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HYD
19 SEP 2017
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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 938)

Name of Candidate	Zeba	Registration Number	18610
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Date	19/9/2017
Center	Hyderabad		

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
4 (a)	25	
(b)	25	
5 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. 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.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

75, 3rd Floor, Old Rajinder Nagar Market, Near Axis Bank, New Delhi – 110060

103, 1st Floor, B/1-2, Ansal Building, Behind UCO Bank, Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi – 110009

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

Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

1. (a) Idea of functional indispensability

The idea of functional indispensability was given by Radcliffe Brown, Talcott Parsons who believed that a social institution was indispensable for a social system [Ex: Parsons gave the AGIL paradigm of functional prerequisites]

However, this was later refuted by R. K. Merton in his Functional Paradigm when he said that every social function had a functional alternative / substitute. And that no part of the social system is indispensable.

Ex: Communism can replace Religion as an ideology as propounded by Merton.

This observation by Merton opened new doors of social study and facilitated the

process of social change

Ex: Caste which is otherwise considered an indispensable part of Indian society can be done away, and a more egalitarian alternative can be sought for an equal and harmonious society.

1. (b) Verstehen

'Verstehen' as a concept was given by Max Weber. It formed an integral part of his interpretative perspective of sociology.

Verstehen means understanding the subjective meaning that an actor attaches to his actions. It adds context to the text.

This was in stark contrast to the positivists who believed that the subject matter of sociology should be treated as natural sciences i.e devoid of values and beliefs and subjective disposition.

Ex: When we apply Verstehen approach in understanding the psychology of child delinquents, we understand that, their actions are a result of their socialisation process, values, economic status and other deprivations.

STEPS INVOLVED

- 1) The investigator must try understanding the situation and context involved.
 - 2) He must remain indifferent to the actor and situation to ensure objectivity.
 - 3) He must employ the same communication tools as the actor.
- ∴ 'Verstehen' brought a fresh outlook to the

1. (c) Pathological forms of Division of labor

while studying Division of
labour (DOL) in modern ~~and~~ societies,
Durkheim gave the concept of
abnormal DOL or Pathological
forms of DOL.

Its different manifestations are:

- 1) Anomie → is a state of normlessness
when actors don't follow the
values & norms. This is a result
of every fast industrialisation,
and failure of moral values to
keep pace with material values.
It can be seen in the form of
high ~~level~~ ^{rates} of suicides, marital
breakups, industrial conflicts.
- 2) Inadequate organisation :- when
the rules are not defined
properly leading to conflicts.
- 3) Inequality of Opportunity - due to
Forced DOL where the skills are
not commensurate with the job
profile leading to tensions.

Conclusion

Inspite of being a functionalist, Durkheim emphasised on abnormal DoC, ~~but~~ making his theory wholesome & holistic. Further he said that these can be resolved by a welfare state, employee associations, code of ethics etc

1. (d) Discuss the utility of Max Weber's ideal type as a methodological tool

Ideal Type by Max. Weber is an analytical construct which can be used as a measuring rod to study various social phenomena.

It is Weber's prime methodological tool to explain social reality.

Ex: Weber's Ideal Type of Bureaucracy i.e hierarchy, Division of labour, impersonality has helped in understanding modern industrial societies

UTILITY

- a) Can be used as a measuring rod
- b) Used to adopt a value neutral approach i.e. Balance between nomothetic and ideographic
- c) Helps in comparing the Ideal Types of different social phenomenons.

Ex: Weber compared the ideal type of Protestant Ethic and Capitalism to find a positive connection between the two.

CONCLUSION

Moving beyond the debate between positivism and non-positivism, Weber's ideal type provided a fresh approach towards understanding social reality.

1. (e) Latent and manifest functions

Latent and Manifest functions are important components of R.K. Merton's Middle Range Theory.

MANIFEST
~~LATENT~~ → include the intended and observable consequences that are known to the actor.

LATENT
MANIFEST → include the unintentional, non-observable consequences. They can be observed by an investigator through an objective analysis.

Merton explained these concepts through his study of the Hopi Rain Dance, where manifest function includes prayer for rain while latent function includes social solidarity.

Ex: Exams, whose manifest function is to award hardwork and talent, but its latent function is to reinforce hierarchy in the society.

ADVANTAGES

- 1) Helps in understanding the irrational
- 2) New Horizons of sociological understanding emerge.
- 3) Established morals get challenged.

CONCLUSION

Although they have been criticised for justifying immoral behaviours, Merton's latent & Manifest functions proved to be a paradigm shift in the study of functionalism and brought a fresh perspective.

2. (a) "Social fact plays a central role in the sociology of Emile Durkheim".
Comment. 20

Social Facts are the ways of acting, thinking, feeling that are external to an individual and have the ability to influence his actions.

Durkheim spoke about Social Facts in his work - 'Rules of Sociological Methode'. Since he was a positivist, he believed that an objective and empirical approach must be adopted to study Social Facts. Therefore, he gave 2 guidelines:

- a) Social Facts must be regarded as 'things'.
- b) They exercise constraint on the individual.

CHARACTERISTICS

- 1) External → Social Facts are external to an individual and exist irrespective of the individual. i.e they are sui-generis.
- 2) Constraint → They exercise social control on the behaviour of the individual.
- 3) General → They are general in nature and not specific. They help in formulating invariable laws.
- 4) Independent → They exist independent of the individual and are not influenced.

TYPES

- 1) On the basis of NATURE
- Material - Ex: Architecture
 - Non-material Ex: Religion

- 2) On the basis of FUNCTION
- Normal → Ex: Religion, language
 - Pathological → Ex: Anomie

IMPORTANCE

1. They formed an integral part of Durkheim's study of suicide, Religion, Division of labour.
Ex In his study of suicide, Durkheim considered suicide as a social fact, and not a psychological ailment.
2. It helped in employing empiricism, objectivity in the study of sociology.
3. It helped in establishing invariable laws as in the case of natural sciences.

CRITICISM

1. Durkheim's study of social facts was widely criticised by Interpretativists, symbolic interactionists.

WEBER → He criticised Durkheim for treating the subject matter of sociology the same as natural sciences and ignoring the

subjective meaning that actors attach to their actions.

PETER BERGER → sociology is a subjective science and objectivity cannot be applied to it.

CONCLUSION

In spite of the criticisms, Durkheim's theory of social facts is an epoch making study in the history of sociology for bringing objectivity into the subject.

2. (b) "The history of all hitherto existing societies is the history of class struggles." Critically comment on this Marxian thesis. 20

According to Marx, class is a social group that has the same relationship with the mode of production. He further said that, since history, all societies have been divided into 2 classes:

- a) The ruling class.
- b) The ruled class.

These two classes have antagonistic interests, are always at conflict with each other. Further, the ruling class (minority) continues to exploit the

to 'CLASS-FOR-ITSELF' and organise a revolution against the dominant class. This shall foray them into Communism which is going to be based on shared ownership of resources and no class based conflicts.

