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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1526)

Name of Candidate	Vaksh Chandhary	Registration Number	342734
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Date	23/12/2021
Center	ORN		

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	

Total Marks Obtained:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should **attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions** strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & 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.

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 & 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.

All the Best

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Distinguish between class and status in Weber's view of social stratification.

Weber in his book "class, status and Party" explains the stratification system through multidimensional view. class, status and party are basis of stratification in his theory.

Difference between class and status

Class

- ① It depends on the materialistic possession of wealth.
- ② Based on life chances i.e. ability to buy things desirable in the society.
- ③ People of class are not aware about their position and

Status

Based on social estimation of honor and esteem hold by people.

Based on respect which people get for their tastes, education etc.

People are aware about it, being part of a status group.

and Common interests

④ Class's members don't form a "Community"

Status group members ~~are~~ always form a "Community".

⑤ Classes are more flexible and open to mobility.

ex- high employment and income can change class.

They are generally closed and not open to outsiders.

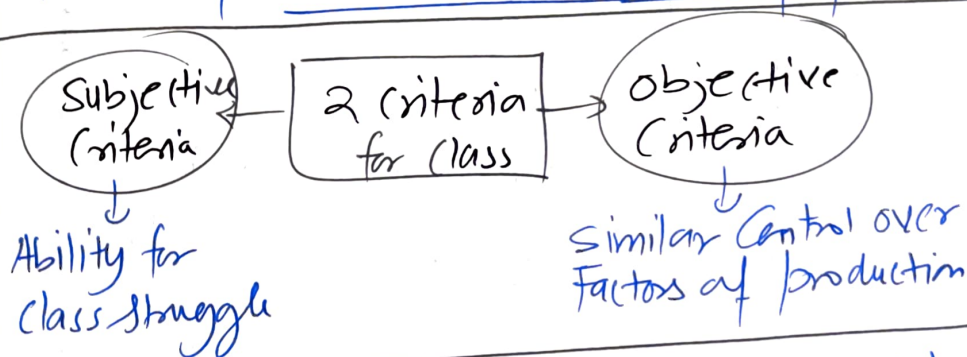
ex- Caste system where the system is not open to social mobility.

⑥ However, there are some similarities also between Class and Status. Both forms a mechanism of stratification in society. According to MN Srinivas mobility can be possible in a closed status group like caste system.

Hence, According to Weber, classes operate in material world which status groups are based on social estimation of honor

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

Karl Marx defined class in terms of Control over means of production



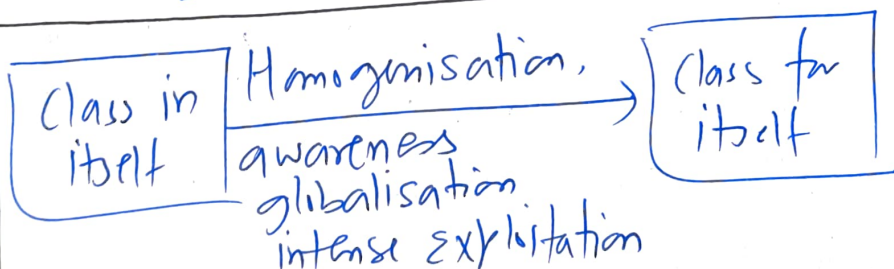
According to Marx, under Capitalist system, Capitalists are the dominating class who exploits the working class.

When these working class are not aware about mechanism of their exploitation and the exploiter, But they share the common and same control over FOP. This is called class in itself.

The capitalist class don't use naked force for exploitation but use Coercion in an hidden manner using economic instruments and by infusing false

Ideology in super structure .

with globalisation and intensed
exploitation of workers under "gene-
ral law of capitalist accumulation,"
workers get awareness about
their common enemy. This leads
to homogenisation of workers
and gives birth to class for itself.
This "class for itself" revolt against
Capitalist system and socialism
and communism will usher finally.



Hence, Marx advocated that
with subjective understanding of
exploitation, the worker's group
converts from class in itself to class for itself.

1. (c) Examine the role of pattern variables in understanding of social systems.

Pattern variables are the general attitude of society which help in resolving dilemma of actor in performing roles.

According to Parsons, when actor perform roles (ie the basic unit of social system), he/she is faces dilemma. These dilemmas are related to dichotomous nature of need disposition and values prevailing in the society.

The pattern values hence helps the actor to resolve such dilemmas and the strain out of these dilemma is reduced.

