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**Triumph IAS**

An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

*Innovating Knowledge, Inspiring Success*



**UPSC TOPPER 2018**

**SUMIT KUMAR  
SINGH**

**AIR 328**

**SOCIOLOGY TEST  
PAPER**

**"Success usually comes to those  
who are too busy to be looking for it."**

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# SOCIOLOGY FOR IAS

## Upgradation Test Series

### "UPSC Criterion for Mains"

The main exam is intended to assess the overall intellectual traits and depth of understanding of candidates rather than merely the range of information and memory"

### Focus of the Test Series

- Development of Answer Writing Skill.
- Understanding your current state preparedness & required plan of action.
- Focus on structure & presentation of answer according to requirements of the questions.
- Understanding the alignment of Theory, Facts, Sociological Studies & Personal Observation of Current Socio-Economic & Political Affairs in the answer.
- Understanding actual requirement (Key words, Context & Content) in the different marks types questions (30 Marks, 20 Marks, 12 Marks).
- Understanding the type of questions to be attempted for good score (strategy & approach).
- Evaluation of the answer sheet in the context of demand and dynamism of the examination.
- Personal discussion session for in-depth explanation of answer of every question.
- Personal counseling session to fulfill specific competitive needs of the students.

### Plan and Philosophy of the Test Series

- Our plan facilitates 'Demand Based Supply' & cover whole syllabus according to the dynamic pattern of Mains Examination.
- All Test will be based on Changing Nature and Pattern of questions being asked by UPSC and will be conducted under examination situation on weekly basis at the institutional venue.
- Our Test plan is supplemented by detailed suggested reading for every topic. Explanation & analysis of the test with personalized attention. Special focus would be on model answers.
- We will leave no stone unturned to develop your dedication, determination, sincerity and commitment to yourself & to the preparation.
- We guarantee you that our sincere efforts will help you to fetch good marks.
  - Be a lamp unto yourself  
- Gautam Buddha

### Instruction for the Students

- Try to write the answer according to the actual requirement of the questions.
- Focus on Key words & Tail words effectively (Elucidate - Explain, Comment, Examine, Critically examine, Discuss, Analyze, Illustrate, Review, Argue, Justify etc.)
- Understand the context of the questions. Content of the answer should be in the contextual framework.
- Ensure proper systematization of the structure of the answer. Proper consideration of priority and focus of given ideas is must.
- Logical structure of sentence and their alignment. Present relevant information, choice of words and proper statement.
- Proper visibility of idea through alignment Theory, Facts, Sociological Studies & Personal Observation of Current Socio-Economic & Political Affairs according to the requirement of the question.
- Impressive beginning and Conclusion of the answer. Give your opinion when asked for it. Incorporate your opinion from different perspective in a balance manner.



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**Section - A**

Q1. Write Short Answer of the following in about 150 words each :

(10x5=50)

Q1(a) How can we use reference group theory to understand behavior in Indian society?

Reference group theory in sociology was popularized by **Robert K. Merton**. According to **Shibutami**, reference group refers to a collectivity or group, whether real or imaginary, despised or envied, which the individual has taken for reference purpose. It could be membership or non-membership group.

Related with this concept, is the concept of **relative deprivation** which argues that happiness or deprivation is not absolute, rather it is **relative**, relative to **reference group**.

These concepts of reference group in conjunction with relative deprivation can be used to understand behaviour in Indian society. For example, in the case of fashion, an individual makes actor/actresses, cricketer, political leader etc. as his/her reference group and start acting in that manner, so that **anticipatory socialization** might help him/her in adjustment with the

- 1) Dressing
- 2) eating
- 3) family
- Live-in
- Single Parent
- Gender entitlement
- for equality with men
- (Here men are reference group)

reference group when inducted into that

An individual changes his/her behavior in anticipation of becoming the member of the reference group in case of non-membership group. when individual is inducted into it, it is functional, but otherwise dysfunctional.

It is generally functional in case of open society, whereas generally dysfunctional in closed society.

