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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 816)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	11250
Center	Rajender Nagar	Date	01st Oct 2016

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
5 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are FIVE questions printed in ENGLISH.
3. All questions are compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. 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 medium other that the authorized one.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1. Good set up of answer sheet.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. (a) Impact of Industrialization on kinship relations 10

- Indust rialization had a wide impact on kinship relationship. Kinship relations are the conjugal and consanguine ties that one has with family, cousins, brothers etc. on one hand and wife on the other. As society grew and industrialization took place, kinship relations underwent significant changes:

1) the old communal relations changed to individual relationship.

2) the idea of 'individualism' took the front and more concentration of self needs and desire occured.

3) Industrialisation gave way to more nuclear family and the old village-collective ties broke.

4) The role of women as Homemakers broke and women participated as workforce.

5) Even children participated as labour in the industrialised society.

6) Parents earlier used to live with their sons. That scenario changed. Now many parents live in oldage homes as children no longer keep them.

7) idea of privacy arose. We see a lot of issues due to Parent-child relationships.

8) Industrialisation gave way to materialism.

9) Self satisfaction and less importance due to changed social scenario also led to more divorces.

10) As Marx has well put 'Man has become alienated' with others and eventually himself.

So, we see industrialization has impacted every aspect of kinship relations be it husband-wife, son-father etc.

1. (b) Case studies and life histories 10

Case studies and life histories are two effective ways of Sociology study.

Case Study: It is a situational detail of a context with details of all the participants, the social forces acting, the environment and the associated roles. It gives an insight on the roles of the subject under study aswell as gives a situational reason and wider aspect to understand a problem.

- It enhances the understanding of the situation as several factors play unequal role in determing the outcome.

Some disadvantages of Case study are:
- it is not purely objective and value free.
- it depends on the interpretation of the person who studies it.
- it can't be used as an empirical research and can't be recreated in the same way everytime.
- it doesn't give concrete facts.

* Life History: This is another important way to study a particular instance. In this the sociologist undertakes extensive study of a person's biographies, home relations, Kinship relations, social relations etc.

few advantages are :- • Life history is an account of a person's life. So, it's easy to understand why a person did something in a situation.
• The sociologist gets idea through multiple sources and gets a wider perspective of all.
• He comes across a lot of facts and figures which he uses. He comes across a lot of data which he filters. This widens his knowledge.

few disadvantages are : 1) one can never ascertain the truth of the facts in life history. 2) It is a second hand information. 3) It is open to multiple interpretation so not empirical.
These are two widely used research methods in Sociology.

1. (c) Content Analysis 10

- CONTENT ANALYSIS is one of the research methods in sociology. It involves data gathering from multiple sources with the help of second hand information or technology help via internet, data banks etc.
The contents are gathered from various sources and are recorded at one place.
The Content Analyser then filters the unwanted data and gets the requisite lot of data.
This lot of data is examined from various ways and perspectives and the Observations are recorded accordingly.
- Content Analysis is a modern way of research analysis used widely in cases when there is a very humongous amount of scattered data and multiple sources are involved.
- It makes effective use of technology for collection as well as some modern day softwares are even used to do data analytics and give a general idea of the content.
- It is used widely in surveys houses of big MNC and publishing houses where lots of content need to be filtered.

* Advantages of Content Analysis are :-

① as it is technology driven, it saves time and cost
② ~~cost~~ it is useful when dealing with loads of random, scattered data.
③ it gives a filtered data to arrive at any conclusion.

few disadvantages of Content Analysis are:
① at times the main idea of sociological research is lost in the huge mass of data.
② it depends on the efficiency of the content analyser how effectively it can be analysed.
③ different analytics can analyse in different ways. So, although it is empirical it is subject to open interpretations.

So, we see that content Analysis can be used in todays world of social media as an effective tool in our research.

1. (d) Importance of hypothesis in formulation of sociological theories 10

- Hypothesis are general frameworks which are laid by few sociologist and are tested on certain terms to get final results.
- Hypothesis is a very powerful method of formulating sociological theories. In this the premise of hypothesis is first assumed to be true. Then certain studies are carried out with this assumption.