Role in understanding social system

According to Parsons, social institutions are grouped into two opposite categories of orientation.

	Pattern Variable A	PV B
fig. traditional Society (PVA) versus modern Society (PVB)	Ascription	Achievement
	Particularistic	Universalistic
	Affective	Affection-neutral
	diffusive	specificity
	social-centric	self-centric

The Pattern Variables helps in understanding the nature of social system by categorising the types of society into traditional or modern. These types of orientation guides the social actions of the actors.

for ex- in traditional society, the social relationships are guided by ascriptive nature of identity while achievement decides this in modern society.

Ferdinand Tonnies also advocated the same categorisation of society. Hence pattern variables by guiding social actions along with guiding social orientation help to understand the social system.

1. (d) "It is the ideal type which is explained through the verstehen approach." Comment.

Weber defined Ideal type as a mental and Conceptual tool formed by selecting few elements from reality and accentuating and exaggerating some of them to understand and approximate reality.

Verstehen approach is used to make deep understanding of the social phenomenon. It involves the interpretation of meanings and motives behind the social actions of the actors.

Weber advocated that usage of Verstehen ensures objectivity in the social research and also bridges the gap between subjectivity and objectivity.

According to Weber, reality is vast and chaotic and all the facts of this reality can't be studied. Along with this the social actions of the actors are driven by meanings and motives. Verstehen is used to decode these meanings and motives ~~the~~ and explain the social world in an unambiguous and intelligible way.

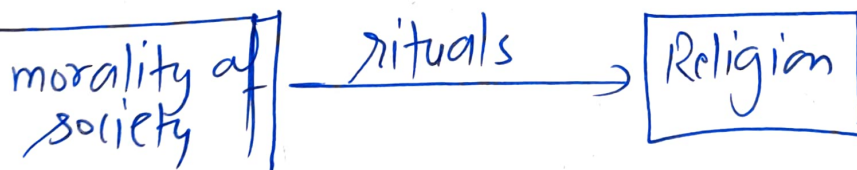
Weber defined 4 types of authorities and also made ideal type of protestant ethic and spirit of capitalism. Ideal types using the verstehen approach.

Hence essentially Verstehen is used to explain Ideal type. However critics say that objectivity might not be ensured through verstehen and IT.

1. (e) Discuss the relevance of Emile Durkheim's understanding of religion in contemporary society.

Emile Durkheim defined religion as a body of beliefs and practices related to sacred, that is forbidden and kept apart; beliefs and practices which unites people into a single overarchical grouping called church.

Durkheim argues that, through religion, the people worship their own society.



In Contemporary times, with the emergence of Nation-state, Countries try to bind and integrate society through Common symbols like - National flag, National anthem etc.

Hence the Concept of totem is valid here. National flag, songs etc. act as totem to worship the society itself and encourage solidarity (organic) in a diversified society.

The worship of idols in religions like Hinduism can also be explained by the totemic worship concept.

The festivals of society like - Holi, Id, Christmas etc. bring people together and in turn the integrity in the society is enhanced.

~~Peter Berger and Luckman~~

Robert Bellah argues that emergence of "civil religion" where citizens worship the society is similar to Durkheim's religion.

Hence contemporary times have many facets which can be explained by Durkheim's

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

20

Weber in his book "Protestant Ethic and spirit of Capitalism" analysed the link between protestantism (ie Calvinism) and Capitalism. He argues that religious ethics of Calvinism led to emergence of spirit of Capitalism as a system of ideas.

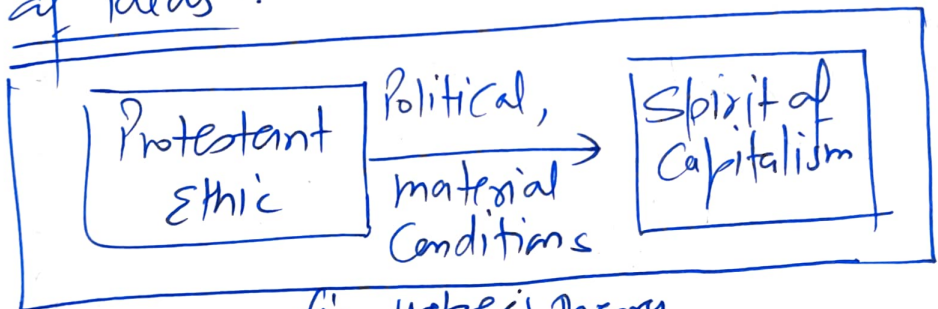


fig. Weber's theory

Weber started his theory by observing that in different societies, especially developed countries, most of the business leaders, capitalist, high skilled managers belong to Protestant sect. He tried to analyse this link.

