfare delivery reflects state penetration.
37. **Knowledge Society** – Dominance of information-based occupations and status. **Example:** Boom in coding bootcamps reflects rise of the knowledge society.
38. **Structural Detraditionalization** – Weakening of traditional authority systems. **Example:** Youth rejecting caste-based career advice reflects structural detraditionalization.
39. **Aspirational Turn** – Focus on upward mobility and better life goals. **Example:** Rise in civil service coaching in small towns reflects aspirational turn.
40. **Consumer Citizenship** – Participation in society through market choices. **Example:** Boycott trends on social media reflect consumer citizenship.

Topic 2: Scope of the Subject and Comparison with Other Social Sciences

1. **Disciplinary Bridge** – Sociology connects abstract theory with social reality. **Example:** Using Durkheim's ideas to explain rising student suicides reflects a disciplinary bridge.
2. **Cross-Disciplinary Lens** – Incorporating insights from multiple social sciences. **Example:** Using economics and sociology to study unemployment reflects a cross-disciplinary lens.
3. **Sociological Edge** – Focus on social structures beyond individual behavior. **Example:** Analyzing caste in NEET results through group patterns shows sociology's edge.
4. **Everyday Focus** – Study of routine life and ordinary interactions. **Example:** Research on Delhi Metro etiquette reflects sociology's everyday focus.
5. **Norm-Centricity** – Emphasis on shared expectations and social norms. **Example:** Examining online trolling behavior reflects sociology's norm-centricity.
6. **Subjective Depth** – Exploration of meaning people attach to actions. **Example:** Studying religious conversions through personal narratives reflects subjective depth.
7. **Group Orientation** – Prioritizing social groups over individuals. **Example:** Examining gang violence in UP as group behavior reflects group orientation.
8. **Pattern Discovery** – Identifying recurring social phenomena. **Example:** Noting caste patterns in college admissions reflects pattern discovery.
9. **Structural Insight** – Understanding how institutions shape life chances. **Example:** Analyzing how school type affects UPSC success shows structural insight.
10. **Cultural Reading** – Interpreting social behavior through cultural symbols. **Example:** Analysis of wedding rituals on Instagram reflects sociology's cultural reading.
11. **Analytical Layering** – Adds multiple levels of interpretation to social facts. **Example:** Analyzing riots through class, caste, and ideology reflects analytical layering.
12. **Social Distance** – Measuring relational gaps between groups. **Example:** Study of housing discrimination against Muslims reflects social distance.
13. **Institutional Lens** – Viewing human behavior through formal structures. **Example:** Studying panchayat gender roles reflects an institutional lens.
14. **Value Emphasis** – Attention to moral codes guiding behavior. **Example:** Rise of ethical consumerism reflects sociology's value emphasis.
15. **Latent Focus** – Study of hidden or unintended social outcomes. **Example:** Coaching culture fostering stress reflects latent focus.
16. **Normative Balance** – Examining balance between individual rights and social rules. **Example:** Hijab bans in schools show sociology's normative balance.
17. **Social Embeddedness** – Behavior situated within networks and norms. **Example:** MSMEs relying on caste networks reflects social embeddedness.

- 18. Interpersonal Web** – Focus on face-to-face and networked relations. **Example:** Peer group influence on voter turnout reflects an interpersonal web.
- 19. Deviance Inquiry** – Understanding rule-breaking behavior in context. **Example:** Youth vaping trends reflect sociology's deviance inquiry.
- 20. Macro-Micro Duality** – Connecting individual action to social structures. **Example:** Linking women's workforce exit to family norms shows macro-micro duality.
- 21. Multilevel Mapping** – Tracing interactions across individual, group, and institutional levels. **Example:** Studying school dropouts through home, caste, and policy reflects multilevel mapping.
- 22. Social Ecology** – Examining how environment shapes group behavior. **Example:** Flood-prone slums influencing migration reflect social ecology.
- 23. Reflexive Practice** – Sociologist accounting for their own biases. **Example:** Researchers disclosing caste during fieldwork shows reflexive practice.
- 24. Collective Behaviour** – Study of group actions outside norms. **Example:** Flash mobs protesting fee hikes reflect collective behaviour.
- 25. Method Mix** – Use of both qualitative and quantitative tools. **Example:** Combining interviews and surveys on dowry shows method mix.
- 26. Theory Linkage** – Tying observations to larger conceptual frameworks. **Example:** Linking TikTok ban to Weber's rational-legal authority shows theory linkage.
- 27. Interdisciplinary Fusion** – Blending methods and ideas from allied disciplines. **Example:** Using psychology and sociology to study teenage loneliness reflects interdisciplinary fusion.
- 28. Social Realism** – Capturing the material and symbolic dimensions of society. **Example:** Films highlighting caste bias in jobs reflect social realism.

Sociological Concepts in Action



- 29. Relational Thinking** – Focusing on relationships over isolated entities. **Example:** Studying employer-worker dynamics in gig economy reflects relational thinking.

- 30. Social Textuality** – Reading culture and behavior as texts. **Example:** Decoding memes during elections reflects social textuality.
- 31. Narrative Validity** – Emphasizing authenticity in qualitative research. **Example:** Using migrant diaries to understand distress reflects narrative validity.
- 32. Grounded Insight** – Building understanding from field-level observations. **Example:** NGO reports on manual scavenging reflect grounded insight.
- 33. Conceptual Clarity** – Precision in defining abstract social ideas. **Example:** Differentiating caste and class in protest movements shows conceptual clarity.
- 34. Causal Openness** – Recognizing multiple factors behind social change. **Example:** Studying dropout rates through gender, poverty, and access shows causal openness.
- 35. Cross-Societal Comparison** – Comparing different cultural contexts. **Example:** Studying aging in Japan vs. Kerala reflects cross-societal comparison.
- 36. Historic Sensitivity** – Situating issues in their historical trajectory. **Example:** Analyzing farmer suicides through Green Revolution lens shows historic sensitivity.
- 37. Data Grounding** – Ensuring theory aligns with real-life data. **Example:** Using NFHS data in gender studies reflects data grounding.
- 38. Ethical Vigilance** – Ensuring participant safety and dignity. **Example:** Masking identities in caste violence studies shows ethical vigilance.
- 39. Policy Application** – Applying findings to governance and reform. **Example:** Using caste mobility research to shape reservation policy shows policy application.
- 40. Observation Priority** – Direct observation as key data source. **Example:** Studying metro travel behavior via shadowing reflects observation priority.

Topic 3: Sociology and Common Sense

- 1. Structured Intuition** – Sociology questions everyday assumptions with evidence. **Example:** Challenging the myth that women are less rational in leadership reflects structured intuition.
- 2. Pattern Overlap** – Common sense partially overlaps with sociological patterns. **Example:** Public belief that poverty causes crime matches sociology's pattern overlap.
- 3. Empirical Challenge** – Testing common beliefs through data and fieldwork. **Example:** NFHS data refuting "large families prefer sons" shows empirical challenge.
- 4. Contextual Lens** – Understanding behavior within social, cultural context. **Example:** Examining dropout rates among tribal girls through cultural norms reflects contextual lens.
- 5. Critical Distance** – Maintaining analytical detachment from everyday biases. **Example:** Studying honor killings without moral panic shows critical distance.
- 6. Myth Breaker** – Sociology exposes inaccurate social beliefs. **Example:** Debunking "slum dwellers are jobless" through field surveys shows sociology as a myth breaker.
- 7. Data Disruption** – Contradicting common sense using hard evidence. **Example:** Census data showing rising female work participation disrupts assumptions.
- 8. Structural Thinking** – Goes beyond individual to explain group behavior. **Example:** Analyzing teenage drug abuse as a class-based issue reflects structural thinking.
- 9. Belief Audit** – Sociology examines validity of societal beliefs. **Example:** Scrutinizing moral panic around interfaith marriages reflects belief audit.
- 10. Cultural Deconstruction** – Unpacking hidden ideologies in culture. **Example:** Analyzing TV serials' portrayal of ideal women reflects cultural deconstruction.
- 11. Beyond Appearances** – Revealing deeper structures behind surface behavior. **Example:** Studying 'merit' in elite school admissions shows sociology goes beyond appearances.
- 12. Norm Questioning** – Examines socially accepted norms critically. **Example:** Interrogating dowry as a 'gift' shows sociology's norm questioning.
- 13. Lay Assumption** – Ideas people take for granted. **Example:** Assuming single mothers are socially deviant reflects a lay assumption.

14. Value Bias – Common sense shaped by moral judgments. **Example:** Judging sex work as immoral reflects value bias.

15. Class Blindness – Ignoring economic background in explaining choices. **Example:** Assuming laziness causes poverty reflects class blindness.

16. Objective Stance – Sociology avoids moralizing to study facts. **Example:** Studying mob lynchings without moral anger reflects objective stance.

17. Prejudice Layer – Common sense often driven by stereotypes. **Example:** Assuming Dalits get unfair advantage in jobs reflects a prejudice layer.

18. Localised Logic – Common sense varies across cultures. **Example:** Belief that menstruation is impure in rural Gujarat reflects localized logic.

19. Popular Bias – Socially dominant views mistaken as truth. **Example:** Belief that urban youth are apolitical reflects popular bias.

20. Anecdotal Fallacy – Drawing conclusions from personal experience. **Example:** Believing private schools are always better due to one case reflects anecdotal fallacy.

Cognitive Biases and Their Manifestations



Cognitive Bias

Core mental tendencies influencing perception



Bias Confirmation

Seeking aligning facts



Selective Vision

Ignoring conflicting realities



Cultural Tunnel

Viewing through cultural lens



Emotional Reasoning

Feelings overriding facts

21. Experience Trap – Over-relying on personal stories to understand society. **Example:** Assuming all government hospitals are poor based on one visit reflects experience trap.

22. Normative Oversimplification – Reducing complex realities to right-wrong binaries. **Example:** Labelling live-in relationships as 'bad' reflects normative oversimplification.

- 23. Informal Logic** – Knowledge formed through tradition and hearsay. **Example:** Belief that Muslim women are always oppressed reflects informal logic.
- 24. Folk Rationality** – Reasoning rooted in cultural worldviews. **Example:** Explaining illnesses through spirits reflects folk rationality.
- 25. Ideological Overlay** – Pre-existing belief systems shaping perceptions. **Example:** Viewing reservation as anti-merit reflects ideological overlay.
- 26. Simplistic Causality** – Common sense seeks single-cause explanations. **Example:** Linking crime only to unemployment shows simplistic causality.
- 27. Lay Objectivity** – Belief that one is neutral without scientific basis. **Example:** Claiming “I’m not casteist, I just prefer my own” reflects lay objectivity.
- 28. Naturalized Thinking** – Treating social phenomena as biological. **Example:** Assuming men are ‘naturally’ better at math reflects naturalized thinking.
- 29. Authority Assumption** – Believing social norms must be followed. **Example:** Accepting arranged marriage as default reflects authority assumption.
- 30. Generalized Knowledge** – Relying on vague, widespread beliefs. **Example:** Saying “all youth are on phones” reflects generalized knowledge.
- 31. Cultural Commonality** – Mistaking dominant cultural practices as universal. **Example:** Assuming vegetarianism is default Indian diet reflects cultural commonality.
- 32. Micro Worldview** – Seeing society only from a personal angle. **Example:** Rejecting gender inequality because “it didn’t happen in my house” reflects micro worldview.
- 33. Ethical Absolutism** – Viewing moral values as universal truths. **Example:** Condemning LGBTQ+ choices as unnatural reflects ethical absolutism.
- 34. Superstition Drift** – Common sense mingling with irrational beliefs. **Example:** Linking lunar eclipse to miscarriage reflects superstition drift.
- 35. Social Familiarity** – What is common is believed to be true. **Example:** Thinking joint families are always harmonious reflects social familiarity.
- 36. Immediate Judgement** – Forming opinions without deeper analysis. **Example:** Blaming rape victims for clothing reflects immediate judgment.
- 37. Verbal Truth** – Assuming something is true because it’s often repeated. **Example:** “India is a tolerant society” without evidence shows verbal truth.
- 38. Localised Evidence** – Basing understanding on one’s immediate environment. **Example:** Judging cleanliness by one city reflects localized evidence.
- 39. Morality Over Method** – Letting values interfere with analysis. **Example:** Refusing to study premarital sex sociologically reflects morality over method.
- 40. Custom Validity** – Belief that traditional customs are always right. **Example:** Defending child marriage as ‘culture’ reflects custom validity.

II. Sociology as Science

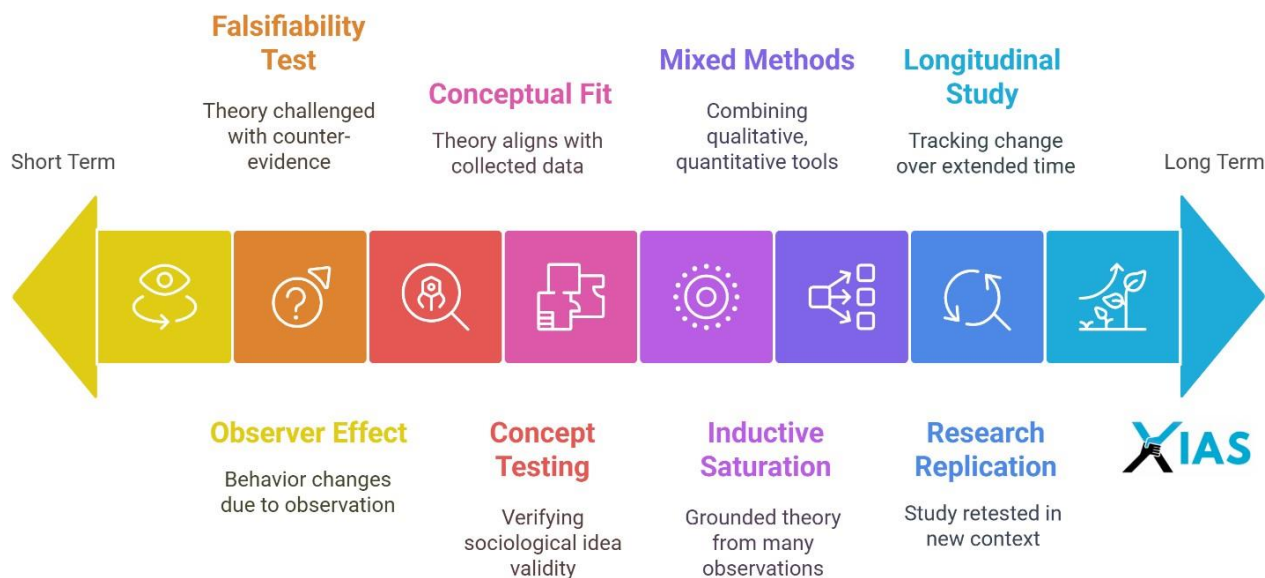
TOPIC-1: Science, scientific method and critique.

- 1. Methodical Inquiry** – Systematic investigation of social patterns. **Example:** CSDS surveys on voter behaviour reflect methodical inquiry.
- 2. Evidence Triangulation** – Validating findings through multiple data sources. **Example:** Combining interviews, field notes, and NSS data on caste shows evidence triangulation.
- 3. Hypothesis Framing** – Creating testable sociological assumptions. **Example:** Studying if internet access empowers rural women reflects hypothesis framing.
- 4. Objective Observation** – Recording facts without bias. **Example:** Using FIR data to track hate crimes reflects objective observation.
- 5. Variable Analysis** – Examining how social factors affect each other. **Example:** Linking caste identity and healthcare access shows variable analysis.
- 6. Sampling Design** – Selecting representative participants for study. **Example:** NFHS using cluster sampling reflects proper sampling design.

- 7. Fact Construction** – Deriving social facts through empirical tools. **Example:** Labour migration trends documented during COVID show fact construction.
- 8. Systematic Process** – Following an ordered research sequence. **Example:** Field surveys with coding and analysis reflect a systematic process.
- 9. Controlled Setting** – Isolating variables for accurate testing. **Example:** Time-use studies of working women use controlled settings.
- 10. Empirical Grounding** – Basing findings on observable data. **Example:** Pew's report on Indian religious tolerance shows empirical grounding.
- 11. Replicable Results** – Findings that can be reproduced. **Example:** NSSO's consistent poverty trends show replicable results.
- 12. Deductive Logic** – Moving from theory to data. **Example:** Testing Weber's bureaucracy in Indian PSUs uses deductive logic.
- 13. Inductive Reasoning** – Deriving theory from ground-level data. **Example:** Fieldwork among manual scavengers led to caste stigma theory using inductive reasoning.
- 14. Predictive Capacity** – Ability to foresee social patterns. **Example:** Pre-poll surveys predicting electoral outcomes show predictive capacity.
- 15. Causal Explanation** – Explaining relationships between variables. **Example:** Linking poverty and dropout rates reflects causal explanation.
- 16. Conceptual Clarity** – Clear definition of sociological terms. **Example:** Defining 'urban poor' using NSS data ensures conceptual clarity.
- 17. Operational Definition** – Converting abstract ideas into measurable indicators. **Example:** Defining 'empowerment' through decision-making roles reflects operational definition.
- 18. Data Verification** – Confirming information before theorizing. **Example:** Cross-checking NHFS data on malnutrition shows data verification.
- 19. Theoretical Rigor** – Applying consistent frameworks to research. **Example:** Using Marx's class analysis for farm laws protests reflects theoretical rigor.
- 20. Analytical Frame** – Structure used to interpret data. **Example:** Using feminist lens to analyze unpaid care work reflects analytical frame.
- 21. Neutral Stance** – Researcher detachment from subjectivity. **Example:** Studying communal politics without religious bias shows a neutral stance.
- 22. Reliability Check** – Ensuring consistency in research tools. **Example:** Testing repeated questionnaire results for family surveys ensures reliability check.
- 23. Validity Assurance** – Ensuring tools measure what they claim. **Example:** Matching caste discrimination indicators with lived realities reflects validity assurance.
- 24. Theory Application** – Applying concepts to social reality. **Example:** Using Durkheim's anomie to study student suicides reflects theory application.
- 25. Quantitative Tools** – Numeric techniques for data study. **Example:** Census tabulations on population trends use quantitative tools.
- 26. Qualitative Depth** – Gaining insight through interviews and narratives. **Example:** Studying Muslim women's education aspirations through interviews reflects qualitative depth.
- 27. Statistical Inference** – Drawing patterns from sample data. **Example:** Inferring rural health gaps from sample hospital visits uses statistical inference.
- 28. Generalisation Power** – Applying findings to broader society. **Example:** Trends from ASER survey applied to national education debate show generalisation power.
- 29. Field Immersion** – Engaging deeply with community studied. **Example:** Studying caste panchayats in Rajasthan through direct observation shows field immersion.
- 30. Scientific Neutrality** – Avoiding ideological bias in inquiry. **Example:** Surveying farmer protests across regions reflects scientific neutrality.
- 31. Replication Crisis** – Difficulty in reproducing past findings. **Example:** Varying results in rural employment data

reflect replication crisis.

Research approach based on time and data collection



32. Ethnographic Note – Observational notes during fieldwork. **Example:** Documenting sanitation workers' lives in UP used ethnographic notes.

33. Data Saturation – Point where new data adds no insight. **Example:** Repeated interviews in flood-hit Bihar villages reaching data saturation.

34. Field Reflexivity – Acknowledging researcher's influence on data. **Example:** A Dalit researcher navigating Savarna field sites shows field reflexivity.

35. Peer Validation – Getting findings reviewed by others. **Example:** Publishing social mobility study in journals shows peer validation.

36. Triadic Relation – Interplay of researcher, subject, and society. **Example:** Observing street vendors in Delhi reflects triadic relation.

37. Public Relevance – Impacting policy or public understanding. **Example:** NCERT's sociological contentshaping textbooks shows public relevance.

38. Ethical Protocol – Ensuring research doesn't harm participants. **Example:** Seeking consent while interviewing riot survivors reflects ethical protocol.

39. Theory Confirmation – Validating existing frameworks. **Example:** Confirming Weber's status groups in urban malls shows theory confirmation.

40. Comparative Insight – Comparing patterns across groups. **Example:** Studying education of Dalit vs. OBC girls in MP reflects comparative insight.

Topic 2: Major Theoretical Strands of Research Methodology

1. Positivist Lens – Studying society through observable, measurable facts. **Example:** NCRB crime statistics used to analyze social deviance reflect a positivist lens.

2. Interpretive Frame – Understanding subjective social meanings. **Example:** Exploring farmer suicides via personal diaries reflects an interpretive frame.

3. Structural Approach – Viewing society through institutions and hierarchies. **Example:** Analyzing caste in Panchayati Raj reflects a structural approach.

4. Functional Analysis – Studying how social parts maintain order. **Example:** Examining role of Self-Help Groups in rural stability shows functional analysis.

- 5. Critical Theory** – Unpacking power structures and ideology. **Example:** Analyzing media portrayal of protests like Shaheen Bagh reflects critical theory.
- 6. Symbolic Interaction** – Studying meaning-making in daily life. **Example:** Analyzing Instagram influencers' body image discourse reflects symbolic interaction.
- 7. Feminist Method** – Exploring gendered experiences in research. **Example:** Studying menstrual leave debates in workplaces reflects feminist method.
- 8. Grounded Theory** – Building theory from field data upward. **Example:** Creating caste-mobility typologies from Bihar village interviews reflects grounded theory.
- 9. Phenomenological View** – Capturing lived, subjective experiences. **Example:** Recording transgender hostel students' experiences shows a phenomenological view.
- 10. Ethnographic Depth** – Deep community immersion to study culture. **Example:** Living with Devadasi communities to study stigma reflects ethnographic depth.
- 11. Conflict Perspective** – Viewing society as arena of struggle. **Example:** Analyzing gig worker strikes through class struggle reflects conflict perspective.
- 12. Rational Choice** – Focusing on individual cost-benefit decisions. **Example:** Studying migration to Gulf for better pay reflects rational choice.
- 13. Postmodern Critique** – Questioning universal truths and grand narratives. **Example:** Studying multiple Dalit identity movements shows postmodern critique.
- 14. Cultural Relativism** – Studying beliefs within cultural context. **Example:** Understanding Adivasi healing rituals without labeling them unscientific shows cultural relativism.
- 15. Discourse Analysis** – Studying language and power in text. **Example:** Analyzing NEP 2020 speeches for ideological framing reflects discourse analysis.
- 16. Narrative Method** – Using stories to explore social meaning. **Example:** Documenting acid attack survivors' journeys through storytelling shows narrative method.
- 17. Case Study** – Deep analysis of a single case or unit. **Example:** Studying Bhilwara's social fabric as a communal harmony model is a case study.
- 18. Macro Perspective** – Studying large-scale social structures. **Example:** Analyzing urbanization's impact on caste mobility reflects macro perspective.
- 19. Micro Dynamics** – Examining everyday interpersonal interactions. **Example:** Observing mother-daughter role shifts in nuclear families shows micro dynamics.
- 20. Reflexive Sociology** – Acknowledging researcher's positionality. **Example:** A Savarna researcher writing on caste admits biases reflects reflexive sociology.
- 21. Emic Perspective** – Insider's view of social practices. **Example:** A tribal researcher explaining customary forest use reflects emic perspective.
- 22. Etic Perspective** – Outsider's analytical viewpoint. **Example:** UNDP's assessment of tribal livelihoods from development lens reflects etic perspective.
- 23. Neo-Functionalism** – Modern take on structural harmony. **Example:** Explaining online education's role in system equilibrium uses neo-functionalism.
- 24. Standpoint Theory** – Knowledge shaped by social location. **Example:** Dalit women's view on temple entry issues reflects standpoint theory.
- 25. Actor-Network** – Viewing humans and non-humans in systems. **Example:** Studying Aadhaar ecosystem using actor-network theory.
- 26. Value Neutrality** – Avoiding moral judgments in analysis. **Example:** Studying sex work in metros without bias reflects value neutrality.
- 27. Power Mapping** – Tracing influence across actors and institutions. **Example:** Mapping digital platforms' sway over political narratives reflects power mapping.
- 28. Action Research** – Solving real problems through study. **Example:** Researchers improving menstrual hygiene via school-level engagement shows action research.
- 29. Mixed Perspective** – Using multiple methodologies together. **Example:** Studying reservation debates through both stats and interviews reflects mixed perspective.

Ethical Considerations in Research

Using 'hijra' instead of 'transgender'

Emphasizes individual researcher focus through language sensitivity.

Individual Researcher Focus

Savarna woman acknowledging privilege

Reflects internal reflection by acknowledging personal privilege.

External Application



Internal Reflection

Documenting tribal ecological wisdom

Highlights systemic context by documenting tribal ecological wisdom.

Systemic Context Focus

Critiquing standard IQ tests

Focuses on systemic context by critiquing biased IQ tests.

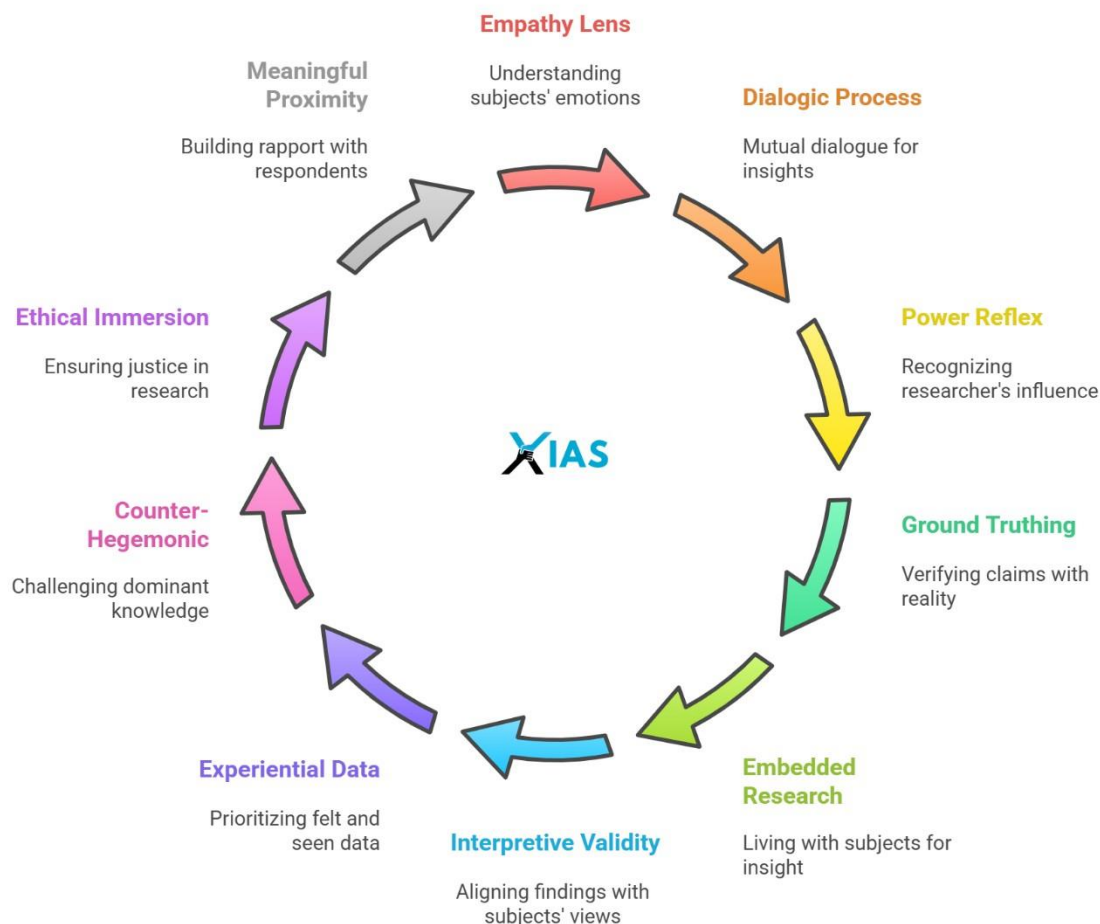
- 30. Realist Method** – Capturing both surface and hidden layers. **Example:** Studying domestic violence through reported cases and silences reflects realist method.
- 31. Comparative Method** – Analyzing similarities/differences across units. **Example:** Comparing dowry laws across Indian states uses comparative method.
- 32. Life History** – Recording a person's full social journey. **Example:** Following a manual scavenger's journey from childhood to activism reflects life history method.
- 33. Theoretical Sampling** – Choosing cases to refine theory. **Example:** Interviewing diverse gig workers to refine precarity concept shows theoretical sampling.
- 34. Content Analysis** – Systematic study of communication material. **Example:** Coding women's portrayal in 2024 OTT content shows content analysis.
- 35. Participatory Method** – Subjects co-create knowledge. **Example:** LGBTQIA+ youth designing their own survey tools shows participatory method.
- 36. Dialogic Method** – Generating knowledge through open conversations. **Example:** Community podcasts on local governance in Kerala reflect dialogic method.
- 37. Autoethnography Tool** – Researcher's own experience as data. **Example:** A queer person researching pride marches via personal narrative uses autoethnography tool.
- 38. Decolonial Lens** – Breaking away from Western frameworks. **Example:** Studying caste without Western race analogies uses a decolonial lens.
- 39. Situated Knowledge** – Understanding that all knowledge is context-based. **Example:** Rural women's COVID coping strategies reflect situated knowledge.
- 40. Thick Description** – Rich detail capturing cultural nuances. **Example:** Writing about Muslim women's dargah visits in Ajmer with emotional tone shows thick description.

Topic 3: Positivism and its Critique

- 1. Empirical Rigor** – Emphasis on data-driven social inquiry. **Example:** NCRB's uniform data collection on hate crimes reflects empirical rigor.
- 2. Law-like Generalizations** – Seeking universal laws in social behaviour. **Example:** Studies linking education with fertility rates reflect law-like generalizations.
- 3. Value Neutrality** – Excluding bias in scientific analysis. **Example:** Studying interfaith marriages without moral judgment reflects value neutrality.
- 4. Objective Reality** – Assumption that social facts exist outside individuals. **Example:** Census data on caste demographics reflects objective reality.
- 5. Social Fact** – External, constraining forces shaping individual behaviour. **Example:** Dowry expectations influencing marriages reflect a social fact.
- 6. Predictive Model** – Anticipating outcomes based on variables. **Example:** Predicting voting patterns from youth unemployment rates uses a predictive model.
- 7. Measurement Bias** – Errors from flawed tools or assumptions. **Example:** Underreporting of caste-based violence in NCRB reflects measurement bias.
- 8. Scientific Laws** – Discovering cause-effect in social processes. **Example:** Establishing link between poverty and dropout rates reflects scientific laws.
- 9. Deterministic Logic** – Seeing human behaviour as fixed by external conditions. **Example:** Blaming crime solely on slum environment reflects deterministic logic.
- 10. Positivist Reduction** – Oversimplifying complex realities into variables. **Example:** Reducing gender inequality to wage gaps alone reflects positivist reduction.
- 11. Anti-positivism** – Rejecting scientific detachment in social inquiry. **Example:** Studying communal riots through personal trauma narratives reflects anti-positivism.
- 12. Interpretive Sociology** – Understanding meanings behind actions. **Example:** Analyzing why women prefer self-help groups reflects interpretive sociology.
- 13. Subjective Reality** – Social truths shaped by perception. **Example:** Exploring fears around inter-caste love reflects subjective reality.
- 14. Contextual Inquiry** – Importance of time and place in analysis. **Example:** Studying mental health stigma among Adivasi youth reflects contextual inquiry.
- 15. Human Agency** – Recognizing individuals' ability to act freely. **Example:** Women rejecting dowry despite pressure reflect human agency.
- 16. Emotional Knowledge** – Validating feelings as data. **Example:** Studying grief in COVID orphaned children reflects emotional knowledge.
- 17. Meaning-Making** – Emphasis on symbolic understanding. **Example:** Understanding choice of marriage symbols among queer couples reflects meaning-making.
- 18. Micro Focus** – Attention to small-scale social interactions. **Example:** Studying greetings in slum communities shows micro focus.
- 19. Moral Engagement** – Researcher involved ethically and emotionally. **Example:** Feminist researchers campaigning against marital rape shows moral engagement.
- 20. Non-linearity** – Rejecting linear cause-effect chains. **Example:** Mapping urban poverty with intersecting factors reflects non-linearity.
- 21. Hermeneutic Lens** – Deep interpretation of human expressions. **Example:** Decoding temple songs sung by widows uses a hermeneutic lens.
- 22. Agency-Centric** – Centering individual decisions in analysis. **Example:** Highlighting dalit student activism in universities reflects agency-centric approach.
- 23. Situated Knowledge** – Knowledge shaped by social location. **Example:** Research by disabled scholars on accessibility reflects situated knowledge.
- 24. Insider Perspective** – Learning from within the community. **Example:** A trans person documenting gender norms from experience reflects insider perspective.

25. Meaning over Measure – Prioritizing subjective insights over numerical data. **Example:** Understanding divorce through emotional narratives over statistics shows meaning over measure.

Cycle of Ethical Research Practices



26. Critical Positivism – Blending empiricism with reflexivity. **Example:** Studying caste bias in education using both surveys and reflexive journaling shows critical positivism.

27. Ideal Type – Conceptual tool to study complex phenomena. **Example:** Comparing Indian babudom with Weberian bureaucracy uses ideal type.

28. Methodological Pluralism – Using diverse methods to grasp reality. **Example:** Studying migration through interviews and census reflects methodological pluralism.

29. Value-Laden Inquiry – Research openly influenced by social concerns. **Example:** Studying manual scavenging with focus on dignity shows value-laden inquiry.

30. Lived Experience – Emphasis on what people feel and face. **Example:** Capturing trauma of NEET aspirants' suicides reflects lived experience.

31. Rejection of Universalism – Denying one-size-fits-all explanations. **Example:** Challenging Western gender categories in tribal India reflects rejection of universalism.

32. Actor Perspective – Giving primacy to individual interpretation. **Example:** Studying climate change perceptions among fishers uses actor perspective.

33. Multiple Truths – Embracing diverse realities. **Example:** LGBTQIA+ identities varying across regions reflects multiple truths.

