

# VISION IAS

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9:00 - 12:00  
3 hour

## SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 3346)

Name of Candidate	Amar Baghel	Registration Number	00606276
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	8 <sup>th</sup> August
Center	Bangalore		

### INDEX TABLE

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

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।
- The Candidate should attempt **FIVE** Questions out of **EIGHT** questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI  
इसमें आठ में से केवल 5 प्रश्न करने हैं तथा हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी दोनों में छपे हैं।
- 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.  
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, 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 & 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

खंड - A / SECTION - A

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

Answer the following in about 150 words each:

10x5=50

"परिकल्पना से सिद्धांत तक की यात्रा समाजशास्त्र में वैज्ञानिक पद्धति का सार है।" व्याख्या कीजिए।

"The journey from hypothesis to theory is the essence of the scientific method in Sociology." Explain.

10

Scientific method is characterised as use of objective, empirical, fact based study of society and social phenomena

Journey from hypothesis to theory: essence of scientific method

① Hypothesis - a tentative generalisation whose validity is yet to be tested. Thus it upholds the scientific principle of verifying, doubting & enquiry.

② Method of data collection to be objective & value neutral to avoid biases, subjectivity & assumption of researcher

- ③ Finding Causal analysis to ensure verifiability.
- ④ Inter-observer validity is tested by peer review.
- ⑤ Presenting data in empirical manner. to ensure transparency
- ⑥ Test & Retest method to ensure validity & reliability
- ⑦ Giving a generalised theory with universal application thus nomothetic in approach.

However, Gouldner suggest that choice of research, hypothesis and interpretation of data suffer from researcher bias thus scientific method not applicable.

Overall, still scientific method give structured analysis of sociological research.

"बहुलवाद लोकतंत्र में दबाव समूहों की भूमिका का एक आदर्श दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत करता है।" मूल्यांकन काजिए।

"Pluralism presents an idealized view of pressure groups' role in democracy." Evaluate. 10

Harry Eckstein defined pressure group as group of people influence government policy & decision without exercising the real power.

Pluralism : Idealized view of pressure group

① Robert Salisbury in his interest representation has said pressure group reflect the grievance of diverse group thus reflect pluralist society.

② Robert Dahl also argued that pressure group ensure multiple lois of power thus control singular, centralised tendencies.

③ Karl Mannheim equated pressure group as agent of push & pull that ensure demands of plural group is fulfilled.

④ It act as grievance redressal mechanism for different section eg Humoafar Trust - for interest of minority

⑤ Eckhardt held pressure group hold political accountability then force them to act in interest of vulnerables.

But, Roberto Michel highlighted the domination of few oligarchs in pressure group. Raymond Aaron also highlighted poor decision making due to pressure group. Overall, pressure group upheld the thesis of dispersed power in society & empower every section of society

सामाजिक चेतना का क्या अर्थ है? सामाजिक सामंजस्य बनाए रखने में इसकी भूमिका पर विवेचना कीजिए।

What is meant by collective consciousness? Discuss its role in maintaining social cohesion.

Durkheim defined collective consciousness as a social fact that ensure integration & cohesion in society, in study of religion.

He characterised it a psychological feeling of happiness when people come together. eg Tatem worship is due to collective conscience.

It also ensure norm & values of society thus ensure integration of society.

Role of collective conscience in maintaining social cohesion

① It provide sense of identity & belongingness in society.

eg Mechanical solidarity

② Collective conscience prevent  
anomie and organised action  
in society eg Division of  
labor approved by collective  
conscience ensure integration  
& mutual co-dependence

③ It provide norm, rules thus  
guide collective action

eg Ein, Virtue of religion.

④ violation of collective conscience  
leads to sanction by society  
thus it ensure social control.

But, Weber reject this  
thesis & argued individual action  
is guided by own motivation &  
not by collective conscience.

But, overall, his thesis is  
still valid to explain religious  
surrogates which unite people on  
basis of collective conscience

"महत्सगी अवलोकन में प्रेक्षक, प्रेक्षित बन जाता है।" परीक्षण कीजिए।

1(d)

"The observer becomes the observed in participant observation." Examine.

