**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.
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 be 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.
(a) In the realm of sociological theory on power and politics, C. Wright Mills' concept of "power elite" as part of elite theory has an important place. 

Mills emphasized that power in society rests with institution and person on top of the hierarchy of these institutions wield the real power.

Based on the study of American society, Mills said that "power elite" constitute of 3 elites - head of three institutions of society → a) major corporations b) military c) federal government.

The interplay of interest of these 3 elites decides the discourse of society.

Mills said that "power elite" tends to use power for their personal goal attainment and self-aggrandizement.
The position in "power elite" is inter-changeable. Military general can be on board of corporation or aim to be politician.

Members of 'power elite' are generally drawn from same social strata, owing to which cohesiveness and solidarity is observed in power elite.

States like Pakistan and Thailand have the influence of elites being wielded on its citizens, however majority of nations today have plural power-centers comprised of political parties, civil-society, civil-services etc.

Mills did not see 'power-Elite' as inevitable like Pareto neither he attached personal qualities as criteria for being among power elite.

Robert Dahl criticized Mill concept for lack of evidence of "Actual Control". Dahl see Mills
"Power-Elite" as an instrument which has the ability to control, but whether this control turns into policy making and important decision making remain ambiguous.

In contemporary society the relevance of "Power-Elite" dies on the fact of concentration of power in hand of selected few and division of society in have and have not's.

At global level power-elite constitute of "Western World", Nato, and MNC. IMF/World Bank, they together work for their benefit as seen in case of imposing war, proliferation of world trade, sanctioning and isolating selected countries.
Animism is a form of religion characterised by belief in spirits. The power and will of spirits is the force behind supernatural events.

Edward Taylor believes animism to be the earliest form of religion. He argued that animism derives from man's attempts to answer two questions:

"What is the difference between living and dead one?" and

"What are these human shapes which appear in dreams and visions?"

To answer these questions, the idea of soul was invented. The soul is the being of spirit which leaves the body temporarily during dream/vision and permanently on death.
Further, this idea of spirit was applied to the social and physical environment. Animals were invested with a spirit along with other man made objects these objects became sacred to human.

Taylor said that Animism was the religion of Earliest and Simplest Society and more modern and complex society will have "monotheism" as their religion.

However, Man Muller argues that Naturism is the earliest form of religion. Naturism is marked by man's response to its emotional needs in contrast to Animism, which is a response to human intellectual needs.
Taylor's evolutionary approach of religion and restricting Animism only to simplest society has come under criticism owing to the fact that many modern societies practice Animism in one form or another. Moreover, simplest society also practised monotheism apart from Animism.

To sum up, Animism laid good background in study of religion and paved the path to attach some meaning to supernatural phenomenon.
Education is the process of planned impartment of knowledge. The Institution of Education act as secondary mode of socialization of child.

Functionalist School comprised of Durkheim and Parsons. See Education as important process for maintaining Structural-Functional model of society. The knowledge of social values, norms and roles enhance social solidarity.

Robert Merton stipulates Latent function of education as maintaining stratification of society.

Max Weber view Education as a tool to be used for exploitation of proletariat by enhancing knowledge capital of bourgeoisie.
Throughout the evolution of society, education has acted as a trigger of social change.

The rise of a new kind of society, viz., feudalism → capitalism, has been aided by knowledge of new modes of production acquired through education.

The rise of a new way of work and economic life →

Agriculture → blue collar job → (green revolution)
White collar job → knowledge economy has been aided by continuous education.

The change in family and marriage structure like inter-caste marriage, individualism, has been inspired by rational thinking attained by education.
The improvement in social status of women and marginalised section of society has been aided by educational improvement.

Power, revolution and political representation has been on rise in educated society.

Though education has brought many positive social change, it has also been marked by negative effect like religious fundamentalism due to imposing of western values and education on natives. It has also caused social tension of traditional and modern values.

To sum up: Education has ability to bring striking social change but need is to channelize it in positive direction to maintain social well being.
Social movement is spontaneous and sustained collective action by large group of people directed towards changing some of the values, norms and social relations in a society.

In general social movement can be characterized in 4 types:

1) **Migratory Movement**

   When large number of people migrate due to discontent or shared hope of better future in some other land.

   **Examples:** Bengali people migrating to India or people from Kerala migrating to gulf countries.

2) **Reform Movement**

   Movement to change some
Part of society without completely transforming it.

En - Socio-religious reform movement during 19th-20th century in India.

