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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 816)

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Center	ORN	Date	25/09/16

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
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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 than 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.

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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.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. (a) Impact of Industrialization on kinship relations

10

Industrialization is characterized by -

- a) Mass production
- b) Cheap production, vast markets
- c) Urbanization
- d) dedication to work
- e) Change in relations of production

Industrialization is an all-pervasive phenomenon and has impacted kinship relations both positively and negatively.

Positive impact

As functionalists like Murdock and Parsons say that industrialization has led to more connectivity between distant kins as infrastructure has improved.

Industrialization means that more labour requirement and high costs of living in cities mean that city people have to support their kins in their home. Also they (kins) serve various other functions for their busy kins.

Negative impact

As Marx says that industrialization has demeaned human lives and has ~~commercialized~~ commercialised human kinship relations to suit its interests.

Industrialization lead to urbanization and therefore more distance between kins in rural-urban lands and therefore we see that, today

There are no extended kinship relations.

Most importantly, industrialization makes a man robot and devoid of time, thus kinship relations take a back seating and economic gains rule the roost.

Industrialization has impacted family life, dimensions to it, forms of marriage, lifestyle, cultural lag, generation gap, and has therefore been a hard hitting on kinship relations. Shah confirms this in his village study.

1. (b) Case studies and life histories

10

Case study is a research design/method which takes a single case as its subject than any sample or population. It carries out detailed explanation of something like institution/structure/action over a long period of time. Life histories are particular type of case studies - concerning one individual's life.

Goals of case studies and life history

- 1) Qualitative study
- 2) Exploratory studies or done as a pilot project to develop a hypothesis, to generalize
- 3) Specific case studies to understand the social structure shaping the events.

Advantages of case study

- i) Applicability to real life, contemporary situations.
- ii) Public accessibility through written records.
- iii) As people's account of everyday life, therefore everyone can relate.
- iv) Inter-disciplinary study
- v) Case studies are context-specific. As Blumer says that case studies are done to understand the motive of actor behind their actions, which tell us about social forces prevalent.

Case studies and life history have high validity, i.e. they study what they intended to study, but are criticized for poor reliability, i.e. to repeat the experiment.

Also they suffer from lack of generalizability as they are focussed on one social condition/structure. Often case biases are found.

Despite the limitations, case studies and life histories have been important tool in historical and comparative research in sociology and have expanded its paradigm.

Case study gave us 'Sanskritisation' theory and has ridden sociology of being value-loaded. As M.N. Srinivas said that case studies are a mean to understand people on their grounds and their milieu.

1. (c) Content Analysis

10

Content analysis is study and analysis of content of mass media, documents in form of print, audio-visual, visual. It is a form of research method and can be both qualitative and quantitative.

Bryan lays out some guidelines for content analysis —

- i) Authenticity of author : must be established first by seeing journals published etc.
- ii) Authenticity of website : Not believing websites like Wikipedia; rather more researched journals to be analysed.
- iii) Contemporary relevance of mass media material must be established by comparing its motives that generated it.
- iv) The approval from content developer is also vital.

Content analysis can be both quantitative and qualitative. Coding and operationalization that is categorizing the findings based on certain characteristics is also

very important to arrive on a firm finding.

Content analysis is criticized for being 'content-unrelated' as to understand the motives behind generation of that content is difficult. Therefore interactionists and phenomenologists disapprove of it. However, it is useful method for comparative studies in sociology.

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

Hypothesis is guiding light for investigation. It is a tentative generalization, the validity of which remains to be tested by collecting data. When verified and found true, it leads to formation of theory. example.

Weber developed a hypothesis that Protestantism has relationship with capitalism and then proved it and developed theory of relationship between religious values and mode of production.

Hypothesis is designed to test its empirical consequences. It may be contrary to real

Situation, may be correct or incorrect, but leads to empirical investigation. Two types of hypothesis —

- a) Crude :- Very low level of abstraction
- b) Hypothesis refined :- Higher level of abstraction

Hypothesis as starting point of theory building leads to investigation in right direction.

