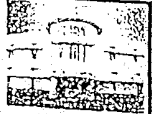


Class



ANSWER SHEET

Name of Candidate S. LAVANYA

Test Code TEST - 3

Subject SOCIOLOGY

Registration No.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name , Id Number and Test Code)
2. The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
3. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
4. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
5. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place *(by hand)*
6. ~~No~~ Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
7. The candidate need not write anything in his /her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
8. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.
9. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination. However , he /she is allowed to take away the question paper.

INDEX TABLE

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	10		
2.			
3.			
4.	23		
5.	17		
6.	47		
7.	37		
8.			
9.			

148

Good

Maintain this

But - in Sr.

keep b

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks :

Signature of Examiner

1a.

C. W. Mills, an American sociologist presented a version of the Elite theory. He analyzed the American Society in 1950s. Unlike the earlier elite theorists, he did not believe that elite rule is inevitable. In fact he saw that development in USA as fairly recent and condemned it.

He rejected that the members of elite have superior capabilities or psychological characteristics which distinguishes them from masses. Instead he argued that the structure of the institutions is such that those at top of power in the hierarchy usually monopolised power. He said that certain institutions occupy 'pivotal positions' in society (such as major corporations, military and federal government) and those who held 'command positions' in them became the elites.

In practise, he said that the activities

introduced elite rule by institutions

conflict
purpose
7
elite
rule
Moscow
↓
dominated
elite
masses

and interests of these elites resemble
the a "single ruling minority", which
he termed as "The Political Power
Elite". This power elite involves
the coincidence of economic, military
and political power.

The cohesiveness and unity of the
members of this elite is strengthened
by their common backgrounds. Mills
said that they usually are Protestant,
native born Americans coming from East
with similar educational background
and upper social-status. Within the
power elite, there seems to be frequent
change of personnel. eg: The director
of a corporation may become a politician
and vice-versa. He argued that the
American society is ruled by this
power elite with unprecedented power
and unaccountability, citing that the
dropping of nuclear bomb was a decision
of such power elite with no reference to
the people.

As can be
seen
power elite
power elite
power elite

Passive masses controlled by power elite through manipulation and media directed by elite

Mills theory of power elite was criticised by Robert A. Dahl - as circumstantial Dahl claimed that by omitting to investigate where key range of decisions like expenditure, taxation, subsidies etc, Mills failed to establish where actual control lies. Weber's theory on the power of unorganised masses and pluralist's theory of power are opposed to the view of Mills.

However, Floyd Hunter, who studied community power structure in states of USA and R.K. Merton supports Mills view are recruited from same class and have same background. Merton based his conclusions based on comparative study of elites in Britain, Canada, Australia etc. Raymond Aron and Bottomore have said that power in communist ~~theories~~ USSR best illustrated the "power elite", where they had absolute and unbound power.

M. Djalil too argued that ruling minority

in communist societies employ power for self-enrichment rather than benefiting the society.

David Lane, however argued that the principal aim of soviet elite has been industrialization and economic development of masses. (As tried in Khrushchev's era where scientists, industrial managers influenced policies).

Whatever the discussions the elite theorists agree that power is always concentrated in the hands of a self-conscious, cohesive minority over a majority. Their domination may include one or all of the following attributes, monopoly over (1) means of violence (police), (2) means of subsistence (3) hegemony over formation of social values (religion) (4) Control over middle men and (5) command positions in key areas.

This theory seems true in present society where various scams have shown the intricate link of politics

But key to
the west-
west
share
10h

VISION IAS

business; media as is the case of
good 2G Scam, the Murdoch Case etc. --

1b. Animism refers to the belief that there is no separation between the physical (material) and spiritual words, and that souls or spirits exist not only in humans but also in plants, animals and rocks and natural phenomena like thunder, rain and geographic features like rivers, mountains → Animism

Symbolic power
of
supernatural power
in
objects

Animism is particularly practised as a form of religion by many indigenous people (tribes). Also some part of it exists in modern religions of Christianity, Hinduism, Buddhism etc.

The term "animism" was given in its present form by anthropologist Sir Edward Taylor in his book "Primitive Culture". He defined it as a

general doctrine of souls and other spiritual beings in general". Taylor saw all forms of religion, modern and primitive as some form of animism

Animism is often described as a primitive religion, but since it does not imply some form of emotion often attached with religion its not considered so too. Its taken more as a philosophy by some.