3) Revolutionary Movement — Movement to overthrow the existing system and replace it with a new one.

En - French Revolution | Russian Revolution

4) Resistance or Reactionary Movement

These arise among people who are discontent with existing structure or state of society. It tries to re-instate old tradition or values.

Example — Islamic Fundamentalism or Hindu Rashtra movement.
The social movements can also be distinguished as old social movements like Freedom movements and new social movements like Environmental Movement, Feminist Movement, Pro-Democracy movement.

In contemporary society, social movement has become a tool to give voice to differing voices in society and if channelised properly, it can bring about striking social changes.
5(b) Nuclear Family constitutes of Husband, Wife and their children living together.

In contrast the traditional Joint Family constitute of Nuclear Family plus Kin's of side of husband and/or wife living together.

Earlier societies were characterised by majority of joint families whereas the urbanisation/modernisation has brought structural strain to change this social structure to have more of Nuclear Family.

The modern society has seen increased urban/trans-national migration for better work avenues.
the High Cost of living in working areas, constrained the people to divide joint family.

Employability of women in modern society constrain them to effectively play role of house caretaker. As such they prefer nuclear family.

The earlier functionalist character of joint family has come under attack due to rise of market forces. A well earning nuclear family can afford to with money the functions performed by joint family.

The rise of individualism and celebration of achievement versus ascription further the cause of nuclear family.
The conflict of traditional and modern values and generation gap makes people to adopt nuclear family.

However, in recent trend joint family has seen some rise. The alienation of working class and increasing professionalization leaves people emotionally drain. They are looking towards living in joint family to meet their emotional needs.

Moreover, with both spouse working, joint family also assist in child rearing. Members also help during time of crisis and become a "mini-clan" for celebrations of various facets of life.

To sum up, though nuclear family affinity is dominant in modern society, joint family has its important place and will continue to remain so in coming days.
Development is characterized by positive change in an entity. Development of forces of production for example means change in tools and technology adopted.

Development is a subjective term. Marxist will view any revolution by proletariat as development whereas same will be viewed as deviant behavior leading to anomie from functionalist perspective.

Increasing employability of women, their modern outlook and assertiveness is celebrated as development symbol by Feminist whereas for Traditionalist it is an attack on existing social fabric.

Similarly, changes in other social institutions and redefining of functions they perform can
be viewed as development or non-development.

At the global level, Western society with their modern, rational outlook and industrial economy is characterized as more developed as compared to other societies.

Consequently, for attainment of development, there has been a global movement in non-Western countries to re-structure their society by adopting the Western values, norms, and way of life.

Dependency theory stipulates that powerful Western countries oppress the third world economy and prevent them from developing completely.
World system theory as proposed by Immanuel Wallerstein divides all countries into three groups depending upon their level of development. It argues for development of peripheral countries with help of core countries.

For complete development of any society, its various institutions' system and members must develop. Recent trend has been to sub-divide development in political dev, economic dev, ecological dev, educational dev, women dev, child dev etc.

Efforts for inclusive and sustainable development is also on rise. To sum up, development is a continuous process aiming to bring changes in infrastructure and superstructure both.
2(a) Marriage has been an important institution of social structure playing the role of bringing new members in society.

Marriage is characterised as union of man and woman and as such change in social standing of any one effects the institution of marriage.

With changing time, role and status of women have come under transformation. Women are no more restricted to home maker, childrearer role.

Increased participation of women in work and economic life have made them financially strong. Dowry demand for such women is waning. Also, Bride giver group is no more a inferior group in Indian society.
Anthony Giddens says that working women today are marrying late, thus pushing average marriage age down to below 25.

HoMe maker role for women is exception today, not a rule.
Domestic work see involvement for of both the partners. The earlier division of labour has been redefined.

Modern education and increasing individuality has reinvigorated traditional way of marriages. People want more liberty in choice of spouse and as such love marriage and inter caste marriage has seen increasing trend.

However, increasing assertiveness of women have also invited wrath of traditionalist, leading to act of 'Honour Killing'.
Recent time has seen increasing migration of women to urban areas or international destinations. They tend to get married and settle down in such areas, thus giving rise to "trans-national" marriage.

Nuclear Family is on rise in present society owing to better earning capability of women. This improved status of women is also held responsible for increasing divorce and separation cases.

Financially strong women today have sense of self-respect and ego, which enable them to take drastic measure of divorce and separation in a failed relationship. Owing to this, many women are living as single mothers.