It determines procedure of enquiry and also method of verification. It limits the scope of enquiry so as to remain focussed. In the quest, laws and conclusions are discovered, significant for advancement of sociology.

A hypothesis is not a deterministic statement. Like hypothesis that class position leads to level of crime merely denotes that class position is one of the factor, not the only one.

Thus hypothesis make observation, experimentation, explanation and deduction possible. But for hypothesis to be useful, it needs to be precise. It must be capable of being tested empirically.

1. (e) objectivity as a sociological goal

10

Objectivity in sociology means that a researcher studies a social phenomenon objectively and does not allow his values from interfering with matter of research.

However assigning 'moral values' to phenomena is almost certain, thus some say that objectivity is inconceivable in sociology.

Weber said that researcher must identify his values and keep them aside while conducting research.

August, Durkheim believed in value free sociology through scientific methodology and use of vast number of observations.

Weber believed that pursuit of 'value-free' study is futile as choice of topics is influenced by value of researcher.

Weber would never believe that all sociologists commit themselves to a domain of assumptions and these direct the way research is conducted. Thus, he say that only way out is that sociologists must be open about their values. He disregards vain ritual of value neutrality.

Post-modernists view value-laden

Studies are important source of reflection upon researchers' mind.

This value neutrality and objectivity does not mean having no opinions, but it means that sociologists must overcome 'personal biases' while researching. Thus, data collection must not be moulded to carve out a desired result. There are numerous ways of achieving value neutrality and it is highly desirable to provide reliable and valid data.

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

Development is an idea, which has fascinated sociologists a lot and therefore theories like market-oriented theories, dependency theories and world system theories, development and displacement theories have been originated.

Market Oriented theories state that capitalism and its institutions will lead to economic development as countries can develop only if they allow free trade. Walt Rostow's Modernization Theory is its example.

Dependency theory states that poverty of low income countries stem from exploitation by

developed countries in form of neo colonialism, Power of elites in dependent nations is used to enforce this hierarchical relationship. People fall into poverty - servicing the prosperity of wealthy countries.

World systems theory built on dependency theories analyzed world economy as an organic whole. World is carved into 3 unequal economic zones - core, periphery and semi-periphery. Core countries are wealthy at expense of periphery countries, while semi-peripheral at expense of more peripheral ones and support core ones.

Market-oriented theories suffer from euro centric bias, failing to understand relations of production between rich and poor countries.

Dependency theories made sense in neo capitalist world and make today too but advancement of East Asian countries, specially Japan, China provide a counter argument to it.

Neo liberals argue for more FTAs and recent agreements like TPP, RCEP are manifestation of this zeal of free trade.

With increase in remittances to developing countries from developed ones, we see that rich countries too are proving a pillar in developing country's growth, thus disapproving

dependency theory. However on closer examination, we see that rich countries need labour, therefore they are allowing immigrants, otherwise where they feel that local employment is suffering, they try to impede immigrant flow as USA increased visa fees.

Also in recent USA-India tussle over IP rights, solar panel domestic requirements, China's dumping of steel in India; pressure on India to sign hegemonistic NPT; to decrease tariffs and allow cheap products, it is proved that trade is free but not equitable and rich countries still enjoy higher position, though poor countries too have reaped the benefits of globalization and free trade.

Market oriented theories focussed on unbridled globalization but 2008 depression provided many leverage to risk leveraging. Also present crisis like refugee crisis, immigrants crisis, ISIS, civil wars in Syria, Turkey prove that developed nations are only interested in advancing their goals and have no interest in genuine order of other nations. It calls for caution and securing of national interests against pressure of rich countries.

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

With modernity and changing times, all institutions including marriage have seen various changes and are thus in process of adapting to these drastic changes.

