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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 814)

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Center	R. N.	Date	23 rd OCT 15

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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5(a)	20	
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Total Marks Obtained:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are FIVE questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. (a) Sociology as a by-product of Industrial revolution

10

- Industrial revolution is one of the most remarkable events in human history not only because it led to mass production but also as it gave the world a new area of study that is "MAN and his Society".

Industrial Revolution was preceded by Renaissance and Reformation and both these events are epochs of human history. They not only broke the idea of divine kinship but also stressed on reasoning. It led to mass production and the Spinning Jenny and steam engine only added to it. Due to increased mass production, labour requirement enhanced. Men with their families began to flock to urban areas and new urban centres developed.

In primitive society, the idea of common property prevailed and kinship ties were very strong. However, due to industrial revolution and capitalism, kinship ties became broken and nuclear family concept prevailed. Parson talks about the utility of nuclear family in Industrial Revolution.

Social Roles of man and women changed on now women and children became earning hands. Due to population increase, slums developed.

Marx propounds the idea of alienation in context of labourer. New labour problems arose which was never felt.

Thinkers like Rousseau, Kant, Adam Smith tried to understand these social changes with context of society study. Hence, Sociology emerged as a separate field as now it became imperative to learn about Man and his surroundings i.e. Society.

So, Sociology can be seen as a By product of Industrial Revolution and it has certainly enriched our understanding of Man and society.

1. (b) Suicide as a social fact

10

Many psychologists relate to suicide as an individual phenomena but Emile Durkheim's 'Suicide' study can be termed as a pathbreaking study in this regard.

Durkheim analysed suicide as not an individual phenomena but to be interpreted in terms of social factors. He treated it objectively as social fact and learned the data via statistics. So, he gave empirical touch to the personal phenomena of suicide.

In his study, Durkheim argues that

society experiences "suicidal currents" and sometimes these currents are very strong and lead to more suicides. For eg. he found that suicide rates were higher in single men than married men. Also, more suicide was found in Calvinist as compared to Catholics. So, he collated his ideas on these data and he drew an argument that suicide is a social fact and not only a psyche phenomenon.

Durkheim's study of suicide as a social fact has been regarded as one of the best sociological studies with empirical data. His study is used to understand the suicides currents of present day like farmers suicides in India, more students suicide in Kota in the Indian context...

Durkheim was criticised on grounds like the validity of statistical data not ascertained and many suicides over or underreported. Also, he failed to suggest why only some people have suicidal tendency.

Yet, Suicide as a social fact and its study is one of the best Durkheim's work and is very relevant even to study some of the contemporary phenomena.

1. (c) Functional pre-requisites of the society

10

Society is dynamic and ever evolving. Due to external or internal factors society undergoes continuous transformations. Parson used structural functional method to understand society and social changes and quoted the idea of AGIL for understanding functional pre-requisite of the society.

Society according to Parson is evolutionary in nature. He was highly influenced by Darwin's evolution study. In society, there are certain roles and when these role conflict changes occur. These conflicts can be generalised in pattern variables like Universal vs. Particular, Ascription vs. Achievement etc. The person always faces the dilemma.

Social structures can be seen as part of a social system and everytime a change occurs, these structures moves to rebalance the Social Equilibrium. The required pre-requisites are:

1) Adaptability: The society adapts itself to changes.

Goal-oriented — It moves towards goal of attaining equilibrium.

Integrated — It integrates the changes and maintains order.

Latency — It faces latency in this process.

For eg. when communication developed, more people moved to urban areas but the traditional ways maintained and society as a system disturbed initially came to Equilibrium.

However he has emphasised too much on the functional aspect and has failed to account for dysfunctions of society like Crime, Suicide etc.

1. (d) Rational-legal authority and Organizational structure

10

- Weber's study of authority has been hailed as an important area of research in Sociology.

Weber in his study of authority talks about the 'Zero sum power' theory that is if one person has authority by virtue of which he control the other person, the other person loses the authority and hence a zero sum power theory.