Protestant Ethic

- ① Concept of calling
- ② success in this world is asceticism and this worldly religion
- ③ Concept of predestination and signs
↓
to uncover these signs, one has to work hard for achieving material success

Spirit of Capitalism

- ① Rational pursuit of profit.
- ② Pursuit of profit not because of greed but through an ethical imperative
- ③ Hard work and rational & organisation of work.

④ Hence Protestant ethic provided ethical, industrious, sober and dedicated workforce the emergence of capitalism.

weber further analysed the the religions of different countries to prove this theory.

In his book "Religion of India", he says that religious outlook Hinduism and caste system hindered the Capitalism emergence in India.

Similarly in book, "Religion of China" weber says that despite having strong market, guild system (i.e. material conditions), the cultural system (Taoism and Confucianism) discouraged emergence of Capitalism in China.

on the same lines Gunnar Myrdal in his book Asian Drama suggest that the archaic institutions of India and its culture hindered the development of Indian society.

Ideas of weber still guides the researchers and is relevant.

Criticisms of weber's Theory

① Veena Das and JPS Vohra suggest that

weber analysed Indian society through myopic perspective. Communities of marwadis and Banias, Sikhs etc. encouraged the Capitalism.

- ② Groechenkon argues that it's not always religion that guides the emergence of Capitalism. In Russia, state encouraged the Capitalism.
- ③ Similarly in japan, family system, led towards push to Capitalism.
- ④ Milton Singer says that Caste system doesn't hinder Capitalism but can facilitate it.

However, weber advocated that Spirit of protestantism is one of the factor, other factors of political and material world ^{are} also required for Capitalism.

Hence despite many criticism of weber, his theory can analyse the underdevelopment of African and Asian countries. His theory is still bold and illuminating.

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

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Emile Durkheim defines social fact as any way of acting, feeling or any social process which guides the human behavior and is external and Coercive to the individual.

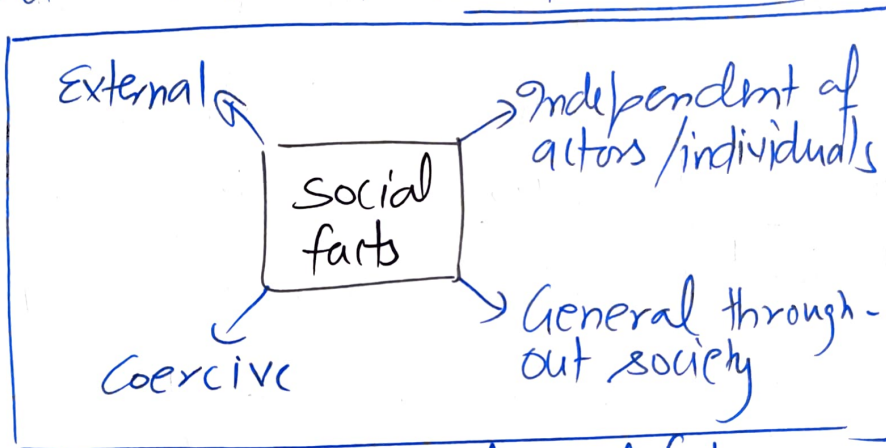


fig. features of social facts.

Durkheim considers that it's society that guides the behavior of people. If individuals violate the norms and values of the society then punishment is used to re-establish the Collective Conscience again.

Social facts are independent of the individuals. However actors act as substrate for the interactions. The interactions have life of their own and follow its own principle independent of the actors.

Through socialisation, the norms and values of society are ingrained in all members of society.

Durkheim also proposed the way of studying the social facts in his book "The Rules of sociological methods", 1895 :

- ① Treat them as things
- ② Use methods of natural sciences
- ③ Analyse social facts through their manifestations and consequences.
- ④ one social fact explain other facts

Durkheim used Concept of social fact in all his researches as a central principle.

[Suicide] Durkheim considers that suicide rate is social fact and not the individual suicide. suicide rate is external to individuals. social currents (function of integration and regulation) which are general and independent of individual cause suicide.

[Religion] Durkheim argues that through rituals, the moral power of society is converted in religion. Hence Religion reflects the society and guide the behavior of people. He treats collective sentiments as social fact.

