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कृपया इस स्थान
में प्रश्न संख्या के
अतिरिक्त कुछ
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U.P.S.C.

Answer Question in NOT MORE THAN (the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

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Name- Aditya Keshari

M.No- 9521279848

Comments for purpose of evaluation

Relevance

Structure

Content

Presentation

1a) How does Sociology focus on interaction different from Common sense? 10M

Sociology refers to the scientific study of social institutions and social relations, while Common Sense is our day to day knowledge helping to solve problems in society.

Early positivists argued

separation of Sociology from common sense, for establishing Sociology as a science, while later sociologists like Cooley, Mead etc. focused on importance of Common sense.

Differences -

| <u>Sociology</u> | <u>Common Sense</u> |
|---|--|
| <p>① based on evidences and observable fact</p> <p>② focuses on general-generalization & theories</p> | <p>① based on rationality limited to individual understanding</p> <p>② focuses on specific aspects of social life.</p> |

Socio

Common Sense

③ Reflective and correctable, upgradable

③ unreflective and Status quoist.

④ helps in development of objective understanding

④ provides subjective understanding of society.

⑤ Observations & theories are valid and reliable

⑤ generally not reliable.

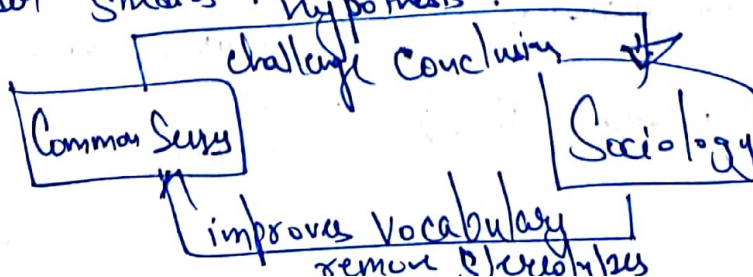
⑥ focuses on objective research methods and data analysis

⑥ Speculative, based on one's values and beliefs.

However, there are similarities also -

① Giiddens argued that Sociological researches sometimes become parts of Common sense

② Common sense may get into Sociological research, like Feminists against Parsons' gender studies hypothesis.



(16)

Briefly discuss various feminist perspectives challenging the traditional research methodology.

10M

Feminist sociologists highlight the viewpoint of women and various gender issues in the society.

The challenge the traditional research methodologies like social survey, interviews and participant observation due to -

- ① it generally focuses upon women as a passive agent in society.
- ② Due to patriarchal norms, women viewpoints are not reflected in the study due to their low participation and literacy.
- ③ Feminists argue about use of gendered values of male sociologists in conducting their social research. (eg) Persons accused of gender insensitivity.

④ They highlight the narrowness of gender studies during the foundational years of the discipline - (eg) Weber & Durkheim, along with Marx ignored the feminine issues and deprivations generally.

⑤ They highlight the poor data collection by methods of these methodology, ignoring societal bias against women. (eg) Durkheim's study of suicide highlight men commit more than women, may be wrong based on hiding of data.

Thus, feminists prefer qualitative methods, along with increased women sample during research methodology for comprehensive understanding of women issues.

(1c)

What were the contributions of counter-enlightenment to the development of society?

10M

Counter-Enlightenment refers to the growth of ideology, practices etc against the so-called positive outcomes of enlightenment after 15th century in Europe. Its main proponents were Bonald and Maistre.

Contributions of Counter Enlightenment

① highlighted various evils created due to enlightenment in materialistic sphere like-

- o Slums were non-existent in history
- o extreme high level of consumerism in society.
- o rapid socio-economic mobility led to societal conflicts.

② They also highlighted the evils of political vacuum created by end of monarchical and estates system led by Enlightenment.

Ex (eg) - Even after the French Revolution in 1789, France couldn't become Republic till 1870.

③ They also highlighted huge evils of industrialisation like rising poverty, increase in crimes, rapid mobilization etc.

Thus, by highlighting the evils of enlightenment, they provided effective counter arguments helping in development of sociology via dialectics (Thesis vs Antithesis \rightarrow Synthesis)

① Is objectivity desired in Sociology? Comment

10M

Objectivity refers to that ideology, attribute or practice which makes an object-oriented or physical external to itself. In simple language, it refers to being value-free, biasness etc, and only relying on natural laws, ~~ob~~ evidences etc.