Two animistic theories of religion have been forwarded. The one associated with Herbert Spencer is called "Ghost Theory" and other put forward by Taylor

The "ghost theory" refers to the ~~begin~~ beginning of religion to the cult of dead human beings as a subje to Taylor.

The theory of E.B. Taylor is that

Taylor's concept of Animism was to trace its origin to religion and its origin to Animism

early humans, through observation alone, recognised what might be called life-force, soul or spirit or breath within themselves, that which was present in body in life and absent in death.

They equated these souls and spirits with images appearing in their dreams and visions. Then the early human cultures interpreted these spirits to be present in animals, the living plants and even in natural objects, this was Animism. They believed that the spirits were interested in human life and performed rituals to please them. eg: Offering prayers and calling upon the four winds by Aztecs, Associating human-beings with spirit of things/animals, naming them so as in Inuits etc.

These rituals and beliefs evolved over time into a vast array of "developed" religions.

→ Mentin → person
(dream)
(dream)
↓
what spirit
the idea
a "spirit"
or
soul =

Taylor believed that more a society is scientifically advanced, less does it believe in Animism.

The world view of Animism is that human-beings are part of the environment and not superior to them. So rituals to appease the environment, where spirits reside are considered essential to obtain food, shelter, fertility etc. as in Shintoism.

Death is believed to occur to body while spirit remains and is often re-born in another form. Also, spirits must travel to spirit world and must not get lost, else they become ghosts and they may usually obtain revenge. Practises like burying corpse of dead animals, putting coin in mouth etc are done to ensure this doesn't happen.

Taylor's theory was a radical one at the time of its publication. Animism tried to prove that non-Western (or heathens) non-Christian people do have religion and so faced heavy criticism. Some claimed that people from various regions who have never communicated cannot be lumped together in one form of religion, others like Durkheim argued religious beliefs are more emotional and social than intellectual. Finally, some called it ethnocentric.

10. ~~And~~ Whatever the arguments, some part of Animism, either in totality or parts exists in all religions for every religion has words like spirit and some like re-birth still associated and practised in direct and indirect forms.

Keep to the limit in sheet rules

1c.

Education, according to Ruskin consists in making people polite in what they ought to be. Education teaches man to use various capabilities, abilities ~~to~~ gives to him by nature. It teaches him the art of adaptation and survival. Education ~~was~~ is seen as a important means of bringing about social change, By effecting changes involving values, norms and structures one can undergo socio-cultural transformation. Education enables it.

Traditional societies have orientation towards traditions of religious nature, out dated views on politics and economy. Education which is secular and scientific only can impart modern ideas like modern nation state, universal franchise (Political); adherence to nationalistic ideology, equititarianism, freedom, humanism, rational outlook (Cultural); industrialisation, monetisation

→ source
modernisation
secularisation

improved technology (economical) etc.
Most importantly social change involving
accepting acceptance of universal values,
achievement motivation, literacy,
urbanisation etc could only be brought
about through modern education.

The above is clearly seen in
Indian context where the 2nd half of
19th century with increased education,
people formed reform movements to
bring about socio-cultural changes,
with diffusion of humanism and values
of equality and freedom, greater political
change was possible through freedom
struggle. All modern and developed
societies have witnessed greater
social change through education.
eg: Scandinavian countries.

But this view of education
as an important agent of social
change is disputed. Education as
a means of cultural reproduction,

VISION IAS

Could mention scholars and contribution

make students receive sufficient knowledge and information

10h

and perpetuation of social stratification, is the view held by Marxist scholars. ~~Scholars~~ prominent among them being Pierre Bourdieu, Louis Althusser.

Another scholar (non-Marxist) Illich regarded education ~~was~~ as repressive and it teaches students to accept the power of powerful.

But most of these scholars who have criticized and opposed as education being positively co-related with social change have done so because of their dissatisfaction with the educational systems and methods more than education.

Education taken in a complete sense, where it imparts independence of mind and clear thinking could well be the ~~solution~~ ^{answer} to ~~mitigate~~ ^{educational} above criticisms.

VISION IAS

5 a.

Social movement essentially involves sustained collective mobilisation through either informal or formal organisation

90%

Social movements are outcomes of social disorganisation and the strain caused by it and hence most are oriented towards bringing about change, either partial or total. Presence of ideology plays an important movement. eg: DMK movement praised the virtues of Dravidian culture against Aryans, Marxism is followers the ideology of Naxalite movements.

Social movements have been classified on the basis of change orientations by M.S.A. Rao into 3 types.

