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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2299)

Name of Candidate	ANIMESH PRADHAN		
Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1217762
Center	ONLINE	Date	05/08/2023

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).	
1 (a)	10		2. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS . Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all. Questions Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each Section.	
(b)	10		3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
(c)	10		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.	
(d)	10		5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.	
(e)	10		6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.	
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			
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(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:				
Remarks:				
			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
			Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Q1. (a) Sociological approach deals with systematic study of social structures, processes & institutions but psychological approach focuses on individual agency - emotions & feelings.

Both disciplines & approaches
differ in following ways —

(i) Scope of study — Sociology deals with study of wider society & institutions like family, religion, politics but psychology deals with individual behaviour.

(ii) Methodologies — Psychology heavily focuses on scientific experiments & lab work (ex. Sigmund Freud's works) but sociology cannot replicate social phenomena in lab (Payne & Payne — ethical issues & limitations by ecological validity)

(iii) Agents — Sociology stresses on the 'macro aspects' and as Durkheim

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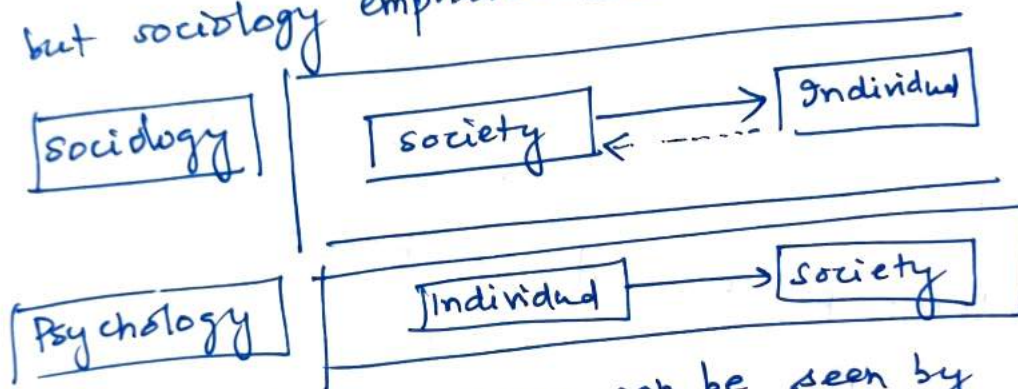
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considers 'social facts' as subject matter, ~~they~~ individuals act upon existing structures & norms but psychology has focus on individual agency.

④ Major concepts - Psychology deals with behaviour & emotions to understand the lived phenomena (importance of individual) but sociology emphasises on social structures.



But convergence can be seen by rise of 'social psychology' in American sociology, ex^① with rise of works of Mead

in 'Mind, Self, Society' - social psychology

② Phenomenology - ex luckman study of unvisible Religion - role of individual agency

③ Symbolic Interactionist - Weberian approach + Blumer's study to understand meanings

Hence, psychology & sociology although different, witness convergence with changing schools of thought.

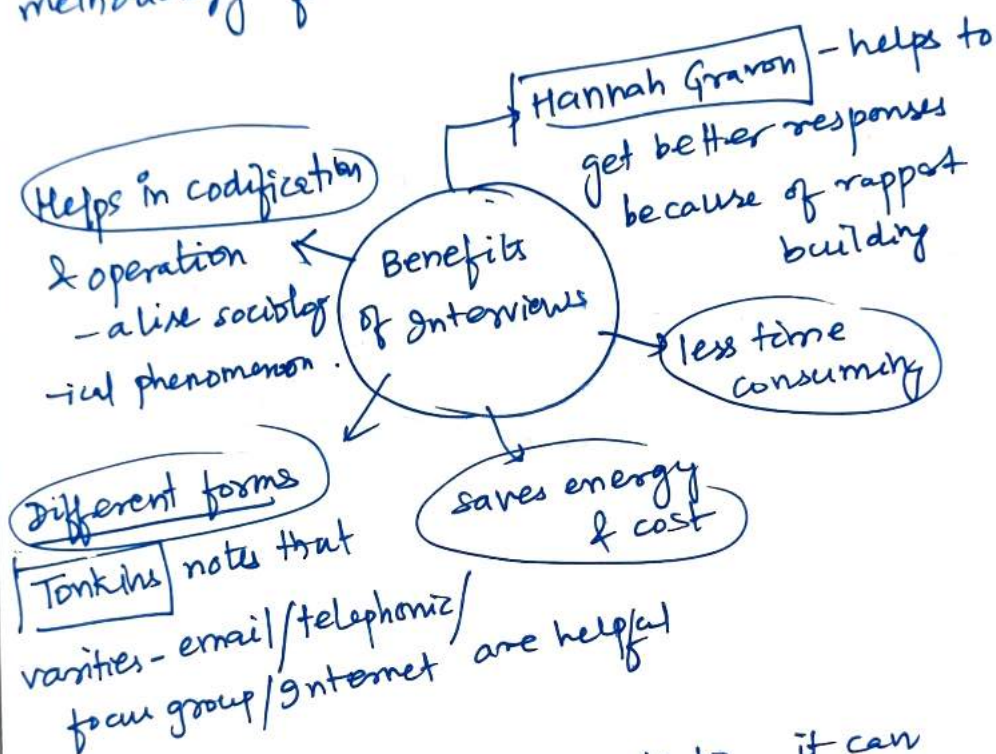


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b. Interviews have been utilised both as a quantitative & qualitative method of data collection that enriches the research methodology of sociology.



