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Reg. ID → 966 365

Inst → SOCIOLOGY - 1  
(1526)

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)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
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	

## 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 & HINDI
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.

Total Marks Obtained:

**16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060**

**Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh 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.

SECTION-A

1 a Distinguish between class & status in Weber's view of social stratification

Ans.

Social stratification is the sociological construct to study how society attaches meanings to natural differences leading to various hierarchical arrangements impacting individual in daily roles as well as impacting social institutions

Class and status are Weberian view of social stratification along with power.

CLASS VS STATUS - SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

→ Class is a group of people who are similarly placed in the economic or market situation.

On the other hand, status is linked to the social honour which leads to social esteem

→ Class is derived out of economic and market situation and is of below types -

- (i) Propertied Upper Class
- (ii) Property less white collar
- (iii) Petty Bourgeoisie
- (iv) Manual working class

On the other hand status stratification depends on factors like income, education, occupation, etc.

→ Class relates to economic production.

whereas, status relates to consumption of goods produced

→ Members of a class may not be aware of their common market situation

whereas, members of status groups are almost always aware of their common position.

→ Examples: Class Stratification: Business Class  
and Agrarian Class

Status Stratification: Brahmin caste  
and Dalit caste

→ Class has relatively open system with mobility while status is more closed.

Although Weber has proposed class and status as different ways of stratification, it may also coexist as seen in case of India where they cut across and often overlap.

(b) Karl Marx's conception of transition from 'class-in-itself' to 'class-for-itself'

Karl Marx is a conflict sociologist and has given the theory of how society has evolved from simple primitive society to capitalist society, and how by realising the transition from 'class-in-itself' to 'class-for-itself' a <sup>common</sup> class consciousness would be realised that would transition society away from exploitative capitalist system.

Class-in-itself, is a situation when workers are sedated by social institutions like religion and continue to live their lives, not realising how the fruits of their hard work is being amassed by capitalistic class. How their wages are decreasing while workers are turned into lifeless people alienated slowly alienating from process, product, society and finally from self.

True Class Consciousness dawns upon the working class when the individual objective experiences are converted into subjective class consciousness

That is when they turn into Class-for-itself.

Class-for-itself is when true class consciousness is experienced by exploited labours which culminates into revolution and transition to socialism

Ex: Blacks united in Civil Rights Movement is example of class for itself

Ex: Indian Freedom Struggle -

Peasant and ~~Nation~~ other movements depicted class in itself prior to 1857.

Movements slowly turned to Class-for-itself when true class consciousness was experienced after efforts of early moderates, home rule movement and Gandhiji's involvement-

c. Examine role of pattern variables in understanding of social systems.

Social changes are product of value transformation, as values change societies transition.

Pattern variable is used by Parsons to show how societies are based on pattern with different values.

Example Traditional society, values traditional role and is guided by expectation of others

while, modern society, values individuality and is guided by utilitarian, functional perspective

Pattern variable of both societies differ, one driven by expressive action while latter by instrumental action

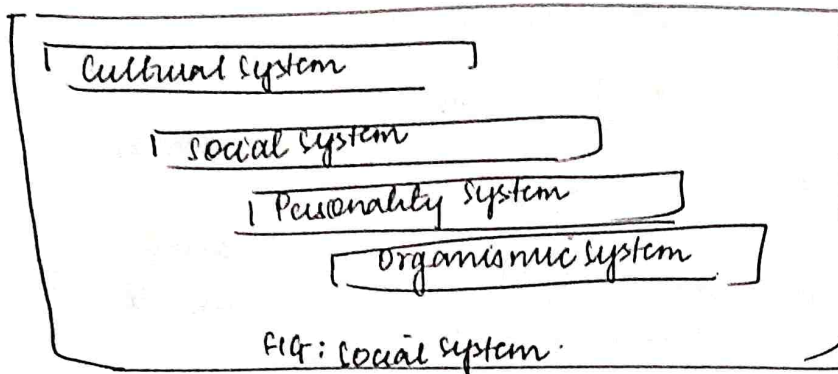
Pattern variable in above example played significant role in identifying societal structure and social change

Similarly pattern variable help in individual dilemma at micro level which shapes the social system as a part of Organismic Theory

Individual actions are driven not only by societal institutions, but also by subjective meanings

As a part of Personality System.

On the same lines Organismic system Roles are also driven by the pattern variables based on adaptive function.



Hence pattern variables help in understanding how each component of the social system is driven.



Ex: Dayanand Saraswati driven by pattern variable of universalism led the change in social system.

Eg: Education, driven by value of achievement has impacted social system and made society progressive.

9

"It is the Ideal type which is explained through the verstehen approach." Comment

Max Weber has used verstehen as a heuristic device to explain social actions and to subjective meanings and motives underlying social actions (GEIST).

There are two kinds of verstehen -

- (i) Direct observational verstehen
- (ii) Indirect explanatory verstehen

According to Weber ideal type is constructed by researcher to study certain aspects of reality and to guide his research.

Ideal type is not actual type, average type or absolute type rather it is approximate type.

Selection of elements of ideal type is done arbitrary & subjective manner by sociologist. Different sociologists can have different ideal types on same subject.

According to Weber, social reality is extremely vast and exhaustive study of subject in purely positivistic and scientific methodology can not be possible. To capture an aspect of social reality Ideal Type is used.

