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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 3342)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENG	Registration Number	112696H
Center	ONLINE	Date	20th June, 2025.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
5 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
8 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- Questions no 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.
प्रश्न संख्या 1 और 5 अनिवार्य हैं तथा बाकी प्रश्नों में से प्रत्येक खंड से कम-से-कम एक प्रश्न चुनकर तीन प्रश्नों के उत्तर दीजिए।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
- उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1.

निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

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

10x5=50

1.(a)

धर्म सर्वसम्मति और संघर्ष का स्रोत है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Religion is a source of consensus and conflict. Discuss.

10

According to Durkheim, Religion is a unified system of beliefs & practices about sacred things, set apart & forbidden, unite people in to a single moral community those who adhere to it.

□ Religion as a source of Consensus

1. A device of solidarity - as opined by Merton in his theory of latent & manifest function of hopi tribe rain dance.
2. A device of social change - Otto Maduro talked about

now churches helped people in their liberation.

- (III). prescribes Common Norms & Value
to binds the society together.
- (IV). A device of social control -
prevent suicide & anomie
(Durkheim)

□ Source of conflict -

- (1). Fundamentalism - Steve Bruce
talked about the violent off-shoot
of communalism
- (2) Persecution - religion minorities
(eg) Rohingyas
- (3) Wars → Middle-East (Israel-
Palestine conflict).

Religion is a double edged
sword, should be utilized
judiciously to bring most out of it.

1.(b)

दुर्खीम के श्रम विभाजन के विश्लेषण में 'यांत्रिक एकात्मता' और 'सावयविक एकात्मता' के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Distinguish between 'mechanical solidarity' and 'organic solidarity' in Durkheim's analysis of the division of labor. 10

Emile Durkheim, the father of functionalism provides the theory of division of labour in functional terms. Core concepts are -

Aspects	Mechanical Solidarity	Organic Solidarity
1. Basis	Age & Sex	Skill & inter dependence
2. Features of	traditional society	Modern society
3. Reason of origin	likeness + like minded people	differences
4. Scope	short	big

5. Self.

Collective self-oriented

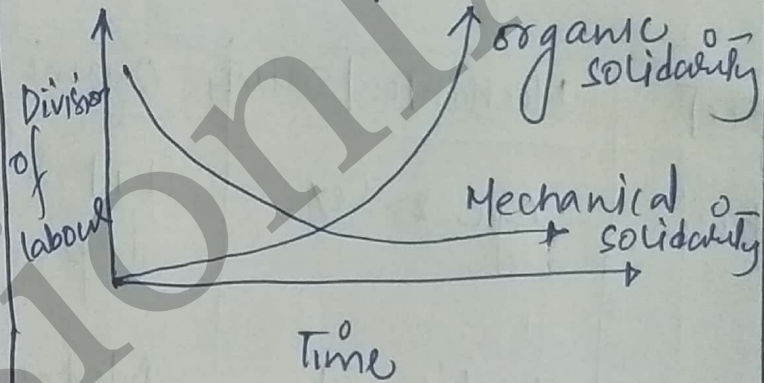
Individual self oriented

6. Reasons

Small material density (population) & moral density (interactions)

increasing material density & moral density

7. graph



Durkheim has seen
Division of labour on functional
terms & it results into cooperation
& prosperity of society for all.

1.(d)

"नौकरशाही संगठन का एक तर्कसंगत रूप है।" विवेचना कीजिए।

"Bureaucracy is a rational form of organization." Discuss.

10

Max Weber, describes the ideal types of bureaucracy based on which certain attributes have been put on this rational-legal profession.

□ Bureaucracy as a rational form of organization

1. Based on Hierarchy + highest level of efficiency

2. Division of labour - work is compartmentalized to make it more effective

(3). Impersonal - work is duty & all are under the same rules & regulations.

- (4). career professional → work is done by highly trained, talented professional
- (5). Written Rules & Regulations - clear chain of commands.

□ Rationality of Bureaucracy a threat

1. Iron cage of rationality (Weber) was very apprehensive of this aspect.
2. Cog in the Machine → work is differentiated & a professional do only a part of it → become a cog
3. Biggest ritualists - [Merton] says they are biggest ritualist, → red tapism, corruption.
Bureaucracy a rational institution but needs break from rationality

1.(c)

दुर्खीम के धर्म के अध्ययन में 'पवित्र' और 'लौकिक' के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Distinguish between the 'sacred' and the 'profane' in Durkheim's study of religion. 10

Emile Durkheim, studied the primitive form of religion of Australian Aborigines Aranda, named their unified beliefs as Totemism.