But, although simplistic, it can be deceptive

① value bias - **Aldrine & Lendge** notes that value bias creeps in ordering of questions, operationalising & codification of questions.

(i) Howard Becker notes that body language and levels of affirmation/aggressiveness leads to changes in responses.

(ii) Payne & Payne notes that telephonic interviews have least utility as respondents can claim false views & interest levels low.

(iv) Hammersey & Gormm notes about 'discursive psychology' where respondents tend to answer in a way that researcher wants to hear.

(v) William Labov notes that the ethnicity of researcher affected the answers of Black children in school.

(vi) Researcher imposition - Wilkinson notes that researcher's bias & prejudices gets ingrained

Hence, various other techniques must be adopted in 'pursuit of triangulation' to reduce the deceptiveness in interviews.

③ Theory refers to the logical arrangements
of various facts and an attempt to
establish meaningful relationship between them.

Role of theory in guiding social
research →

① Macro & micro prospects - Generalised
theory helps to undergo micro level study
to refine understandings, ex 'Grand theories
of Durkheim of Division of labour' helps in
understanding labour strikes in Manesar plant of
Mahindra.

② Falsification - Karl Popper's 'deductive
methodology' focuses on sociologists' attempts
to falsify generalised theories to enrich
the discipline.

③ Helps in hypothesis building - Theories about

patriarchy guides study of its role in family (David Cooper), in economic sphere (Naila Kabeere) etc.

④ Understand causal effect relationship -

Ex Helped Weber in understanding role of Protestant ethics in rise of capitalism.

⑤ Helps in contemporary studies - Ex contemporary studies of 'Caste' (Ex Surinder Jodhka's caste-ecology interaction, Leela Gulati's - caste-feminism approach) is based on 'theories of purity - pollution'.

But theories can be misleading as well, ex ^① Thron Giddens notes that 'theories about marriage & divorce' perpetuates that marriage is risky

② Various theories lack verifiability & testability

③ Can have value bias based on methodology (Ex

Robert Redfield & Oscar Lewis differing views on Tepostalan village). Hence as Harlón & Hunt notes, theory building forms the scientific temperance in sociological study.

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- ④ Marx takes a conflict perspective and highlights the control of bourgeoisie over modes of production leading to alienation & exploitation of proletariats.

Marx study of historical materialism
explain the dynamics of modern capitalism →

- ① Growing inequality - 1% of ^{top} Indians have 45% of wealth (Oxfam report) highlights the concepts of pauperisation & proletarianization of Marx.

- ② Consumerism - Marx's idea of 'Commodity Fetishism' highlights the growing materialistic attitudes of capitalism, ex iphone, branded clothes

- ③ Economic determinism - Economy forms the infrastructure, ex role of money & status in marriage alliances, religion becoming consumerist etc.

- ④ 'Historical' materialism - Utsa Patnaik studies



the shift from feudal to capitalistic mode
in rural india and notes 'partial capitalism'
noting prevalence of 'historical materialism'

⑤ Alienation - Anwar & Graham notes the
alienation among gig economy workers and
terrible working conditions.

But Marx's ideas fails to understand

various facets →

① Rise of Middle Class - Frank Parkins note the
rise as against proletarianisation of Marx.

② Incomplete capitalism - AR Desai notes that
capitalism in India is not as a response to
breakdown of feudal agency.

③ Decomposition of labour/capital - Ralph Dahrendorf
where workers are becoming skilled, semiskilled &
unskilled → against homogenisation.

④ Neomaxxism - Gramsci notes about 'counter hegemon
-only' of proletariat & disapproves revolution.
Hence, Marx is the pioneer in under-
standing inherent conflicts in understanding capitalism.



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- ② Parsons in his 'The Social Structure' highlight
- to the concept of 'Pattern Variables' as the
practical dilemmas in effecting social acts
by the individuals.

Concept of Pattern variable helps in
understanding social reality —

- ① Affective vs Affective Neutrality — Ex

Role of family & friends for emotional support,
but civil servants must not be swayed by
emotion & feelings.

- ② Self Orientation & collective orientation

Ex 'Nepotism' in politics & economy (Giddens)
due to former, but 'state' as a honest broker
in understanding collective man welfare
(Raymond Aron)

- ③ Universalism vs Particularistic values —

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Former believes on fair & equal treatment
& the latter favours own kith & kin

ex family promotes particularistic values but
education/school promotes universalistic.

④ Ascriptive vs Achievement Based -

whether achievement based on birth/association
or based on merits, ex caste system in

India propagates ascriptive values.

⑤ Specificity & Diffusiveness - Marslett

notes that 'urban life' relationships are
transactional & specific but in 'rural life'
community feeling diffusiveness.

Critique → Garfinkel notes these as very
vague and social context is important in application

Parson's model of pattern variable
forms a template in understanding the social
reality and structural phenomena.

Q2. (a) With a synthetic approach dealing with 'macro picture', Durkheim in his 'Elementary Forms of Religion' studies religion's role in producing collective conscience & solidarity, but Weber undertakes a 'causal-effect' approach & studies it with context of economy & history.

Similarities in Durkheim's & Weber's

study of religion →

- ① Role in solidarity - Durkheim's study of Arunta tribes and totemism delivers on the role of religion in bringing social solidarity through 'collective effervescence' & 'consciousness'.
Weber also talks about the collective ideologies of material achievement in order to maintain God's grace in Protestant ethics.