## Example Protestant ethics and Rise of Capitalism

He used ideal type and verstehen approach to identify link between the rise of capitalism linked to underlying values of religion.

Values of protestantism as per Weber's Ideal Types are

- (i) Hard working
- (ii) Special Purpose of life
- (iii) Ascetic living and saving more
- (iv) Investing the savings back in enterprise

Values of Capitalism as per Weber's Ideal type

- (i) Continuous reinvestment of wealth
- (ii) Ruthless Pursuit of Profit
- (iii) Dedication to work.

As these are matching values they reinforce each other.

Hence he explored the values + subjective meanings behind ideal type of protestantism and spirit of ideal type of capitalism to explain causal linkage using verstehen.

5

12) Relevance of Emile Durkheim's understanding of religion in contemporary society.

Emile Durkheim is a positivist who studied religion as a social institution that leads to collective conscience and social solidarity in the society.

He studied Arunta tribe and the totemic totem worship as a religious form; and observed how clan worshipped totem before stressful events and how each totem depicted different aspects like health, etc. The inter-totemic worship led to strong social solidarity and rituals before important events led to collective effervescence.

Relevance of Durkheim, Religion in contemporary

→ In complex society religion can exist in different forms. Ex: Cricket is worshipped as a sport in India and has taken a form of religion.

→ Social solidarity among youth during a musical concert can depict another form of religion.

→ Concept of sacred and profane: (Tocqueville)

A 'laddoo' becomes a sweet to be consumed: profane  
Tirupati laddoo: sacred as attached to religious beliefs.

→ Robertson Smith on Role of Religion is regulative and stimulating in contemporary times, stimulates integration

→ He believes religion is society worship (Fustel de Coulanges) and is this-worldly everyday experience

Eg: Housewarming ritual: Religion, also a means of reconnecting with distributed family members and friends.

→ People with similar common ideas constituting a religion

Eg: ISKON and Krishna consciousness cutting across national boundaries to come as a religion

Durkheim's understanding of religion in contemporary society as a means that leads to social solidarity has become ever more important during contemporary times which are facing various sectarian divisive challenges

## SECTION-B

### 5a Religious Fundamentalism and Globalization

Religious Fundamentalism is an ideology that believes in non-fallability of religious scripture and doctrine.

They believe that all aspect of society are to be governed by religion and its way of life; they demand religious control over education.

The fundamentalist don't believe in equality of all religion and is opposed to secularism.

Gabriel Almond has noted in *Strong Religion* that religious fundamentalism is growing in the globalized world and there are different reasons -

- (1) Secularisation and Modernisation have emerged due to globalisation creating subjective fear about loss of traditional beliefs which have led to fundamentalistic tendencies.
- (2) Huntington: As globalisation happens, world becomes smaller, intermixing of different faiths creates friction and increased religious consciousness.
- (3) Globalisation has led to increased inequality.  
Oxfam Report, Top 8 billionaires own more than 40% wealth. Marginalised sections find it easier

to believe in religious revivalism leading to  
fundamentalism

(4) Radicalisation on internet has led to emergence of  
ISIS. Global connected world saw the radicalisation  
being spread quickly.

(5) Psychological appeal by showing dream of a  
better world to the lost youth has also led  
to fundamentalism.

(6) At the same time stronger social institutions like  
education, civil society, etc. have seen how  
religion is slowly being confined to private life

(7) Robert Bellah has said new religious consciousness is  
based on civil religion where Independence Day is  
being celebrated has curbed fundamentalism.

Globalisation like any other social transition is  
showing the after effects which are both positive  
as well as negative. Fundamentalism, according to  
some will emerge strongly, however like  
Durkheim believes it is only transitional, anomic  
stage & with the pathological function will  
make way for a beautiful society tomorrow.

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

Weber has provided a scale depicting the various offshoots of Religion

(NRM) ← NEW RELIGIOUS MOV'T →			
RELIGION CHURCH	DENOMINATION	SECTS	CULTS
→ Monopoly on truth	→ No monopoly on Truth	→ monopoly	→ No monopoly
well integrated	→ Sects that have cooled down (Becker)	→ Radical offshoot	→ Newest → least org. structure

Sects and cults are similar but with few differences as highlighted above.

Sects and cults are referred to as New Religious Movements which can either be world affirming or world rejecting in nature

REASONS OF GROWTH-

- ① Result of liberalisation and secularisation
- ② People who find traditional religion too rigid look for spiritual solace in ~~NRM~~ NRM.
- ③ Some sociologists (Bryan Wilson) they are result of rapid social change in Religion in Sociological Perspective, 1982.

④ Modernisation and industrialisation are a reason of cultural fragmentation leading to emergence of offshoots in form of cults and sects. (Steve Bruce)

⑤ Modernity has given rise to complex societal structure, and industrialisation has led to inequality. This has led certain sections to a world-rejecting view

eg: Krishna Consciousness and ISKON (Roy Wallis) is cult in western countries

⑥ Also, a religion in one part as spreads due to globalisation, social media and internet leading to creation of cult in other part. As cult grows & becomes formal it becomes sect  
eg Krishna ~~sect~~ is Religion in India and cult in western countries

⑦ Orledge says, rise of cult is due to the structural differences, religion speaks about salvation and after life while sect & cult provides relief in current life itself.