Desirability of Objectivity

- The Early Sociologists highly desired objectivity-
- i) to make sociology the ultimate science of all social sciences
 - ii) to align sociology with natural sciences, based on facts & evidences
 - iii) to increase acceptability of sociological researches due to falsification and upgradations:

These sociologists, called positivists, thus desired objectivity in sociology.

② However, later sociologists, called non-positivist including symbolic interactionists (Mead), Ethnomethodologists (Garfinkel) etc rejected objectivity as-

i) Human brain is not mind, Humans have consciousness, thus its hard to construct objectivity external to human.

ii) Complete objectivity is myth (Berger) as sociologists themselves are part of social structure.

iii) Ignoring human subjectivity will make the discipline poor in application.

Thus, thinkers like Weber effectively provided deadlock in objectivity-subjectivity debate, by providing tools like Verstehen,

Ideal types to study sub-objectively in subjective circumstances.

18

Examine the salient features of Weberian bureaucracy 10M

Max Weber defined bureaucracy as a hierarchy of fulltime paid officials forming a chain of command. He saw bureaucracy as the purest form of legal-rational authority.

Salient features / Ideal types of Bureaucracy -

- ① following written rules and regulations.
- ② Permanent unshakable organisation, where incumbents can't appropriate positions.
- ③ bureaucrats working with honesty.
- ④ full time vocation, with continuous payments
- ⑤ ~~Pos~~ Fixed retirement age and post-retirement benefits.
- ⑥ will pursue long term goals
- ⑦ non-partisanship as ~~an~~ a foundational value.

⑧ Promotion based on experience

⑨ Specialization in administration.

Benefits -

① Weber argued present rise in bureaucratic organisations are moving towards the ideal typical form.

② It helped in Reformation in bureaucracy of various organisations.

Challenges / Issues -

① Weber himself → • iron cage of rationality,
• Cog in the machine, • specialists without spirits

② Merton → Goal displacement due to Ritualism

③ Alvin Gouldner → formal + informal is best, based on circumstances.

④ Burns & Stalker → Organismic / Group

projects are more efficient
⑤ Althusser - repressive state apparatus etc

Despite critics, this novel way helped to rationalize bureaucracies.

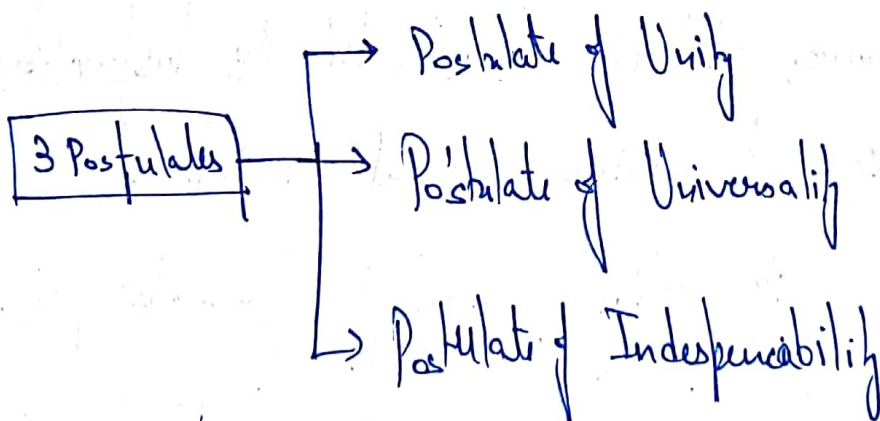
(2a)

Identify the 3 functional postulates given by RK Merton.
Explain with examples.

2011

Robert King Merton was a ~~straw~~ neo-functionalists
while highlighting the functions of social
institutions, he criticized classical functionalists
using his 3 postulates.

In his seminal
work Social Theory & Social Structure, he
provided 3 functional postulates he used to
criticize the classical functionalists.



① Postulate of Unity

→ Merton criticized the 'classical positivists' like Durkheim and Spencer for overglorification of unity aspect of social entity.

• Classical functionalists have argued that social institutions and relations have unifying nature on society. The focus on this integrative part, leading to stability in society.

• However, Merton highlighted the dysfunctions also of various social institutions.

Ex - While Religion, according to functionalist provided unifying and integrating feature, Merton highlighted the dysfunctions of Religion like Communitarianism, Religious fundamentalism etc.