The results of the study are crosschecked with the alignment of hypothesis to see if really stands true or not. If valid, a new set of data is used to crosscheck it again and then also if it appears

true, it is looked upto as Theory.

- If the data and hypothesis are not on the same alignment, then the premise of hypothesis is rearranged according to the findings of the various data analysis.
- Hence, it reasserts the validity of a sociological theory.

→ The importance of hypothesis can be seen from this fact that there are many sociological theories which were initially hypothesis and they were checked to ~~based~~ use them as theory later.

→ Also, since it's based on the empirical data so it brings the theory closer to it's scientific theory level and hence asserts sociology as a 'science' which can be tested and retested with different sets of data yet yeilding similar results.

- It brings sociology at par with other sciences and reaffirms its value context.

So, hypothesis comes out as a winner in formulating sociological theory and plays a crucial role in this theory formulation.

1. (e) objectivity as a sociological goal 10

- Sociology is the study of society. Society is a very subjective structure and varies from person to person. So, while studying sociology, objectivity becomes very important and acts as a sociological goal.
- Max Weber gave the idea of 'verstehn' formula and 'plural true' in his interpretive sociology study. The idea of Value-Neutral and value free reasserts the need of objectivity in sociological study.
- A ~~rese~~ sociologist while being in a situation and studying a particular social phenomena can have multiple forces acting upon him at the same time. A grief or sorrow in a society is subject to various interpretations. One can get swayed away by his / her own emotions like if impact of class reservation is being studied and the sociologist is a Dalit, he can have his own traditional influences and impact which might affect his observation and that might not be error free.
- So, it's imperative to maintain objectivity while studying any social phenomena and be

unbiased and not prejudiced. As 'Merton's' theory of 'dysfunction' also acts on all the social structures so this has to be considered.
- A sociologist must understand both the 'Latent' and the 'Manifest' functions as laid by Parsons and give his analysis as an unbiased, third person, not swayed by personal reminiscences or memories, individual opinion must be avoided and objectivity must be maintained strictly. Then only one can understand the true nature of society which is ever transforming into new forms

2. (a) Examine the relevance and significance of the theories of development and dependency in the present globalizing society. 20

- Theory of development and dependency have been propounded by many people. A few examples are:

(i) Market dependent: Some sociologist argue that government should not interfere in the affairs of market as market best grows when left on it's own so no regularisation is required. Then only the best results can be achieved.
→ These are criticized citing examples of economy like Hong Kong and Singapore where efficient state regularising and market cooperation led to development.

(ii) State dependent :- Some argue that the government should take all the initiatives and mould the market forces accordingly to take care of

welfare as well as growth for the State.
- Such one sided approach are also cited inefficient quoting examples of Argentina and Latin American countries where market forces played a greater role than state actors.

(III) The Aeroplane take off model by Rostow

Rostow was a US secretary and he laid a model similar to the take off of plane with development. He said that currently the developing states are in static mode. With technological development and help from the developed countries they can fly like an aeroplane i.e they can advance in their economy. Also, with help of technical knowledge and financial investments they can reach new heights of development and finally can great heights like an aeroplane simulating the high standard of living of the West.
- His model is widely accepted in today's scenario as we see in today's world the economy have become more integrated.
- Developed nations are helping the developing as well as third world countries to grow more and develop their own technology and infrastructure. Inturn, the developed countries is also reaping benefits in terms of financial gains but still this model is still widely suitable for current scenario.

(IV) There is another model much on the lines of Marxist

which says that developed nations are exploiting the developing nations and are throwing them in poverty by opening new MNCs which exploit raw materials and labour of the developed nations. Such foreign companies have advantage and the domestic investors suffer huge loss; so it is a deliberate attempt of developed economies to keep the developing economy away in poverty.

Such a theory is widely rejected as we can see that with growing dependency all economy are highly dependent on each other and institutions like World Bank, IBRD, ADB are coming forward to aid the developing as well as third world nations to grow and fight problems of poverty, unemployment etc.