□ Distinguishing between Sacred and the Profane

Aspects	Sacred	Profane
1. Definition	Things set apart & forbidden	Other things except sacred.
2. Formation	Unified beliefs of the moral community	existing world of mundane
3. Origin	collective power of community	already existing things

4. Significance

provides a state
of collective
effervescence

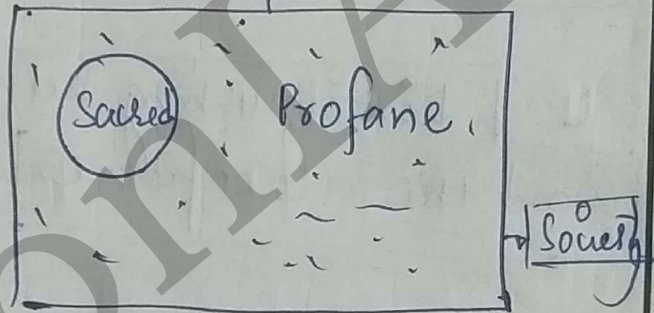
the other
force of the
society keeps
the people
together

5. Other
name

Society itself

the united force

6



1. Criticism - (1). Sacred & profane
are two extreme, society lies
in between

(2). Primitive society had more than
one sacred.

(3). Arm-chair theory - without
visiting the life.

Durkheim's idea of
Sacred & profane still relevant in study
of religion in Modern day society.

2.(a)

"प्राधिकार वैध प्रभुत्व पर आधारित है।" उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ वेबर के प्राधिकार के वर्गीकरण की व्याख्या कीजिए।

"Authority is based on legitimate domination." Explain Weber's typology of authority with suitable examples. 20

Max Weber's idea of authority comes from his ideal types theory. According to Weber - power is the ability to make others do things irrespective of their will in a social action.

□ Authority + legitimate domination or legitimate power.

(eg- government asking for surplus transfers from RBI is authority but a robber robbing a bank & asking for key of the vault from keeper pointing gun at his head is coercion.)

□ Weber's typology of Authority - Weber gives four types of authority -

1. Traditional Authority - authority coming out of traditional values norms, & collective orientation

(eg) Feudal lords, kings, and queens get respect & authority out of traditional values
→ touching the feet of the elders in India

2. Charismatic Authority -

Authority coming out of personal quality can be beauty, communication style, leadership quality, influence etc.

(eg) Charismatic leaders like Mahatma Gandhi, J.L. Nehru

Buddha etc

↳ They are short-lived, can be challenged by other opposing party very easily.

↳ Not trained, NO legal backing.

3. Rational - legal Authority

coming out of legal system & rationality. Highest efficiency can be achieved.

↳ (eg) Bureaucracy - the most rational organization of authority

↳ Not easy to halt its existence once it comes into force.

↳ All these types do not happen in silos, they can be combined & they are the most influential authority called total authority.

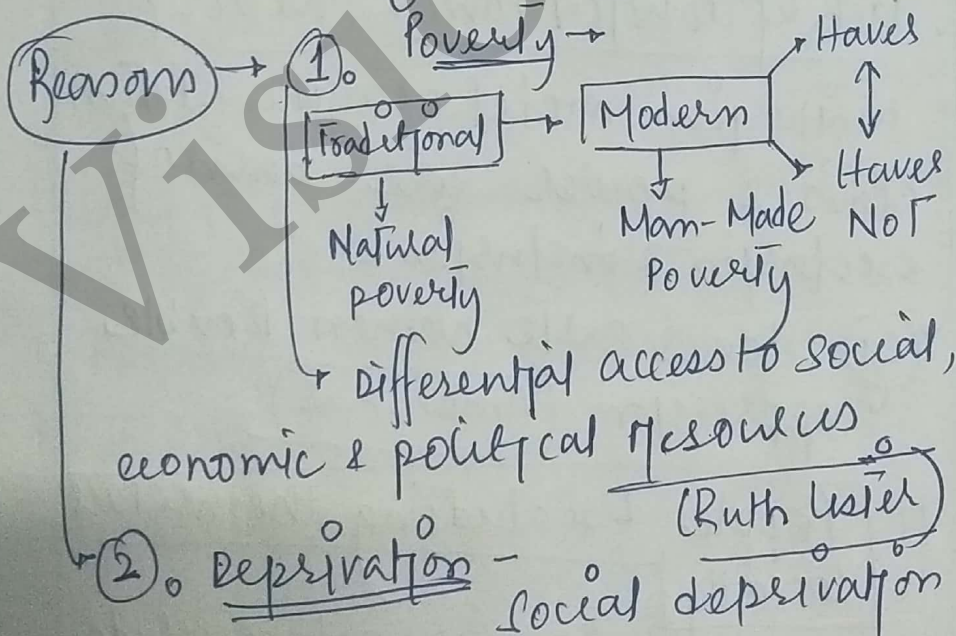
2.(b)