Various alternatives to institution of marriage existed even before as highlighted by Kathleen Gough in her study of Noyars of Kerala, where Tali rite was a norm for existence of family. However modern alternatives to marriage are a result of overall process of secularization, industrialization.

- a) Cohabitation (Live-in) — Heterosexual
- b) Single person households
- c) Homosexual cohabitation
- d) Remaining with parents

Causes

- a) Changing values to the institution of marriage
- b) Change in meaning attached to marriage and change in expectations from marriage — from reproduction to social, economic support.
- c) Increased individualism, leading to

conflicts between spouses.

- d) Difference between men and women is increasing as no proper channel to understand each other.
- e) Growth of alternative forms of reproduction like surrogacy, in-vitro fertilization, sperm donation etc.
- f) Change from marriage to sexuality and a quest for seeking real identity, leading youth to 'experiment'.
- g) Necessities of modern life.

However, the statement is far from true as there is no visible disintegration of this institution and its importance is only increasing in modern times. Alternative forms of marriage are still limited to affluent youth and far from becoming norm. These alternatives are for adapting to changes brought about by development, fast life and a more open discussion on sexuality. They are changing the conventional definition of marriage and family but not disintegrating it. Though divorces are increasing, but functionality of marriage like reproductive role, socialization, education has kept it afloat in society.

As Jennifer Somerville summarises the present situation beautifully, "Changes in institution of marriage have been exaggerated. Vast majority of people still get married, most marriages continue; most people still live in a household dominated by married couple."

Marriage sustains because it's the easiest way to get social acceptability for cohabitation. The alternatives are good for institution of marriage as they will help it in keeping relevant to modern times.

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

Reliability and validity are important concepts in social science research, which specify degree of authenticity of the research method and its findings.

Reliability means degree to which a measurement gives the same results each time it is used and by anyone.

Validity means degree to which a study reflects or calculates the effects which a researcher intends to measure.

Qualitative methods like participant

observations, focus groups tend to be more valid as they give a detailed study, but they are less valid as can't be replicated. Quantitative methods like questionnaire, survey, interview tend to be very reliable but not valid as they suffer from interview bias and more 'Lawthorne' effect'.

However, these two terms are not polar as it may seem. Triangulation of methods - multiplicity is bringing about their interface. While qualitative researchers argue that quantitative methods are full of researchers' bias, but the fact is that qualitative methods may even lack validity, if not used carefully.

These tools are best to judge which research methods to combine to make a research useful. For example - Durkheim too used triangulation. studied tribe and totemism and then collected data to compare. Similarly he did in 'suicide'. Thus triangulation is way forward as there is nothing like methodological purity which can give both validity and reliability.

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

Digitalization means connecting society through digital means of communication like network, broadband, satellite etc. Digitalization is a quest to shrink the distances and also reduce inequalities.

Digitalization is indeed an agent of social change in India as we can see that digitalization increases ease of accessibility, access to justice to everyone, thus also emboldening the constitutional provisions of equality and non-discrimination.

A worrying trend is 'digital gap', which manifests in form of rural-urban, male-female, literate-illiterate, poor-rich; digital divide.

Therefore government programme of National Optical fibre Network of connecting 20000 Gram Panchayats is commendable.

Sociologists define social change as change in social structures, institutions, relations. Digitalization scores on every measure. Digitalization hits against caste generated handicaps like difficulties in accessing services, education, work, business etc. It is a great leveller, thus agent of social change.

Digitalization is also leading to deepening of democracy and grass-root politics. It leads to political education and making citizens aware of their rights, duties.

Also, digitalization is leading to a change in mode of consumption — from consumerism to sustainable. People have become environmental conscious due to digital age and trying to harmonise development with ecology.

Digitalization of records, RTI has led to access of justice, thus changing interface of man and state in area of legal institutions. It increases legitimacy of state and people's confidence in it.

Digitalization can help in evolving a new social order in India — permeated by equality, liberty, listening to grievances, accessibility, equal citizenship to all. Digitalization has led to inclusion of disabled in mainstream through ease of education and other works.