- ① Reforms movement
- ② Transformative movement
- ③ Revolutionary movement.

① Reform movements : They attempt partial transformation in the value systems without trying to change the society as whole. Often reforms are associated

with belief systems, world views, rituals etc. eg: Bhakti movement in medieval India, Arya Samaj, Brahma Samaj during British India.

② Reform Transformative movement: These type of movements try to bring changes in the traditional distribution of power. They try to change the differential allocation of resources, rights, privileges by attacking traditions like religion, ^{upper} caste etc which have monopolised the system. They have sharper focus than reform movements. eg: SNDP movement in Kerala, Mahas movement in Maharashtra.

③ Revolutionary Movement: They try to bring about radical changes that transforms the cultural and social systems. Often such changes are brought about by violence. They are mostly ideology based political parties like the communist party of Russia & China.

VISION IAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Apart from the types mentioned J. H. Turner had given 2 more :-

They are :-

Reactionary movement or protest movement which is similar to transformative movement for they try to block a new or existing system / change

Expressive movement : In this the individual try to come to terms with unpleasant external reality by modifying their reactions to it. eg: Hippie Movement.

The sociologist H. Blumer has also distinguished :- General social movement, Specific social movement and expressive social movement.

Whatever the types of social movement one important component of these apart from their beliefs and outlook are strong leadership and organisation.

"New" and old movements

Rejendra Singh
banda
J.M

New Mov - Repet the complex nature of conflict in cont. soc and the expanding nature of conflict.

Question No. (प्रश्न संख्या)

VISION IAS

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5b.

Family is a universally present irrespective of tribal, advanced or village societies. Earlier families were large with more than two generations of people co-habiting. They were needed for taking care of the land, educating children, taking care of infirm and elderly, recreation etc.

But in modern societies, especially urban societies, the above functions except a few specifics are largely taken care by external systems like industry, government etc. ~~With~~ emergence of industries, which required occupational mobility wage-based livelihood, modern education and individualistic ideologies, there emerged a high degree of need for structural and functional specifics which the older family system was not able to provide.

Product
 and
 information
 my
 argument
 breakdown
 interested
 in
 make
 family
 individualistic

The nuclear family, which is a relatively smaller group consisting of utmost two generations was able to provide this high degree of specialisation. The nuclear family is characterised by high emotional bonding (conjugal, filial, sibling) with openly manifested inter-personal interaction (i.e. showing of affection). Authority is exercised more by persuasion and a greater equality between sexes (i.e. spouses) exists. This can be seen in joint decision making, parents tending to be more friends than authoritative masters over their children.

The nuclear family unlike the extended family centres around the "individual", whose well-being gives primacy. High division of labour in the areas of parenthood, maintenance of household etc are no longer based on gender.

of: Women becoming joint bread winners
Men taking part of household work.
Thus nuclear family is more Egalitarian.

Even if it has been relieved of some traditional functions, the (nuclear) family according to T. Parsons still performs the irreducible function of primary socialisation and stabilisation of adult personality (besides sexual gratification and legitimate reproduction). Warmth and ~~effective~~ affectivity in interpersonal relations are essential for the development of a stable human personality and family alone can provide it.

The nuclear family is however not without any faults. Some sociologists claim that these type of families result in emotionally disturbed children (Voget and Bell), due to the parents using children

as emotional scape-goat to relieve their tensions... Edmund-Leech believes that ^{nuclear} family isolates the children from their kin and external world, thereby robbing them of the moral buffer and support that ~~was~~ present in earlier families and increasing their loneliness and causing them to become rebels.

^{David Cooper} Some sociologists ^{Death of the Family} argue that family does ideological conditioning of children and teaches them how to submit to society for survival, robbing them of their individuality.

The nuclear family in modern times though far suited for the modern politico-economic scenario is proving ill-suited for socio-cultural stability. What with increasing divorce rates, suicides, old-age homes, children becoming engaged in deviant activities (drugs, gangs, peer groups etc) are proofs to this.

Function
Structure
↓
Adjusted
that
what we
have in
today
"nuclear family"

5c.

Development means a gradual unfolding (or) a fuller working out, of the details of anything (or) growth of what is present in the germ (more of biological evolution). eg: Development of a child.

Development in Politics, economics, culture all are intricately connected to the development of society or social development. ~~But~~ ^{hence} social development cannot be clearly distinguished nor can any social phenomena can be clearly linked with development and decay.