② Postulate of ~~Universality~~ indispensability

• Classical functionalists argue that social institutions like Religion, Family, marriage etc. have indispensable functions ~~are~~ in society. Murdock

argued about family, while Herbert J. Gans about poverty.

• However, Merton argued that not all social functions are ~~indispensable~~ (e.g.) family need not perform various other functions, thus giving the concept of functional alternatives in the society.

• He highlighted the presence of old age homes, creches, educational institutions as various functional alternatives of the family.

+ He criticized the overgeneralization aspect of classical functionalists using this postulate.

③ Postulate of Universality

Finally, Merton provided the postulate of universality, which ~~was~~ criticizing classical functionalists of overgeneralization of their sociological study on other societies.

Merton argued that social institutions are not universal, but society specific. Thus, extending the scope of the subject and reducing speculation.

Other contributions of Merton include study on anomie & reference group.

However, he is also criticized for ignoring role of individual in society. But his novel methods helped the functionalist school to evolve & understand dysfunctions too.

Q6

The use of positivism in sociology made it an ~~attempt~~ important discipline all across the world. Do you agree? Elaborate your answer.

2017

Positivism refers to the ideology, practices, mechanisms, methodology etc supporting use of positive sciences (natural sciences) methods in Sociology.

Sociology was founded by the positivists to make it a science, in line with other natural sciences. They aimed at creating an objective, comprehensive and detailed body of knowledge about the society we live, thus making it "science of all social sciences".

Positivism increasing importance of the discipline

- ① It separated Sociology with common sense which is speculative and subjective.
- ② It increased reliability and validity of sociological researches.
- ③ It created various quantitative methods like Social survey, Census etc to increase objective data collection.
- ④ It laid a firm foundation for further development by other sociologists like Durkheim, Marx etc.
- ⑤ Due to its comprehensiveness and generality, it had manifold applications than specific social sciences, to study society.

as a whole.

- ⑥ ~~Recent~~ It helps in better decision making by governments after better understanding of society. (eg) Pierre Bourdieu - true economists must also consider social costs.

However, later sociologists distanced from positivism.

They formed non-positive schools like -

- i) Symbolic Interactionist (Blumer, Mead)
- ii) Phenomenology (Schutz)
- iii) Ethnomethodology (Grapfinkel)

because -

Limitations of Positivism -

① Ignoring role of individual in society, making it a passive recipient of social structure.

② Positivism hypothesise material nature of consciousness, however, human consciousness is subjective, and each human self reflects and acts differently even in same stimulus (Weber - Matter)

reads while human acts")

- ③ Theory building is futile due to presence of subjectivity in humans themselves.
- ④ Oversimplification of Cultural system pressuring the individual to act.
- ⑤ ~~Data~~ Quantitative data methods used by positivists are hollow and lacks depth.
- ⑥ It studies external society without looking the subjective interpretation of its members

Despite criticism, Positivism laid the foundation of Sociology and made it an important discipline all across the world, originating from Europe to spreading to America & other regions

(2c)

Explain how phenomenology challenged the fundamental principles of positivism.

10M

Phenomenology is a micro perspective school in sociology. It was laid by Alfred Schutz, after inspirations from Max Weber. It is European-centric.

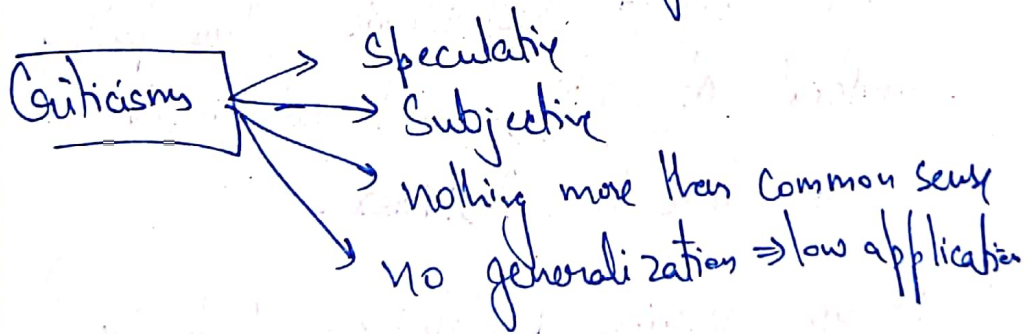
Phenomenology challenging Positivism -

- ① It focused on the subjective realization of objective reality of individuals, thus putting individual at centre, and not society as was done by positivists.
- ② It uses various qualitative methods like unstructured interviews, Inkblot tests etc in place of quantitative methods of positivists.
- ③ It argued about active role of individuals in society and criticized the positivists for ignoring

Role of individuals in society.

