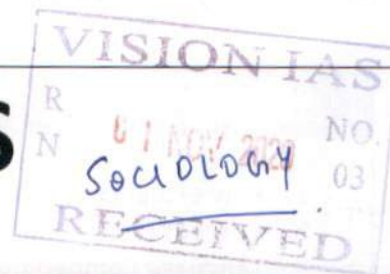




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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1526)

Name of Candidate	KUSHAL JAIN		
Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	973996
Center	Jio- Delhi	Date	23/10/20

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.

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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 extended Marxian perspective of social stratification based on economic determinism by highlighting role of class (position in market), status (position in hierarchy) and party (political).

→ Class as form of social stratification:

Weber refers to class as market position of an individual. Individuals, via their merit, innovation, skills etc. can experience class based social mobility.

features of class based stratification:

i) Temporary and subject to market conditions:
Weber highlights that classes vary due

to uncertainties of the market.
(ex: Handicrafts which were ruined in colonial times were revived later improving class position)

ii) Provides exchange capital : Access to social or political capital (ex: education, healthcare)

→ Status as form of social stratification :

Weber studies cast as status group and highlights features such as exclusion on voluntary basis, status group reproduces itself, socialisation within member group as well as identification of insiders and outsiders.

Weber, thus portrays various levels of distributed privileges and inequalities which play a role in social stratification.

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

Marx, in his theory of historical materialism highlights economic deterministic factors of social changes leading to different forms of societies.

→ Transition from 'class-in-itself' to 'class-for-itself'

Marx studies capitalism as an evolutionary social stage where factors and means of production are concentrated with bourgeoisie.

With growth of technology, labour becomes more productive and labourer loses relevance.

This leads to contractual form of work i.e.

floating labor, lumpen proletariats etc.

As bargaining power reduces, labourer

stands opposite to the product and is unable to enjoy the fruits of their own creation.

This temporary capital (labours effort) is converted to permanent capital (bourgeoisie property) leading to mass pauperisation (feeling of poor).

As technological innovation and exploitative capitalism deepens, monopolisation of market is experienced and subsidiary (petty) bourgeoisie are eliminated leading to massification of poverty.

This massification converts subjective class experience into objective class inequality leading to homogenisation, polarisation and revolution.

Thus, Marx highlights that class-in-itself will convert to class for itself leading to arrival of socialism and communism.

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

Pattern variable theory is given by Talcott Parsons which reflects set of values forming consensus between social institutions leading to growth of traditional or modern societies.

→ Role of pattern variable in understanding:

- i). Ascriptive vs achievement criteria : Parsons

highlight that modern societies have merit as basis of selection to important posts (ex: bureaucracy). This differs from traditional societies where

birth, kinship were driving selection (ex: caste).

- ii). Diffusion vs specific interaction : Modern societies are driven by complex division of

labor (organic solidarity by Durkheim). Interactions here are purposeful and specific (ex: legal work)

In traditional societies, interactions were general and lacked expertise in opinions (ex: sabha)

iii) Per Universals v/s Particularistic values:

Modern societies are driven by values such as secularism, professionalism, human rights etc. thus association bias is missing (ex: doctors treating patients equally).

Traditional societies created barriers based on kinship and particularistic assistance was given

Parsonian reflection of pattern variables helps to understand the necessary set of values to establish modern legal rational institutions.

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

Weber critiqued the existing sociological methods of positivists (Durkheim, Comte) or highly deterministic theories (Marx) and provided Interpretative approach to sociological study.

→ Verstehen approach and ideal type:

Weber preaches subjective understanding of objective realities. These require skills like value relevance (over value neutrality) and direct observational or indirect understanding of social action.

Criticising positivist methods of studying everything about a social phenomena (like science), Weber highlighted that social actions are

themselves infinite and totality study is infeasible.

Thus, requirement of ideal type which are :

- conceptual abstraction of the researcher.
- not pure, not accurate but approximate type.
- act purely as sociological guide to research.
- differs due to different value relevance.
- helps in understanding sociological reality from researcher's sociological understanding.

"Hermeneutics via Verstehen" approach was thus given by Weber as a tool to researcher to understand and comprehend social interactions. Ideal type thus, are blueprints explaining researcher's Verstehen (interpretation).

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

Religion, prior to Durkheim was broadly studied by evolutionary schools (animism, naturism), psychologists as well as modernists. Durkheim's functional perspective provided sociological understanding to religion.