⑧ Cult is more personalised and tangible as the believers are face to face with each other, sharing experiences and problems and looking for solutions via common belief. eg: Osho cult

Multi-causality perspective, <sup>sects +</sup> the cults have risen due to multitude of reason and changes in social reality. due to modernity, industrialisation and now with advent of 4th Industrial Revolution the dynamics may undergo further changes

(56) Pluralists view pressure groups as necessary element in a democratic system.

Pluralist thesis (as opposed to elitist theory) contends that society is marked by plural and dynamic power centre.

Democratic system is marked by various social groups and sectional interests to represent the society.

Pressure group is a culmination of the efforts to represent the sectional interests and <sup>acts</sup> as a mechanism to influence

the policy making exercise. This affirms the

pluralists view that there is no single power centre

For example: Policy on land reforms, from pluralists perspective will be influence by various section.

The large farmers would not want a ceiling law while small farmer would want equitable land distribution.

At the same time women groups would want certain policy decisions that take into account the issue of feminization of agricultural labourers with skewed ownership. The different pressure group thereby become necessary to represent various interests.

Robert Dahl in Who Governs? describes multiple factors at play and that power is not driven by economic factors alone but also by social, environmental, technological factors, etc.

Ex: Adoption of 5G from Huawei is driven by economic cost factor and also national security and privacy factors.

Pressure group rises due to competing interest for limited resource pie. —

✓ They act as a vehicle of concessions for dominant group and as means of awaiting basic equitable benefit for deprived group

✓ They can help in mobilisation of resources, social integration (as believed by functionalist perspective) promote participation, become more representative from linguistic, religious and cultural perspective thereby reaffirming the democratic principles of government of the people, by the people and for the people as believed by Rousseau in his theory of General Will

Pressure groups due to advent of technology have become even more representative playing a functional role in today's diverse democratic setup.

(11) Is religious belief compatible with a scientific outlook? Discuss.

Religion and Science are seen as both compatible as well as incompatible by various perspectives. The dialectics between religious beliefs and scientific outlook interact constantly and lead to continual synthesis, reforming religion and at same time evolving scientific applicability of knowledge. From Hegel's view point they are at dialectics and interaction leads to transition in both.

Example: Religious belief of after life has become a subject of scientific research project.

In the same way scientific outlook of explanation of each event on basis of knowledge has led to evolution of 'spirituality' function of religion (going beyond ritual and practices) and its link to mental peace.

Similarly from Durkheim's perspective both religion and science play the role of collective conscience and social integration. As society changes their roles change to continue to perform function of social solidarity.

Example: As society becomes modern, cricket can be seen as a religion and scientific research leads like medicine is for longevity of people - both revolve around societal need and social integration.

From post-modernist perspective the religious belief may or may not be compatible with science depending from individual to individual.

Example: A farmer may believe that it is his prayers that led to good monsoon. A meteorologist may believe it is the La Niña effect that led to good monsoon. Both are correct.

White Lombard believes that scientists have emerged as new priest and science has become a religion in itself and scientific knowledge is being prayed as religious belief now.

Example: During COVID crisis lot of medicines like Camphora claimed to provide immunity. This was followed with a massive faith and science was made as sacred as religion leaving no difference.

As society continues to evolve, the social problems emerge. Both Religious belief and scientific outlook attempt to solve the changing social problems and are means to an end that remains constant - a happy society with happy individuals.

(e) Gender as dimension of social stratification.

Social stratification refers to differences in society that leads to differential treatment, association of different values leading to a social hierarchy.

Gender is a significant dimension of social stratification.

It is said men and women are not born so but are made 'men' and 'women' due to different socialisation, different role expectations and different functions that they perform.

Historical perspective, women were involved in safer job like cooking while men went for hunting.

This is repeatedly taught for gender to ~~understand~~ internalise the role societies expect from them.

Marxian view would be that this is done to usurp economic benefits by 'have' by significantly reducing 'have not' by excluding women from claiming limited resources.

Example: Women expected to work at home, leaving man to work. As man is burdened by social responsibilities he believes his wages will increase by working hard. The condition leaves him churning throughout his life in machineries of capitalism.

From  
for Durkheim's view, the stratification and 'gender role' types are functional and represent natural division of labour

Feminist school of thought believes that even though the women are going out to work but they're facing gender stereotyping as 'pink collared job' have emerged.

Nurses, receptionist, secretary & hostess roles are specifically encouraged for women. They also face a 'glass ceiling' impact even when women are taking up stronger roles they're accepted if they simulate men by - shorter hair, pants and suits, ~~steroids~~ as Hilary Clinton or Kiran Bedi.

Ann Oakley says that nature created sex while gender is a social construct which is thrust on children by gendered-toys - Barbie dolls for girls and cars for boys, kitchen tools for girls while mechanical tools and gun toys for boy. This process of socialisation starts within family - the first institution and has led to recycling of gender roles and stratification entrenched in the society.

Gender as dimension of social stratification has existed from a long time, however it is changing slowly with concerted efforts of legal laws (Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act, 2013), Domestic Violence Act, advent of technology and role models like Jacinda Ardern, P. Ramesh, Ustad Kalpana Sawaj breaking across gender, caste and role boundaries.

2(a) Weber's theory of 'The Protestant ethic and spirit of capitalism' despite share of criticism remains bold and illuminating. Critically examine.

Weber is the founder of Interpretivist school of thought underlying value-neutrality, and a balance of approach between pure positivists and pure non-positivistic perspective.