In current globalising society, we see the relevance of state model partially and the aeroplane model partially as we have nations like India which follow a mixed economy, where state regulation is still there in specific sectors yet the economy grows at rapid rate of 7.5% with help of external factors like help from developed nations. Also in todays globalizing scenario no one model of development and dependency fits but a part of both these holds true if seen on a wider frame.

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2. (b) "The alternatives to the institution of marriage is leading to its disintegration." Comment on the validity of the statement. 20

→ Marriage is a social institution. Different religion have evaluated marriage in different ways like it's a 'sacrament' for the Hindus; a 'contract' for Muslims and other perspectives respectively.

With changing social structure, the institution of marriage has also undergone lots of changes and myriads of other alternative institutions have been observed. Some of the alternative institutions are:

- "Live-in Relationships": Cohabitation without restriction and no obligation can be seen in such live in relationship where individuals cohabit, maintain individual bondge and affection but don't get into official marriages. Due to modern western impact, we see a rise in such relationship in Western world and as

in India.

- Single Parenthood : Due to technical advancement, single individuals enjoy parenthood and avoid getting into marriage.
- Same sex cohabitation : Due to society being liberal than ever before, the natural form of marriage has given way to homo sexual marriages and people advocate such options.

These are some of the alternatives which help people enjoy all the bondage like emotional security, parenthood which marriage usually guarantees.

- With western impact, society is undergoing a significant change where family ties are giving way to "individualism".
- People no longer want to be in social pressure, norms and obligations.
- Spread of education amongst women have significantly empowered them to think beyond family and they're ready to go out of marriages if it no longer suits them.

Changing government laws have also aided alternatives to marriage.
So, one can say that one sees more number of marriage alternatives and divorce than ever due to multiple factors.

However, marriage is still an important aspect of society and provides solidarity to it. It's still one of the most important kinship ties that we observe in our society and world over.

2. (c) Many of the debates about the merits of particular research methods focus on questions of reliability and validity. In the context of this statement, explain the relationship between reliability and validity. 10

- There are various research methods and many of their outcomes depend upon the idea of "Reliability" and "validity".
- First of all let's understand reliability. An information can be from multiple sources like Questionnaire, interview, content analysis. It is imperative that the data received for our research methods be authentic. There should be no addition or morphing done to it's original form and it should come from authentic sources like the targeted sources.
- Similarly, a data or an idea might be

true for one instance and might be untrue for a different instance. So the validity of data is not same. Inorder to understand this if we say that India faces sex ratio skewness this data holds valid for all the state but if analysis the extent, it's extent of sex ratio skewness is more for Haryana and less for Kerale. So, the same idea did not hold valid for two states when it's extent is undertaken into consideration.

- It is very important that the data received is from authentic and reliable sources so that reliability is maintained and should be true in all cases so validity is maintained.

The relative relationship between validity and reliability varies on situational basis but considering all the internal and external factor one should consider both of them to be true to arrive at any conclusion in sociological research methods

3. (a) Can digitalization of Indian Society be considered as an agent of social change? In what manner can it establish a new social order in India? 20

- Society is dynamic and it's structure is affected by various internal as well as External factors. In the growing era of technology, digitalization has affected the society tremendously and it can be effectively considered as an agent of social change.
- Due to digitalization, society has become much more integrated. Earlier, distance used to be a barrier and people used to resort to letters for communication. Now, a new plethora of options like email, mobile, Skype is available which has made communication all the more easy.
- Speed of transport options have fairly increased. New modes of transport like aeroplane based on digitization have arrived the scenario.
- Marriages which was earlier an arranged affair has changed in approach. Multiple marriage websites have cropped up to find partners in this era of digitization.
- 'e-cards' a way to greet has arrived in place of earlier exchange of Ladoos.
- More stress of personal space and

'e-space' can be seen. Lives of people have become open as quick updates on facebook is seen earlier it was not so open in every aspect.