→ Durkheim study on religion:

Understanding Spencer's and Colling's study of totemism in *Archaic Tribes*, Durkheim concluded:

- i) Totem worship is a form of society worship by itself - which provides them identity.
- ii) Conception of sacred and profane are defined by society's collective conscience and is dynamic.

iii). Rituals act as social battery to increase social solidarity.

iv). Religions sustains social order, differentiate between insiders and outsiders.

→ In contemporary society:

i). New religions in form of nationalism, patriotism, science are emerging.

ii). Modern tokens include constitution, flags etc.

iii). Rituals are performed as republic day, independence day, National science day etc.

iv). Conception of sacred is modern values of secularism, brotherhood, citizenship etc.

Durkheim negated modernists and highlighted that in modern society, new religion will replace old but religion will persist.

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

2. (b) "Social fact plays a central role in the sociology of Emile Durkheim".
Comment. 20

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

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

Karl Marx and Emile Durkheim studied social changes in Industrial societies to understand plight of workers, interaction between social institutions.

→ Marx's theory on alienation:

Marx highlights exploitative tendencies of Capitalistic Society due to surplus generation for market. This is a unique feature which leads to economies of scale, growth of technology and concentration of surplus with bourgeoisie.

Marx views labor as becoming productive and laborer as becoming worthless. Producer stands opposite to product leading to alienation from

Self, society, production process and production environment.

→ Durkheim's theory of anomic.

Durkheim highlights that ethical values forms conscience collective in the society which is a social fact (accepted by all, external to self).

As solidarity changes (from mechanical to organic) due to change in density (material, dynamic), social equilibrium is disturbed.

This phase ~~of~~ between old social equilibrium and new social equilibrium is what Durkheim terms as anomic. There is absence of ethical conscience collective and social institutions experience lawlessness/normlessness till new equilibrium is achieved.

→ Difference between Alienation and Anomie

i). Causative factors : Alienation, according to Marx is a product of lack of access to factors and means of production for proletariat.

Anomie is caused majorly due to lack of conscience collective due to normlessness in all social institutions (not just economic).

ii). Incidence of realisation : Alienation is experienced individually by proletariat in formative capitalism which increased till solution arrives.

Anomie is a mass experience which reduces as new ethical conscience collective comes.

iii). Methods to reduce : Marx suggests proletariat revolution to overcome alienation.

Durkheim highlights consensual approach

in the society to reduce anomie.

iv) Emerging social structure: Marx highlights socialism followed by communism.

Durkheim highlights new social equilibrium.

→ Similarities:

i) Factors of social change: Both anomie and alienation have seeds of dialectics leading to change.

ii) Normlessness: Absence of solidarity in the society is experienced in both the stages.

iii) Functional to some, dysfunctional to many: Alienation and anomie are functional to few but harmful to large masses.

Thus, conflict perspective of alienation and functional perspective of anomie were used to explain social changes in Industrial societies.

3. (b) Examine the salient features of Weberian bureaucracy. What was Weber's assessment of the increasing bureaucratization of modern societies? 20

Weberian study on authority in legal rational societies highlighted bureaucratic structure as key to modern industrial societies.

→ Salient features of Weberian bureaucracy:

To study bureaucracy, Weber developed an Ideal type for subjective understanding of objective reality.

i) Recruitment : Weber highlights the achievement criteria in selection and emphasis on merit. Open system of examination without any prejudices. This was driven by independent authorities driven by rules and laws.

ii) Training : Bureaucrats will be trained to

be impartial, value neutral and driven by rules and laws. Professional training for enhance expertise will be feature of bureaucracy.

iii) Authority: Weberian view on bureaucracy exhibits an established hierarchy of control structure in bureaucratic setup. Seniors and subordinates are present at every level. This reduces concentration of power in single individual.

iv) Professionalism: Protestant ethic towards work and driven solely by public motives. Highly specialised and well versed with complexities and will work without personal favours.

Weberian bureaucracy was supposed to guide the legal rational behavior in modern societies favoring 'Fordism' and 'Taylorism' model of industrialisation.