समाज में सामाजिक रूप से बहिष्कृत किए जाने वाले लोगों और स्वयं को सामाजिक रूप से दूर रखने वाले लोगों के बीच अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Distinguish between people being socially excluded and people excluding themselves socially in societies. 20

People being socially excluded is a concept of society excluding them & people excluding themselves socially is a group behaviour where they employ social closure to create a distance with others.

□ People being Socially Excluded



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 as it will be cut off after scanning

according to Pierre Bourdieu -
 Elite social values get translated
 across class position because of access
 to social, economic & symbolic
 capital.

(III) lack of opportunity - Equality
 of opportunities lacking in society.

(eg) - Segregation based on Caste,
 Race, ethnicity.

(IV) lack of Political Power - (Weber)

stratification model provides status,
 class & power are basis of
 exclusion & inclusion.

(eg) lower caste women Double
 oppression (Ambedkar)

□ People Excluding themselves
 socially - some people exclude
 themselves socially

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- ①. Re-realists of Merton's theory of deviance & anomie
(eg) drug addict, alcoholic, addicts, saints etc
- ②. Social closure & status group
(eg) upper caste people not allowing lower caste people to come in touch & commensality
- ③. Risk Society - (Anthony Giddens) & (Ulrich Beck) - people create groups according to their perception to risk (Terrorism, Separation)
(eg) NPT treaty & India excluding itself
- ④. Reference Group - those groups which are considered highly of they try & put social restrictions & condition which are strict to follow & accomplish.

2.(c)

मर्टन की विचलनता (डेविएंस) की अवधारणा की तुलना दुर्खीम के प्रतिमानहीनता (ऐनोमी) के विचार से कीजिए। वे विचलक व्यवहार की व्याख्या करने में किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं?

Compare Merton's concept of deviance with Durkheim's idea of anomie. How do they differ in explaining deviant behavior?

10

Merton's concept of deviance - is defined as when socially prescribed goals are hard to achieve by prescribed means people deviate.

□ Durkheim's idea of anomie essentially differ from Merton's in the following way -

Aspects	Merton's Deviance	Durkheim's Anomie
1. Definition	Mismatch between prescribed means & goals of the society	A state in which division of labour is unusual.
2. Context	Role fulfillment & goal attainment	Division of labour.
3. Existence	Permanent part of structure	Temporary part of structure

4. Presence	Ever-present in the system	social currents
5. Nature	Can be negative (Realists) & positive (Innovator)	always negative (Pathological)
6. Reason	Discrepancy between culturally defined goals & means to achieve them	social transition from one value & norms to others.
7. Solution	doesn't provide	Professional organization & code of ethics
8. Happening	Chronic as well as acute	mainly acute

□ Difference in Explaining deviant behaviour

Merton → Society's goals & means are not as per code

Durkheim → Pathological division of labor & unchecked division of labour.

5. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।
Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
- 5.(a) चर्चा कीजिए कि दुर्बीम का आत्महत्या पर किया गया अध्ययन व्यक्तिगत व्यवहार पर सामाजिक संरचना के प्रभाव को किस प्रकार प्रदर्शित करता है।
Discuss how Durkheim's study of suicide demonstrates the impact of social structure on individual behavior. 10

Emile Durkheim's theory of suicide demonstrates a process where the actors know will produce the result by indirect or direct action of the actor.

□ Suicide demonstrating the impact of social structure on individual behaviour

1. Concomitant variation & Comparative analysis -

He collected secondary data from police records of Europe & decided that suicide is a social phenomenon not a psychological one.

2. Suicide doesn't depend on race,
ethnicity, climate, genetics.

3. Social Structure & Suicide

(a). Married vs Unmarried -
Married person more prone to commit
suicide as marriage binds individual
with society.