- Digitalization has opened wide range of employment opportunities and people are becoming more tech-savvy to reap benefits.
- Govt has launched several schemes like Digital India, Make In India and is planning to provide internet highways to connect remotest village.
- Online forums of complains and redressal mechanism have arrived so that issues are resolved.
- Cookery shows for women; cartoon shows for children — the satellite communication and it's digitalization has changed the way we used to see TV.
- Lots of books are available online. CBSE has made all NCERT available online to reach the accessibility gap.
- Several online learning courses like MOOC has been launched to bring more under ambit
- awareness programs for tribals, girl child, are being virtually shown at

various places.
So, we see that digitalization is establishing a new order in India where distance, communication are no bar anymore. More access to knowledge help our society go towards an Egalitarian society. Proper redressal via GPS etc; crime tracking all ensure safety of citizens.
- So digitisation has indeed established a new era and the Indian citizen is enjoying plethora of opportunities due to it.
- Also, now he is a "global citizen" as he is more connected to the world. Hence, digitalization has changed the mindset and social order in India.

3. (b) "Gender roles and relationships have become more equal in modern family life". Critically Analyze. 15

- Family life deals with certain gender roles. Traditionally, man was the 'breadwinner' and woman was the 'homemaker' as per gender role. However, with changing times and modern technology advent, the family life has gone under some significant changes.
- Modern family life is more nuclear and away from community life. As per Talcott Parson's modern life

analysis, a modern society is characterised by isolated nuclear family.
These family with less members, require more specialised roles for both the genders. A mother is no longer the mother but also takes care of market activities like grocery, sending children to school, etc.
- With materialism on the forefront; need for money has increased. As Consumerism has grown more money is required to sustain family and we see Women breaking the traditional stereotyped role of homemaker and going out to earn on equal terms and wages.

- Modern family life is highly impacted by technological advances and so we see a lot of awareness among 'genders' for their rights and values via government focussed plans to save girls etc.
However, there are still some traditional issues that the modern family life still finds like.
- Still majority of family sees girl education a burden.

- still the male domination persists in decision making and other family affairs. Kitchen still is the forayed arena for women.
- Girls working late night are often looked with suspicion.

So, we see that although modern family life has given way to equal ~~famity~~ gender roles there are some stereotyping which still persists.

Giving both genders an equal front through common consensus can be a key to healthy modern family life.

3. (c) 'Education is induction into the learner's culture.' Examine the statement in present society. 15

- Education is a powerful tool in a man's development. It certainly helps him explore his calibre and enhances his personality and outlook. Education also plays a great role in the culture of a person.
- Earlier we had traditional methods of education and people used to wear dhoti kurta or sari. With colonialisation and impact of the Western world, the new Indian educated middle class emerged who was more western in his clothings. The dresses changed to jackets and suits. So, we see the learner's culture being effected.
- Other facets of culture which has underwent

changes are as follows:

- due to education, people are now more aware of their rights and responsibilities. Girl education has empowered them to ~~more~~ out and earn and this has broken the gender role awarded to her.

- due to education impact people's awareness towards world has increased. They're more aware what is happening globally. So they're become Global citizens in a broader way.

- Less communal feelings and more harmony has arrived amongst various different religious groups as now a changed outlook has arrived after learning about the various cultures.

- The way festivals used to be celebrated has changed. With awareness for environment, Greener Diwali is the new slogan so we see the way we used to follow our traditional festivals have changed.

- Education has empowered the marginalised and downtrodden to get employment. Now the cultural differences between Dalit and others are declining as society is becoming more egalitarian and accomodative.

- Online puja arrangements are also being offered so our culture towards religion has also changed.

hence we see that from dress, to food, religion, caste, gender roles all cultures seems to change as education enhances an individual outlook and he becomes more open and accomodative. There are few exceptions that exist like those who use education to harm others eg. Cyber criminals but that is a very insignificant portion of people.

In general, education makes a man more 'Humane' and gives him 'all around development'

4. (a) Elaborate the limitations associated with the tools of measurement in Social Science Research. 20

- There are many tools of measurement in Social Science Research. Some of the tools and associated problems are enlisted below:—

(1) Questionnaire: It is mostly a question answer format and the respondents fills it.

i) There is no flexibility of choices in this. If a respondent has an answer different from what is given, he has no choice.

ii) No insight on the situation as it is a fixed format. One doesn't know under what circumstances has it been filled.

iii) One can't check the truth as it is a

passive format and nobody sees the respondent.

iv) it is even hard to other analysis as one has a fixed format.

v) one doesn't know if it is the same respondent who has filled it our someone else has accessed the email to which the questionare is sent. So, no authenticity.

vi) Questionnaires usually sent via email have very less replies. So, less responses.

vii) No direct observation, so no dynamism of interaction.