Add facts, theory and concept like

- ① socialization
- ② western etc

behavior of upper class (e.g. dressing)

reference group in western culture

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4



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Q1(b) Define Reference Group. How the modern technological innovations have impacted the bureaucratic organization of work? (10 Marks)

Reference group is a group, whether an membership or non-membership, which an individual has taken as a reference for evaluation of role-performance and achievement. This concept was popularised in sociology by Robert K. Merton

Bureaucratic organization is a legal-rational organization of work, which is organized in a hierarchical order of authority, with the efforts of many individuals coordinated so as to achieve a predefined set of organizational goals. It is a technical and rational organization of work. It follows a predefined set of rules and norms for its operation.

This organization is considered as rigid and inflexible with clearly defined set of tasks and responsibilities. But, new technological innovations have started a process of change in it.

For example:- In IT companies, now because of faster broadband services, employees are allowed to work from home.

Sociological impact  
Technological innovations have decreased human interaction  
alienation  
Traditional hierarchies are being now more informal.  
Multiple chain of supervision

use of

(iv) increase in contractual employees in such organisational is rendering traditional training and value non-functional

Similarly, in the post-fordism era, the production process has become flexible against the rigid assembly line-production.

many new applications and tools have been developed, through which public can interact with government. Ex:- PRAGATI platform has provided PM to supervise the work of the bureaucratic organization and take updates on progress of projects.

IT and telecommunication technology has proved as a boon for the call-centres and provided flexibility to the employees.

Thus, technology has changed bureaucratic organization of work.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

S2



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Q1(c) Analyse the significance of "cybernetic hierarchy of control" as a concept in sociology. (Marks 10)

Cybernetic hierarchy of control is a concept used in biology for the purpose of exchange of energy control. It was used by Talcott Parsons in sociology to provide an account for social change in his general-systems theory.

Cybernetic hierarchy of control provides for the exchange of information and control. Parsons argue that action-systems high in information [circumscribe the utilization of energy] at the next lower action system level. Similarly, the lower-level system provides the [energetic conditions] for the utilization of energy at the higher level. Since, Parsons viewed society as a system, therefore, change in the level of energy or information will produce [subsystem incompatibility], which through [internal-dynamics] of the system and through the [value-consensus] will try to restore the order in the society.

Use short Paragraph

You can present in diagram.

Focus on significance



Significant  
 Helps in  
 understanding  
 social change  
 and  
 continuity  
 in society

Thus, through cybernetic hierarchy of control, Parsons traced the source of Society's and change both within society

He argued that evolution is a stevim process of differentiation and integration and the degree of differentiation is directly related to need for integration. Thus, through adaptive upgrading society seeks to be in a better position to cope with the change

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

52



Q1(d) Discuss, with examples the significance of verstehen approach in social research. (10 Marks)

Max Weber argued that since the cognitive aim of sociology is different from that of natural science, therefore, positivistic methodology of natural sciences alone can't be used in sociology. Therefore, he advocates use of Verstehen methodology in sociology.

Verstehen literally means [understanding]. Weber used this terminology to refer to the sociologists' ability to understand the human social behaviour and the underlying meanings and motives.

This methodology operates at two levels —

1) Direct observational understanding — that is sociologists try to make out the natural or logical understanding of the phenomenon by directly observing it.

2) Explanatory understanding — In this stage, sociologists try to understand the meaning that the actor has given to the situation, and the meaning and motive

① It is one of the 'look for insight' understanding.  
 ② Helps to understand sociological reality in its totality and perform sociological research easily.

③ It is a comparative historical approach

④ It relates to how people in life give the meaning to the world around them.

that underlie the social action, through establishing empathetic relation with the actor. Then, they try to build the sequence of cognitive that underlie the behaviour, to trace course and effect of social action. Careful observation could produce limited generalization.