[Totem] In his "The Religion of Primitive society" he explains that totems are the collective representations which are made by the people.

Division of labor In his book "Division of labor", 1892, he gives primacy to society. DoL is decided by the society and is a social fact.

In his other works, he studied morality, justice, language etc. as social facts.

Criticisms of Durkheim

- ① Interactionists like Weber criticise him that, he ignored the meanings and motives of the individuals
- ② Peter Berger argues that, objectivity of social facts can't be ensured.
- ③ Phenomenologists criticise him on reducing the social phenomenon to the social facts. There is no objective knowledge.
Atkinson argues that common sensical knowledge of coroners was used in suicide

Hence the idea of social fact is central to Durkheim's study of society and its various institutions.

2. (c) "It is only by taking the roles of others that we have been able to come back to ourselves." Explain this view point of G.H Mead

10

G.H Mead used Symbolic interactionism to analyse the interactions in society and how these interactions through significant symbols shape the mind and self of the actors.

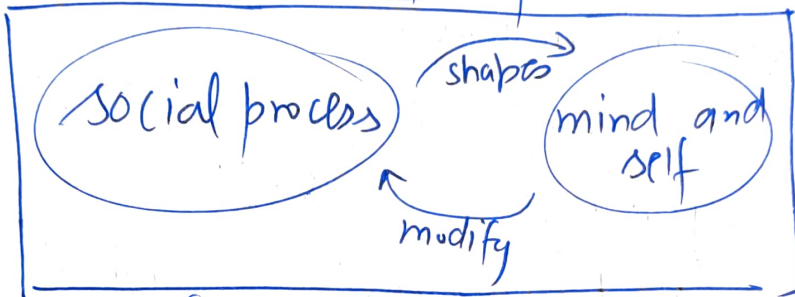


fig. interaction between actor and society

G.H Mead explains that it is the role taking that develops the coherent self of individuals.

- ① Through "Play stage" (6-7 years), the children take the roles of "particular others" and development of self starts.
- ② In "game stage", the child takes the roles of ~~a~~ the insignificant others and

he/she learns the general attitude of society. Through play stage a coherent self is developed.

mead considers self and mind as social processes and not things which are developed through social interactions.

Through his pragmatic view and psychological behaviorism, mead argues that through "reflectivity" (i.e. analysing oneself through perspective of others), an individual realises oneself.

Through role taking and socialisation, actor becomes an efficient member of society and knows what actions are appropriate in a particular situation.

Hence the realisation of oneself, role taking and socialisation are central to this process.

3. (a) In what ways are Marx's theory of 'Alienation' and Durkheim's theory of 'anomie' different from each other and to what extent can they be seen as having similarities? 20

According to Marx, alienation is the process where workers feel disenchanted, disillusioned and feeling of powerlessness.

while anomie, according to Durkheim is a situation of normlessness in the society.

Difference between anomie and ~~Normlessness~~ ^{Alienation}

Anomie

- ① It happens when there is rapid social change

Ex - French Revolution

- ② It's transitory in nature and disappear when norms and values are reestablished.

Alienation

- ① It occurs due to emergence of private property.

② The level of alienation increases with successive mode of production except in Communism

- | | |
|--|---|
| ③ People no longer feel <u>integrated</u> to the <u>society</u> . | ③ Feeling of <u>hostility</u> between the <u>workers</u> and the <u>Capitalists</u> . |
| ④ General throughout <u>Society</u> i.e. felt by all. | ④ only <u>workers</u> feel in <u>capitalist society</u> |
| ⑤ People <u>Came together</u> to reenact the <u>Censensual norms</u> and <u>social order</u> | ⑤ workers feel <u>helpless</u> and not aware about their <u>Exploitation</u> . i.e. class in itself. |
| ⑥ solution lies in existing system by <u>reforming it</u> | ⑥ Capitalist system has ^{to} be <u>overthrown</u> and <u>Communism</u> can only reduce and end alienation. |
| ⑦ Can lead to <u>anomic division of labor</u> | ⑦ <u>exploitative DOL</u> between <u>workers</u> and <u>capitalists</u> |

Similarities between both

Anomie

- ① creation of social disharmony by lack of common norms and values
- ② Pathological DOL due to anomie
ie. Anomic Division of labor where workers don't feel comfort and integrated to the production process
- ③ society loses control over its members.
Occupational Associations can play role in reducing anomic DOL in society

Alienation

- ① social disharmony and feeling of hostility among the different classes.
- ② Forced division of labor which is caused by coercion by capitalists.
workers feels disenchanted from self, society, product and production process
- ③ society no longer decides DOL but dominant class ~~of classes decide~~ capitalist decide

④ The role of Community reduces

There is no single morality in the society. The social solidarity and collective conscience reduces

④ The Community no longer controls the material world as was in the primitive society.