34. Reflexivity Tool – Researcher constantly reassessing own bias. **Example:** Savarna feminist rethinking questions

during caste interviews reflects reflexivity tool.

35. Thick Description – Detailed cultural context in data. **Example:** Studying Muslim wedding rituals in Kerala with layered analysis shows thick description.

36. Symbolic Order – Shared meanings shaping actions. **Example:** Importance of mangalsutra in marriage reflects symbolic order.

37. Rejection of Control – Accepting that social research can't control variables. **Example:** Letting riot survivors tell stories freely shows rejection of control.

38. Open-ended Design – Allowing research paths to evolve. **Example:** Changing study focus during fieldwork in Manipur shows open-ended design.

39. Anti-reductionism – Resisting oversimplification. **Example:** Analyzing farmer protests beyond income levels shows anti-reductionism.

40. Standpoint Method – Starting from lived realities of the marginalized. **Example:** Dalit women's water access challenges reflect standpoint method.

Topic 4: Fact, Value, and Objectivity

1. Value Imprint – Social research often reflects researcher's values. **Example:** Caste-based NGO studies showing upper-caste bias reflect value imprint.

2. Objective Distance – Maintaining neutrality between subject and researcher. **Example:** Studying temple entry movements without religious bias shows objective distance.

3. Ethical Objectivity – Staying neutral without ignoring ethics. **Example:** Reporting on mob lynching without communal labeling shows ethical objectivity.

4. Fact Filtering – Selection of data influenced by viewpoint. **Example:** Highlighting urban poor but not rural distress in surveys reflects fact filtering.

5. Cultural Lens – Interpretation shaped by cultural background. **Example:** Western feminist views on veiling in India show cultural lens in research.

6. Normative Pull – Research influenced by what *ought* to be. **Example:** Framing girl education as empowerment goal shows normative pull.

7. Intersubjective Agreement – Shared understanding among researchers validates objectivity. **Example:** Multiple scholars agreeing on farmer protest causes reflects intersubjective agreement.

8. Value Intrusion – Personal beliefs unintentionally shape outcomes. **Example:** Researcher's political leaning influencing protest reportage reflects value intrusion.

9. Critical Reflexivity – Researcher questions own assumptions. **Example:** Feminist scholar checking class privilege during gender fieldwork shows critical reflexivity.

10. Fact Construction – Facts are not neutral but socially shaped. **Example:** Census categories on caste reflect fact construction.

11. Bias Disclosure – Researcher openly shares background and position. **Example:** Dalit activist-scholar stating lived experience upfront shows bias disclosure.

12. Data Objectivity – Striving for facts regardless of ideology. **Example:** Publishing religious hate crime stats despite political tension shows data objectivity.

13. Method Integrity – Rigor in tools ensures impartiality. **Example:** Using mixed sampling in NEET anxiety study shows method integrity.

14. Transparency Norm – Research must reveal its limits. **Example:** Stating sample size and margin of error in OBC reservation study shows transparency norm.

15. Contextual Fact – Meaning of data depends on context. **Example:** Inter-caste marriage rates vary by region, showing contextual fact.

16. Ethical Neutrality – Avoiding personal judgment while discussing sensitive issues. **Example:** Reporting prostitution data without moral overtones shows ethical neutrality.

17. Constructed Reality – Social 'facts' are created through human interaction. **Example:** Gender roles changing due to social media debates show constructed reality.

18. Soft Objectivity – Partial neutrality possible in social studies. **Example:** Interview-based caste analysis showing pattern without generalization reflects soft objectivity.

- 19. Interpretive Balance** – Mixing understanding and explanation. **Example:** Studying child marriage with both cultural and statistical lens shows interpretive balance.
- 20. Political Silence** – Avoiding facts to escape political backlash. **Example:** Delayed release of caste census data reflects political silence.
- 21. Implicit Framing** – Research shaped by how question is posed. **Example:** Framing farmer protest as “law and order issue” shows implicit framing.
- 22. Objective Standpoint** – Neutral perspective adopted in sensitive fields. **Example:** Studying temple entry debates from both sides shows objective standpoint.
- 23. Interest-Free Inquiry** – Research without vested agenda. **Example:** Independent audit of rural healthcare by citizen group reflects interest-free inquiry.
- 24. Norm Conflicts** – Ethical values clash with objectivity. **Example:** Researcher torn between reporting tribal illegal logging and protecting community reflects norm conflicts.
- 25. Contextual Bias** – Local factors shape data interpretation. **Example:** Rising dowry deaths in affluent districts show contextual bias in economic explanations.
- 26. Structural Filters** – Institutions influence which facts are visible. **Example:** Media houses omitting labor rights violations reflect structural filters.
- 27. Reflexive Transparency** – Researcher aware of their influence. **Example:** A Savarna scholar citing own caste location in Dalit study shows reflexive transparency.
- 28. Ethics Override** – Moral duty can override neutrality. **Example:** Researcher whistleblowing child abuse in shelter reflects ethics override.
- 29. Objective Incompleteness** – No social research is fully neutral. **Example:** Different accounts of Delhi riots across platforms show objective incompleteness.
- 30. Fact vs Fiction** – Blurred lines in narratives posing as research. **Example:** Sensational books on Indian politics lacking citations reflect fact vs fiction.
- 31. Political Objectivity** – Avoiding partisan leanings in analysis. **Example:** Studying UCC debate without majoritarian framing shows political objectivity.
- 32. Peer Review** – Vetting for bias and rigor. **Example:** SC-ST studies approved after academic review reflect peer review objectivity.
- 33. Accountability Factor** – Researcher accountable to community studied. **Example:** Disclosing tribal land rights data back to the people shows accountability factor.
- 34. Emotional Distance** – Needed gap between research and emotion. **Example:** Interviewing riot victims without breaking into tears shows emotional distance.
- 35. Moral Integrity** – Staying honest even if inconvenient. **Example:** Reporting increase in child labor despite sponsor pressure reflects moral integrity.
- 36. Ideological Neutrality** – Keeping research free from ideology. **Example:** Documenting student protests across party lines reflects ideological neutrality.
- 37. Value Balance** – Navigating between facts and fairness. **Example:** Reporting both police and victim accounts in custodial death reflects value balance.
- 38. Structured Openness** – Allowing diverse interpretations within method. **Example:** Interpreting gender transition stories across communities shows structured openness.
- 39. Epistemic Humility** – Accepting limits of one's own knowledge. **Example:** Urban researcher admitting lack of understanding of tribal belief systems shows epistemic humility.
- 40. Insider Bias** – Shared identity affecting data judgment. **Example:** Queer researcher excusing trans community flaws reflects insider bias.
- 41. Consensus Validity** – Agreement among experts lends credibility. **Example:** Common conclusions on education inequality in Delhi slums show consensus validity.
- 42. Politicized Data** – Facts framed to serve narratives. **Example:** Different parties using the same poverty data for opposite claims shows politicized data.
- 43. Competing Truths** – Multiple realities from the same event. **Example:** Media narratives around CAA protests reflect competing truths.

44. Field Dependence – Researcher's relation to environment matters. **Example:** Researcher known to community getting richer data shows field dependence.

45. Ambiguity Tolerance – Comfort with unclear outcomes. **Example:** Studying caste dynamics in love marriages with inconclusive findings reflects ambiguity tolerance.

46. Cultural Objectivity – Avoiding ethnocentric judgment. **Example:** Studying Khasi matriliney without labeling it backward shows cultural objectivity.

47. Structured Ethics – Predefined moral codes in study. **Example:** Signing consent before interviewing sex workers reflects structured ethics.

48. Instrumental Bias – Tools themselves distort results. **Example:** English-only survey in rural Jharkhand shows instrumental bias.

49. External Validation – Facts cross-checked with multiple sources. **Example:** NGO's caste violence report verified with FIRs reflects external validation.

50. Fact-Value Fusion – Research outcome shaped by ethical lens. **Example:** Study on menstrual leave policy shaped by gender justice lens shows fact-value fusion.

Topic 5: Non-Positivist Methodologies

1. Verstehen Approach – Emphasizes empathetic understanding in sociology. **Example:** Understanding farmer suicides through lived experiences reflects the Verstehen approach.

2. Interpretive Lens – Focuses on meanings individuals attach to actions. **Example:** Analyzing love jihad debates through community narratives shows use of interpretive lens.

3. Symbolic Interactionism – Studies how symbols shape social interaction. **Example:** Examining hijab as identity in college protests shows symbolic interactionism.

4. Ethnographic Method – Immersive study of cultures and communities. **Example:** Studying trans lives in Delhi slums through lived shadowing uses ethnographic method.

5. Phenomenology – Focuses on subjective experiences over external facts. **Example:** Capturing migrant workers' pandemic trauma through first-person narratives reflects phenomenology.

6. Grounded Theory – Theory is built from field data, not imposed. **Example:** Developing class hierarchy patterns among gig workers from interviews reflects grounded theory.

7. Narrative Inquiry – Uses storytelling to understand social realities. **Example:** Documenting Dalit women's journeys in panchayats through personal stories shows narrative inquiry.

8. Feminist Methodology – Focuses on gendered experiences and power relations. **Example:** Studying unpaid care work during lockdown highlights feminist methodology.

9. Reflexive Method – Researcher reflects on own role in shaping data. **Example:** Queer scholar noting their influence in LGBTQ fieldwork uses reflexive method.

10. Postmodern Approach – Challenges grand theories and embraces plurality. **Example:** Exploring identities in digital influencers without binaries shows postmodern approach.

11. Life History Method – Studies individual life trajectories to understand society. **Example:** Interviewing intergenerational sex workers in Sonagachi uses life history method.

12. Action Research – Research aims to produce social change. **Example:** Studying school dropout rates and lobbying for midday meals reflects action research.

13. Autoethnography – Researcher uses personal experience as data. **Example:** Dalit scholar writing about caste-based discrimination in academia is autoethnography.

14. Thick Description – Deep, contextual detail in cultural studies. **Example:** Describing rituals in a Nagaland tribal wedding using thick description.

15. Critical Theory – Questions structures of domination and inequality. **Example:** Examining caste hierarchy in tech employment uses critical theory.

16. Dialogic Method – Builds knowledge through dialogue with participants. **Example:** Co-authoring field reports with slum youth reflects dialogic method.

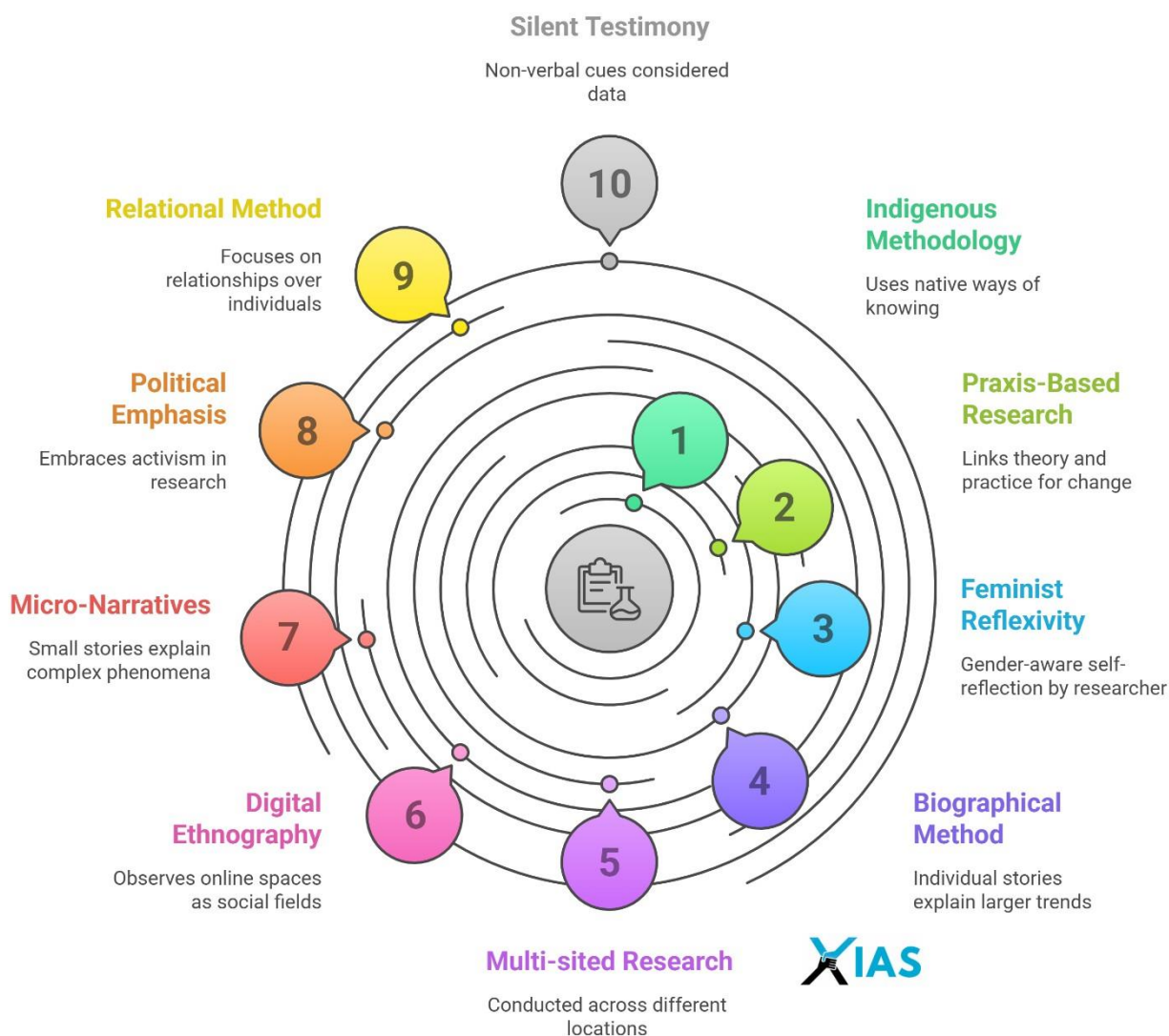
17. Situated Knowledge – All knowledge is shaped by social context. **Example:** Tribal women's health narratives differing from state surveys show situated knowledge.

18. Emic Perspective – Insider view of a culture or group. **Example:** Studying Khasi matriliney from community's

viewpoint is an emic perspective.

19. Etic Perspective – External, comparative view of a group. **Example:** Comparing Khasi system with other matrilineal systems reflects etic perspective.

Diverse Research Methodologies



20. Participatory Observation – Researcher becomes part of the group studied. **Example:** Joining farmers' protests to observe strategy use shows participatory observation.

21. Discourse Analysis – Studies how language creates social meaning. **Example:** Analyzing political speeches on minority rights using discourse analysis.

22. Critical Reflexivity – Constantly interrogating researcher's influence and bias. **Example:** A Brahmin studying caste violence while disclosing location uses critical reflexivity.

23. Emotional Validity – Recognizing emotions as valid data. **Example:** Studying grief among COVID widows through their expression of loss reflects emotional validity.

24. Visual Sociology – Uses images and media as research material. **Example:** Analyzing Instagram posts of Gen Z protesters shows visual sociology.

25. Performative Method – Uses art and performance in data gathering. **Example:** Street play used to elicit views on gender norms shows performative method.

26. Actor-Network Theory – Focuses on human and non-human interactions. **Example:** Tracing Aadhaar's role in

welfare access uses actor-network theory.

27. Intersectional Analysis – Looks at overlapping identities and oppressions. **Example:** Studying tribal LGBTQ youth reflects intersectional analysis.

28. Co-creation Method – Research is done *with*, not *on* people. **Example:** Homeless people designing survey questions reflects co-creation method.

29. Decolonial Method – Challenges Western frameworks in knowledge. **Example:** Using oral tribal history over census data shows decolonial method.

30. Voice-Centered Research – Prioritizes participants' voice over researcher's. **Example:** Transcribing refugee children's narratives without summary uses voice-centered research.

31. Embodied Knowledge – Emphasizes lived bodily experiences. **Example:** Studying manual scavenging through bodily pain reflects embodied knowledge.

32. Temporal Analysis – Studies how time shapes social practices. **Example:** Observing caste changes across generations in one family reflects temporal analysis.

33. Emotional Sociology – Emotions are central to understanding society. **Example:** Exploring fear among Muslims post-lynching reflects emotional sociology.

34. Sensory Ethnography – Uses touch, sound, smell in data. **Example:** Studying life in fish markets through smell and sound reflects sensory ethnography.

35. Participatory Visuals – Participants create images/videos as data. **Example:** Migrant workers filming lockdown struggles shows participatory visuals.

36. Queer Methodology – Challenges heteronormative assumptions in research. **Example:** Studying fluid identities in drag communities shows queer methodology.

37. Embodied Reflexivity – Researcher reflects through body experiences. **Example:** Scholar studying fasting protests through own hunger experience shows embodied reflexivity.

38. Situated Ethics – Ethics are contextual, not universal. **Example:** Gaining consent from elders, not just participants, in tribal fieldwork shows situated ethics.

39. Critical Ethnography – Research aimed at social justice. **Example:** Studying bonded labor to push for policy change shows critical ethnography.

40. Polyvocality – Multiple voices represented in findings. **Example:** Dalit, OBC, and Brahmin youth views equally shown in campus caste study reflect polyvocality.

III. RESEARCH METHODS AND ANALYSIS

Topics: Qualitative & Quantitative Methods | Data Collection Techniques | Variables, Sampling, Hypothesis, Reliability, Validity

1. Mixed Toolbox – Use of both qualitative and quantitative methods. **Example:** NFHS combines interviews and statistical surveys, showcasing a mixed toolbox.

2. Depth Interviews – Open-ended discussions to gain insights. **Example:** Interviewing ASHA workers on menstrual taboos reflects depth interviews.

3. Survey Sheets – Standardized questionnaires for data collection. **Example:** Swachh Survekshan uses survey sheets to assess sanitation.

4. Focused Grouping – Group discussion on specific topics. **Example:** Farmers' input on MSP policies collected via focused grouping.

5. Time Surveys – Data gathered across timelines for comparison. **Example:** Studying literacy rise across census years reflects time surveys.

6. Ethno Immersion – Living among subjects for observation. **Example:** Researchers staying in Kutch villages to study post-earthquake recovery show ethno immersion.

7. Key Informants – Locals providing insider knowledge. **Example:** Senior panchayat women acting as key informants in gender bias research.

8. Snowball Sample – Participants refer next participants. **Example:** LGBTQ+ mental health study used snowball sample due to community sensitivity.

9. Random Draw – Subjects chosen by chance to avoid bias. **Example:** Voter behavior survey selecting participants via random draw.

10. Stratified Split – Dividing population into subgroups for balance. **Example:** Stratified split used in caste-wise political preference analysis.

11. Case Profile – Studying one unit intensively. **Example:** Case profile of a tribal school improving NEP compliance.

12. Content Mining – Analyzing textual material for themes. **Example:** Studying election manifestos using content mining.

Research Methods



Data Saturation

No new information is emerging from the data. Interviews reaching the same themes shows data saturation.



Funnel Technique

Moving from general questions to more specific questions. Survey narrowing to hostel bias shows funnel technique.



Convenience Draw

Selecting subjects that are easily available for the research. Interviewing nearby vendors due to time limits uses convenience draw.



Participant Diaries

Subjects write down their experiences during the research. Rural women tracking daily workload via diaries.



Reflexive Notes

Researcher records their thoughts during the fieldwork. Scholar noting discomfort while interviewing men about caste.



Delphi Method

Expert consensus is achieved through rounds of feedback. Climate policy recommendations developed using the Delphi method.



Quota Sampling

Ensuring that certain subgroups are represented in the research. Ensuring balance in student protest study via quota sampling.



Regression Map

Examining the effect of one variable on another variable. Mapping how parental education affects a child's career.



Digitized Forms

Using online tools for collecting data for research. PM-Kisan scheme feedback via digitized Google Forms.



Peer Debriefing

Getting feedback from fellow researchers on the research. Presenting a study to fellow scholars before finalizing it.



- 13. Likert Scaling** – Measuring attitudes on a scale. **Example:** Youth opinion on online education measured via Likert scaling.
- 14. Purposive Pull** – Subjects chosen for specific traits. **Example:** Urban poor women selected purposively for sanitation study.
- 15. Data Triangulation** – Using multiple sources to ensure accuracy. **Example:** Combining NGO records, interviews, and media for Dalit atrocity study shows triangulation.
- 16. Observation Grid** – Tool to record behavior systematically. **Example:** Child nutrition habits in Anganwadis documented via observation grid.
- 17. Longitudinal Lens** – Tracking changes over long period. **Example:** Income patterns of rural households pre- and post-COVID studied through longitudinal lens.
- 18. Cross-sectional Cut** – Snapshot of population at one point in time. **Example:** Caste voting patterns during 2024 elections studied using cross-sectional cut.
- 19. Hypothesis Draft** – Tentative statement to be tested. **Example:** "Higher education leads to reduced dowry acceptance" as a hypothesis draft.
- 20. Null Check** – Assumes no relation between variables. **Example:** Testing if gender impacts voting choices with a null check.
- 21. Operational Clarity** – Defining concepts in measurable terms. **Example:** Defining 'digital literacy' in terms of app usage is operational clarity.
- 22. Validity Lens** – Measures if tool reflects true concept. **Example:** Checking if survey on caste bias captures actual discrimination ensures validity lens.
- 23. Reliable Repeat** – Consistency in repeated measures. **Example:** Getting same child nutrition results over weeks shows reliable repeat.
- 24. Variable Frame** – Elements that vary across subjects. **Example:** In a rural poverty study, income and education were key variable frames.
- 25. Dependent Marker** – Outcome influenced by other variables. **Example:** School dropout rates as dependent marker influenced by caste.
- 26. Independent Trigger** – Variable that causes change. **Example:** Mother's education level as independent trigger for child nutrition.
- 27. Field Diary** – Real-time documentation during research. **Example:** NGO interns recording reactions in menstruation awareness sessions using field diaries.
- 28. Coding Grid** – Classifying qualitative data into themes. **Example:** Interviews on caste shaming coded under 'discrimination', 'silence', 'resistance'.
- 29. Pilot Pulse** – Small trial before final study. **Example:** Testing adolescent behavior survey on one Delhi school acts as pilot pulse.
- 30. Sample Size** – Number of participants in a study. **Example:** 1000 tribal households surveyed for forest rights forms sample size.
- 31. Tabular Crunch** – Quantitative data arranged in tables. **Example:** Table showing caste-wise college dropouts is tabular crunch.
- 32. Thematic Net** – Identifying patterns from open responses. **Example:** Analyzing gig workers' stress using a thematic net.
- 33. Response Rate** – Percentage of people who participate. **Example:** Online gender sensitization poll with 80% response rate.
- 34. Bias Trap** – Systematic error affecting research. **Example:** Only interviewing elite women in rural gender study creates bias trap.
- 35. Double-barrel Question** – Two queries in one question. **Example:** "Do you feel safe and respected in school?" is a double-barrel question.
- 36. Informed Consent** – Participants know purpose and risk. **Example:** Seeking informed consent from sex workers in health study.
- 37. Ethical Debrief** – Explaining study after completion. **Example:** Telling slum youth how their responses helped policy after survey shows ethical debrief.

38. Field Fatigue – Participant tiredness during long research. **Example:** Slum respondents skipping answers in long interviews shows field fatigue.

39. Rapport Building – Establishing trust with subjects. **Example:** Spending weeks with tribal elders before data collection aids rapport building.

40. Anonymity Shield – Keeping identities secret. **Example:** Assigning pseudonyms to Dalit girls in honor killing study reflects anonymity shield.

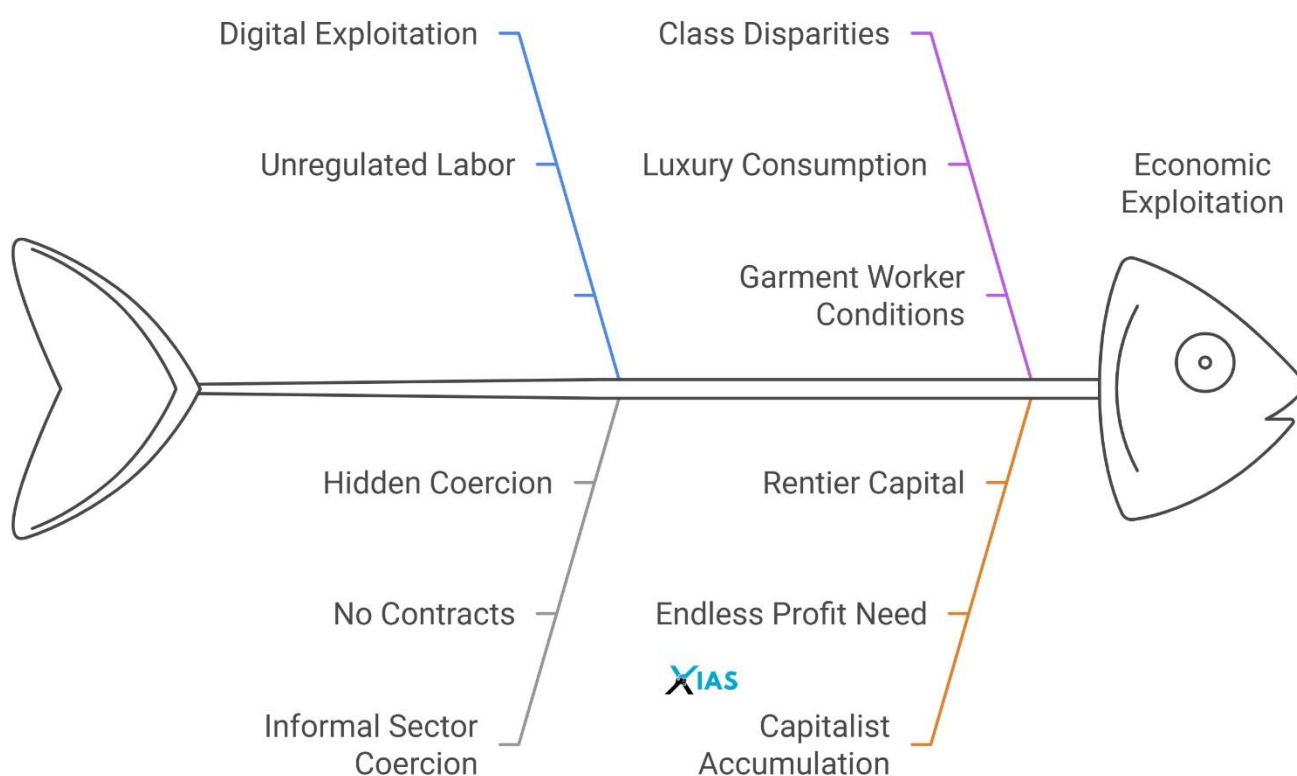
IV. SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS

TOPIC-1: KARL MARX

1. **Class Dialectic** – History shaped by conflicts between social classes. **Example:** Gig workers protesting for rights against Zomato-Swiggy reflects class dialectic.
2. **Material Base** – Economic structures determining societal superstructure. **Example:** India's shift to service economy changing urban values shows material base.
3. **Bourgeois Hegemony** – Domination of capitalist class in culture and institutions. **Example:** EdTech ads promoting success through costly courses reflect bourgeois hegemony.
4. **Surplus Seizure** – Capitalists appropriating value produced by workers. **Example:** Garment factories in Noida underpaying workers shows surplus seizure.
5. **Alienated Labor** – Workers disconnected from product, process, and self. **Example:** Factory line workers unaware of final product experience alienated labor.
6. **Wage Fetishism** – Illusion that wage equals true worth of labor. **Example:** ₹300/day for tribal plantation labor reveals wage fetishism.
7. **Base Superstructure** – Economy influencing law, politics, and ideology. **Example:** Pro-industry land laws reflect base-superstructure relationship.
8. **Class Consciousness** – Awareness among oppressed about exploitation. **Example:** Amazon warehouse strikes in US emerge from class consciousness.
9. **False Needs** – Desires manufactured by capitalist advertising. **Example:** Rise of influencer marketing in rural areas reflects false needs.
10. **Proletariat Push** – Working class striving to change conditions. **Example:** Ola drivers' unionization efforts show proletariat push.
11. **Commodity Trap** – Social relations hidden behind products. **Example:** Coffee marketed as 'premium experience' hides farm exploitation – a commodity trap.
12. **Means Capture** – Elite control over production tools and capital. **Example:** Billionaire-led agritech monopolies signify means capture.
13. **Labor Power** – Capacity to work sold as a commodity. **Example:** Delivery agents selling time per order represents labor power.
14. **Class Polarization** – Growing gap between rich and poor. **Example:** India's richest 1% holding 40% wealth shows class polarization.
15. **Historical Steps** – Society evolving through stages of conflict. **Example:** Shift from zamindari to private real estate shows historical steps.
16. **Revolutionary Tide** – Inevitable upheaval from class conflict. **Example:** France's pension protests reflect revolutionary tide.
17. **Use-Value Gap** – Utility of goods vs. market exchange value. **Example:** ₹200 designer water bottle vs. ₹10 local brand shows use-value gap.
18. **Exploitation Index** – Difference between labor input and wage received. **Example:** E-waste workers in Seelampur earning ₹100/day signals exploitation index.
19. **Superstructure Echo** – Legal and cultural forms echoing economic interests. **Example:** Startup-friendly reforms ignoring gig worker rights show superstructure echo.
20. **Feudal Residue** – Pre-capitalist relations persisting in modern setups. **Example:** Caste-based land control in Bihar shows feudal residue.
21. **Private Dominion** – Ownership of resources by a few. **Example:** Adani's control over ports and energy reflects private dominion.

22. **Profit Motive** – Driving force behind capitalist actions. **Example:** Pharma firms hiking life-saving drug prices shows profit motive.
23. **Worker Revolt** – Uprising against capitalist conditions. **Example:** Anganwadi workers' protests in Gujarat signal worker revolt.
24. **Class Segregation** – Spatial divide based on economic class. **Example:** Gated communities next to slums in Gurugram show class segregation.
25. **Capital Grip** – Capital's control over lives and time. **Example:** Tech employees on 12-hour shifts face capital grip.
26. **Alienation Spiral** – Deepening disconnection from meaningful life. **Example:** Urban youth burnout in tech jobs reveals alienation spiral.

Analyzing Economic Exploitation in Capitalism



27. **Mode Matrix** – Type of production shaping society. **Example:** App-based gig economy as a new mode matrix.
28. **Manual Margins** – Devaluation of physical labor. **Example:** Domestic workers facing digital exclusion reflects manual margins.
29. **Labor Reserve** – Surplus labor used to depress wages. **Example:** Contractual teachers replacing permanent posts shows labor reserve.
30. **Oppression Chain** – Linked systems sustaining class dominance. **Example:** Dalit sanitation workers' generational jobs reveal oppression chain.
31. **Dispossession Loop** – Cycle of taking away land/resources. **Example:** Tribal land grabs in Jharkhand for mining show dispossession loop.
32. **Corporate Colon** – Capitalist takeover of rural life. **Example:** Agribusiness replacing mandi system represents corporate colon.

33. **Profit Pyramid** – Few at the top benefit most. **Example:** EdTech unicorn CEOs profiting during job losses reflects profit pyramid.
34. **Surplus Crisis** – Overproduction with under-consumption. **Example:** Unsold flats in metros amidst homelessness shows surplus crisis.
35. **Class Mirage** – Belief in upward mobility within rigid structure. **Example:** Dream of 'startup success' for gig workers creates class mirage.
36. **Reification Lens** – Treating social relations as things. **Example:** Judging people solely by salary is a reification lens.
37. **Tech Alienation** – Tech-mediated jobs increasing disconnection. **Example:** Call center workers under algorithmic control face tech alienation.
38. **Crisis Machinery** – Systemic crisis built into capitalism. **Example:** Recurrent bank collapses reflect capitalism's crisis machinery.
39. **Extractive Mode** – Systems that exploit without renewal. **Example:** Lithium mining in tribal zones follows extractive mode.
40. **Debt Control** – Financial systems enslaving workers. **Example:** Gig workers trapped in bike loans represent debt control.

Topic-2: Emile Durkheim

1. **Organic Solidarity** – Social cohesion from specialized roles. **Example:** Delhi Metro staff's interdependence across roles shows organic solidarity.
2. **Mechanical Solidarity** – Cohesion from shared beliefs and similarity. **Example:** Tribal resistance in Bastar reflects mechanical solidarity.
3. **Moral Regulation** – Norms guiding individual desires. **Example:** Rise in coaching suicides in Kota indicates weakened moral regulation.
4. **Collective Conscience** – Shared beliefs binding society. **Example:** National mourning for CDS Rawat shows collective conscience.
5. **Social Integration** – Degree of connectedness in society. **Example:** NEET dropouts facing isolation indicate low social integration.
6. **Anomic Suicide** – Suicide due to normlessness or instability. **Example:** Job loss-triggered farmer suicides post-loan defaults show anomic suicide.
7. **Egoistic Suicide** – Result of weak social bonds. **Example:** Elderly living alone in metros and dying unnoticed shows egoistic suicide.
8. **Altruistic Suicide** – Dying for group or cause. **Example:** Soldiers volunteering in high-risk missions reflect altruistic suicide.
9. **Fatalistic Suicide** – Suicide due to oppressive regulation. **Example:** Prisoners in solitary confinement dying by suicide show fatalistic suicide.
10. **Norm Vacuum** – Absence of shared societal expectations. **Example:** Rapid AI job losses creating identity crisis reflects norm vacuum.
11. **Sacred Sphere** – Set apart, revered elements in society. **Example:** Ram Mandir rituals reflect sacred sphere.
12. **Profane Sphere** – Ordinary aspects of daily life. **Example:** Office culture memes reflect profane sphere.
13. **Collective Ritual** – Practices reaffirming group unity. **Example:** Ganesh Visarjan celebrations display collective ritual.
14. **Moral Density** – Intensity of social interaction. **Example:** Viral social campaigns on Instagram show increasing moral density.
15. **Division Strain** – Conflict from specialized roles mismatch. **Example:** Tech graduates working food delivery jobs show division strain.
16. **Functionalist Lens** – Viewing society as interconnected parts. **Example:** Pandemic response coordination shows functionalist lens.
17. **Conscience Clash** – Tension between personal and collective beliefs. **Example:** Hijab row in colleges reflects conscience clash.