Thus, explanation becomes adequate, both at the level of meaning and causality. This tries to bridge gap between macro and micro sociological understanding. It helps in value neutrality. Using Ideas/Types, it tries to make comparision.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



1.(e) "No society can either be absolutely open or absolutely closed." Do you agree? Discuss. (10 Marks)

Social mobility is the movement of individual or a group, within the social ladder along different positions. It is one of the most important sociological concept to understand dynamics of the society.

Based on the degree of mobility, society can be open or close. Though, no society is practically fully open or close, theoretically they are categorized as such.

Open society is one, in which the boundaries between different strata of social-stratification is flexible. Such type of societies are generally prefer achievement based evaluation. Modern-industrial societies based on merit-system are approximated as open societies.

But, as stated, no society is fully open, as the position within social-stratification system plays important role on educational background, therefore, working class children are more likely to dropout of school.

Western societies are considered open but element of closeness exist

① class system prevent easy mobility

② status decides opportunities

③ Race and ethnicity bring closeness

It is possible to change caste by:

- ① Inter-caste marriage
- ② Laws, legislation
- ③ Royal Proclamation
- ④ Convention
- ⑤ Sanskritization etc

closed society is one, in which boundaries between strata are relatively flexible.

Ascribed status is generally used in such system, as in the case of caste-system and traditional Indian society.

But, they also provide opportunity for mobility. For example, in feudal European society, there were mobility of robe, chosen as per talent. Similarly, through Sanskritization and Hypergamy, social mobility was allowed within Indian society.

This is the main context of the Ans. Focus on this.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10



Q2(a) "The religious ethical code of a particular religion facilitated the rise of modern capitalism." Do you agree? Give your viewpoint on ethical code of religions in Asia and modern capitalism. (20 Marks)

Max Weber, in Protestant ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism, provides that there are many contexts in which religious ideologies provide as a source of social change.

Max Weber, tried to explore the relationship between the rise of ethical teachings of Protestant religion and the rise of capitalism in western Europe.

For this he created two ideal types -

- 1) Protestant Ethic
- 2) Spirit of Capitalism

He associated various features like - ascetic life, doctrine of predestination, doctrine of calling, this worldly orientation etc. with Protestant Ethic.

Similarly, he associated - frugal living, importance of time, work's worship, reinvestment etc. features with ideal type of Spirit of Capitalism.

He argued the Protestant Ethic led to the rationalization of life of its followers, which provided one of the forces for rise of Spirit of Capitalism that led to modern Capitalism.

He prepared a classificatory typology of religious ethics as -

- 1) Asceticism
- 2) Mysticism

He further clarified asceticism as this-worldly-asceticism and other-worldly-asceticism, and argued that those secular-religious (secular) ideologies which provide for this-worldly-asceticism ideology lead to rationalization of life and ultimately lead to feature similar to capitalism.

Balwant Newaskar argues that Weber has studied Jains of India and found some inner-worldly-ascetic ideology among them.

Similarly, among the Muslims of

Hindu =  
Karma  
Dharma

Islam =  
Money lending  
on interest  
is not permitted  
by law

Confucianism  
in China

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be attributed to the process of  
bility in society. Substantiate your  
(10 Marks)

y involves the change

tion of similar

- a teacher is

al is transferred

sonant school as a

social mobility involves

which the new social  
wel status position in

system. Ex: A principal  
teacher in school.

great studies point out that  
by mobile becomes more

clings to the value-  
strata. Thus, they

al-order. They anticipate  
ity in the future.

udies figure out that, there  
see of suicide cases among

7 Jain and Patel feel they are

eg

Social  
conflict

When  
people of  
Bihar

migrate  
to  
Maharashtra

Indian  
going  
USA

going down



Vertical mobility  
↓  
Conflict of Bhuma-  
Koregam

People in the lower strata have internalized value-system of and with material advantage and people belonging to upper-strata. On become upwardly mobile, they go with anger, deprivation, become and high chances to [deviance] becoming [innovators] and committed

Thus, horizontal and downward mobility is the source of both order and social-conflict.

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**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Indonesia, Weber found similar ideology.