→ Assessment of increasingly bureaucratization.

i) Alienation among workers: Iron & chain of bureaucracy driven solely by norms, rules and laws will reduce creativity in workers causing alienation.

ii) Disappearance of religion: Weber predicted that role of religion in social institutions will reduce due to presence of modern values. Protestant ethics driven bureaucracy will drive every institution driving out religious values.

iii) Part producer and whole consumer: Weber believed that with increasingly bureaucratization, dependency amongst workers will increase and division of labour will be complex.

iv). Emergence of legal rational bureaucracy: Weber highlighted the role of culture, values in facilitating development of such societies. In his study of protestant ethic and spirit of capitalism, he highlights importance of such shared values.

Critics to Weberian bureaucratic theory highlight studies from American societies where bureaucracy became subservient to politics. Studies (ex: Gypsum mines) also reflected that Weber overestimated efficiency potential of bureaucracy.

Thus, Weber enhanced sociological understanding of modern industrial societies and predicted shared values of bureaucratic control.

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

10

Studies of stratification in various open and closed societies reflect the degree of social mobility possible in these societies.

→ Openness in absolutely closed society:

i) Caste society: M.N. Srinivas, in his study of Samskritisation highlights how secular hierarchy impacts ritual hierarchy. Lower castes, after achieving affluency (ex: Kayasthas in Bihar) experience upward mobility (ex: Vaishyas kings).

ii) → closeness in absolutely opened societies:

i) Western societies (ex: American society) are perceived to be absolutely open. Scholars like W.B.E. Dubois in his theory of dual

consciousness of a black soul highlights discrimination which hinders social mobility.

ii) Deviance due to lack of access to cultural goals via institutionalised means also portrays closed nature.

iii) Majority of European Multi National companies are owned by 2nd generation families highlighting lack of merit basis.

iv) Helen Tiah, in her study reflects dilemma approach of ethnic minorities in open societies.

Thus, in growing modern industrial societies, degree of openness varies and absoluteness is not reflected via empirical evidences.

4. (a) Explain Karl Marx's theory of social stratification. Do you agree with Marx that social stratification can be abolished? 20

Marxian study on social stratification revolves around economic deterministic method of study which reflects a conflict perspective to under social hierarchy.

→ Marx's theory on social stratification :

Marx, in his infrastructure - superstructure concept reflects factors and relations of production as infrastructure. Other social institutions like religion, education, politics, kinship are ~~facti~~ part of superstructure facilitating bourgeoisie (owners of means of production).

Marx portrays presence of two classes : bourgeoisie (the haves) and proletariats (have nots).

With advent of technology, mechanical labor will lose importance leading to pauperisation of masses. Temporary capital (labor of laborer) will convert to permanent capital (asset of capitalist) ~~increasing~~ widening distance between bourgeoisie and proletariats.

Exploitative capitalism will further lead to monopolisation which will render petty bourgeoisie out of market. This will further lead to massification of poverty.

Marx, highlights such form of arrangement as a closed system where only chance of mobility is ~~that~~ the downward mobility of petty bourgeoisie. Conflict arises between classes and class-in-itself converts to class-for-

itself leading to proletarian revolution in order to achieve an open society.

→ Abolishing of stratification:

Marx viewed socialism/communism as institutions with no social stratification. Lifestyle difference would be present but class difference would be absent in communistic societies.

→ Arguments against such abolishment:

i) Davis and Moore reflects on the functionalist perspective of social stratification to ensure important positions are provided to important people to ensure sustenance of social efficiency.

They critique Marxian conflict perspective as, such merit based inequalities don't

create class antagonism but provides motivation, ambition and reference group for lower strata to achieve upward mobility.

ii) 'Proliferation of middle class' was developed by Weber arguing that rather than polarisation, mobility is causing middle class to expand. Conflicts are localised and temporary and class position is dynamic.

iii) Neo Marxists highlight the changing nature of social institutions (ex: economy) to explain intermediary classes.

Thus, Marxian perspective to study social stratification is studied by many sociologists based on empirical evidence.

4. (b) Attempt a comparative analysis of the Parsonian and Weberian theories of social action. 20

Social action refers to the intended social behavior of an individual towards others which has meanings, and motives attached to it.

→ Weberian theory of social action:

Weber accepted the limitations of sociological research to understand and explain all social actions based on *verstehen* approach.

Weber developed ideal types for social action:

i) Traditional actions: Weber defined these are 'borderline social action' as they are driven by culture, values, norms and are majorly involuntary in nature. (ex: greeting elders).

ii) Emotional action : These are driven by love, emotions, passion and consideration of rationality is often absent (ex: patriotism, singing favorite songs).

iii) ^{wert} ~~Zweck~~ (value) rational action : Actions driven by ethical values and consciousness. Result is not based on goals. (ex: visiting temple even if getting late to work).

iv) ~~Wert~~ Zweck (goal) rational action : Actions done keeping in mind the achievement of end goal (ex: studying to pass the exam).