18. **Group Morality** – Ethical codes shared by a group. **Example:** ISRO scientists avoiding political affiliation show group morality.
19. **Forced Division** – Unnatural imposition of roles. **Example:** Reservation bypass in private hiring reflects forced division.
20. **Labor Alienation** – Disconnection despite specialization. **Example:** Remote tech workers facing burnout show labor alienation.
21. **Social Glue** – Forces binding individuals to groups. **Example:** Caste panchayats enforcing norms reflect social glue.
22. **Suicide Audit** – Studying patterns to understand society. **Example:** NCRB tracking student suicides enables suicide audit.
23. **Norm Drift** – Slow fading of shared values. **Example:** Decline in wedding rituals in urban India shows norm drift.
24. **Integration Gap** – Lack of group belonging. **Example:** Trans youth rejected by family experience integration gap.
25. **Crisis Rituals** – Collective acts in uncertain times. **Example:** Candle marches post-rape cases reflect crisis rituals.
26. **Labor Morality** – Ethical rules guiding professions. **Example:** Medical council ethics on pharma freebies show labor morality.
27. **Anomie Surge** – Rise in normlessness during social change. **Example:** Crypto fraud victims in tier-2 cities reflect anomie surge.
28. **Moral Overload** – Conflict from excessive ethical codes. **Example:** Dual expectations on women professionals show moral overload.
29. **Solidarity Shift** – Change from mechanical to organic unity. **Example:** Rural-to-urban migration shows solidarity shift.
30. **Sacred Violation** – Offense to revered beliefs. **Example:** Quran desecration protests abroad show sacred violation.
31. **Digital Sacred** – Reverence transferred to online space. **Example:** Profile picture changes after tragedy show digital sacred.
32. **Symbolic Unity** – Shared symbols creating belonging. **Example:** Indian flag during cricket matches shows symbolic unity.
33. **Ethical Decay** – Erosion of moral norms. **Example:** Exam paper leaks reflect ethical decay.
34. **Moral Panic** – Widespread fear over social threat. **Example:** Deepfake scare in student circles reflects moral panic.
35. **Sacred Displacement** – Religious meaning given to secular items. **Example:** Worship of celebrity idols reflects sacred displacement.
36. **Communal Cohesion** – Unity within religious groups. **Example:** Langar system in Gurudwaras shows communal cohesion.
37. **Regulative Norms** – Rules shaping individual behavior. **Example:** Traffic fines for helmetless riding reflect regulative norms.
38. **Modern Rituals** – Secular practices gaining sacredness. **Example:** Flash mobs for climate awareness act as modern rituals.
39. **Moral Vacuum** – Absence of ethical clarity. **Example:** Teen influencers promoting risky products reflect moral vacuum.
40. **Civic Religion** – Nation as sacred idea. **Example:** Voter ink as pride symbol reflects civic religion.
41. **Emotion Regulation** – Collective expression of grief/joy. **Example:** Public crying at exam failures shows emotion regulation.
42. **Law as Norm** – Legal system reflecting collective morality. **Example:** Same-sex marriage debate highlights law as norm.
43. **Sacred Sanction** – Religious backing for social rules. **Example:** Temple bans on women reflect sacred sanction.

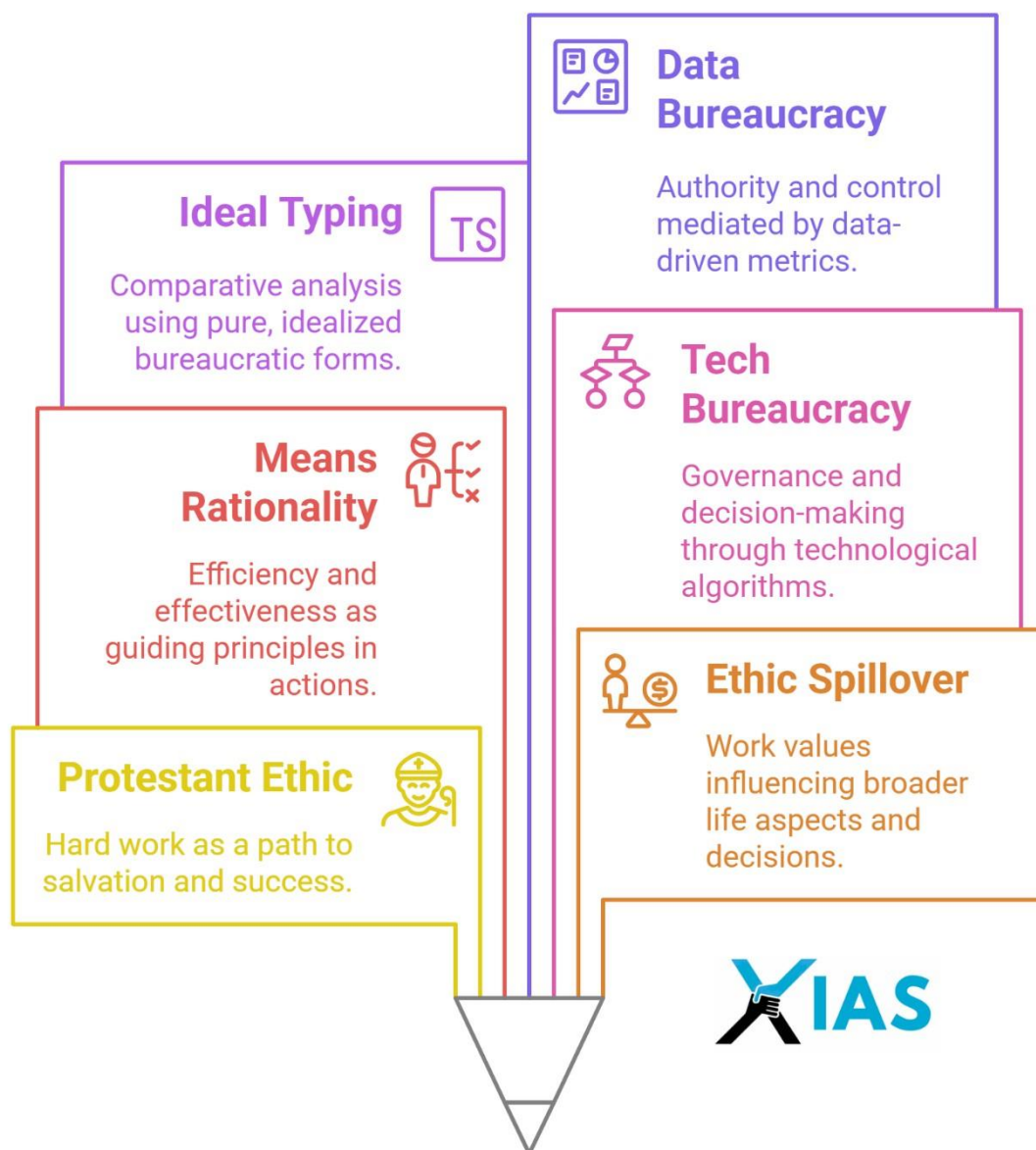
44. **Norm Erosion** – Disappearance of traditional expectations. **Example:** Decline in joint families signals norm erosion.
45. **Religion Bond** – Faith acting as group glue. **Example:** Eid gatherings after conflict show religion bond.
46. **Ceremonial Order** – Structure provided by rituals. **Example:** Temple inauguration sequences show ceremonial order.
47. **Emotive Integration** – Sharing of feelings in rituals. **Example:** Candlelit vigils for martyrs reflect emotive integration.
48. **Moral Individualism** – Focus on inner conscience over group. **Example:** Young voters choosing NOTA shows moral individualism.
49. **Suicide Clusters** – Series of suicides in a region/group. **Example:** Multiple Kota suicides in a month show suicide clusters.
50. **Social Pressure** – Conformity demanded by collective. **Example:** Rural youth forced into family trade reflects social pressure.

Topic-3: Sociological Thinkers – Max Weber

1. **Instrumental Action** – Rational behavior aimed at a goal. **Example:** Students choosing UPSC coaching for career stability reflect instrumental action.
2. **Value Action** – Action driven by belief or value. **Example:** A forest officer rejecting bribes despite pressure shows value action.
3. **Affective Action** – Action led by emotions. **Example:** Mob violence after a political murder reflects affective action.
4. **Traditional Action** – Behavior rooted in customs. **Example:** Touching elders' feet during Diwali shows traditional action.
5. **Weberian Lens** – Viewing society through subjective meaning. **Example:** Studying gig workers' identity formation reflects Weberian lens.
6. **Ideal Bureaucrat** – Model official with rule-based neutrality. **Example:** Election officers following strict code show ideal bureaucrat traits.
7. **Rational Capitalism** – System driven by efficiency and planning. **Example:** Startup IPOs with data-driven projections show rational capitalism.
8. **Charismatic Authority** – Power due to personal appeal. **Example:** Support for Chandrababu Naidu's comeback shows charismatic authority.
9. **Traditional Authority** – Power legitimized by heritage/custom. **Example:** Khasi chieftains exercising clan power show traditional authority.
10. **Legal-Rational Authority** – Power through codified rules. **Example:** Power of Lokpal derives from legal-rational authority.
11. **Formal Rationality** – Decision-making based on logic. **Example:** Tax reforms using AI audits reflect formal rationality.
12. **Substantive Rationality** – Decisions rooted in ethics. **Example:** NGOs refusing foreign funds on ethical grounds show substantive rationality.
13. **Authority Crisis** – Legitimacy breakdown in leadership. **Example:** Manipur police losing public trust reflects authority crisis.
14. **Work Ethic** – Discipline and diligence as a value. **Example:** Kerala nurses migrating abroad with high work ethic.
15. **Secular Vocation** – Viewing jobs as moral calling. **Example:** Rural teachers resisting transfers show secular vocation.
16. **Iron Cage** – Feeling trapped by rigid bureaucracy. **Example:** Citizens navigating online passport delays reflect iron cage.
17. **Goal Displacement** – Means replace original purpose. **Example:** Coaching centers chasing ranks over learning show goal displacement.
18. **Formal Hierarchy** – Ranked structure of authority. **Example:** Indian Railways staff chain reflects formal hierarchy.

19. **Written Rules** – Codified procedures over discretion. **Example:** RTI replies adhering strictly to manual show written rules.
20. **Impersonality Norm** – Treatment without favoritism. **Example:** Online recruitment tests ensure impersonality norm.
21. **Status Fetish** – Excessive respect for titles. **Example:** 'IAS' car plates on wedding invites reflect status fetish.
22. **Efficiency Drive** – Rational push for productivity. **Example:** UPI's real-time model shows India's efficiency drive.
23. **Credential Culture** – Obsession with certified merit. **Example:** Hiring based solely on IIT/IIM degrees shows credential culture.
24. **Managerial Authority** – Leadership through technical competence. **Example:** Bank managers reshuffling NPAs reflect managerial authority.
25. **Document Fetish** – Excessive paperwork in governance. **Example:** Pension delays due to missing form show document fetish.

Elements of Modern Bureaucracy



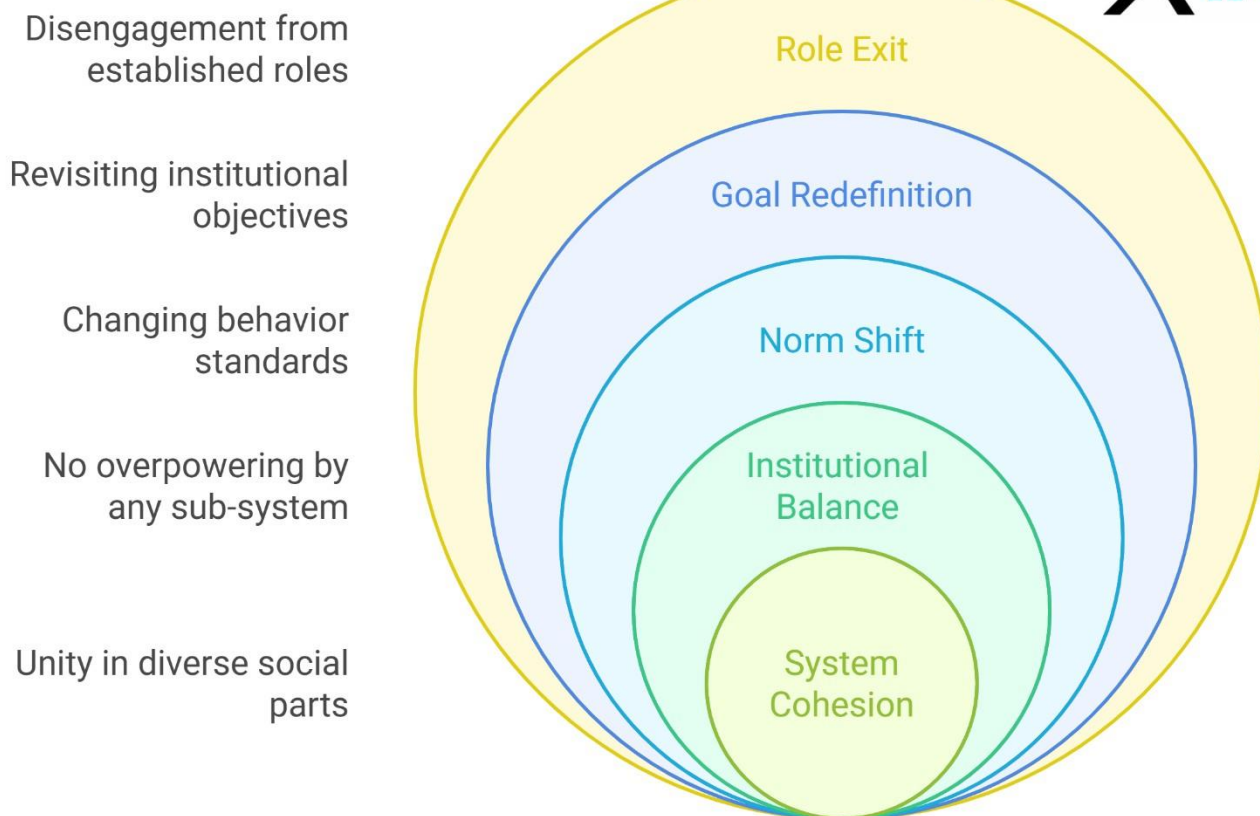
26. **Ethical Neutrality** – Separation of values from analysis. **Example:** NITI Aayog reports sticking to data show ethical neutrality.
27. **Bureaucratic Drift** – Shift from policy goals. **Example:** Delay in PMAY home delivery shows bureaucratic drift.
28. **Charisma Transfer** – Institutionalization of leader's appeal. **Example:** Modi's brand shaping BJP's youth wing shows charisma transfer.
29. **Voter Rationality** – Choosing based on calculated interests. **Example:** Farmers supporting MSP promises show voter rationality.
30. **Market Morality** – Economic ethics influencing behavior. **Example:** D2C brands avoiding animal testing reflect market morality.
31. **Power Legitimacy** – Recognition of rightful rule. **Example:** Supreme Court validating Delhi Ordinance shows power legitimacy.
32. **Disenchantment Thesis** – Rationality reducing mystical belief. **Example:** Decline in astrologer visits among urban youth shows disenchantment thesis.
33. **Predictability Trap** – Loss of spontaneity due to routine. **Example:** Standardized school assemblies reflect predictability trap.
34. **Rule Fixation** – Excessive reliance on procedures. **Example:** Aadhaar errors causing subsidy delay show rule fixation.
35. **Hyper Regulation** – Overburdening with codes and laws. **Example:** Multiple startup compliances reflect hyper regulation.
36. **Office Insulation** – Detachment of officials from people. **Example:** DM offices with strict appointment slots show office insulation.
37. **Discretion Anxiety** – Fear of deviating from norms. **Example:** Field officers avoiding spot decisions reflect discretion anxiety.
38. **Civic Rationality** – Logics behind state planning. **Example:** Public transport planning using GIS data shows civic rationality.
39. **Compliance Culture** – Social expectation to follow rules. **Example:** Queueing in airports post-COVID shows compliance culture.
40. **Charisma Crisis** – Collapse of personal appeal legitimacy. **Example:** Student protests after abrupt VC decisions show charisma crisis.

Topic 4: Talcott Parsons

1. **System Stability** – Balance among institutional roles. **Example:** Smooth functioning of India's election machinery reflects system stability.
2. **Role Differentiation** – Specific tasks assigned within structure. **Example:** Panchayat leaders and SHG workers show role differentiation.
3. **Status Integration** – Harmony between multiple social roles. **Example:** A woman balancing teaching and motherhood reflects status integration.
4. **Norm Consensus** – Shared societal expectations guiding behavior. **Example:** Wearing helmets while biking reflects norm consensus.
5. **Social Equilibrium** – Steady state through institutional coordination. **Example:** Coordination between RBI and Finance Ministry shows social equilibrium.
6. **Functional Unity** – Interdependent roles contributing to system. **Example:** Anganwadi workers linking health and education show functional unity.
7. **Goal Attainment** – System's ability to achieve objectives. **Example:** NITI Aayog's SDG localization reflects goal attainment.
8. **Pattern Maintenance** – Upholding cultural values for continuity. **Example:** NCERT syllabus revision retaining constitutional values reflects pattern maintenance.
9. **Latency Function** – System's ability to preserve motivation. **Example:** National Service Scheme builds latent commitment among students.
10. **Social Integration** – Cohesion across diverse institutions. **Example:** Multi-faith disaster relief in Sikkim shows social integration.

11. **Adaptive Function** – Adjusting to changing environment. **Example:** Rural schools adopting digital learning shows adaptive function.
12. **Value System** – Set of shared beliefs. **Example:** NEP 2020's emphasis on Indian knowledge systems reflects value system.
13. **Affective Neutrality** – Acting without emotional bias. **Example:** Civil services reforms urging impartiality reflect affective neutrality.
14. **Affective Orientation** – Emotion-based interactions. **Example:** Telemedicine counselors supporting patients emotionally show affective orientation.
15. **Universalistic Standards** – Judging based on general rules. **Example:** CUET marking across boards reflects universalistic standards.
16. **Particularistic Standards** – Judging by personal relations. **Example:** Caste-based local candidate support shows particularistic standards.
17. **Achievement Norm** – Status through performance. **Example:** UPSC rankers gaining social recognition show achievement norm.
18. **Ascription Norm** – Status by birth or identity. **Example:** Political dynasty scions winning elections reflect ascription norm.
19. **Self-Oriented Action** – Choices based on personal goals. **Example:** Start-up founders choosing autonomy show self-oriented action.
20. **Collectivity Orientation** – Prioritizing group interest. **Example:** Tribal protests to preserve forest rights show collectivity orientation.
21. **Socialization Agent** – Institutions shaping norms and values. **Example:** NCC inculcating discipline among youth reflects socialization agent.
22. **Cultural Integration** – Merging values for unity. **Example:** G20 culture festivals promoting unity in diversity show cultural integration.
23. **System Disequilibrium** – Disruption in institutional harmony. **Example:** Judicial-executive tensions over appointments reflect system disequilibrium.
24. **Function Failure** – Breakdown in institutional role. **Example:** Rising NEET suicides highlight function failure of education.
25. **Latency Breakdown** – Collapse of value motivation. **Example:** Youth apathy towards voting reflects latency breakdown.
26. **Structural Strain** – Conflict due to institutional misfit. **Example:** Work-from-home policy tensions reflect structural strain.
27. **Norm Conflict** – Clash of expectations. **Example:** Hijab-ban debate in colleges reflects norm conflict.
28. **Cultural Drift** – Gradual value shift in society. **Example:** Youth moving from marriage to live-in shows cultural drift.
29. **System Adaptability** – Flexibility to societal changes. **Example:** Courts recognizing same-sex live-in couples shows system adaptability.
30. **Goal Strain** – Struggle to meet collective objectives. **Example:** Urban floods despite AMRUT missions show goal strain.
31. **Integration Lag** – Slower value acceptance across groups. **Example:** Rural resistance to LGBTQ rights reflects integration lag.
32. **Role Conflict** – Clashing expectations from same person. **Example:** Women doctors balancing surgery and family show role conflict.
33. **Institutional Overload** – Burdened systemic structures. **Example:** High court case backlogs show institutional overload.
34. **Sub-system Harmony** – Coordination among institutional parts. **Example:** Health, education, and nutrition under Poshan 2.0 show sub-system harmony.
35. **Norm Internalization** – Acceptance of norms as natural. **Example:** Habitual online bill payments reflect norm internalization.

Societal Dynamics and Institutional Change



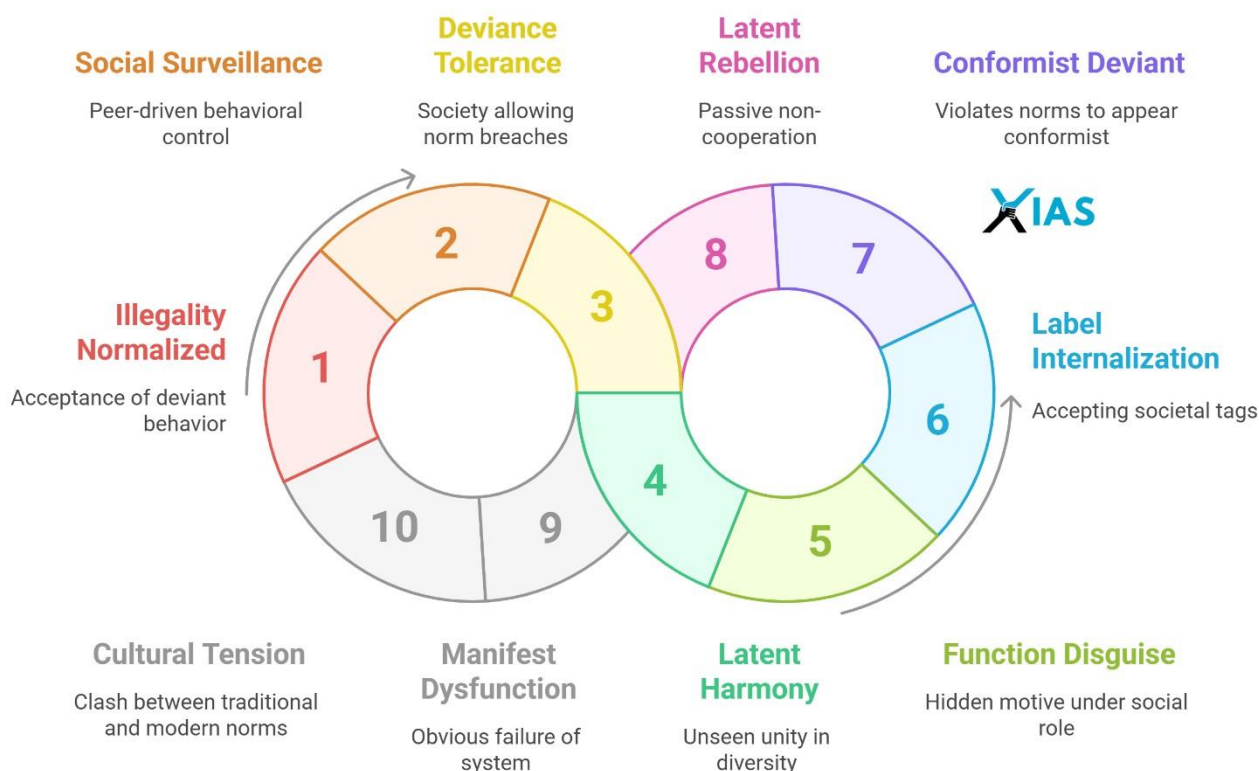
36. **Functional Prerequisite** – Basic system needs for survival. **Example:** Reliable telecom for online education is a functional prerequisite.
37. **Symbolic Legitimacy** – Cultural approval of roles. **Example:** Bharat Ratna to Karpoori Thakur reflects symbolic legitimacy.
38. **Value Commitment** – Internalization of shared ideals. **Example:** Young IAS officers promoting girl education reflect value commitment.
39. **Cultural Transmission** – Passing values across generations. **Example:** National Anthem in school assemblies reflects cultural transmission.
40. **Action System** – Interlinked set of role-performers. **Example:** COVID task forces uniting doctors, police, media show action system.

Topic-5 : Sociological Thinkers – Robert K. Merton

1. **Manifest Role** – Intended, visible purpose of an institution. **Example:** Parliament passing bills reflects its manifest role.
2. **Latent Effect** – Unintended consequences of action. **Example:** Work-from-home led to rural digital migration as a latent effect.
3. **Ritual Formalism** – Performing acts without intended impact. **Example:** Annual school prayers with no value reflection show ritual formalism.
4. **Deviant Innovation** – Using unapproved means to reach goals. **Example:** Using AI tools for cheating in exams is deviant innovation.
5. **Cultural Lag** – Norms failing to catch up with changes. **Example:** Teachers banning ChatGPT shows cultural lag.

6. **Structural Strain** – Tension from mismatched goals and means. **Example:** Unemployed graduates joining MLM schemes reflect structural strain.
7. **Status Anxiety** – Fear of social inferiority. **Example:** UPSC dropouts facing family shame reflects status anxiety.
8. **Conformist Citizen** – One who accepts goals and legal means. **Example:** Lakhs attempting UPSC with dedication are conformist citizens.
9. **Retreatist Youth** – Rejecting both goals and means. **Example:** Drug abuse in Punjab shows retreatist youth.
10. **Ritualistic Worker** – Following rules but lacking ambition. **Example:** Government clerks ignoring deadlines reflect ritualistic workers.
11. **Rebel Group** – Rejecting norms, proposing alternatives. **Example:** Climate protesters demanding degrowth policies are rebel groups.
12. **Reference Peer** – Group influencing behavior standards. **Example:** Instagram influencers shape fashion as reference peers.
13. **Anticipatory Shift** – Imitating groups one aspires to join. **Example:** Rural students dressing like urban peers show anticipatory shift.
14. **Role Set** – Multiple expectations from a single status. **Example:** Teachers also managing admin duties reflect role set.
15. **Function Overlap** – One role serving multiple functions. **Example:** Aanganwadi centers providing both nutrition and pre-schooling reflect function overlap.
16. **Latent Patriotism** – Unspoken national loyalty. **Example:** Massive disaster donations post-Manipur violence show latent patriotism.
17. **Manifest Protest** – Visible political demonstration. **Example:** Farmers' tractor rally during budget session was a manifest protest.
18. **Strain Response** – Reaction to institutional pressure. **Example:** Students faking internships on CVs show strain response.
19. **Innovative Deviance** – Goal-seeking through unapproved means. **Example:** Buying fake certificates to apply abroad reflects innovative deviance.
20. **Social Drift** – Gradual detachment from norms. **Example:** Rising youth interest in gambling apps shows social drift.
21. **Relative Deprivation** – Feeling deprived compared to others. **Example:** Jobless engineers seeing influencers earn lakhs shows relative deprivation.
22. **Role Strain** – Inability to meet all expectations. **Example:** Women UPSC aspirants managing home duties show role strain.
23. **Illegitimate Means** – Unapproved ways to success. **Example:** NEET paper leaks expose use of illegitimate means.
24. **Symbolic Deviance** – Norm violation to express ideology. **Example:** Burning effigies in protest is symbolic deviance.
25. **Overconformity Trap** – Blind adherence causing inefficiency. **Example:** Clerical insistence on physical forms despite digital options shows overconformity trap.
26. **Functional Deviance** – Norm-breaking serving latent purpose. **Example:** Political satire spreading awareness reflects functional deviance.
27. **Rebel Icon** – Deviant admired by society. **Example:** Dissenting lawyers fighting for civil liberties become rebel icons.
28. **Reference Anxiety** – Stress from not matching reference group. **Example:** Aspiring influencers stressing over views reflects reference anxiety.
29. **Latent Discrimination** – Hidden unfair treatment. **Example:** Ignoring Dalit candidates despite merit shows latent discrimination.
30. **Conformity Pressure** – Compulsion to follow norms. **Example:** Students forced into coaching culture show conformity pressure.
31. **Ritual Obedience** – Following rules for appearances. **Example:** Fake attendance in offline classes reflects ritual obedience.

Cycle of Social Phenomena



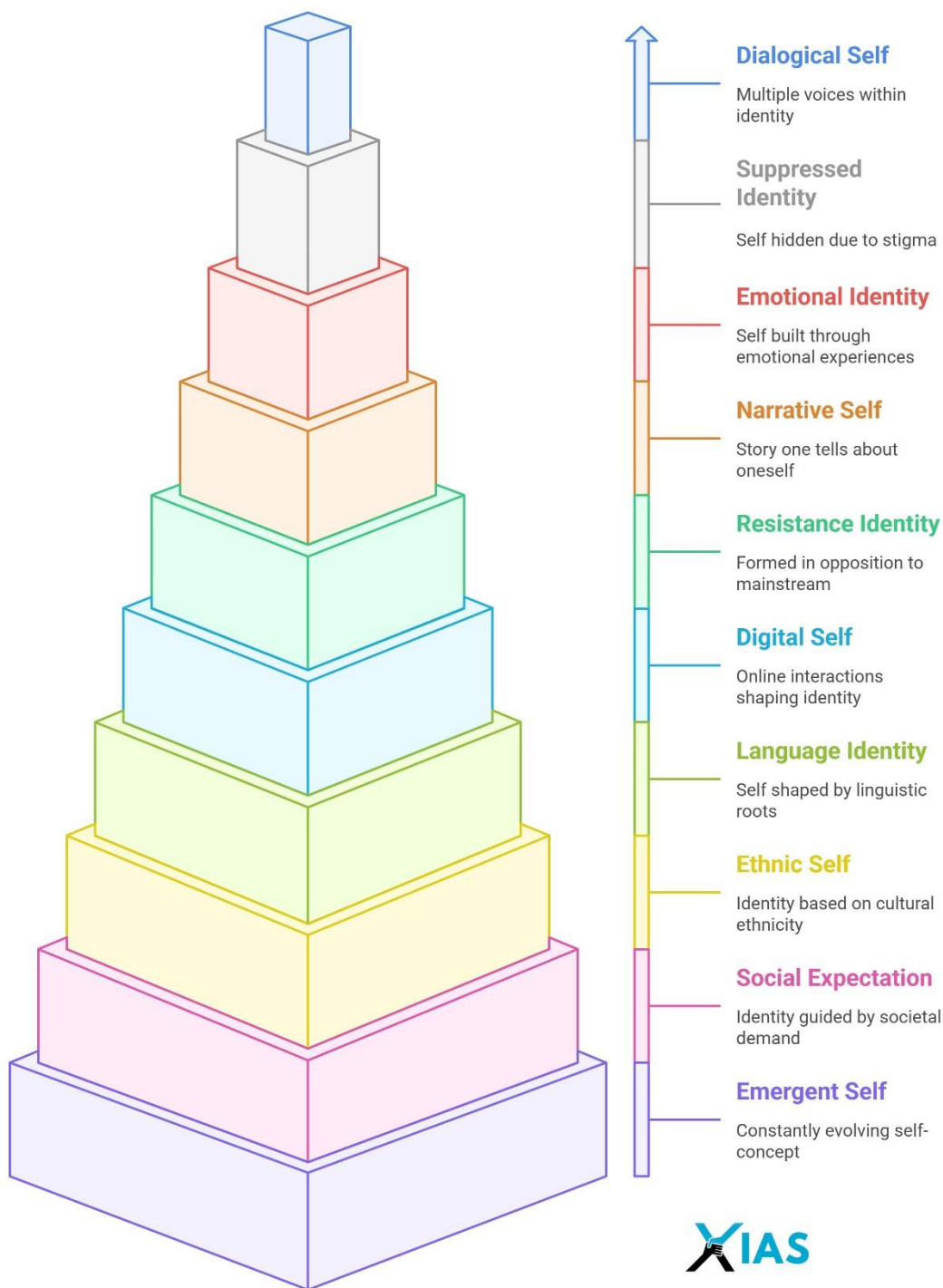
32. **Anomic Response** – Normless reaction to uncertainty. **Example:** Panic buying during lockdowns was an anomic response.
33. **Status Symbolism** – Material display of success. **Example:** Luxury phone brands trending in tier-2 cities show status symbolism.
34. **Value Drift** – Loss of core societal values. **Example:** Rising hate crimes on campuses show value drift.
35. **Latent Protest** – Silent resistance without visible action. **Example:** Students quietly boycotting a biased teacher reflects latent protest.
36. **Reference Conflict** – Competing role models. **Example:** Aspirants torn between civil service and social media stardom show reference conflict.
37. **Functional Hypocrisy** – Pretending values for system stability. **Example:** Greenwashing by corporations shows functional hypocrisy.
38. **Secondary Deviance** – Identity shaped by deviant label. **Example:** Ex-prisoners rejected by society show secondary deviance.
39. **Label Rejection** – Refusing imposed identities. **Example:** Queer collectives rejecting societal labels reflect label rejection.
40. **Strain Innovation** – New means under pressure. **Example:** Students forming peer co-ops for study materials show strain innovation.

Topic 6: Sociological Thinkers – G.H. Mead

1. **Social Self** – Identity shaped through interactions. **Example:** A child mimicking YouTubers develops a social self.
2. **Symbolic Interaction** – Communication using shared meanings. **Example:** Emojis shaping youth expression shows symbolic interaction.