(b). Force of Integration -
Altruistic (high integration) & Egoistic
(low integration) shows - Catholicism
binds people to church & Protestantism
provides more freedom.

(c). Developed vs Underdeveloped - The
social regulation & integration by
developing countries are more but
in developed countries they are
less people are prone to commit
suicide.

Suicide demonstrate
influence of social structure on
Individual behaviour.

5.(b)

कार्ल मार्क्स का 'विसंबंधन' से क्या तात्पर्य है? पूंजीवादी उत्पादन प्रणाली में विसंबंधन का श्रमिकों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ता है?

What does Karl Marx mean by 'alienation'? How does alienation impact workers in a capitalist mode of production? 10

Karl Marx, the father of marxist philosophy, demonstrate alienation as a state where workers creativity, liberty, individualism gets compromised because of exploitation of haves.

□ Alienation → a state of anomic
→ deprived state of
situation
→ loss of creativity

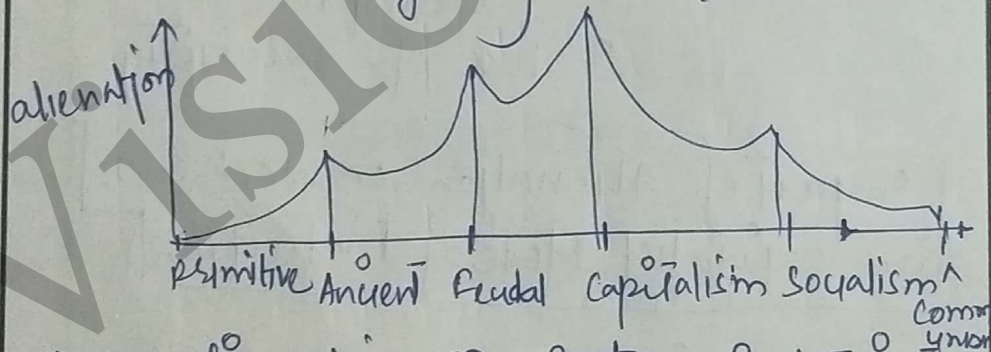
□ Impact of Alienation on workers in capitalist Mode of Production

1. Alienation from the process → the machines run the system & man is just a part of the big process.

2. Alienation from the products - workers have no control over the quality & quantity of the products, creates commodity fetishism.

3. Alienation from fellow workers - work is maddening no time for interactions & workers are unknown to each other.

4. Alienation from oneself - Work is maddening & workers most of the hours are going in factory.



□ De-alienation - (1) ~~Proletarian~~ Proletarian Revolution (2) Abolition of private property (3) Re-integration of alienated self to self.
one of the central concepts of Marxism.

5.(c)

"अनौपचारिक क्षेत्रक विकासशील अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में सुरक्षा संजाल (सेफ्टी नेट) और जाल (ट्रैप) दोनों के रूप में कार्य करता है।" समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

"The informal sector serves as both a safety net and a trap in developing economies."
Critically examine.

10

Informal sector of economy can be defined as the sector where works & organization of work is not formally put on paper. & people work on contract basis.

□ Informal sector as safety nets-

① Employment opportunity - In developing economies lack of employment opportunities are fulfilled by these sectors.

eg - Gig workers & construction workers.

② development of Underdevelopment - semi-skilled & unskilled workers are hired by this sector provides subsistence.

③ cheap labour - provides cheap labour.

④. Urbanization & Globalization - automation & jobs are getting difficult to get.

□ Informal sector a trap in developing countries

- TRAPS
1. No social safety net
 2. Easy hiring & firing
 3. Do not create real gainful employment
 4. Exploitation of workers - Marx's alienation
 5. Deprived of their creativity
 6. Don't take account of Negative externality.