④ It focused on specific understanding based on case to case basis, criticizing the theory building aspects of positivists.

⑤ It heavily focused on developing unique concepts of sociology (idiographic) against use of other social sciences in Sociology (nomothetic) as was done by positivists.



Thus, Phenomenology helped to expand our sociological understanding by highlighting the role of individuals also.

(49)

What according to RK Merton is the difference between Unanticipated consequences and latent functions.
Give examples to elaborate.

2011

Robert King Merton in his seminal work "Social Theory and Social Structure" gave the concepts of latent functions and manifest functions along with dysfunctions of social phenomena.

Merton described manifest function as the intended, general outcome expected of a social phenomenon, while he described latent function as the unanticipated function that a social institution plays.

He argued that latent functions create unanticipated consequences of a social phenomenon.

For Example -

① While the manifest function of marriage is procreation, latent function may include status assertion, identity differentiation, etc.

② Family

manifest function → GP Murdock provided 4 functions → i) legitimizing sexual behaviour, ii) procreation, iii) socialization, and iv) unit of consumption.

latent function leading to unintended consequence include solace in distress, identity of individual, etc.

③ Religion

manifest function → to unite the adherents into a moral community (Durkheim)

latent function → political unit, Communism,
of "sigh of oppressed" (Marx) etc.

④ Caste

manifest → identity based on ascribed status.

latent → Casteism in ~~Politics~~ Politics,

- Vote bank Politics (MN Shrinivasa)
- Subtle discriminations etc.

⑤ Gender

manifest → based on sexual orientation

latent → Gender based discrimination

- Glass ceilings at workplace
- Patriarchy in family etc.

⊕ Thus, Merton enlarged the understanding
of functionalist school, which ignored
the latent functions and unintended
consequences earlier.

Merton also provided concepts of functional alternative to highlight the latent function which are provided by other institutions.

Other contributions include work on Anomie and Reference group increasing scope of the discipline.

However, Merton is also criticized for ignoring the individual role in the society,

But, Merton's middle range approach filled gap between raw empiricism and grand theories and provided triple alliance to theory, data and method increasing the reliability of positivist school.

(46)

Examine Parson's Cybernetic Hierarchy of control.
Substantiate your answer with example.

20m

Talcott Parsons was a structural functionalist.

He conceptualized Cybernetic Hierarchy of Control in his seminal works - Structure of Social Action and The Social Systems

He gave the Cybernetic hierarchy of Control to understand the changes in the society due to ~~value~~ moving equilibrium of changing value consensus.

For this he gave a grand sociological framework with 4 action systems interacting with each other via functional prerequisites, leading to change in the society.

The Talcott Parsons' Cybernetic hierarchy of Control is based on changes in flow of energy and control of information in the study, leading to structural changes.