3. **Looking Glass** – Self-perception built through others' views. **Example:** Teen anxiety over Instagram likes reflects looking glass.
4. **Role Taking** – Imagining oneself from others' perspective. **Example:** Actors training as cops show role taking.
5. **Significant Other** – People influencing early identity. **Example:** Parents supporting NEET dreams are significant others.
6. **Generalized Other** – Internalized social norms and values. **Example:** Standing for the national anthem reflects generalized other.
7. **Self Formation** – Emergence of identity over time. **Example:** College debates shaping opinions reflect self formation.
8. **Reflected Appraisal** – Self-worth based on feedback. **Example:** Reels going viral boosts reflected appraisal.
9. **Impression Management** – Controlling how one is seen. **Example:** Curating LinkedIn profiles shows impression management.
10. **Social Mirror** – Society's judgment shaping identity. **Example:** Trans persons facing slurs experience the social mirror.
11. **Role Conflict** – Struggle between multiple identities. **Example:** Working mothers during board exams show role conflict.
12. **Label Adoption** – Internalizing social identity. **Example:** NEET failures calling themselves 'losers' reflect label adoption.
13. **Peer Validation** – Self-worth tied to group approval. **Example:** Campus elections shaped by popularity show peer validation.
14. **Virtual Self** – Online persona shaping real self. **Example:** Influencers maintaining positivity online show virtual self.
15. **Self Projection** – Broadcasting selected traits. **Example:** Sharing study timetables online reflects self projection.
16. **Public Identity** – Image crafted for society. **Example:** Politicians visiting temples project public identity.
17. **Private Self** – Inner, unseen self-concept. **Example:** LGBTQ individuals hiding orientation reflect private self.
18. **Contextual Identity** – Self shaped by surroundings. **Example:** Caste-conscious behavior in villages shows contextual identity.
19. **Split Self** – Conflict between real and projected self. **Example:** Smiling hosts with mental stress reflect split self.
20. **Symbolic Label** – Identity formed through cultural symbols. **Example:** Hijab wearers facing prejudice reflect symbolic label.
21. **Imitative Phase** – Early self built by copying. **Example:** Kids mimicking social media dances show imitative phase.
22. **Play Stage** – Taking one role at a time. **Example:** Children pretending to be teachers show play stage.
23. **Game Stage** – Understanding multiple roles simultaneously. **Example:** Teens coordinating sports fests reflect game stage.
24. **Ego Strength** – Confidence from positive self-image. **Example:** Women leading protests despite threats show ego strength.
25. **Audience Self** – Self built to please observers. **Example:** Fashion choices based on likes reflect audience self.
26. **Role Embrace** – Accepting an identity fully. **Example:** UPSC aspirants identifying as 'future IAS' reflect role embrace.
27. **Stigma Resistance** – Rejecting imposed negative identity. **Example:** Acid attack survivors becoming influencers show stigma resistance.
28. **Empathetic Self** – Self shaped by others' emotions. **Example:** Volunteers helping flood victims reflect empathetic self.
29. **Cultural Identity** – Belongingness to shared heritage. **Example:** Tribal youth reviving folk music reflects cultural identity.
30. **Self-Awareness** – Conscious recognition of one's traits. **Example:** Therapists promoting journaling build self-awareness.
31. **Gendered Identity** – Self shaped by gender roles. **Example:** Male nurses facing ridicule reflect gendered identity.

Identity Formation Pyramid



32. **Normative Self** – Identity aligning with social rules. **Example:** Students removing piercings for interviews show normative self.
33. **Deviant Identity** – Self shaped by breaking norms. **Example:** Inter-caste couples facing threats show deviant identity.
34. **Self-Stigma** – Internalized shame due to societal views. **Example:** Dropouts avoiding relatives show self-stigma.

35. **Authentic Self** – True expression of identity. **Example:** Dalit poets sharing lived experiences reflect authentic self.
36. **Performative Identity** – Self displayed through roles. **Example:** Actors playing themselves on vlogs reflect performative identity.
37. **Social Feedback** – Self shaped by interaction responses. **Example:** Stand-up comics adjusting jokes mid-show show social feedback.
38. **Excluded Identity** – Denied participation in identity space. **Example:** Hijra community barred from housing shows excluded identity.
39. **Identity Politics** – Self asserted through collective identity. **Example:** Pasmada movement challenging elite Muslim status reflects identity politics.
40. **Self-Reinvention** – Conscious change of persona. **Example:** Failed startups rebranding themselves reflect self-reinvention.

V. STRATIFICATION AND MOBILITY

TOPIC-1: concepts – equality, inequality, hierarchy, exclusion, poverty, and deprivation.

Concept: Equality

1. **Legal Parity** – Equal treatment under the law. **Example:** SC's equal marriage rights ruling aims at legal parity.
2. **Educational Access** – Equal opportunity in learning. **Example:** Delhi's Mission Buniyaad promotes educational access for underprivileged kids.
3. **Health Equity** – Fair access to healthcare services. **Example:** Mohalla Clinics reduce health disparity, ensuring health equity.
4. **Voting Uniformity** – Equal weight to every vote. **Example:** Remote EVM deployment in tribal Assam upholds voting uniformity.
5. **Caste Inclusion** – Proactive bridging of caste gaps. **Example:** Bihar's caste survey aims for caste inclusion in welfare.
6. **Gender Symmetry** – Equal rights and opportunities across genders. **Example:** Women Army officers' permanent commission affirms gender symmetry.
7. **Language Neutrality** – Equal status to all languages. **Example:** NEET offering regional languages enforces language neutrality.
8. **Pay Parity** – Equal salary for equal work. **Example:** Equal pay order for women cricketers promotes pay parity.
9. **Digital Equity** – Universal internet and tech access. **Example:** PM-WANI public WiFi hotspots push for digital equity.
10. **Religious Balance** – State neutrality across religions. **Example:** SC's mosque protection verdict reinforces religious balance.
11. **Disability Rights** – Equal treatment for the differently abled. **Example:** Delhi HC mandating lifts in schools boosts disability rights.
12. **Land Justice** – Equal land rights for marginalized. **Example:** Telangana's Dalit Bandhu scheme supports land justice.
13. **Identity Respect** – Equal dignity to all identities. **Example:** Kerala's gender-neutral uniforms promote identity respect.
14. **Skill Equity** – Fair access to employment training. **Example:** PM Vishwakarma Yojana ensures skill equity for artisans.
15. **Transit Equality** – Uniform access to public transport. **Example:** Free bus rides for women in Tamil Nadu promote transit equality.
16. **Representation Fairness** – Equal voice in decision-making. **Example:** Women's reservation bill targets representation fairness.
17. **Housing Rights** – Equal access to safe living spaces. **Example:** Delhi's Jahan Jhuggi Wahan Makan ensures housing rights.
18. **Academic Balance** – Equal curriculum for diverse schools. **Example:** NCERT's common curriculum draft ensures academic balance.

19. **Water Equality** – Equitable water access to all communities. **Example:** Rajasthan's Jal Jeevan scheme targets water equality in SC colonies.
20. **Tax Justice** – Fair tax burden across income groups. **Example:** Calls to reintroduce wealth tax reflect demand for tax justice.

Concept: Inequality

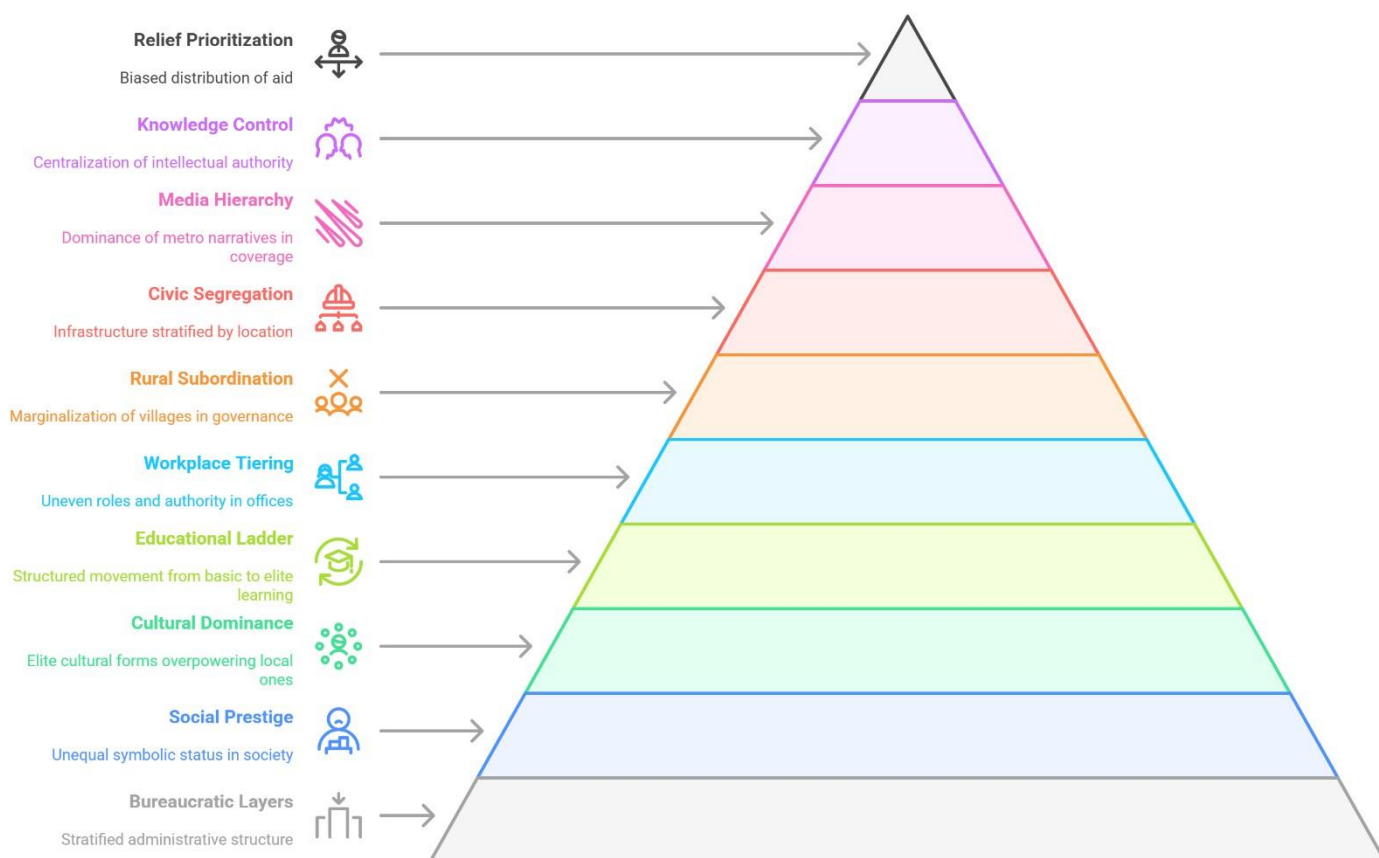
1. **Wealth Skew** – Unequal distribution of financial resources. **Example:** Top 1% owning 40% of India's wealth shows wealth skew.
2. **Digital Divide** – Unequal access to digital infrastructure. **Example:** Tribal hamlets in Odisha lacking 4G highlight digital divide.
3. **Caste Stratification** – Hierarchical ordering by caste. **Example:** Manual scavenging incidents underline persistent caste stratification.
4. **Gender Gap** – Disparity in outcomes between genders. **Example:** India's declining female labour force reflects gender gap.
5. **Urban Bias** – Resource preference for urban over rural. **Example:** Metro-centric AIIMS hospitals show urban bias.
6. **Educational Disparity** – Uneven access to quality education. **Example:** Rural students' poor CUET performance shows educational disparity.
7. **Healthcare Divide** – Inequity in medical services access. **Example:** Infant mortality spike in tribal MP reveals healthcare divide.
8. **Income Inequality** – Wide earnings gap across classes. **Example:** Gig workers earning ₹200/day vs CEOs shows income inequality.
9. **Language Marginalization** – Linguistic communities sidelined. **Example:** Protests in Assam over Bodo script exclusion show language marginalization.
10. **Employment Inequity** – Unequal job access across groups. **Example:** Dalits facing tech job exclusion marks employment inequity.
11. **Political Underrepresentation** – Lack of political voice for groups. **Example:** Pasmanda Muslims demand quota due to political underrepresentation.
12. **Housing Segregation** – Residential divide by class/caste. **Example:** No-rent policies for SC/ST tenants expose housing segregation.
13. **Religious Discrimination** – Bias against specific faiths. **Example:** Muslim students denied hostel entry show religious discrimination.
14. **Judicial Disparity** – Unequal legal outcomes for same crimes. **Example:** Unequal bail in hate speech cases reveals judicial disparity.
15. **Skill Gap** – Disparity in vocational preparedness. **Example:** Urban vs rural students in coding jobs shows skill gap.
16. **Climate Inequity** – Unequal impact of climate change. **Example:** Heatstroke deaths in rickshaw pullers mark climate inequity.
17. **Nutrition Divide** – Dietary gaps between classes. **Example:** Anaemia in rural girls vs urban elite shows nutrition divide.
18. **Transport Disparity** – Uneven mobility infrastructure. **Example:** Lack of buses in Bundelkhand shows transport disparity.
19. **Internet Inequality** – Skewed access to digital education. **Example:** Rural girl skipping online NEET prep reveals internet inequality.
20. **Cultural Hierarchy** – Preference for elite over folk culture. **Example:** Neglect of tribal art in national curriculum shows cultural hierarchy.

Concept: Hierarchy

1. **Caste Ladder** – Traditional ranking of castes in society. **Example:** Temple entry bans for Dalits reflect enduring caste ladder.
2. **Corporate Pyramid** – Hierarchical structure in organizations. **Example:** Start-up CEOs earning 300x entry-level staff show corporate pyramid.

3. **Feudal Legacy** – Residual class control from feudalism. **Example:** Zamindar-run panchayats in Bihar reflect feudal legacy.
4. **Academic Ranking** – Prestige-based layering of institutions. **Example:** JNU vs Tier-3 college disparities show academic ranking.
5. **Gender Order** – Patriarchal hierarchy privileging men. **Example:** Male-only temple priest appointments reveal gender order.
6. **Religious Stratification** – Ranking of religions in social status. **Example:** Anti-conversion laws reinforce religious stratification.
7. **Urban Dominance** – Cities placed above rural areas in planning. **Example:** Smart City funds ignoring rural belts show urban dominance.
8. **Military Chain** – Rigid command hierarchy in armed forces. **Example:** Agniveer exit without pensions highlights military chain rigidity.

Societal Hierarchy Dynamics



9. **Language Ranking** – Privileging dominant over vernacular tongues. **Example:** Hindi-first UPSC interface sidelines others in language ranking.
10. **Professional Status** – Valuing jobs based on perceived prestige. **Example:** IAS vs Anganwadi pay gap reflects professional status hierarchy.
11. **Bureaucratic Layers** – Stratified administrative structure. **Example:** Delayed rural file approvals show bureaucratic layers.
12. **Social Prestige** – Unequal symbolic status in society. **Example:** Inter-caste marriage resistance shows social prestige concerns.
13. **Cultural Dominance** – Elite cultural forms overpowering local ones. **Example:** OTT ignoring Bhojpuri cinema shows cultural dominance.

14. **Educational Ladder** – Structured movement from basic to elite learning. **Example:** NEET coaching boom fuels educational ladder stress.
15. **Workplace Tiering** – Uneven roles and authority in offices. **Example:** Contractual sanitation workers vs staff reveals workplace tiering.
16. **Rural Subordination** – Marginalization of villages in governance. **Example:** Low digital gram panchayat funding signals rural subordination.
17. **Civic Segregation** – Infrastructure stratified by location. **Example:** Urban slums lacking sanitation mark civic segregation.
18. **Media Hierarchy** – Dominance of metro narratives in coverage. **Example:** Tribal protests ignored on national TV show media hierarchy.
19. **Knowledge Control** – Centralization of intellectual authority. **Example:** EdTech firms dictating syllabus reflects knowledge control.
20. **Relief Prioritization** – Biased distribution of aid. **Example:** Post-cyclone relief skipping SC-dominated villages shows relief prioritization hierarchy.

Concept: Exclusion

1. **Caste Outcasting** – Denial of social participation based on caste. **Example:** Dalit groom barred from horse riding in UP reflects caste outcasting.
2. **Digital Lockout** – Inaccessibility to digital tools and platforms. **Example:** Tribal students missing online classes show digital lockout.
3. **Urban Marginalization** – Exclusion of slum dwellers from city planning. **Example:** Delhi's beautification evictions before G20 signal urban marginalization.
4. **Language Silencing** – Ignoring vernacular languages in policy or education. **Example:** Ignoring Santhali in Jharkhand schools reflects language silencing.
5. **Gender Seclusion** – Institutional restriction of women in public spaces. **Example:** Ban on women entering Sabarimala shrine highlights gender seclusion.
6. **Educational Gatekeeping** – Barriers to elite education for the poor. **Example:** CUET's English bias reveals educational gatekeeping.
7. **Tech Exclusion** – Leaving certain groups out of technological progress. **Example:** Elderly unable to use UPI apps face tech exclusion.
8. **Religious Denial** – Blocking participation in faith-based practices. **Example:** SC/ST community denied entry in temple shows religious denial.
9. **Institutional Bias** – Discriminatory practices within formal systems. **Example:** Lower hostel allotment for SC students shows institutional bias.
10. **Job Barriers** – Systemic hurdles in employment for certain groups. **Example:** LGBTQ+ hiring bias in private sector reflects job barriers.
11. **Housing Denial** – Discriminatory refusal to rent or sell homes. **Example:** North East tenants rejected in metros reveal housing denial.
12. **Civic Disconnection** – Detachment from participatory citizenship. **Example:** Migrant workers excluded from local voting shows civic disconnection.
13. **Healthcare Blocking** – Barriers to access medical aid. **Example:** Denial of blood donation by trans persons reflects healthcare blocking.
14. **Cultural Exclusion** – Neglect of indigenous or minority arts. **Example:** Lack of tribal folk in Republic Day parade shows cultural exclusion.
15. **Digital Literacy Gap** – Inability to engage with tech systems. **Example:** SC women unable to access online PDS reflect digital literacy gap.
16. **Financial Invisibility** – Exclusion from formal banking. **Example:** Nomadic tribes without Aadhaar face financial invisibility.
17. **Sporting Segregation** – Unequal access to sports infrastructure. **Example:** Rural schools lacking playfields show sporting segregation.

18. **Political Alienation** – Feeling of disconnection from the political process. **Example:** Low Pasmanda Muslim voter turnout indicates political alienation.
19. **Legal Disempowerment** – Inability to access justice systems. **Example:** Lack of legal aid in jails shows legal disempowerment.
20. **Knowledge Exclusion** – Barriers to participating in academic discourse. **Example:** First-gen learners struggling in NEP implementation show knowledge exclusion.

Concept: Poverty

1. **Hidden Hunger** – Micronutrient deficiency despite food intake. **Example:** High anaemia in tribal children shows hidden hunger.
2. **Cycle Trap** – Intergenerational nature of poverty. **Example:** Manual scavenger families stuck in same job reveal cycle trap.
3. **Nutritional Poverty** – Inability to afford balanced diet. **Example:** Mid-day meal downgrades in Jharkhand schools show nutritional poverty.
4. **Urban Deprivation** – Poor living conditions in city slums. **Example:** Fire in Delhi's slum cluster reflects urban deprivation.
5. **Seasonal Joblessness** – Periodic unemployment in rural sectors. **Example:** Migrant exodus post-harvest from Bihar shows seasonal joblessness.
6. **Education Deficit** – Poor access to meaningful education. **Example:** School dropouts among MGNREGA families reflect education deficit.
7. **Income Insecurity** – Irregular and unstable earnings. **Example:** Daily wage workers losing jobs post-floods show income insecurity.
8. **Digital Exclusion** – Lack of access to digital economy. **Example:** Rural vendors unable to use QR codes reflect digital exclusion.
9. **Asset lessness Syndrome** – Total lack of productive assets. **Example:** Landless Dalit households in MP display asset lessness syndrome.
10. **Housing Fragility** – Insecure and unsafe shelters. **Example:** Cyclone-removal of thatched homes in Sundarbans shows housing fragility.
11. **Food Insecurity** – Uncertain and insufficient food access. **Example:** Starvation death of PDS-excluded family in Odisha shows food insecurity.
12. **Energy Poverty** – Inability to access modern energy. **Example:** Kerosene-only villages in Jharkhand reveal energy poverty.
13. **Healthcare Inaccessibility** – Inability to afford or access treatment. **Example:** Viral outbreak deaths in rural Assam show healthcare inaccessibility.
14. **Water Scarcity** – Lack of clean, usable water. **Example:** Women walking 5 km daily in Bundelkhand show water scarcity.
15. **Disability Poverty** – Additional disadvantages due to disability. **Example:** Disabled beggars lacking welfare access reflect disability poverty.
16. **Rural Immobility** – Inability to migrate for better prospects. **Example:** No bus links in aspirational districts reveal rural immobility.
17. **Livelihood Erosion** – Sudden loss of means to earn. **Example:** Fishing ban in Kerala post-oil spill reflects livelihood erosion.
18. **Monetary Scarcity** – Extreme lack of financial resources. **Example:** ₹20 per day wage of brick kiln workers marks monetary scarcity.
19. **Credit Starvation** – Denial of institutional loans. **Example:** SHG women rejected loans due to no digital history face credit starvation.
20. **Poverty Feminization** – Disproportionate poverty among women. **Example:** Women-headed households in Assam floods show poverty feminization.

Concept: Deprivation

1. **Learning Deprivation** – Lack of access to quality education. **Example:** Drop in reading levels in ASER report reflects learning deprivation.

2. **Sanitation Denial** – Absence of hygienic sanitation facilities. **Example:** Manual scavenging deaths in Ujjain highlight sanitation denial.
3. **Resource Withholding** – Unequal allocation of public resources. **Example:** Tribal belts excluded from smart city funds show resource withholding.
4. **Cultural Dispossession** – Loss of traditional knowledge and identity. **Example:** Development displacing Dongria Kondh rituals reflects cultural dispossession.
5. **Digital Backwardness** – Exclusion from digital access and literacy. **Example:** Rural girls lacking smartphone access face digital backwardness.
6. **Health Deprivation** – Inadequate healthcare infrastructure or services. **Example:** Women delivering babies on roads in Rajasthan show health deprivation.
7. **Climate Displacement** – Forced relocation due to environmental hazards. **Example:** Kuttanad families migrating due to floods show climate displacement.
8. **Nutritional Deficit** – Chronic deficiency in required food intake. **Example:** Deaths from malnourishment in Melghat highlight nutritional deficit.
9. **Employment Vacuum** – Absence of dignified job opportunities. **Example:** Educated youth turning to gig work shows employment vacuum.
10. **Landlessness Grief** – Socioeconomic vulnerability due to no land ownership. **Example:** Protests by homeless SC families in Haryana show landlessness grief.
11. **Transport Neglect** – Inaccessibility to mobility infrastructure. **Example:** Villages without roads in Chhattisgarh show transport neglect.
12. **Urban Displacement** – Forced eviction due to redevelopment. **Example:** Slum bulldozing near Mumbai airport reflects urban displacement.
13. **Mental Health Void** – Absence of psychological care support. **Example:** Student suicides in coaching hubs show mental health void.
14. **Skill Deficit** – Lack of employable skills in population. **Example:** Migrant returnees in UP unable to find jobs reveal skill deficit.
15. **Political Apathy** – State neglect of marginalized groups. **Example:** Denial of forest rights to Adivasis in MP shows political apathy.
16. **Information Blockade** – Lack of timely and relevant information. **Example:** Farmers unaware of MSP changes in Odisha face information blockade.
17. **Gendered Disparity** – Unequal deprivation based on gender. **Example:** Female school dropout spike during menstruation reflects gendered disparity.
18. **Shelter Insecurity** – Lack of stable housing options. **Example:** Homeless elderly sleeping under flyovers in Delhi show shelter insecurity.
19. **Aid Inequality** – Biased distribution of welfare schemes. **Example:** Flood-hit SC areas skipped in Bengal relief drive show aid inequality.
20. **Civic Deprivation** – Denial of basic urban civic amenities. **Example:** No water supply in unauthorized colonies of Gurugram signals civic deprivation.

TOPIC-2: Theories of social stratification- structural functionalist theory, Marxist theory, Weberian theory.

A. Structural Functionalist Theory

1. **Role Allocation** – Assigning individuals to societal roles for stability. **Example:** NEP's skill mapping initiative reflects role allocation.
2. **Merit Ladder** – Social mobility based on individual merit. **Example:** UPSC toppers from rural backgrounds show merit ladder.
3. **Status Harmony** – Balance between different status groups. **Example:** Panchayat quota system aims for status harmony.
4. **Value Consensus** – Shared values maintaining social order. **Example:** Constitution Day observance in schools promotes value consensus.
5. **Social Adhesion** – Institutions binding people together. **Example:** Mid-day meal scheme fosters social adhesion in diverse classrooms.

6. **Functional Necessity** – Inequality seen as necessary for motivation. **Example:** Surge in tech aspirants post-startup success reflects functional necessity.
7. **Systemic Order** – Interrelated parts working for societal balance. **Example:** Public-private coordination during Covid shows systemic order.
8. **Educational Filtering** – Schools as gatekeepers of opportunity. **Example:** CUET filtering elite colleges indicates educational filtering.
9. **Occupational Ranking** – Hierarchy based on job prestige. **Example:** Doctor vs sanitation worker divide during pandemic reflects occupational ranking.
10. **Stability Focus** – Prioritizing continuity over disruption. **Example:** Opposition to quota reforms reflects stability focus.
11. **Social Integration** – Cohesion among different social roles. **Example:** National Service Scheme promotes social integration.
12. **Inequality Acceptance** – Justifying disparity as functional. **Example:** Rural support for fee-based private schools shows inequality acceptance.
13. **Social Cohesion** – Sense of belonging through shared roles. **Example:** Election volunteerism builds social cohesion.
14. **Task Distribution** – Allocation of functions for social balance. **Example:** Anganwadi worker roles show grassroots task distribution.
15. **Reward Differentiation** – Higher rewards for complex roles. **Example:** Surgeons earning more than nurses reflects reward differentiation.
16. **Functional Legitimacy** – Stratification accepted due to perceived utility. **Example:** Army hierarchy respected by public shows functional legitimacy.
17. **Moral Integration** – Ethical norms embedded in social roles. **Example:** IPS training on ethics fosters moral integration.
18. **Efficiency Model** – Role fit judged by output. **Example:** Corporate promotions based on KPIs follow efficiency model.
19. **Competence Incentive** – Inequality as a driver for competence. **Example:** Olympiad rewards for toppers reflect competence incentive.
20. **Normative Stability** – Norms that stabilize status quo. **Example:** Marriage within caste often reflects normative stability.

B.Marxist Theory

21. **Class Polarization** – Widening divide between rich and poor. **Example:** Billionaire wealth rise during recession shows class polarization.
22. **Surplus Extraction** – Capitalists profit off workers' labor. **Example:** Gig workers paid below minimum wage reflect surplus extraction.
23. **Capital Concentration** – Accumulation of wealth among few. **Example:** 4 industrialists cornering green energy tenders reflect capital concentration.
24. **Proletariat Struggles** – Exploitation of working class. **Example:** Strikes by delivery agents show proletariat struggles.
25. **False Consciousness** – Workers unaware of their oppression. **Example:** Support for low-wage jobs with no benefits reflects false consciousness.
26. **Class Antagonism** – Conflict between bourgeoisie and proletariat. **Example:** Farmers vs corporates debate on MSP shows class antagonism.
27. **Alienated Labor** – Disconnection from work's purpose. **Example:** Factory workers in SEZs facing depression show alienated labor.
28. **Economic Determinism** – Economy shapes all social relations. **Example:** Tech job boom altering marriage prospects shows economic determinism.
29. **Ownership Divide** – Power difference due to asset control. **Example:** Landless Dalit farmers show ownership divide.

30. **Exploitation Cycle** – Repetition of unfair labor practices. **Example:** Tea estate workers stuck in generational debt reflect exploitation cycle.
31. **Class Consciousness** – Awareness of exploitation and unity. **Example:** Gig worker unionization marks rise in class consciousness.
32. **Revolutionary Potential** – Capacity to overturn the system. **Example:** Protests against farm laws symbolized revolutionary potential.
33. **Monopoly Capitalism** – Few firms dominating entire sectors. **Example:** One app owning food, groceries, and payments shows monopoly capitalism.
34. **Wage Slavery** – Working just to survive. **Example:** Textile workers earning ₹300/day reflect wage slavery.
35. **Means Ownership** – Control over production resources. **Example:** Private corporates owning telecom infrastructure shows means ownership.

C.Weberian Theory

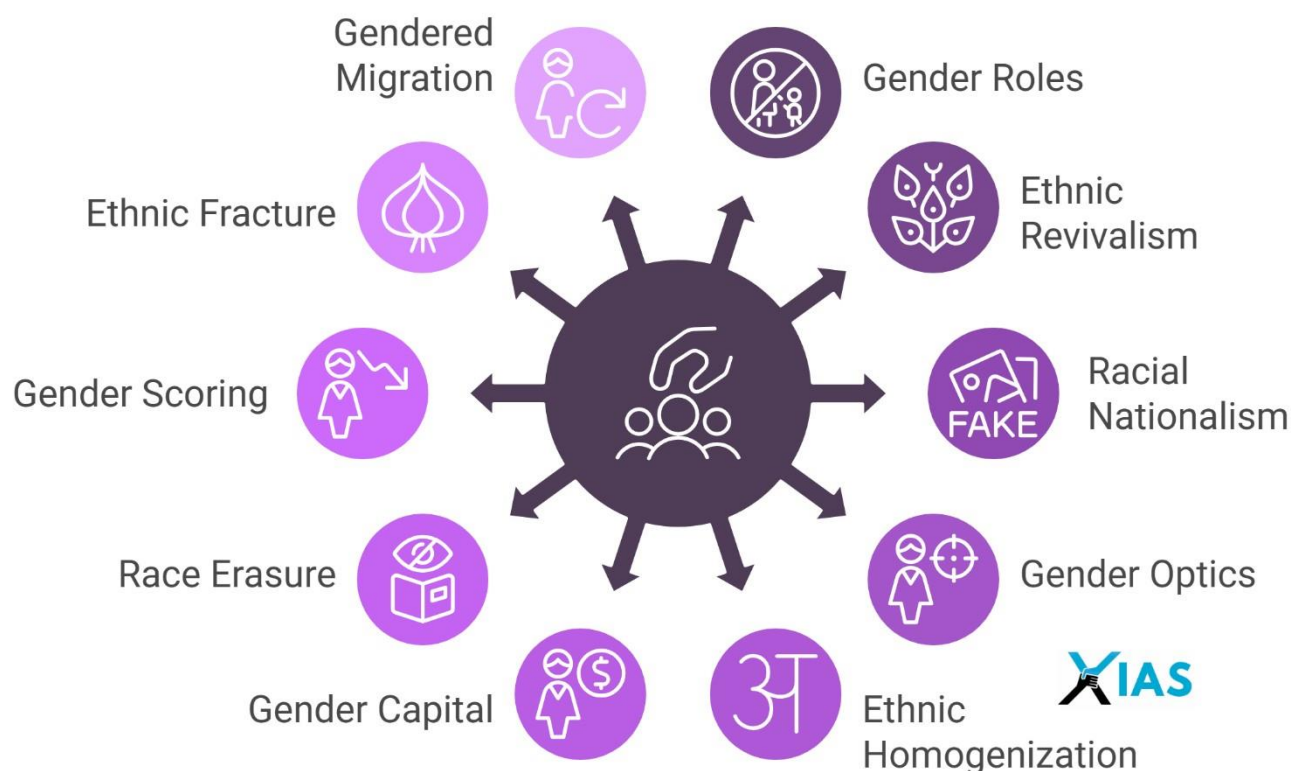
36. **Status Stratification** – Inequality based on lifestyle or prestige. **Example:** IAS officers' ceremonial privileges show status stratification.
37. **Party Influence** – Power derived from political networks. **Example:** Student leaders entering politics reflect party influence.
38. **Lifestyle Barrier** – Habitus separating social groups. **Example:** High-rise gated communities create lifestyle barrier.
39. **Charismatic Authority** – Power from personal appeal. **Example:** Influencers leading public protests show charismatic authority.
40. **Class Situation** – Market position determines life chances. **Example:** Edu-tech job loss victims reveal class situation vulnerability.
41. **Power Stratification** – Unequal distribution of decision-making ability. **Example:** Urban elite shaping city plans shows power stratification.
42. **Market Positioning** – Access to economic resources via market. **Example:** Digital entrepreneurs with investor backing show market positioning.
43. **Status Closure** – Restricting group membership to maintain prestige. **Example:** Elite clubs denying OBC members reflect status closure.
44. **Multi-dimensional Inequality** – Stratification beyond class alone. **Example:** Muslim women entrepreneurs face multi-dimensional inequality.
45. **Credential Inflation** – Rising education required for same jobs. **Example:** PhDs working as clerks show credential inflation.
46. **Social Honour** – Respect given irrespective of wealth. **Example:** Teachers felicitated in villages reflect social honour.
47. **Cultural Capital** – Non-economic assets affecting mobility. **Example:** English fluency helping job selection reflects cultural capital.
48. **Opportunity Hoarding** – Elite controlling access to success. **Example:** Legacy admissions in top colleges show opportunity hoarding.
49. **Power Legitimacy** – Justification of unequal power. **Example:** Police crackdown on protestors seen as lawful shows power legitimacy.
50. **Status Anxiety** – Fear of losing social rank. **Example:** Rise in NEET suicides reflects status anxiety.

Topic-3: Dimensions of Stratification – Gender, Ethnicity & Race

1. **Gender Gap** – Unequal outcomes based on gender. **Example:** G20 gender employment disparity reflects persistent gender gap.
2. **Ethnic Marginalization** – Exclusion based on ethnic identity. **Example:** Violence against Meiteis and Kukis shows ethnic marginalization.
3. **Race Hierarchy** – Stratification based on race or skin color. **Example:** Colourism in matrimonial ads reveals race hierarchy.
4. **Glass Ceiling** – Invisible barrier to leadership for women. **Example:** No woman in top 10 Indian unicorn CEOs shows glass ceiling.