Weber has used 'verstehen' to highlight how subjective consciousness and geist exist and for studying the vast social reality they need to be factored in. He provided sociologists with strong heuristic device of ideal type to free them from clutches of scientific research that is claimed to be all-encompassing.

Weber's theory of 'Protestant ethic and spirit of capitalism' (PESC) is based on ideal type created by Weber.

#### CRITICISM -

- Weber himself clarifies that social reality is vast, unorganised, dichotomous, changing and chaotic. It is not possible to capture all aspects hence PESC is limited understanding of the vast social reality.

- Critics have highlighted that ideal type is value loaded concept. (Ethnomethodologists and Phenomenologists)  
The value contamination starts right from selection of subject of research. Weber's family background had strong influence on his theory of PESC.
- Critics have argued that many religions like Buddhism Jainism also have similar values of non-asceticism, but the evolution of Capitalism is exclusively linked to protestant ethics.
- Weber glorifies capitalism while Marxist thinkers believe that capitalism is leading to inequalities, exploitation and greed.

Even though PESC has been criticized it has given significant contribution in sociological landscape and to evolution of sociology.

Significance of PESC —

- It has widened sociological canvas to link religious institution and economical institution establishing sociological relevance cuts across different institutions

→ Established Causal Plurality establishing that multiple causes are responsible for any phenomenon.

In case of capitalism, religion is one of the plural causes.

→ Ideal type application -

Ideal type of Protestant ethics	Ideal type of Capitalism
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• People are chosen by God for specific purpose in life</li><li>• strict self-discipline and hard work makes God happy</li><li>• Mediation of priest is not required</li><li>• Wealth earned has to be conserved in glory of God</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Economic system aimed at profit accumulation</li><li>• Organised rationally to get effective utilisation</li><li>• Honors hard work, pursuit of profit and rewards accordingly</li></ul>

→ Weber drew conclusion that protestant ethics value aligned with goals of Capitalistic system. This led to the rise of capitalism.

→ Working hard and making money was associated with growth and positive values.

Hence PESC is a significant piece of sociological work that had profound impact on how hard work and asceticism is linked to business ethos. In India, example of Narayana Murthy can be linked as we see the values of hard work and asceticism led to rise of India's biggest IT firm, - Infosys is an application of PESC.

26 Social fact plays a central role in sociology of Emile Durkheim. Comment

Emile Durkheim is regarded as founding father of sociology, and positivistic school.

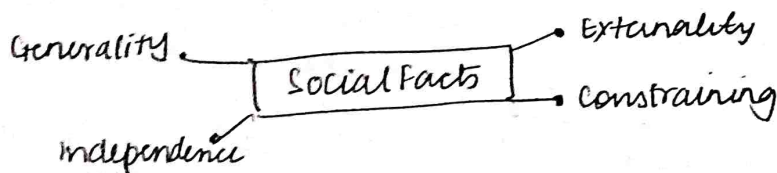
He believed that everything that exists in society is a social fact that can be -

- (i) <sup>can not be</sup> Observed but visualised as objective reality
- (ii) ~~Ontological~~ exist outside the individual
- (iii) General and not individualistic

The social fact theory plays the role of -

- (i) Constraining individual
- (ii) Provide objectivity to study social reality scientifically.

Since Durkheim studies sociology as a science, the social facts were used for generalisability of universal theories.



Sociology can apply scientific method by study of social fact and Durkheim believes there is clear demarcation between social fact and individual fact.

Social Fact drive individuals to act. Example: Religion, family. So for example act of praying before a meal becomes a social fact. driven by socialisation of family and impact of Religion on an individual.

Classification -

There can be different kinds of social facts like

- (a) Structural or Morphological Eg: Capitalism is structural social fact in USA
- (b) Institutional Eg: Division of labour
- (c) Non Institutional Eg: Mob mentality

Social Facts can also depict the state of society by identifying whether they are normal or pathological

Ex: Rise of crimes against women in India is a pathological social fact that depicts the state of anomie in society

Durkheim believes (like a social priest and philosopher - based on Albert Schaffle) that transition and anomie leads society into a better shape where each institution plays a role in societal wellness towards creating social solidarity

Durkheim's social facts are criticized on grounds of -

→ Lack of focus on individual, Gabriel Tarde says that it is individual endorsement that create social facts

(Durkheim has insisted that it is 'imitation' that are culturally endorsed and socially acceptable that lead to individual action and society denies imitation which is said as individual actions)

→ Durkheim ignores the dysfunctions and social facts do not explain dysfunction in society

→ Social fact do not amply explain how society reforms by individual contributions  
(Ex: Raja Rammohan Roy, etc.)

Irrespective, Durkheim gave much needed subject matter to nascent discipline and defined scope of sociological study as social fact.

The contribution of Durkheim is immense in establishing Sociology as subject and how he explains Religion, division of labour and suicide empirically with scientific data and theorizing the same.

## Suicide and Social Fact:

Durkheim's work is purely based on positivistic empirical approach where he said rate of suicide is a social fact driven by -

- more a person ages, more he realises that dreams and expectation of his imagined life are far from real life creating pressure and leading to increased rate of suicide in middle aged man

## Religion and Social Fact

Durkheim has studied Arunta Tribe and Totemism of the tribe to arrive at his studies.

