

Time Allowed : 3 Hrs

SOCIOLOGY
PAPER I

Max. Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

- There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS**.
- Candidates have to attempt **FIVE** Questions in all.
- Questions Nos. **1 and 5** are compulsory and out the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.
- The number of marks carried by a question / part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium or other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in the questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of Questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

SECTION A

Q1. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)

- (a) What are variables? Illustrate some variables which Merton used in his analysis of deviance. (10)
- (b) How has the contributions from history influenced the scope of sociology? (10)
- (c) Examine the contemporary relevance Durkheimian perspective on 'Division of labour'. (10)
- (d) How did the advance of capitalism revolutionize family as an institution? (10)
- (e) Poverty means more than simply low income. Elaborate. (10)

- Q2.** (a) Industrial revolution has important bearings on growth and development of sociology. Discuss. (20)
- (b) Examine the significance of non-positivist paradigm in social science research. (20)
- (c) How is skilling an important dimension of social mobility? (10)
- Q3.** (a) How do you view and assess the use of case studies and biographies in sociological research? (20)
- (b) How is the Weberian theory of religion different from that of Durkheim's? (20)
- (c) How could one use the Marxist class struggle concept to understand the farm protests and crisis in India? (10)
- Q4.** (a) Qualitative research methods are concerned with opinions, feelings and experiences. Comment on their reliability and validity. (20)
- (b) What do you understand by ethnicity as a dimension of social stratification? How does it impact the nation-states? (20)
- (c) Globalisation has disproportionately affected lower-paid workers. Validate your argument on the same. (10)

SECTION B

- Q5. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)**

- (a) Describe the various characteristics of Weberian bureaucracy. Are they relevant now? (10)
- (b) Who are contract labour? What are the challenges they face? (10)
- (c) Religious fundamentalism is a challenge to the truth of other religions. Examine. (10)
- (d) How does post patriarchy impact the emerging pattern of sex-roles in modern society. (10)
- (e) Distinguish between formal and informal work with suitable illustration. (10)

- Q6.** (a) Examine the impact of secularisation on family and marriage systems. (20)
- (b) Describe the modernization theory on development. How did the under-development theorists it? (20)
- (c) Discuss the types and dynamics of new social movements. (10)
-
- Q7.** (a) Globalization has accelerated the rise of consumerism, individualism and questioned religion and provided for pluralist societies driven by distinctive religions. Comment. (20)
- (b) Differentiate between Functionalist and Marxist theories of Stratification. (20)
- (c) Elaborate on latent and manifest functions of technology? (10)
-
- Q8.** (a) “Because law is deeply implicated in our economic, political, and social worlds, pursuit of social change invariably involves an engagement with law.” Critically examine the statement. (20)
- (b) No society gives absolute freedom to its members to select their partners. Examine the changing rules of marriage. (20)
- (c) Do religion and science necessarily go together? Give your views. (10)



ALL INDIA CIVIL SERVICES COACHING CENTRE

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I



CANDIDATE NAME:	NISHANTH T	MOBILE NUMBER:	[REDACTED]
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NM ID	[REDACTED]	Date of Exam	29.07.2025
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Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

Parts Q.No	a	b	c	d	e	Marks Obtained	Total Marks of Question
1							50
2							50
3							50
4							50
5							50
6							50
7							50
8							50
GRAND TOTAL							250

INSTRUCTIONS

There are **EIGHT** questions divided in two Sections and printed in **ENGLISH**.

Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.

Question Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

TIME TAKEN :	START: 2:30 PM	END: 5:45 PM
IF THERE ARE ANY SPECIAL REQUESTS WITH REGARD EVALUATION		

EVALUATOR FEEDBACK

Overall Macro Comments/Feedback/Suggestions on Answer booklet

(THIS WILL INCLUDE COMMENTS ON POSITIVES / AREAS OF IMPROVEMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS WHEREVER RELEVANT)

Question Interpretation		
Content	Relevance	
	Quality	
Answer Structure		
Presentation		
<u>Other Parameters</u>		

SECTION "A"

Q.1. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)

(a) What are variables? Illustrate some variables which Merton used in his analysis of deviance. (10)

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Variables are the traits or attributes in an individual or society that changes from time to time, situation as defined by Kerlinger.