5. **Token Representation** – Superficial inclusion of minorities. **Example:** Single Dalit candidate in major party list reflects token representation.
6. **Gender Coding** – Associating roles with a specific gender. **Example:** Girls pushed into caregiving careers shows gender coding.
7. **Caste-Ethnic Fusion** – Intersection of caste and ethnicity. **Example:** Tribal Dalits facing double discrimination show caste-ethnic fusion.
8. **Feminized Poverty** – Higher poverty rates among women. **Example:** Widow-headed households in Rajasthan reflect feminized poverty.
9. **Ethnic Enclaves** – Spatial segregation of ethnic groups. **Example:** Rohingya refugee colonies in Delhi show ethnic enclaves.
10. **Color Capital** – Fair skin perceived as social capital. **Example:** Skin-lightening products' boom highlights color capital.
11. **Gendered Labour** – Work divided by gender norms. **Example:** Female Anganwadi workers unpaid for extra work shows gendered labour.
12. **Cultural Racism** – Prejudice via cultural stereotypes. **Example:** North Eastern students mocked for food choices reflects cultural racism.
13. **Masculine Monopoly** – Male dominance in sectors. **Example:** Fewer women in STEM faculty shows masculine monopoly.
14. **Race Profiling** – Targeting based on racial features. **Example:** African nationals in Delhi being harassed reflects race profiling.
15. **Gender Budgeting** – Policies targeting gender equity. **Example:** Delhi's pink toilet program is gender budgeting in action.
16. **Ethnic Polarization** – Sharp divisions among ethnic groups. **Example:** Assam's NRC protests reveal ethnic polarization.

Social Dynamics in India



17. **Reproductive Control** – Regulation of women's bodily autonomy. **Example:** Debates over surrogacy laws highlight reproductive control.
18. **Color Prejudice** – Bias based on skin tone. **Example:** Models with dark skin rarely featured shows color prejudice.
19. **Gendered Violence** – Violence rooted in gender norms. **Example:** Hathras case exemplifies caste-based gendered violence.
20. **Ethnic Hierarchy** – Structured dominance of one ethnic group. **Example:** Indigenous Gonds losing land to settlers shows ethnic hierarchy.
21. **Race Migration** – Movement shaping racial identities. **Example:** Afghan Sikh resettlement in Punjab reflects race migration.
22. **Gender Tax** – Additional costs women bear. **Example:** Higher price for women's hygiene products reflects gender tax.
23. **Ethnic Vote-Bank** – Political reliance on ethnic groups. **Example:** Manipuri vote swing showcases ethnic vote-bank politics.
24. **Gender Policing** – Enforcing gender conformity. **Example:** Dress codes for girls in colleges show gender policing.
25. **Ethnic Criminalization** – Linking ethnicity to crime. **Example:** Stereotyping tribals as Naxals reflects ethnic criminalization.
26. **Race Invisibility** – Erasure of racial identities in discourse. **Example:** Lack of race column in census reflects race invisibility.
27. **Gender Stigma** – Social disapproval of gender deviance. **Example:** Trans community's housing rejection shows gender stigma.
28. **Ethnic Stereotyping** – Fixed ideas about ethnic traits. **Example:** Biharis seen as "migrants" in Mumbai reflects ethnic stereotyping.
29. **Race Disparity** – Unequal access due to racial differences. **Example:** Foreign students of African origin facing housing bias shows race disparity.
30. **Gender Essentialism** – Belief in fixed gender traits. **Example:** Girls told to avoid sports due to delicacy reflects gender essentialism.
31. **Race Denialism** – Ignoring existence of racial issues. **Example:** Refusal to acknowledge anti-African racism in India reflects race denialism.
32. **Gendered Law** – Laws reflecting patriarchal norms. **Example:** Marital rape exemption in IPC shows gendered law.
33. **Ethnic Assimilation** – Forcing ethnic groups to adapt. **Example:** Tribal school curriculum erasing local dialects shows ethnic assimilation.
34. **Gender Quota** – Reserved representation for women. **Example:** 33% women's reservation in Lok Sabha reflects gender quota.
35. **Caste-Gender Trap** – Double discrimination faced by Dalit women. **Example:** Bhanwari Devi's case reflects caste-gender trap.
36. **Race Fetishism** – Exoticizing racial features. **Example:** Social media trends glorifying "Afro" hair inappropriately shows race fetishism.
37. **Gendered Citizenship** – Limited rights based on gender. **Example:** NRC's gender documentation issues reflect gendered citizenship.
38. **Ethnic Censorship** – Suppressing ethnic expressions. **Example:** Ban on tribal language signage shows ethnic censorship.
39. **Patriarchal Morality** – Moral norms serving patriarchy. **Example:** Honour killings justify patriarchal morality.
40. **Race Branding** – Marketing based on racial appeal. **Example:** Tourism ads using tribal faces for 'exotic' feel shows race branding.

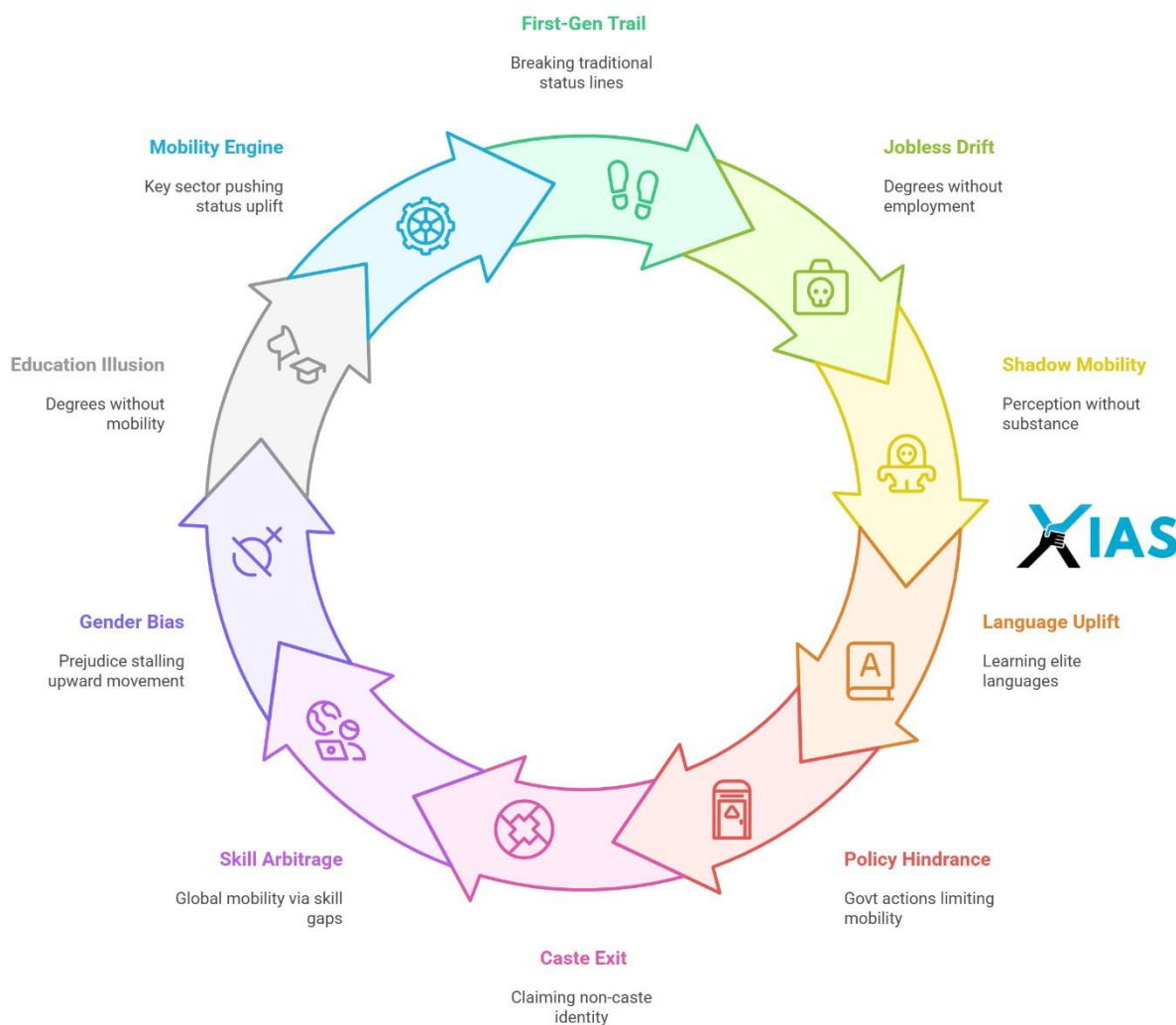
TOPIC-4: Social Mobility – open and closed systems, types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility

1. **Vertical Mobility** – Movement up or down in social hierarchy. **Example:** A sanitation worker becoming a UPSC officer shows vertical mobility.

2. **Horizontal Mobility** – Change in occupation without status change. **Example:** A teacher switching to content writing reflects horizontal mobility.
3. **Caste Mobility** – Shift in caste status or perception. **Example:** Dalit entrepreneurs in Silicon Valley symbolize caste mobility.
4. **Gendered Mobility** – Unequal mobility opportunities across genders. **Example:** Low female CEO ratio in India highlights gendered mobility.
5. **Intergenerational Shift** – Status change between generations. **Example:** A farmer's son becoming an IAS officer shows intergenerational shift.
6. **Intragenerational Rise** – Status change within an individual's life. **Example:** Ola cabbie turning franchise owner shows intragenerational rise.
7. **Social Climbing** – Strategic efforts to gain higher status. **Example:** Influencers from small towns entering elite media reflect social climbing.
8. **Structural Mobility** – Mobility due to societal changes. **Example:** Startup boom enabling rural youth careers shows structural mobility.
9. **Blocked Mobility** – Denial of upward movement. **Example:** NEET-qualified students from poor areas facing fees barrier face blocked mobility.
10. **Educational Ladder** – Education as a route to status upliftment. **Example:** Tribal girl from Odisha topping board exams shows educational ladder.
11. **Economic Lift** – Financial growth enabling class change. **Example:** Women SHG members launching D2C brands show economic lift.
12. **Cultural Capital** – Knowledge and tastes aiding mobility. **Example:** English-medium schooling for slum kids fosters cultural capital.
13. **Social Capital** – Networks aiding mobility. **Example:** LinkedIn mentorship programs for rural youth enhance social capital.
14. **Mobility Trap** – Structural barriers despite merit. **Example:** First-gen graduates unable to get jobs show mobility trap.
15. **Migration Boost** – Mobility via geographical relocation. **Example:** Bihar migrants in Dubai's tech sector show migration boost.
16. **Digital Bridge** – Internet reducing social gap. **Example:** Coding bootcamps for rural youth represent digital bridge.
17. **Policy Push** – Government schemes aiding mobility. **Example:** PM Vishwakarma Yojana training artisans marks policy push.
18. **Skill Uplift** – Mobility via vocational training. **Example:** ITI-trained youth hired in MNCs show skill uplift.
19. **Aspirational Shift** – Changing life goals due to exposure. **Example:** Instagram creators from tier-3 cities show aspirational shift.
20. **Mobility Ladder** – Societal steps to climb higher. **Example:** Cracking UPSC seen as top mobility ladder.
21. **Disguised Stagnation** – Apparent change without real uplift. **Example:** MBA holders doing gig jobs show disguised stagnation.
22. **Occupational Leap** – Dramatic job-based upliftment. **Example:** Street vendor turning YouTuber shows occupational leap.
23. **Informal Pathways** – Non-institutional ways to upliftment. **Example:** Influencer economy giving rise to informal pathways.
24. **Caste Lock-in** – Caste-based immobility. **Example:** Landless Dalit labourers denied tenancy show caste lock-in.
25. **Rural Exodus** – Village to city shift for opportunity. **Example:** Punjab youth shifting to Canada shows rural exodus.
26. **Gender Migration** – Women moving for empowerment. **Example:** Nurses migrating from Kerala to Gulf show gender migration.
27. **Dowry Mobility** – Status increase via marriage alliances. **Example:** Marrying into a higher caste using dowry shows dowry mobility.

28. **Cultural Fluency** – Using social etiquette for class entry. **Example:** Spoken English courses enabling jobs reflect cultural fluency.
29. **Symbolic Entry** – Inclusion without real change. **Example:** SC/ST names in urban elite colleges without network access reflect symbolic entry.
30. **Digital Mobility** – Internet as a mobility enabler. **Example:** Rural creators earning via YouTube reflect digital mobility.

Cycle of Social Mobility Challenges



31. **Language Capital** – Language skills enabling uplift. **Example:** BPO jobs for multilingual youth show language capital.
32. **Gig Escalation** – Freelancing as mobility route. **Example:** Graphic designers from tier-2 towns joining global gigs show gig escalation.
33. **Quota Mobility** – Reservation-based upliftment. **Example:** First-gen learners in IITs through OBC quota reflect quota mobility.
34. **Merit Mirage** – Inequality hidden under merit. **Example:** Elite coaching access for rich kids shows merit mirage.
35. **Gender Lockdown** – Women's mobility stalled due to patriarchy. **Example:** Married women quitting jobs for caregiving reflect gender lockdown.

36. **Class Mobility** – Shift across income-based classes. **Example:** Ola drivers becoming fleet owners show class mobility.
37. **Media Entry** – Upward movement through fame. **Example:** Slumdog Millionaire child actor's career reflects media entry.
38. **Reservation Exit** – Voluntary giving up of quota to signal mobility. **Example:** Some OBC students opting out of reservations reflect reservation exit.
39. **Displacement Decline** – Mobility lost due to forced displacement. **Example:** Land acquisition in tribal areas causing job loss shows displacement decline.
40. **Marital Exit** – Social uplift through marriage. **Example:** Women marrying into urban households for status show marital exit.

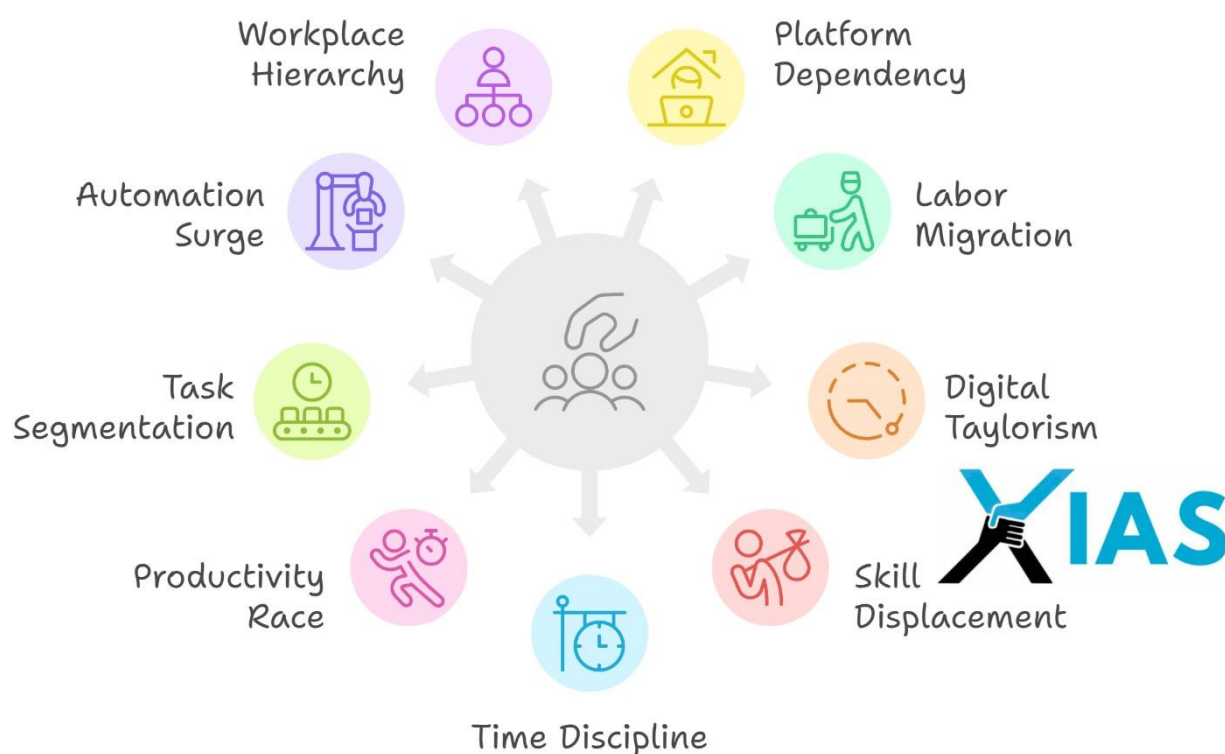
VI. WORKS AND ECONOMIC LIFE

TOPIC-1: Social organization of work in different types of society

1. **Slave Economy** – System where labor is extracted from enslaved people. **Example:** Global debate on Qatar's migrant workers echoes modern slave economy.
2. **Bonded Labour** – Forced unpaid work due to debt or coercion. **Example:** Brick kiln workers in Bihar still face bonded labour conditions.
3. **Feudal Contract** – Labor tied to landowners through loyalty and obligation. **Example:** Farmers in interior Rajasthan still follow informal feudal contracts.
4. **Land Tenure** – Rights over land defining labour and productivity. **Example:** Telangana's Dharani portal reforms outdated land tenure systems.
5. **Manorial Control** – Feudal lords managing labor via land control. **Example:** Large zamindari estates in Bengal resembled manorial control.
6. **Serf System** – Peasants bound to work for landlords. **Example:** Nepal's Kamaiya system abolished in law still echoes serf system.
7. **Jajmani Ties** – Caste-based service-labour exchanges. **Example:** Barbers and potters in UP villages still follow Jajmani ties.
8. **Craft Guilds** – Skilled artisan associations regulating labor. **Example:** Varanasi weaver collectives mirror old craft guild structures.
9. **Merchant Capitalism** – Trade-led production and accumulation. **Example:** Gujarat's textile traders showcase modern merchant capitalism.
10. **Industrial Shift** – Move from agrarian to machine-based labor. **Example:** Delhi's outskirts turning into auto-parts hubs shows industrial shift.
11. **Wage Dependency** – Survival linked to wages alone. **Example:** Ola/Uber driver protests over pay cuts show wage dependency.
12. **Factory Discipline** – Regulated, clock-bound labor system. **Example:** Electronics assembly lines in Noida reflect factory discipline.
13. **Proletarian Class** – Working class selling labor for survival. **Example:** Gig workers with no benefits echo the proletarian class.
14. **Capitalist Logic** – Profit maximization governing labor deployment. **Example:** Startups cutting staff post-funding bust shows capitalist logic.
15. **Labour Alienation** – Detachment from the product of work. **Example:** Amazon warehouse workers feel labour alienation in repetitive tasks.
16. **Surplus Extraction** – Taking more than laborer's share. **Example:** Tea plantation wages in Assam show surplus extraction.
17. **Class Division** – Division based on ownership and labor roles. **Example:** IT managers and gig workers illustrate class division.
18. **Machine Supremacy** – Replacing human labor with machines. **Example:** Amazon's robotics in warehousing reflects machine supremacy.
19. **Deskilled Work** – Reduction of skill due to mechanization. **Example:** Mass food delivery replacing trained cooks shows deskilled work.

20. **Labour Commodification** – Treating labor as a tradable good. **Example:** Freelancers on gig platforms reflect labour commodification.
21. **Production Units** – Organizational structures for work. **Example:** SEZs in Gujarat functioning as advanced production units.
22. **Labour Mobility** – Movement of workers for employment. **Example:** Kerala nurses migrating to UK show labour mobility.
23. **Precariat Class** – Workers in insecure, unstable jobs. **Example:** Swiggy riders with no job security form the precariat class.
24. **Gig Economy** – Short-term, contract-based labor model. **Example:** Urban company beauticians reflect gig economy dynamics.
25. **Digital Labour** – Online platform-driven work. **Example:** YouTube creators monetizing content show rise of digital labour.
26. **Labour Fragmentation** – Dividing labor into smaller informal tasks. **Example:** Zomato splitting roles into delivery-only shows labour fragmentation.
27. **Contract Labour** – Hired temporarily through agencies. **Example:** Construction workers in Metro projects mostly work as contract labour.
28. **Unpaid Work** – Labor with no direct monetary compensation. **Example:** Domestic work by women in Indian households shows unpaid work.
29. **Reproductive Labour** – Work that sustains daily life. **Example:** Stay-at-home mothers perform invisible reproductive labour.

Modern Labor Dynamics



30. **Survival Economy** – Work done only for subsistence. **Example:** Street vending by urban poor reflects survival economy.
31. **Rentier Class** – Owners of capital or land earning without working. **Example:** Delhi landlords living off rental income form rentier class.

32. **Labour Substitution** – Replacing skilled labor with cheaper alternatives. **Example:** Automation in banks reflects labour substitution.
33. **Neo-feudalism** – Modern forms of feudal dependency. **Example:** Informal sector workers tied to local strongmen reflect neo-feudalism.
34. **Seasonal Work** – Employment dependent on season. **Example:** Migrants working in sugarcane fields show seasonal work patterns.
35. **Daily Wagers** – Paid on a per-day basis without job security. **Example:** Urban construction workers represent daily wagers.
36. **Collective Bargaining** – Workers negotiating with employers. **Example:** IT employee unions in Pune pushing for remote work show collective bargaining.
37. **Labour Rights** – Entitlements of workers in any economy. **Example:** Demands for gig worker insurance reflect rising labour rights discourse.
38. **Union Revival** – Comeback of labor unions in new sectors. **Example:** Ola-Uber drivers forming unions in Mumbai show union revival.
39. **Labor Invisibility** – Work that is ignored or unacknowledged. **Example:** Ragpickers in Indian cities symbolize labor invisibility.
40. **Workplace Surveillance** – Monitoring employees digitally. **Example:** App-based tracking of delivery workers shows workplace surveillance.

TOPIC-2: Formal and informal organization of work

1. **Compliance Culture** – Workplace norms driven by strict protocols. **Example:** Infosys' biometric attendance system fosters a compliance culture.
2. **Shadow Economy** – Unregulated income-generating work. **Example:** Street hawkers in Sarojini Nagar thrive in a shadow economy.
3. **Credential Gatekeeping** – Access to jobs through formal qualifications. **Example:** UGC-NET eligibility bars many PhD holders from lectureships, showing credential gatekeeping.
4. **Documented Workforce** – Employees registered under formal systems. **Example:** IT sector employees with PF accounts are part of a documented workforce.
5. **Task Informality** – Job roles lacking official structure. **Example:** Ola cab drivers choosing surge areas operate under task informality.
6. **Benefit Disparity** – Gap in entitlements between work sectors. **Example:** Contract sanitation workers lack ESI or pension, showing benefit disparity.
7. **Hierarchy Drift** – Informal roles reshaping formal ranks. **Example:** Political aides without designation commanding power in ministries show hierarchy drift.
8. **Pay Transparency** – Open sharing of salary structures. **Example:** Pay matrix in 7th Pay Commission ensures pay transparency.
9. **Contractual Precarity** – Insecurity in time-bound employment. **Example:** Anganwadi workers on yearly renewal face contractual precarity.
10. **Hidden Bosses** – Unseen controllers of informal labor. **Example:** Textile workshops in Surat run by middlemen show hidden bosses.
11. **Desk Illusion** – Formal setting masking unregulated work. **Example:** Co-working spaces hosting informal startups reflect desk illusion.
12. **Routine Rigidity** – Fixed processes in formal setups. **Example:** Railways clerks follow strict file movement steps showing routine rigidity.
13. **Gate Pass Economy** – Access-based labor within formal units. **Example:** Contract workers at ISRO pass through a gate pass economy.
14. **Vernacular Enterprise** – Local language-driven informal businesses. **Example:** WhatsApp-based tiffin services in Indore show vernacular enterprise.
15. **Permit Workarounds** – Informal evasion of official licenses. **Example:** Street food vendors operating without FSSAI licenses use permit workarounds.

16. **Backdoor Entry** – Hiring outside merit-based channels. **Example:** Municipal hiring on political recommendations shows backdoor entry.
17. **Office Facade** – Formal-looking firms running informally. **Example:** FAANG-tagged training centers without affiliation display office facade.
18. **Service Casuals** – Unrecognized staff in service sectors. **Example:** Hospital cleaners without ID cards are treated as service casuals.
19. **Payroll Gaps** – Missing or delayed salary processing. **Example:** ASHA workers protesting due to delayed honorarium reflect payroll gaps.
20. **Nepotism Channels** – Family networks influencing work entry. **Example:** Local panchayat appointments via kinship ties show nepotism channels.
21. **Work Identity** – Recognition based on employment. **Example:** Delivery agent badges serve as work identity in urban India.
22. **Startup Scramble** – Hustle culture of unstable formal startups. **Example:** Edtech employees switching firms post-layoffs show startup scramble.
23. **Shed Economy** – Work happening in informal factory sheds. **Example:** Aligarh's lock industry still runs within a shed economy.
24. **Gig Monotony** – Repetitive tasks in gig roles. **Example:** UrbanClap beauticians doing fixed-format facials show gig monotony.
25. **Legal Exclusion** – Lack of coverage under labor laws. **Example:** Domestic workers excluded from minimum wage laws face legal exclusion.
26. **Third-party Staffing** – Hiring via intermediaries. **Example:** Metro housekeeping done by outsourced firms reflects third-party staffing.
27. **Invisible Backbone** – Informal workers sustaining formal firms. **Example:** Contractual sweepers in IT parks act as invisible backbone.
28. **Job Fluidity** – Overlapping or undefined job roles. **Example:** Newsroom interns switching beats daily show job fluidity.
29. **Proxy Attendance** – Faking presence in formal workplaces. **Example:** Government school teachers using proxy attendance in rural Bihar.
30. **Paywall Access** – Jobs behind coaching or fees. **Example:** Edtech sales jobs only offered to those who've paid course fees show paywall access.
31. **Vendor Ecosystem** – Informal suppliers attached to formal firms. **Example:** Amazon's kirana delivery model is powered by a vendor ecosystem.
32. **Exit Barriers** – Difficulty in leaving informal jobs. **Example:** Women home-based bidi workers in Odisha face exit barriers.
33. **Bureaucratic Drift** – Loophole exploitation within formal rules. **Example:** Data entry vendors flouting RTI deadlines show bureaucratic drift.
34. **Skill Exploitation** – Use of high skills in underpaid jobs. **Example:** Engineers working as call center agents show skill exploitation.
35. **Time Theft** – Informal under-reporting of work hours. **Example:** Unmarked overtime by private guards reflects time theft.
36. **Middleman Layer** – Intermediaries between labor and employer. **Example:** Construction labor via local "Thekedars" shows middleman layer.
37. **Gendered Informality** – Women's dominance in unrecognized roles. **Example:** Women tailoring units operating from homes reflect gendered informality.
38. **Identity Evasion** – Workers using fake credentials. **Example:** Security guards with fake Aadhaar cards show identity evasion.
39. **Coercive Regularity** – Informal jobs mimicking formality by force. **Example:** Vegetable vendors made to wear ID badges show coercive regularity.
40. **Peer Surveillance** – Workers monitoring each other. **Example:** BYJU's team leaders tracking hourly targets show peer surveillance.

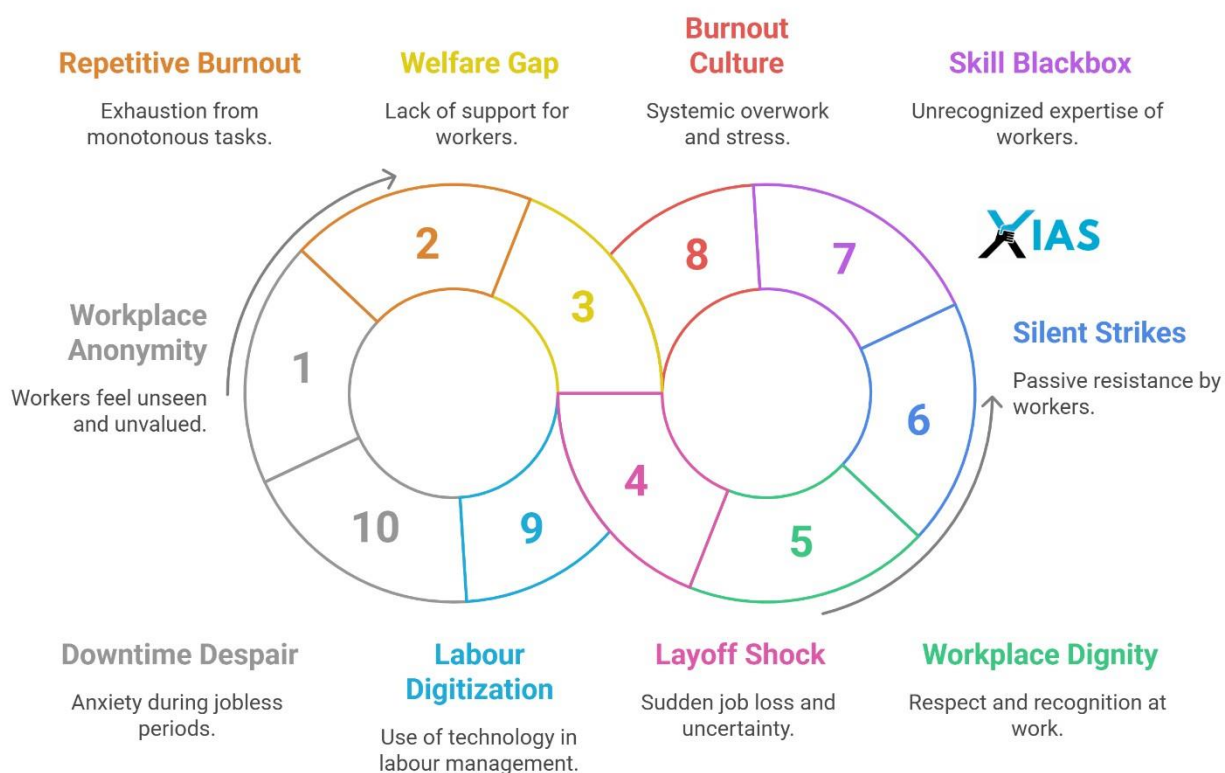
41. **Casteed Labor** – Work role assigned by caste norms. **Example:** Manual scavengers from Valmiki community face casteed labor.
42. **Automation Spillover** – Informal jobs affected by tech shift. **Example:** Retail billers losing jobs to QR-based kiosks reflect automation spillover.
43. **Wage Silence** – Culture of not discussing salaries. **Example:** IT engineers unaware of peer salaries show wage silence.
44. **Daily Drill** – Routinized, repetitive informal labor. **Example:** Domestic maids performing exact tasks every day show daily drill.
45. **Whistle Absence** – No formal grievance systems. **Example:** No redress for delivery boys facing harassment shows whistle absence.
46. **Skill Camouflage** – Informal work hiding high competence. **Example:** YouTube editors working for influencers show skill camouflage.
47. **Legal Fiction** – Pretending compliance with labor laws. **Example:** Firms marking employees as consultants for tax savings show legal fiction.
48. **On-call Culture** – Always-available informal roles. **Example:** App-based tutors working midnight shifts show on-call culture.
49. **Disguised Formality** – Informal jobs under formal contracts. **Example:** Paytm sales agents marked as interns reflect disguised formality.
50. **Audit Avoidance** – Structuring firms to escape oversight. **Example:** Small food factories avoiding GST audit show audit avoidance.

TOPIC-3: Labour and society

1. **Wage Dependency** – Reliance on fixed income for survival. **Example:** Factory shutdown in Manesar left thousands in wage dependency crisis.
2. **Labour Fragmentation** – Dispersal of workforce across informal sectors. **Example:** Gig jobs on Blinkit reflect rising labour fragmentation.
3. **Precarious Employment** – Jobs without long-term security. **Example:** App-based delivery roles show patterns of precarious employment.
4. **Jobless Growth** – Economic expansion without parallel employment rise. **Example:** India's rising GDP with stagnant manufacturing jobs shows jobless growth.
5. **Skill Mismatch** – Incompatibility between qualifications and available work. **Example:** BTech graduates working as insurance agents reflect skill mismatch.
6. **Gendered Labour** – Division of work based on gender norms. **Example:** Domestic work disproportionately handled by women reflects gendered labour.
7. **Caste Labour** – Hereditary allocation of occupation. **Example:** Dalit sanitation workers in UP represent caste labour legacy.
8. **Migrant Vulnerability** – Risks faced by mobile workers. **Example:** Brick kiln labourers from Bihar in Telangana face migrant vulnerability.
9. **Invisible Work** – Unrecognized and unpaid labour. **Example:** Women's care work at home reflects invisible work.
10. **Gigification Trend** – Shift from salaried to gig roles. **Example:** Dunzo riders reflect the deepening gigification trend.
11. **Digital Exploitation** – Algorithm-controlled, underpaid jobs. **Example:** Cab drivers penalized for cancellation reflect digital exploitation.
12. **Wage Theft** – Denial of promised earnings. **Example:** Construction workers in Noida protesting for unpaid dues faced wage theft.
13. **Informal Dominance** – Prevalence of unregulated labour systems. **Example:** 90% of India's workforce in unorganised sectors shows informal dominance.
14. **Survival Labour** – Bare-minimum earning work. **Example:** Street vendors earning under ₹200 daily show survival labour.

15. **Union Decay** – Weakening of collective bargaining bodies. **Example:** Closure of textile unions in Ahmedabad shows union decay.
16. **Child Workforce** – Involvement of children in earning activities. **Example:** Children in mica mines of Jharkhand show child workforce reality.
17. **Emotional Labour** – Managing emotions as part of a job. **Example:** Air hostesses trained to smile constantly show emotional labour.
18. **Platform Reliance** – Dependence on digital intermediaries for work. **Example:** Urban Company beauticians reflect platform reliance.
19. **Overtime Normalization** – Acceptance of extended work hours. **Example:** Tech employees routinely working 10–12 hours reflect overtime normalization.
20. **Workplace Harassment** – Abuse faced by workers at jobsites. **Example:** MeToo cases in Indian media highlight workplace harassment.
21. **Skill Devaluation** – Reduction in value of specific competencies. **Example:** Handloom workers losing markets to power looms show skill devaluation.
22. **Health Hazards** – Occupational exposure to physical risks. **Example:** Silicosis in Rajasthan's stone-cutting industry reflects health hazards.
23. **Shift Fatigue** – Exhaustion from odd or extended work shifts. **Example:** Zomato riders on 12-hour shifts suffer from shift fatigue.
24. **Workplace Alienation** – Disconnection from one's work. **Example:** Call center workers feeling robotic reflect workplace alienation.
25. **Seasonal Labour** – Temporary work tied to seasons. **Example:** Sugarcane cutters migrating during harvest reflect seasonal labour.