Robert Kennedy, studied Parsi's and found similar ideology, which not only resulted in rise of capitalism but also of science and technology.

Weber argued that Marxian capitalism is just an ideal type capitalism, similarly, his study of 'Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism' is just a case of limited generalization and should not be viewed to be applicable everywhere.

*Innovating Knowledge. Inspiring Success.*

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	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10

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Q2(b) How does social structure produce a strain towards anomie and deviant behavior? Illustrate with examples from Indian context. (20 Marks)

Anomie can be defined as the state of normlessness, where deviance can be defined as the gap between culturally defined goal and institutionalized means to attain those goals.

Robert K. Merton figured out the relationship between social-structures and deviance. He argues that, every society has a specific culture. Similarly, it defines cultural goal and legitimized means to attain them. He further argues that American Society is unbalanced, as it provides more focus on goals and less on means. The access to the legitimized means depends upon an individual's position in social structure.

He further argues that, as lower-class members also internalize the goals, but lack the means

Inter caste marriage NOT allowed

- ① Run away
- ② Suicide
- ③ Acid-attack
- ④ Honour killing

Rigid Caste System  
Inter caste war

→ Rigid gender Role → Crime against women

therefore, they are more prone to deviance. There is a tendency to reject the rule of the game. on this basis, he categorized deviance into 5 categories -

	Goals	Means
1) Conformist	+	+
2) Innovation	+	-
3) Ritualism	-	+
4) Retreatism	-	-
5) Rebellion	±	±

In Indian context, people belonging to upper class and upper-middle class have strongly internalized the means and goals both. Therefore, they are Conformist as they have access to institutionalized means.

People belonging to lower working class, who also aspire for the goals, but lacks institutionalized means, tend to turn to illegal activities or crimes. They are Innovator.

Lower middle class-people have strongly internalized the means and goals, but given up goals as can't fulfil with their available resources. Therefore, they are **Ritualistic**.

Vagabonds, Sadhus, Vagranths etc. who have given up both goals as well as means are **Retreatist**.

People such as Marxists, Maoists etc. who have given up mainstream goals and means and created new by rejecting them are **Rebels**.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

6

Q2(c) "Power and authority go together." Critically analyse the statement with special reference to rural social order. (10 Marks)

Power according to Weber is the chance of men or a group of men to realise the interest of itself within a communal action even against the will of those who participate in the action.

Power when legitimized becomes authority. Illegitimized power is known as coercion.

Generally, it is observed that those who hold the power also exercise authority. For ex<sup>t</sup> in India, in rural setup, it is often observed that the financially sound landlords who hold the power are elected as Sarpanch. Or, criminals wielding sufficient power are elected representatives in elections. Thus, it shows that power and authority generally go hand in hand.

Use sociological terms  
↓  
likes  
↓  
Women/men have Authority but Power is with traditional authority or "Dominant Caste" or upper caste or Charismatic leader Temple  
Ceg. Pr.



Use  
Short  
Paragraph

But, it is not always the case.  
Sometimes, those holding power do not  
enjoy the authority. For example: Because  
of reservation policy of government in  
Panchayat elections, seats are reserved  
for SC and ST category. Most of times,  
such candidates come from humble back-  
ground and don't hold the power, but  
when elected they enjoy authority.

Thus, generally power and authority  
go hand in hand with each other, but due  
to certain social or political context, these  
don't go together.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

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(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q3(a) What is R.K. Merton's view on manifest and latent functions? Using concept of Manifest and Latent functions, analyse the impact of demonetization/Goods and Service Tax (GST) on Indian society.

(20 Marks)

In response to the classical functionalist's postulates of Universal functionalism,

R.K. Merton argued that both subjective disposition and objective consequences should be identified.

The functioning of any social institution, where the functions are recognized and anticipated, he termed as manifest functions, whereas, those functions which are neither recognized nor anticipated are termed as latent functions. not

Using the concept of latent functions, he argued that sociologists should not only look at the manifest functions, but also figure out latent functions which provide deeper understanding of why certain institutions which seem dysfunctional are still in existence.