Variables act as essential tool for the sociological researches in the following ways.

- ① They act as measurable tool for any social phenomenon.
- ② They are used to create hypothesis
- ③ They are used to compare the variables to get understanding
- ④ They used to establish the cause and effect relationship.

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R. K. Merton in his functional analysis approach to understand the society, used variables like the socially accepted means and the goal that is desired by individuals in his deviance theory.

Based on the interpretation and comparing the relativeness of variables, he identified five adaptive responses.

Responses	Means	Goals	Example
1) Conformist	Follow	Follow	eg) School students
2) Innovators	Reject	Follow	Scientists, criminals
3) Ritualist	Follow	Reject	Bureaucrats
4) Retreatists	Reject	Reject	Alcoholic men
5) Revolutionaries	Create new	Create new	Martin Luther King

Thus, variables play a crucial role in enabling the understanding of social reality.

(b) How has the contributions from history influenced the scope of sociology?

(10)

Sociology is the systematic study of modern
society, social institutions and human interactions.
 Whereas, History is the study of past
society.

As the scope of sociology got
delimited in the 20th century, it had
interdisciplinary collaboration with other
 social sciences especially History.

contribution of History to sociology

① The Historic events and the nature
 of society helps the sociologists to gain
 more insights about the evolution of the
 modern society.

eg → Karl Marx has created

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concept of 'Historical Materialism' in explaining the changing modes of production

② Even Max Weber used the historical factor in creating the Ideal types for understanding the society

eg Ideal type of Historic particular.

③ The patriarchal nature of the earlier societies gave rise of new schools of thoughts like Feminist school expanding the scope of sociology.

However, the study of sociology and History differ in their approach of being Nomothetic (generalising) and Idiographic (specific) respectively.

The understanding of History has enriched and expanded the scope of sociology.

(c) Examine the contemporary relevance Durkheimian perspective on 'Division of labour'. (10)

Emile Durkheim defined Division of labour as the specialisation of roles in an economic system and said it is not just economic but also a social phenomenon.

The Division of labour theory is relevant in the contemporary society in the following ways.

① According to him, the modern society has complex division of labour with high specialisation and integrated by organic solidarity.

This is evident in the increase of class structure in Industrial societies creating new managerial, semi-skilled, unskilled classes, etc.

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② The organic solidarity i.e., interdependency of the actors is evident in the global supply chain where each country is dependent on other countries for making a product.

③ The Increasing suicides and mental ailments due to work pressure and toxic work culture is equatable to the Anomic Division of labour of Durkheim.

④ The rise of gig economy is also related to dysfunctional division of labour. The theory is though relevant in many ways, the functional nature as viewed by Durkheim is not so relevant as skill poverty, strikes and exploitation of workers continues.

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(d) How did the advance of capitalism revolutionize family as an institution?

(10)

The rise of capitalism in the modern society created economic, political and also social changes especially in social institutions like family.

Murdock viewed that the family performs four essential functions - ① Sexual gratification, ② Procreation, ③ Economic stability, ④ Emotional support.

① Capitalism has led to urbanization that in turn led to Rural to Urban migration creating Nuclearization of family.

The traditional joint family system has been changed.

② The economic and employment opportunities has changed the notion of

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need of family for economic support

eg Many bachelors live in urban areas with their own salary.

③ The importance of work in Capitalistic society reduced time spent and bonding within family but creating colleagues as family.

④ Capitalism has led to feminisation of agriculture and increase in women-led rural households.

⑤ Capitalism has increased domestic violence and marital breakups and empty shell marriages, weekend families.

The modernity caused by the rise of capitalism has provided functional alternatives of family decreasing its value.