The perspective that certain changes lead to development or decay have varied with times and persons.

The concept of "social development" was first given by Hobhouse who gave 'scale, efficiency, freedom and ~~mutual~~ mutuality' as criteria for developments. In recent times the term development is used to

① differentiate two broad types of society

Discusses
Dev
form a
social theory

VISION IAS

The above model and indicators are perceived by some as highly biased - in favour of western societies. It's not an universal model.

Development in recent times as measured by Human development Index, Human Happiness Index have incorporated such indicators with high economic indicators. These indicators try to balance the western social indicators with indicators perceived by traditional societies in developing world (especially HHI).

Value laden

The difference between social change and development is that development is generally a "positive social change", but what constitutes "positive" is a continuing debate.

that rate keep to the trend-line

4(a).

Various sociologists have defined power, its nature and distribution in industrial societies. Among the most prominent of these perspectives is Weberian, Marxian, ^{Functionalist} Parsonian, "Power Elite" and Pluralist perspectives.

elite
merit.

Weber defines ^{perhaps} power as "the chance of a man or number of men to realize their own ^{power} ~~will~~ as a communal action even against the resistance of others

This power

^{who are} participating in it. He says that individuals do not own power in isolation, but in relation to others. This is also called "constant sum

power"

power" as it views power as a fixed amount. Since power is held only by some while others lack it, Weber's definition seems to suggest that power could be used by those who hold it to satisfy sectional interests and exploit and oppress others.

VISION IAS

Arguing from the functionalist perspective Talcott Parsons - rejected this constant-sum power. He regarded power as something possessed by society as a whole. He defined power as "a generalized facility or resources of a society as a whole". He said the amount of power in a society is measured by the degree of its success in attainment of collective goals. Parsons said that political power is similar to money in a bank. The elected people are analogous to bankers in the bank. The people deposited power with them. They revoke when they feel so. And they can reap the interests in the form of benefits further collective goals.

Power always exercised for attainment of "collective" goals
↓
downed values society

and for all members

Sociologists generally categorise power into 2 types → Authority and coercion. Parsons power refers to the legitimate authoritative power.

Question No.
(प्रश्न संख्या)

VISION IAS

Don't write anything this margin
(इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

The Marxian analysis of power is radically opposite to Parsons's approach. It rejects the view that power is a societal resource held in trust and directed by authority for benefit of all. Instead it views power as a ~~coercion~~ coercion, which is used by one group (bourgeoisie) to illegitimately subjugate the ~~others~~ others (working class). Illegitimate as it is perpetuated by spreading false class consciousness.

low-end

constant - some view

The Elite theory of power ^{some} opposes ^{the} Marxian view. The Classical elite theory by Pareto and Mosco gives a psychological dimension to power. They say that there are "lions" and "foxes" in men. Lions rule by their ability for direct, decisive action and by force. Fox rules by cunning and guile i.e. diplomacy, wheeling & dealing. They said that the rule of minority is inevitable. Psy ^{de} ~~class~~ ^{divide} ~~character~~ ^{soc - its elite/mosco}

agree that power concentrated in minority

power in re-
fresh
or
base

Some
↓
power
↓
Psych.
character

This theory of Elite was taken further.

Grand
into
sub
↓
great
factors
rather
than
psychol.
manipulate

by C.W. Mills and Hunter who called these small group of elites who dominate key positions in society i.e. industry, military and government as "power elites". They said these elites come from similar social background and are a cohesive group and that there is frequent interchange of personnel among themselves.

This was strongly criticized by Robert A. Dahl. He claimed it is not a single group that dominates decision making. He argued that there are multiple centres of power, which influence decision making. This perspective is called the Pluralists perspective.

Power is
dispersed
in
society

Each of the above perspectives have been given at different time-periods during modern industrial society and each of them are heavily influenced by the times.

The theory of Weber and Marx are similar where they said a group has absolute power, while other does not have. But Marx also talked about the power of common masses which could overthrow the power of ~~the~~ few.

Marxian theory of power is supported by Ralph H. Stigliand who says how the subject class are made to accept their status quo with the process of legitimation involving massive indoctrination through influences in all forms of life (religion, culture, economy etc). Eg: Advertisements by major companies and conglomerations like Unilever etc who project that material possession is the means to happiness.

Critics to the theory say this doesn't hold true in modern society where it's managers, not owners who are key decision makers. But marxists say that ~~owners~~ managers usually are shareholders thus their separation is not absolute.

good

The view of Talcott Parsons was considered naive to accept power as positive. But it cannot be totally rejected as power is needed at certain level for directing operations.