But the forces of market and commodities

control the lives of people
marx calls it "fetishism of commodities"

Anomie is the transitory situation and stage during the rapid social change. While marx's alienation results out of perverting of the organic linkage between the work and workers. But both are similar in the sense that both create social disharmony but the ways of resolving them are different in the theories of marx and Durkheim.

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

20

Weber analysed the concept of Bureaucracy through the paradigm of his ideal type. According to Weber with modernisation, rationalisation will dominate in the society. Rational bureaucracy will emerge from this process of rationalisation.

Salient features of weberian Bureaucracy

Weber formed the Ideal type of Bureaucracy :

- ① Bureaucracy is an organisation where activities are rationally defined to achieve the pre defined goal of organisation.
- ② Clear cut hierarchy is the there where there is a chain of Command.
- ③ Rational system of selection of

bureaucrats based on qualifications and merit.

- ④ Each bureaucratic office has specific task to perform and has expertise in that.

EX - Income Tax department work for taxation and involves expertise

- ⑤ The process and activities of bureaucracy works under written legal codes and rules.

- ⑥ Bureaucrats work for bureaucracy as a profession.

- ⑦ Bureaucrats do not usurp the power or position the bureaucracy

- ⑧ It has benefits of calculability, efficient and predictability in working.

- ⑨ Rational bureaucracy is the most efficient organisation for the rational society. Hence it can't

be escaped. weber calls this
iron "cage of rationality".

Weber's View on increasing Bureaucratization

According to weber Bureaucracy
has the benefit of being most efficient
organisation for modern society.

It can fulfil the need of capitalism
by providing a rational organisation
for performing tasks.

However weber had some
apprehensions about increasing Bureaucracy.

- ① Red tapism
- ② iron cage of rationality which
society can't escape
- ③ It produces experts without soul
and emotionality.
- ④ It can lead to disenchantment
and alienation.
- ⑤ Rigid norms and rules can hamper
achievement of goals. [RK Merton]

Calls it deviance i.e. ritualism.

Criticisms and other views on Bureaucracy

- ① Burns and Stalker argue that bureaucracy is not suitable for all the industries. Industries which require flexibility are not suited for rigid bureaucracy.
- ② Similarly Alvin Gouldner in his study of gypsum mines in USA argued that presence of bureaucracy hampered the productivity in the gypsum mines.
- ③ Marxists like Bowels and Gintis suggest that bureaucracy in organisations is used to maintain the domination over the working class.

Hence Weber made the ideal type of bureaucracy by characterising it. He suggested that it is the most efficient organisation of social work. However he was also aware about the downfall and negatives of bureaucracy.

3. (c) 'No society can either be absolutely open or absolutely closed.'
Comment.

10

Paritrim Sorokin in his book "Socio-Cultural dynamics", 1938 argues that no society is completely closed or open. Some form of mobility and fluidity is always present.

- ① The systems considered as hierarchy or closed stratification can have some form of social mobility.

MN Srinivas in his study of Rampura village showed that even the closed caste system can undergo mobility through Sanskritisation and westernisation.

- ② with the advent of modernisation and globalisation, the social system are now open to diffusion of new ideas. Voganchra Singh showed that how a social system is affected by external and internal factors and bring structural and cultural change.

- ③ with more industrialisation, many new classes have emerged which has made the capitalist system more open. Weber argues that expansion of middle classes is happening leading to social mobility.
- ④ According to Parsons, social system always go through small changes which disturbs the social equilibrium. By adapting to these destablising forces, a new equilibrium sets in.
- ⑤ Pierre Bourdieu through his fourfold classification of Capital argues that one type of Capital can lead to accumulation of other type.
- ⑥ Oxford social mobility study by Goldthorpe shows that social system always has some form of mobility. Hence, social system always has scope for change and no society is completely closed or completely open.

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Religious fundamentalism and Globalization

Fundamentalism refers to enthusiastic revival of religion. While Globalisation has brought the world together in terms of investment, movement of people, cultural contacts etc.