Digitalization is also an asset in reducing poverty and can bring about a change in relations of production — both in industrial and agricultural setting. Digitalization will lead to total end of feudal relations, with setting

up of National e-Market etc. Also subsidies leakage have been reduced with its help. As Andre Beteille remarked, "An agent of social change must be rid of all pre-conceived notions and must be accessible to all." Digitalization stands on this.

Governments push to digitalization is a quest for social reform, end to poverty, corruption and inefficiency. Digitalization has already led to start of a new paradigm in society.

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

Modern family life is an outcome of overall modernity and changing times and requirements.

Characteristics of modern family life

- a) Pooling of economic resources
- b) Detachment from extended kins
- c) Both spouses as working people
- d) Preferably nuclear as if viewed from household dimension.

Equality in gender roles brought about in modern family life —

- a) Female have been made free from confinement to four walls with increase in job opportunities for them.
- b) Women have a considerable say in decisions of family.
- c) Relationship between bride and her in-laws getting on an equal footing with more legislations and secularization.
- d) Men assisting women in household chores.
- e) Women too doing outside works like in banks, market etc.

However, as feminist like Oakley would suggest, that these changes are only ceremonial because —

- a) Though female work, but only in pink-collar jobs like receptionists, teachers etc. Unequal wages
- b) Women still don't have a ^{total} say in their earnings and male still remain controller of all financial resources.
- c) Women are continued to be defined in context of males and their rights and privileges.

d) Women bear dual role — doing household work (unpaid) and also paid work. Men still think that it is outside of a man's domain.

Though modernity has brought about changes in gender roles yet they are far from revolutionary to change society from patriarchal to gender-neutral. As Patricia Oberoy says that child-bearing and rearing still remain a 'women-only job'. This is reinforced by practice that in India, there is no provision of paternal leave.

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

Education is indispensable to individual and society to advance all accumulated knowledge, customs, practices, norms. It is the greatest way of socialization into learner's culture — to make children learn the 'accepted behaviour'. Therefore, education helps to inculcate values, norms, skills that enable to develop the personality and social system.

Durkheim defined education as action exercised by older generation upon those who are not yet ready for social life. Its object is to awaken and develop in child those

physical, intellectual and moral states required by society. Thus education is all about learning to fit in society.

As Mead says that education is an induction into learner's culture. It is a deliberate instruction through which we acquire a large part of social, technical skills. It is as old as social life and the very reason for its sustenance and stability, solidarity.

Education is a process to transfer social heritage of a group inter-generationally.

Education is a part of total social system. It both reflects and influences social and cultural order of which it is a part. It is a conscious training to maintain status quo.

Marxists would say that it is a tool in capitalists' hand to advance their power hierarchy and maintain it, therefore curriculum is designed to promote free trade.

Phenomenologists view education as a tool for people to make understanding of happenings and also their own actions and motives.

A conventional education inhibits drastic social

change. However, modernists like Ritzer say that education is becoming a tool of social change in globalized world, with enlightening people about true social conditions and varied knowledge.

Thus education is a sub-system within system. It has its own status and roles and primary tool of socialization of adults and is thus a functional pre-requisite to maintain stability.

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

Social Science Research is a methodology to establish social sciences as science—i.e. based on established facts and having causation.

Various tools of measurement employed are— Questionnaire, interviews, case studies, participant observation

All tools suffer from some limitations due to which methodological pluralism is coming in vogue.

i) Limitations of questionnaire

a) Experimental bias - i.e. it is in interviewer's hand to elicit desired responses by framing questions in such manner.

b) Impersonality

c) Objective answers, thus no information about context.

ii) Limitations of Interview, group interview

a) Hawthorne effect in group interview established by many psychological studies.

b) Interviewer bias as reaction of interviewer can deter respondent to not answer

c) Close-ended, therefore respondents are 'mined for data' without participation.

iii) Limitations of case studies

a) Offer only situation specific evidence

b) difficult to generalize

c) ~~no~~ lacks reliability and even validity where researcher bias included.

d) cannot cover social reality as time consuming.

iv) Limitations of participant observation (P.O)

a) In covert P.O, respondents may shy to

give true response

b) in covert P.O, eliciting response is difficult and time consuming as it takes time to get desired response.

g) situation of getting too involved, thus dangerous in situations like studying criminals etc.