10

Grode & Hatt defined participant observation as a process in which researcher hid disguise himself to be accepted as part of group in ethnographic studies

observer becomes the observed in participant process

① Researcher follow rule, norm, behaviour of group thus become part of the process. He also observe his own behaviour thus observed.

② William Fostwhite warned against this as researcher may totally become part of group and

fail to observe the group properly.

(3) It ensure, that Hawthorn effect is eliminated to ensure Ecological validity as observer is observed

(4) It help to study change & bring empirical analysis.

But Nigel Fiddling warned against ethical concern while studying vulnerable group. Patrick James warned against risky nature of participant observation.

Overall, It is argued that participant observation provided ground theory rather than macro generalisation.

गणितात्मक असमानताओं पर सकारात्मक क्रिया के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।  
Evaluate the impact of affirmative action on historical inequalities.

10

Affirmative Action is defined by DL Seth as set of policies & advantages given to a historically deprived & discriminated communities. Reservations

Affirmative Action  $\Rightarrow$  Reduce historical inequality

- ① In western society policy of Inclusion, Gender diversity has ensure better representation of Racial minorities & female. Thus reducing patriarchy
- ② In Indian context policy of Reservations has improved representation of lower caste & tribe in services and political

## Structure (DL Setn)

③ Rajni Kothari argues political reservation has given power to Dalit & tribe which were historically ~~the~~ unrepresented.

④ Andre Beteille also argued policy of reservation has reduced historical inequality by freeing caste from division of labor.

## Limitation of Affirmative action

① In India, still 95% manual scavenger are from lower caste

② Atul Kohli in Republic of Caste argues political hegemony of dominant caste still maintained

③ Tripartite elite, Dalit elite curb benefit of vulnerable ~~at~~ Jats, means. But overall, Affirmative action has furthered mobility in society & reduced rigid hierarchy.

- 3.(a) चर्चा कीजिए कि 21वीं सदी में अंतःविषयक दृष्टिकोणों ने समाजशास्त्र के दायरे को कैसे परिवर्तित किया है।  
 Discuss how interdisciplinary approaches have transformed the scope of Sociology in the 21st century. 20

Griddens defined sociology as study of human social life, social institutions and inter relationship between them.

Scope of sociology in 20<sup>th</sup> century, by scholar like Comte in his "course of positivist philosophy" defined as study of facts and to ensure generalised law & theories.

More scholar like Spencer and Durkheim characterised sociology to a distinct discipline.

## Sociology as Distinct discipline

- ① History : Redcliff Brown called history to be idiographic that studies a specific event. But sociology is nomothetic.
- ② Economics : Economics was narrow subject matter than sociology. And sociology give broader understanding of economic behaviour.
- ③ Anthropology : TB Bottomore suggests anthropology studies primitive society but sociology is study of modern society.
- ④ Political Science : limit study to state, power etc -

Thus, Initially Sociology was held to be a distinct discipline.

But later post modernist scholars rejected this approach and called for Inter-disciplinary approach.

Inter disciplinary approach study a phenomena from various dimensions to give more realist understanding  
(Alan Bryman) eg Socio-Anthropology

Inter disciplinary transformed scope of sociology

① Broader understanding of a phenomena eg Relative Poverty combine economics & sociology as it has component of social comparison.

② Social-Anthropology helped to study

changes in tribal society via  
impact of westernization better

③ Social-psychology : read in  
his mind - self society game  
concept of Symbolic Interactionism  
to broader our understanding.

④ History : concept of historical  
materialism of Marx and  
Ideological perspective of  
Ghurye take advantage of  
Inter disciplinary method.

But, Inter disciplinary  
leads to complex analysis and faces  
epistemological concerns is different  
disciplines has different method &  
assumption.

But overall Inter-disciplinary  
has expanded scope of sociology. Eg.  
Pierre Foucault talked about  
digital sociology

3.(b)

"यद्यपि सामाजिक गतिशीलता व्यक्तिगत आकांक्षा को बढ़ावा देती है, किंतु यह सामाजिक एकीकरण को बाधित कर सकती है।" आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"While social mobility fosters individual aspiration, it may disrupt societal integration." Critically analyse. 20

Serokin defines social mobility as change in position in social hierarchy by change in occupation, status, power or wealth.