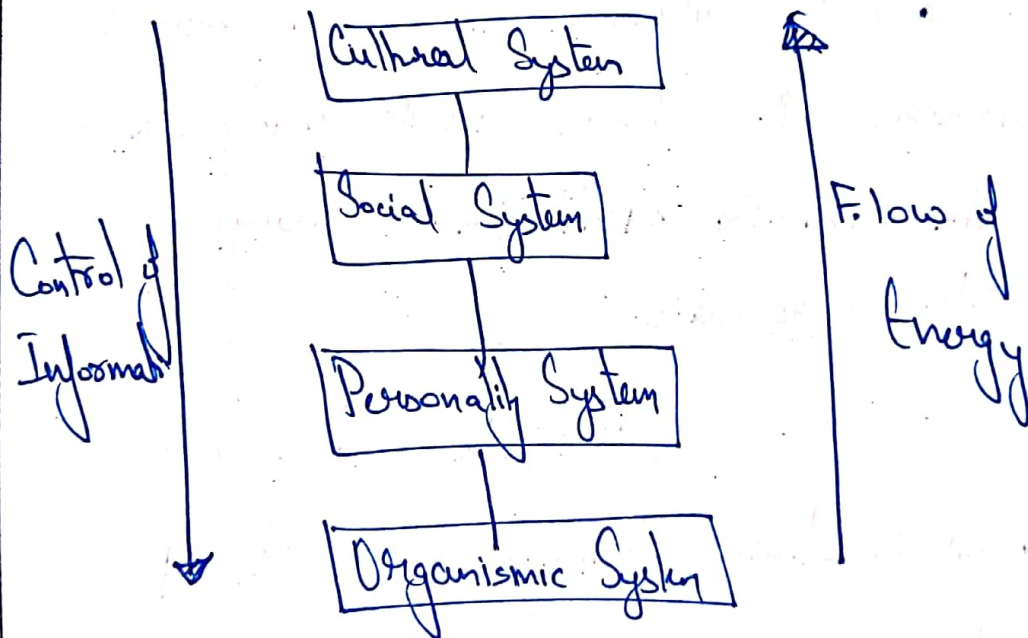


Fig:- Cybernetic hierarchy of Control

Parsons argued that the Organismic System is the storehouse of Energy and Cultural System as storehouse of knowledge.

• Social change occurs due to changes in these two flows.

Examples -

① LGBT Marriage

→ While traditional culture system had always rejected LGBT marriage as be distant and against God, but:

→ Due to rise in flow of energy of masses due proper mobilization led to structural change and adoption of a LGBT Marriage.

In similar manner various changes like Women empowerment, Communalism etc

can be explained using the cybernetic hierarchy of control with forces of energy flow and control of information.

However, Parsons is criticized -

- ① Extreme complex Action system
- ② low application and practical utility.
- ③ Merton criticized him for ignoring latent functions.
- ④ Marxists ~~is~~ criticized him for ignoring conflicts and providing over-harmonious picture of society.
- ⑤ He is criticized for upholding status quoism, with low focus on changes.
- ⑥ Jonathan Turner - illegitimate ideology & tautologies
- ⑦ Ralf Dahrendorf → utopian
- ⑧ neglect of power and domination.

However, Cybernetic hierarchy of control helps to understand social changes comprehensively in the society.

(4c)

Hierarchy is the necessary evil in the society. Illustrate

10M

Hierarchy refers to gradation and ranking of individuals or groups in the society.

Functionalists like Davis and Moore,

Paresons etc. argued that it is indispensable part of society.

Hierarchy as ^{necessary} Social Evil

① Davis & Moore argued that no society ever existed which was not hierarchical.

He provided a structural-functional view and highlighted the creation of some important positions in the society, which is endowed with special treatments and also have higher responsibilities.

Thus leading to formation of hierarchy in the organizations.

② Similarly Parsons argued it as a functional need of the society for maintaining shifting value consensus via differentiation of social systems.

Criticisms -

① Melvin Tumin criticized Davis & Moore -

- i) there is lack of equality of opportunity in society
- ii) positions are misused by the elites
- iii) talent is a subjective term.

② Marxists argue that functionalists are legitimizing the social discriminations and inequality.

③ Inequality may lead to conflicts which is dangerous for all societies

④ Hierarchy should be accessible to all, with proper social mobility avenues.

Division of society based on Class, Caste, Gender, Religion etc prove that hierarchy is necessary evil.

(54)

What do you understand by term Power Elite?
Illustrate with examples

10M

CW Mills gave the concept of the Power Elite. ~~He~~ He described elites as those who excel. He provided a functionalist view on elites.

Power Elites

- Mills argued that those persons who hold commanding positions in 3 organisations - Military, business, govt. are power elites.
- Mills rejected the personality based attributes of Pareto, and gave a more structural theory.
- Mills also argued that these elites are hands in gloves with each other, due to same goals and similar class positions.

Example → In political sphere, PM, CM & DM can be called power elites, Army generals, and successful business entrepreneurs are business elites - Elon Musk, Bill Gates etc.

- These elites have considerable influence on the society and works in maintaining their positions, leading to Circulation of Elites.

Criticisms

- ① Pluralists focus upon multiple sources of power, and even elites have to conform to public demands.
- ② They criticize Mills for equating democracy with authoritarianism.
- ③ Karl Mannheim - Elections keep elites in check.
- ④ Robert Dahl - multipolar sources in society
- ⑤ Raymond Aron → Great. a business of compromise.
- ⑥ Tim Gree - counterpowers held by oppressed.

Power Elites are a reality as evident by rising inequalities in the society.

Q3

Analyze the challenges and benefits of using the social survey method in social research.