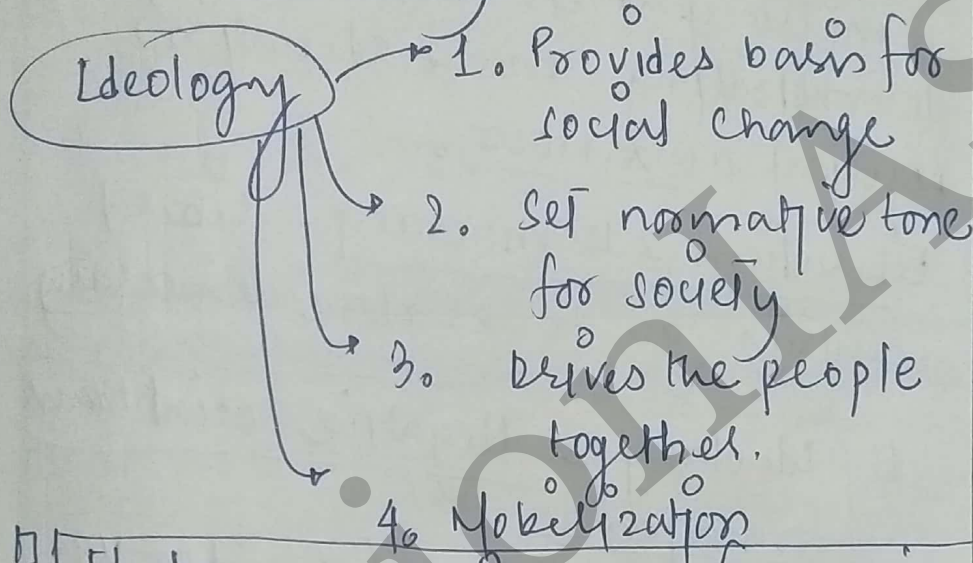
Informal sectors on one hand being a safety net acts as a trapping net for developing countries for India to be a developed nation by 2047, it's important to improve the condition of labor.

5.(d)

लोकतंत्र में सामाजिक परिवर्तन को प्रेरित करने में विचारधारा की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।
 Examine the role of ideology in driving social transformation in a democracy.

10

Ideology is a set of values & beliefs that unite a mass of people group together to fulfill their ideas unitedly.



Ideology & Social transformation in Democracy

1. Formation of Political parties-

Ideology based political party like Bahujan Samaj party (BSP) for Dalit emancipation

2. Formation of Pressure Groups-
 based on the ideology of

affirmative action people constitute groups like - Jats reservation, Patel reservation.

③. Ideology based civil society - brings democracy at its pinacle by demonstrating mass education, political awareness.

④. liberalism & democracy - liberal countries go to espouse democracy

□ Ideology & Negative social transformation

1. Agitation → Ideology of Insiders VS outsiders promotes ghettoization.

2. Persecution → Persecution of Pakistan Mohmedan & Ahmediya minority

3. Separatism - Khalistan separatist movement.

Ideology drives social transformation by uniting people together in democracy & letting their voices be heard to others

5.(e)

संदर्भ समूह सापेक्षिक वंचना और अंततः आपराधिक व्यवहार को किस प्रकार जन्म देता है?

How does reference group lead to relative deprivation and eventually criminal behaviour?

10

Robert & Merton's Middle range theory of reference group - can be defined as - a group which people starts imitating on the anticipation of becoming a part of it or just for the sake of imitating it.

Relative Deprivation & Reference Group

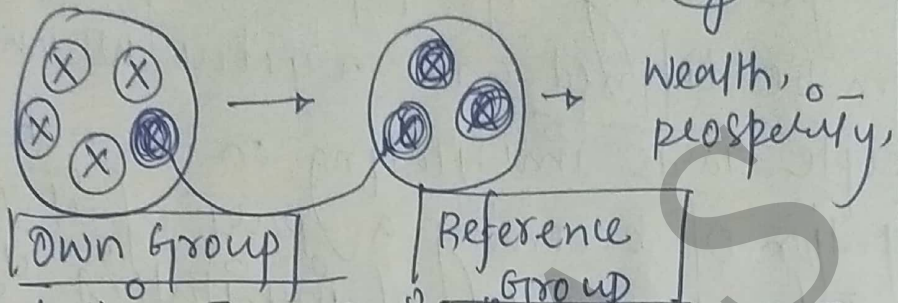
① Relative deprivation is a situation where people feel & observe others possession & compare themselves to be deprived of it.

② creates a sense of deprivation -
Fear of missing out (FOMO)

③. Perpetuate class inequality -

As people can't move to their reference group & can't escape the feeling as well.

□ Reference Group, Relative Deprivation & Criminal Behaviour



1. Anticipatory Socialization → Starts imitating their way of life.

(eg) MN Srinivasan's Sanskritization by lower caste

2. Marginal Man - lastly the person is neither fully accepted by reference group nor his own group → (eg) Ostracization & separation

3. Criminal Behaviour - that man then takes unauthorized means to achieve his socially defined goals
(eg) - Merton called them Deviant's.
Reference group is a tool for positive upliftment as well as negative.