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(e) Poverty means more than simply low income. Elaborate. (10)

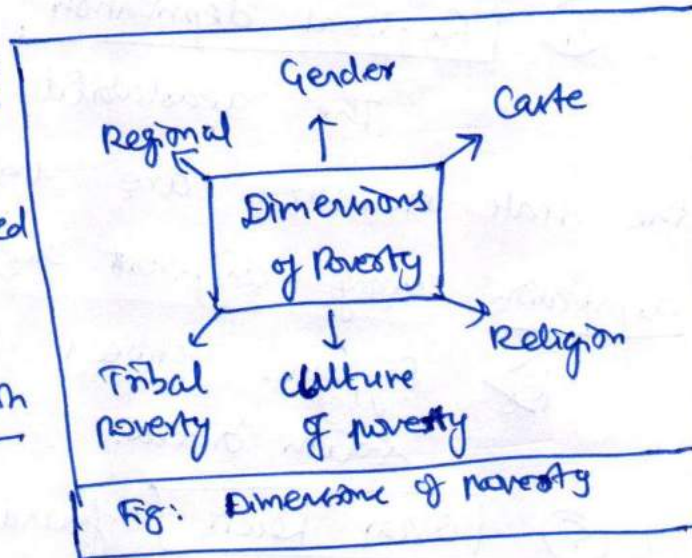
"Poverty is more social than economic",
poverty can be understood as the
deprivation of material wealth generally but
it has multiple intersectionality and dimensions
in the society.

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① Caste and poverty:

The lower caste
people are marginalised
in attaining education
and employment, health
creating human
development poverty.



eg NFHS-5 : Increased MMR and IMR
among Dalit women

② Tribal poverty:

Virginus Kaka noted that the tribal
population are excluded in education,

employment and also their identity due to developmental projects placing them in poverty.

② Religion and poverty

Zoya Hasan in her study found most of the religious minorities especially Muslims are affected by poverty.

④ Regional deprivation

The availability of resources and the state measures are creating relative deprivation among different regions.

→ Difference between Central India and South India.

⑤ Oscar Lewis found the culture of

poverty among the urban slum dwellers.

Considering the multidimensionality of poverty, the NITI Aayog proposed use of Multidimensional Poverty Index for poverty calculation.

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- Q.2. (a) Industrial revolution has important bearings on growth and development of sociology. Discuss. (20)

The Economic modernity in Europe emerged because of Industrial revolution that created multiple changes in social as well as economic life.

Industrial Revolution in England has two major components

① Scientific development:

The growth of new inventions, scientific theories like steam engine, press, machines for production, etc.

② Commercial development:

The growth of Industries, capitalism, Banking, trade that lead to drastic economic and social changes.

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Consequences of Industrial Revolution:

① change in Nature of work - the work became more mechanized and subdivided.

② change in nature of worker - the capitalism created two classes according to Marx - Haves (the owners) and Have-nots (who do not own the production).

The proletariat are exploited and there is alienation and degradation of labour.

③ Increased inequality in society with the surplus are enjoyed by the capitalist classes alone.

④ Rise of New middle class and class became a dimension for social stratification.

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⑤ Increased Urbanization and the Rural to urban migration changed the demography drastically.

⑥ Rise of nuclear families was new during Industrial Revolution

⑦ There is increased new form of crimes and poor living conditions among the workers.

These changes along with the Intellectual and political modernity created upheavals in society which the existing disciplines failed to study.

Then, sociology emerged as a new discipline to study the changes posed by the modernity.

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SOCIOLOGY (FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER I)



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(b) Examine the significance of non-positivist paradigm in social science research. (20)

The Non-positivism emerged in response to the positivism methodology created by the early sociologists like Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer and Durkheim.

The positivists wanted the sociology to be studied like Natural science and emphasised on studying observable facts and use of scientific methods.

However, the scientific approach of positivism failed to understand the social reality and had many problems in observation, experimentation and explanation, necessitated the rise of Non-positivism.

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There were different approaches in Non-positivism and each had their own significance.

① Weberian approach of Interpretive sociology

Max Weber wanted the subject to focus the inner reality (emotions, motives) of the individuals to understand the social reality.

He advised for use of Qualitative methods like field studies, ethnography, unstructured interviews to increase the reliability and validity of social research.

② Phenomenologists like Alfred Schutz, Peter Berger viewed that the social reality is socially constructed by meaning

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of individuals based on their individual experiences.