10M

Social Survey method is a quantitative method used for data collection. It is a widely used method, (e.g.) - PLFS, NFHS etc.

Challenges of the method

- ① It is limited to asking simple Yes-No questions, denying depth in the study.
- ② It requires a pilot study to curb issues in implementation at later stages.
- ③ not conducive for illiterate groups of respondents like tribes etc.
- ④ False positives due to mistakes in data collection
- ⑤ Response bias → more negative results, as people generally highlights more negative than positive.

⑥ Social desirability bias etc.

Benefits of the method

- ① Collection of data is faster
- ② Use of statistical analysis and computer tools is easily possible.
- ③ Data collection can easily be done online.
 - ⓐ Google forms
- ④ more objective, increasing reliability and validity of data.
- ⑤ low risk of social researchers, reducing bias etc.
- ⑥ good for positivistic methods - theory building.

To counter the issues, Norman K Denzin

Triangulation can be ~~used~~ used, increasing relevance.

(Bc)

Identify the characteristics of the social organization of work in post-industrial society.

10M

Post-industrial society refers to that production process which is highly customizable and flexible based on needs of the customers. (eg) -

McDonald's ~~Suburans~~ despite being a prominent beef seller in west sells veg burgers in India.

Characteristics of social organization of Post-industrial Society

- ① increasing role of managers due to their managerial skill needed to harmonise production process [James Burnham - Managerial Revolution]
- ② increasing role of data analysts to analyze large amount of customers data generated for higher productivity in production.

- ③ Rise in flexible labours with portfolio of skills (Handy)
- ④ Rise in contractual labours and gig economy to reduce production cost.
- ⑤ Excessive use of computers and statistics due to rising competition.
- ⑥ Since, due to reduction in logistics cost, many firms are relocating to Tier-II & III cities.
- ⑦ Rise in group projects (Burns & Stalker) with collective responsibility.
- ⑧ Rise in women labour participation due to rise in non-physical labor.
- ⑨ Deskilling of traditional workers (Braverman) leading to dependency.

Thus, post-industrial society is highlighted by rapid change and development.

(5d)

Religion is not always antithetical to process of Secularization. Evaluate.

10M

Brian Wilson described Secularization as disengagement of Religion from civic life.

However,

Religion is not always antithetical to Secularization

① Religion have ~~itself~~ adapted itself in needs of secular society. Now, religious institutions focus more on secular world - Yoga, Hospitals, Schools than religious world. (a) Dera Sacha Saudh cleanliness drive.

② According to Oldidge: While religious institutions provided salvation in after life, rising cults provides salvation in this life.

③ Various religious leaders have adopted secular and tolerant attitude towards other religions.

④ "Scientology" is now becoming a new religion itself.

⑤ As Harold Grould highlights Religion is becoming a ~~to~~ more personal relation, leading to secularization of society. Similarly, Luckmann highlighted the invisible Religion.

⑥ Nowadays, Religion has become more of a facade behind other socio-economic ~~is~~ changes. (a) Marriage in courts with Sindoor etc.

⑦ ~~Dr.~~ Weber highlighted the rising cults which are essentially secular for salvation (Theology of disprivilege).

However, there is also evidences of religious conflicts, Communalism, vote bank politics etc. Signifying non-secular aspects of religion in India.

Thus, Constitutional Articles (25-28) must be followed to regulate ~~negative~~ of religion.

5c)

What are same sex families? Discuss the functionalist viewpoint.

10M

Same sex families refer to those families which contain same sex (male-male & female-female or LGBT) couples. They are asserting their rights after ~~being~~ deregulation of homosexuality by SC in 2017 Navtej Singh Johar Case in India.

Same sex families doesn't conform to conventional family norms and structures, necessitating upgradation of sociological understanding of them and re-defining family.

Functionalist viewpoint -

- ① Functionalists argue non-traditional families (NTF) or same sex family is functional, as it increases individual's liberty in a society, leading to self development

and higher integration to main stream.

- ② Functionalist view acceptance of NTF limited to political situations of society. Adaptive Capacity of US/EU are higher, while, that of Middle East is poor, thus no existence of such families.
- ③ It represents the shifting value consensus of the moving equilibrium of society, towards more matured and integrative society.
- ④ James Neil even argued that such marriages are historical in nature.

However, challenges like legalisation in India, social taboos, cancel culture etc need to be addressed by proper socialization and education.