Fundamentalism & Globalisation

① Steve Bruce suggest that the forces of modernisation coming out of globalisation has given push to the fundamentalism.

The believers of religions try to interpret religion in literal sense from historical religious texts and scriptures. These ardent believers then try to capture the political power to organise society in strict accordance

with the religious directions. They try to undo social changes resulted from globalisation and modernisation.

② Almond et.al. argues that the fundamentalist work to undo the erosion of religious values by promoting religion as a tool to capture power and provide an alternate social organisation according to religion.

③ The homogenisation and assimilating tendencies of globalisation and resulting individualism and modernisation encourage people to find the identity from culture. Hence it leads to fundamentalism.

Iran revolution of 1979 to reduce the modernisation and globalisation impacts on Iranian society shows how globalisation has led to fundamentalism.

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

According to Steve Bruce, sects are an offshoot of the mainstream religion which try to reform the society. While Stark and Bainbridge define cults as arising around a charismatic leader and is volatile in nature.

Reasons for their Growth

- ① Steve Bruce says that sects and cults are the result of secularisation, rationalisation and social differentiation of the society.
- ② The disadvantaged sections of society join the sects and cults to justify their position and get assurance for later benefits from spiritualism. Weber calls this "Incoding of dis-privileged".
- ③ Bryan Wilson argues that the

"desacrilisation" of society is happening and sects and cults are last refuge for the believers.

④ with more individualism, modernisation and resulting disenchantment and disillusion from society encourages people to find solace in spiritualisms. [Steve Bruce] subscribed to this view. Ex-OSKCON etc.

⑤ The democracy and secularisation has given freedom to people to join any religious group. Hence according to [Bruce] religious pluralism also facilitate origin of sects and cults.

while some thinkers like - Bainbridge argue that origin of sects and cults not necessarily indicate secularism (Roy Wallis also argues same)

Hence many structural and cultural factors are responsible for their origin.

5. (c) "The Pluralists view pressure groups as necessary elements in a democratic system". Discuss.

Pluralist thinkers like - Robert Dohi argue that pressure groups make the democratic system workable and reduce the despotic tendencies in democracy.

Pressure groups' importance in democracy

- ① They articulate the interests of different sections of society!
for ex- Rajni Kothari advocates that caste Associations in India have strengthened democracy.
- ② They give expert opinion to the government in a democracy.
- ③ According to Laure Diamond, the pressure groups also helps in making masses aware and asserting their rights.
- ④ People and organisations not able

Vote can represent their interests through pressure groups.

Ex- NGOs like Greenpeace

Adults below 18 years of age

⑤ Elections^{are} held in 5 years in India, hence matters arising in between election also need public opinions. Pressure groups make it possible.

⑥ The disadvantaged sections of society can form pressure groups and demand their rights — Ex- LGBTQ movement. This also makes social mobility easier.

However Critics of pressure groups are apprehensive about Pressure Groups that they articulate only narrow interests, Vested interests of Pressure Groups and Government funding of their activities.

Hence Pressure Groups are like oxygen to the democratic functioning of a

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

Religion is based on faith while science is based on testability and empirical evidence.

Compatibility

- ① According to Stephen Gould both are Compatible and work in different arenas. Religion gives meaning to life while science gives rational explanation of events.

He calls this as NOMA (Non-overlapping magisteria Principle)

- ② According to Weber, religious beliefs sometimes give rise to rational actions. Protestant ethic encouraged generation of spirit of capitalism.

- ③ According to Steve Bruce science and religion can co-exist but it is technology that undermines the religion. Since technology provides solution to problems earlier treated by religion.

- ④ Both try to uncover hidden meaning (weber)

Non Compatibility

- ① Richard Dawkins explains that religion basis is faith which is antithetical to the science.
- ② science is based on empirical observation while religion discourages rational outlook.
- ③ Dawkins advocates that there is no requirement of religion to explain the things that are left out by science. Science explains through universalistic perspective while religion through Anthropo-centric view.

Postmodernist and Phillip Hefner say that both religion and science have been destabilised and no one can explain the truth completely. Hence sometimes science and religion overlap while other time they contradict each other.

5. (e) Gender as a dimension of social stratification

According to Aan Oakley, Gender is a social Construct which is a result of discrimination against women. This discrimination against women, LGBTQ genders leads to social Stratification.

