

## Examrace

# Emile Durkheim's Theory of Division of Labour: Introduction, Types and Criticism

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## Introduction

- Durkheim's Thesis
- He presented non-economical view
- Division of Labour ensures solidarity of society
- Book: "Division of Labour in Society"
- Division of Labour is a social fact
- Separation and specialization of work
- Separation leads to specialization

## Types of Solidarity

Mechanical solidarity: Individuals believe that they are connected through similar work

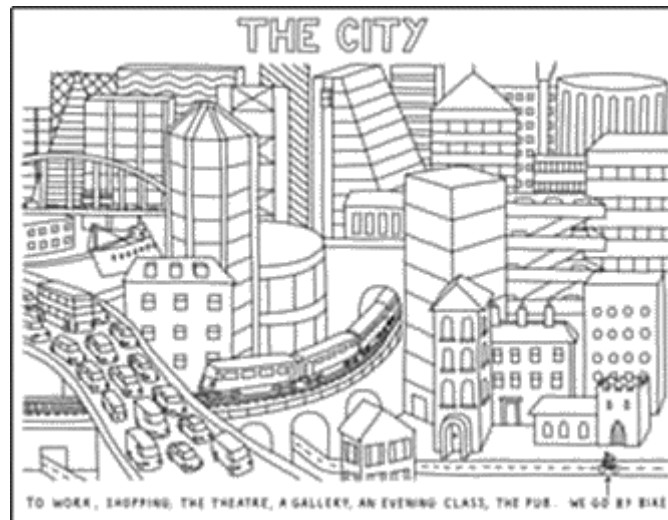
- Small society
- Primitive
- Similar people
- Language, dressings, beliefs are same
- Material density = moral density
- Repressive law (big punishment) so, social control is high
- Solidarity of similarity
- Division of Labour based on sex and age of people
- Women – household chores and men – outside work



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### **Organic Solidarity**

- Large population
- Cosmopolitan
- Not similar
- Cities
- Specialized people
- Focus on individuals
- Restitutive laws (mild punishment)
- Solidarity of inter-dependence



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## Criticism

- Non – economic point of view
- Compared two extremes of population

## MCQs

1. Methodological tool of Emile Durkheim is

- (a) Phenomenology
- (b) Social fact
- (c) Religion
- (d) Division of labour

Ans. (d)

2. Contribution of social division of labour has been discussed in depth by

- (A) Emile Durkheim
- (B) Max Weber
- (C) Vilfredo Pareto
- (D) Pitirim Sorokin

Answer: (A)

#Industry and Society

#Emile Durkheim

#Industrial Society in Classical Sociological Tradition

## #Division of labour

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