The Elite theories were criticized for their feudatory beliefs. They were termed as products of those societies where democracy where least developed. But some supported it as being relevant as seen in USSR and communist nations where the ruling elite hold true control.

of the
decisions
on
having
compromise
implementation

or Pluralism was criticized for it claimed that all major interest of society are represented. However in actual society, which is largely unequal the interests of the privileged class is likely to be served by various groups than underprivileged. eg: Ancient India where they were several groups of upper castes, while the

regional lowest class was completely ignored
diff. part

class was completely ignored.

All these theories hold true in some societies while do not fit in other conditions. While Marxian perspective was a social reality in the pre-communist era, the elite theory was true to an extent at times of monarchy and aristocracy in ancient Rome. eg: Alexander the Great, Chanakya etc.

The "power elite" theory holds some truth in modern times where the nexus between important systems like democracy, ~~but~~ media and business houses are emerging for public scrutiny. It was a social reality in earlier times too. eg: the gene genealogical proof that has been ~~and~~ revealed, which proves that many people in key positions are closely linked.

VISION IAS

However, the theory of ~~Platai~~ Pluralism seems to be much closer to current society and hence ~~much~~ can be termed as a social reality fitting to modern industrial society. In modern societies various groups like trade unions, intellectuals, civil societies, caste organisations, ~~terrorist groups~~, rebels, political parties, civil servants etc. form various power groups. They can be both ^{interest and demands} legitimate and illegitimate ^{and on} formal and ^{or} informal (or) authoritative (or) coercive, but they shape in some way the other group is making their decisions and performing their actions. eg: The civil society trying to influence politics through "Jan Lokpal". Movements like "Green Peace" and "Amnesty" influencing industrial and government policies etc.

15

Good

VISION IAS

Various feminist sociologists have given diverse perspectives on the sexual division of labour in family and labour market and how it is a reflection of patriarchal values.

Patriarch is a system of domination of men over women. It is an ideology which is a socio-cultural construct.

~~Various~~ Sociologists like Lionel Tiger and Fox and G.P. Murdock saw that biological differences as the basis of sexual division of labour and T. Parsons and John Bowlby too supported similar arguments. Several ^{tr.} ^{of} ^{human} ^{or} ^{primal} ^{instincts} are ^{natural} and inevitable.

Ann Oakley, the British sociologist strongly opposed this view saying sexual division of labour is not universal and ^{biologically} ^{determined} ⁱⁿ ^{no} ^{way} - biological. This she emphasized by citing the example of Mbuti Pygmies.

These
tribes
have
the
gender

Contemp
societies

These tribes in Congo forest had no rules for the division of labour by sex, hunting was done together, both parents shared child rearing responsibility. Also, the Kibbutz system of Israel where child rearing is a community activity, not entrusted only upon women.

Thus she accused Parsons and Murdock as trying to bring about biased views, based on the values and beliefs of their own patriarchal Western culture. She claims that the family unit and division of labour explained and assigned to women was merely for the convenience of men.

Ernestine Friedl provided an explanation for sexual division of labour and male dominance. She observed that in some societies, what are considered as weak activities such as weaving pottery etc being given to women and tasks which carried high prestige

Discuss
7
importance
of
sex
division
of
labour

such as hunting taken over by men. She sees this as a reflection of male dominance. Friedl also says that tasks such as cultivation are allocated to women, while defending and clearing lands, exchange of goods are taken by men because the former involves danger. While the loss of men can ensure that the population survives, while the loss of women cannot be adequately compensated. Her arguments reveal the importance of culture in sexual division of labour in family and labour.

Sheroy Otner tried to explain the subordinate status of women in family and external sphere. She says women are perceived closer to nature because their bodies and physiological functions are more concerned with the natural process of reproduction of species - like birth, menstruation, pregnancy, lactation etc.

Since a mother role is linked to family, the family itself is considered closer to nature compared to activities and institutions outside the family (religion, politics etc). These outside tasks are considered superior as they are away from nature and thus are as the province ~~to~~ of men.

Sylvia Bowlby ^{Nalby} in her book "Theorisip Patriarchy" talks about cultural conditions of patriarchy that influence sexual divisions like economic dependence (where women are last to be hired and first to be fired), patriarchal relations in family (respectability, avoidance of poverty etc), culture (where women are brought up as daughters, wife, mother ^{of men} of men, always dependent) control of female sexuality, Male violence in family, -state politics etc.