Weber talks about three different authority in form of Traditional (like in caste, patriarchy which gives social status) Social authority (from class) and

Rational-legal authority (Bureaucracy).

The study of Bureaucracy by Weber is a remarkable one and talks about how with growing capitalism, bureaucracy will grow and will be a part of the organizational structure.

In his study he says that Bureaucracy is based on rational, hierarchical principles with written rules and order. It's a systematic ~~informal~~ way of work in organizational structure based on meritocracy and it ensures efficiency of the organization. The bureaucrats are paid salary and enjoy social status.

However, Weber's work on bureaucracy have been criticized on various grounds like Marxist perspective says bureaucracy is a tool of exploitation of proletariat by Bourgeoisie. Also, the excessive formal character leads to alienation.

His theory also fails to explain the dysfunction of Bureaucracy like Role Conflict, Corruption, Nepotism etc.

Still, Weber's study of Rational legal authority and organizational structure has influenced many sociologists in various researches and is very relevant in modern day.

1. (e) What is Merton's view of relationship between social structure and deviance? 10

Sociology is the scientific study of social structure, processes and change.

Social structures are the connotations of family, kinship, social relations, traditions, law etc. Merton's view of relationship between social structure and deviance has a great significance with ever evolving societies and also to understand the modern day problems of Corroism, Crime etc.

Merton in his study of society has talked about dysfunctions of social structure in the form of deviance. Sometimes, our social structures are so rigid that they cause erroneous attitude among people and end results are very harmful. For example, social structure like family has a very functional role in society yet a patriarchal mindset may lead to Honour killing which is a deviance. Similarly, religion builds solidarity as per Durkheim but if too idealistic it leads to fundamentalism like the recent 1515 Phenomena.

Hence, Merton's view society and social structure closely interlinked. It has functional as well as dysfunctional aspect both. Merton's dysfunction can be paralleled with Durkheim's anomie to some extent in some cases.

However, this study helps to solve and understand a lot of issues in society like more crime rate in slum areas as a dysfunction of capitalism etc. Merton's concept of dysfunction has added valuable insights to sociological research and is commendable.

2. (a) "Subjective perception of objective reality prepares the context for articulation of class antagonism". Evaluate this statement with reference to the Karl Marx's contribution. 20

"The study of society is hitherto the study of class struggle" — KARL MARX.

Marx is well known in sociology for his conflict theory and deterministic approach to study society and social phenomena. According to Marx the entire society is divided into two classes of "haves" (Bourgeoisie) and "the Have Not's" (proletariats) according to the control of means of production.

Marx theory is based on economic basis as
 the basis of all social conflicts. It is
 the constant struggle for gaining the
 mode of production which leads to
Class Antagonism and so he has given
Historical Materialism idea to understand
 this objective reality in subjective manner.
 Marx divided society into stages
 of Primitive (No class struggle;
 community ownership, old aboriginal areas
 tribal); feudal & slavery (Master
 and slave struggle); feudalistic
 (feud-surf relation in Europe) and
Capitalistic (Bourgeoisie vs. Proletariat)
 He says that society can be seen as
 conflict between these and it is the
"Class for itself" class consciousness which
 will lead to revolt.
 Marx believed that the proletariat will
 revolt and Capitalism will end and give
 way to Communism which is CLASSLESS and
 EGALITARIAN. Marx and Engels "Communist
Manifesto" highlights the struggle of
 labourer class and was hailed world

across. Many countries like USSR, China have adopted Communism on these lines.

Marx theory is often criticized on grounds of ignoring the middle class white collared class by Weber. Also Weber argues that class polarization and revolt might not occur as Marx has had a very extreme view. Weber argues that conflict can not be only due to economic factors but other factors like tradition, power, ~~and~~ play a role too. Marx theory is also criticized by functional and positivist sociologist like Parson, Wileys.

Still Marx had generated a lot of vigour in sociology with his class conflict idea. He gave a subjective perception and also propounded the dysfunction of Capitalism like exploitation, alienation.