③ Another group of sociologists like

Harold Garfinkel used Ethnomethodology,

finding the meaning of social reality from the interactions and conversations.

④ Symbolic Interactionism of Mead emphasized on the influence of self in the functioning of society.

Thus, the non-positivism shifted focus to the inner reality and to understand the social reality than meaning them.

Later, the post-positivism emerged combining the benefits of positivism and post-positivism, enhancing the complete understanding of society.

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(c) How is skilling an important dimension of social mobility?

(10)

Social mobility is defined as the
transition of an individual from one strata
 to another in the social hierarchy, according
 to Pitrim Sorokin.

Social mobility can be of horizontal
or vertical mobility and 'skilling' can
 act as an important instrument in both types.

Skilling as important dimension of social
mobility

① The current situation of demographic
 dividend of the country with 65% of working
 age population but with only 15% skilled
 labour force highlights the skill mismatch.

If the working population and
 youth are skilled / trained to cater the

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needs of industries, the country as a whole can achieve upward social mobility from developing to developed nation.

② With highly specialised division of labour in present world, skilling helps to move ahead in the class hierarchy.

③ within a family, the child who is skilled and educated gain good social mobility than the child who does not skilled.

However, skilling cannot have impact in closed systems like caste hierarchy where the skill and the wealth do not improve your strata.

Thus, skilling is a crucial tool for achieving upward social mobility in open systems of stratifications.

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Q.3. (a) How do you view and assess the use of case studies and biographies in sociological research? (20)

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(b) How is the Weberian theory of religion different from that of Durkheim's?
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(c) How could one use the Marxist class struggle concept to understand the farm protests and crisis in India? (10)

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- Q.4. (a) Qualitative research methods are concerned with opinions, feelings and experiences. Comment on their reliability and validity. (20)

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(b) What do you understand by ethnicity as a dimension of social stratification?
How does it impact the nation-states? (20)

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- (c) Globalisation has disproportionately affected lower-paid workers. Validate your argument on the same. (10)**

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SECTION "B"

Q.5. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)

(a) Describe the various characteristics of Weberian bureaucracy. Are they relevant now? (10)

Max Weber's bureaucracy is the legal rational authority type in the Ideal types of authority.

Characteristics of Weberian bureaucracy

① The written rules are the important characteristics of bureaucracy that guide the officers

② the rigid hierarchy is peculiar to bureaucracy. and most efficient form.

③ The hierarchy is based on Meritocracy.

④ Bureaucracy has more specialized and

specific roles for each strata in the hierarchy.

⑤ They have permanent and paid salary

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⑥ The Bureaucrats are expected to be Impersonal and completely rational in their actions.

The "websonian" bureaucracy is still relevant in the current form of bureaucracy in its structure and functions.

① The Hierarchy and code of conduct emphasizing rationality.

② The merit-based selection for the posts of civil services.

③ Also, the increasing work pressures and suicides among bureaucrats reflects the "Iron cage of hierarchy" of Weber.

However, the recent 2nd ARE recommended for more empathy and ethical bureaucracy for inclusive and effective governance.

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(b) Who are contract labour? What are the challenges they face? (10)

Contract labours are the temporary
 labours hired for a fixed period of time
and fixed salary for the work.

The advent of globalization and
 liberalization has increased the growth
of Informalisation of labour in the recent
 times.

However, the government in the
labour laws of 2019 made specific provision
 for the benefit of contract labourers.

Challenges faced by contract labourers:

The contract labours are similar
 to unorganized (informal) sector labourers
 who are hired for work only for

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fixed duration.

① No job security during the contract as well as after the contract period

② Contract labour are hired for minimal salaries or wages

③ No social securities like Insurance, pensions, etc. for contract labours.

④ No bargaining power or association for demanding their rights.

⑤ poor working conditions and living conditions in workplaces.

With the labour code, there is mandate for social securities even for contract labour.

Smaller state measures should be made to address the challenges faced by them.

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(c) Religious fundamentalism is a challenge to the truth of other religions.
Examine. (10)

Religious fundamentalism is defined as the rise of religious assertiveness against the modernity, secularism calling back to orthodoxy of religion.