CRITICISM

- 1) Instead of 'class consciousness', status consciousness has been developing across the world specially in countries like India (Based on caste)
- 2) The idea of Communist Utopia which was almost achieved in VSSR, soon led to its disintegration in the 1990s and collapse of Communist system
- 3) Instead of 'polarisation of the classes', a rich, diverse and vibrant Middle class has been in flourishing in the modern day world (Weber)
- 4) With the emergence of welfare state, employee associations, democracy, class antagonism and the possibility

of conflict has reduced and is manifested in the form of sabotage, industrial conflicts, strikes-

5) R. K. Merton → Alienation was a result of
CONCLUSION bureaucracy & ritualism

Although, the practicality of Marx's theory in the present day world is contested, his ~~conflict~~ contribution to the conflict perspective has inspired many sociologists and continues to hold water in understanding class-based conflicts.

2. (c) Critically discuss the concept of "Cult of the Individual".

10

Cults are ^{a form of} the New Religions Movements that have emerged in present day societies.

FEATURES

- They are voluntary organisations / groups.
- The context the dominant religious view and the church.
- They are individual led, based on the charismatic leadership of an individual.

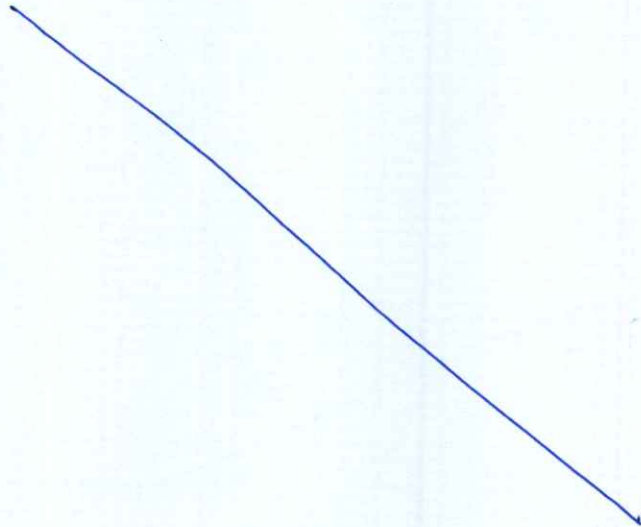
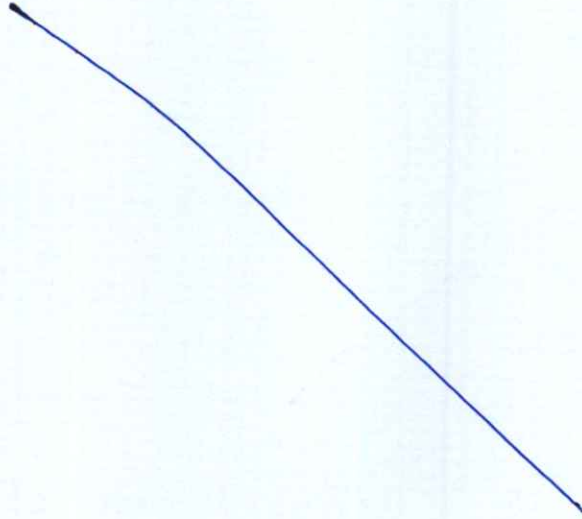
- They are open to all for membership.
- They are loosely organised as compared to church & sects.
- They are based on egalitarian values and oppose stratification of society.

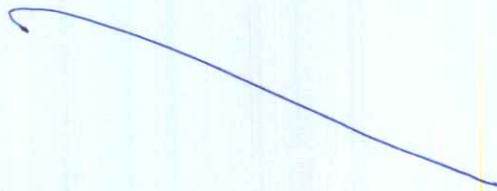
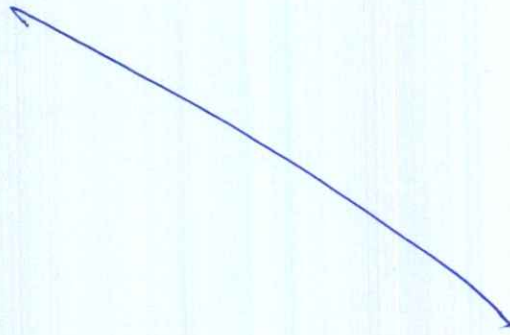
Ex: OSNO Cult.

→ They are based on the charismatic qualities of the leader, where the followers/ devotees subscribe to the principles of the leader.

Ex: Buddhism developed as a cult movement under the leadership of Buddha. Although it was formed on the principle of equality, it soon started developing a hierarchy in its body of function. This can be attributed to reification of Charisma ⁱⁿ where after the death of the leader, the group develops an organisation for itself and may sometimes lose its fundamental principles in the process.

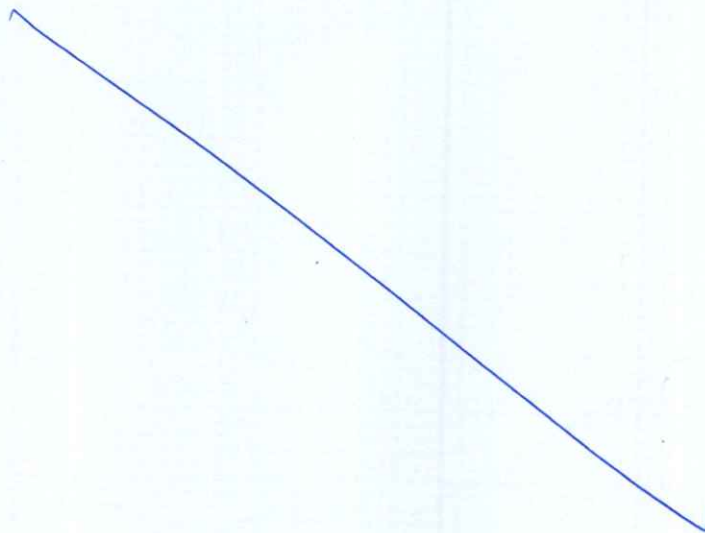
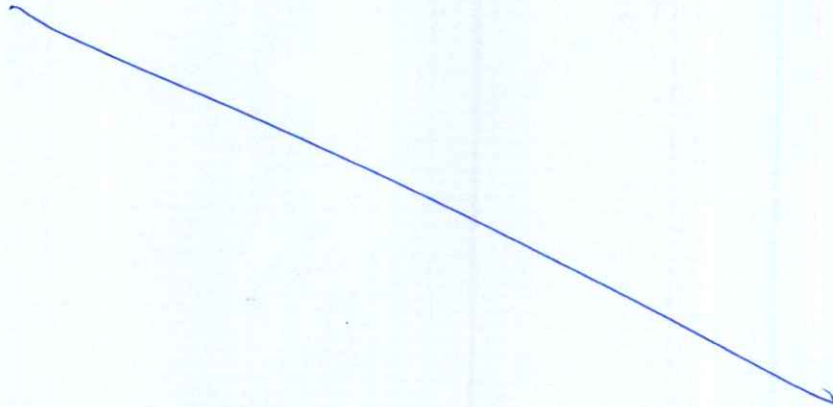
3. (a) The "development of the individual's self, and of his self-consciousness within the field of his experience" is preeminently social. Discuss in context of G.H Mead. 20