② Role of Community - Both Durkheim & Weber understands religion as a part of the community instead of an individual aspect of living, unlike Peter Berger's phenomenological approach.

③ Neglects conflict - Both sociologists propose a 'functional model' of religion that overlooks the dysfunctions and conflict associated with the religion.

④ Neglects contemporary religion - studied religion from primitive or historical context and did not delve into contemporary role of religion - Civic Religion, Clergy's role etc.

Differences between both approaches

① Aspect of study - Durkheim studies 'totemism' as elementary form of religion but Weber underscores role of religion in context

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of wider capitalism and takes an explanatory
stance with causal-effect phenomenon.

② Role of Rites & sacrifices - Durkheim's study

deals with sacred-profane and various
rites (commemorative, sacrificial etc.) but Weber
is more focused in the inherent values
of religion.

③ Scope of study - Weber takes a broader
scope - studied Protestant ethics & Hinduism,

Confucianism, Buddhism & conducted comparative
study but Durkheim tends to generalise by
study of one one to ternary religion.

④ Agents of social change - Weber's study highlights
religion's role in social change, but Durkheim is
status quoist & advocates religion promotes harmony

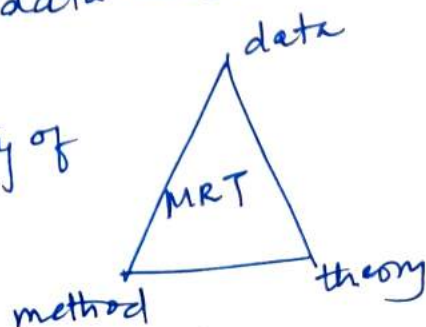
Critique - Marx - Religion as opium of masses
Dorothy Smith - feminist model -
both ignores the exploitative role of religion
→ Luckman - phenomenological - Religion is individualistic
Hence, Durkheim & Weber further enhanced &
inspired other models of religion in contemporary sociology.

⑥ Parting ways from classical functionalist perspective and their methodologies, [Merton's] middle range theories tried to bridge the gap between raw empiricism and generalised grand theory.

Merton notes "Parsons tries to be Newton of sociology while the subject has not got its Kepler's" to emphasise the drawbacks of earlier functionalists' study in building generalisations (Parson-Action system) without empirical study.

[Merton] advocates a 'functional paradigm' that is a link between theoretical concepts & empirical data →

① creates a trinity of

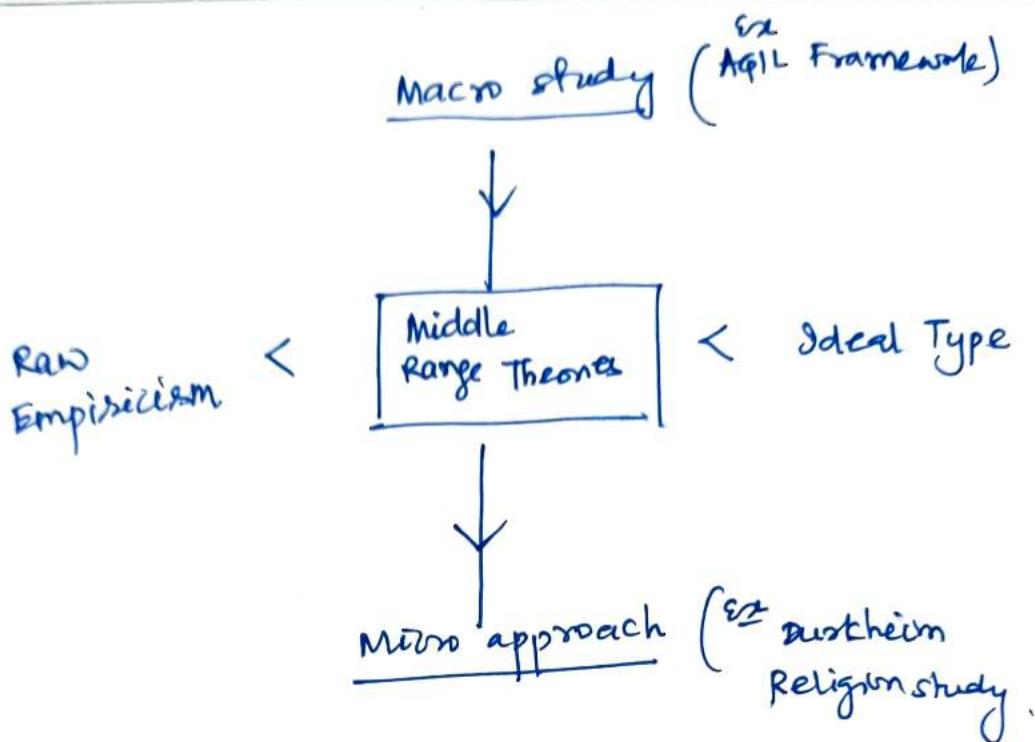


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- ② Focus on social contexts, meanings and perspectives/boundaries, ex Merton's study of bureaucracy understands its ritualistic role in context of its desired goal of public welfare.
- ③ choose concepts which can be operationalised in sociological contexts, ex Merton's study of 'deviance' defines the conflict as a dichotomy of goals and means (operationalisable in nature)
- ④ Focuses on empirical study - collect data from both primary & secondary sources
- ⑤ Delineate both manifest and latent functions
ex Veblen's study of capitalism takes
MRT - understands in particular community
manifest → improves purchasing power, innovation
latent → consumeristic attitude, greed etc.