Financial well-being is a reason...
Why many women today are preferring to remain single throughout their life.

Social issues like Female Footitude, Infant Mortality has caused skewed Sex Ratio in some areas like Punjab and Haryana. Bride Price and Polyandry becomes characteristics of such places.

However, increased social Awareness owing to access to Information Technology, political Participation have subsidised the practices of Polygyny, Child Marriage, Domestic Violence, the improved status of women through Constitutional and Statutory law have also helped in an equal partnership marriage.

To conclude, changing role and status of women have indeed brought striking transformation in institution of marriage and this somewhat correlates to "Moving Equilibrium", concept of Robert K. Merton.
2(b) The functionalist theories of religion view religion as a social institution which maintain social solidarity and help to preserve the social fabric.

Emile Durkheim view religion as a force which increases "collective conscience" and thus help in maintaining social order, social control and cooperation.

Malinowski says religion maintains social solidarity by dealing with situation of emotional stress which threatens the stability of society.

Talcott Parsons see religion as answer to super natural events. This allows intellectual and emotional adjustment of social members.
which is necessary for promoting order and stability in society.

The functionalist perspective emphasizes the positive contribution of religion to maintain harmony, integration and solidarity.

However, in contemporary society the functionalist view of religion has limited applicability. Religion has become a dysfunction and is correlated to several negative effects on social order.

The rise of religious conflicts like Islamic fundamentalism, Hindu-ta'tva forces, Shia-Sunni conflict have severely corroded the social fabric. Conflict between the people of different faiths has become a tool for mobilizing people for pursuing narrow and parochial goals like Jihad.
The narrow view of religion and tendency to impose one's religious values on other groups have dented the social solidarity. The religious riots have further deteriorated the social integration and harmony.

The negative effect of religion is mainly due to skewed view of one's religion and one-dimensional interpretation of religious texts. The states which have tolerant approach towards various religion and have a multi-religious community, see the positive effect of religion on their community.

The secular countries like U.S.A, UK have seen increased social solidarity. The secular structure of Israeli society have helped her to strengthen its social bonding. But even in secular Arab countries...
The celebration of various festivals based on religion like Deepavali, Christmas Day, To, Lohari is still an important occasion of family and kinship bonding. The religious rituals and functions like marriage, death, childbirth is marked by social gatherings which further the cause of integration, harmony and social cohesion.

To sum up, the functionalist perspective of positive effect of religion is still prevalent though various religious conflicts have challenged its functionalist nature. However, with increasing tolerance and secularization religion can continue to act as force for social integration, control and order.
Secularization is characterized as the decreasing influence of religion on various social institutions. Secularization is marked by either the absence of religion or co-survival of multiple religious faiths. Increased religious tolerance.

Religious Revivalism is a phenomenon which is marked by re-assertation of religion on social life. It coincides with increasing demand of society to widen the religious influence.

Sociologist like Durkheim, Parsons signifies the positive functions of religion in maintaining social solidarity, integration and preserving social bonding. Religious Revivalism aims to make society aware of this functional aspect of religion but through peaceful and methodical
process. It aims to assert its importance in social fabric maintenance. Asking people to attend religious rituals, functions and peaceful teaching of religious sermon is an example of religious Revivalism.

Secularization and religious Revivalism co-exist in contemporary society. Both are social forces acting in opposite directions and the final outcome in this process will depend on intensity of individual movements. Thus religious Revivalism may or may not hamper the process of secularization.

However, the social force of Religious fundamentalism is completely antagonistic to the process of Secularization. Religious fundamentalism is marked by parochial skewed view towards one's religion and an assertive attempt towards
Universal acceptance of one’s religious norms and values. This process is marked by use of violence, religious conflicts and pervasive social unrest. Fundamentalist coerce people to adopt the religious norms and values as seen in case of Taliban attack and Ram Sena forcing women for specific lifestyle.

Fundamentalist uses emotions as tools for polarizing people views on religions. In socially charged environment people tend to take sides owing to their allegiance to religious family and kinship. This process undo the charges bought in by secularization.

To conclude, religious fundamentalism act as opposing force to secularization though it can co-exist with religious revivalism.
3(b) The social institution of family is a continuous process of transformation. The structure and function of family have undergone several changes over the period of time. These changes have redefined the social standing of members viz-a-viz institution of family.

Functionalist like Durkheim and Parsons view family as collection of its individual members where each member has assigned role. The viability of family rest on each member conforming to norm and values of family.