For example - He argued that tribes of Ador Island perform the rain making ceremony by setting on fire trees. Manifest function here is rain-making. But, when rain doesnot occur, even in that case, such ceremony, increases the social solidarity among them, which is the latent function.

### Impact of Demonetization

#### Manifest functions →

- \* To fight black money
- \* To fight corruption
- \* To bring informal sectors towards formalization
- \* To stop terror funding
- \* To weedout fake currency

#### Latent functions →

- \* Production process impacted negatively
- \* GDP declined in short-term
- \* Inconvenience to public
- \* Extra expense for printing new currency
- \* Investment in gold, property increased
- \* Aadhar account filled with black money

Impact of GST

Manifest functions

- \* Create 'one-ration one-tax' structure
- \* Enhance GDP growth
- \* More tax-revenue collection
- \* Simplify indirect taxation regime
- \* Remove cascading effect
- \* Improve ease of doing business

Latent functions

- \* Inconvenience to small-traders
- \* more - paper work
- \* Protest and demonstration by traders
- \* Profiteering by the traders

Content is good  
 context justified

Thus, it provides explanation that as long as net balance of functional consequence is positive, social institutions continue to perform its function.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

10/2



Q3(b) "The rapidly changing environment of work in context of globalization has rendered the bureaucratic organization of work as ineffective and inefficient." Examine the statement. (20 Marks)

Bureaucratic organization of work is characterised with fixed hierarchical structure of authority, with predefined set of obligations and right, fixed communication structure, technical organization of work, legalistic framework and formal rationality.

This organization is best suited for fixed and routine work, as bureaucratic organization emphasizes upon rigidly following rules and regulations, and performance of repetitive tasks.

Globalization has rapidly changed the organization of work space. It has linked one society from to another, one culture to another. It has performed diffusion and acculturation, due to which cultures across the world are rapidly changing.

Refer to  
① RK Mishra  
② Tom Burns  
& Stalker  
③ Elton Mayo.



Now, there is requirement of rapidly changing skill sets. Skills of today might be outdated tomorrow. There is requirement of employees with Skill portfolio. Due to fast changing technology, there is change in skill requirement at speed of light.

For example:- Before introduction of computerization and mechanization in industrial work, tasks were performed manually. But with its introduction, the employees have to upgrade their skills, otherwise they will be out of the globalised market.

Similarly, earlier tape-recorders were used to listen songs. Then came CD drives. Then came DVD, pen drives. Now, people listen song online. That is technology changes very fast and requires everyone to adapt according to it.

Max Weber's bureaucratic organization ideal type is rigid and does not provide scope for flexibility.

inefficient and ineffective due to  
Civil services should protect the people against the market forces and onslaught of multinational due to globalisation the desirable work culture is of international standards

Issues

- ③ Privacy
- ④ Environment issues
- ⑤ New crimes like cyber
- ⑥ Use of Technology
- ⑦ Changing very fast
- ⑧ Knowledge need to be updated

Globalization requires move towards informal organization of work, where those who have the requisite skill should participate for performance of tasks.

Alvin Toffler (Gouldner), has given a flexible bureaucratic model comprising of - mock, representative and perishment central bureaucracy.

In India, government is working towards lateral entry, so as to bring the flexible skill set of the private sector into government administration.

There is need for a proper combination of formal and informal work organization, as suggested by Peter Blau.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5/2



Q3(c) "Self and society are twin born" Examine the statement of Mead. (10 Marks)

There is intimate relationship between self and society. George Herbert Mead, used Symbolic interactionism to figure out relationship between self and society.

He argues that development of Self is a prerequisite for the development of society. With the consciousness of self, the actor is able to imaginatively place himself in the shoe of particular others and generalised others through play-stage and game-stage, and find out the expectations that society has from him.

From this view, he can change his behaviour as per society's requirement. Thus, society is shaping the notion of self, which Mead divided into "I" and "me".