Weber highlights features like social action requires two individuals, it should be voluntary and must have meaning to it.

→ Parsonian theory of social action :

Parson developed grand theory encompassing all intended actions based on certain motives and values. Parson differentiated :

- i) Evaluative action driven by cognitive motive
- ii) Affective action driven by emotional motive
- iii) Moral action driven by moral motives.

Parson further explains the outcome of collectivity of such actions in the making of social institutions.

Evaluative actions will form social systems.
(ex: schools, colleges)

Moral actions will form ^{Personality} ~~organismic~~ system
(ex: personality features)

Affective actions will form cultural system
(ex: art, language, culture)

→ Comparing Weberian and Parsonian perspective

i) Ideal type v/s absolute type : to study social actions wherein Weberian approach highlights on ~~value~~ conceptual abstraction but Parsonian approach highlights grand systems.

ii) Range of actions under study : Weber tries to understand limited scope whereas Parson views every social action within the scope.

iii) Requirement of actors : Weber highlights minimum 2 actors whereas Parsons says that single actor can also perform social action.

Thus, Parson's study of social action extends Weberian concept and reflects its role in the AGIL framework.

4. (c) "Davis and Moore's theory of stratification has provoked a lengthy debate". In this context, produce a comprehensive criticism of their ideas.

10

Davis and Moore provides a functionalist perspective to study stratification which is criticised by sociologists like Melvin Tumin.

→ Theory of stratification and debate :

i). Davis and Moore highlight that stratification provides important position to important people ensuring efficiency and high rewards.

Tumin criticises this as $\&$ criteria to determine importance of a position is highly subjective.

ii). Motivation by economic rewards : Davis and

Moore suggests higher payment to important positions to ensure they are motivated.

Tumin argues that factors of

motivations are not just economic but others like Skill, patriotism, altruism etc.

iii). Merit based recruitment : Davis & Moore emphasises that class antagonism can't arise as criteria of selection is merit.

Tumin argues that merit is highly subjective and based on evaluator's knowledge.

iv). Role of socio-cultural factors : Davis & Moore ignore hindrances caused due to back wardness even in open societies. Tumin highlights these barriers to social mobility even though talent is present.

Thus, functionalist approach is critiqued based on the notion regarding varying degree of openness in different societies.

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

Positivists (like August Comte), Modernists, functionalists (Weber, Parsons) as well as Marx highlighted that religion will lose relevance with growth of modern secular societies.

Empirical evidences highlight that ~~a~~ complex relationship exists between fundamentalism and globalisation in current world order.

→ fundamentalism rising with globalisation:

i) Increasing migration due to eased labor laws increases rootlessness. This increases alienation amongst workers. A loss of sense of identity increases religious fundamentalism. (ex: ISKON temples in USA, Japan).

ii) functional to social institutions like economy
(ex: religious festival tickets abroad) and political
(ex: son of soil doctrine) increases fundamentalism
as response to growing westernisation.

→ fundamentalism decreases due to globalisation.

i) Religion losing relevance in policy making,
education, bureaucracy etc. leading to privatisation

of religion in individuals' personal space.

ii) Long office hours in secular environment
reduces time and effort towards religious activities.

Thus, fundamentalism and globalisation
are coexisting with functions and dysfunctions
which is studied by sociology.

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

Sects and cults refers to offshoot of major religions or denominations in different societies which reflects towards pluralisation of beliefs and association.

→ Reasons of growth of sects and cults:

i) Growing orthodoxy of major religions: elite participation, monopoly of truth and specialised rituals by professionals created sense of detachment amongst lower sections.

ii) Theodicy of disprivilege: Major religions justified injustice met to lower strata (ex: Caste system in Hinduism). This led to emergence of counter culture (ex: Jainism, Buddhism etc.).

iii). Emergence of alternative charismatic authorities;
who preached inclusivity, explained philosophical
questions in different manners (ex: Lutheranism,
Sikhism etc.).

iv). Dysfunctionality of existing religion: rituals
and practices hampered individuals aspirations.
(ex: Protestants were forced to attend church,
Vaishyas ~~was~~ required cattle for agriculture)

v). Emergence of pluralistic values: enlightenment,
renaissance and growth of rational values
created an environment of toleration towards
deviant values.