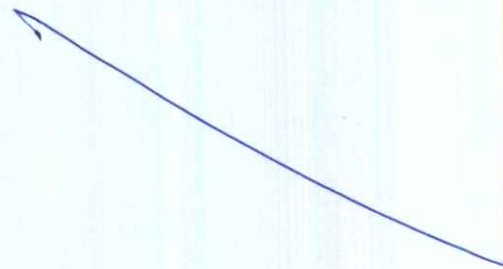
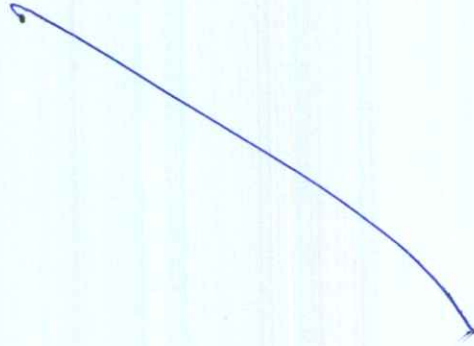


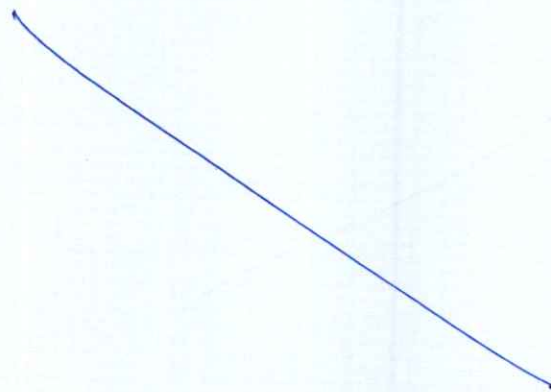
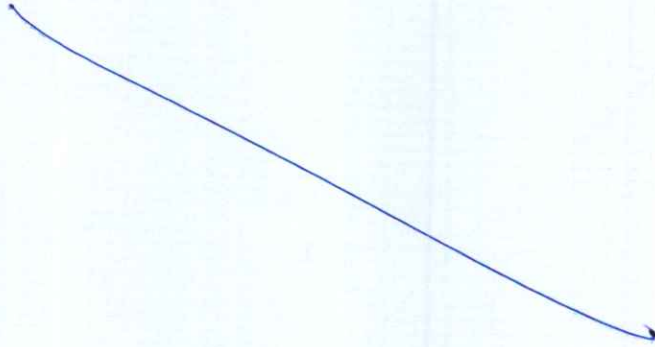


3. (b) Critically examine Max Weber's theory of social action and its limitations.

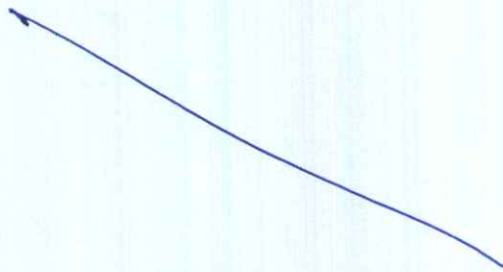
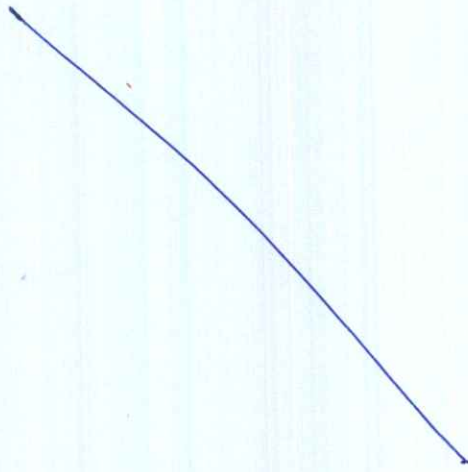
20







3. (c) Critically assess R K. Merton's views on the contributions of research to the development of sociological theory. 10



4. (a) "Weber's theory of 'The protestant ethic and spirit of capitalism' despite its share of criticism remains bold and illuminating". Critically examine (ATTEMPTED) 25

Weber in his landmark study of 'The Protestant Ethic and spirit of capitalism' gave a positive relationship between the two.

He did this by formulating the Ideal Type of Protestant Ethic and spirit of capitalism and then establishing a relationship between the two.

IDEAL TYPE OF PROTESTANT ETHICS

1. From outworldly to this worldly Orientation

The protestant ethics paid great emphasis on this worldly behaviour and success and hardwork in the real world.

2. Changed Outlook towards Work

Work was now considered sacred and a source of salvation. It was considered one's calling to submit to his work.

3. Doctrine of Pre-destination

Since one's destiny was already decided and he didnot have the means to know it. The only way he could achieve salvation was through ~~this~~ material progression as that was reflective of his destiny.

4. Changed outlook towards work and interest since it was now considered acceptable.

- 5) This worldly Asceticism
focussed on austerity, self
restraint and a frugal life.
Abstinence from sexual pleasures was
required and a stricture was
imposed against alcohol.
- 6) Focus on learning and no
holidays as well as holydays.

IDEAL TYPE OF CAPITALISM

- 1) Focus on profit accumulation.
- 2) A rational, rule based bureaucracy
- 3) Achievement oriented, focus on
individualisation and hardwork.

Therefore, Protestantism provided a
fertile breeding ground for Capitalism.
This is a very prominent finding
in understanding the relation
between Religion and Social Change

⇒

However, Weber did not restrict his findings to Protestant Ethic alone, and by employing causal pluralism said that the factory system, market economy, democracy equally contributed towards the growth of capitalism.

Further, his study was carried out amongst other countries and cultures too.

CHINA → Although it had a flourishing trade, capitalism did not develop here since Confucius ethics focussed on traditional values, collective orientation and family.

INDIA → Based on 'Karma' and 'Dharma' and the regressive 'caste system' which proved to be an impediment to the growth of capitalism.

JEWS → Although, Jews were technologically superior and had the favourable characteristics, JUDAISM was not conducive to the growth of Capitalism.

CRITICISM

- Kautsky said that capitalism developed before Protestant Ethic and influenced it.
- The ideal type of Protestant Ethic was crafted on the basis of subjective preferences of Weber.

CONCLUSION

In spite of the criticism, Weber's study brought in a new dimension - causal pluralism into the study of sociology and greatly enriched it.

4. (b) Explain how Talcott parson's conception of pattern variables is a link between his theory of 'Social Action' and 'social system'. 25

Talcott Parson's is a structural functionalist who extensively studied the American society as the basis of his findings.

According to Parson's, role is the fundamental unit of social system. and hence role-expectation form an integral part of an individual's actions.

However, the individual faces a dilemma while exercising his role expectation. This dilemma is denoted by Pattern Variables. It denotes the 2 types of orientation → value and motivational orientation.