Social mobility factor Individual aspirations

① Ken Roberts argues mobility is indicator of meritocratic society thus allow aspiration to get fulfilled.

② Giddens argues that social mobility make hierarchy less rigid and curb elite self recruitment.

③ Persony characterized mobility to further value consensus in society by allowing aspiration of talented individual get fulfilled.

Serial mobility may disrupt serial integration

① Mobility question traditional authority, hierarchy etc. thus it counter the existing social structure ⇒ disruption

eg French Revolution is aspiration of new bourgeoisie class against Aristocratic feudal lord.

② Caste: Caste mobility, political empowerment leads to disintegration

in society in form of inter-caste violence argued by Amn Singh eg dominant caste atrocities against Dalit.

③ Gender : Sylvia Walby suggested that female work force participation led to issue like gendered violence at work place. Thus disrupt social integration

④ Durkheim's Anomie is reflection of rapid changing structure of modern Europe due to Industrialisation as it provided rapid social mobility  $\Rightarrow$  and situation of normless ness  $\Rightarrow$  less social integration

But, social mobility remain  
a limited phenomena

- ① Robert Peter Blau & study  
of David Glass in American  
society found that higher  
instances of self recruitment  
thus continuation of old  
structure & less mobility.
- ② Merton's Anomic concept reflect  
limited nature of mobility
- ③ Blackburn & Stuart study found  
limited empowerment of women  
& low social mobility.

Despite criticism, mobility  
has ensured the continuation  
of society by acting of  
grievance redressal mechanism  
and furthered overall  
integration

3.(c)

वेबर और पार्सन्स की सत्ता की उनकी समझ किस प्रकार भिन्न है?

How do Weber and Parsons differ in their understanding of power?

10

Power is one of the basis of stratification in society. And it determines the nature of relationship (social) in society

Weber

Parsons

Power is ability of individual to exercise own will in community of the talented action even against will of other

Definition

Power is the responsibility of the talented individual to achieve a set of goal

Zero-sum game one exercises at the cost of other

Approach

variable sum game - power exercised by competent increases power of all.

Rationality is Basis of power. And it determines Authority	Basis	Individual competence is power source. It ensure collective gain
one capture power to further their own position in society	Future	Power is held till time it is allowed by masses
fail to explain dynamic nature of power	criticism	Power is not based on value consensus (elite capture)

theory of Weber. Post Modernist rejected both Parsons &

Jean Baudrillard  
argued how power is on basis of sign & symbol of media.

4.(a)

मर्टन का नव-प्रकार्यवाद पारंपरिक प्रकार्यवाद की मूल पूर्वधारणाओं की किस प्रकार आलोचना करता है तथा कैसे उसमें सुधार करता है?

How does Merton's neofunctionalism critique and reformulate the core assumptions of traditional functionalism? 20

Merton was termed as neo-functionalism for providing empirical theories. It realises on middle range theories to provide better sociological understanding

Core assumption of functionalism

- ① Functional unity.
- ② Functional indispensability
- ③ Universal functionalism

Merton's as critique to core assumptions of functionalism

- ① Functional Unity: Suggest that a social institution.

always ensure functional  
unity.

But Merton argues a  
social institution may be  
functional in one context but  
may be dysfunction in another.

eg Religion is simple tribal  
society may have provided unity  
but in modern society it  
can lead to disintegration  
& conflicts → Communalism,  
religious riots.

② Functional indispensability  
suggest there cannot be a  
functional alternate to a  
social institution eg Family  
as primary unit of socialisation

But Merton held that modern society has functional alternatives. eg today crèche, school ensuring socialisation of children.

③ Universal functionalism argues a social institution is functional for everyone in society. eg Caste system & Jajmani system ensured reciprocity & integration.

But Merton held it can be functional for some & dysfunctional for others.

eg Caste system exploits Dalits.