Hygiene
low
this area
culture
parties of
continues
in hold
knowledge
Lotion
Violence
etc.

Med. Int. so-

VISION IAS

Shulamith Firestone in "The Dialectic of Sex" says that child bearing and family make women dependent on men for survival and hence unequal power relations. This she termed as "Power Psychology", an inherent desire to dominate others which is practised by men on women. She calls this the basic model of domination.

The cultural values which are predominantly male dominated assign positions for women in labour market. It could be seen that women in most developing countries are assigned major bulk of the unorganised sector which is lowly paid with inadequate facilities. eg: Construction, agriculture etc. While women in developed nations are preferred for low-level blue collar jobs such as secretarial jobs, nursing, primary school teaching etc.

Q.10

The ~~few~~ feminist sociologists call these jobs as natural extensions of work of women in family like caring, nurturing, organizing etc. Men are reluctant to hire women in larger decision making roles largely citing their familial responsibilities as greater hindrance. eg: Child birth.

In current society, women are placed in jobs where men want them to be such as positions in communication, marketing, media-relations etc. These jobs are now referred to as "Pink Collar Jobs". Even ~~when there~~ if there are few women who reach the top positions in power, industry etc they are few and isolated and are mostly single women. ~~Even~~ This trend is however slowly

getting altered through women slowly but surely breaking the invisible glass ceiling in many areas. But still its a long and tricky path.

14 Women's liberators claim that women - can break this patriarchy created sexual division of labour only if they can conquer biology or their self and shun family. This may however be a radical view which may not be ~~to~~ necessary.

Begin from
7(a)
new
page

Weber said that all human actions are guided by meanings and in order to explain any action, the meanings and motives that lie behind must be observed. He gave 3 types of action "affective action" (emotions like verbal and physical abuse), "traditional action", (eg: ingrained habits, respect to elders etc) and finally "rational action".

Rational action involves a systematic assessment of various means to attain goals.

VISION IAS

max. product what requires efficiency
intensity of output

Since capitalist ^{Mod. Indust. society} society has fixed goals he says its guided by rational action. In a modern capitalist society rational action is expressed in a wide variety of areas like administration of state, education, science and even in Western classical music. This process he called as rationalisation and cited ~~bureaucracy~~ as the prime example of this process.

A ~~better~~ bureaucratic organisation has clearly defined goals and it involves precise calculation of means to attain them and the systematic elimination of all obstacles. Bureaucracy being

impersonal nature without and efficiency

a system of control is inevitable in large industrial societies which have large organisations with hierarchy.

meets the large society - member

Bureaucracy is a rational-legal authority which is based on the acceptance of set of impersonal rules. Thus those who possess authority are able to issue commands and have them obeyed by others in the legal framework.

eg: tax authorities, military command.
For the proper functioning of an industrial this becomes inevitable and people cannot escape bureaucracy for all organisations ~~are~~ guided by it.

Weber further emphasis on the inevitability and inescapability of bureaucracy in modern societies by specifying the features of it.

help
in
rational
of work
large-scale
complex
tasks

(a) The regular activities required for the organisation are distributed in a fixed manner as official duties. Each administrative area has clearly defined responsibility. complex tasks are divided into manageable parts, leading to attainment of specialisation in particular area. eg: division of departments in state administration - Military, education.

Official
duties,
rules,

(b) Principle of hierarchy - ensures that lower level officers are ~~at~~ under command - and accountable - to superiors.

(c) It is governed by a set of consistent and abstract rules, therefore leaving little

room for personal discretion.

(d) The officials perform duties with formalistic impersonality without hatred or passion.

(e) ~~Fifth~~ and The most important feature is they are appointed on the basis of technical knowledge and superiority and expertise. ~~Since~~ Promotions in the full time appointment is based on seniority or achievement or both.

(f) It involves strict separation of private and official income.

These points of Weber are negated by some of ~~its~~ the characteristics of bureaucracy like :-

is
partially
so
guaranteed
is
not
fully
not

(i) Bureaucracy is rigid and adherence to rules makes them ~~rigidly~~ - trained to face and make - decisions in new situations. They ~~become~~ become timid and inflexible ones ^{Q.2} time for their career incentives are designed to reward conformity not innovation.

VISION IAS

eg: Red tapism and delay involved in bureaucratic processes such as licensing ~~existed~~ due to adherence to rules which are outdated.