Critique

① Robert Bierstedt notes that Mereton's MRT suffers from lack of intellectual ambition

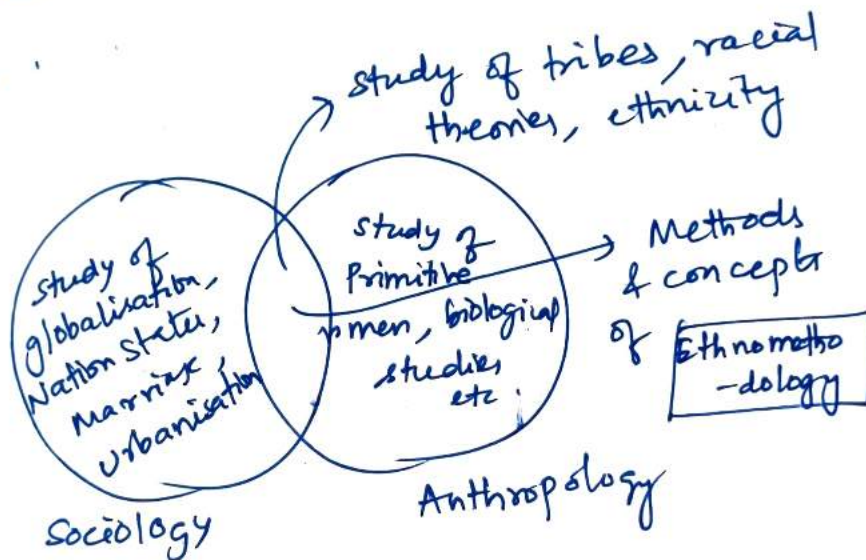
where high focus is on micro study - leads to fragmentation of sociological research

② Raymond Bound - non-novel approach, similar approach taken in typical scientific study.

③ lack of concrete idea - extent of generalisation is unclear, value bias can creep in

Middle Range Theories have been guiding force in studying phenomena like Beteille's Śrinivas village studies or Surajit sinha's study of tribals etc.

③. While sociology is considered as systematic study of contemporary society, anthropology is the study of primitive society, both disciplines unite & dissociate at various aspects.



Union of anthropology & sociology

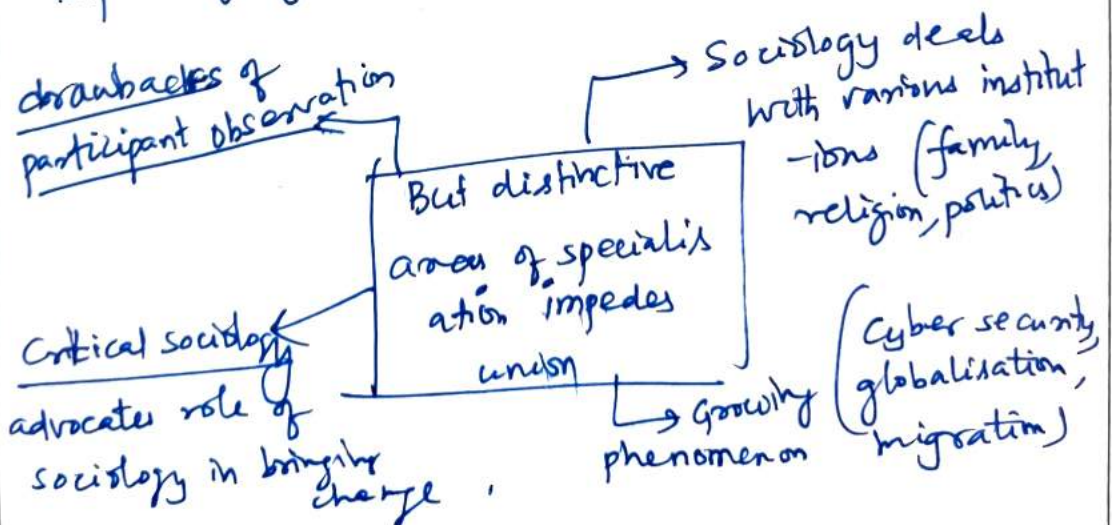
is desirable →

- ① Helps in continuity - Understand the origin of various phenomena like marriage, religion, private property, ex Durkheim's Ascent of Tribes for study of religion.
- ② Helps in countering generalisation - Kathleen

Gough study of tribes in north-east following matriarchy or study of Mbuti Pygmies by feminists to defy gender stereotypes.

③ Methodologies - Sociology adopts various methods in its conception of 'ethnomethodology' like Participant observation & Conversation Analysis.

④ Study social change - In terms of Harbert Risley's Racial theory of caste, FG Bailey's Caste-tribe continuum, ethnic studies & impact of globalisation on them (Xxx)



As Srinivas notes that both disciplines are converging, since the difference between modern societies & 'others' is disappearing

(05) (a). With respect to India, Women accounts for only 18% of labour income, own only 12% of land and has meagre labour force participation of ~38% (NSSO).

Gender affects access to resources and opportunities in labour market →

① Cultural subjugation - Sylvia Walby notes patriarchy as the hindering force in increased participation of women in labour force.