Pattern Variables can be divided into the following 2 sets

<u>Pattern A</u>	<u>Pattern B</u>
Ascriptive	Achievement
Diffused	specific
Particularistic	Universalistic
Affective	Affective neutrality
Collective conscience	and Self conscience-

1) Ascriptive vs Achievement

- Ascriptive is based on birth while achievement is based on merit
- Ex: caste and class.

2) Diffused vs specific

Diffused relations are marked by many roles while specific by a singular role.

Ex: Mother child relationship is diffusive since mother is the caretaker, bearer, friend, motivator of the child. While doctor - patient relationship is specific.

3) Particularistic & Universalistic

• Particularistic denotes narrow relationships and universalistic is based on rule of law, a characteristic feature of modern societies.

4) Affective & Affective neutrality

• Affective denotes emotional relationship while affective neutrality is based on non-emotional relationship.

5) Collective Conscience & Self Conscience

• collective conscience denotes influence of society over individual.

These pattern variables not only denote dilemma that an actor faces but also the direction of social action in a social system

a) Family (a social system) is defined by particularistic, affective and diffused pattern variables. (Gesellschaft)

b) Modern Day Organisations are denoted by universalistic, achievement based and specific pattern variables (Gemeinschaft)

Further, on a macro level, the Pattern Variables A → Affective, particularistic, diffused, ascriptive, collective conscience denote traditional social systems and societies.

while Pattern Variables B → Affective neutral, universalistic, specific, achievement oriented, self conscience denote Modern Societies.

A change from Pattern Variable A to Pattern Variable B, therefore

denotes social change.

CONCLUSION

Talcott Parson's conception of pattern variables therefore provided a very strong link between the theory of 'Social Action' and 'Social System'.

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Gender as a dimension of stratification

According to Ann Oakley, Gender is a social construct while sex is a biological construct. It is an all-pervasive form of stratification i.e. across all societies and since time immemorial.

D) ECONOMIC STRATIFICATION

It is the prime cause of patriarchy and gender based discrimination against women across the following sectors:

a) ECONOMIC

- Poor Labour Force Participation
- Unequal Wages.
- Pink collar jobs.
- Presence of 'glass ceiling' in modern society.
- Responsible for 'care economy'

b) SOCIAL

- Responsible for kids and family.
- No decision making rights.
- Unequal status at home.
- dowry, female foeticide, domestic violence

c) POLITICAL

- Poor political participation and inadequate representation.
- No political empowerment, which has hurt their social and economic empowerment.

RECENT TRENDS

- 1) Through legislative provisions, modernisation, industrialisation, urbanisation, the status of women has marginally improved.
- 2) Moving beyond the binary definition of male, female \Rightarrow it now encompasses gays, lesbians, bisexuals, transgenders.

5. (b) Interest groups and democracy

Interest Groups are groups that do not aim to capture political power but aim to influence political parties and the state. They are issue specific. They are an integral part of modern day democracies as per the

1. ~~How~~ Interest Groups

pluralistic perspective

A) How Interest groups strengthened democracy?
(ADVANTAGES)

- a) By providing an alternative form of political participation apart from voting and contesting.
 - b) Aid in holding the political parties and state accountable Ex: India Against Corruption
 - c) Help in articulating views of the minority groups on pertinent issues. Ex: Narmada Bachao Andolan
 - d) Highlight the citizens view on new and emerging issues such as climate change.
 - e) Protect the rights of vulnerable groups against state action.
- f) In a coalition govt, it might not be possible for the state to conform to every demand, in such cases Interest groups act as buffer.

DISADVANTAGES

1. Proliferation of Interest Groups and increasing number of demands may slow down the democratic process.
2. They might not have internal democracy.
3. Might have ulterior motives
4. Might be non-representative of the disabled, AIDS-HIV stricken.

CONCLUSION

Interest Groups make a democracy vibrant, functional and effective.

5. (c) Circulation of Elites

PARETO, in his work 'MIND AND SOCIETY' spoke about 2 types of elites on the basis of their psychological characteristics.

a) LIONS → decisive, firm; Rule of force

Ex: Ex:

b) FOXES → cunning, manipulative.

Ex: European Monarchs.

According to Pareto, social change in societies occur when one type of elite replaces the other, this is called as 'Circulation of Elites'

REASONS

1. Elitē became decadent after a point, they lose their vigour and become vulnerable.
2. Every elite groupe lacks the quality of the other elite group, which is required in the long run.

Ex: In a society ruled by lions, the foxes might be inducted to bring in the required cunningness and manipulations to sustain elite rule. These foxes shall eventually take over the lions and establish their rule.

Similarly, the foxes lack the required decisiveness and therefore, shall require the lions, who shall eventually take over and replace them.

∴ History according to Pareto is circulation of elites i.e. nothing but a graveyard of aristocracy.

CRITICISM

- 1) Pareto has failed to draw distinctions between Monarchs, feudal societies & modern day democracies.
- 2) The characteristics of the elites may be based on subjective judgement.

5. (d) Reasons for growth of sects and cults

Sects and cults comprise of the New Religious Movements in present industrialised societies.

REASONS FOR GROWTH

- a) Growth of secularisation and liberalisation of society.
- b) People may not be able to identify with the rigid, massive, hierarchy based religion and prefer a group that is smaller and egalitarian.
- c) Bry Wilson, considers it a result of social change in society.
- d) Due to deprivation, marginalisation and alienation of the inferior communities. Since, these sects and cults largely comprise of lower class & caste.

Ex: Dera Sacha Sauda, majorly comprises of dalits and backward Caste.

c) lack of access to sources of mobility and poor economic and social status.

∴ These sects and cults provide the alienated a source of mobility, access to basic services such ~~as~~ as education and health, and give them a sense of belonging and collectivity identity.

5. (e) Types of social movements

MSA Rao divides Social Movements into 3 types.

a) Reformative - aim at bringing incremental changes to the socio-structure through reformatory steps.

Ex: The RTI movement aimed at bringing accountability and transparency in the system.

b) Redemptive - To change consciousness and through individual action

Ex: Sri Narayan Guru led the Ezhava Community against upper caste domination.

- c) Revolutionary → To change the system through radical actions.
Ex: Naxalism.

Further, Social Movements can also be divided into old and New Social movements.

- a) OLD → based on identity, traditional means of action, hierarchy and leadership led.
Ex: Labour Unions & strikes.
- b) NEW → based on issue, new means of action using social media, diffused organisation structure and leadership, comprises of middle class, educated individuals students.
Ex: Social Movements for gay rights, women rights, environment protection.

6. (a) "Weber's approach to stratification was built on the analysis developed by Marx, but he modified and elaborated on it". Discuss 20

WEBER used the Trinatarian method of stratification based on:

- a) CLASS →
- b) STATUS
- c) POWER

unlike Marx, who used economic reductionism to arrive at the basis of his stratification ~~as~~ as class only.

CLASS → It decides an individual's life chance similar to what Marx propounded, class according to Weber is reflected of the market position.

However, apart from ownership / non-ownership of forces of production, Weber also emphasised on the skills and service credentials. Therefore, he had a 4 fold classification of

class instead of Marx's 2 fold classification (Ruling and Ruling)

- Propertied Upper class.
- Property-less white collar class.
- Petty bourgeoisie.
- Manual Working class.