He concluded that religion in form of totem worship is a social fact that leads to

- increase in social solidarity
- gives strength and identity to the clan
- serves regulating function: marriage, etc
- Rituals lead to collective effervescence and can be used in times of stress, etc

Example: Durkheim would view housewarming ritual as serving a function where distributed family and friend-reconnect thus reinstating social solidarity

## Division of Labour and Social Fact

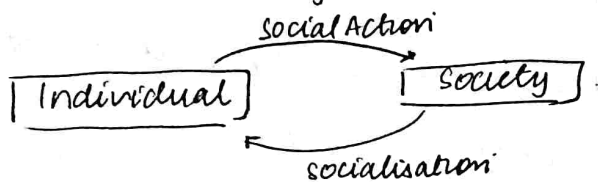
DoL is a social fact and is not driven by market, economy, etc

Divided society into 2 types to study empirically how societies change and DoL changed.

DoL as social fact served function of mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity in modern world.

Q2 "It is only by taking the role of others that we have been able to come back to ourselves".  
explain the view point of G.H Mead.

G.H Mead in Symbolic Interactionism highlights how humans can communicate using symbols and the interaction of individual and society shapes the social reality



He uses brain, mind, self, society as stages of social action and how symbolic interaction impact social action.

In the process of development during various stages an individual takes the role of others by —

- Mimicking or imitating the role of significant others like parents, teachers during PLAY PHASE (2-7yr)
- The role-taking leads to cognitive development and personality development
- As child enters in GAME PHASE (>7yr) he starts playing the role actively

Hence it is only by taking role of others in the play phase, we have been able to come back to ourselves and fulfill our role expectations during

play phase.

I and Me, however also impact who we truly are, as Me is the trained self while I is the impulsive self. The trained self is the one that meets the Role expectation, while impulsive self is not bound by the role expectation.

Role taking of others defines the trained self part and not the whole completely.

Example Labelling Bias of Becker, states how the labels like associated with ghettoisation impacted the youth of Black ghetto; However, the role expectation didn't increase the drug abuse and petty crime. reinstating <sup>how</sup> the statement of, taking the role of others defines one's self. At the same time, we also have people like Jesse Owens breaking the role-expectation associated with blacks.

3(a) Marx's theory of alienation and Durkheim's theory of anomie different from each other and extent of similarities?

Marx and Durkheim belong to Positivist-Conflict school and positivistic school of sociology respectively.

Durkheim is the founder of sociology while Marx forms the solid base on which sociological conflict perspective developed and flourished. Below is the comparison between Marx's theory of alienation and Anomie.

Differences -

(i) Marx's theory of alienation is completely based on economic exploitation as the root cause. While, Anomie can be based on multitude of reasons.

(ii) Alienation results in polarisation of classes into two - 'haves' and 'have nots'.

While, Anomie doesn't lead to polarisation of society, rather is associated with pathological factors like normlessness and rootlessness of society.

(ii) Transition leads to de bourgeois consciousness which leads to quite change of social and economic order leading to socialism and communism with equitable access of factors of prod while knomies is transition phase that leads to a better form of society. Durkheim as a social philosopher and priest dreams of beautiful integrated society but doesn't define specific of economic/social order.

(iii) ~~Transition is of det not classified in~~  
(iv) Application in Contemporary India -

Ex: Naxalism believes they can overthrow govt. institutions to establish communism. The root cause is often skewed development and poverty (economic) while,

Durkheimian view of knomies could be pathological state of increased crimes against women and subjugation - as a state of anomie. This is resulting into transition and reforms like Vishaka Guidelines, Domestic Violence Act. This would lead to an equal society where womanhood is celebrated in future.

Similarities -

- Both of them dream of a utopian - better society that is strongly integrated and in harmony.
- Both of them speak about turbulence in social order. Revolutionary phase and normlessness phase are both depicting weakening of social order and breaking social integration.
- Both have been widely applied and have led to influence on sociology.