② Karuna Ahmed notes that 'pink collarisation' has narrowed the scope of economic opportunities

& glass ceiling prevents them from taking leadership role (Ex only 11% of women in Board level in India)

③ Social Institutions - Family, motherhood and sacrifices are celebrated (Uma Chakravarty)



that impedes growth of women, ex gender stereotype of related to women.

④ Biological features - 'Rita Wolfsohn' notes about 'femonomics', ex additional burden of child bearing, menstruation impeding their opportunities.

⑤ Violence at work place - as highlighted in #MeToo Movement, Vishakha case (1994), Raka Roy - men exploit women at workplace to force her to give up economic supremacy.

⑥ State policies - Veena Mazumdar & Radhika Chopra blames state policies like family planning, dependence on male permission that exploit women.

⑦ Lack of ownership - no access to credit, low land ownership, lack of skilling (Shulamith Firestone) leads to low workforce participation.
Ambedkar notes the 'progress of nation' is dependent on the progress attained by women'.

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(b) 'Sociology of Deviance' has been studied by various sociological lens to understand the anomalous behaviour and unexpected role exercise at individual & group level.

Merton's theory of deviance attributes it as an outcome because of structural strain growing out of mismatch between culturally desired goals & institutionally available means to achieve them, the response could be

		Means affirming NO	
Goals affirming YES	YES	Conformist	Innovator
	NO	Ritualist	Retreatist

Rebellion

But this concept has been debunked by Albert Cohen's - 'Status Frustration Theory'

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where they find deviance as a phenomenon
of culture and as a response to 'frustration'
in status hierarchy.

→ Ohlin studies deviance and categorises
its types into ① criminal ② conflict ③ ~~retreat~~
③ Retreatist depending upon the levels of
institutionalisation of deviance.

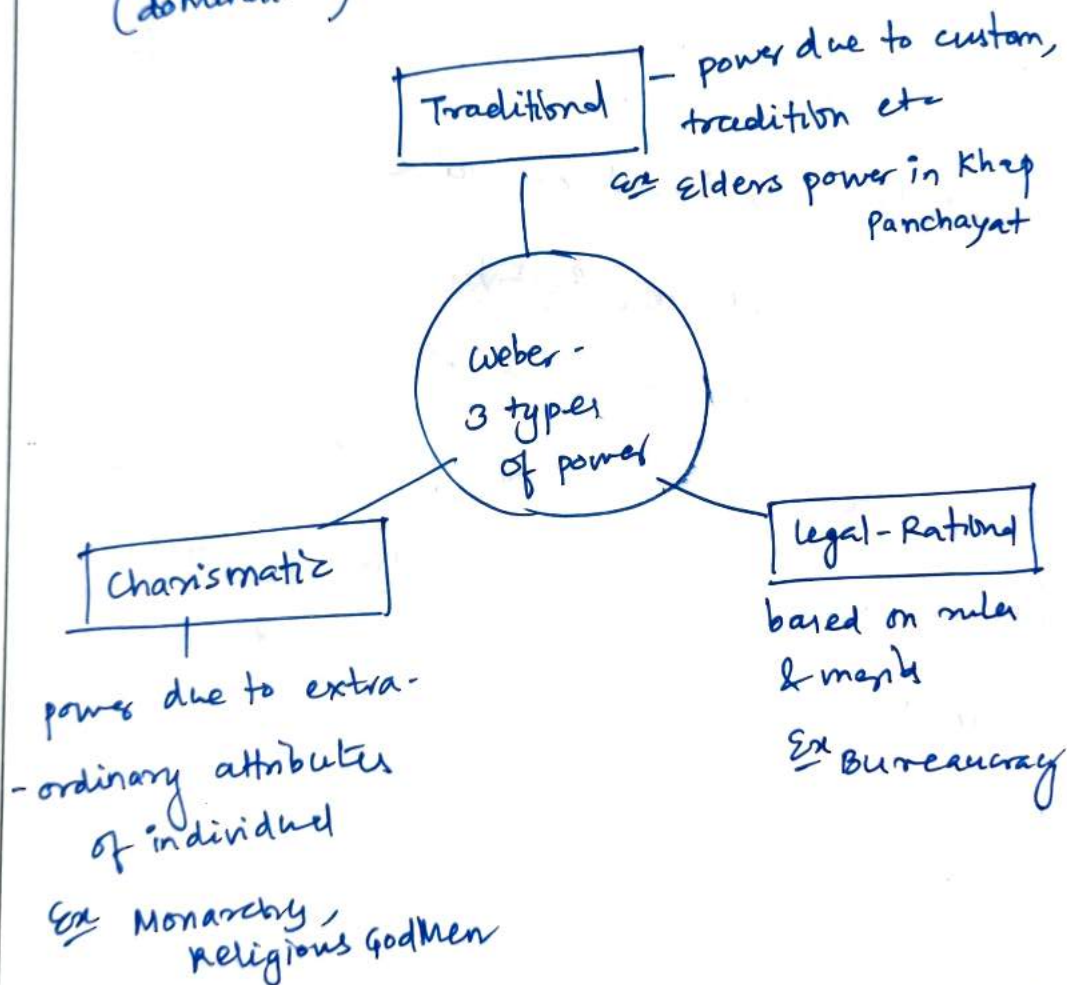
→ Howard Becker relies on 'labelling theory'
that notes that dominant ideologies term
certain aspects as deviant in his study of
Jazz musicians & delinquent workers.