Cycle of Labour Challenges



26. **Footloose Labour** – Constantly mobile, insecure jobs. **Example:** MNREGA workers shifting districts for work reflect footloose labour.

27. **Bonded Labour** – Workers tied through debt or coercion. **Example:** Brick kiln debt workers in Punjab reflect bonded labour.
28. **Skill Exodus** – Migration of trained professionals abroad. **Example:** Indian nurses moving to the UK show a skill exodus.
29. **Labor Deskilling** – Repetitive work reducing skill use. **Example:** Workers on Amazon packing lines undergo labor deskilling.
30. **Job Stigma** – Social disapproval attached to certain work. **Example:** Manual scavenging still seen as dirty work shows job stigma.
31. **Pension Vacuum** – Lack of retirement safety nets. **Example:** E-rickshaw drivers without savings face pension vacuum.
32. **Digital Labour** – Work mediated through screens and apps. **Example:** Instagram reel editors reflect the rise of digital labour.
33. **Sanitation Injustice** – Poor conditions for sanitation staff. **Example:** Delhi's sewer workers dying in manholes show sanitation injustice.
34. **Workplace Surveillance** – Monitoring of workers' activity. **Example:** Amazon warehouses using CCTV and trackers show workplace surveillance.
35. **Crowdsourced Work** – Dispersed tasks via online platforms. **Example:** Freelance content creators on Fiverr do crowdsourced work.
36. **Sectoral Disparity** – Unequal treatment across industries. **Example:** IT workers with WFH vs. garment workers on-site reflects sectoral disparity.
37. **Ageing Labour** – Elderly continuing to work. **Example:** Elderly rickshaw pullers in Varanasi reflect ageing labour.
38. **Exclusion Zones** – Areas denying labour rights. **Example:** SEZs exempt from labour laws function as exclusion zones.
39. **Skill Laddering** – Upgrading of roles via training. **Example:** NSDC's skilling programs enable skill laddering in rural youth.
40. **Rural Exodus** – Out-migration from villages due to lack of jobs. **Example:** Bihar youth migrating to Haryana reflect rural exodus.

VII. POLITICS AND SOCIETY

TOPIC-1: sociological theories of power

1. **Surveillance Citizenship** – Citizens regulated through digital tracking and behavior data. **Example:** Voter profiling via Aadhaar-linked data in Telangana reflects surveillance citizenship.
2. **Power Cartography** – Mapping how authority flows through formal and informal nodes. **Example:** Unelected PMO advisors influencing legislation show power cartography in governance.
3. **Algorithmic Sovereignty** – Control via AI and code-based decision systems. **Example:** Punjab police using predictive policing tools reflects algorithmic sovereignty.
4. **Meme Politics** – Using humor and virality as instruments of influence. **Example:** BJP and Congress deploying Instagram reels reflects meme politics in elections.
5. **Haptic Control** – Tactile, bodily forms of dominance in spaces. **Example:** School uniform diktats in Gujarat reflect haptic control of discipline.
6. **Spatial Hierarchy** – Power encoded in physical spaces. **Example:** VIP corridors vs. slum demolitions in Delhi reflect spatial hierarchy.
7. **Lingual Gatekeeping** – Exclusion through control of language use. **Example:** Hindi dominance in central government exams shows lingual gatekeeping.
8. **Ceremonial Authority** – Symbolic legitimacy maintained through rituals. **Example:** Ram Mandir Pran Pratistha event displayed ceremonial authority in politics.
9. **Data Feudalism** – Unequal power from control over digital data. **Example:** Reliance Jio's data dominance points to emerging data feudalism.
10. **Silicon Statecraft** – Governance shaped by tech monopolies and platforms. **Example:** Government partnerships with Google on education tools reflect silicon statecraft.

11. **Post-truth Legitimacy** – Gaining power via emotional truths over facts. **Example:** Deepfake videos in 2024 campaigns reflect post-truth legitimacy politics.
12. **Narrative Monopoly** – Singular control of public discourse. **Example:** State-run DD and AIR broadcasting selective news is narrative monopoly.
13. **Digital Populism** – Mobilizing support through social media affect. **Example:** “Abki Baar X Sarkar” WhatsApp forwards show digital populism in action.
14. **Icon Power** – Control via mass identification with images/icons. **Example:** Use of Ambedkar’s image by multiple parties reflects icon power appropriation.
15. **Aesthetic Nationalism** – Building power through visual representation of nationhood. **Example:** G20 logo campaigns reflect aesthetic nationalism.
16. **Biometric Discipline** – Regulation through bodily surveillance tools. **Example:** Rajasthan’s biometric ration verification reveals biometric discipline.
17. **Emotive Mobilization** – Power through mass emotional triggers. **Example:** Sandeshkhali protests over women’s safety used emotive mobilization.
18. **Electoral Spectacle** – Elections turned into grand performances. **Example:** Drone-lit rallies in UP show the rise of electoral spectacle.
19. **Crisis Optics** – Using emergencies to justify expanded control. **Example:** Manipur violence being cited for extended AFSPA shows crisis optics.
20. **Sacred Statehood** – Political authority cloaked in religious legitimacy. **Example:** Temple diplomacy during elections reflects sacred statehood tactics.
21. **Credit Power** – Control through financial lending and debt. **Example:** Farmer loan waivers during elections reflect credit power politics.
22. **Moral Gatekeeping** – Deciding what is acceptable based on values. **Example:** Ban on same-sex marriage in India reflects moral gatekeeping.
23. **Platform Sovereignty** – Dominance via digital platforms’ rules. **Example:** X removing opposition content shows platform sovereignty.
24. **Rhetorical Hegemony** – Control of public opinion through persuasive speech. **Example:** “Revdi culture” narrative shows rhetorical hegemony.
25. **Visibility Politics** – Power gained by occupying public space. **Example:** Women’s mahapadavs during protests reflect visibility politics.
26. **Conscience Capital** – Influence through moral credibility. **Example:** Rahul Gandhi’s Bharat Jodo Yatra built conscience capital.
27. **Heritage Weaponry** – Using cultural past to justify present power. **Example:** Renaming cities like Allahabad to Prayagraj reflects heritage weaponry.
28. **Silent Subversion** – Quiet undermining of dominant power. **Example:** Independent media outlets using satire show silent subversion.
29. **Image Warfare** – Battle of public perceptions through visuals. **Example:** Political ads with manipulated imagery reflect image warfare.
30. **Populist Optics** – Using mass appeal for legitimacy. **Example:** ₹500 LPG subsidy announcement during polls shows populist optics.
31. **Informal Mandate** – Power exercised without formal authority. **Example:** RSS's influence over policy decisions shows informal mandate.
32. **Moral Authority** – Dominance through ethical credibility. **Example:** Wrestlers protesting WFI chief evoked moral authority.
33. **Coded Messaging** – Implicit communication to specific groups. **Example:** Dog-whistle politics during CAA protests show coded messaging.
34. **Electoral Leverage** – Policy decisions shaped by vote banks. **Example:** Caste-based census demand in Bihar shows electoral leverage.
35. **Mythic Leadership** – Power built on historical or religious myths. **Example:** Narrative around Ram as national protector shows mythic leadership.

Political Power Dynamics



36. **Infrastructure Dominance** – Control through spatial development. **Example:** High-speed corridors in North India show infrastructure dominance.
37. **Proxy Power** – Exercising control through intermediaries. **Example:** Use of bureaucrats for political ends reflects proxy power.
38. **Sanction Capital** – Using punishment as power currency. **Example:** ED raids before elections reflect sanction capital use.
39. **Consent Engineering** – Manufacturing approval through social messaging. **Example:** UCC debate push before elections shows consent engineering.
40. **Echo Governance** – Decisions based on reinforced digital opinions. **Example:** Farm law rollback after online outrage shows echo governance.

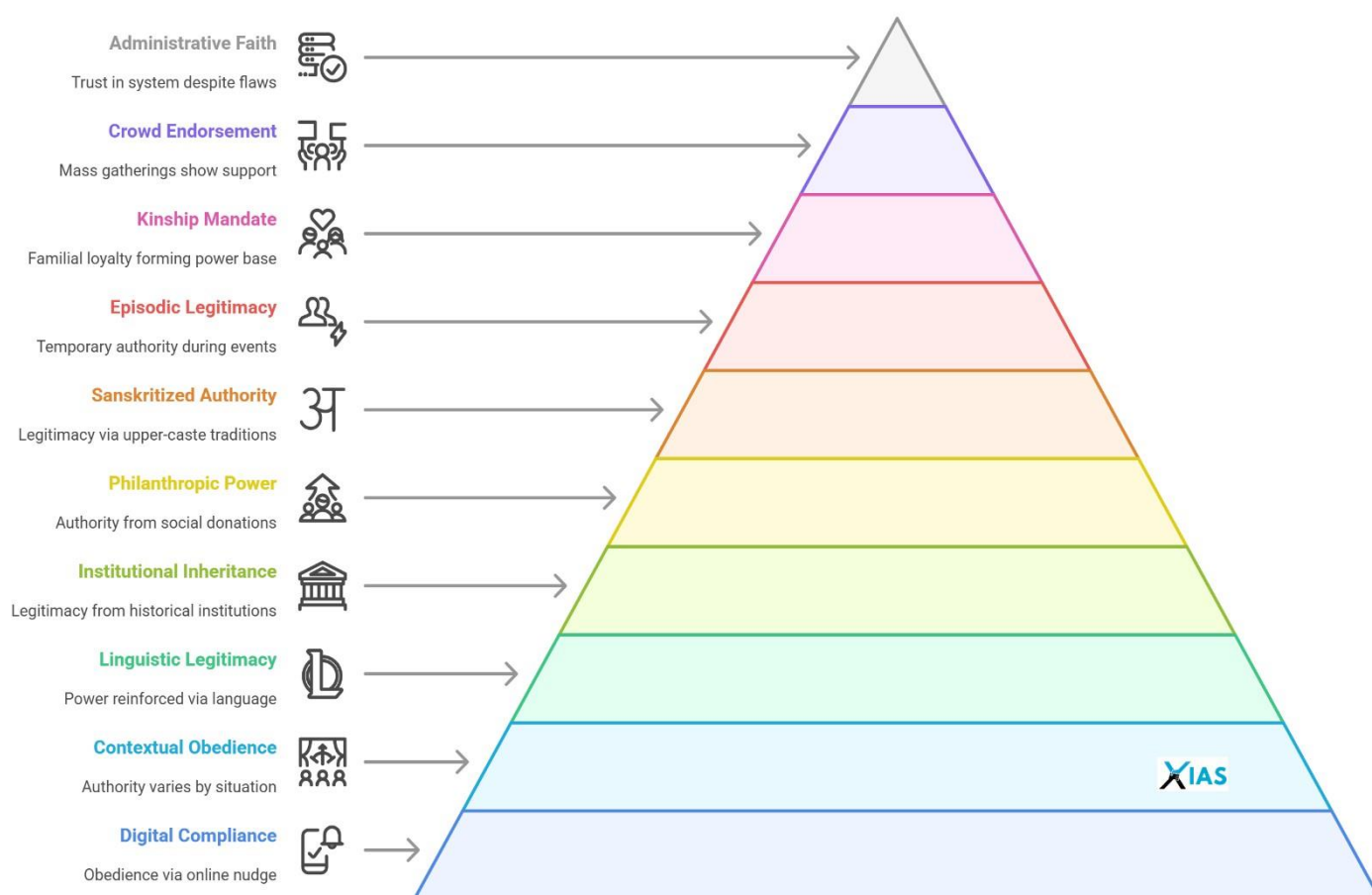
TOPIC-2: Power, Authority and Legitimacy

1. **Ritual Power** – Authority derived through religious or ceremonial performance. **Example:** PM's central role in Ayodhya consecration shows ritual power.
2. **Soft Compliance** – Willing obedience without coercion. **Example:** Mask-wearing during COVID persisted due to soft compliance.
3. **Inherited Mandate** – Authority passed through lineage or legacy. **Example:** Tejashwi Yadav's political capital shows inherited mandate.

4. **Functional Legitimacy** – Authority accepted due to performance efficiency. **Example:** KCR's irrigation schemes boosted his functional legitimacy.
5. **Media-Built Authority** – Power created through media portrayal. **Example:** Frequent TV appearances made CM Yogi a media-built authority.
6. **Moral Consent** – Legitimacy earned through ethical conduct. **Example:** Farmer leaders during protests gained moral consent.
7. **Narrative Sanction** – Legitimacy constructed through stories of sacrifice or service. **Example:** Modi's chaiwala narrative created narrative sanction.
8. **Legal Illusion** – Formal legitimacy masking informal domination. **Example:** Frequent ordinance route by Centre reflects legal illusion.
9. **Fear Hegemony** – Obedience driven by punitive fear. **Example:** ED and CBI usage before polls reflects fear hegemony.
10. **Symbolic Compliance** – Outward obedience masking inner dissent. **Example:** Students saluting flag but protesting syllabus reflects symbolic compliance.
11. **Selective Rulemaking** – Laws applied unequally to preserve power. **Example:** Protest permissions denied to some groups shows selective rulemaking.
12. **Emotive Authority** – Legitimacy drawn from shared emotional identity. **Example:** Mamata Banerjee's mass appeal after injury shows emotive authority.
13. **Procedural Control** – Using rules and formalities to retain power. **Example:** Disqualification of opposition MLAs in Maharashtra shows procedural control.
14. **Popular Endorsement** – Authority reinforced via public voting. **Example:** Repeated electoral wins by AAP in Delhi show popular endorsement.
15. **Traditional Anchoring** – Power rooted in longstanding customs. **Example:** Khap panchayats draw authority from traditional anchoring.
16. **Statist Legitimacy** – Recognition through state mechanisms and offices. **Example:** Governor's assent gives bills statist legitimacy.
17. **Constitutional Cloak** – Power acts masked by legality. **Example:** UAPA usage framed under constitutional cloak of security.
18. **Faith-Based Authority** – Leadership accepted through religious belief. **Example:** Jaggi Vasudev's influence on environmental policy reflects faith-based authority.
19. **Institutional Deference** – Respect given to position, not person. **Example:** SC judges respected despite ideological differences show institutional deference.
20. **Majoritarian Justification** – Legitimacy through majority support. **Example:** NRC push in Assam justified through majoritarian justification.
21. **Revolutionary Capital** – Authority gained from leading change. **Example:** Arvind Kejriwal's anti-corruption image built revolutionary capital.
22. **Bureaucratic Legitimacy** – Credibility derived from administrative role. **Example:** EC's moral code enforcement reflects bureaucratic legitimacy.
23. **Narrative Obedience** – People obey leaders who craft dominant stories. **Example:** Viksit Bharat narrative ensures narrative obedience.
24. **Referential Authority** – Power borrowed from past icons. **Example:** Netaji's legacy used in Bengal politics reflects referential authority.
25. **Hereditary Perception** – Belief in power passed by bloodline. **Example:** Priyanka Gandhi's appeal draws on hereditary perception.
26. **Technocratic Trust** – Belief in rule by experts. **Example:** ISRO chief's announcements gain technocratic trust.
27. **Charisma Transference** – Borrowed legitimacy from another leader. **Example:** Candidates invoking Modi during campaigns show charisma transference.
28. **Forced Obedience** – Compliance due to threat of consequence. **Example:** AFSPA zones compel forced obedience.

29. **Neutrality Facade** – Pretense of impartiality to retain power. **Example:** Doordarshan's coverage of only ruling party shows neutrality facade.
30. **Silent Loyalty** – Passive support without vocal endorsement. **Example:** Urban voters silently backing BJP reflects silent loyalty.
31. **Visual Legitimacy** – Power reinforced through public imagery. **Example:** Posters of leaders at ration shops build visual legitimacy.
32. **Oral Persuasion** – Speech-based power exercise. **Example:** PM's Mann Ki Baat sustains oral persuasion.
33. **Exile Influence** – Authority from abroad. **Example:** Gurpatwant Singh Pannun's Khalistani messaging reflects exile influence.
34. **Crisis Legitimacy** – Authority earned in handling emergencies. **Example:** Odisha CM's response to cyclone built crisis legitimacy.
35. **Suppressed Consent** – Public compliance due to lack of options. **Example:** Fear of job loss silencing criticism reflects suppressed consent.

Sources of Political Legitimacy



36. **Iconic Authority** – Legitimacy from being a symbol of cause. **Example:** Medha Patkar as Narmada symbol shows iconic authority.
37. **Coercive Continuity** – Long power tenure via fear. **Example:** Local sarpanch re-elected under threat shows coercive continuity.

38. **Proximity Power** – Influence through closeness to leader. **Example:** PM's close aides shaping policies show proximity power.
39. **Intellectual Legitimacy** – Respect earned via thought leadership. **Example:** Ashoka University professors influencing policy reflect intellectual legitimacy.
40. **Non-state Authority** – Influence outside legal structures. **Example:** Village godmen resolving disputes reflect non-state authority.

TOPIC-3: Types of Political Systems – Democratic and Authoritarian.

1. **Ballot Sovereignty** – Power lies with the people through electoral choice. **Example:** Lok Sabha 2024 turnout highlights ballot sovereignty.
2. **Symbolic Republic** – Democratic structure without full participation. **Example:** Unelected village heads in Bihar reflect symbolic republic.
3. **Executive Dominance** – When the executive overshadows other branches. **Example:** Frequent ordinances show executive dominance.
4. **Masked Autocracy** – Authoritarianism hidden under democratic processes. **Example:** Russia's 2024 elections reflect masked autocracy.
5. **Civic Vacuum** – Absence of active civil society in governance. **Example:** Internet shutdowns during protests show civic vacuum.
6. **Controlled Pluralism** – Limited political diversity under central control. **Example:** China's "multi-party cooperation" reflects controlled pluralism.
7. **Elective Despotism** – Leaders with mass support override dissent. **Example:** Tunisia's constitutional changes show elective despotism.
8. **Centralised Federalism** – Strong central government in a federal setup. **Example:** Centre overruling state decisions on law & order shows centralised federalism.
9. **Majoritarian Drift** – Tilt in policy favoring majority population. **Example:** Citizenship laws criticized for majoritarian drift.
10. **Rubberstamp Legislature** – Parliament lacking meaningful debate. **Example:** Rapid passing of bills in Monsoon Session shows rubberstamp legislature.
11. **Authoritarian Populism** – Control combined with mass rhetoric. **Example:** Erdogan's governance in Turkey shows authoritarian populism.
12. **Democratic Erosion** – Gradual weakening of democratic institutions. **Example:** Election Commission's autonomy questioned, showing democratic erosion.
13. **State Absolutism** – All powers concentrated in the state. **Example:** North Korea's closed regime reflects state absolutism.
14. **Opposition Suppression** – Systematic weakening of dissent. **Example:** ED raids on rival leaders reflect opposition suppression.
15. **Electoral Showbiz** – Polls reduced to personality-driven campaigns. **Example:** Leader-centric ads dominate 2024 campaigns, showing electoral showbiz.
16. **Orchestrated Voting** – Elections held but with pre-determined outcomes. **Example:** Belarus elections reflect orchestrated voting.
17. **Digital Surveillance** – Technology used to monitor citizens. **Example:** CCTNS and social media tracking reflect digital surveillance.
18. **Democratic Myth** – Institutions exist but public voice is curbed. **Example:** Myanmar's junta-run elections reflect democratic myth.
19. **Emergency Normalcy** – Prolonged use of emergency powers. **Example:** Manipur internet bans show emergency normalcy.
20. **Leader-Centricism** – Democracy revolving around one personality. **Example:** 2024 campaigns framed around one face show leader-centricism.
21. **Silent Censorship** – Covert control over speech. **Example:** Press self-censorship in Kashmir illustrates silent censorship.

22. **Token Representation** – Nominal inclusion without real power. **Example:** Nominated tribal leaders in J&K show token representation.
23. **State Capture** – Private interests influencing state decisions. **Example:** Corporate lobbying on data privacy law shows state capture.
24. **Information Monopoly** – Government dominance over media narratives. **Example:** Limited airtime to opposition shows information monopoly.
25. **Selective Democracy** – Rights extended only to some groups. **Example:** Protests by minorities denied permission show selective democracy.
26. **Constitutional Decay** – Institutions eroded while Constitution remains. **Example:** Weakening of RTI system reflects constitutional decay.
27. **Hybrid Regime** – Mix of authoritarian control and democratic form. **Example:** Pakistan's civil-military dynamics reflect hybrid regime.
28. **Silent Ballot** – Voting under coercion or fear. **Example:** Reports from Tripura reflect silent ballot trend.
29. **Civil Fatigue** – Public disengagement due to repeated failures. **Example:** Low urban voting shows civil fatigue.
30. **Procedural Democracy** – Focus only on elections, ignoring substance. **Example:** Frequent elections without reform debates reflect procedural democracy.
31. **Propaganda Politics** – Constant media messaging to shape public view. **Example:** Daily slogan campaigns show propaganda politics.
32. **State Media** – Media functioning as government mouthpiece. **Example:** Doordarshan coverage favoring ruling party reflects state media.
33. **Performance Pact** – Voters accept control in exchange for development. **Example:** Gujarat model politics reflects performance pact.
34. **Paternal Rule** – State acting as guardian over citizens. **Example:** Liquor bans in Bihar show paternal rule.
35. **Passive Electorate** – Voters disengaged beyond elections. **Example:** Voter silence on MP absenteeism shows passive electorate.
36. **Scripted Debates** – Parliament discussions lacking spontaneity. **Example:** Lok Sabha scripted speeches reflect scripted debates.
37. **Narrative Capture** – Dominance of state storylines over facts. **Example:** New history textbooks reflect narrative capture.
38. **Data Nationalism** – Using data control as sovereign assertion. **Example:** Ban on foreign data apps reflects data nationalism.
39. **Feedback Vacuum** – No channels for citizen review. **Example:** Lack of grievance redress in UIDAI reflects feedback vacuum.
40. **Legal Absolutism** – Laws made to consolidate power. **Example:** Use of sedition laws on protestors reflects legal absolutism.
41. **Public Dependency** – Voters tied to welfare benefits. **Example:** Direct benefit transfers driving loyalty shows public dependency.
42. **Digital Disempowerment** – Tech widening access gaps. **Example:** Aadhaar-based exclusions in PDS reflect digital disempowerment.
43. **Opposition Silence** – Fear-driven lack of critique. **Example:** MPs skipping debates on key bills reflect opposition silence.
44. **Electoral Engineering** – Structuring rules to favor incumbents. **Example:** Delimitation in J&K reflects electoral engineering.
45. **Charisma Politics** – Emotional appeal over policy. **Example:** Mamata Banerjee's street persona reflects charisma politics.
46. **Dynastic Loop** – Power recycled within families. **Example:** Political heirs in Karnataka show dynastic loop.
47. **Voter Conditioning** – Shaping opinions through constant messaging. **Example:** WhatsApp groups pushing one view show voter conditioning.
48. **Subdued Contestation** – Limited electoral alternatives. **Example:** Many seats seeing only two-party fight reflect subdued contestation.

49. **Illiberal Democracy** – Electoral system without liberal rights. **Example:** Hungary under Orbán shows illiberal democracy.
50. **Security-State Drift** – Democracy leaning toward surveillance and control. **Example:** Facial recognition at polling booths shows security-state drift.

TOPIC-4 :Power Elite, Bureaucracy, Pressure Groups, and Political Parties

1. **Elite Cartel** – Nexus of business, politics, and bureaucracy. **Example:** Regulatory relaxations for telecom giants reflect elite cartel.
2. **Power Syndicate** – A small group controlling state decisions. **Example:** Centralised manifesto drafting shows power syndicate.
3. **Closed Bureaucracy** – Lack of citizen access in administration. **Example:** Delay in RTI replies reflects closed bureaucracy.
4. **Rotational Elites** – Elites switching between corporate and political roles. **Example:** CEOs joining political cabinets reflect rotational elites.
5. **Invisible Lobbying** – Unseen influence on policy decisions. **Example:** Crypto regulation delay reflects invisible lobbying.
6. **Legacy Politics** – Dynastic control over party leadership. **Example:** Leadership changes in SP show legacy politics.
7. **Silent Influencers** – Actors shaping policy without visibility. **Example:** Think tanks influencing NEP reflect silent influencers.
8. **Technocratic Rule** – Experts replacing elected voices. **Example:** NITI Aayog-driven reforms show technocratic rule.
9. **Paper Bureaucracy** – Excessive documentation over delivery. **Example:** Pension delays due to paperwork show paper bureaucracy.
10. **Symbolic Protest** – Pressure without sustained impact. **Example:** One-day strikes by trade unions show symbolic protest.
11. **Policy Capture** – Special interest control over law-making. **Example:** Agri reforms shaped by few corporates reflect policy capture.
12. **Patron Power** – Influence via resource distribution. **Example:** Local netas distributing ration kits show patron power.
13. **Street Brokers** – Middlemen lobbying for citizens. **Example:** Agents in land offices show street brokers.
14. **Political Mediation** – Access to services via party links. **Example:** Health benefits routed through party workers show political mediation.
15. **Bureaucratic Inertia** – Resistance to change within systems. **Example:** Delay in digitising court records shows bureaucratic inertia.
16. **Dual Accountability** – Answerable to both law and party. **Example:** IAS officers at odds during state-centre conflicts reflect dual accountability.
17. **Scripted Rallies** – Mass meetings lacking spontaneity. **Example:** Party-controlled village sabhas reflect scripted rallies.
18. **Fragmented Opposition** – Disunited resistance to ruling elite. **Example:** INDIA bloc cracks reflect fragmented opposition.
19. **Permanent Executive** – Bureaucracy's lasting presence in governance. **Example:** Top bureaucrats shaping long-term policy show permanent executive.
20. **Clientelist Networks** – Vote-bank building through favors. **Example:** Promises of caste-based reservations reflect clientelist networks.
21. **Silent Pressure** – Unofficial influence on bureaucrats. **Example:** Delays in NGO approvals reflect silent pressure.
22. **Populist Drift** – Policy shaped by mass appeasement. **Example:** Loan waivers before polls show populist drift.
23. **Agenda Setting** – Media-party control over public issues. **Example:** Selective primetime focus shows agenda setting.
24. **Insider Circles** – Only a few shape internal party affairs. **Example:** High-command culture in Congress reflects insider circles.

25. **Facade Reforms** – Cosmetic changes without institutional shift. **Example:** Lateral entry in bureaucracy with limited autonomy shows facade reforms.
26. **Dual Hierarchy** – Party cadre overpowering bureaucratic structure. **Example:** Local BJP workers instructing officers reflect dual hierarchy.
27. **Lobby Cartels** – Industry associations pushing group interests. **Example:** Automobile sector delaying EV norms shows lobby cartels.
28. **Moral Bureaucrats** – Officials acting beyond mandate for justice. **Example:** Whistleblower IAS officers like Durga Shakti Nagpal reflect moral bureaucrats.
29. **Data Politics** – Use of statistics to guide narratives. **Example:** GDP revisions before elections reflect data politics.
30. **Silent Entry** – Appointments without public scrutiny. **Example:** Lateral recruitment in defence ministries shows silent entry.
31. **Voice Capture** – Dominance over representation platforms. **Example:** Ruling party MPs occupying media space shows voice capture.
32. **Legal Enablers** – Laws facilitating elite consolidation. **Example:** Changes in FCRA rules show legal enablers.
33. **Partisan Bureaucrats** – Civil servants aligning with political lines. **Example:** Transfers after elections show partisan bureaucrats.
34. **Fringe Factions** – Small groups gaining leverage in parties. **Example:** Farmer wings influencing manifestos reflect fringe factions.
35. **Red Tape Economy** – Bureaucracy becoming a livelihood hub. **Example:** Agents thriving in GST refunds show red tape economy.

Understanding government actions based on their level of transparency



36. **Dynasty Resurgence** – Re-entry of political families. **Example:** Rahul-Priyanka campaigning reflects dynasty resurgence.
37. **Welfare Gatekeepers** – Political control over scheme access. **Example:** Local party men controlling PMAY houses show welfare gatekeepers.
38. **Silent Committees** – Policy groups with no public input. **Example:** Education curriculum boards acting behind closed doors reflect silent committees.
39. **Cadre Bureaucracy** – Bureaucrats behaving like party workers. **Example:** Social media campaigning by district collectors reflects cadre bureaucracy.

40. **Selective Alliances** – Strategic party tie-ups based on optics. **Example:** AAP-Congress alliance in Delhi shows selective alliances.

TOPIC-5: Political Socialization and Political Participation

1. **Civic Grooming** – Early exposure to political values through family or school. **Example:** Youth Parliament sessions in CBSE schools reflect civic grooming.
2. **Ideological Imprint** – Transmission of beliefs across generations. **Example:** Left-leaning student activism at JNU reflects ideological imprint.
3. **Digital Indoctrination** – Political socialization via online platforms. **Example:** Telegram channels promoting nationalism reflect digital indoctrination.
4. **Symbolic Loyalty** – Identification with symbols over policies. **Example:** Wearing party scarves during rallies shows symbolic loyalty.
5. **Peer Mobilization** – Influence of friend groups on political views. **Example:** Campus discussions during elections reflect peer mobilization.
6. **Voting Rituals** – Treating elections as civic duty rather than choice. **Example:** Elderly voters in rural India show voting rituals.
7. **Issue-Based Politics** – Engagement rooted in specific concerns. **Example:** Farmer protests against agri-laws show issue-based politics.
8. **Echo Bubbles** – Online spaces reinforcing existing beliefs. **Example:** Twitter threads by same-ideology users reflect echo bubbles.
9. **Role Modelling** – Learning politics from admired figures. **Example:** Youngsters emulating Arvind Kejriwal's style reflect role modelling.
10. **News Conditioning** – Political learning through preferred media. **Example:** Viewers aligning beliefs with primetime anchors show news conditioning.
11. **Protest Schooling** – Learning politics via participation in protests. **Example:** Shaheen Bagh sit-ins reflect protest schooling.
12. **Community Narratives** – Political socialization through caste/religious groups. **Example:** Jat Mahapanchayats shaping youth opinions show community narratives.
13. **Educational Exposure** – Influence of curriculum on political understanding. **Example:** NCERT updates on constitutional values reflect educational exposure.
14. **Gendered Socialization** – Political roles taught differently across genders. **Example:** Girls discouraged from political debates in villages reflect gendered socialization.
15. **Parental Bias** – Family beliefs shaping children's views. **Example:** Politically polarized households reflect parental bias.
16. **Digital Activism** – Political engagement via online campaigns. **Example:** Change.org petitions on women's safety reflect digital activism.
17. **Religious Politics** – Socialization shaped by faith institutions. **Example:** RSS shakhas for youth reflect religious politics.
18. **Civic Indifference** – Apathy toward participation. **Example:** Urban youth skipping state elections reflect civic indifference.
19. **Meme Propaganda** – Political messaging through humour. **Example:** Instagram memes during elections reflect meme propaganda.
20. **Leader Fixation** – Focus on personalities over policies. **Example:** PM Modi-centric campaigns reflect leader fixation.
21. **Caste Messaging** – Targeted appeals based on caste. **Example:** Caste-wise WhatsApp groups in Bihar reflect caste messaging.
22. **Youth Volunteering** – Student engagement in party campaigns. **Example:** NSUI volunteers in Telangana elections show youth volunteering.
23. **Oppositional Identity** – Defining politics in contrast to rivals. **Example:** Anti-BJP stand in southern campuses reflects oppositional identity.

24. **Visual Politics** – Influence of visuals in shaping views. **Example:** Emotional videos of rallies on YouTube reflect visual politics.
25. **Celeb Endorsements** – Actors/sportspersons shaping political views. **Example:** Celebrities supporting manifestos reflect celeb endorsements.
26. **Agenda Learning** – Political views shaped by trending issues. **Example:** Debates on UCC drive agenda learning.
27. **Language Politics** – Views shaped by linguistic identity. **Example:** Hindi–South language debates reflect language politics.
28. **Political Disillusion** – Disinterest due to broken promises. **Example:** Low youth turnout in civic polls reflects political disillusion.
29. **Regional Pride** – Identity-based mobilization. **Example:** Telangana youth celebrating statehood day reflect regional pride.
30. **Pop Culture Politics** – Influence through music, films, memes. **Example:** Political songs on YouTube reflect pop culture politics.
31. **Family Legacy** – Political involvement passed down. **Example:** Children of MPs contesting polls reflect family legacy.
32. **Gender Assertion** – Women’s participation challenging norms. **Example:** High turnout of women in Bengal polls shows gender assertion.
33. **Ritual Voting** – Participating without informed choice. **Example:** Villagers voting under headman’s advice show ritual voting.
34. **Urban Cynicism** – Disengagement from politics in cities. **Example:** Low turnout in Mumbai civic polls shows urban cynicism.
35. **Slogan Socialization** – Identity via political slogans. **Example:** “Ab ki baar” campaigns reflect slogan socialization.
36. **Fraternity Forums** – College clubs shaping ideas. **Example:** Ambedkarite student circles reflect fraternity forums.
37. **Digital Gatekeeping** – Platforms filtering political content. **Example:** Algorithm bias on Facebook feeds reflects digital gatekeeping.
38. **Emotional Mobilization** – Engagement via emotional appeals. **Example:** Ads on army pride reflect emotional mobilization.
39. **Transmedia Campaigns** – Party messaging across media. **Example:** Simultaneous YouTube, Instagram, TV ads reflect transmedia campaigns.
40. **Classroom Politics** – Politicization of academic spaces. **Example:** CAA debates in DU classes reflect classroom politics.
41. **Reluctant Voters** – Participation despite disinterest. **Example:** Youth voting due to peer pressure show reluctant voters.
42. **Parish Politics** – Faith-driven participation. **Example:** Church calls for votes in Kerala reflect parish politics.
43. **Influencer Politics** – Online influencers shaping votes. **Example:** YouTubers promoting party views show influencer politics.
44. **Unseen Campaigns** – WhatsApp-based silent outreach. **Example:** Micro-targeted caste messages reflect unseen campaigns.
45. **Icon Worship** – Leaders turned into symbols. **Example:** Mayawati statues in parks reflect icon worship.
46. **Digital Boycott** – Unfollowing or muting political accounts. **Example:** Youth rejecting political content online shows digital boycott.
47. **Alumni Networks** – Old student groups as political actors. **Example:** IIT alumni opposing tech laws reflect alumni networks.
48. **Apology Politics** – Engagement due to past wrongs. **Example:** Parties apologizing for historical events reflect apology politics.
49. **Career Politics** – Joining politics as a profession. **Example:** MBAs contesting gram panchayat polls reflect career politics.