As the world is secularizing, the revival of religion in the form of fundamentalism is creating challenge to pluralistic world.

① The fundamentalist wanted to go back to the orthodoxy and the original interpretation of religion.

② They promote religious superiority of their own undermining the other religions.

③ They create "Us Vs They" sentiment among the people creating communal conflict.

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④ Fundamentalists act against the principles of rationality, modernity and secularism impeding progressive social change.

↳ Taliban government in Afghanistan banned women education and freedom of movement.

⑤ The fundamentalism may sow seed for communalism threatening the peace and harmony.

↳ Increased hate speeches and communal riots during religious processions.

The major cause is found to the communal politics where political parties used religious sentiments for vote mobilization.

The recent change in Bangladesh government towards implementing 'sharia law' can be an example of religious fundamentalism.

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(d) How does post patriarchy impact the emerging pattern of sex-roles in modern society. (10)

The patriarchal society stratified the gender with males as active agents and females as passive agents of society as viewed by Leela Dube in her work "Seed and Earth".

This stratification has been challenged and changed by the modern society, changing the gender roles and norms.

① Feminisation of agriculture:

There is increased number of females engaged in agriculture (70% of women's workforce) in agriculture.

② Role of women in STEM industries

The patriarchal society kept women only in low key jobs but now, there is

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many women as workers, doctors, teachers and researchers.

③ Role of Husband-wife in family

Even within family, the gendered feminism (unpaid domestic care worker) has reduced and equality in every role is shared between couples.

④ Rise in political leadership:

With the laws and constitutional provisions, women in leadership role has increased as ramanches, MPs, MLAs, etc.

However, the women still faces challenges like Dual Burden as viewed by Gail Omvedt, motherhood penalty, glass ceiling, glass cliff in modern society, that needs to be overcome.

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(e) Distinguish between formal and informal work with suitable illustration.

(10)

The organization of work in the modern society after automation and globalisation have increased both formal and informal types of works.

FORMAL ORGANISATION	INFORMAL ORGANISATION
① They have an <u>organization structure</u> and hierarchy. ② The work is <u>guided by set of rules and regulations</u> ③ They have job security with fixed salary and benefits ④ Social security like	① They do not have any organizational structure ② <u>No rules and regulations</u> within the organization ③ They do not have a <u>fixed salary</u> and <u>no job security</u>. ④ No insurances, pensions and other

pension, insurances,
 maternity benefits are
 present.

- ⑤ ~~Legal~~ Legal guidelines
 and regulations are
 present.
 eg) Labour laws

Illustration:

- ① An Multinational Corporation (MNC) in
service sector
- ② Bureaucracy with
strict hierarchy.

social securities.

- ⑥ Not all informal
sectors are regulated
by government.

Illustration:

- ① Sanitation workers
who are working as
contract labourers.
- ② Women working
in MSMEs.

The work from home culture has
 created a Quasi-formal organization of
 work with features of both formal and
 informal organizations.

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Q.6. (a) Examine the impact of secularisation on family and marriage systems.

(20)

Secularisation is the process of reducing hold of religion in other social aspects like state, family, marriages, etc which is highly contributed to modernisation and enlightenment.

The family as a social institution was highly considered valued and are indispensable.

But, the secularisation has created many changes in family structure and functions.

① Rise in nuclear families

The growth of individualism in the modern society questions the rules and regulations in joint family system

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and prefer nuclear family.

② Rise in Nuclear family

The traditional societies entrenched by patriarchy supported only the patriarchal families while the modern societies prefer nuclear families.

③ The loss of rituals and practices are high and the secular society questions the need for such rituals and practices.

Marriage as a social institution also underwent major changes due to secularization

① Rise of Inter-caste and Inter-religious marriages is the example to show the reduced influence of religion in modern families.

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② Marriages are now become an commercial extravagance portraying their status more than a ritual.

③ Caste to class importance:

Acceptance of other religions' culture and customs reduced the preference for same caste to similar class in marriages.

④ Secularisation has weakened the social institutions like family, community and thus, there is reduced stereotyping of divorce and single parenthood.