Q

Write the characteristics of 1st World and 3rd World Countries. Discuss them from a Marxist perspective

2011

The 1st world refers to the advanced, modern democratic nations, while 3rd world signify nations which were formed after World War II, which are generally poor, soft state etc

Differences

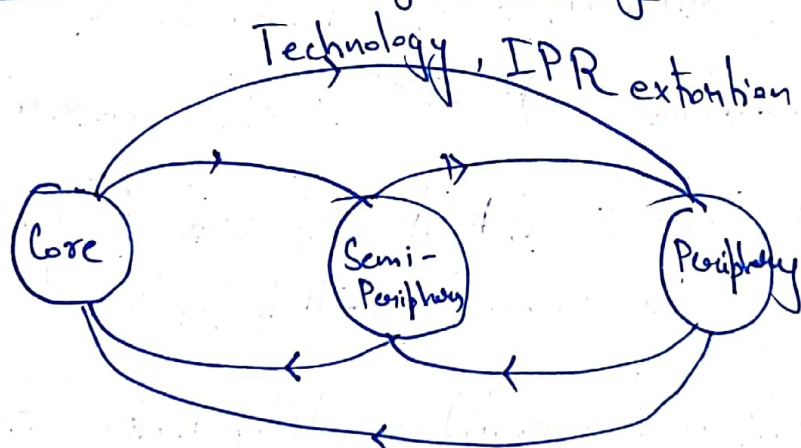
| <u>Attributes</u> | <u>1st World</u> | <u>3rd World</u> |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| <u>Population Growth Rate</u> | Slow | Very high |
| <u>GDP/capita</u> | low | high |
| <u>State</u> | Hard state, ie able to implement its policies | soft state (Giddens) ie, unable to implement its policies |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|
| <u>Form of Government</u> | Generally democratic | Coups are not uncommon |
| <u>Environment</u> | Exploiter in past | Exploited |
| <u>Economy</u> | stagnating | rapidly growing |
| <u>Culture</u> | Homogenized generally. | Multicultural |
| <u>History</u> | Colonizers | Colonized |
| <u>Technology & Trade</u> | Exporters | importers |
| <u>Secularism</u> | Negative | Positive / Theological state |
| <u>Social Conflicts</u> | low | high |

- Hans Kohn argues that Western nations are more authentic than East as they were formed organically, while it was imposed on East.

However, Marxists (Dependency Theorists) ~~to~~ like A.G. Frank, Immanuel Wallerstein, provides novel perspective of neocolonialism, perpetrated by the 1st World Countries.

Wallerstein's World Systems Theory



- Cheap Labour, Raw materials
- Market for sale.

Wallerstein termed the 1st world countries as Core (like US, EU), while 3rd

World countries like periphery (African countries) and Semiperiphery (Brazil, India).

He highlighted the contemporary exploitation of 3rd world by 1st world due to negative trade relations.