Limitations of focus group content analysis and secondary sources like life history, official statistics

a) Issue of authority and validity

b) Difficult to weed exaggeration from actual account.

c) Official statistics might reflect bias of collectors (data). Like in suicide statistics, unclaimed body are more prone to be declared suicide cases.

Thus, various tools of observation in social research suffer from problems, thus pluralism is advised, but the cautious effort to form a value-free sociology must continue.

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

15

India's Constitution provides for equitable, just, non-discriminating social order.

Reservation policy is an outcome of it; providing positive discrimination to

socially and educationally backward

classes. The main motive is to provide equality of opportunity as backward classes lack institutional connections, structure, access to education — which are needed to advance.

Reservation Policy to SCs, STs, OBCs has led to their social mobility, signified by increasing share of these castes, classes in share of jobs, higher education etc.

Reservation in state legislatures, Parliament, local self-government for SCs, STs has further deepened interconnections between different castes through tool of democracy.

India is a peculiar case with intermingling of caste and class social systems.

Reservation is meant for social, educational advancement as higher castes cornered all jobs, education during historic, colonial

times. However, there are cases of misuse and sectional benefits as SCs are not a single class. However, overall reservation policy has done great work in upholding constitutional values.

In recent times, there is an agitation scene against reservation policy. It is an outcome of failed economic policies, shrinking land and a hurt of ego as higher castes can't digest the upward mobility of so called lower castes and classes.

M.N. Srinivas gave concepts of Sambhritisation as a means of social mobility in a scripted caste structure. Reservation is part of Westernization. However, despite intended benefits of reservation as social change agent — more acceptability for lower castes, equal opportunities, equal citizenship; these have not been fully realized. Because in villages, lower caste sarpanch still on floor in front of high caste members, meagre representation in higher education, atrocities against caste, dalits; the continuing practice of caste-based manual scavenging etc. Thus reservation is not a panacea for all round social change but is an important cog in wheel of upliftment of lower castes.

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

Talcott Parsons gave a functional fit theory of nuclear family. George Peter Murdock suggested four functions of nuclear family -

- satisfaction of sex drive within accepted norms
- Biological reproduction.
- socialization of young
- Meeting members' economic needs.

Parsons gave a evolutionary theory of family according to various society type. He gave following reasons -

- Nuclear family provides geographical mobility, which is requirement of industries
- less need for extended family as more functions like health, education are being done by state.
- Nuclear family provides a calm place for 'worker' to rest to become ready for next day work as it rids him of familial obligations.

However, his functional fit theory is heavily criticized -

- Only 10% of households contain extended

kin even before industrialization.

ii) Young and Wilmott found that extended kin network are still strong in London.

iii) Parsons focused only on household dimension of family, based on residence; he neglected the relationship aspect of family, based on ties and mutual attachment.

iv) Parsons view neglect exploitation and subjugation of women.

v) Sexual division of labour as existing in nuclear family is different in today's world from Parsons conception.

vi) Parsons and Murdock theory of functional fit is too deterministic. On the contrary, due to increasing cost of living in cities, families are supporting their kins. Also, assumption that nuclear family is best way of socializing children for capitalism is wrong founded as various agents shape child's personality.

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

In sociological research, combining different methods is referred to as 'methodological pluralism'. Mostly, researchers rely on one of the ~~different~~ methods, but they use pluralism to validate their findings.