However, Religion continues to play key role in family and marriage in festivals and in the form of caste-based matrimonial rites even in today's world.

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(b) Describe the modernization theory on development. How did the under-development theorists counter it? (20)

The debate between the cause and effects of development of countries has been there for few decades on whether it is functional or dysfunctional.

Modernization theory on development

The western thinkers viewed that the principle of modernization and capitalism are the sole reason for the development of the countries in the world.

They legitimized the colonialism as because that only gave the capitalism to present developing and under-development countries.

They believed that the capitalism

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and exchange of trade between countries
motivates the people for development and
 thus, always functional.

However, the under-development
 theorists viewed the modernisation theorists
 as Euro-centric and highly exploitative
 ignoring the growth of periphery countries.

A.G. Frank formulated the under-
 development theory stating the exploitative
 nature of developed countries (core) in changing
more interests and selling finished goods making
 the periphery countries
 (under developed countries)
always dependent.

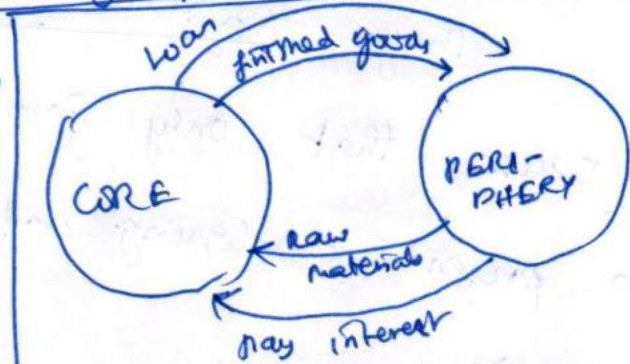


Fig: Frank's dependency theory

Immanuel Wallerstein expanded the dependency theory into 'World systems theory' considering world as a system of three parts

- Core, semi-periphery, periphery.
 (developing countries)

He criticized that the developed countries are deliberately making

the other countries

dependent for their own development only.

He proposed that there should equal share in trade for the raw materials that

the developed countries taken from peripheries.

Both these theories outline the inter dependency of the countries for the development of their own and also for the world.

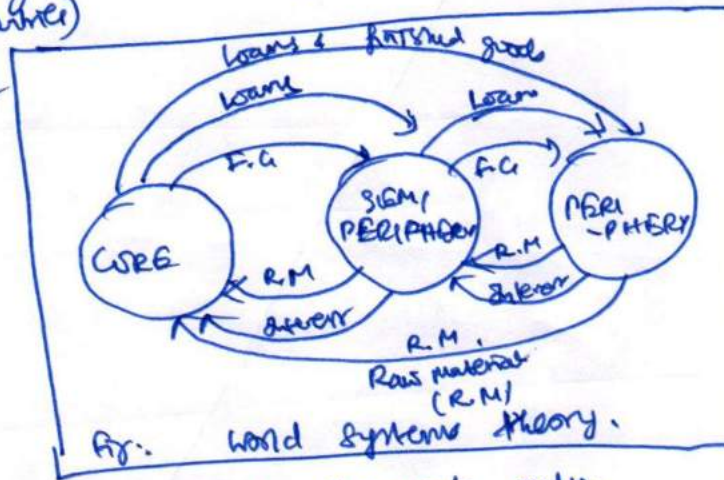


Fig. World Systems Theory.

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(c) Discuss the types and dynamics of new social movements.

(10)

The nature of social movements are also evolving with the society evolving by itself. The nature, the purpose, the methods involved in social movements also changed with time.

New social movements

1) New farmer movements:

While the peasant movements before are by the poor peasants for their rights and minimum wage, the new farmer's movement are led by middle class farmers for credit facilities, MSP and subsidies.

2) Ideology to Identity movements:

The Dalit movements before independence was, with sub-altern ideology to represent the Dalit community like Mahatma & Dravidian movements.

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However, the interference of politics in Dalit movements has made into identity politics for votes.

③ Participation from across segments

Earlier, the people fought for their own problems but now, all segments of people fight for any just cause movement.

eg #MeToo movement, #Black lives matter - having transnational participation

④ Middle class as prominent leaders
especially educated activists.