Sects and cults provided individualism,
pluralism and coexistence of various ideologies
that facilitated growth of modern societies.

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

Pressure groups form the core of Pluralistic theories of power which highlight the presence of multiple power centres controlling society.

→ Pressure groups facilitates democracy as:

- i) Increases representation of vulnerables:
minorities, who might not be represented by former methods form pressure groups.
(ex: Transgender rights, LGBTQ rights groups).
- ii) facilitates roll back of state due to capitalism:
Increasing privatisation and growth of market players are kept under check. (ex: Trade unions, farmers unions).
- iii) Policy formulation and implementation:

Pressure groups provide inputs to bureaucracy.
(ex: Teachers in National Education Policy), inspect
draft laws and helps in feedbacks.

iv). Deepens democratic values by raising awareness:
political education, rights of vulnerable and
awareness is spread (ex: PRATHAM Nro).

→ Though pressure groups ^{also} hampers democracy.

i). Domination of minority: might reflect
minority concerns not acceptable to majority.
(ex: anti reservation movements)

ii). Might lack internal democracy and is reflection
of only its leaders wishes.

Pressure groups thus form an essential
of democratic setup and its impacts is a
subject of sociological research.

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

Religious and scientific compatibility are widely discussed by philosophers, sociologists, scientists etc. leading to various theories.

→ ~~about~~ Rejecting compatibility :

i) August Comte in his sociological evolution highlights Theosophical (religion dominated), Metaphysical (partly religious) and positivist (scientific) phases to explain disappearance of religion.

ii) Parsonian ~~is~~ Pattern Variable, Weberian legal rational bureaucracy and Marxian socialism highlights incompatibility between religion and scientific modern values.

iii) Durkheim's organic solidarity also highlights new value consensus achieved due to

division of labour.

→ Accepting compatibility:

i). Post modernists highlights issues of alienation, rootlessness and meaninglessness due to advance of technology. They predict growth of spiritualism, fundamentalism and coexistence of science and religion.

ii). Religion and science are targeting different human consciousness. Science tries to explain objective reality (materialism) whereas religion explains subjective/metaphysical reality.

Empirical evidence highlights that science and religion display compatibility in various forms and Durkheim's notion of "new religion replaces old religion" holds true.

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

Social stratification refers to different positions of groups in social hierarchy according to difference in access to social, political, economic and cultural capital in the society.

→ Gender as a dimension of social stratification:

i). Traditional societies: gender stratification was explained via 'natural inequality' between male and female. Plato, Aristotle, Manusmriti etc. highlights biological inequalities in females leading to male domination.

ii). Modern societies: gender stratification is observed in various stages of socialisation. Early childhood, desirability of male

child over female child leads to infanticide, nutritional spathy and lack of healthcare.

Gendered inequalities in education (technical to males and non-technical to females), prioritisation of male priorities (schools, coaching) leads to intellectual barriers in female growth.

~~Migrant~~ Patrilocal after marriage, double burden of work (domestic and household), domestic violence etc. further enhances downward mobility based on gender.

This is further reflected in workplace harassment and gender based pay gap. Feminist scholars like Ann Oakley argues for paid domestic work for women to reduce such downward mobility in patriarchal societies.

6. (a) Examine the functional as well as dysfunctional aspects of religion as a social institution in the contemporary society. 20

Religion as a social institution has been subjected to various sociological thoughts to understand its role and influence in other institutions. Given its existence even in modern societies, (as against various sociological predictions) reflects the need to study its various aspects.

→ functional aspects of religion:

1) effective mechanism of social ~~control~~ ^{comfort}:

S Radhakrishnan highlights that eastern societies of the world are sustaining due to religious comforts. Poverty, malnutrition etc. cause great suffering which are resolved by

religious prescription of charity, mess eating etc.

ii). Provides social control : minimises deviant behavior, creates social discipline and creates a sense of guilt if religious norms are violated

iii). Enhances social solidarity : religious festivals, rituals etc. provides societal participation which increases social bonds. (ex: Diwali in Canada enhances diasporic bond).

iv). Reduces inequality and enhances sense of service : serving humankind to appease gods is reflected in activities like langar (sikhs). Concept of Aparigraha (lack of accumulation of wealth in Jainism) further distributes wealth.

v). Reduces alienation from self and society :

Globalised individuals seek refuge in spiritualism, meditation etc. providing mental comfort and a sense of connection to the roots.