- ① Economic sphere : The women are discriminated to differential wages (34% wage gap between man and women in India), glass ceiling etc. The proportion of women is low at high position in the businesses. The sexual violence also prevails at workplaces.
- ② Social sphere : women are confined to the household. The preference for son leads to "missing women", "neglected women" as suggested by Amartya sen. The girls are discriminated in terms of education and health.
- ③ Religious sphere : According to Uma Chakrabarty, religion of Hinduism

as well as other religions accord differential and low status to women. she calls it "Brahminical Patriarchy". [Nawal-el-Saadawi] and [Carol P. Christ] also argue that religion perpetuates the patriarchy.

④ Political sphere : low representation of women in the legislatures, police, etc. shows the gender stratification.

The discrimination against transgenders leads to their exploitation and disadvantaged position.

[Karuna Ahmad] in her ~~2012~~ study found that women are concentrated in low paid jobs and concentrated in few pink collar jobs.

[Leela Gulati] and [Blood and Hamblin] also show that with economic empowerment of women, the discrimination has not reduced.

with modernisation, globalisation, service sector growth, the status of women and LGBTQ has improved but they are still discriminated in various forms.

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

20

Alfred Green defines religion as set of beliefs and practices which guides the human behavior and also relate the social world to the super-natural.

Functionality of Religion

① Religion can play the role of integration by binding together its members.

Durkheim argues that by religion people worship the society itself and it promotes the morality and social solidarity.

② Religions helps in dealing up with the life crises. Malinowski in his study of Trobriand Island shows that the incidents of deaths, puberty are handled by religious gatherings. Hence the déstabilisation of society is handled.

③ Religion serves the intellectual function. According to Parsons, the questions of uncertainties after life are explained by religion.

Similarly FW Taylor and Herbert Spencer also argue that questions about dreams are explained by religion.

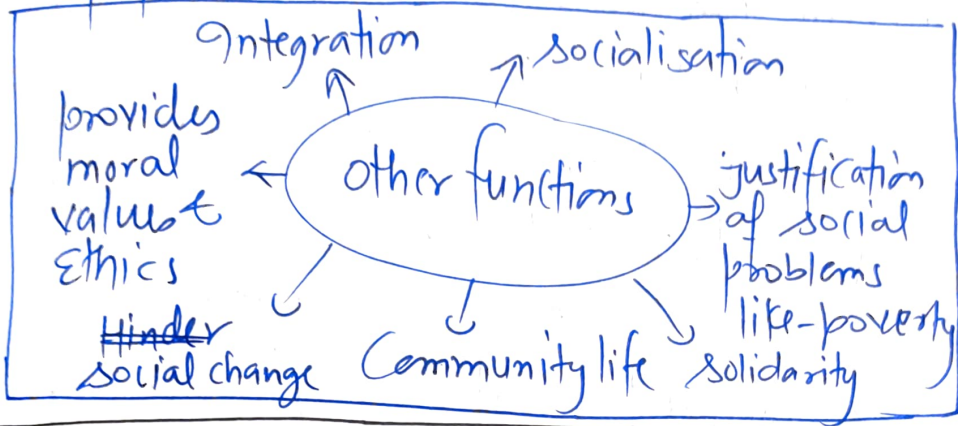
④ Religion also brings social change. Weber showed how protestantism helped in emergence of Capitalism.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Arya Samaj used religious scriptures as an evidence to show that Sati and Child marriages are immoral.

⑤ Religion imparts the moral education to its members.

⑥ It gives solace to the people. Weber calls this theodicy of disprive leged where the disadvantaged sections seeks pleasure in religion.

- ⑦ It fulfills the need of spiritualism of people.



Dysfunctions of Religion

- ① It can lead to fundamentalism in the society based on religion. According to Gabriel Almond, in modern times, societies are moving towards enthusiastic revival of religion in various forms.
- ② Communalism can also result from it. ex- In India before 1947, religion based Communalism divided society.
- ③ ^{Radney} Stark ~~and~~ argues that by creating cleavages in society, it becomes dys-functional to the society.
- ④ It can hinder the social change

through Conservative forces

⑤ It can also undo the progressive changes in the society.

ex- 1979, Iran revolution removed many modern and progressive steps of Shah rulers of Iran.

⑥ Marx argued that religion is the opium of masses which hinders the class struggle and revolution. Religion as an ideology is used to exploit masses by capitalists.

⑦ It can give sanctions to exploitative institutions. Churne in his theory explains how Hinduism sanctioned the exploitative caste system.