* Interview: Interview is another form of social research tool. few ~~dis~~ limitations with interview are:—

1) the interviewer can be highly biased and prejudice and if such happens, results of interview will not be as desired.

2) In the course of an informal interview, the main agenda might be lost.

3) It is highly costly and time taking.

4) It requires a lot of homework. A wrongly placed interview can annoy the respondents and a wrong result might arise.

5) It is open to interpretation and it is highly subjective in nature.

* Observation : Here the researchers simply observes the situation. He can be an active participant observer or a passive one. Some Limitations of this method are :-

(1) His observations might be biased.
(2) It takes a huge amount of time and is usually very engaging.
(3) It may not prove empirically correct.
(4) He might be misguided by prejudices.

* ~~Case Study~~ CONTENT ANALYSES : In the new era of technology case studies have evolved as a new way of sociological research. Some limitations of case study are :

(i) it takes a lot of time and is costly as it involves feeding through large chunks of data and filtering them.

(ii) it does not give empirically correct result always.

(iii) it is subjective and depends on the skill of the ~~case study analyses~~ Content Analyser.

So, these are a few limitations of a few tools of measurement in social science Research.

4. **(b)** Critically discuss the reservation policy as an instrument of social change in India. 15

- Indian society is stratified into various layers of caste, subcaste, religion etc. There was huge difference in the development level of upper caste and lower castes due to some inherent bad practices in our society. In the effort to create an egalitarian society and give opportunity to all reservation policy was introduced in India.

- Reservations has played an instrumental role in changing the social dynamics of India.

- with the aid of reservations, the rise neglected, backward Dalits could ~~rise~~ the social ladder and earn respectable employment. This in turn has enhanced their livelihood levels and social status.

- Equal opportunities to all has been acertained as with government aid.

- The mindset of people has changed. Society has become more accomodative towards the lower caste.

However, the policy of reservation has been criticized on various grounds like:

- it's opposed to the idea of meritocracy as it is like additionally helping a few.
- It has seen several protest from upper caste in recent days like the Patidar agitation in Gujrat etc.

- Both are different facets of reservation but nobody denies the fact that the condition of Dalit in ancient India was very poor and they needed some help to climb up the social ladder.
- Now with reservations in place, we don't find much difference in employment opportunity for poor, rich, high and low caste. This seems to be good as we're moving towards an egalitarian society.
- Social jingo like Ban of temple entry, Not allowed drawing water from community well - all these have relegated as now we have several low caste people at influential position.
- Reservation has changed the political dynamics where more reservation to large population is seen as an idea to increase the vote banks.
- Resentment of dominant caste is also seen.

However, as the function of State, it is imperative to help the downtrodden. A common consensus between all the stakeholders must be reached. But one certainly accepts the fact that reservation has changed the social setup.

4. (c) "Nuclear Family fits the needs of industrial society". Critically analyze this statement. 15

- Karl Marx held the view that as society progresses, class conflict arises due to exploitation of Burgeosis. He also held the view that nuclear family was a phenomena observed in modern Europe due to rise in industrial society.

One can look at this assumption and ascertain the various notions it encompasses:

- Industrial society Needs huge number of labourers who can work for long hours incessantly. Nuclear family with less social obligations fits this need more.

- Industries developed in specific towns and cities and far away from traditional villages so it needed mobile workers who can easily move from one place to another. Nuclear family caters this need.

- It needs less cohesion among workers as there is always a problem of rise in trade unions etc. Nuclear family are already detached to familial tier in a broader sense and they get less with co-workers.

- It needs labourers who can work for more money at more hours with less social impact. Nuclear families due to the rising prices and materialistic society, members work in long hours, sometimes in inhuman conditions too.