→ Lamert & Richardson notes 'power dynamics'
is at the core of assigning deviant behaviour,
ex. Corrupt monarchy attributing liberal scholars
in Greek as deviant.

→ Chicago School takes an 'ecological stance' &
highlights certain parts of cities cultivate
deviance.

Hence, various sociological study of
deviance helps to understand the complexities attached
to it.

© Weber defines power as the ability to further one's goal against the wishes and social relationship of others which can ~~take~~ be legitimate and illegitimate (domination).



Weber conceptualised 'zero-sum' nature of power and notes that if one social group attains power, it must be at the cost

of others.

Weber's understanding of power is
found to be too narrow →

- ① Parsons note that instead of 'zero sum' power, power has 'variable sum' because power is functional as it helps in furthering society's goals based on value consensus.
- ② CW Mills took an institutional stance to understand the exchange of command posts among elites in his theory of 'Power elite'.
- ③ Foucault widens the perspective of power & understands power's origin/source from all social relations & knowledges and not just limited to state/tradition/charisma.
- ④ Dorothy Smith from feminist view notes that power must be studied with intersection to gender roles & its exploitative nature to women.
Hence, Weber pioneered the study of power which has been defined & redefined by various schools of thought.

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- d) Steve Bruce defines sect as the offshoot from the core religion due to schism and cult as the group of individual having common interest with a loose knit of organisation.

Trend on increasing number of sect & cults →

- ① Relative Deprivation - Ex Black Muslim Sect as a response to relative deprivation, inequality & poverty (Troeltsch).

- ② Sign of secularisation - Peter Berger notes that the core dominant ideologies of religion is being questioned with rise in science & rationality.

- ③ Force of Modernisation - Steve Bruce notes that sects & cults are rising due to growing homogeneity & industrialisation Ex New Age Movement.



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④ Growth of individualism - Giddens note
that globalisation leads to growth of
individualism → lack of social solidarity,
ex growth of Cult of Rajneesh, osho etc.

⑤ Facilitated by technology - Social media,
e-visits helping in 'global adoption' &
'mediatisation of religion' → religious leaders
influencing young minds.

⑥ Feminist perspective - Woodhead notes
that women have varieties of choice as
against exploitative tenets, also role of
women in development of sect/cult seen

ex Quakerism

⑦ Plattner Approach - individuals can take up
various attributes of different sect/cult as
per choice (Paul Heely)

Hence as Wallis notes sect to be uniquely
legitimate & cult as plurally legitimate, they help in
social change.



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(e) Debunking the classical functional model,
Merton brought dynamism to the school
of thought by adding concepts of manifest
& latent functions.

<u>Manifest</u>	<u>Latent</u>
-intended, visible function of a social act	- indirect, invisible effect of a social act

Ex: Hopi ceremonies → manifest in 'bringing rain'
& 'prayer'
↳ latent → social solidarity.

To understand the persistence of

dowry →

Manifest functions of dowry

→ Objectification of women where she is being a
part of transactional nature of marriage —



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Strinivas calls it as 'Modern sati'.

→ Helps in better socialisation - Dowry helps in acceptance of bride in the patriarchal family

→ Prevents domestic violence and restoration of marriage alliance.

Latent functions

→ Utsa Patnaik in 'Economy of Dowry' notes that it leads to female dropouts - parents save for marriage, not for education → poverty/dependence of women → patriarchy reinforced.

→ Class Oppression - Veena Mazumdar notes that dowry for upper class is for status

& lower class as compensation.
→ Growth in inflation and materialistic marriage
Hence, dowry as prevented through

Prohibition of Dowry Act, 1984 must be uprooted in Indian society



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Q7. (a) Durkheim in his 'Elementary Forms of Religion' defines religion as a 'set of beliefs and practices of a community attributed to sacred ; beliefs & practices that unite a community to a moral organisation called church, all those who adhere to it'

Role of Religion in shaping individual and collective identities →

① Parsons note that 'religion' helps in socialisation process where collective consciousness and 'value consensus' gets build in community.

② Durkheim also notes that worshipping to God/totem is equivalent to worshipping to collective identities & society → social solidarity.

③ Neo marxists like Gramsci and Otto Maduro notes that religion can be useful in creating

'counter hegemony' for the marginalised
influencing social change.

- (4) Feminists perceive religion as a tool for
oppressing women and as a collective,
produce a male-chauvinist ideology (Karen
Armstrong and Jean Holmes).

Individual identities get shaped
by religion →

- (a) Uma Chakravasthy notes about 'Patriarchal'
culture propagated by Brahmanical religion
that makes women docile and submissive.

- (b) Luckman takes a phenomenological stance
with his 'Invisible Religion' where humans
have individualistic relations with religion.

- (c) Durkheim's 'cult of individual' is considered
as sacred as against egoistic hedonism (profane)
that shapes individual in the context of
decreasing moral density.

Religious beliefs/practices intersted with

① Race → Alberet Cohen notes imperialism and colonial role in spreading Christianity, with the context of 'white man's burden'.
→ AR Desai notes that racial oppression was tried to be tackled by using socio-religious reforms & attack on oppressive practices.

② Gender - Veena Mazumdar's 'Dasi Dasi dichotomy' and Leela Dubey's 'Kulabadhu' concept notes the additional burden due to religion.