Many trade unions were made to establish justice for working class influenced by Marx. ILO was set up in this regard. In India Marx found supporters in D. P. Mukherjee.

We see Marx has significantly added a new dimension to analysis of society in form of conflict and he is appreciated ^{world wide}.

2. (b) Explain how according to Emile Durkheim, division of labor could be 'functional' as well as 'anomic' for society. 15

Division of labour is one of the most significant contribution of Emile Durkheim. Durkheim has beautifully laid the foundations of Division of labour via Comparative Method.

According to Durkheim, division of labour can be seen as a concept of solidarity in society. He defines two solidarity type → Mechanical solidarity and Organic solidarity.

Mechanical society solidarity has primitive aspect, very less division of labour, community ownership - low skill, low mobility, repressive laws and independence while Organic solidarity has high specialised division of labour as can be seen in Industrial societies, restitutive laws, high skill and mobility and is largely interdependent.

Durkheim argues that Division of labour is functional because:

- (i) it imparts solidarity and enhances social cohesion.
- (ii) it helps generate social skills, helps in socialization too as peer group and secondary relations develop.
- (iii) it leads to innovation, development as people become more specialized and interdependent.

However, Durkheim even show cases the division of labour as 'Anomic' like:

- More wages for ~~men~~ women workforce.
- Men - Women skewed role in division of labour like Men touted as Bread Winner and Women as Home Maker
- Child labour issues.
- Mechanistic life of labour. Loss of Creativity.
- Less kinship ties; nuclear family, strained parents - child relations.

Durkheim as we can see has beautifully dealt with the functional as well as anomic aspect of division of labour. However, Durkheim laid a great stress of society's role on shaping human being and was one of the strongest propounders of POSITIVIST idea.

Durkheim's division of labour is criticized as being too simplistic by phenomenologist like Alfred Schurz. Mead has criticized Durkheim for calling society all in all and reducing man to a passive receiver. Weber added other aspects of dividing labour.

Yet in spite of all these criticism, Durkheim's work on division of labour is a masterpiece and has a valuable significance. He has influenced many later sociologists.

2. (c) "Economics must be made the handmaid of sociology." Critically analyze.

15

Economics is a science of study of production of goods and services, acquisition, distribution in society.

It deals with economic aspect of society.

Sociology on the other hand is a scientific study of society and deals with many other aspects of human life like social relations, tradition, economic etc. Both are unique areas of study and do overlap at times.

Some of the sociological phenomena like poverty takes help of economics while phenomena like development takes into consideration social factors. Thus, both are interlinked and one can see each other in juxtaposition yet correlated!!

Economist like Adam Smith deal with ideas of demand and supply but these very ideas of demand and supply depend on larger factors. Eg. for demand of dhoti is more in traditional societies like 'mundu' in Kerala. Here, sociology comes into picture.

It is indeed agreed that economics is a specific science with more

empirical data, facts and sociology is more of a generalizing study which undertakes many methods both Qualitative and Quantitative to reach a Conclusion.

Economics study growth while sociology studies development. Growth without development is meaningless like India is having a very high GDP but facing a lot of socio-economic issues like hunger, poverty etc.

It is often argued that economics must be made a handmaiden of sociology as sociology has a wider area of study but it would be wrong on our part to do so. Both sciences are unique in their own way and to supercede one over another will destroy the synergy these carry.

Economics support Sociologist like Weber in 'Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism' to study growth of Capitalism while sociology helps Economist like Amartye Sen to understand Human Development Index. So, these are beautifully interlinked sciences and their beauty lies in interdependency.

3. (a) Examine how Max Weber applies the ideal type construct in establishing a relationship between religion and economy. 25

— Max Weber propounded the idea of 'ideal types' to study sociological phenomena. As it is not possible to construct all situations with all factors always so the ideal type is a mental construct which is not reality in totality. Weber argued that 'you don't have to be Caesar to study Caesar' and he beautifully gave the idea of Verstehen and Causal pluralism as method to study sociological phenomena.