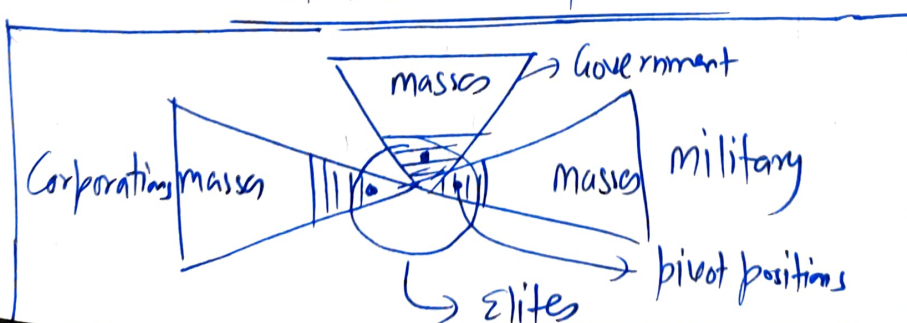
Hence religion can be functional or dysfunctional to the society. on one hand, it can integrate people, on other hand it can produce cleavages. It can bring progressive social change or hinder this process.

6. (b) Compare and contrast C.W mills conception of elite in the power structure with that of Pareto and Mosca. 20

According to Elite theory, the power in society is captured by a minority of elites and they maintain this Coercive power over the unaware masses.

- ① Pareto argues that the elites have superior psychological abilities by which they maintain their domination. Mosca on the same lines suggest that the elites have the superior organisational skills.

while CW mills on the other hand attribute the elite's domination to the institutional factors.



② Pareto and Mosca argues that there is a circulation of elites in the power positions. Mosca says that there are two type of elites i.e. lions and foxes. These two are in power in cyclical manner. The ruling elite (i.e. either foxes or lions) lose vigour over time and are replaced by the non-governing elites.

CW Mills on the ~~for~~ other hand suggest that there are some pivotal institutions in the society. America has Corporations, military and federal government as pivotal institutions. The elites capture the command positions in these pivotal organisations / institutions.

③ According to Mosca, some ruling elites can also come from masses while CW Mills argues that the elites from 3 pivotal institutions have same background and same socialisation, hence they share integration and solidarity with each other.

However there are some similarities also between their theories

- ① Elites always rule the masses.
Elites have some qualities and positions by which they dominate the passive masses.
- ② Elites takes all the decisions of the society. for ex - in 1945, elites took the decision of bombing Hiroshima in Japan (CW Mills)
- ③ The interests of masses and elites are not always same. Elites take

decisions for their own interests.

④ Elites exploit the passive and unaware masses.

⑤ Pareto and ~~CW~~ Mills, both argue that elites come from same background and there is elite self recruitment of the society.

However their theories are criticised on the following matters:

① Pluralists like - Robert Dahl argue that power is not concentrated in the elites but dispersed in the society.

② Thompson criticise them that elites do not always take decisions for their own interests but they have to give concessions to masses to maintain their domination.

Hence elite theories of Pareto, Mosca, and CW Mills converge on many fronts while diverging on other. But All argue that elites maintain domination over masses.

6. (c) Discuss the implications of 'social mobility' at the 'individual' and 'societal level,' in different structures.

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Social mobility refers to the movement of individual or groups from one strata of hierarchy to the other. It can be downward or upward.

Implications on Individuals

- ① Improved status of individuals.
For ex- with economic empowerment of women, their say in domestic decisions has increased.
- ② with individual social mobility, the status of women in family has improved.
[Wilkinson and Pickett] calls it "symmetrical family".
- ③ The individual mobility
- ④ [Goldthorpe] argued that affluent workers are emerging due to economic mobility of workers.
- ⑤ The exclusion and deprivation of marginalised people reduces by mobility.

Implications on societal level

- ① MN Srinivas in his village study of Rampura showed that how social mobility led to emergence of dominant castes.
- ② Andre Beteille argues that with social mobility, the congruence between the caste, status, party and class has been removed. Now caste, ~~the~~ class & party function in different spheres.
- ③ Weber argues that, middle classes have emerged in stratification system due to modernisation and industrialisation.
- ④ with social mobility, disadvantaged sections of society assert their rights and make demands to the state. It also leads to social movements.
ex - dalit identity in India.

Hence social mobility leads to changes in the stratification system and have implications on both individuals and society as a whole.