→ Dysfunctional aspects :

i) Rise of fundamentalism and revivalism:
causes communal tensions, hampers social solidarity and creates an atmosphere of violence.
(ex: ISIS and Islamic state theory)

ii) Justifies traditional patriarchy: religion provides explanation to practices like superstition, gender based violence etc.

iii) Impacts political and economical institutions:
increases communal politics, voting based on religion and tries to commercialise religious fears (ex: money in name of god).

- iv). Seeks to homogenise social practices:
majoritarian methods of marriage, food etc are imposed on minorities, hampering polyethnic societies.
- v). Extremism in the name of religion: killings, mass exodus of minorities are justified based on their religious beliefs.
- vi). Opium of the masses: Marxists believe that religion facilitates capitalism by pacifying proletarians and inhibits revolution.

Thus, religion has many facets in contemporary societies which are studied by functionalists, Marxists, feminist, neo-Marxists and other perspectives.

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

C.W. Mills, Pareto, Mosca etc. provides sociological understanding of political elites to understand power dynamics in the society.

→ C.W. Mills power elite theory:

He studies American society to deduce that power is concentrated amongst political, economic and military establishments.

He refers them as standard checkpoints of power who have common features like:

- i) belongs to middle class.
- ii) Believes in protestant ethics
- iii) reside majority in one extreme of America.

Mills argued that power generally revolves

around these elites during various times.

i). During war: major decisions taken by military elites in consultation with political and economic

(ex: Hiroshima bombing during WW-II)

ii). Financial upheaval: lobbying by economic elites to push forward major demands.

(ex: gun and firearms lobby in America)

iii). Normal times: political class formulates policies

in agreement with military and economic.

(ex: treaties like NATO, QUAD etc.)

→ Pareto and Mosca theories:

Pareto and Mosca believe in circulation of elites with varying qualities of lions and foxes.

Pareto's define lions as leaders, having individual charisma, strength etc. and overtake power during turbulent times.

He defines foxes as opportunists who take over power from lions as stability in society appears. This circulation is based on quality of people rather than background (critiqued C. W. Mills).

Mosca defines lions as rentiers who acquire power for temporary phase before passing on to foxes.

foxes are diplomats who have cunning greed for power and hold on to it before another circulation occurs.

→ Theories similarities and contrast:

- i). Both highlight certain characteristics of power elites that is required for capturing political office.
- ii). Both view that circulation of power is between elites and normal person is unlikely to break through such hierarchy.
- iii). They highlight that even if a commoner acquires power, they inculcate elite characteristics and behave in that manner.

Thus, circulation of power is studied by various sociological perspectives to understand modern democratic societies.

6. (c) Discuss the implications of 'social mobility' at the 'individual' and 'societal level,' in different structures. 10

Social mobility refers to movement of a social group in social hierarchical order based on the degree of openness and closeness in the society.

→ Social mobility at individual level:

i) Vertical or horizontal mobility: acquiring skill in merit based societies as well as migration to areas with better opportunities causes these change in lifestyle, behavior, culture might be experienced (ex: Indians working in USA).

ii) Intergenerational or Intragenerational: mobility within generation (intra) causes individual level realisation of aspirations. (ex: clerk retiring as manager).

Intergenerational mobility creates positive attitude towards access to resources (ex: farmers son becoming professor).

→ At societal level :

- i). Creates upward mobility leading to Sanskritisation (M.N. Srinivas) and attainment of ritual hierarchy
- ii). breaks social conflict as upward or downward mobile groups might not be welcomed by already existent groups (ex: Lingayats demanding Brahmin status)
- iii). Deepens toleration and openness of society.

Social mobility creates new opportunity structures for individuals and generates new social interactions between groups at societal level.

7. (a) "Power is not a zero-sum game". Discuss the statement with respect to Weber and Parsons views on power. 20

7. (b) "Any form of collective action cannot be labelled as a social movement, even if it is directed towards changing the existing social values."
Comment. 20

7. (c) Critically examine the role of civil society in the functioning of democracy.

10

8. (a) What are the major dimensions of Secularisation in the modern world?
Discuss the factors inhibiting the growth of Secularisation in India. **20**

8. (b) Poverty has manifested as well as latent forms. Explain with examples from contemporary Indian society. 20

8. (c) Critically discuss 'Value-added theory' with respect to the social movements. 10