→ Bohra community's genetic mutilation & Catholic beliefs against abortion - exploit women, as demonstrated by Giddens.

③ Class - Marx - acts as opium for masses, prevent revolution, but Maduro notes 'Liberation theology' where religion can lead to social change; sects and cults due to 'theodicy of disprivilege' → Weber

Hence, religion is the anchor of society that is both status quist & advocates change (Ernst Bloch)

6. Anthony Giddens defines social movements as collective attempts with shared beliefs and interests in furthering one's goal outside the established institutional apparatus - thus.

Social Movements arise as a response to various structural strains →

① Relative Deprivation - Jagannath Patra

notes the rise of ethnic movements due to low budgetary allocation and poverty in the north-east region.

② Feminist Movement - Malvika Karkare

notes the emergence of feminist movement due to 'structural strain' with traditional values vs modern values of liberty & equality, ex #MeToo Movement, 'He For She' campaign

as a response to patriarchy (structural strain)

③ Dalit Movements - Gail Omvedt notes

that Dalit Movements arose due to structural strain that exploited Dalits in form of socio religious disabilities

Contemporary → BSP and Reservation led Dalit movements for political autonomy.

④ Environmental Movements - Present day movements as a response to conflict between people's rights and economic growth aspirations pointed by Gadgil & Guha

⑤ Farmers' Movements - TK Oommen notes the changing nature of farmer's demands in response to structural strain against globalisation, debt, GMO crops etc.

These movements take various forms based on context and type of leadership :-

- (a) Sanjib Barua in line with 'resource mobilisation theory' notes that ethnic movements have been made more concrete with increased prosperity & income in the region.
- (b) As a response to social control - Theda Skocpol notes that larger social control to arrest a protest can lead to larger movements, ex farm Bill protest in Delhi.
- (c) leadership - Gail Omvedt notes that BSP's failure can be attributed to continuity or expansion of leadership & vague ideology.
- (d) New social movements - Hallsworth notes that these are driven by middle class & civil society, ex climate Justice, veganism in urban India.
- Hence, social movements rise and fall is both attributed to social strain and resource mobilisation that decides its ultimate fate.

(C) Stalin defines 'nationalism' as a shared belief among group of individuals sharing common past history, territory, economic landscape culminating into cultural unity.

Nationalism as an ideology is inherently narrow & parochial

① secessionist tendencies are advocated, e.g. Khalistani movement, Nagalism, as shown in the study of Sanjib Barua.

② Andrew Pickington notes the emergence of 'otherisation' in the wake of globalisation which fuels communal hatred among communities

③ Stuart Hall notes that concept of nation-ality has led to 'refugee crisis' that develops anti-refugee sentiments due to stronger nationalistic views.

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④ Amartya Sen notes that nationalism in India has been emphasised in spreading majoritarian values with religious undertones - threatens minorities & increases disparities.

⑤ Mannheim notes that emergence of global problems require global approaches (terrorism, climate change) and nationalistic views impedes development.

But Nationalism helps in unity & development →

① McCrone notes that nationalism is a 'flexible concept' that is the most important ideology of uniting people.

② Ramachandra Guha notes the changing notions - 'Cricket, Bollywood' form of nationalism

③ Ernest Gellner notes that nationalism helps in providing harmony during uncertain times

④ Paul Hirst - citizens they can make someone accountable Hence as Benedict Anderson notes its role in uniting an 'imagined community', nationalism is a double edged sword.



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(08). (a) Feminist theorists in their core ideology demand socio-economic welfare of women advocating the principles of equity and liberty and condemn all forms of exploitation against women.

Impact of feminist theories on the discipline of sociology →

① Bridges micro-macro debate - Feminists like Sylvia Walby notes the prevalence of patriarchy at both domestic and state level and its pervasive role in subjugation of women.

② Intersectional approach - Feminists have understood the 'dual burden' of women in the context of class, ethnicity and status, ex Ambedkar notes that Dalit women has

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additional burden of oppression and Glenn notes how Mexican women caregivers are marginalised even more as compared to males.

③ Contextualised the woes of women in various domains, ex in economic sphere through glass ceiling & pink collarisation (Karuna Ahmed) and political sphere (14% in Lok Sabha, Pati Sarpatich, as seen in Rajendra Singh's study)

Feminist theorists challenged traditional sociological concepts & methodologies →

① Against biological conception - Ann Oakley notes that women are disadvantaged not because of biological reasons but cultural ones, unlike believed by Murdock & Parsons.

② Methodologies - notes that operationalisation of concepts in survey & questionnaire percolates