Weber was a staunch supporter of Value Neutral study as he believed that value free study is not possible as sociologists are also humans coming from various social backgrounds and are Biased and prejudiced. Weber's ideal type is near to reality of the social phenomena of study. He used his ideal type in his famous work 'The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism' to show a relation how the ethos of protestants gave rise to Capitalism in Europe.

Weber studied six world religions like Hinduism, Buddhism, Christianity etc. and found that the Calvin philosophy had certain ideas that led to Capitalism.

The ideas of Calvin were:

- 1) Nature of God: God is unknown, absolute and one can't know him.
 - 2) Idea of Predestination: Every man's fate is predecided and no matter what he does on Earth his choice of Hell or Heaven will not change.
 - 3) Idea of Calling: As man's fate is predecided so God judges man by his work on Earth. More you work, more chances of you being the chosen one. This added the spirit of Hardwork in Protestants.
 - 4) This Worldly Asceticism: Protestant believed in this worldly asceticism. They abstained from alcohol, luxury laid a simple life and worked very hard. The money saved was used as investment which led to more growth of Capitalism.
- Hence, due to these inherited ideas in Protestant ethos, Capitalism grew as these worked harder, industriously.

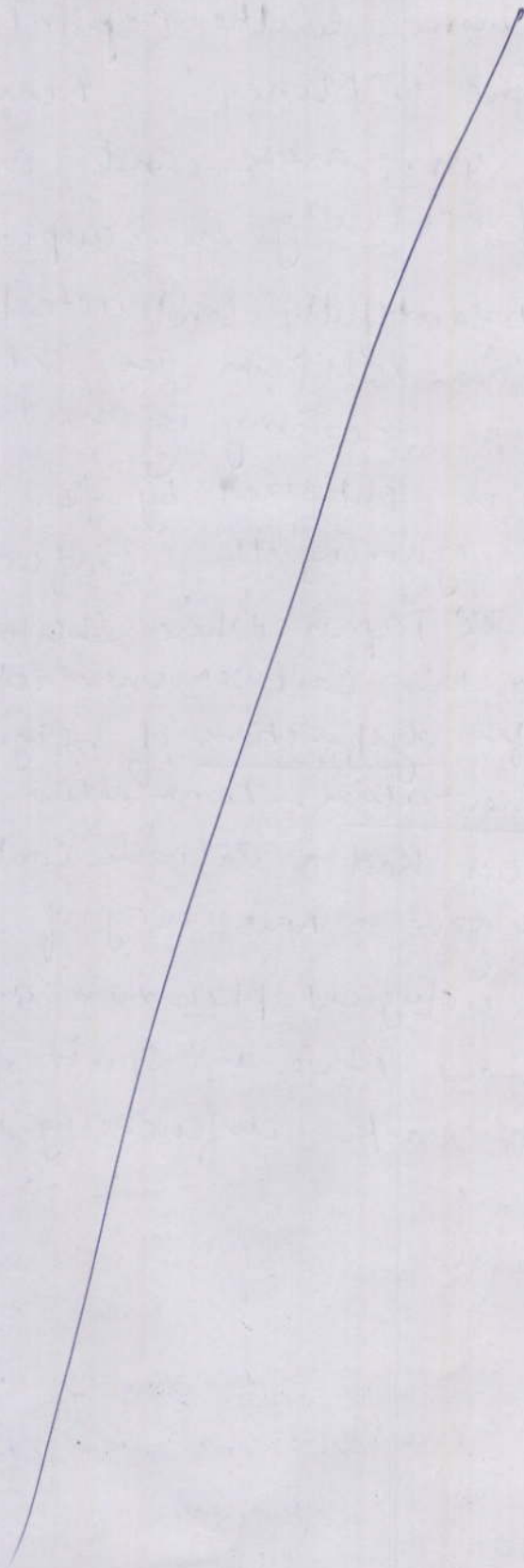
and invested more. So, the Capitalism ideas like 'Time is Money', 'Money begets money' all arose and Capitalism grew exponentially in Europe.