- There are many factors that show that nuclear family helps the industries to grow more like in industrial society even women and children are employed so cheap labour in good amount.

Considering all these factors one should analyse it from other side to.

- The industrial society has given rise to alot of problems like slums, more poverty, more street dwellers. Such family find solace in their familial ties and tend to cohase with their kinship bondage.

- True and completely isolated family is to be found nowhere are people are attached to their relatives and kinship ties still persists. For eg. even the Indian NRI are very much attached to their back home family and visit regularly.

So, we see that although the nuclear family fits the need yet kinship bonds plays a role.

5. (a) "Methodological pluralism is a panacea that can solve all research problems." Discuss 20

- Sociology is a study of various facets of society. These social facts must be analysed in various perspectives to understand their true essence. Having this premise in mind, "Methodological pluralism" was given by Weber and he said that it can act as a panacea for all problems.
- One has to see at a problem or social fact from all perspectives. The researcher is expected to develop 'Empathy' and try to fit in the shoes of the subject yet remain value-neutral and unbiased. The Sociologist must try and understand the ongoing scenario objectively.
- He is expected to analyse it from various perspectives and then quote the final findings.

- Social facts can be seen in various perspectives. They're not the exact replica of anything but they are a near extension of something. So, it's imperative to have several methods to look at the social facts.
- One size fits all approach is generally deemed unsuitable when it comes to study society which is composed of so many varied components like family, Nation, Religion and so on. So, 'methodological pluralism' seems to be a noble idea to note all the various perspectives.
- One needs to employ all methods right from observation to participation, from interview to passive questionnaire in the modern sense.

Hence we see when similar results are arrived at by all the different methods and a certain degree of

objectivity is maintained - more fair results arrive.

So, methodological pluralism acts as a panacea that can solve all research problems like — a theory open to multiple interpretation, not giving desired results, not fitting same in all situations, biased observations etc.

So, one can say methodological pluralism is an important tool of sociological study.

5. **(b)** Elaborate on Pitirim Sorokin's theory of Weltanschauung and the transition it undergoes. Also analyze whether it is appropriate to characterize such a notion of change as a cyclical theory of social change. 20

→ Sorokin propounded the cyclical theory of social change. His main premises are:

Society is composed of two components 'Elites' and 'Masses'. 'Elites' are divided into Lions and Wolves.

Wolves are the cunning lot who gain power. These are creative but cunning. The masses realize their cunningness and now appoints lions as their leader who are stable yet idealistic.

So, the creativity is lost and masses again reappoint the ~~wolves~~ foxes.
These are a cyclical correlation and society undergoes a cyclical change everytime this occurs.

One can consider the above fact and can try characterize it as cyclical social change because the lions and foxes are always fighting for power and social dynamics in maintained by their continuos exchange of power.
In this exchange, political dynamics keep on changing, politics keeps changing, social systems are hence affected.
Also, in this context creativity and dynamism of society is kept alive.
So, one can consider them as cyclical change.

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5. (c) Write a short note on "comparative method in sociology". 10

- Comparative method on sociology tries to study sociology from various perspectives and derive the best result.
- Like societies are compared from traditional society (features like Comunity Living, Less division of labour, common religion, animism) to industrial society (features like nuclear family, Specialized labour, Several religion, Monotheism and polytheism).
- Similarly other aspects of social life are taken and compared on several benchmarks to arrive at a conclusion. August Comte propounded 3 stages of society:

Theologian → In it more stress was on nature. (tribal eg)
↓
Premordial → (reasoning has developed)
↓
Positivistic → (Best phase of society)

- Comparative ~~cla~~ method one more example can be quoted from Weber's Solidarity theory based on structure of society. He classifies the two different society compared on basis of solidarity as Mechanical Solidarity (less class division, No specialisation, homogeneous nature, community living, strong kinship ties) with Organic Solidarity (modern industrial society can be taken as example with labour specialization, heterogeneous nature, individualistic nature, nuclear family, less ~~stro~~ kinship bonds).
- So, we see that comparitive method tries to compare social forces on different benchmarks and tries to understand on what parameters do social things differ from each other.
- This is one of the useful methods of sociological study.