Further, Weber criticised Marx on the following grounds.

- a) Instead of polarisation of classes, a vibrant Middle class was emerging in the modern industrial society where bureaucracy was an integral part.
- b) There won't be a proletarian revolution, instead the proletariat shall channel their grievances through industrial strikes, lockouts, sabotage.
- c) Apart from class, status and power play an equally important role in social stratification.

STATUS

A status is defined as ~~the~~ inequality in social honour.

Unlike class, status group members are aware of their status identity, have a similar lifestyle and beliefs and don't allow any outsider.

Ex: Caste system in India.

Status cuts across class groups and thereby, reduces class consciousness.

POWER

Power denotes the political affiliations of the group. Class, status and Power cut across each other.

RELEVANCE

Weber's 3 fold theory of stratification is more relevant to Indian society with its juxtaposition of class, caste and power across all spheres. While Marx's stratification based on class is not comprehensive and reflective of social reality.

CONCLUSION

While Marx used economic reductionism, Weber used a much more diverse and practical method to explain stratification. Therefore, his theory goes beyond a critical analysis of Marx's unilinear theory.

6. (b) "Science investigates; religion interprets. Science gives man knowledge, which is power; religion gives man wisdom, which is control". Critically examine. 20

Since time immemorial, the relationship between science and Religion has continued to enthuse Philosophers, scientists and theologians.

Although both science and Religion aim at understanding the nature of universe, they employ different methods. While science is based on empiricism and objectivity, Religion is based on values and beliefs.

Two distinct types of relationships can therefore, be observed between the two.

1) Science and Religion are contradictory

A) This opinion has been prevalent since the time Galileo was reprimanded by the church for his heliocentric theory

B) It was further emphasised by early Positivists such as August Comte

who spoke of a transition from Theological stage → Metaphysical stage → Scientific stage. He believed that religion would therefore play no role in modern industrial societies.

c) This was supported by Herbert Spencer who said that Religion and Science are two extremes and Religion shall relinquish before science.

2) Science and Religion are Complementary

A) Both science and religion have harmoniously co-existed since the beginning.

Ex: Many religious texts talk about about scientific principles of rationality. The Nyaya school of Hinduism emphasises on rationality while Buddhism also emphasised on scientific principles.

B) Religion has aided in the development of science as seen in the case of Weber's Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

- G) Science has modified and transformed Religion to suit modern day through secularisation, de-sacralisation
- D) While science may give the reasons for death ^{in modern day}, religion provides the ~~strengthened~~ and belief to cope up with it as explained by Malinowski.
- F) Further, while science may empowers the man to make atom bombs, Religion shall teach the principles of humanism and prevent its misuse.

Therefore, Religion provides the moral anchor that is needed in a growing scientific world. Both Science and Religion can co-exist.

Religion provides a non-empirical means to a logical end, while science provides an empirical means to a logical end.

“Religion without science is lame,
science without Religion is Blind.”

6. (c) Briefly discuss the implication of social mobility on individual and societal level in different structures. 10

Social mobility refers to the movement of individual/group to a different position/stratum in a stratified social order. It may be upward-downward or horizontal-vertical.

OPEN SOCIETY

A) INDIVIDUAL

Positive (Functions)

- Better life chances.
- New opportunities.
- Achievement oriented.
- No discrimination.

Negative (Dysfunctions)

- Increased stress.
- Excessive competition.
- High chances of relative deprivation.

B) SOCIETY

(Functions)

- Efficient use of resources.
- Effective role allocation & performance.

(dysfunctions)

- May lead to conflicts & antagonisms.
 - lead to anomie, deviance.
- Ex: R.K. Merton's deviance theory.

CLOSED SOCIETYA) INDIVIDUAL

+ve

- Knows his vocation
- Bring expertise to his area of work.

(-ve)

- Marginal man
- self-estrangement
- inequality of opportunity
- social ostracisation.

B) SOCIETAL

+ve

- Permanent and specified Division of labour
- Horizontal solidarity

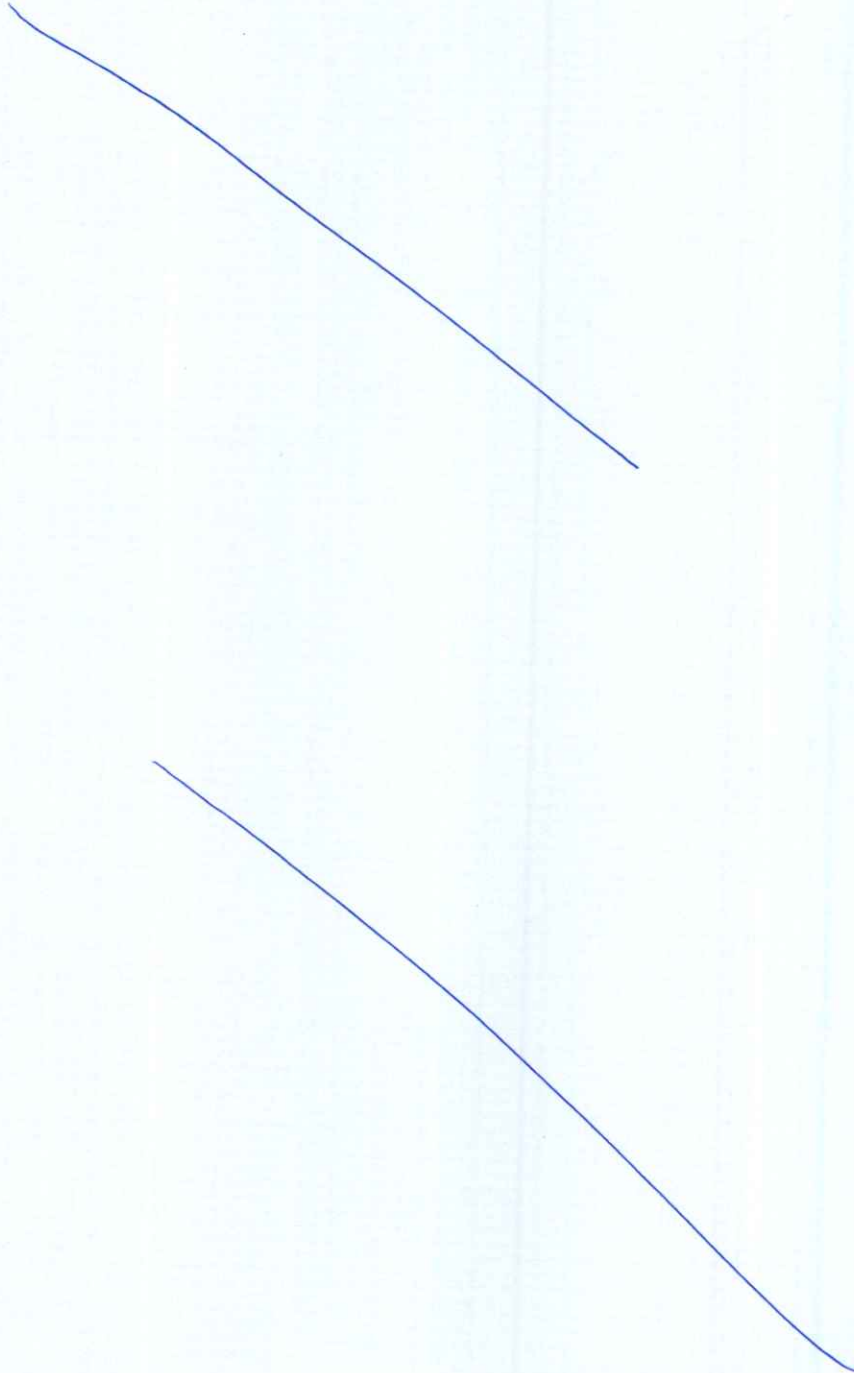
(-ve)