④ Merton reject grand theories of functionalist like Parsons and called for middle range theories for better sociological understanding.

eg Latent & manifest function.

But Merton's work is criticized by conflict perspective for not sufficiently exploring dysfunction.

Also, Giddens suggest Merton failed to explain impact of power dynamics in his theories.

But, overall, Merton has strengthened functionalism by providing it empirical touch.

4.(b)

तीव्र प्रौद्योगिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में 'सांस्कृतिक पिछड़ेपन' के सिद्धांत का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine the theory of 'cultural lag' in the context of rapid technological changes.

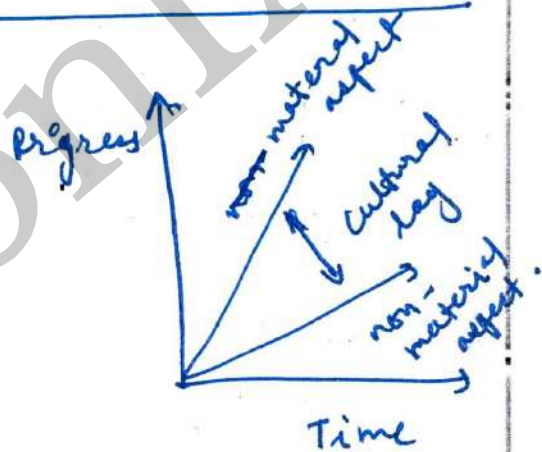
20

Cultural lag theory  
suggested by Ogburn. He  
argued that non-material  
aspect of culture lags behind  
material aspect of culture.

Non-material  
aspect of culture

It includes  
culture, value,  
intangible aspect  
of the culture like opinion,  
belief, feeling etc.

material aspect is tangible  
aspect. eg steam engine in  
process of industrialisation.



Example Arrival of modern  
contraceptive did not curb  
fertility rate in developing  
countries immediately.

Non-material aspect like  
religion, culture prevented  
its use for longer period.

Cultural lag in time of  
rapid technological change

① Industrial revolution led to  
spread of industries but it  
took time for people to  
appreciate it.  
eg continuation of  
ascriptive nature of work and  
lag of modern value of  
achievement

② New technology of digital payment arrived but it took time for people to accept digital payment.

③ Artificial Intelligence a material aspect has arrived but it is used to further traditional institution like religion.

④ Globalisation ~~to~~ ~~has~~ led to growth of factories in developing nations but it took time to accept non material aspect of modern work place like social security in India.   
 eg Informal work 95%.

McIver & Page criticises  
this thesis :-

- ① Theory is vague as it fail to explain exactly what material & non-material aspect is.
- ② He argues often material aspect of culture lags behind non-material aspect of culture due to rise of rapid communication & information technology.

Despite criticism  
cultural lag thesis explain  
the nature of science led  
social change and how it  
get influence by society,  
culture & values.

4.(c)

वर्ग और श्रम पर कृत्रिम बुद्धिमत्ता के समाजशास्त्रीय निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

What are the sociological implications of artificial intelligence on class and labour? 10

Artificial Intelligence is when machine mimic human like response to solve a problem eg Chat Gpt - AI chatbot

Sociological Implication on class by AI

- ① Sushana Zuboff has called for rise of Techno elites with concentration of wealth eg Sam Altman, Microsoft.
- ② Proletarianisation of labor as AI leading to mass layoff eg TCS sacks 12000 employees.
- ③ Daniel Bell post modern thesis holds that as new internet technology is furthering

rich working class in  
white collar work.

④ Bourgeoisification is furthering  
due to control of capitalist

AI influence on labor

① Michael Foucault argued about  
rise of work for surveillance,  
loss of autonomy of labor.

② Jeremy Rifkin in his book  
"The End of work" argued about  
massive job loss by Automation  
& AI eg Amazon all Robot warehouse.

But, functionalist argue  
that AI will create wealth & free  
human for creative pursuits.  
overall, AI has changed  
organisation of work, and created  
a situation of normlessness in  
Durkheim's framework.