There are 3 approaches to pluralism as outlined by Murchyn -

i) Triangulation

ii) Facilitation

iii) Complimentarity

i) Triangulation: Quantitative and qualitative research methods are used to cross check the finding produced by other methods.

ii) Facilitation: Using one research method to assist the other. e.g. Participant observation or case study can be used to generate a hypothesis, which can be used to develop a questionnaire.

iii) Complimentarity: To bring different aspects of investigation. e.g. like Questionnaire can develop data and using focus groups, a meaning can be made out of this

data.

Methodological pluralism can rid sociology of polemic of reliability and validity.

As Bayman points out—

- a) Increases confidence in research.
- b) Quantitative methods can help find a pattern, qualitative can make sense out of it.
- c) Sometimes, research throw unexpected results. Thus pluralism required to explain those findings.
- d) To fill gaps. Like ethnographers combine participant observation with interview.
- e) Division of labour in sociological research.
- f) Move towards value neutrality and establishing sociology as science.

However, Bayman believes that it is not a panacea that can solve all research problems. Multi-strategy research, despite its advantages, suffer from some shortcomings as research

relying on single method. Thus, there is need to cautiously select a mix of approaches. Phenomenologists say that no methodology can explain social actions.

Thus pluralism must only be used by experienced people who are aware of shortcomings of various methods and know how to club them to hide deficiency of each method. The ultimate goal must be to maintain reliability and validity.

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.

Cyclical theories of social change. 20

Focus on rise and fall of civilizations and to find out a pattern in it. Very sociologists like J. Wright Mills, Toynbee, Sorokin have given such theories.

Sorokin: Sensate and Ideational culture

Instead of viewing civilizations into terms of development and decline, he proposed that they fluctuate between

two cultural extremes : sensate, ideational.
Sensate culture stresses those things which
can be perceived directly by senses.
It is practical, hedonistic, sensual and
materialistic.

Ideational culture emphasizes those things
which can be perceived only by mind.
It is abstract, religious, concerned with
faith and ultimate truth, spirituality.
It is opposite of sensate.

But both type represents "ideal" or "pure"
type of culture. Thus no society ever
fully conforms to either. As culture of
a society develops towards one type, it
is countered by the opposing cultural
force. Thus the process is reversed
towards opposite type of culture.
Thus too much emphasis on one type of
culture leads to a reaction in society
society contain both these impulses in
various degree and tensions

Between these extremes, lie "ideastic"
culture. This is a blend of two but
society doesn't seem to achieve it.

Somokin's theory is not accepted as a pure cyclical theory as it doesn't define rise and fall of civilization. Also it suffers from his prejudice with modern society and its values.

It is not like Spengler's cyclical theory which considered civilization like a biological organism - with a life cycle and that western society has reached its last stage of development and is in decay now perpetuated by wars, conflicts etc.

However Somokin's theory brought new paradigm to study of social change and aspect of 'materialism' and 'spirituality' in study of civilization. Ideatic society can be a panacea for all ills of today, marred by extremes.

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

10

Comparative method in sociology is as old as sociology itself. Comparative method is study done by comparing -

- a) different societies
 - b) different groups within societies
 - c) done at different time-periods — both intra-society and inter-society
-] same time-period

The main motive behind comparative method is to do multivariate analysis and provide a scientific backing to the study and overall discipline of sociology. Durkheim used it in his study of 'suicide' when he established a relationship between Protestantism and suicide. For this, he considered data from many countries and also from many sects of Christianity to validate his hypothesis.

Max Weber too used this method extensively in study of 'Protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism'. To establish a correlation between two, he considered data

from over 40 countries and about 6 religions to ascertain his theory.

Karl Marx too used comparative method to give theory of historical materialism and to establish economy as infrastructure of society.

Contemporary sociologists like Ritzer, Beville are also making use of it.

As Durkheim maintained that sociology must be study of social facts and it must be open to everyone to analyse those facts and come to a conclusion.

Comparative method is holistic as it removes bias of a single variable by its multivariate analysis.