But Mead also views self shaping society. That is, an actor is both a subject, as well as an object for the

They co-create each other  
Both come into being at the same time.  
There is organic link between both.  
For Mead, there is no isolated self.

5) Personal mind and reflexive self arise out of social process.

Society. Society according to Mead is a dynamic process of imaginatively viewing oneself with the viewpoints of a variety of generalised and particular others and the resultant adjustment with society.

"I" phase of self is the Savage self, which deviates from the expectation of society, which triggers new "me" images. Thus, bringing about change in society.

Thus, self and society are dependent on one another.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

52



(10 Marks)

Section - B

Q4. Write short answer of the following in about 150 words each :

(10 x 5 = 50)

Q4(a) "The globalisation has accelerated the process of social mobility." Do you agree? Illustrate with examples from developing societies.

I agree that globalization has accelerated the process of social mobility.

Globalization is a process of increasing interconnection among different societies and nations and the subsequent change of various cultural norms.

Globalization has brought many modern values like equality, freedom, fraternity etc. into the developing societies.

For ex: In Indian society, post 1991, LPG reforms, there grew numerous opportunities for people belonging to various strata of society without any racial, sexual, religious or linguistic discrimination. Thus, helped in social mobility.

Globalization has brought capitalist system of production and different service sector industries into developing world which are based on meritocratic system. These call the talent and skill inherent within

Use sociological terms like.

Horizontal mobility to all  
↓  
due to

- ① increased opportunities
- ② Rapid growth
- ③ explosive development
- ④ Rapid urbanisation



Vertical mobility to lower class and lower caste  
 due to fiscal policy deregulation  
 Sanskritization  
 Westernization  
 due to increase in consumer products  
 due to globalisation

individual without any social background. This has helped upliftment of people belonging to SC, ST and other earlier neglected sections within Indian society.

Similarly, by providing employment opportunities to women at par with men, globalization has helped to bridge gender-gap. Thus, helped in social mobility.

It has led to downward social mobility of working and undereducated or poorly skilled workers because of machine based production and shift in GDP.

from agriculture to service sector industry leading to economic expansion.

(IV) downward mobility due to bad effect of globalisation

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q4(b) "Human Relations School of Thought social organization of work process in industry by Elton Mayo for offers critique to Taylor's approach to what he called scientific management." Discuss (10 Marks)

Taylor's approach to scientific management of production process was based on mechanical view of production process by the workers. It emphasized fixed schedules for work, rest, number of units to be produced etc. so as to achieved high production. It viewed that workers are motivated by higher pay and better working environment. It ignored the informal relations among the workers as a factor decisive in production process.

Elton Mayo, in his Hawthorn study, found that informal relations had significant impact on production process. Since, workers are human beings, therefore, they have necessity of social appreciation, social status and relations with co-workers, which they can get in informal working groups.

Therefore, Mayo's study provided a critique to Taylor's approach and provided

Mayo factors affecting productivity  
↓  
social need  
informal or unofficial groups.  
group cohesion  
wide range of task to complete  
job satisfaction

⑤ Social and organizational circumstances of work.

a push to human relations school, which focused on the social requirement of workers.

www.triumphias.com

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

5/2



Q4(c) "Social Stratification is functional and universal." Do you agree? Discuss. (10 Marks)

There are different views about social-stratification as functional and dysfunctional.

Functionalists argue that social stratification is functional for the society.

It performs a number of functional-prerequisite for the society. Davis and Moore argue that they perform the functional prerequisite of effective role allocation and performance. Further,

functionalists argue that social stratification matches the most important posts with the the mostly talented by providing differential rewards.

→ Add detail.

Also refer to  
① Parson  
② Marx  
Weber  
etc

melvin M. Tumin on the other hand argued that stratification acts as a barrier for the recruitment of talent, because

the class of origin affects the chances to get upwardly mobile.

Marxist argue that, social stratification is dysfunctional as it serves the purpose of keeping class by systematically spending

Mosca - every society will stratify itself along lines of power

ending class ideology and perpetuating false class consciousness.