खंड - B / SECTION - B

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

Answer the following in about 150 words each:

10x5=50

5.(a) डिजिटल प्लेटफॉर्म ने औपचारिक और अनौपचारिक कार्य के बीच की रेखाओं को किस प्रकार अस्पष्ट कर दिया है?

How have digital platforms blurred the lines between formal and informal work? 10

Keith Hart characterises

informal work as easy entry,  
easy exit & low paid that  
consist of migrant workers.

Whereas, formal work is  
based on rules, regulation,  
well defined contract between  
employer & employee.

Digital platforms blurred the  
line between formal & informal

① Digital platforms hire, and  
work as formal work but lacks  
sort of security to worker thus  
has informal features.

- eg Zomato platform worker lacks social security.
- ② Informal nature of decision making at the top level even in formal workplace (Peter Blau) thus digital platform has both structure
- ⑤ gig work : Has formal contract but informal tenure & security thus digital platform is the blend of the two.
- ④ Guy Standing gave concept of precariat class explaining the exploitation by digital platform. But functionalist argues it provide better productivity. overall digital platform reflect anomic by Durkheim's framework.

5.(b)

भारतीय परिवारों में "पितृसत्तात्मक सौदेबाजी" की अवधारणा पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the idea of "patriarchal bargain" in Indian households.

10

Patriarchal Bargain is a mechanism where women exploit other women to gain maximum benefit, domination within the broader patriarchal structure.

(eg) exploitation of daughter in law

④ Patriarchal Bargain in Indian Household.

① Niti Mishra held that work force participation has not reduced patriarchy as now, household work is outsourced to other poor female & get exploited by ~~household~~ working female.

② Kuridhar Jadhav held the notion

secondary breadwinner has allowed female to work but to lower paid job.

③ Jyothsana in her household study suggest that female workforce participation is increased. But it was due to increased cost of living & it did not provide emancipation

④ Dowry exploitation, domestic violence, character assassination often committed by female on other women.

Thus, it overall reflect only symbolic emancipation & not breaking of patriarchal structure in society.

Thus Veena Das suggested different stream of gender studies in India to study patriarchal bargain.

5.(c)

सामंती और पूंजीवादी समाजों में कार्य के व्यवस्थापन की तुलना कीजिए।

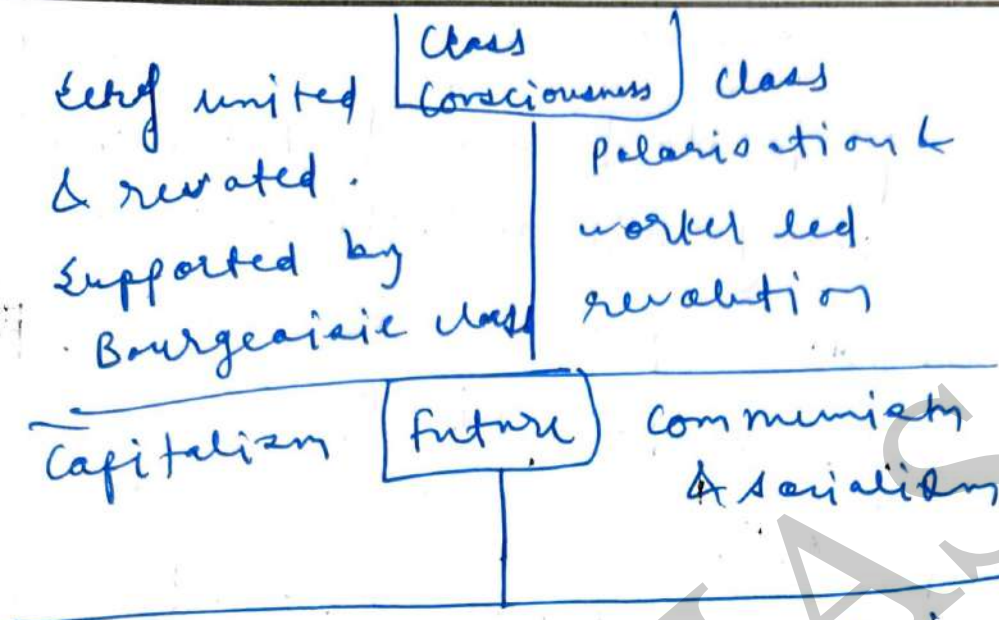
Compare the organization of work in feudal and capitalist societies.