Weber beautifully constructed a relation between how religion can act as functional to economy by his ideal type.

His work is criticized by few like Marxist for ignoring the conflict part.

Also, places like Japan where Shinto is followed also grew so this can't be universally applicable. Merton calls for dysfunctions of religion also like fundamentalism, communalism, etc.

Yet, Weber had a valuable contribution to Sociology. He gave a new way of ideal type to study sociological phenomena and his work of 'Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism' is best work influencing many Sociologists.



3. (b) Compare and contrast the methodology made use of by Emile Durkheim and Max Weber, in their, scientific study of society. 25

Durkheim and Weber are two well known sociologists and their contribution to the study of society is invaluable. Both have influenced several sociological studies via their methods in unique ways.

If we try and compare their methodology, we see that Emile Durkheim used the 'Comparative Study' methodology. Weber's method was by Verstehen, Value Neutral, Causal pluralistic i.e. he was of interpretive school.

Durkheim studied 'The Elementary forms of Religion in Primitive Society' and he studied the 'Totemism' religion from an Arunta tribe of Australia. He found by his analysis that Religion is society divinized and Totem or the object of worship (any wood, object piece)

was a way of worshipping society in its various forms. Thus, through his comparative study Durkheim argued that Religion has a significant role and creates social cohesion.

Weber's study on religion via 'The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism' is considered as a masterpiece to understand how protest ethos of idea of predestination, this worldly asceticism and God's calling led to Capitalistic growth. Weber constructed ideal types in this method.

Durkheim gave the idea of 'Sacred and Profane' in his study and said that society will evolve religion accordingly. Durkheim tried to establish sociology study as a scientific study while Weber used other factors also and said that it can't be studied objectively only.

Durkheim was an advocate of value free study while Weber said that some sort of value creeping during research is inevitable. prejudice

creeps in at the time of choice of study or even while choosing method of research. So, he advocated a value neutral approach as method and suggested that sociologist should make notes and admit his biases and try to be as much objective as he can.

Durkheim in his work of 'Suicide' established suicide as a social phenomenon and used statistical data to show how scientific data can be used to get social results. Weber has criticized him on this regard. The authenticity of the statistical data is questioned. Weber argues that Sociology should contain Interpretive method and Empathy to understand meanings and motives rather than following data.

Durkheim was influenced by Positivist method and looked at functional role of society. However, Weber

did not go against functional theory but added other dimensions to it also. He added idea of social status to show social change. He was a positivist but wanted study to be reliable.

However different both their works ~~and~~ are hailed as best available in sociology. Durkheim approach is unique to study phenomena like religion in primitive form, suicide while Weber method of ideal types is greatly used in social analysis. Hence both have invaluable contributions to growth of sociology.

4. (a) "Talcott Parsons' theory of social system has been criticized as a veiled status quoist ideology". Critically examine. 20

Talcott Parson has used Structural functional approach to study social change.

Parson was highly influenced by Darwin's theory of evolution and has set analogy for study of society like evolution of organism. He looks at society as a system made of various subsystems like family, peer etc. Society and system work in cohesion to ascertain social order. Whenever there is a disbalance of social order, the social systems balances it by moving towards Equilibrium. Parson has given the theory of Moving Equilibrium in this regard.

However he has been 'criticized

as a Status Quo ideology because

- it stresses too much on the 'System' view of society.
- it doesn't talk about the consequences of dysfunction in system like what happens when marriage as a system breaks.
- it lays little stress on external factors like war, migration etc which also would change the social system.
- His view is too simplistic to understand. Man is shown as a passive receiver.

So, his theory of social system is criticized as a veiled status quoist ideology. However, Parsons' analogy of society to system is instrumental. Also, he has beautifully explained how subsystems like marriage, family etc should work to establish social order. Although criticized

on various grounds, Parson's theory of social system has influenced many next generation sociologists for their analysis and research.