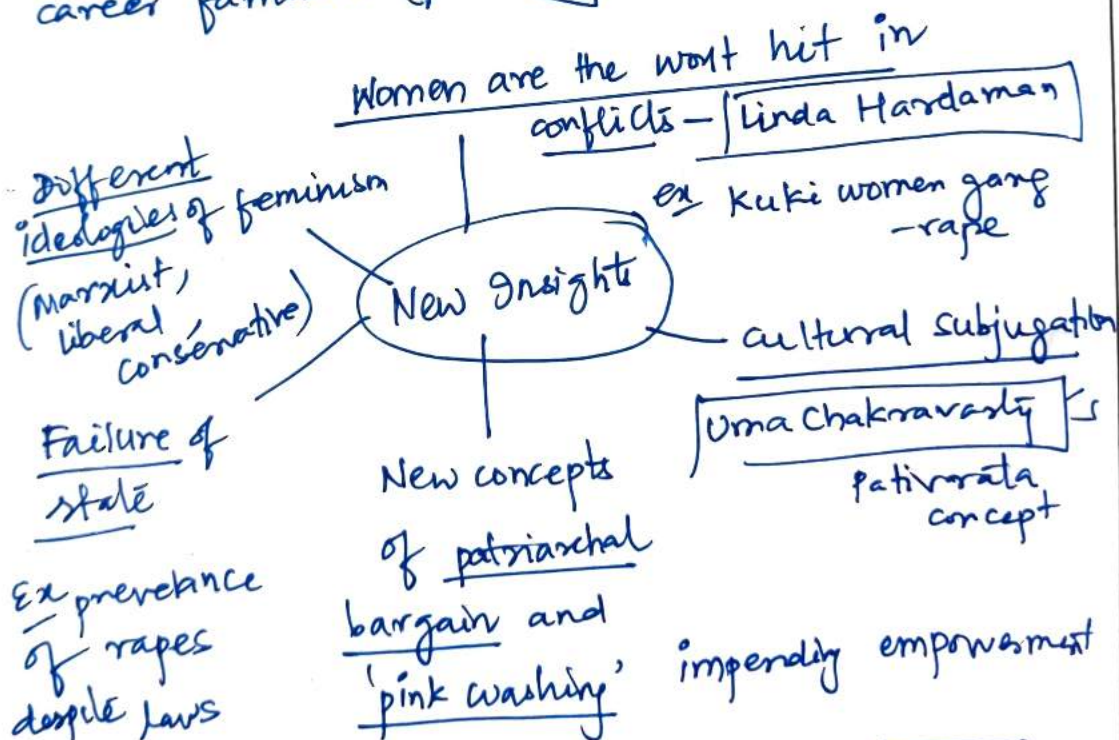
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gender stereotypes, ex census study does not value women's domestic role, Aan Oakley condemns economists for neglecting care role in GDP calculation.

③ Functional models of family & marriage were debunked, ex Leonard notes the exploitative family relations, double burden in dual career families (flowerer)



Hence, 'feminism is for all' as Kamla

Bhasini notes and seeks wider participation of society to mitigate exploitation.

⑥. The functional model and school of thought advocates differential treatment of social groups & individuals to bring social solidarity and value consensus.

Smooth functioning requires division of work and different status →

① Durkheim through his study of division of labour, ^(DoL) notes that the shift from mechanical to organic DoL is required for social solidarity

② Parsons note that individuals/groups are awarded differently based on their levels of alignment with social goals → improves value consensus.

③ Davis & Moore notes that different roles have different functional importance

and hence must be awarded differently,
further it acts as a motivation for sacrifice
by the scarce talent pool.

④ Warner in his 'Reputational Approach'
notes that positioning social groups at differ-
ent levels helps in reducing conflict &
promoting appropriate role allocation
Ex Tajmani system in Ancient India.

Ex Therborn & Murdock notes that DoL in
family & role allocation helps in reducing
conflict and improves harmony.

Racial theory of Herbert Risley does not
condemn caste system rather notes its integrative
role.

Weber notes that 'status' acts as a
medium of social closure and hierarchy is
'important in increasing role of bureaucracy'.

But the functionalist model has
been condemned —

- ① David Lockwood - overstresses on solidarity
and misinterprets interdependence as
integration.
- ② Conflict theorists like Marx & Engels note
the oppression of bourgeoisie on proletariat.
- ③ Neomarxists notes, like Gramsci through
his idea of 'hegemony' and Althusser notes
that dominant ideologies propagated by
repressive & institutional apparatus.
- ④ Feminists note like Fylwia Walby &
Shulamith Firestone highlight the exploitative
nature of patriarchy.
- ⑤ MM Tumin criticises the 'reward' approach by
noting all roles are equally functional & highlights
elite self recruitment.
Functional model further got redefined
by the works of Merton & Gunnar Myrdal that
brought dynamism.

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(C) Robert Putnam calls civil societies as 'carriers of democracy' highlighting the group's role in bringing socio-political egalitarian ideas for common welfare.
It helps in promoting democratic values

(1) Tocquerille notes that civil societies help to mitigate 'tyranny of majority',
ex feminist, Dalit, minorities movement

(2) Hegel notes that civil societies acts as a bridge between individual interests and wider interests of the society, ex civil societies role in Narmada Bachao Andolan, Niyamgiri Hills protest etc.

(3) Fills the loopholes of state - ex Naz Foundation work for welfare of LGBTQ+, 'India Lawyers

Association in Sabanimala case - mitigates
the unattended areas of democracy.

④ Values of transparency, accountability
and legitimacy gets advocated (Scholte),

ex Association of Democratic Reformers role in
political transparency & RTI

⑤ Political participation of citizens increases
where civil societies create awareness and
train future leaders (Larry Diamond).

Critique

① Shiv Viswanath - Promotes dominant ideologies

② John Dry - only safe decisions are taken

③ Westergaard & Resler - slow effectiveness
and no institutional change

④ Haffernan - failure of civil society can
lead to disappointment & disenchantment of citizens.

Hence, as Giddens call them as
'third sector of democracy', civil societies can bring
sociopolitical empowerment in
democracy.