Neo Marxists and Positivist thinkers draw on to their theories

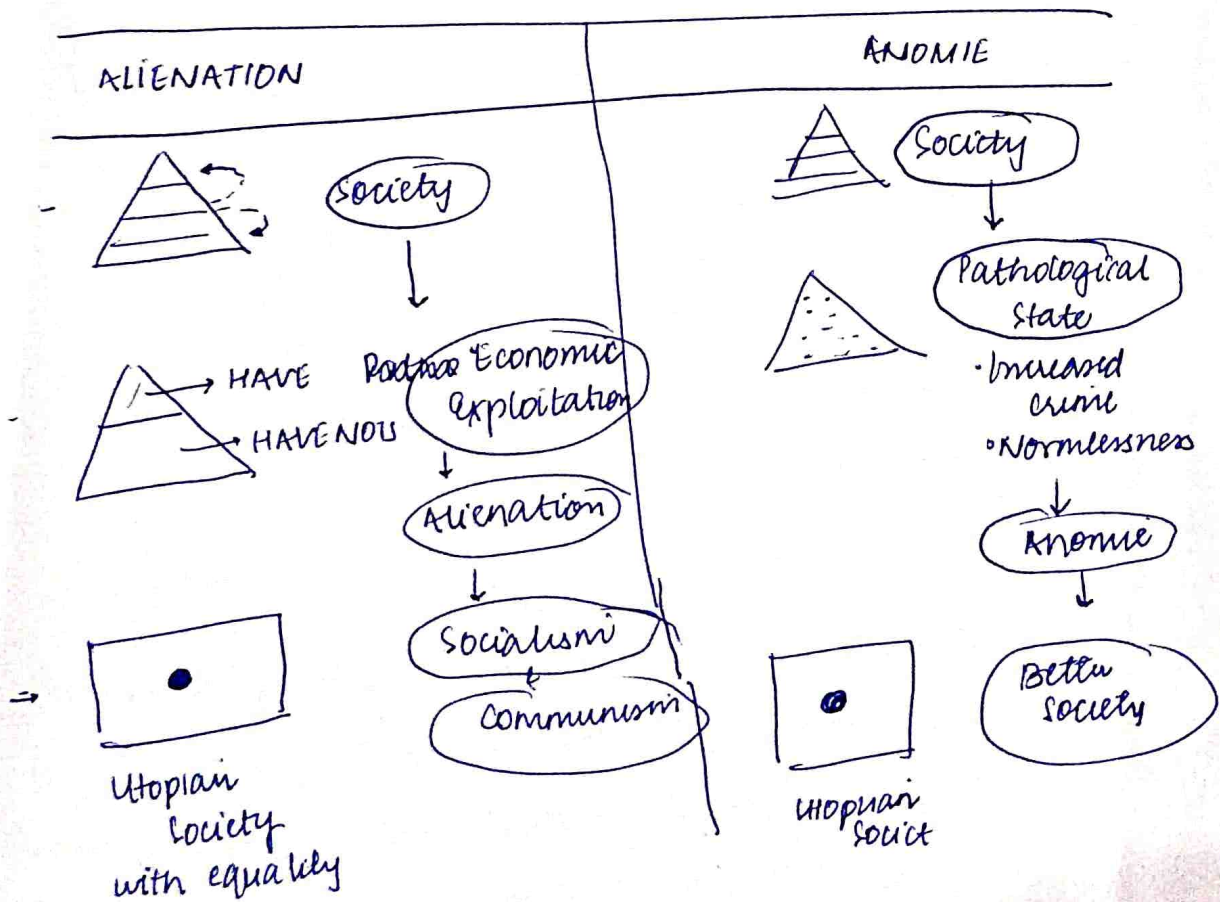


FIG: Flowchart depiction of Phases

Though Alienation and Anomie are a sociological construct, their applicability remains relevance in Indian society with Naxalism and Maoism and crime rate increase (NCRB, 2019) showing how India is facing a skewed-development challenge as well as normlessness. The continual reforms like would lead to a better integrated, equitable India tomorrow.

3(b) Examine salient features of Weberian bureaucracy  
What was Weber's assessment of increasing  
bureaucratization of modern societies?

Max Weber believed that bureaucratic organizations  
are the dominant institutions of industrial society  
that derive legitimacy from the rational-legal  
authority.

Rational-legal authority is based on acceptance of a  
set of impersonal rules. These rules are rational as  
they are based on -

- Constructed to attain specific goal and specify means  
to achieve goal
- Based on precise and systematic assessment

They are legal as -

- They have acceptance due to legal statutes
- Rules grant them authority and define limits  
of the authority

Bureaucracy, according to Weber is 'A hierarchical  
organization designed rationally to coordinate  
work of many individuals in the pursuit of  
large-scale administrative task and organizational  
goals'

Weber constructed an ideal type of rational-legal bureaucratic organization.

The ideal type contained following elements—

- (1) Regular organizational activities are distributed in a fixed way as official duties.  
Eg: State Administration divided into various departments/ministries like Rural, Health, Economic, Finance.  
Within Finance, further departments like Tax, Revenue, Budget, etc.
- (2) Organization follows principle of hierarchy and a chain of command is established.  
Eg: Subinspector under Town Inspector under Additional SP under Superintendent of Police in IPS structure.
- (3) Operations on basis of consistent system of rules, clearly define the units of authority.
- (4) 'Ideal official' performs duties with 'spirit of formalistic impersonality' without hatred or passion.  
Actions are rational not affective and

according to calculable rules without regard for persons

(5) Official appointed on basis of technical knowledge and expertise

(6) Strict separation of private and official income

↳ Bureaucracy segregates official activity as something distinct from the sphere of private life' - Weber.

### ASSESSMENT BY WEBER OF MODERN SOCIETIES -

Ideal Type is only approximated in reality, however modern industrial societies are steadily moving towards this 'pure' type, according to Weber.

The development of bureaucracy becomes relevant in modern industrial society because

→ Based on Technical superiority leading to efficient utilization and distribution of resources

(Keynesian Economics and Adam Smith's free market assimilation)

→ Set of rules are based on the objectives, vision and mission of the firm/organisation

→ leads to greater precision, speed and less friction

→ Huge-scale of organization performing multiple wide-ranging functions makes bureaucracy essential to function

3-10  
However, at the same time there are certain limitations like -

→ Iron Cage of Rationality prevents spontaneity

→ '...filled with little cogs, little men clinging to little jobs and striving towards bigger ones'

Possibility of men trapped in their routines

→ In times of crisis, bureaucratic leadership would be ineffective

Eg: COVID saw the world machinery breaking down and it was the social solidarity of workers <sup>and volunteers</sup> which could fill the gap.

→ Lipset's research of Cooperative Commonwealth Federation in Canadian province where bureaucracy overruled control of govt. and 'acting independently from political heads'

Hence only a strong parliamentary govt. could effectively control the bureaucracy by making accountability an essential feature - like in India.  
This alone would guarantee effective bureaucracy.