However, in recent times due to urbanisation and increased cost of living, nuclear family has seen proliferation.
The nuclear family has redefined the role of its members. The husband and wife have to own the function earlier performed by extended family. Financially strong family can source the track some of their functional role to outside institutions.

Breakdown of joint family have rendered its older members insecure as seen by rise of "Old-age home". The children or new born get devoid of family environment earlier lived by previous generation. Nuclear family can provide warmth.

Increasing participation of women in workforce has re-shaped the old law of Division of labour. Now male and female both have to take function of "Home-taker" and "Bread-winner".
Functionalist view family as primary mode of socialization for child. The rise of family of "single-parents" devoid child of love and affection of complete family.

The "single parent" family is also physically and emotionally draining for male or female.

To add to above the increasing cases of divorce and separation also adds to woe of all the members of family. However, it also act as a mechanism to liberate members from failed marriage thus saving further hard chip of family.

Some western family is marked by rise of individualism leading to what David Cooper calls death of family. Such family gives more freedom to its member to pursue to their goals. To sum up change in family structure have bought significant change in its members' social role.
Dependency theories have an important place in understanding of sociological perspective of development. At the core, dependency theories view development of nation-states as interrelated concepts.

The theory stipulates that the current conditions of underdeveloped country is due to exploitation by infrastructure and superstructures of developed countries. The process of colonialization is generally seen as the start of this exploitation and in current time as well the powerful, economically advanced countries are utilizing the resources and cheap labour of third world countries for pursuing their goal by means of producing surplus.
This theory accuses developed countries of deliberately keeping third world, poor countries in stage of under-development by use of nexus with Government and Administration of concerned country.

In contemporary society, the increased interference of western countries in affairs of oil rich countries of Gulf and Middle-East support this theory. The increasing apathy towards communist countries like Cuba, North Korea stipulates the intention of developed nation to overthrow any social system not conducive to their growth.

The process of globalization and liberalization has led to increased trans-National interaction of Social, Economic and Political Institution. This has led
to increased influence of multi-national companies and international institution in economic process of developing countries. These institution's ideological goal is to align developing nation's plan and policy as per their need. The profit maximisation behaviour of developed country has created two classes at global level characterized as Bourgeois constituting of developed countries like U.S.A., U.K. having high social indicators and 2nd class of proletariat constituting of developing countries like African, Asian countries having low social indicators.

In spite of the negative consequences of globalization, the contemporary society has also seen developing countries reaping benefit from restructured global system.
Many developing countries have improved economic and social system. The rise of China, India is a glaring example of how developing countries are utilizing the open-system globalised world for their development.

Outsourcing, manufacturing hub - China and service sector hub - India shows the changing trend of work and economic life. Increased migration to developed countries, access to modern tools and technology, acculturation of rational thought from developed world have helped many third world countries to tackle the persistent problems of poverty and unemployment.

To sum up, though the exploitative element of dependency theories still exist but current globalised world is also marked by continuous development of once downtrodden countries.
Abraham Lincoln described democracy as the government of the people by the people and for the people. Democratic organisation or institution is characterized as the participation of the people or members in decision making of matters concerning their interest.

Since the inception of democracy the ethos of disfranchising the principle of democracy has died with state. State through its very power tried to infuse the principles of democracy in its superstructures. Assisting state in this endeavour for has been the power of constitutional and statutory law.

Earlier the implementation effort was unidirectional, concentrated mainly in state apparatus.
With rise of complexity of social structures, various groups have come on the scene claiming to be representative of people or citizens. The groups possess the power of people trust and hold the ability of upsetting state by means of political processes. These groups are known as pressure groups.

In recent times the rise of pressure groups like trade unions, professional groups, business lobby have challenged the unilateral role of state in maintaining democratic ethos.

As a representative of people power these groups coordinate with states in formulation of various plans and policy which are fruitful to the need of...
Common citizen the same group ensure the representation of wide section of society in government decision making.

Though the pressure groups have brought conflict also at forefront but an meaningful dialogue between various sections amicably solves the problems arising.

Recent examples of movement against corruption in India depicts how pressure groups are reshaping the law making with the realms of democratic principle.

Various caste based, women, labour movements have led the state to provide mechanism the safeguard for these sections of society, this upholds the principle of for the people to the people and from the people.
The people ethos of democracy.

Contemporary society has also seen increasing participation of once marginalized and down trodden section of society in governance and decision making at highest level.

The above argument clearly reinforce the statement that interplay between pressure groups and state have led to flourishing and strengthening of democracy.