10

Lapierre characterises organisation of work as the way people live and work together in society.

Feudal Society	Capitalist
Land is main asset & Agriculture is main activity	Capital is main asset & central to production
Land controlling feudal lord & <u>serf</u> as workers.	Capital controlling - Bourgeoisie class & proletarian-property less class
Less alienation due to simple division of <u>labour</u>	Highest alienation due to high specialisation @ Commodity fetishism.

BasicStratificationAlienation



Thus, feudal society is driven by traditional structure based on prescriptive identity, particularistic orientation as pattern variable A of persons. But capitalist show pattern variable B of persons based on achievement society is organised.

However, these distinctions are often not valid. Both co-exist in a society. India has feudal feature of caste & entrepreneurship reflect class capitalism.

5.(d)

खुले और बंद स्तरीकरण व्यवस्थाओं में सामाजिक गतिशीलता के प्रतिरूपों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss social mobility patterns in open and closed stratification systems.

10

Sutherland defined stratification as process of differentiation which places some people higher than other in social hierarchy.

Sorokin characterises social mobility is change in social position by variation in occupation, wealth, power or status

Mobility in closed system	Mobility in open system
<p>① No mobility is possible legal, social sanctions eg Caste system</p>	<p>① mobility is possible by achievement eg class system</p>
<p>① Ascriptive societies.</p>	<p>② Generally achievement based</p>

③ Reflect traditional societies eg India

④ Reflect modern societies eg American dream

But Lorokin suggest no society is absolutely open or absolutely closed in nature.

① Indian entrepreneurship, middle class represent various caste (lower too) thus presence of mobility.

② American society lacks representation of Black Afro American

Also, this open-classed social mobility thesis is criticised for having Eurocentric bias.

But overall it is indicator of modern vs traditional societies.

5.(c)

“आधुनिक मूल्यों और संस्थाओं के प्रभाव के अधीन भारत में सामाजिक आंदोलनों की बदलती गतिशीलता का विश्लेषण कीजिए।”

“Analyse the changing dynamics of social movements in India under the influence of modern values and institutions.”

10

TK Oommen characterised social movement as collective action to bring or stop a social change outside the influence of traditional establishment

Changing nature of social movement in India

① Utsa Patnaik: Held that new social movement based on liberal value, that aim for quality of life, dignity etc are emerging in India

eg LGBTQ+ for gender right.

② Vandana Shiva highlighted rise of eco-centrism in India eg Aarey forest.

③ Amita Bavkar held the rapid use of social media, by youths to ensure quality of life for all. has become feature of social movement.

④ Social movement like MeToo, equal pay, reproductive right etc depict the modern nature of feminist movement in India.

But these new movement are criticized for not understanding socio-economic realities of India. And largely serving interest of urban elite.

But overall, these new feature has changed the goal of social movement from power capture to egalitarian society demands.

6.(a)

"विवाह एक सामाजिक संस्था के रूप में परिवर्तन के दौर से गुजर रहा है, न कि विघटन के दौर में। पारंपरिक विवाह के उभरते विकल्पों के आलोक में समालोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए।"

"Marriage as a social institution is undergoing transformation, not disintegration." Critically comment in light of emerging alternatives to conventional marriage. 20

GA Lindberg characterised marriage as a social institution that give set of rights, duties & privileges of husband & wife toward each other

Marriage of social institutions change in nature

① Ulrich Beck : Individualis  
ation theory & risk society  
suggest that people are  
now risk conscious of  
rising divorce rate & gender  
exploitation. Thus they  
the marriage, is free from  
traditional authority.

② Giddens - pure relationship model suggest modern relationship are based on mutual happiness, satisfaction & not for legal or traditional benefit.

thus marriage in conventional form declining.

③ Serial monogamy also depict declining religious sanctity of marriages.