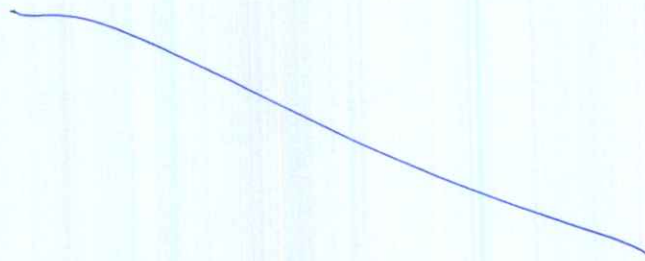
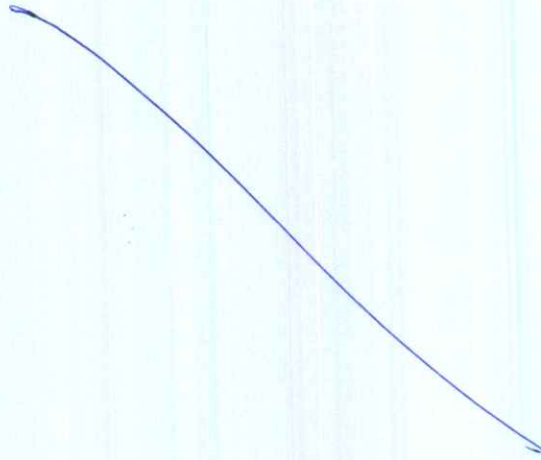
- stagnation of society
- ascription based
- lead to ineffectivity
→ right man not at right job.
- discrimination

7. (a) "Parson's views of the nature and application of power in society are naïve". Comment Critically.

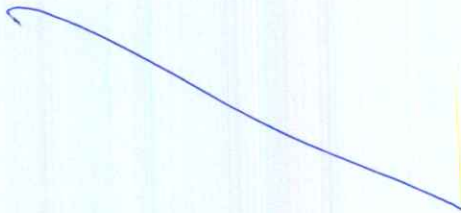
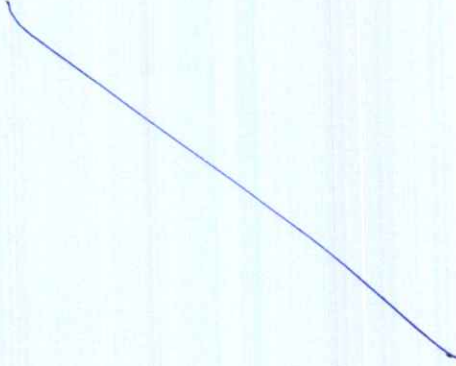
20

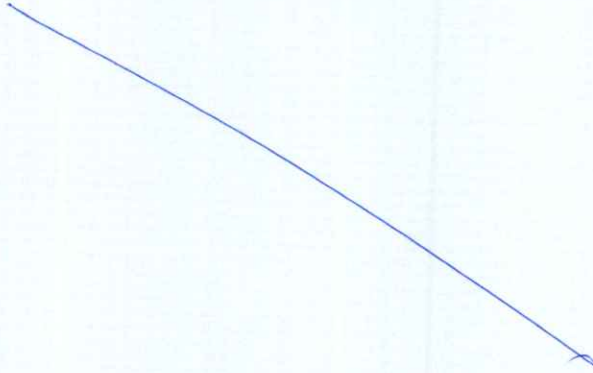
PARSON is a structural functionalist who gave the 'Variable Sum Theory' for distribution of power in society.



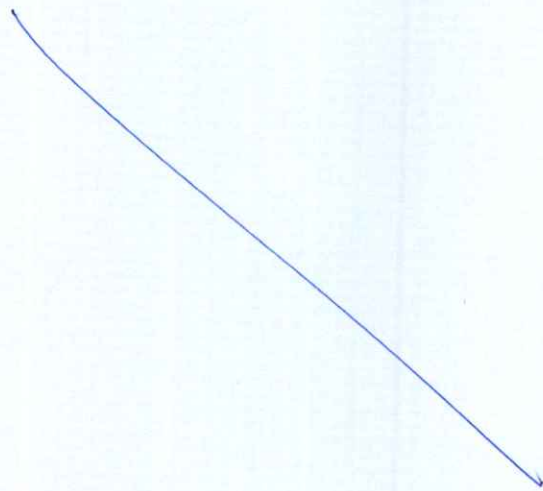
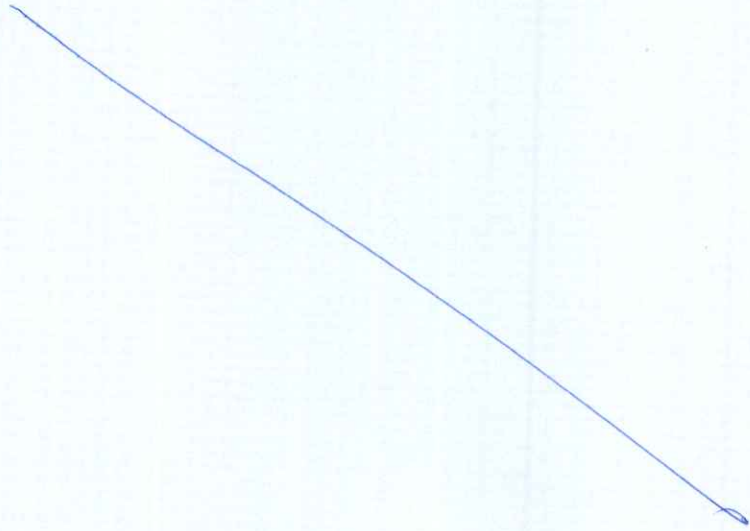


7. (b) The functional theories of religion has their own limitations in explaining the role of religion in society. Evaluate. 20