7.(a)

“सत्ता के अध्ययन में अनिवार्य रूप से सामाजिक वर्ग की जांच शामिल होती है” समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

“A study of power inevitably involves an investigation of social class”. Critically examine. 20

Power can be defined as the ability of individual or group to exert influence & choices, even against their will.

□ Study of Power -

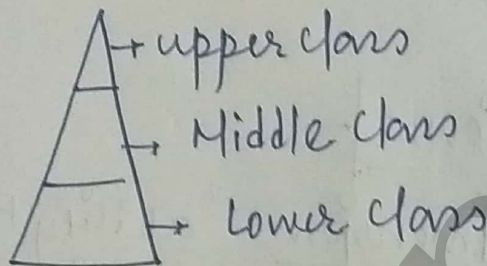
①. Dimensions - ability to make decision, non-decision making & shaping course of action. (Steven Lukes)

②. Power distribution - based on classification of status group, class, caste, gender etc

③. Stratification - all stratification of society are power-based

□ Power & Investigation of Social Class

①. Social class - they are economic terms + based on economic resources.



②. Access to Power - the economic decision of power decides class.

(eg) - CW Mills concept of Elite + they are certainly more powerful in economic terms like CEOs, Military personnel & Federal government officials

③. Economic Capital & Power -
As per Pierre Bourdieu

access to power is based on
access to economic capital.

- ④. Foucault's concept of state → they
are getting stronger with knowledge
power.

□ Power & Social class - Divergence

- ①. Status group - In USA Doctors &
status group of fire fighters have
more higher status & influence
but they are not from upper
class.

- ②. Knowledge capitalist - are not
from upper class yet they
are powerful.

(eg) Scientists, economists etc

- ③. Power & class do not always
correspond to each other, but they
most of the time do.

7.(b)

चर्चा कीजिए कि धार्मिक कट्टरवाद एवं उग्रवाद समाज में राजनीतिक विचारधाराओं और संघर्ष को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं?

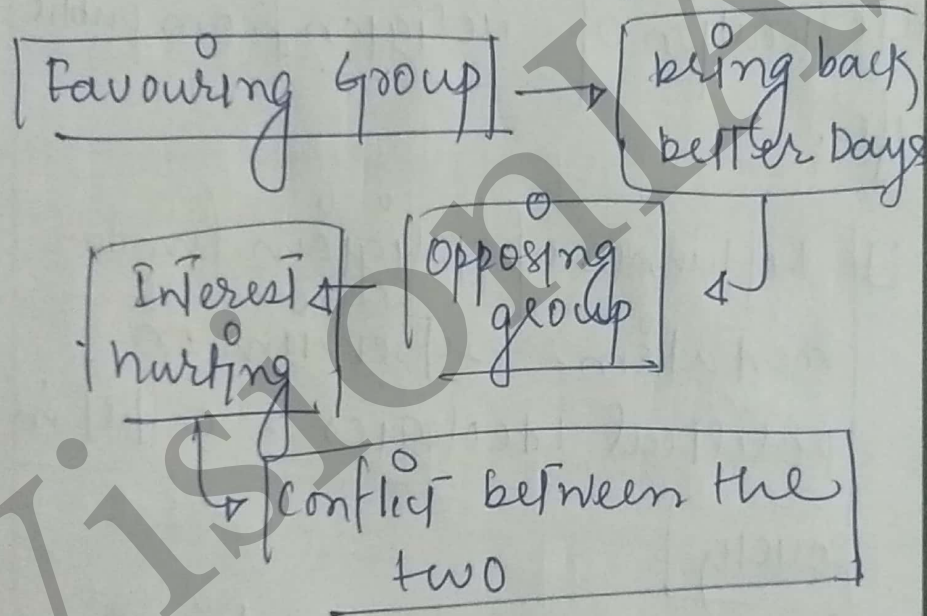
Discuss how religious fundamentalism and extremism influence political ideologies and conflict in society? 20

Religion fundamentalism & extremism can be defined as a concept where - self-designated true-believer try to arrest the deterioration of religion from public life.

□ Influence of religion fundamentalism & extremism on political ideologies & conflict in society

①. Islamic Fundamentalism & Rise of Islamic Ideologies - in middle-East countries - (eg) Iran, Syria, etc.