50. **Campus Referendums** – Political participation via university votes. **Example:** JNUSU elections reflect campus referendums.

VIII- RELIGION AND SOCIETY

TOPIC-1: Sociological theories of religion.

1. **Faith Capital** – Religious networks mobilized for social gain. **Example:** Temples organize faster disaster relief than local authorities.
2. **Ritual Economy** – Economic flows centered on rituals. **Example:** Kumbh Mela creates seasonal employment for thousands.
3. **Sacred Authority** – Moral power rooted in belief systems. **Example:** Clerics influencing vaccine acceptance in rural belts.
4. **Prophetic Vision** – Moral reform via charismatic leaders. **Example:** Spiritual guru calls for anti-addiction reform in youth.
5. **Doctrine Stratification** – Hierarchy based on religious interpretation. **Example:** Clergy debates on women's temple entry highlight doctrinal stratification.
6. **Totemic Solidarity** – Community identity through sacred symbols. **Example:** Tribal totems used in local governance rituals.
7. **Ascetic Capitalism** – Discipline and savings linked to religious ethics. **Example:** Jain traders promote minimalism and wealth reinvestment.
8. **Ritual Rationality** – Logic behind repeated sacred practices. **Example:** Fasting linked to discipline and mental health in Jain traditions.
9. **Mythic Legitimation** – Power justified via sacred stories. **Example:** Political speeches referencing epics to legitimize authority.
10. **Divine Protest** – Religion as critique of injustice. **Example:** Dalit theology reinterprets Hindu myths for empowerment.
11. **Sacrifice Logic** – Offering as means of social cohesion. **Example:** Eid animal sacrifices redistributed to poor households.
12. **Clergy Monopoly** – Control of religious interpretation. **Example:** Row over online preaching platforms challenging traditional clergy.
13. **Ritual Protest** – Ceremonial acts as dissent. **Example:** Farmers conducting havans during protests against land laws.
14. **Charisma Trap** – Dependency on a leader's aura. **Example:** Spiritual cult collapsed after guru's arrest.
15. **Sacred Script** – Authority of written religious texts. **Example:** Court disputes over translation of religious scriptures.
16. **Priestly Politics** – Religious leaders entering political roles. **Example:** Monks fielded as election candidates in North India.
17. **Devotion Economy** – Pilgrimage and offerings driving markets. **Example:** Tirupati temple's ecosystem supports thousands of vendors.
18. **Symbol Faith** – Icons as collective identity tools. **Example:** Controversy over religious symbols in school uniforms.
19. **Mystic Universalism** – Spiritual paths beyond organized religion. **Example:** Rise of yoga tourism disconnected from any religion.
20. **Clerical Conflict** – Fights within religious hierarchies. **Example:** Power struggle between two bishops in a church diocese.
21. **Ethical Karma** – Moral action guided by religious causality. **Example:** Social media influencers promote ethical living via karma content.
22. **Sacral Nation** – Linking national identity to faith. **Example:** Political rallies using temple backdrops for nationalistic appeal.
23. **Creed Tension** – Inter-sect rivalry within a religion. **Example:** Shia-Sunni clashes over control of a shared shrine.

24. **Doctrinal Innovation** – Updating beliefs for modern issues. **Example:** Progressive clergy supporting LGBTQ+ rights in sermons.
25. **Piety Branding** – Showcasing religiousness in public life. **Example:** Politicians fasting during Navratri as image strategy.
26. **Moral Panic** – Public anxiety over moral decline. **Example:** Protests against films accused of hurting religious sentiments.
27. **Syncretic Fusion** – Blending of multiple religious elements. **Example:** Sufi shrines visited by Hindus and Muslims alike.
28. **Divine Economy** – Prosperity linked to spiritual practices. **Example:** Vaastu-compliant offices marketed for business success.
29. **Mythic Framework** – Narratives guiding social norms. **Example:** Panchayat resolving disputes through local religious stories.
30. **Theological Control** – Belief systems as power tools. **Example:** Excommunication used to maintain group conformity.
31. **Civic Sermon** – Religious leaders addressing social duties. **Example:** Mosque sermons promoting cleanliness and civic sense.
32. **Sectarian Mobilization** – Religion as a rallying point. **Example:** Youth mobilized through WhatsApp groups for faith processions.
33. **Creed Branding** – Religion used in personal marketing. **Example:** Gurus launching wellness brands with spiritual messaging.
34. **Devotee Networks** – Spiritual communities as social capital. **Example:** Online bhajan groups supporting members during illness.
35. **Divine Merit** – Status gained through religious deeds. **Example:** Philanthropists honored in temples for public charity.
36. **Clerical Activism** – Religious figures advocating for change. **Example:** Church leaders supporting tribal land rights.
37. **Sanctified Science** – Merging scientific claims with faith. **Example:** Debates on ancient scriptures predicting modern technology.
38. **Scriptural Authority** – Power drawn from holy texts. **Example:** Legal verdicts referencing religious law in civil cases.
39. **Relic Power** – Sacred objects holding political sway. **Example:** Disputes over possession of a revered saint's belongings.
40. **Karma Politics** – Linking political success to spiritual merit. **Example:** Leaders portraying electoral wins as divine approval.

Religion and Modernity Examples

Category	Example
 Sacred Protest	Farmers invoking local deities before blocking highways.
 Sermon Economy	Paid access to exclusive spiritual webinars.
 Clerical Entrepreneurship	Gurus running empires of wellness products and retreats.
 Mythic Identity	Caste groups aligning with specific Ramayana characters.
 Sacred FOMO	Youth joining mass fasts to fit in with faith groups.
 Ritual Branding	Companies holding pujas during product launches.
 Guru Influence	Guru-led boycott calls impacting consumer behavior.
 Creed Consumerism	Rise in sales of astrology apps and yantras.
 Belief Markets	Online astrology platforms advertising on OTT apps.
 Divine Algorithms	AI-generated horoscope services gaining mass users.

TOPIC-2:Types of Religious Practices

1. **Animistic Worship** – Reverence of nature spirits. **Example:** Tribes in Odisha pray to forest deities before harvest.
2. **Totemic Clan** – Group identity tied to a sacred symbol. **Example:** A Gond clan abstains from hunting its totem animal.
3. **Shaman Rituals** – Healing through spirit mediation. **Example:** North-East shamans perform trance dances to cure illness.
4. **Monistic Belief** – Reality as one divine essence. **Example:** Advaita Vedanta philosophy emphasizes non-dualism.
5. **Plural Devotion** – Multiple gods worshipped simultaneously. **Example:** A family altar has deities from different traditions.
6. **Folk Syncretism** – Fusion of local and major religions. **Example:** Villagers perform puja and Islamic zikr together in Bengal.
7. **Sect Splintering** – Breakaway from main religious order. **Example:** A radical Jain sub-sect rejects even root vegetables.
8. **Cult Dynamics** – Charismatic groups with exclusive practices. **Example:** Followers of a digital-age guru donate all wealth.
9. **Sacred Ecology** – Nature treated as holy. **Example:** Bishnoi community protects trees as sacred beings.
10. **Mystic Path** – Personal union with the divine. **Example:** Sufis practice whirling dance as spiritual surrender.
11. **Spiritual Minimalism** – Rejecting rituals for simplicity. **Example:** Neo-Buddhists embrace meditation over temple worship.
12. **Icon Worship** – Use of images in devotion. **Example:** Elaborate Ganesh idols installed in every Mumbai colony.
13. **Altar Culture** – Domestic religious space. **Example:** South Indian homes maintain daily pooja rooms.
14. **Caste Rite** – Rituals restricted by caste. **Example:** Only Brahmins allowed to chant Vedas in temple ceremonies.
15. **Transcendental Meditation** – Inner awakening through silence. **Example:** Youth adopt TM to cope with startup burnout.
16. **Festival Ritualism** – Religious meaning centered on events. **Example:** Durga Puja unites Bengalis socially and spiritually.
17. **Votive Offering** – Objects dedicated for divine favor. **Example:** Hair donated at Tirupati as fulfilment of vows.
18. **Ancestor Worship** – Honoring family lineage spiritually. **Example:** Pitru Paksha rituals held to appease ancestors.
19. **Sect Asceticism** – Discipline through physical denial. **Example:** Digambara Jains practice complete renunciation.
20. **Relic Veneration** – Worship of physical remains. **Example:** Buddhists gather around Buddha's relic in Sarnath.
21. **Vision Quests** – Isolated spiritual journeys. **Example:** Sadhus fast in caves for divine visions.
22. **Charisma Cult** – Personal power of religious leader. **Example:** Followers treat guru's words as divine command.
23. **Sacrificial Rite** – Offerings to appease deities. **Example:** Animal sacrifice still performed during Gadhimai festival.
24. **Tantric Worship** – Esoteric rituals for spiritual power. **Example:** Kamakhya temple practices tantra-based rites.
25. **Spiritual Synchronicity** – Aligning rituals with cosmic events. **Example:** Temples schedule poojas during lunar eclipses.
26. **Divine Embodiment** – Belief in human-god incarnation. **Example:** Devotees treat living guru as Vishnu avatar.
27. **Penance Practice** – Suffering used to purify sin. **Example:** Devotees roll on temple floors seeking forgiveness.
28. **Mantra Chanting** – Repetitive sacred sound recitation. **Example:** Hanuman Chalisa goes viral on devotional YouTube channels.
29. **Pilgrimage Cycle** – Travel to sacred sites in set patterns. **Example:** Chardham Yatra mapped by seasonal belief.
30. **Spirit Possession** – Deity speaks through medium. **Example:** Oracle women in Himachal relay god's messages.
31. **Fire Rituals** – Agni used to sanctify offerings. **Example:** Homams conducted in new homes to purify space.
32. **Water Purity** – Ritual cleansing through sacred rivers. **Example:** Devotees bathe in Ganga during Kartik Purnima.
33. **Covenant Belief** – Divine promise as moral law. **Example:** Some sects base diet and lifestyle on covenant with god.

34. **Esoteric Path** – Hidden rituals known only to initiates. **Example:** Nath yogis pass secrets through oral tradition.
35. **Myth Reenactment** – Dramatizing religious stories. **Example:** Ramlila dramatizations draw thousands in North India.
36. **Healing Prayer** – Faith used for curing illness. **Example:** Church-run healing retreats popular post-COVID.
37. **Syncretic Temple** – Shrines combining multiple religions. **Example:** Tamil Nadu village houses shrine for Hindu and Muslim saints.
38. **Devotional Music** – Sacred songs as worship. **Example:** Bhajan concerts livestreamed to global diaspora.
39. **Celestial Worship** – Reverence of cosmic bodies. **Example:** Navagraha temples attract astrology believers.
40. **Sacred Dance** – Movement used in ritual. **Example:** Odissi performed during Jagannath temple rituals.
41. **Ritual Abstinence** – Fasting or avoiding indulgence. **Example:** Millions follow Navratri diets for purification.
42. **Script Recitation** – Reading holy texts as ritual. **Example:** Akhand Path of Guru Granth Sahib lasts 48 hours.
43. **Faith Healing** – Cures through religious belief. **Example:** Dargah visits for treatment of mental illness.
44. **Prophetic Dreaming** – Visions as divine communication. **Example:** Devotees report dreams instructing rituals.
45. **Sun Worship** – Reverence of the sun god. **Example:** Chhath Puja involves standing in river at sunrise.
46. **Night Vigil** – Staying awake in devotion. **Example:** Maha Shivratri observed with overnight chanting.
47. **Cultural Pilgrimage** – Faith mixed with tourism. **Example:** Ayodhya visits tied to Ram Mandir interest.
48. **Folk Divinity** – Local gods outside mainstream texts. **Example:** Tamil folk deity Ayyanar worshipped in village shrines.
49. **Temple Procession** – Ritual movement of deity idols. **Example:** Thrissur Pooram features giant idol parades.
50. **Offer Economy** – System of gifts to gain divine favor. **Example:** Devotees donate gold at Siddhivinayak temple.

TOPIC-3: Religion in Modern Society

1. **Sacred Modernity** – Religion coexisting with modern life. **Example:** Corporate employees join virtual aarti sessions during office breaks.
2. **Digital Pilgrimage** – Online religious experiences. **Example:** Devotees participate in Amarnath Yatra via live streams.
3. **Revival Surge** – Renewed interest in traditional faiths. **Example:** Urban youth adopt Vedic chanting and Ayurveda.
4. **Creed Conflict** – Tensions from rigid doctrines. **Example:** Hijab-ban protests reflect clash between law and belief.
5. **Scientific Theism** – Rational support for spiritual belief. **Example:** ISRO scientists publicly pray before launches.
6. **Secular Tension** – Friction in multi-faith states. **Example:** Disputes over school prayers in public institutions.
7. **Faith Branding** – Religion used in political image-making. **Example:** Leaders seen worshipping at temples before elections.
8. **Virtual Piety** – Devotion practiced digitally. **Example:** YouTube bhajan playlists with millions of views.
9. **Religious Entrepreneurship** – Faith-based business ventures. **Example:** Gurus sell wellness products through devotional apps.
10. **Fundamentalist Mobilization** – Rigid groups pushing agenda. **Example:** Fringe groups oppose textbook reforms as anti-religious.
11. **Scripture Politics** – Political use of religious texts. **Example:** Court cases cite Ramayana in cultural heritage claims.
12. **Secular Drift** – Declining religious influence. **Example:** Gen Z surveys show lower temple/mosque attendance.
13. **Religious Hybridism** – Mixing faiths in practice. **Example:** Hindu-Muslim joint prayers in rural shrines.
14. **God Algorithm** – Faith content curated by AI. **Example:** AI chatbots deliver horoscope and puja timings.
15. **Ceremonial Tokenism** – Rituals done for social show. **Example:** Celebrities visit temples only before film releases.
16. **Digital Scripture** – Holy texts available online. **Example:** Quran and Bhagavad Gita apps gain global users.
17. **Saffron Politics** – Religious symbolism in governance. **Example:** Textbooks revised to highlight Hindu contributions.
18. **Atheist Discourse** – Organized non-belief groups. **Example:** Rationalist podcasts debunking superstition trends.

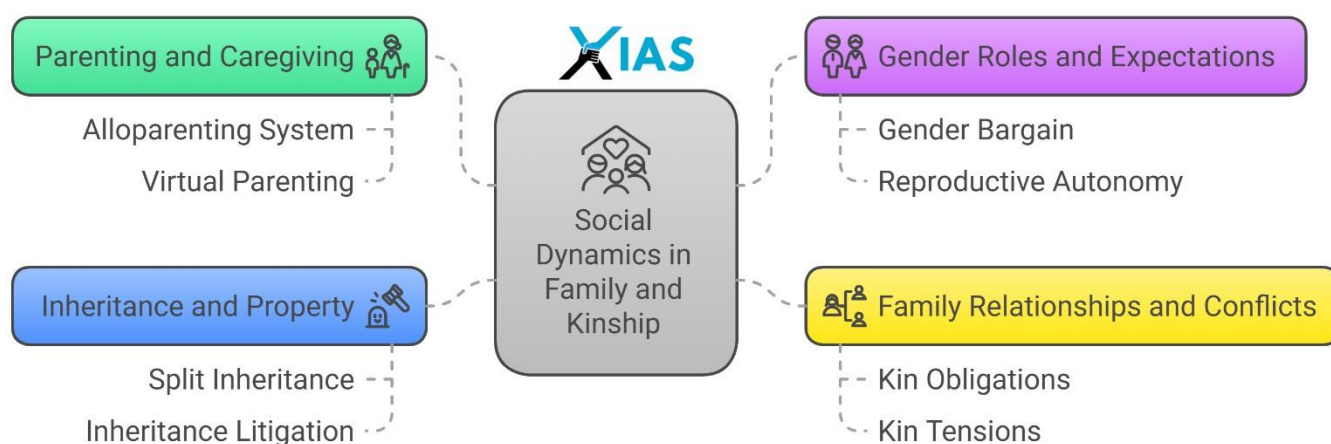
19. **Religious Consumerism** – Faith marketed as product. **Example:** Online astrology subscriptions surge during exam season.
20. **Sanctified Nationalism** – Nation glorified via religion. **Example:** Temples used as backdrops in political rallies.
21. **Faith Populism** – Religious appeal to masses. **Example:** Leaders organize mass yagnas for public sentiment.
22. **Moral Policing** – Behavior controlled in name of faith. **Example:** Couples harassed in public parks by vigilante groups.
23. **Prayer Metrics** – Analytics on religious engagement. **Example:** Devotional app tracks daily user chanting time.
24. **Creed Marketing** – Using faith in business branding. **Example:** Food brands use temple certification for purity.
25. **Plural Identity** – Holding multiple religious identities. **Example:** People celebrating Diwali and Christmas together.
26. **Devotion Metrics** – Data-driven assessment of piety. **Example:** NGOs track temple visits via biometric cards.
27. **Secular Rituals** – Non-religious but spiritual ceremonies. **Example:** Eco-burials with Vedic mantras in public parks.
28. **Piety Display** – Public showcasing of belief. **Example:** Posting fast-breaking rituals on Instagram stories.
29. **Myth Reinterpretation** – Updating epics to modern contexts. **Example:** TV shows depict Mahabharata in business setting.
30. **Online Sermons** – Religious discourse over internet. **Example:** Gurus reach global audience via Zoom pravachans.
31. **Orthodox Backlash** – Resistance to religious reform. **Example:** Protests against women's entry into certain temples.
32. **Spiritual Startups** – Tech-based faith solutions. **Example:** Meditation apps marketed with spiritual roots.
33. **Celebrity Devotion** – Faith endorsements by stars. **Example:** Bollywood actors performing yagnas on social media.
34. **Belief Innovation** – New-age spiritual trends. **Example:** Crystal healing fused with mantra chanting in wellness circles.
35. **Hyper Ritualism** – Excessive focus on ritual detail. **Example:** Social media trolling for wrong puja posture.
36. **Faith Nationalism** – Religion defining patriotism. **Example:** National symbols infused with religious narratives.
37. **Religious Satire** – Critique through humor. **Example:** Web series mocking blind faith go viral.
38. **Relic Tourism** – Travel to see religious artefacts. **Example:** Museum exhibits of Buddha relics draw pilgrims.
39. **Prayer Sharing** – Collective digital worship. **Example:** WhatsApp groups synchronizing aarti times.
40. **Secular Ritualism** – Non-religious practices mimicking faith. **Example:** Meditation retreats with strict schedules and dress codes.
41. **Woke Spirituality** – Inclusive, ethical religion. **Example:** Instagram influencers share LGBTQ-affirming devotionals.
42. **Faith Tokens** – Wearables symbolizing belief. **Example:** Smartwatches with Hanuman chalisa features.
43. **Sacralized Space** – Non-religious areas made holy. **Example:** Statues installed in railway stations for public reverence.
44. **Digital Divinity** – AI used in religious roles. **Example:** Robot priests used for rituals in Japan, discussed in India.
45. **Zoom Worship** – Real-time digital rituals. **Example:** Mass online recitation of Sundarkand during lockdown.
46. **Secular Fundamentalism** – Aggressive non-religious stance. **Example:** Online backlash against festive leave in institutions.
47. **Cultural Faith** – Religion practiced more as tradition. **Example:** Diwali celebrated by atheists for community bonding.
48. **Belief Gentrification** – Elitist transformation of faith spaces. **Example:** Ancient temples turned into heritage cafés.
49. **Icon Capital** – Religious figures used for commerce. **Example:** Brands sell Modi-as-Ram merchandise before elections.
50. **Theistic Modernism** – Blending belief with progress. **Example:** Faith leaders advocate for AI ethics using religious values.

IX. SYSTEMS OF KINSHIP

1. **Kinship Web** – Network of biological and social ties. **Example:** Rural Rajasthan families rely on kinship web for land disputes.
2. **Household Diversity** – Variety in living arrangements. **Example:** Bengaluru shows rising same-sex household diversity.
3. **Matrifocal Unit** – Mother-centric family structure. **Example:** Kerala tribal homes run by matrifocal units post-male migration.
4. **Serial Monogamy** – Multiple marriages, one at a time. **Example:** Urban professionals increasingly adopt serial monogamy.
5. **Fraternal Polyandry** – Brothers sharing one wife. **Example:** Practiced in certain Himalayan villages to retain land.
6. **Patrilocal Shift** – Bride moves to groom's residence. **Example:** Still dominant in Uttar Pradesh rural areas.
7. **Neolocal Arrangement** – New couple forms separate home. **Example:** Neolocal trend growing among urban IT couples.
8. **Conjugal Autonomy** – Independence in marital decisions. **Example:** Love marriages reflect rising conjugal autonomy.
9. **Chosen Family** – Non-biological emotional kin. **Example:** LGBTQ communities often depend on chosen families.
10. **Gendered Descent** – Inheritance via one gender. **Example:** Patrilineal descent rules dominate Hindu succession.
11. **Kinship Fluidity** – Flexible familial roles. **Example:** Single mothers reassign grandparental roles to friends.
12. **Inheritance Bias** – Gender-based property exclusion. **Example:** Women in Haryana still denied agricultural land.
13. **Consanguine Norms** – Blood-relations emphasized in marriage. **Example:** South Indian cross-cousin marriages follow consanguine norms.
14. **Affinal Ties** – Kin by marriage, not blood. **Example:** Mother-in-law dynamics shaped by affinal authority.
15. **Egalitarian Marriage** – Equal partnership. **Example:** Metro couples jointly manage careers and chores.
16. **Matriline Descent** – Lineage traced through mother. **Example:** Meghalaya tribes follow strict matriline descent.
17. **Exogamy Mandate** – Marrying outside one's group. **Example:** Gotra exogamy still enforced in Haryana khap panchayats.
18. **Endogamy Pressure** – Marrying within one's group. **Example:** Caste endogamy remains strong in matrimonial websites.
19. **Gender Parenting** – Parenting roles divided by sex. **Example:** Fathers rarely get paternity leave in Indian firms.
20. **Domestic Feminization** – Women bearing domestic burden. **Example:** Lockdown exposed unpaid domestic labor by women.
21. **Kinship Aging** – Elderly dependence on kin. **Example:** Widowhood leads to isolation without kinship support.
22. **Invisible Labor** – Unseen work by women in families. **Example:** Housewives excluded from census economic data.
23. **Patriline Fixation** – Focus on male bloodline. **Example:** Sons preferred for ritual duties in most castes.
24. **Dowry Economy** – Wealth exchange during marriage. **Example:** Dowry persists despite legal bans in Bihar.
25. **Cohabitation Trend** – Living together without marriage. **Example:** Urban millennials opt for trial relationships.
26. **Virtual Kinship** – Online kin relationships. **Example:** Diaspora families maintain ties through WhatsApp rituals.
27. **Kin Mapping** – Documenting extended family. **Example:** Social workers use kin mapping for foster care placements.
28. **Marriage Economy** – Socioeconomic planning via marriage. **Example:** Marriages arranged for alliance between political families.
29. **Kinship Rituals** – Ceremonies that reinforce bonds. **Example:** Raksha Bandhan sustains brother-sister ties.
30. **Gender Conformity** – Expected sex-based roles. **Example:** Daughters-in-law must conform to 'good wife' ideals.
31. **Marital Scripting** – Societal expectations from couples. **Example:** In-laws expect daughters-in-law to quit jobs post marriage.
32. **Kin Surveillance** – Monitoring behavior within families. **Example:** Girls' mobility checked by cousins and uncles.

33. **Joint Family** – Extended family under one roof. **Example:** Still common in agrarian regions like Punjab.
34. **Nuclear Shift** – Rise in small family units. **Example:** Mumbai families shifting to nuclear setups.
35. **Sibling Hierarchy** – Unequal treatment based on birth order. **Example:** Eldest sons inherit leadership in Rajput families.
36. **Family Honor** – Reputation tied to kin. **Example:** Inter-caste marriages seen as threats to family honor.
37. **Marital Stratification** – Marriage based on hierarchy. **Example:** Caste hierarchy replicated in wedding alliances.
38. **Inheritance Exclusion** – Disinheriting based on gender. **Example:** Unmarried daughters cut off from property rights.
39. **Kin Outsourcing** – Hired help replaces family roles. **Example:** Elderly care outsourced in nuclear Delhi homes.
40. **Transnational Ties** – Cross-border kinship. **Example:** NRIs manage rituals via video calls.
41. **Marriage Migration** – Brides move for marriage. **Example:** Bihar brides married into Haryana due to skewed sex ratios.
42. **Descent Confusion** – Blurring lineage in surrogacy. **Example:** Legal battles in IVF births over maternal identity.
43. **Hypergamy Practice** – Marrying into higher status. **Example:** Families seek wealthier grooms for daughters.
44. **Household Stratification** – Power imbalance in homes. **Example:** Mothers-in-law often dominate daughter-in-law decisions.
45. **Ritual Kinship** – Social kin through ceremonies. **Example:** Godparents in Christian traditions take ritual roles.
46. **Romantic Autonomy** – Freedom to choose partners. **Example:** Interfaith love stories rising in metros.
47. **Gender Inversion** – Role reversal in homes. **Example:** Stay-at-home dads in Mumbai challenge patriarchy.
48. **Fictive Kinship** – Symbolic kin ties. **Example:** Guru-disciple bond treated as father-son.
49. **Digital Matchmaking** – Tech-based partner search. **Example:** Matrimonial apps driven by caste filters.
50. **Emotional Kinship** – Non-material family bonds. **Example:** Orphanages create siblinghood through shared trauma.
51. **Functional Patriarchy** – Hidden control in 'equal' homes. **Example:** Men handle finance despite dual-income status.

Social Dynamics in Family and Kinship



52. **Care Economy** – Unpaid care work. **Example:** Women exit workforce due to eldercare in joint families.
53. **Honor Policing** – Enforcing family image. **Example:** Girls' phone use monitored to prevent "shame."
54. **Cross-Cousin Rule** – Preferred cousin marriage pattern. **Example:** Practiced among Tamil castes.
55. **Child Marriage** – Underage marriage still prevalent. **Example:** High rates reported in Rajasthan tribal belts.
56. **Gendered Care** – Women as primary caregivers. **Example:** Widowed mothers rely solely on daughters.
57. **Property Resistance** – Women fighting for rights. **Example:** Daughters in Karnataka suing brothers for land.

58. **Silent Separation** – Living apart without divorce. **Example:** Rural women return to maternal homes permanently.
59. **Split Households** – One family across cities. **Example:** Father in Gulf, mother and kids in Kerala.
60. **Customary Patriarchy** – Traditional norms suppressing women. **Example:** Village councils justify early marriages.
61. **Marriage Markets** – Valuation of marriage candidates. **Example:** IIT graduates command high dowries.
62. **Bride Commodification** – Women treated as assets. **Example:** Dalit girls sold as wives in cross-regional marriages.
63. **Kin Dependency** – Economic reliance on relatives. **Example:** Unemployed youths live with extended kin.
64. **Divorce Stigma** – Shame associated with separation. **Example:** Divorced women often isolated in villages.
65. **Family Fragmentation** – Kinship weakening over time. **Example:** Rising elderly suicides linked to family fragmentation.
66. **Elder Hierarchy** – Age-based dominance. **Example:** Young couples defer to elders in life decisions.
67. **Consensual Kinship** – Family formed by mutual choice. **Example:** Single women adopting children form new kin units.
68. **Postmodern Kinship** – Diverse family structures. **Example:** LGBTQ+ couples raise children with shared custody.
69. **Property Negotiation** – Bargaining over inheritance. **Example:** Daughters claim share after Supreme Court rulings.
70. **Gender Silence** – Avoiding discussions of inequity. **Example:** Women normalize unpaid labor as 'duty'.
71. **Gendered Rituals** – Different rites for men and women. **Example:** Only sons perform shraddha.
72. **Parenting Crisis** – Struggles of modern parenthood. **Example:** Working mothers juggling school and office.
73. **Shadow Kinship** – Hidden relationships. **Example:** Second wives treated as outsiders in family lineage.
74. **Family Bifurcation** – Divided property, divided kin. **Example:** Sibling feuds over land in Andhra families.
75. **Diasporic Kinship** – Long-distance family bonds. **Example:** Zoom rakhi celebrated by cousins in Canada.
76. **Marriage Delay** – Postponing marital age. **Example:** Women in Tier-1 cities marry after 30.
77. **Flexible Roles** – Gender-neutral domestic duties. **Example:** Urban couples alternate cooking and childcare.
78. **Custody Contest** – Battle over child rights. **Example:** Family court backlog filled with custody cases.
79. **Cultural Care** – Ethnicity-based family norms. **Example:** Tamil Brahmins have stricter mourning rituals.
80. **Mobile Kinship** – Families on the move. **Example:** Migrant workers' families change cities every year.

X. SOCIAL CHANGE IN MODERN SOCIETY

TOPIC-1: sociological theories of social change

1. **Dialectical Conflict** – Change through class struggle. **Example:** Farmers' protests reflect dialectical conflict in agrarian society.
2. **Cultural Lag** – Technology outpaces societal values. **Example:** AI in schools exposes cultural lag in rural India.
3. **Normative Shift** – Change in collective moral codes. **Example:** Acceptance of LGBTQ+ rights shows normative shift.
4. **Value Consensus** – Shared beliefs enable order. **Example:** Uniform civil code debates challenge value consensus.
5. **Social Evolutionism** – Societies progress in stages. **Example:** Tribal digital banking shows social evolutionism.
6. **Structural Strain** – Systemic tension prompts change. **Example:** Jobless youth unrest reflects structural strain.
7. **Technological Determinism** – Tech shapes social systems. **Example:** UPI adoption led to digital behavioral shift.
8. **Cyclic Theory** – Societies rise, decline, and repeat. **Example:** Urban decay in mill towns shows cyclic theory.
9. **Social Equilibrium** – Balance resists drastic shifts. **Example:** Reservations maintain social equilibrium amid inequality.
10. **Ideational Shift** – Ideas spark major transitions. **Example:** Gandhian philosophy triggered ideational shift in freedom struggle.
11. **Conflict Perspective** – Power struggles cause change. **Example:** Dalit rights movement reflects conflict perspective.

12. **Reformist Change** – Gradual institutional transformation. **Example:** NEP 2020 promotes reformist change in education.
13. **Evolutionary Momentum** – Small changes compound over time. **Example:** Rising female literacy builds evolutionary momentum.
14. **Cognitive Revolution** – Mental frameworks reshape society. **Example:** Digital literacy drives cognitive revolution in rural youth.
15. **Cultural Innovation** – New practices alter norms. **Example:** Gender-neutral uniforms mark cultural innovation.
16. **Economic Trigger** – Financial shifts prompt change. **Example:** Demonetization acted as an economic trigger.
17. **Power Realignment** – Authority shift leads change. **Example:** Panchayat reservations led to gendered power realignment.
18. **Radical Transformation** – Rapid and disruptive change. **Example:** GST rollout brought radical transformation in trade.
19. **Ideological Reordering** – Value systems realigned. **Example:** Rise of environmental ethics shows ideological reordering.
20. **Revolutionary Shift** – Sudden overthrow of systems. **Example:** Arab Spring reflects revolutionary shift via social media.
21. **Developmental Spiral** – Growth with setbacks. **Example:** Urban slum redevelopment shows developmental spiral.
22. **Social Tension** – Friction among groups leads change. **Example:** CAA protests sparked by deep social tension.
23. **Modernity Shock** – Disruption from rapid change. **Example:** Tribal youth face modernity shock due to migration.
24. **Civil Mobilization** – Collective action for change. **Example:** Anna Hazare movement showed civil mobilization.
25. **Strain Theory** – Discontent breeds deviance or reform. **Example:** Youth extremism in Northeast aligns with strain theory.
26. **Trigger Event** – Specific event sparks change. **Example:** Nirbhaya case was a trigger event for gender laws.
27. **Feedback Loop** – Change reinforces itself. **Example:** Women's education creates feedback loop with health.
28. **Global Diffusion** – Global ideas adopted locally. **Example:** Climate activism in India shows global diffusion.
29. **Cultural Drift** – Slow unplanned cultural shifts. **Example:** Decline in joint families shows cultural drift.
30. **Techno-cultural Shift** – Tech alters social norms. **Example:** Online dating apps created techno-cultural shift.
31. **Norm Disruption** – Breaking of long-held values. **Example:** Interfaith marriages create norm disruption in traditional areas.
32. **Economic Realignment** – Change in wealth and class. **Example:** Startup economy causes economic realignment in youth aspirations.
33. **Urban Anomie** – Isolation in city life. **Example:** Rising loneliness in metros reflects urban anomie.
34. **Mobility Revolution** – Increased movement changes status. **Example:** Caste mobility through education reflects mobility revolution.
35. **Mass Awakening** – Broad public consciousness shift. **Example:** Farmer protests show rural mass awakening.
36. **Rational Action** – Decisions based on logic. **Example:** Family planning reflects rational action over tradition.
37. **Religious Reordering** – Faith-based shifts in society. **Example:** Sabarimala verdict sparked religious reordering debates.
38. **Secular Emergence** – Rise of non-religious identity. **Example:** Atheist communities in metros show secular emergence.
39. **Media Amplification** – Media escalates social issues. **Example:** News coverage of caste violence caused media amplification.
40. **Cognitive Dissonance** – Internal conflict sparks change. **Example:** Educated women facing dowry demands show cognitive dissonance.
41. **Political Repositioning** – Ideological shifts in politics. **Example:** Welfare populism marks political repositioning.
42. **Norm Internalization** – Deep adoption of new norms. **Example:** Mask-wearing became norm internalization during pandemic.