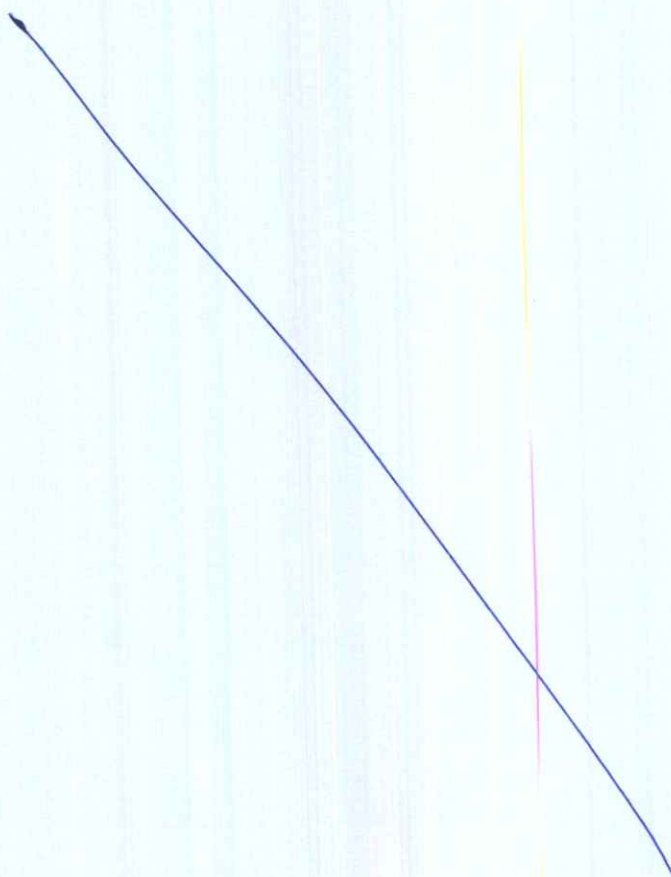


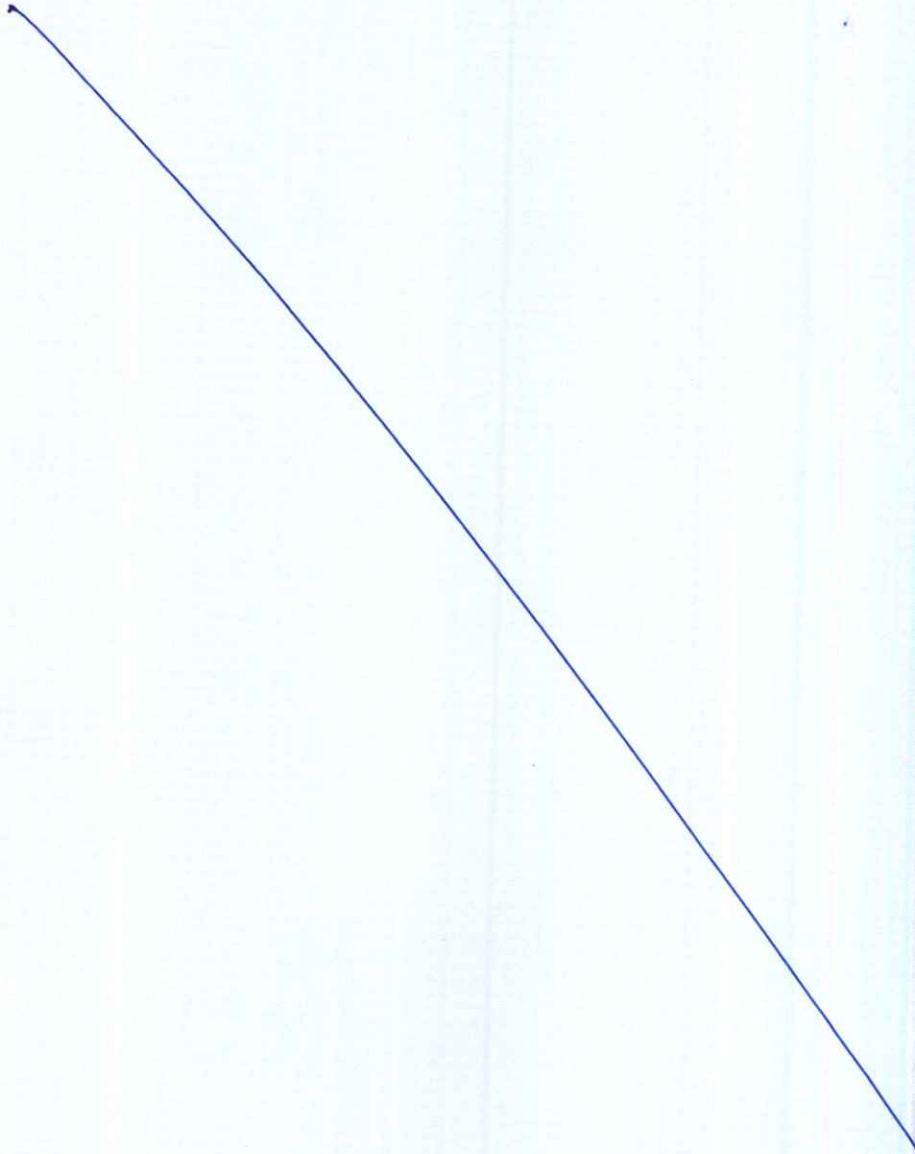


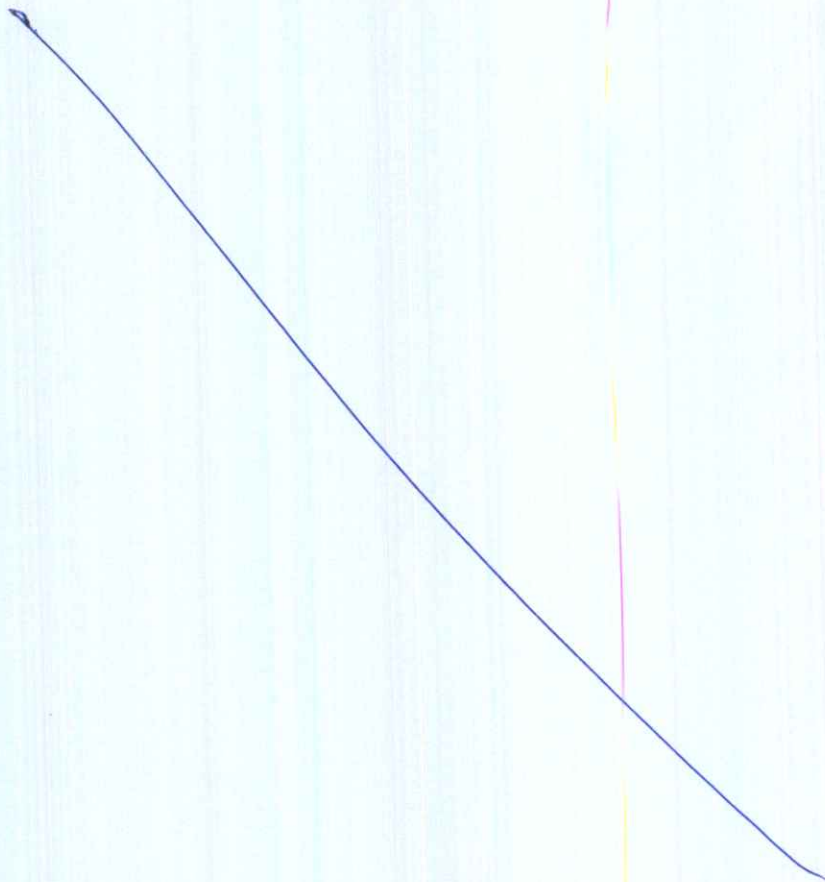
7. (c) According to the recent findings, middle classes in India are excluding themselves from society. Critically examine the factors responsible for their self-exclusion. **10**