②. Re-christianization - In French society the Christian leader tried to arrest the development of Islam in France. & subsequent conflict in the country.



eg → Israel Hamas War.

→ Sinhalese & Tamil (Muslims
Hindus) Conflict)

- ③. US vs them - the stark line that divides outsider & insider created a deprived class.
- ④. Capturing political power - Taliban 2.0 in Afghanistan, & its Islamic ideology created a deprived society & basic rights are not even granted to the people & women.
- ⑤. Disturbing Governance - It has been seen that in Turkey the Islamic rule has introduced governance which created lack of good governance.

Religion fundamentalism & extremism mostly create bad state of political sphere, but there should be specific mechanism to control their growth before they sprout & grow into a big tree.

7.(c)

"सामाजिक असमानता सामाजिक स्तरीकरण का कारण और परिणाम दोनों है।" विवेचना कीजिए।

"Social inequality is both a cause and a consequence of social stratification." Discuss. 10

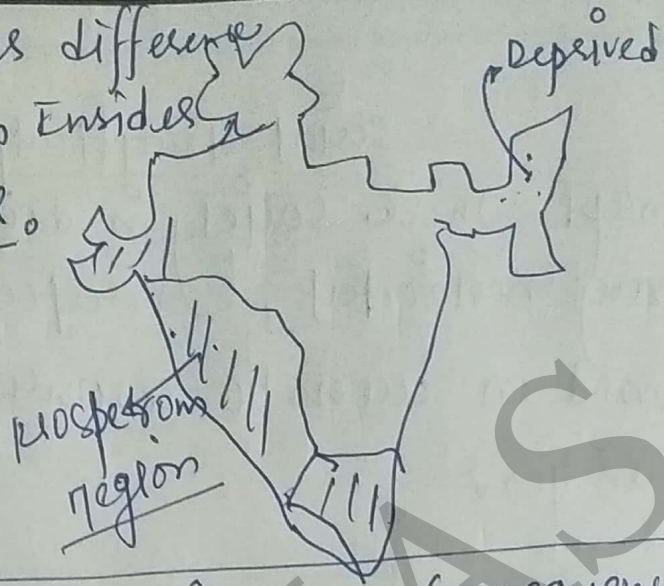
Social stratification is a concept where society is divided into many horizontal, vertical strata based on access to resources & opportunities.

□ Social Inequality a Cause of Social Stratification

1. Poverty - haves & have nots creates two classes with opposing interest & pit against each other.

2. Regionalism - Concept emerges out of the concept of limited resources & opportunity between different regions about their

eg - creates difference
between insides
& outside.



□ Social Inequality as a Consequence
of Stratification

①. Ghettoization - based on racial
identity creates stratification

eg - white race superior, black
race inferior

②. Gender Stratification - Men & Women

seen unequally - creates
differences & gender stratification

eg - Gender Subordination of Female
(Judith Butler)

8.(a)

मैक्स वेबर के अनुसार, प्रतिष्ठा और शक्ति का अंतर उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है जितना कि आर्थिक पुरस्कार का अंतर। चर्चा कीजिए कि आर्थिक दृष्टि से महिलाओं को किस प्रकार व्यवस्थित रूप से वंचित किया जाता है।

As per Max Weber, differences in prestige and power are as important as differences in economic reward. Discuss how women are systematically disadvantaged in economic terms. 20

As per Max Weber - differences in prestige & power are important but differences in economic reward are also important.

□ Prestige & Power VS Economic reward

1. Social Stratification - Weber's

social stratification theory is based on trinitarian model -

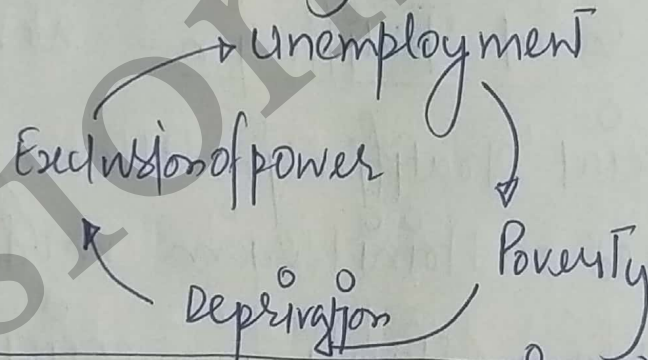
- ✓ Status → standing in society
- ✓ Power → ~~economic terms~~
Political terms
- ✓ class → economic terms

2. Exclusion of Power - creates inability to achieve goals of

economic power.