3-(c) No society can either be absolutely open or absolutely closed comment.

Open Society is the one that offers free and complete mobility from one strata to another

Example: Private Organization offer 'promotion' based on performance and skill to move from workers and implementors to management.

Closed Society is the one where mobility is not possible and the status within the system and strata is ascribed by birth, biological factors, etc

Example Caste system in later India was by birth  
Similarly Race is ascribed by birth

However, no society is truly absolutely open or closed.

MOBILITY IN CLOSED SYSTEM:

Example: Mobility in Caste: Sanskritization of MN Srinivas

Even though the process may span generations but it does offer scope of mobility

Example Mobility in Gender: Technological sex selection treatment

Even a seemingly absolute closed system has now seen mobility due to technological advancement in medical, biological & psychological science.

## MOBILITY | LACK OF MOBILITY IN OPEN SYSTEM -

(1) EXAMPLE : CUMMINGS : AMERICA

He says that the top position is monopolized by power elites on basis of - military, business and govt. nexus

(2) EXAMPLE : Death of George Floyd : USA

Shows that racism exists in a liberal and open society of USA. leading to #BlackLivesMatter movement.

Notion of 'absolute' societies is difficult to find on-ground in reality and there is always certain exception that leads to no society being absolutely open or closed.

6(a) Examine functional as well as dysfunctional aspects of religion as a social institution in the contemporary society

Religion is a system of beliefs that is shared among members and such beliefs are considered sacred.

Religion is a social institution that impacts society as a whole as well as individuals that are part of society.

Religion plays a functional as well as dysfunctional role.

### FUNCTIONAL ROLE

→ According to Emile Durkheim, religion lead to social solidarity and the rituals create a sense of collective conscience and collective effervescence.

Ex: Housewarming Ritual for a home

leads to connecting with friends & family & social solidarity

Ex: Festivities like Christmas

→ Acc to Merton, religion plays manifest as well as latent functions.

Ex: Rain Dance Ceremony of Hopi Indians

Manifest : dancing Ritual to bring rain

Latent : social solidarity and mechanism of collective participation

### → Social Change and Reform

Societal progress can be brought about by religion

Ex: Buddhism and Jainism strived to bring equality against Brahmanical domination

Ex: Shankaracharya and teaching of humanism holds true in contemporary India

### → Normative Role

Religion as institution, plays a role of socialisation and according to symbolic interaction of Parson helps in creating the 'me' self which adheres to the role expectation

Ex: Almost all religions teach respecting elders and this is imbibed by body-mind-self-society framework

### → Comforting Function

Trobecandrus

Malinowski and his study, has shown how the religion and ritual practices also helped in comfort during stressful times, illness or death

Eg: Langar during Sikh (Gurudwara) helping hunger.

### → Unifying Function

Emile Durkheim and his study on Arunta tribe and Totemism shows how inter-clan totemic worship led to a unifying role across different clans

## DYSFUNCTION

Inequality Perpetuation  
→ Marx and Conflict perspective shows how religion sedates masses into thinking that god will do justice  
Religion helped in perpetuating inequality and creating polarisation

Eg: In India, practice of untouchability and pollution + purity concept drawn from flawed interpretation of scripture

→ Fundamentalism

(Gabriel Almond) Radical social change many a times leads to threat of loss of religious belief. The perceived subjective realisation leads to strong reactions + fundamentalism  
Eg: Shuddhi Mvt. in India by Arya Samaj

→ Friction and Fracture in Society

Huntington believes as globalisation happens, there will be intermixing of culture which will lead to friction in the society

Eg: Religious Clashes in Bangalore in 2020 due to alleged blasphemous social media post

→ Leads to Passive attitude

Relying on religious beliefs and the concept of afterlife leads to passivity and inaction among the masses

Eg: Unemployed people in India have attributed 'religion' as panacea instead of skilling.

Religion as an important social institution has had deep impact on human history and sociological discipline. In India, religion has been seen as diverse social institution leading to issues like vote-bank politics, etc. India has had rich history of syncretic mix of religious beliefs, and sociology can help uphold the values of secularisation in preamble of India and achieve the dream of constitution makers.

Q6) compare and contrast C.W. Mills' conception of elite in the power structure with that of Pareto and Mosca.

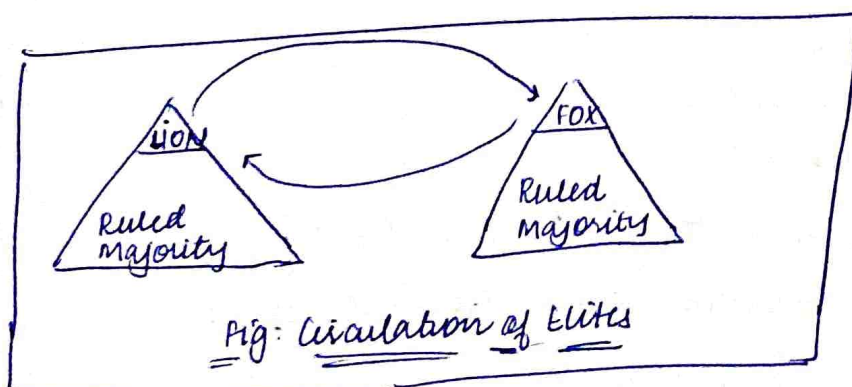
### Elite Theory of Power Structure

Elite Theory argues that all societies are divided into two groups - ruled and the rulers. It doesn't believe in pluralism of power centres rather observes that power and authority is concentrated with the 'elites'.