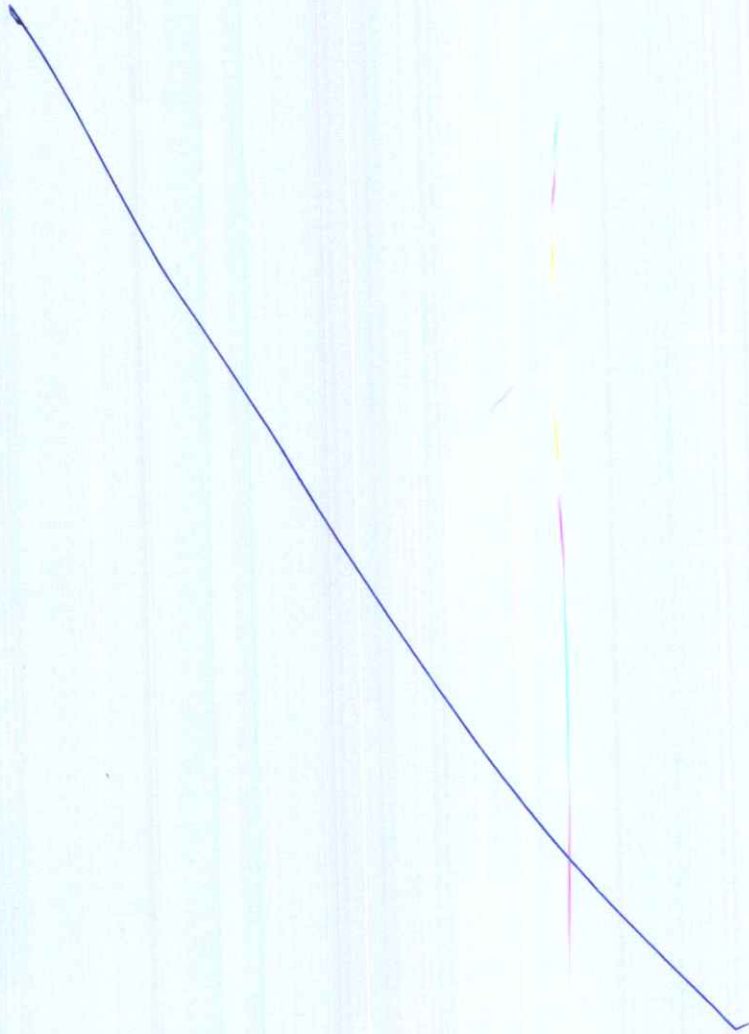
8. (a) Secularization theory was once the dominant sociological pattern of interpretation to describe and explain religious change in the modern period, however has lately been discredited. Comment **20**

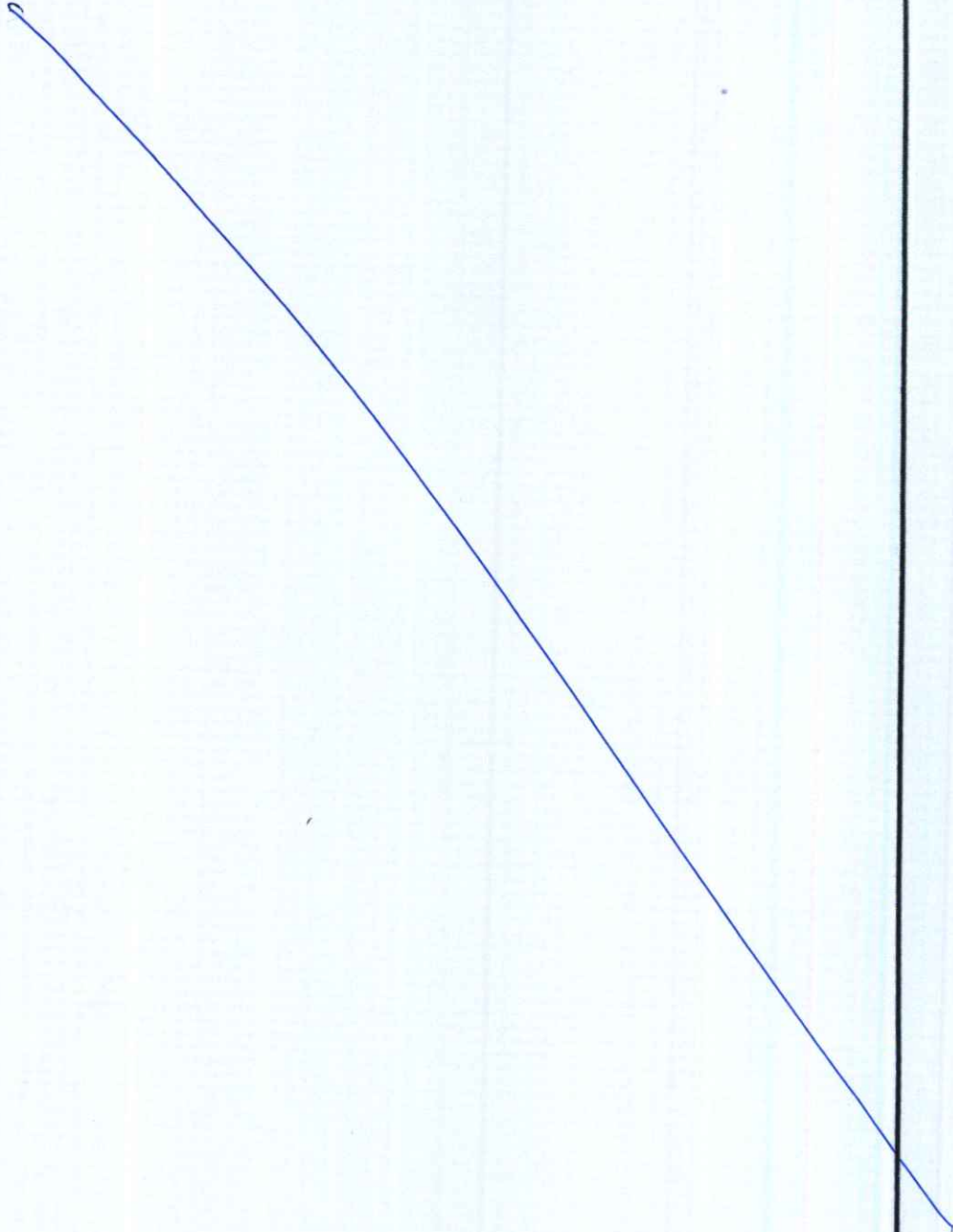






8. (b) Critically discuss 'Value-added theory' with respect to the social movements. 20





8. (c) Critically analyze to what extent the sovereignty of the state has been challenged in the wake of Globalization. 10