(eg) → Newly rich people are less respected as compared to Old rich.
→ Politicians have rational-legal authority to make people do things

3. Exclusion of Economic Reward - creates poverty & exclusion



② Women's systematic disadvantage in economic terms

1. Pink Collarization - low status, low paying jobs are dominated by women (eg) Secretary, teacher, Nurses.

2. Glass Ceiling → In work places
Women are not promoted beyond
a certain limit [Karuna Ahmed]
→ (Eg) CEOs in companies only
top 1% are women.
3. Pay Gap → Karuna Ahmed -
talks about how women are less
paid as compared to men for the
same amount of job done.
4. Private Jobs Men dominated -
Sylvia Walby → talked about
public patriarchy & how women's
sexuality is limited by patriarchy
5. Oppression - [Hard Mann] talked about
how capitalism & patriarchy
both oppress women & her
economic labor.

Women are systematically
disadvantaged but it is changing with the
legal reform & social movements.

8.(b)

धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण की अवधारणा का विश्लेषण कीजिए तथा चर्चा कीजिए कि धर्मनिरपेक्षीकरण धार्मिक संस्थाओं और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करता है?

Analyze the concept of secularization and discuss how does secularization impact religious institutions and the public sphere? 20

Secularization is a concept which talks about systemic withdrawal of religion from public life of people.

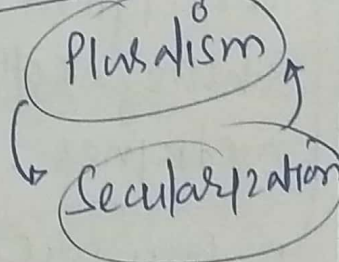
Characteristics of Secularization

① Result of high Modernization & globalization (Bryan Wilson)

② Result of Urbanization & Independent living, which promotes individualism. (Andrew Dawson)

③ Pluralism & Secularization -

Modernization →



Peter Berger →
Desacralization of Cosmos
(Supernatural).

□ Secularization - Impact on Religion Institutions -

- ① Decreasing Participation of churches membership + (eg) - Steve Bruce - found in the study of western society
- ② Disengagement with social life - Religion organization do not dictate social life like marriage (legal), family affairs (family court).
- ③ Secularization of Religion Institutions
 - ↳ Religion Institutions are running schools, colleges of modern sciences, medicines, etc
 - ↳ They are utilizing social Media to campaign
- ④ Compensators & Religion Organization
 - ↳ Hark & Bainbridge - analyses how religion is becoming -

a market of personal satisfaction rather than a collective affairs based on compensators.

(eg) Mush rooming of sects & cults in Urban Jaipur.

□ Secularization & Public sphere

1. Individualism + People are driven by science & not fate.

2. Generalization + religions scriptures & dialogues becoming part of value system not of religion.

3. Rationality + Public sphere is dominated by rationality
(eg) Weber's Bureaucracy.

Secularization has impacted every sphere of human existence but the extent is yet to be known as people have created civic religion.

8.(c)

सामाजिक क्रिया क्या है? पार्सन्स की सामाजिक क्रिया की अवधारणा वेबर की सामाजिक क्रिया की अवधारणा से किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

What is Social Action? And how is Parsons Social Action different from Weber's Social Action?

Social Action is any action performed by action in society oriented towards others to achieve some goals.

□ PARSONS SOCIAL ACTION & WEBER'S SOCIAL ACTION

WEBER	PARSONS
<p>① <u>Conditions</u> - only two</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Motivation & consciously performed action 2. Oriented towards <u>others</u>. 	<p>① <u>Condition</u> - four</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. social situation 2. oriented towards a goals 3. follows norms & values of the 'society' 4. Investment of energy.

(B) Types - four types

1. Traditional
2. Affective
3. Wert Rational
4. Zweck Rational

(C) ways to achieve social goals →

multiple but actors mainly use according to motivation

(D) Don't talk about Energy.

(B) Types - 3 types

1. Expressive
2. Mechanical
3. Moral

(C) Societal values & norms act as constraining factors.

(D) has given emphasis on energy (organic - mic system)

Weber's Social Action is different from PARSONS in certain aspects but the core idea remain same, they are equally important to analyze social system.

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