4. (b) Critically analyze Karl Marx's notion of 'alienation' ,in the context of present day capitalism. 15

- Karl Marx is well known for his Conflict theory in sociology. His works had influenced many communist organizations worldwide. He exposed the exploitative character of Capitalism.

According to Karl Marx, society is made of two classes — the Bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The "Bourgeoisie" are the owners of factors of production ("The Haves") and the "proletariat" are ("The HavesNOTS") the working class.

The capitalist society is exploitative in nature as the Bourgeoisie want to control the modes of production and so conflict arises. However, he exposed the dysfunctional aspect of Capitalism where man loses himself, becomes detached i.e. "ALIENATED". Marx says that due to structure of capitalism, a man is alienated at various forms like:

1) alienation from final product: Man has no control over the final product. Say for example an automobile worker who makes part has no control over final product unlike a potter.

2) alienation from mode of production: the working class has no control on mode of production.

3) alienation from society: Due to social structures like migration leading to nuclear family, change of roles of man and woman, conflict in family, loosened kinship, lonely slum life man is alienated from society.

4) alienated from self: This is the gravest consequence of Capitalism as man loses his creativity, choices. He becomes mechanical and loses himself.

Marx alienation theory is a wonderful piece to understand the cause of disorder and suicide in urban, migratory labourer in world context. Due to industrialization and globalization,

Man's life has become materialistic. Traditions are less followed, social cohesion is weakened. He has lost creativity. Divorce cases are on rise. Recent NCRB data in India showed a spike of suicide in Pondicherry. This may be attributed to idea of alienation. More lonely people are lost, Psychological disorder arising.

So, we see Marx idea has great significance in present context and his alienation notion is of great value to sociology and society as a whole.

4. (c) Give a critical review of 'functional analysis of religion given by Durkheim'. 15

Durkheim is well known for his study of "Elementary forms of religion in the primitive societies". Earlier, religion was traced from Animism (Tylor) or Naturalism (Max Muller) but Durkheim argued that "Totemism" is a religion followed in more primitive societies.

Durkheim studied the Arunta tribe of Australia and found that these tribes worshipped "Totem" - a piece of wood, object and collected in gathering to do so.

On close analysis Durkheim said that Totem was society 'divinized' and religion in this society gave cohesion. Totem was considered "Sacred" and so was an object of worship.

Durkheim says religion is made of Sacred and Profane. He holds a functional view that Religion is worship of society. Religion plays a functional role of

- social cohesion and gives sense of belongingness.
- acts as a social control and stops any pathogenic activity.
- carries tradition from one generation to another.
- builds trust and confidence, sets folk ways, mores in followers.

Hence, religion is useful to society.

Durkheim functional analysis failed to give a dysfunctional view of religion. There is no mention of 'mundane' a third category of objects in which most objects fall. Also, he fails to explain why some objects are sacred. He failed to explain 'anomie' of religion like fundamentalism, fatalistic nature of man, asceticism in

human beings. In today's world religion ideology had led to growth of terrorism eg. ISIS, Al Qaeda. It had led to communalism. Man become fatalistic and shuns work. Various Dharma Gurus have made religion abusive.

Religion plays an important role in politics and is used as vote banks. Thus, there are some dysfunction of religion as well.

But still religion is a strong social phenomena highly personal and strongly influential in approach. It has far reaching effects on individual as well as society at large.

5. (a) "The self is a product of socio-symbolic interaction, however it is not merely a passive reflection of the generalized other". Critically examine this statement with reference to Mead. 20

- Mead is well known for giving meanings to social actions. Cooley, Mead are Interaction-based sociologists who try to observe social phenomena not in isolation but in reference to inherent meanings involved.

Mead's study of 'Self' argues that study of man can't be in isolation as man's action are not only his own but greatly influenced by other factors.