Social stratification is almost universal throughout world. As society grow in size, it needs some way of organization. In modern industrial society, whether capitalist or communist, bureaucratic organization is required for efficient management. Even those societies which transformed to socialist principles, the dictatorship of proletariat clings to the power and creates to give up the power to masses.

Thus, social stratification is universal. But, <sup>how</sup> functional and dysfunctional for it both consequences.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

4

Do not write in this space

Do not write in this space

Q4(d) How would you distinguish between the stratified and the unstratified social positions. Do you think that innovations in work has affected stratified social positions in Indian Society? (10 Marks)

Stratification is the hierarchical arrangement of group in terms of social-reward (example - wealth, power, status etc).

On, the other hand, social differentiation is when the difference among individuals or groups is recognized, but not associated with social-rewards in terms of superiority or inferiority. For example - in Indian society, similar status is provided to different religion, languages, caste, ethnicity etc. without any discrimination. Thus, they have unstratified social position.

Different may be on the basis of factors such as biology, age, income categories for social strata

Now, Indian society is moving from ascribed to achieved status. Many government policy of reservation, in job and educational institutions have led to innovation in work. Irrespective of social position, people are being assigned work as per their skill level.

Innovation  
 Urban driving  
 Tata driving  
 Catering  
 Cooking etc  
 have become more respectable due to cash nexus  
 Dalit  
 Venture Capital  
 etc

This has given chance to earlier marginalized groups such as SC, ST, minorities etc. chance of upward social-mobility. Increasing extremality in Indian society has shifted harmonic-system of stratification to disharmonic.

In terms of Georg Simmel, it has seen status inconsistency, whereas earlier caste-based division of work was marked by status-crystallization.

Further, secular system of stratification transforming into secular-system of social stratification, because of various positive-discrimination steps of government for welfare of marginalized section of society.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q4(e) Discuss the social organization of work in informal sector with specific reference to Indian society. (10 Marks)

Social Organization of work is the organization of skills and work of different persons for accomplishment of any task.

Informal sector is a sector which is not registered with the government, and whose workers don't enjoy or have very few facilities at their disposal as compared to formal sector. For example work as a labourer at construction site, agricultural labourer, as a house-maid, at a small-shop etc. comes under informal sector.

Workers in such sector work for either wage at subsistence level without the control of product of labour, or work at their own small establishment. These workers have no income security. They have no social-security, which are available to formal sector workers. They are alienated from their work, as they are working to earn subsistence, not to express creativity.

Features of such organization  
① based on social contract developed on the basis of personal linkage and support  
② personal relationships  
③ social network exist even beyond the workplace



④ Community of common interest or caste or work together.  
 ⑤ Such organisation even work as an end some of which are

Generally they don't own forces of production and work for capitalists in factory establishments. From marxism perspective, they are living in false-class-consciousness, and ruling-class-ideology perpetuates this situation.

In India more than 90% workers are working in informal sector. They are vulnerable to poverty, health issues, educational requirement, poor living conditions, poor sanitation facilities.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Q5(a) Make out a comparative analysis of Weberian and Marxian perspective on religion in modern industrial societies. (20 Marks)

Religion can be defined as the <sup>unified</sup> set of belief and sentiments about the sacred, that is the things set apart and forbidden, and the collectivity which follow these belief and sentiments and organized in the form of church.

Comparative analysis of Marxian and Weberian perspective on religion -

1) Marx viewed religion from conflict perspective and argued that it acts as opium for the masses, perpetuating false class consciousness and strengthening ruling class ideology.

Weber, viewed religious ideology as one of the main sources for the rise of modern capitalism in Western Europe.

2) Marx view religion as part of the super-structure, which reflects the ruling class ideology shaped by

economic infrastructure.

Weber viewed Protestant Religious ideology as the source of social-change, thus, repudiating Marx's economic deterministic stance.