⑤ Role of social media and internet is huge in new social movements increasing their effect and intensity.

The new social movements have crossed the barriers and become more populist and more in virtual than in field.

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- Q.7. (a) Globalization has accelerated the rise of consumerism, individualism and questioned religion and provided for pluralist societies driven by distinctive religions. Comment. (20)

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Globalization after the 1991 reforms in India and in all other countries led to migrations and intermixing of people creating pluralist societies.

The democracies in the world are mostly secular in nature and appreciated pluralism by accommodating all kind of religions.

Globalization has accelerated this pluralism by exchanging ideologies of Secularism, modernity and cultural assimilation creating more pluralistic societies.

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Globalisation and rise of consumerism

The rise of consumerism has led to urban migration and urban lifestyles and culture were secular in nature.

There is increase in apartment culture with all religions and the corporate jobs which are skilled and educated based not religion.

However, there are still ghettos of minority religions in urban areas impeding the coexistence.

Globalisation and rise of individualism

Rise of individualism led to increase in individual autonomy and choices over marriage, education and occupation.

The surge in delayed marriages,

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(b) Differentiate between Functionalist and Marxist theories of Stratification. (20)

Social stratification theories are propounded by different sociologists in different perspectives to understand the functioning of the society.

Functionalist theories	Marxist theory
① The functional theory was given by <u>Talbot</u>, <u>Parsons</u> and <u>Davis</u> and <u>Moore</u>. ② They didnot give any particular type/ dimension for stratification ③ They viewed that	① The conflict theory was given by <u>Karl Marx</u>. ② Karl Marx viewed 'class' as the uniaxial dimension for social stratification. ③ Marx ~~that~~ viewed

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Social stratification is
present in all societies
and inevitable.

that capitalist society
is highly stratified while
primitive society and
communist society are
free from stratification.

(4) Parrons viewed the
 social stratification is
 based on 'value consensus'
 among the members of
 the society.

(4) Marx viewed that
 the class based
 stratification is
coercive and exploitative
 in nature.

(5) functionalists viewed
 that stratification is
functional to society
increasing solidarity.

(5) There is only
Antagonistic cooperation
between the haves and
have-nots and it
increases alienation.

(6) Pareto and Moore
 viewed that the Role

(6) Marx viewed that
 there is only

allocation and differential
rewards motivates the
 lower groups for mobility.

⑦ Stratification and
 role differentiation increase
 the efficiency and economic
productivity of society.

⑧ The functional theory
 is relevant in modern
 society by highly
specialised division of labour
 in all fields

pauperization of proletariats
 and even no stable
middle class.

⑦ Marx viewed that
capitalism will lose
 by revolution of
 proletariats and
 communism will
 emerge.

⑧ The conflict theory
 is considered to be
'utopian' as no
 revolution took place
 through class based
 stratification still present.

The stratification of societies is
 inevitable and continues to evolve because
of social mobility and addition of new dimensions.

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(c) Elaborate on latent and manifest functions of technology?

(10)

R.K. Merton's concept of Latent and manifest functions through his functional analysis can be applied and relevant to any contemporary social phenomena.

The growth of technology have plethora of effects in many sections of society.

① Latent function of technology:

Technology has improved the living standards of people and made our lives easier.

② Manifest function of technology:

Technology created its intended outcomes by improving communication, increasing connectivity and information access.

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③ There are also Manifest dysfunctions in the form of job displacement and increasing risk of unemployment.

④ Technology has Latent dysfunctions with emergence of social networks, AI like cyber bullying, cyber attacks, loss of privacy, Data security, spread of misinformation, etc.

⑤ Technology is a non-function for those who don't have access to these. Digital divide creates this barrier preventing the functions reaching the rural areas.

Technology is a double-edged sword, this can harmonize the world or harm the world based on how it is used.

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- Q.8. (a) "Because law is deeply implicated in our economic, political, and social worlds, pursuit of social change invariably involves an engagement with law." Critically examine the statement. (20)

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(c) Do religion and science necessarily go together? Give your views. (10)

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