Mead argues that self can be seen as 'I' and 'Me'. 'Me' is a past context with social experiences based on social interactions with others, whereas 'I' is the present context of one's own thoughts. A man self is a combination of his social relations with others as well as his individual thoughts and action.

'What I think of myself' as well as 'What others think of me' both define self. So, one learns about self through various stages. Mead propounds 3 ways to inculcate self. Man does

Role playing in Games and learn

how other feel in a particular situation, like a child plays a mother and knows the role of mother. Role playing is very important to understand others as well as understand self.

Coolie's 'looking glass self' also illustrates Mead's point of view.

Mead try to understand symbols and

interpret meanings associated. So, the self is not a passive reflection of other, it is made of own's experiences, thoughts, actions as well as other's notion through socialization.

Mead has been criticized for ignoring conflict ideas of Marxian. Also, he's criticized for his idea of self is too simplistic and can't be applied to all. He is argued for favouring self too much and ignoring other factors which shape society like wars, etc.

However, Mead's study shows a wise understanding of society and his contribution is valuable. It has helped other theories develop. It ascertains the fact that self is not only a passive reflection of generalized other but made of so many factors at work at same time. Mead is credited for his theory worldover.

5. (b) Robert K. Merton's significant contribution to functionalism lies in his clarification and codification of functional analysis. Discuss. 15

Robert K Merton is well known for his functionalism theory. His invaluable analysis of functions and dysfunctions have influenced many sociologists.

RK Merton looks at social structures in functional analysis system. He says that some social structures like family have a great role to play in shaping a person's personality. Family plays an important role in passing traditions and values, act as an agent of social control. However, with globalisation and recent trends of nuclear family and kinship ties are becoming weak. Some patriarchal family hold to their traditions in changing scenario. Caste plays a significant role. And we see

Case of broken marriages and Honour Killing. So, these are dysfunctions of family as an Institution. NCRB data says of children delinquency from broken family is high.

Similarly, religion plays a functional role of social cohesion, helps a person to know the unknown. It helps give psyche relief to ~~and~~ an individual. Yet when one becomes too obsessed with religion problems like fundamentalism arises. This may lead to consequences of terrorism like the recent ISIS phenomena. This is a dysfunction of religion.

So, Merton has very aptly codified the useful behaviour of social structures as functional. The deviant behaviour due to constricted social structure can lead to 'deviance' i.e. it shows the Dysfunctional aspect.

Merton's analysis of functional and dysfunction is used to understand various phenomena like crime etc.

5. (c) Examine how Weber's characterization of capitalism is different from those of Marx. 15

Capitalism is the outcome of industrial revolution. The new era of globalisation can be seen in context of Capitalism.

There are many significant theories on Capitalism by various sociologists. Some significant contribution is by Marx in his Conflict theory and Weber in his Interpretive theory. However, the idea of Capitalism is different for both.

Marx in his 'Communist Manifesto' has touted Capitalistic nature as Exploitative. While Weber in his

'The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism' talks of Capitalism as an outcome of protestant ethos. He doesn't call Capitalism completely exploitative.

Marx calls only existence of two classes in a Capitalistic society i.e. the Bourgeoisie and the proletariat however Weber talks of 4 classes. the Bourgeoisie, the white collared class, the petty landless bourgeoisie,

the working class. Weber argues of presence of large section of middle class.

Marx opines that Capitalism will eventually die as proletariat will rise in revolt but Weber argues that Capitalism will be more based on expanded white collared jobs, more bureaucratic and will not end.

Marx talks of Communism as end to Capitalism where an Egalitarian society will be established while

Weber talks of hierarchy, social legal rational authority and more role of state.

Marx talks of polarisation of classes while Weber argues that polarisation is not necessary. Organisation like labour will grow and develop.

So, we see Weber's characterization of Capitalism is more seen in today's world as Marx's philosophy takes extreme stands. Yet, both have invaluable contribution. In fact, Marx ideology is followed in USSR, China.

India's socialism is largely an outcome of mix of both these approaches.