(ii) Devotion to rules may lead to displacement of goals, eg: In a flood situation if official rules doesn't permit procurement from private ~~leads~~ vendors, the official may stall thus defying the purpose and goal of ~~the~~ quick rehabilitation.

(iii) Emphasis on impersonality may lead to friction between officials and public. Seen in various places like hospitals, government organisations where public outrage occurs in what is perceived as impersonal treatment.

The above were given by R.K. Merton. Peter Blau and Grounser have found that ~~are~~ certain works ~~are~~ performed better in ~~the~~ informal structure eg: Mining. In contemporary societies informal education ~~is~~ especially primary education seems ~~to~~ benefit better development of children. This is "Play Schools".

14
Impersonality
↓
informal
work
↓
contemporary
↓
benefit

Relevant
227

Bureaucracy becomes uncontrollable at times due to its permanency. This was illustrated by the 'Cooperative Commonwealth Federation' example by Lipset and Selznick. This Canadian governments ~~became~~ bureaucrats were efficiently able to scuttle reformist policies of the government.

Good

Bureaucracy in contemporary times has shown their inevitability and inescapability and their dispensability too. eg: Bureaucrats using superior knowledge and interior workings of government etc to benefit personally by taking bribes and kickbacks, thus ~~is~~ proving false of defining feature.

In Modern times, situations change more unpredictably than before, this includes nature too and too often the change rules does not always go hand in hand with it. Thus bureaucracy based on fixed rules will become inefficient. However, it does not

anomalies
except in
bureaucracy

mean that bureaucracy is not needed. What is needed is the change in the definition and characteristics of bureaucracy and bureaucrats to suit contemporary times. Greater accountability, reasonable control, decision making skills are some which need to be inculcated.

should Part Control and perform path-S.

7(b) During early phases ~~we~~ where science began to question the so called "word of God" preached by religions, the scientists and renaissance thinkers believed that "there would come a stage in the evolution of society, when science would completely replace religion".

Religion ~~was~~ bounded people with a set of traditions and rules that lacked rational explanation. Especially, the early Catholic Church clearly viewed science as its enemy and prosecuted and punished

many scientists and inventors who proved religious ideologies and beliefs as untrue. eg: Galileo's invention of earth revolving around sun and its round. When analyzed in the above context it is reasonable that people wanted science to replace ~~is~~ religion.

Today people have advanced, science has grown in exponential terms, man has conquered space, has created foods in labs, produced nuclear bombs, explained the cause of earthquakes, has landed on moon, got immunized against poxes and diseases, has created life artificially in a lab. But even today religions exist; if not grown stronger.

This may be seem contradictory but the increasing number of new faiths, religions, increasing cults

etc are proof that religion is still growing in modern times.

With advance in science and technology man has come to face many questions, rather than find answers. The purpose of science can be said to be to understand nature, so that its working can be controlled. But while man has understood

But, more the man discovers, the more ~~parts~~ left for him to discover. eg: Men found that all life is created from an atom, but then others found electrons within atom and quasars and ~~finally~~ recently man has gone on a quest to find an even more fundamental particle which they have ironically called as the "God Particle".

Human beings are still not able to find answers to questions such as life, death, soul etc.

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And even today what man is not able to find solution through science, he seeks solace in religion.

Moreover, religion not only provides answers for unknown but it provides support from a community, a group of people who ~~belaf~~ believe in common values and customs. Thus, it prevents depression, isolation and provides moral support.

As said by Durkheim and later hinted by various sociologists religion more than the belief in God is a worship in disguise of society and this may be the reason why religion thrives in the increasingly scientific world.

The belief that science would replace religion might be viewed as purely Western perspective. The eastern religions, especially

but performs belief in continuous social stability

Hinduism have never seperated science from religion , if so viewed its because of how they were interpreted. In ancient times , the religious texts seemed to have included science , mathematics , geography , medicine etc into them. eg: Ayur veda etc..

The other major religions of the world ~~has~~ are slowly trying to absorb scientific changes thus are changing their values , rituals to accomodate them.

New religions like "scien-tology" have made sciensific way of life their basis.