#### Pareto :-

Pareto has drawn Elite Theory where there is a ruling minority (elites) and ruled majority (masses). He took and built upon ideas of Machiavelli on how the ruling elites are either lions (by virtue of force) and or foxes (by virtue of cunningness).

He proposed the elites quality remains same throughout various societies and the elitist group is a closed one.



Unit and Society, 1935 he mentioned about circulation of elites and how the power strata remains closed for masses.

CRITICISM :- No distinction between dictator or democracy  
- Elite Qualities remain same.

## GAETMO MOSCA

→ Mosca in The Ruling Class, 1939 proposed that there is a dominant power centre which rules masses.

→ He however differed from Pareto in following aspects

(1) Elite Group is an open group and can be drawn from a wide social background

(2) Differentiated between Democracy and Dictatorship

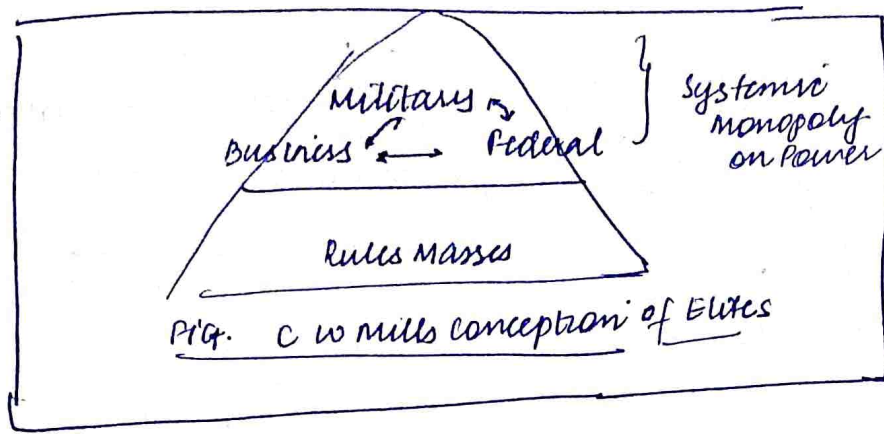
## CIV MILLS

→ The Power Elite, 1946 proposed that in American society power is getting institutionalised

→ He rejected the idea that elite (quality) is superior and believed that power is monopolised systemically by —

- ✓ Military
- ✓ Federal Govt
- ✓ Businesses

They function to serve each others interest so as to maintain monopoly on the power structure in a society



Criticism → narrow view limited to American society

	PARETO	MOSCA	CW MILLS
→	Mind & Society 1935	Ruling Class 1896	Power Elite, 1956
→	Personal Qualities of Elites remain same	Personal Qualities vary	Elites are due to systemic institution - military - Business - Federal Govt
→	Did not differentiate dictatorship and democracy	→ Identified elites can come from wide background in democracy	→ specific to American society

FIG: Comparison Snapshot

6  
However the elite theories are simplistic representation  
of ruling systems. In cases like India, where  
Gandhiji had authority due to his charismatic  
authority and altruistic motives. Similarly bureaucrats  
share authority as part of legal-rational  
authority (Weber) leading to multiple power centres  
within. Hence the elite theory may not  
have a universal appeal but remains relevant  
nevertheless.

6C) Discuss implications of 'social mobility' at 'individual' and 'societal level' in different structures

Social Mobility refers to vertical and horizontal movement across various strata of the society based on stratification like caste, class, etc.

Mobility as a concept was first given by SOROKIN in his book Social Mobility, 1927

#### IMPLICATION AT SOCIETAL LEVEL

##### POSITIVE -

→ Sorokin says that presence of social mobility and open system is an indicator of efficient social order. Mobility would imply rewards are attached to face the hardwork, efficiency and positive reaffirmation like would lead to an efficient social order.

→ Parkin and Dahrendorf see mobility as a safety valve letting out excess pressure from an otherwise rigid system. In such system, exceptions who break the barriers are showcased as norms.

Eg: Jess Owens (African American) won Olympics but racial prejudice and barriers remain intact (Dubois)

→ Ken Roberts in Class in Contemporary Britain, 2011 says mobility leads to meritocracy and thereby a function of social cohesion and social order

## NEGATIVE

- Neo-Marxist and feminists like Sylvia Walby deny of mobility and believe in 'double shift' being performed by women having to work at office and then at home
- David Glass also holds a ~~po~~ negative implication saying long range mobility is extremely rare and said absence of mobility reinforces the social divisions

## INDIVIDUAL

### POSITIVE

- Mosca in The Ruling Class ~~see~~ implies that it is possible for individual from wide social background to join elites. However the individual
- M N Srinivas and his theory of sanskritisation of South-Central Tribes believes that most of them have been hinduised and adopted practice of education, access, etc.

### NEGATIVE

- Andre Beville in Caste, Class & Power 1971 denies the mobility and believes caste system has led to growing inequalities for individuals.
- ~~As~~ ~~Be~~ Lyotard believes that new kind of stratification based on knowledge is prevalent and that scientific claims have been made immune and scientists are the new priestly class which is detrimental to individual