④ Functional alternative emerging negotiated marriage, convince marriage, live-in

⑤ ~~Declining~~ Heterosexual orientation in ~~now~~ not the exclusive now homosexual marriage are increasing.

⑥ In India: Decline of endogamy, hypergamy. Also rise of commodification of marriage

⑦ In rise of Bureaucratic alternatives (Ronald Fletcher) family is no more only exclusive unit of socialisation, old age care etc.

⑧ DINK family suggest that pro-creation may not be a essential feature of family.

But ~~families~~ <sup>marriage</sup> are not disintegration

① Valerie Oppenheimer study of American society show 83% American still want to marry some day in life.

② In India homo sexual marriage is still not valid. Also endogamy remain prominent (95% - NFHS-5 data)

③ William Goode argues marriage remain the main legitimate mean of procreation in most societies.

④ Thus, overall we can say structure & function of marriages are transforming but overall high marriage rate depict the persistence of marriage as a social institution in most of the societies.

6.(b)

"संप्रदाय एवं पंथ आधुनिकता के प्रति प्रतिरोध और परिणाम दोनों का निरूपण करते हैं।" समाजशास्त्रीय सिद्धांतों के संदर्भ में विस्तारपूर्वक व्याख्या कीजिए।

"Sects and cults represent both resistance to and consequence of modernity." Elaborate with reference to sociological theories. 20

Sect and Cult are collectively called new Religious Movement as they have unique features as compare to dominant religion

Sect is a small group which break away from orthodoxy of main religion and give different explanation for truths. eg Rada Swami Sat san Sact.

It is classed institution & question main religion.

Cult is religious activity with new belief system which do not question main religion.

eg Osho Cult, Brahmakumari

Generally they are led  
the by charismatic leader.

Sect & Cult resistance to  
modernity

① Bryan Wilson suggest  
their size due to rapid  
social change.

Both claim form salvation  
& glory of old days ~~they~~  
grow against reaction to  
modernity.

② Cult as per Aldridge  
provide salvation in this life,  
~~problem~~ to mundane ~~problem~~  
~~they~~ grow due to rationality

③ Weber characterizes sect as threading of disprivileged as it provide salvation to vulnerable section of society who fail to get benefit of rationality & growth

④ Modernity created uncertainty individualism, isolation among people & sect & cult provide for spiritual solace & sense of community

Sect & Cult due to rationality

① Stene Bruce suggest the rise of pluralist nature of society due to rationality. Now one dominant

religions does not dominate  
this allow sect & cult to grow.

② Conventional religion talk  
about spiritual problems,  
blessing in life after death,  
karma theory. But rationality  
calls for comfort in this  
life which sect & cult promise

③ Conventional religion is  
superstitious, dogmatic with  
complex rituals thus sect  
emerge as alternative.

Overall, sect & cult  
represent both secularisation  
& religious revivalism in  
society. And also claim to  
show rise of plural values  
in society.

6.(c)

"नागरिक समाज लोकतांत्रिक वैधता को बढ़ाता है, हालांकि, यह हमेशा लोकतांत्रिक ढंग में कार्य नहीं करता है।" समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

"Civil society enhances democratic legitimacy, but may not always function democratically." Critically evaluate.

10

Civil society is voluntary group of non-state & non-market forces which aims to serve collective interest.  
 eg media, NGO etc

Civil society ⇒ Enhance democracy

① Schalte held that civil society further democracy :-

→ Educate masses about political right.

→ raise voice against exploitation

→ Hold political parties & state accountable

② Warrner argues that civil society works hegemony

of state & capitalist thus  
empower mass & democracy.

- ③ Robert Dahl in his who govern?  
held civil society to ensure  
power is dispersed in society.

But they often act on  
undemocratic principles :-

- ① Neera Chaudhri talked about  
counter civil society which use  
illegal means by ISIS group.

- ② Roberto Micheal in his political  
party argues civil society get  
captured by few dominating  
oligarchs

Anthony Downs despite these limitations  
suggest civil  
society redress of  
acted like grievance  
mechanisms & furthered  
democracy.