Thus we can safely conclude that in no time science rould completely replace religion in society.

b(a) Dependency theory states that the poverty of low income countries (or underdeveloped countries) stem from their exploitation by wealthy countries and the multinational corporations that are based in wealthy countries. In ~~countries~~ ^{countries}

They dependency theorists argued that with colonialism (where some countries colonized others to ~~procure~~ procure raw materials for their industries) exploitation began (Sunkel). Even though colonialism ended after World War II, the exploitation did not; transnational (MNCs) corporations continued to reap enormous profits from their branches in low-income countries. They do so by establishing factories in poor countries to use raw materials and use cheap labour to maximize profits and benefits.

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The dependency theorists, these multi-national corporations do so with the help of powerful banks and governments of rich countries. ~~from~~ finan. instl

These foreign industries & corporations exploit workers, prevent local businesses that might compete to come up using force of local government and beneficiaries - , thus increasing the other ^{dev} nations economic development. Local leaders who oppose them, Unions are ~~with~~ overthrown through military coups or jailed and killed.

They point the examples of CIA's role to overthrow governments in Guatemala, Nicaragua and Chile in 1950's to 1970's. They called this as "mis-development" due to manipulation.

But sociologists like Gunnar Myrdal viewed that *the theory of dependency,* *will become* *with* *is a globalised* *world* *Rostov* suggested that an *universal* growth model will emerge.

Globalisation has brought about changes by increasing competitiveness, reducing corruption of public controlled (ie State) industries, diverted funds for social development from industries and ensured technological transfer. Thus, it has ~~ensured~~ ^{tried} ~~that~~ ^{to make} growth universal according to the supporters of globalisation.

This however could not be taken to be fully relevant and is not enough to dismiss the dependency theory. For eg: The Human Development report data over considerable time has shown that while the rich have become the poor countries have become poor.

The world is increasingly becoming polarised. It is still the domination of rich in global forums such as World Trade Organisation,

World Bank etc. The positions and decision making power in these organisations are so designed to lean towards the developed nations

These forums further propose and impose sanctions and controls over less developed or developing countries.

For instance: The environmental agencies (Kyoto, Cartagena) try to impose emission restrictions in developing countries, which house the bulk of the factories and ~~man~~ energy guzzling industries of the multinational in developed countries. eg: Electronic manufacturing units of Nokia, Philips present in Taiwan, China etc. whose headquarters is located in Europe.

The new ~~open~~ uprising in East Africa (Ivory Coast), Sudan etc and the partial support offered to some of the rebels by NATO and UN are also seen as actions affirming the

Supply

Structural

inequality

but

not

for

the

colonial

dependency theory. Earlier, multi-nationals like De Beers and Shell have accepted their role in creating conflict in Africa to sustain their industries.

Today, global accountability has increased, isolation is not possible with increasing role of social media and communication. Awareness levels among people having increased. Yet, we cannot completely rule out the dependency theory, but we can however say that its relevance is decreasing day-by-day.

6b)

A Pressure group can be described as an organised group that does not seek political power, but seeks to influence government policy or legislation. They are not purely pressure groups but can be also described as 'interest groups', 'lobby groups'.

or 'protest groups'. It could vary from a huge organisation like FICCI to smaller tribal rights groups.

A democracy is essentially a rule of majority with co-operation from minority. These pressure groups play important part in ensuring that their views are considered while making a political decision. They do so by informing legislators of its preferences, provide money or time to help election campaign, threaten to vote en-bloc against non-cooperative politicians, may influence by providing backup data and expertise.

Thus they provide popular participation in national politics. The more democratic a country, there is more the number of pressure groups present eg: Britain has thousands of pressure groups compared to a few political parties.

World over pressure groups have ensured that democratic values and democracy grow by their actions.
eg: Black movements to abolish discrimination,

Gay rights movement in USA fighting to abolish discriminatory laws

Caste-based movements in India, trying to influence legislation to benefit deprived caste.

The recent protests by ~~manured~~ former sanitary workers to abolish manual scavenging.

~~PETA~~ Organisation like PETA lobbying and protesting against animal dissections and testing, ensuring that dissections are banned in most countries and states.

The effectiveness of pressure groups have increased in modern times due to quick communication

channels and greater accessibility to resources. It cannot be however said that all pressure groups are beneficial for the strengthening of democracy. eg: Khat communities trying to influence and change modern marriage laws to older feudal ones. Terrorist groups who threaten violence if their demands are not met like Maoists etc.

But, they at the same time are not dysfunctional, by ensuring that their views are heard, they have provided the decision makers an opportunity to consider and arrive at proper consensus. So it could be said that the inter-play between pressure-groups and the state has led to flourishing and strengthening of democracy in modern societies.