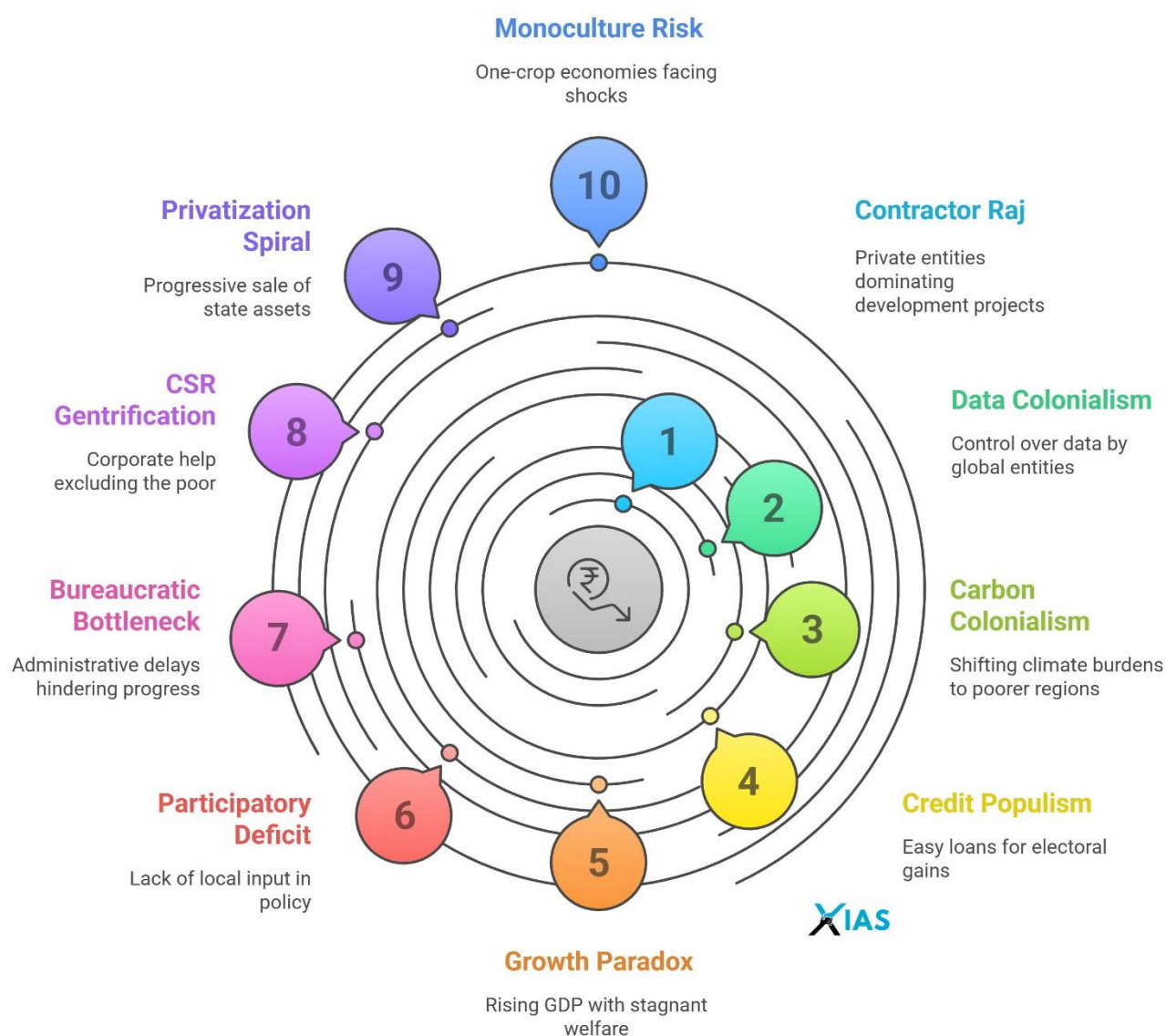
43. **Social Reengineering** – Deliberate societal redesign. **Example:** Swachh Bharat campaign reflects social reengineering.
44. **Digital Upheaval** – Tech disruption in life patterns. **Example:** Gig economy workers experience digital upheaval.
45. **Gender Restructuring** – Role shifts in gender norms. **Example:** Rise of women drivers marks gender restructuring.
46. **Policy Catalysis** – Laws that accelerate change. **Example:** RTI Act acted as policy catalysis for transparency.
47. **Ideological Spread** – Diffusion of belief systems. **Example:** Ambedkarite ideology shows ideological spread among Dalits.
48. **Urban Modernism** – New urban norms emerge. **Example:** Metro life fosters urban modernism in values.
49. **Resistance Mobilization** – Protests resisting dominant norms. **Example:** Shaheen Bagh protests reflect resistance mobilization.
50. **Demographic Momentum** – Population trends fuel change. **Example:** Youth bulge drives demographic momentum in India's economy.

TOPIC-2: Development and Dependency

1. **Unequal Exchange** – Rich exploit poor in trade. **Example:** African raw exports reflect unequal exchange with Europe.
2. **Debt Diplomacy** – Loans used for political leverage. **Example:** Sri Lanka's Hambantota port shows debt diplomacy by China.
3. **Core Periphery** – Dominant nations exploit others. **Example:** India in Global South debates core-periphery dynamics.
4. **Developmental Trap** – Structural barriers to growth. **Example:** Bihar's poverty persistence reflects developmental trap.
5. **Neo-colonialism Nexus** – Economic control without direct rule. **Example:** African economies' reliance on Western firms shows neo-colonialism nexus.
6. **Aid Dependency** – Overreliance on foreign help. **Example:** Afghanistan's NGOs create aid dependency culture.
7. **Growth Fetishism** – Obsession with GDP over welfare. **Example:** Ignoring tribal displacement in infrastructure projects shows growth fetishism.
8. **Ecological Debt** – Rich nations' overuse of global resources. **Example:** Climate finance debates highlight ecological debt.
9. **Import Substitution** – Local industry replaces foreign goods. **Example:** India's toy sector revival is import substitution in action.
10. **Developmentalism Critique** – Questioning linear growth models. **Example:** Tribal resistance in Niyamgiri reflects developmentalism critique.
11. **Structural Adjustment** – Economic reforms under IMF pressure. **Example:** 1991 liberalization followed structural adjustment programs.
12. **Market Fundamentalism** – Blind faith in free markets. **Example:** Privatization of water in Bolivia showed market fundamentalism failure.
13. **Post-Developmentalism Turn** – Moving beyond traditional models. **Example:** Bhutan's happiness index reflects post-developmentalism turn.
14. **Dependency Cycle** – Perpetual underdevelopment loop. **Example:** Africa's commodity reliance shows dependency cycle.
15. **Technocratic Imposition** – Top-down development plans. **Example:** Smart City projects often reflect technocratic imposition.
16. **Resource Drain** – Extraction benefits outsiders. **Example:** Mining profits in Jharkhand flow to MNCs, showing resource drain.
17. **Welfare Retraction** – Cutting back social schemes. **Example:** MNREGA fund cuts reflect welfare retraction.
18. **Structural Violence** – Systems cause hidden harm. **Example:** Tribal eviction under forest laws shows structural violence.
19. **Land Grab** – Large-scale land acquisition. **Example:** Adani's solar project in Rajasthan faces land grab allegations.

20. **Trade Asymmetry** – Unequal trade benefits. **Example:** Indian farmers protest WTO trade asymmetry.
21. **Underdevelopment Paradox** – Rich resources, poor people. **Example:** Chhattisgarh's mineral belt reflects underdevelopment paradox.
22. **Human Capitalism** – People as economic assets. **Example:** Skilling youth under PMKVY reflects human capitalism.
23. **Digital Inequality** – Tech growth widens divides. **Example:** Online classes during COVID exposed digital inequality.
24. **Global Governance** – International bodies influence nations. **Example:** IMF conditions affect India's fiscal choices – global governance at play.

Socio-Economic Challenges in India



25. **Corporate Capture** – Private interests dominate policy. **Example:** Farm law rollbacks followed backlash to corporate capture fears.
26. **Green Development** – Eco-friendly growth strategies. **Example:** Solar push in Ladakh promotes green development.

27. **Inclusive Growth** – Equitable development access. **Example:** JAM trinity aims for inclusive growth in rural India.
28. **Debt Spiral** – Accumulating loans worsen poverty. **Example:** Microfinance burden in Andhra shows debt spiral.
29. **Bottom-up Planning** – Local-led development. **Example:** Kerala's People's Plan Campaign reflects bottom-up planning.
30. **Export Dependence** – Overreliance on foreign markets. **Example:** Bangladesh's garment sector shows export dependence risks.
31. **Policy Conditionality** – Aid tied to reforms. **Example:** IMF funding for Pakistan tied to subsidy cuts – policy conditionality.
32. **State Retreat** – Government exits welfare space. **Example:** Privatization of railways shows state retreat from public services.
33. **Hyper-urbanization** – City growth without balance. **Example:** Gurugram's infrastructure stress shows hyper-urbanization.
34. **Local Disempowerment** – Ignoring grassroots voices. **Example:** Forest Act dilution shows local disempowerment.
35. **Microfinance Boom** – Small loans as development tool. **Example:** SHGs in Tamil Nadu drive microfinance boom.
36. **MNC Penetration** – Foreign corporates reshape economies. **Example:** Walmart's entry altered Indian retail via MNC penetration.
37. **Infrastructure Bias** – Focus on physical, not social capital. **Example:** Bullet train over schools shows infrastructure bias.
38. **Rural Neglect** – Uneven development favors cities. **Example:** Farmer suicides expose rural neglect in planning.
39. **Climate Vulnerability** – Poor most affected by warming. **Example:** Sundarbans' displacement highlights climate vulnerability.
40. **Feminized Poverty** – Women bear brunt of inequality. **Example:** Post-COVID job losses show feminized poverty.

TOPIC-3: Agents of social change

1. **Civic Catalysts** – Individuals who initiate reform. **Example:** Medha Patkar acted as civic catalyst in anti-dam movement.
2. **Grassroots Mobilization** – Local collective action. **Example:** Kudumbashree in Kerala shows grassroots mobilization.
3. **Reformist Icons** – Influencers pushing social reform. **Example:** Raja Ram Mohan Roy as a reformist icon against Sati.
4. **Digital Crusaders** – Online activists driving change. **Example:** Twitter campaigns against domestic violence by digital crusaders.
5. **Educational Bridges** – Schools reducing inequality. **Example:** Navodaya Vidyalayas act as educational bridges for rural students.
6. **Religious Reformers** – Faith-based change agents. **Example:** Swami Vivekananda promoted rational spirituality as religious reformer.
7. **Youth Movements** – Young-led change waves. **Example:** Climate strikes by students show youth movements.
8. **Feminist Vanguard** – Leaders of gender equality. **Example:** Vrinda Grover's advocacy reflects feminist vanguard.
9. **Artistic Resistance** – Art challenging status quo. **Example:** Anti-CAA murals in Delhi show artistic resistance.
10. **Judicial Activism** – Courts initiating reform. **Example:** Supreme Court's Vishakha guidelines show judicial activism.
11. **NGO Surge** – Voluntary sector's growing role. **Example:** Pratham NGO improving literacy reflects NGO surge.
12. **Policy Entrepreneurs** – Innovators in governance. **Example:** Arvind Panagariya as NITI Aayog head was a policy entrepreneur.
13. **Media Vigilantism** – Press triggering accountability. **Example:** Sting operations exposing scams show media vigilantism.

14. **Diaspora Influence** – Migrants shaping homeland change. **Example:** NRIs funding rural development shows diaspora influence.
15. **Technological Actors** – Tech users driving reform. **Example:** WhatsApp groups helped COVID aid, acting as technological actors.
16. **Grassroots Journalists** – Locals reporting real issues. **Example:** Khabar Lahariya showcases grassroots journalism.
17. **Popular Culture** – Entertainment influencing values. **Example:** Bollywood movies challenging patriarchy show popular culture effect.
18. **Youth Iconography** – Role models inspiring young. **Example:** Neeraj Chopra becoming youth icon for sports inclusion.
19. **Protest Cultures** – Traditions of resistance. **Example:** JNU protests reflect strong protest culture.
20. **Digital Educators** – Online teachers reducing gaps. **Example:** YouTube-based UPSC educators as digital educators.
21. **Cultural Ambassadors** – Individuals preserving traditions. **Example:** Ranjitsinh Disale promoting Marathi-medium education is a cultural ambassador.
22. **Entrepreneurial Agents** – Businesses solving social issues. **Example:** Barefoot College trains women in solar tech, showing entrepreneurial agency.
23. **Ecological Warriors** – Environmental defenders. **Example:** Disha Ravi represents ecological warriors.
24. **Tribal Voices** – Indigenous activists for change. **Example:** Dayamani Barla fighting displacement shows tribal voice impact.
25. **Gender Allies** – Men supporting gender equity. **Example:** HeForShe campaign mobilizes gender allies.
26. **Legal Reformers** – Lawyers initiating rights movements. **Example:** PILs filed on manual scavenging reflect legal reformers.
27. **Cultural Icons** – Celebrities pushing reform. **Example:** Aamir Khan in Satyamev Jayate acted as cultural icon.
28. **Academic Interveners** – Scholars shaping policy. **Example:** Amartya Sen's research impacted welfare policies – academic intervener.
29. **Alternative Schools** – Education with new models. **Example:** SECMOL in Ladakh as an alternative school.
30. **Sanitation Champions** – Pioneers of clean India. **Example:** Sulabh founder Bindeshwar Pathak as sanitation champion.
31. **Local Leaders** – Panchayat heads leading change. **Example:** Chhavi Rajawat as sarpanch reflected local leadership.
32. **Musical Protest** – Music used for awareness. **Example:** Hip-hop by MC Kash on Kashmir issue as musical protest.
33. **Legal Literacy** – Knowledge of rights drives change. **Example:** Legal aid camps promoting legal literacy in Dalit areas.
34. **Grassroots Feminism** – Village-based women's activism. **Example:** Mahila Mandals in Bihar show grassroots feminism.
35. **Voluntary Networks** – Civil society coalitions. **Example:** Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan as voluntary network.
36. **Spiritual Awakening** – Faith-driven ethical change. **Example:** Art of Living campaigns promoting spiritual awakening.
37. **Policy Advocacy** – Pushing reforms through evidence. **Example:** Oxfam's inequality report influences policy advocacy.
38. **Civic Hackers** – Techies solving public issues. **Example:** RTI portals created by civic hackers.
39. **Public Intellectuals** – Thought leaders in reform. **Example:** Yogendra Yadav often acts as public intellectual.
40. **Crisis Volunteers** – Spontaneous helpers in emergencies. **Example:** COVID meal distributors acted as crisis volunteers.
41. **Literary Interventions** – Books challenging norms. **Example:** Arundhati Roy's essays function as literary interventions.
42. **Viral Campaigns** – Online drives for change. **Example:** #MeToo movement a powerful viral campaign.

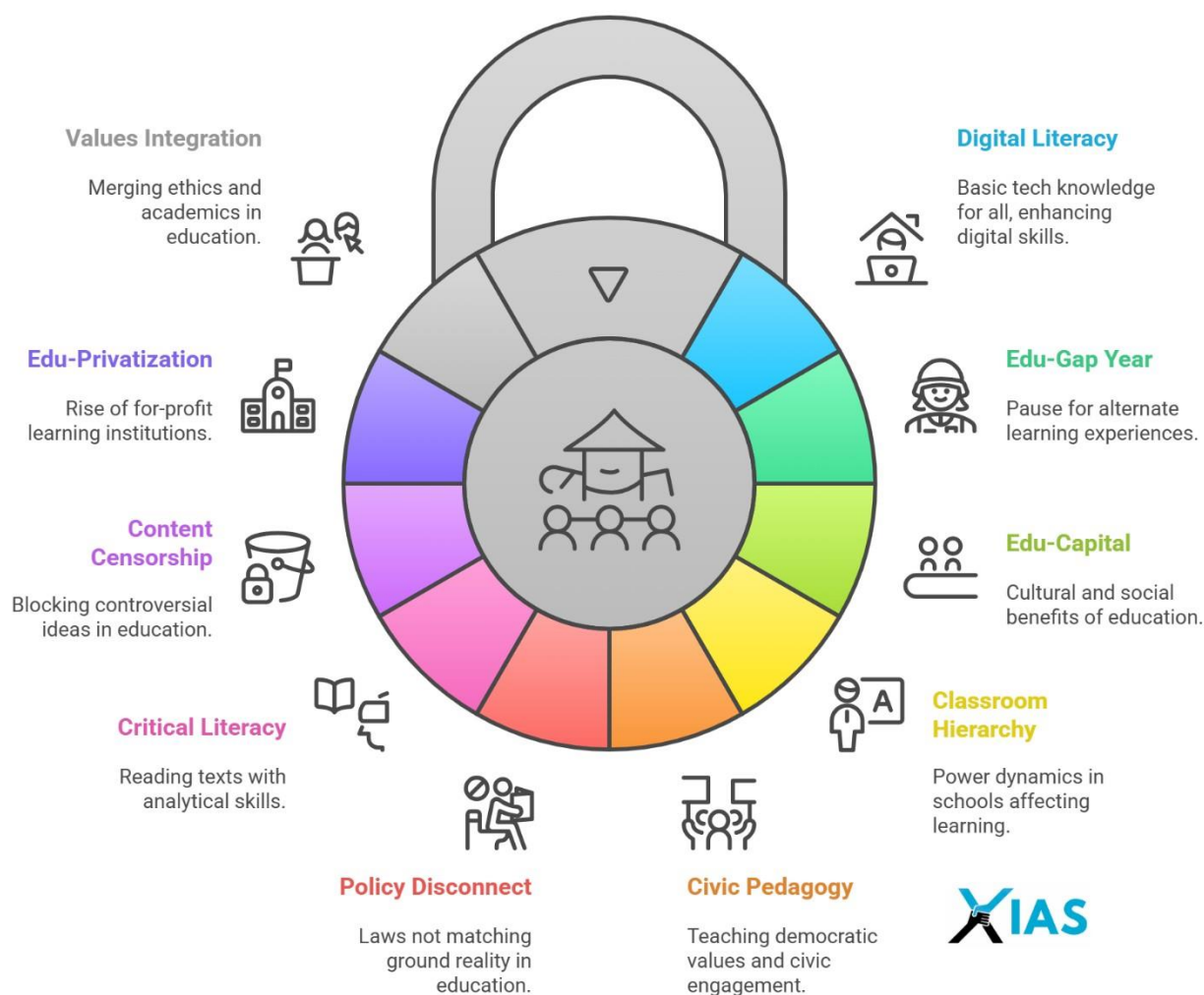
43. **Informal Educators** – Non-school teachers of values. **Example:** Anganwadi workers as informal educators in health.
44. **Trans Rights Advocates** – Agents of LGBTQ+ change. **Example:** Gopi Shankar advocating for genderqueer rights.
45. **Rebel Bureaucrats** – Officials going beyond rules. **Example:** Armstrong Pame building road without state funds.
46. **Self-help Networks** – Collective women's action. **Example:** SHGs in Tamil Nadu as self-help networks.
47. **Community Doctors** – Health workers leading reform. **Example:** ASHAs in rural areas as community doctors.
48. **Cultural Campaigns** – Heritage-based change efforts. **Example:** Clean Ganga tied to cultural campaign.
49. **Tech Volunteers** – Digital tools for governance. **Example:** COVID dashboards built by tech volunteers.
50. **Citizen Scientists** – Laypeople aiding science. **Example:** Environmental sampling by local youth as citizen scientists.

TOPIC-4: Education and Social Change

1. **Literacy Surge** – Rapid rise in basic reading skills. **Example:** Kerala's 100% literacy shows literacy surge.
2. **Hidden Curriculum** – Unofficial lessons of conformity. **Example:** Gender roles reinforced in textbooks reflect hidden curriculum.
3. **Bridge Schools** – Temporary learning for dropouts. **Example:** Pratham's programs in slums act as bridge schools.
4. **Edu-tech Leap** – Tech-driven learning expansion. **Example:** BYJU'S app growth during lockdown shows edu-tech leap.
5. **School Dropout** – Students leaving education prematurely. **Example:** Migrant crisis during COVID raised school dropout rates.
6. **Pedagogical Shift** – Change in teaching style. **Example:** NEP 2020 encourages critical thinking as pedagogical shift.
7. **Gender Schooling** – Education shaping gender norms. **Example:** Kasturba Gandhi schools promote gender schooling.
8. **Exam Culture** – Obsession with grades over learning. **Example:** Suicides around NEET highlight toxic exam culture.
9. **Civic Education** – Teaching citizenship values. **Example:** CBSE inclusion of constitution modules boosts civic education.
10. **Caste Silencing** – Ignoring caste issues in curriculum. **Example:** NCERT dropping Ambedkar text shows caste silencing.
11. **Digital Classroom** – Online education environments. **Example:** DIKSHA app became key digital classroom tool.
12. **Learning Poverty** – Inability to read by age 10. **Example:** ASER reports reveal rural learning poverty.
13. **Inclusive Pedagogy** – Teaching for all abilities. **Example:** Bilingual instruction in tribal schools shows inclusive pedagogy.
14. **Edu-Gentrification** – Elite capture of education space. **Example:** International schools in Tier-2 cities show edu-gentrification.
15. **Skill Deficit** – Lack of employable abilities. **Example:** Engineering graduates in India face major skill deficit.
16. **Remedial Learning** – Catch-up support for lagging students. **Example:** Mission Buniyaad in Delhi promotes remedial learning.
17. **Knowledge Hierarchy** – Privileging elite over vernacular knowledge. **Example:** Sanskrit over tribal lore reflects knowledge hierarchy.
18. **Scholarship Trap** – Financial aid but poor support. **Example:** Tribal students drop out despite scholarships – scholarship trap.
19. **Curriculum Colonialism** – Western dominance in syllabus. **Example:** British authors over Indian thinkers show curriculum colonialism.
20. **Edu-Entrepreneurs** – Startups transforming education. **Example:** Unacademy founders are key edu-entrepreneurs.
21. **Exam Reform** – Changing assessment methods. **Example:** NEP focus on formative testing signals exam reform.
22. **Rote Fatigue** – Learning without understanding. **Example:** Poor PISA scores reflect rote fatigue in students.

23. **Edu-Inequality** – Unequal access to quality learning. **Example:** Online classes deepen edu-inequality in rural areas.
24. **Values Vacuum** – Lack of ethics in learning. **Example:** Corruption among toppers shows values vacuum.
25. **Campus Activism** – Student-led social awareness. **Example:** Jadavpur protests show strong campus activism.
26. **Digital Divide** – Gap in tech-based learning. **Example:** Tribal areas lacked access during online shift, showing digital divide.
27. **Language Alienation** – Discomfort from medium mismatch. **Example:** Tribal children struggle with Hindi medium – language alienation.
28. **Curriculum Detox** – Removing outdated content. **Example:** NEP pushes for curriculum detox across levels.
29. **Dropout Feminization** – Higher female exit from school. **Example:** Menstrual hygiene issues lead to dropout feminization.

Educational Framework



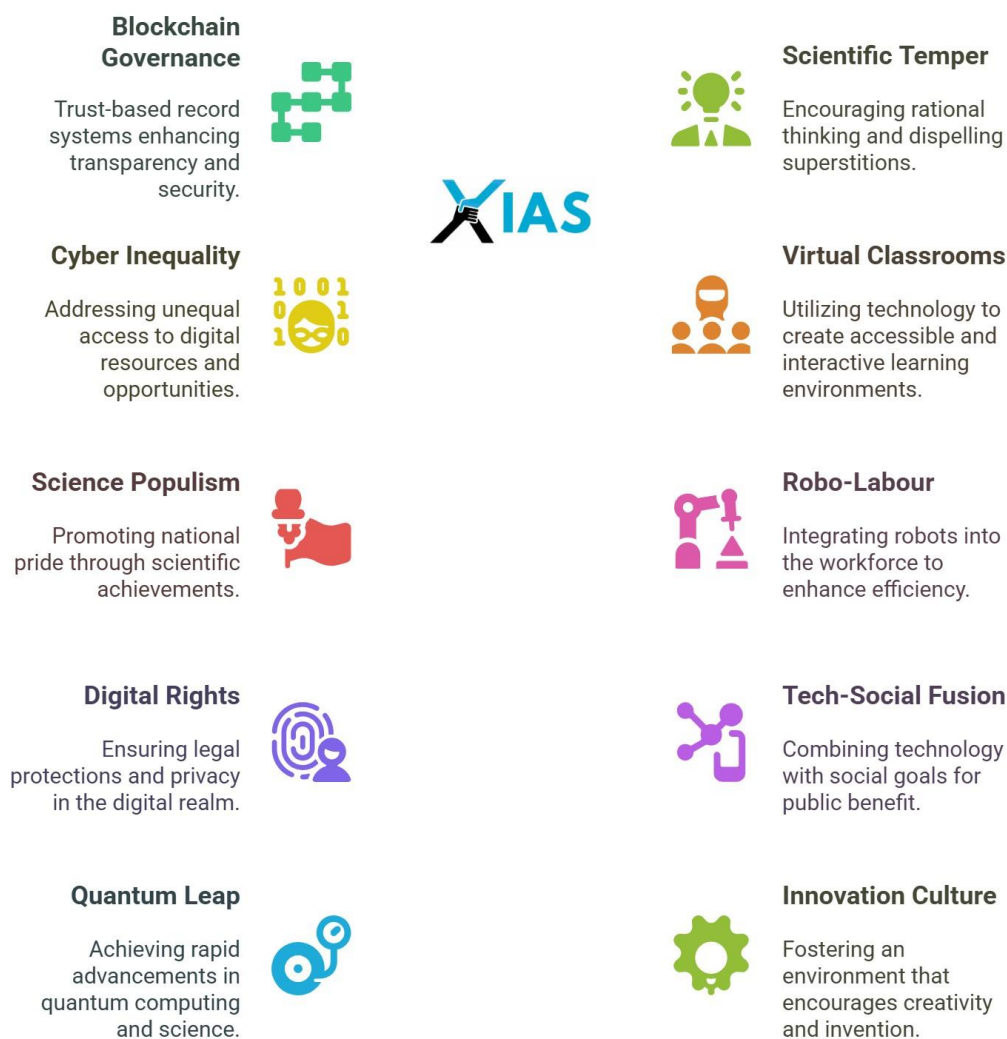
30. **Shadow Education** – Private tuitions outside school. **Example:** Kota coaching culture thrives on shadow education.
31. **Skill Mismatch** – Education not meeting job market. **Example:** B.A. holders jobless in IT era show skill mismatch.

32. **Learning Ladders** – Step-by-step education design. **Example:** Foundational literacy missions promote learning ladders.
33. **Equity Deficit** – Uneven access by caste/class. **Example:** Dalit students in elite colleges face equity deficit.
34. **Teacher Crunch** – Shortage of qualified educators. **Example:** UP government schools suffer teacher crunch.
35. **STEM Push** – Priority to science education. **Example:** Atal Tinkering Labs reflect India's STEM push.
36. **Edu-Migration** – Students leaving for better options. **Example:** Bihar youth moving to Delhi shows edu-migration.
37. **Ideological Indoctrination** – Syllabus used for political shaping. **Example:** Changes in history curriculum show ideological indoctrination.
38. **Mindset Shift** – Attitude transformation via learning. **Example:** Beti Bachao campaigns create mindset shift via education.
39. **Exam Meritocracy** – Belief in fair testing. **Example:** UPSC aspirants rely on exam meritocracy.
40. **Vocational Track** – Skill-based education streams. **Example:** ITIs offer vocational track for rural youth.

TOPIC-5: Science, Technology and Social Change

1. **Techno-Mobility** – Technology enabling upward mobility. **Example:** UPI access empowers street vendors via techno-mobility.
2. **Digital Governance** – Tech-based public service delivery. **Example:** e-Gram Swaraj improves rural governance through digital governance.
3. **Agri-Tech Boost** – Tech innovations in farming. **Example:** Kisan drones spraying fertilizer show agri-tech boost.
4. **Data Democracy** – Equal access to information. **Example:** RTI online portals promote data democracy.
5. **Bioethics Dilemma** – Moral issues in science. **Example:** Debates over CRISPR editing reflect bioethics dilemma.
6. **Aadhaar Inclusion** – Tech enabling welfare access. **Example:** PDS via Aadhaar linkage shows Aadhaar inclusion.
7. **Telemedicine Leap** – Remote healthcare via tech. **Example:** eSanjeevani enabled telemedicine leap in rural areas.
8. **AI Disruption** – Automation altering job markets. **Example:** AI-based hiring tools replacing entry jobs shows AI disruption.
9. **E-Learning Shift** – Online replacing classroom education. **Example:** SWAYAM platform marks e-learning shift.
10. **Digital Exclusion** – Marginalized lacking tech access. **Example:** Tribal girls without devices face digital exclusion.
11. **Cyber Vigilantism** – Online public policing. **Example:** Social media backlash on harassment cases is cyber vigilantism.
12. **Space Diplomacy** – Satellites as foreign policy tools. **Example:** India gifting satellites to neighbours is space diplomacy.
13. **Energy Transition** – Shift to renewable energy. **Example:** Solar pumps for farmers show energy transition.
14. **Health Innovation** – Scientific solutions to health crises. **Example:** Covaxin development shows health innovation.
15. **Smart Urbanism** – Tech-driven city management. **Example:** Smart City sensors in Indore reflect smart urbanism.
16. **FinTech Integration** – Finance through technology. **Example:** Jan Dhan-Aadhaar-Mobile trinity enables FinTech integration.
17. **Digital Feminism** – Gender advocacy online. **Example:** #WomenInSTEM campaigns reflect digital feminism.
18. **Ethical AI** – Fair and safe use of AI. **Example:** NITI's guidelines promote ethical AI.
19. **Disaster Tech** – Tech for crisis management. **Example:** Flood forecasting apps show disaster tech in action.
20. **E-Governance Surge** – Governance aided by tech. **Example:** UMANG app usage reflects e-governance surge.
21. **Techno-Casteism** – Bias encoded in systems. **Example:** Facial recognition failing on Dalit faces shows techno-casteism.
22. **Patent Politics** – Power over innovation rights. **Example:** COVID vaccine patents sparked global patent politics.
23. **Green Tech** – Environment-friendly innovations. **Example:** Electric buses in Himachal reflect green tech rise.
24. **E-Justice Tools** – Online legal services. **Example:** Virtual courts reduce pendency through e-justice tools.
25. **Biometric Control** – Surveillance via body data. **Example:** Facial tracking in protests reveals biometric control.

Emerging Tech Trends in India



26. **Space Aspirations** – Scientific dreams as national pride. **Example:** Chandrayaan-3 success boosts India's space aspirations.

27. **EdTech Inequity** – Gap in online learning access. **Example:** Poor tribal students miss classes shows edtech inequity.

28. **Science Literacy** – Public understanding of science. **Example:** COVID misinformation highlights lack of science literacy.

29. **E-Healthcare Shift** – Digital transformation of medicine. **Example:** CoWIN platform marked e-healthcare shift.

30. **Digital Surveillance** – Monitoring via tech tools. **Example:** Pegasus spyware controversy exposes digital surveillance.

31. **Innovation Hubs** – Ecosystems for tech startups. **Example:** Bengaluru's tech parks act as innovation hubs.

32. **Techno-Anxiety** – Fear of losing jobs to machines. **Example:** Factory automation stokes techno-anxiety in workers.

33. **Digital Tribalism** – Marginal communities gaining voice online. **Example:** Indigenous podcasts growing shows

digital tribalism.

35. **Drone Humanitarianism** – Relief via aerial tech. **Example:** Drones delivering vaccines in Northeast show drone humanitarianism.

36. **Rural Connectivity** – Internet in remote areas. **Example:** BharatNet project aims rural connectivity.

37. **Data Colonialism** – Exploiting user data for control. **Example:** Global apps extracting Indian data reveal data colonialism.

38. **Climate Tech** – Innovation to fight climate change. **Example:** Carbon capture startups show rising climate tech.

39. **Digital Workspaces** – Tech-enabled employment shift. **Example:** Remote jobs on Zoom show digital workspace trend.

40. **Tech Philanthropy** – Wealth used for innovation access. **Example:** Infosys Foundation's STEM labs reflect tech philanthropy.



SCHEDULE FOR BTS3.0 **BATCH-2** FOR UPSC 2026-27



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PRELIMS
FOR 2026-27

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This advertisement for XIAS BTS 3.0 Prelims features a dark blue background with a glowing lightbulb icon in the top left. A gold seal on the left side reads 'EXCLUSIVE HIGH QUALITY BEST CHOICE'. The text is prominently displayed in white and gold, with a pencil icon next to 'PRELIMS'. Two yellow checkmarks at the bottom highlight 'Proven Results' and 'Huge Coverage'.



XIAS
BTS 3.0
MAINS
FOR 2026-27

EXCLUSIVE
HIGH QUALITY
BEST CHOICE

- ✓ Proven Results
- ✓ Huge Coverage

This advertisement for XIAS BTS 3.0 Mains follows the same design as the Prelims version, with a dark blue background and a glowing lightbulb icon. The gold seal and text are consistent, with 'MAINS' replacing 'PRELIMS'. The benefits of 'Proven Results' and 'Huge Coverage' are again emphasized with yellow checkmarks.



XIAS
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PRE+MAINS
FOR 2026-27

EXCLUSIVE
HIGH QUALITY
BEST CHOICE

- ✓ Proven Results
- ✓ Huge Coverage

This advertisement for XIAS BTS 3.0 Pre+Mains uses a gold background with a glowing lightbulb icon. The gold seal and text are consistent with the other two versions, with 'PRE+MAINS' replacing 'PRELIMS' and 'MAINS'. The benefits of 'Proven Results' and 'Huge Coverage' are highlighted with yellow checkmarks.

Our Philosophy:

सस्ती चीज़ का मतलब घटिया नहीं होता, कीमत नहीं, गुणवत्ता पहचानो, हर सस्ता विकल्प गलत नहीं होता, सही चुनाव ज़रूरी होता है. बजट में भी बेहतरीन मिल सकता है!"

"Not everything cheap is inferior!" AS Affordability doesn't mean compromise. Value lies in quality, not just price."

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