Criticisms -

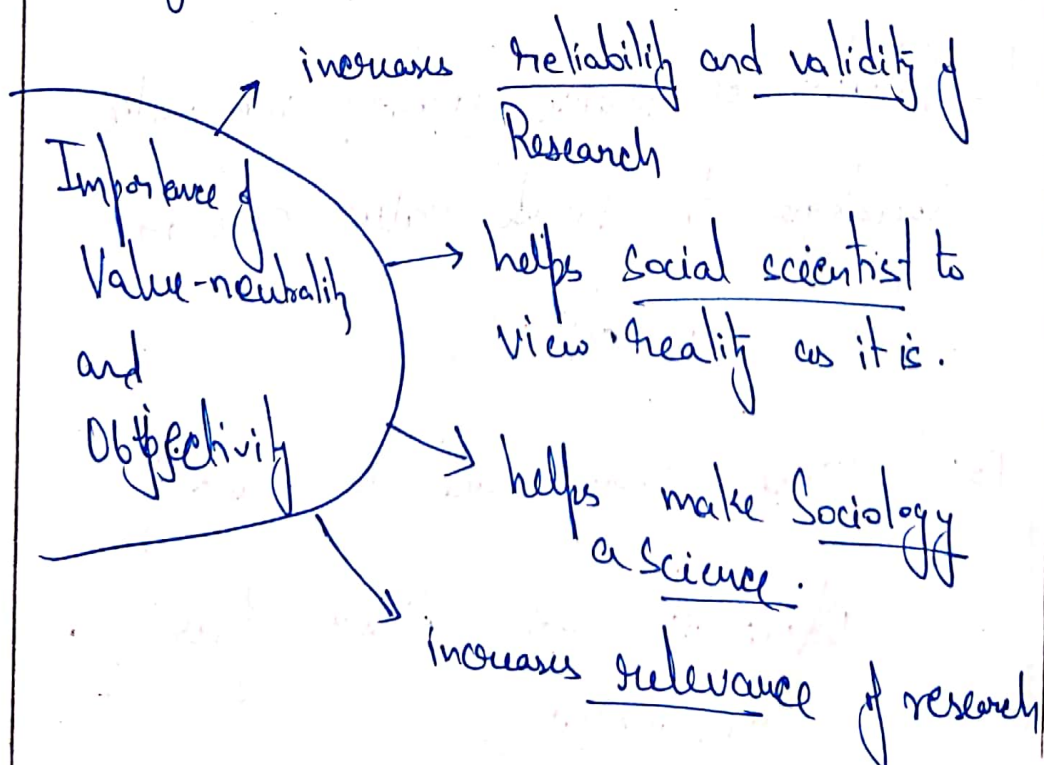
- ① Gunnar Myrdal - Development lacks in 3rd world due to their own lack of developed institution
 - ② Amartya Sen → Globalization led to rapid development of 3rd world countries.
 - ③ Robinson Acmoglu in Why nations fail highlight lack of political structures as reason of development deficit.
 - ④ India's trade with US is in surplus.
- Despite criticisms, Marxist helped to highlight the evils of neo-colonialism.

(66)

Examine the challenge of maintaining objectivity and value-neutrality in context of Social Research. Elaborate with suitable examples.

PM

Objectivity refers to value-neutrality, lack of bias and empirical observation in Sociological research. While, value-neutrality refers to objective understanding of subjective reality by the researcher. Thus, both objectivity and value-neutrality are wholly integrated to each other.



Challenges of maintaining Objectivity and value neutrality -

- ① Researcher → Since researcher is himself part of society, values are inherent to get reflected in his research, reducing reliability. (eg) - Feminists argue that studies of Parsons is not objective as it is loaded with Patriarchal values (man-instrumental while female-affective role)
- ② Situations of intense emotions may make sociologist to include value bias in his research
- ③ These may lead to lack of objectivity and validity of his researches

Positivist School focused on objectivity aspect, while non positivists argued that subjectivity is a part of human consciousness and must be reflected in sociological study.

However, Ways to raise objectivity -

- ① Reflexive sociologist - maintaining diary about his observations, analysis and interpretation.
- ② Double blind - Sociologist & subjects may be interchanged by another sociologist and subject to cross check hypothesis.
- ③ Verstehen - given by Weber to understand situation of subject without affecting it with self value.
- ④ Enlarging sample size to reduce

sampling errors and variations in data set.

⑤ Organized Skepticism to ask ourselves why I think what I think, leading to critical thinking and increasing objectivity.

⑥ Norman K Denzin → Triangulation of data, investigators, theory and methods to increase objectivity of sociological research.

Successful studies include Le Suicide by Durkheim, Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism by Weber, Argonauts of Western Pacific by Bronislaw Malinowski etc.

Objectivity and value neutrality increases the validity and reliability of the social research.

(6)

Write a short note on Sects and Cults.

10M

Peter Berger added Sects and Cults in the matrix of Weber & Troeltsch for better understanding of religious institutions.

Sects -

- Sects are more formalised deviant structures of established religious authority.
- It is generally deviant in peripheral values of the religion, while accepting the core values. (Ex) Both Protestants and Catholics believe in Jesus, but reject ways to salvation.
- It is ascriptive in general, as a person is born into it.
- It is based on rational interpretation of ancient religious texts based on today's necessities.

or After acceptance by Ecclesia, these sects become full fledged denominations of that major religion. (e.g.) - Mahayana - Hinayana of Buddhism; Shia - Sunni of Islam etc.

Cults -

- Cults are more newly born religious organisations.
- They are primarily based on charismatic authority of a leader, after his death, it can be institutionalized as sects or other it bodies.
- Weber argued rise of cults in modern society due to rising poverty and alienation. (Theory of disprivilege)
- Herbert Alford argues while Ecclesia guarantees afterlife salvation, cults provide this life salvation. (e.g.) - Osho foundation, Transcendental Meditation etc.