3) Weber viewed religious ideology bringing rationalization of life, whereas Marx viewed it bringing ignorance and serving ruling class interest.

4) Weber explained religious ideology in a limited-generalization context, that is, the same ideology could or could not bring modern capitalism elsewhere.

Marx, gave a generalised view, that is, all the religious ideologies are shaped by economic-infrastructure.

5) Weber viewed religion as only one of the multiple sources of rationalization (causal pluralism), whereas Marx

Use of  
table  
will  
bring out  
comparison  
and  
contrast  
a better  
way

argued for a deterministic stance of religion.

6) According to Weber, it was religion which helped in creation of modern capitalism, whereas for Marx, it is the opposite case.

Thus, we have seen different perspective of religion propounded by Weber and Marx. Both view the same social reality, that is the religion, but from different perspective, and thus, enhance our sociological understanding of the social phenomenon.

*Innovating Knowledge. Inspiring Success.*

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q5(b) Describe the functional pre-requisites of social system. Examine in context of village as a social system. (20 Marks)

According to Talcott Parsons, a social system is the plurality of patterned social interactions. For instance, religion, law, family, marriage, polity, judiciary etc. can be considered as social systems.

According to Parsons, social system is the subject-matter of sociology. Since, it is a system, therefore it has certain functional prerequisites, essential for the maintenance of society. These are given in AGIL model.

AGIL that is Adaptation, Goal, Integration and Latency.

1) Adaptation - It is the functional prerequisite which performs the task of changing the system as per the environment or changing the environment according to system's need.

Considering village as a social system, the adaptation function is performed by the production function, which in the current Indian context can ~~also~~ be performed by agriculture activity. In the wake of different government initiatives, many new production processes such as poultry, dairy, forestry etc. are also carried out.

local  
rural  
economy

2) Goal-attainment This function involves the setting of goal and the mobilization of resources for that purpose.

In village, this function is performed by Gram-Panchayat/Gram-Sabha, which decides what activities and developmental works to perform and allocation of funds and manpower for that.

3) Integration - This involves the integration function, that is keeping Adaptation, Goal and Latency functions integrated.

~~This task is performed by rules and regulations of Panchayats. Various khap panchayats also performs the supervision over various subsystems of society.~~

4) Latency - This is the cultural function which involves the internalization of values, norms, rules, beliefs of society.

This socialization function is performed by schools, colleges, family, religion, festivals, occupational associations, Panchayats etc.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Content- Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- Flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Contextual Justification	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Novelty-Correlation & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Legibility of Concepts, Theories & Facts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



# Triumph IAS

An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

*Innovating Knowledge. Inspiring Success*

**ADMISSION  
OPEN**

Under Personal Guidance of  
**Vikash Ranjan**

Intake is  
Strictly  
Limited to  
100/Batch

## COURSES OFFERED

### SOCIOLOGY *for* IAS

Foundation Batch

**10<sup>TH</sup> JUNE  
2019**

Test Series

**15<sup>TH</sup> JUNE  
2019**

### ESSAY *for* IAS

Foundation Batch

**28<sup>TH</sup> JUNE  
2019**

Test Series

**21<sup>ST</sup> JUNE  
2019**

### Toppers with the Mentor - Vikash Ranjan Sir



KOYA SREE HARSHA IAS 2017



ABHILASHA ABHINAV IAS 2017



ABHISHEK KHANNA IAS 2017



AYUSH SINHA IAS 2017



ADITYAVIKRAM HIRANI IAS 2017



TEJAS N. PAWAR IAS 2017



ANSHUL SINGH IAS 2017



DEEPANSHU KHURANA IFS 2017

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**150+ SELECTION**  
CSE - 2017

### GENERAL STUDIES

Prelims Success Series

Strats in August

Mains Test Series

Starts in June

### ETHICS *for* IAS

Classes

Starts in June

Test Series

Starts in June

23-B, 3rd Floor Pusa Road, Metro Pillor No. 115, Old Rajender Nagar, New Delhi-110060



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