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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2296)

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Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1227181
Center	ONLINE	Date	29-12-22

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)	20	
(c)	10	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
5(a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. 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.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. 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. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.
10 x 5 = 50

(a) The Enlightenment period was a significant contributing factor to the emergence of sociology in the late 18th and early 19th century. Discuss.

Sociology as a distinctive discipline emerged in 19th century^(c) - with Comte coining the term in 1839.

The nascent discipline was both - influenced & emerged as a reaction to Enlightenment.

Enlightenment period (18th & 19th c.) in Europe provided both - to sociology.

← Subject matter

→ Methods & perspective

Ⓐ subject matter :-

Enlightenment provided the basis for further changes, viz → French Revolution & Industrial Revolution, which altered the material, intellectual & political landscape.

→ Intellectual :- focus on individual

, new societal values like liberty, equality humanism.

Eg - Kant voiced for individual freedom & Objectivity.

⇒ Social : Emergence of modernity - urbanization, family nuclearisation, new form of stratification & social disorder.

⇒ Political :: Emergence of nation states, inspired from thoughts like "social contract" of Hobbes.

⑧ Methods :- focus on empiricism, emphasis on scientific method → all led to early positivism in sociology.

Hence, as rightly pointed by Irving Zeitlin, early sociology developed as a reaction to Enlightenment.

1. (b) Critical social science embraces all those approaches in sociology that aim to be critical of society in order to facilitate social change. In this context, discuss the main features of critical social science.

Critical social science OR critical theoretical strand of sociology emerged as a reaction to positivism, which focused too much on clinical & detached study of society.

features of critical social science :-

- ① objectivity is neither desirable not achievable in sociology. Thus, they're critical of positivists like Comte.
- ② Since sociology focuses on society, neglecting values in its research is not possible.

Eg - Howard Becker - Taking out values from sociology is like taking away its very soul.

- ③ some critical theorists claim that

The pervasive values in society are those of dominant class. Hence, sociology should be prescriptive also.

(4) Critical theorists like Kimberle Crenshaw argue that sociology should proactively voice for the marginalized in the society & provide solutions.

(5) In America, Lester F Ward led a distinct approach — "Tellis" approach contending that unlike the no intervention prescribed by WG Sumner, the state should actively intervene to provide social support & increase standard of living.

Critical theorists are, however, criticized for making research value laden & having biased view. For example, radical feminist ignoring the positive aspects of relationships.

1. (c) The closer the Hypothesis generated by a theory comes to the reality, the better is the theory. Discuss the importance of building hypothesis in this context.

Hypothesis is a statement or stated assumption that establishes a relationship between variables under research.

A good hypothesis is → clear & precise
↓
simple & relevant to the research → empirically testable

Importance of hypothesis :- ~~Two~~ ~~two~~

- ① Hypothesis is the starting point of research. Thus, giving the stated aim to research.
- ② It provides objectification to the goal of research for the observer. If a hypothesis is successful, researcher can achieve that stated goal.

③ Hypothesis, upon testing, provides the basis for theory formulation or generalization.

Eg - Durkheim in his study of suicide started with the hypothesis that social factors, not psychological ones, determine suicide rate.

successful testing of this led to his generalization about rate of suicide in society dependent on → integration & moral regulation.

④ Errors in hypothesis formulation can give insights about quality of research. Eg - Type I error → significance level, Type II error → power of the test etc.

In this context, the quality of hypothesis can be ultimately inferred from its relevance → to reality, as clear from Durkheim's study.

1. (d) What is the Gig economy? How does it lead to Informalization of labour?

Gig Economy as defined in code of social security, involves ~~non~~ ^{non}-traditional employer-employee relationship.

Gig Economy

- Contract-based jobs
- Payment per task
- can be platform based (eg - Ola, Zomato etc.) or non-platform (eg - freelancers)

As provided by International Labor organization, the number of platform based services have grown fivefold in last decade.

This coincides with the growing informalization of labor.

Gig economy leading to informalization:-

- ① It involves contract-based work. Hence, no attached employer

obligations for security, amenities etc.

② It involves in-built choice for labor.

Since employees can choose from array of tasks from different employers, they're not obligated to a specific company & hence, not registered as "employees" of a company.

Eg - Zomato delegates delivery persons as its "partners".

③ Other features like :-

- Skill polarization (high & low skill jobs more in demand) → more flexibility for high skilled & low wages for low skilled
- Decreased bargaining power (because no labor unions)
- Workers deprived of social security, job security, insurance etc.

As NITI Aayog has laid in its report, Gig workers are expected to increase to 4% of total by 2030, from current 1.5%. Thus, focus should be on providing social security to them.

1. (e) Gender is not something that we innately have, but rather is something that we do. In this context, explain the gender differences reinforced when we "do gender."

Gender as a concept holds immense significance not just in sociology but also in today's social discourse. However, its origin is what makes it debatable.

As per the early sociologists like G.P. Murdock, Parsons, etc. gender has biological basis.

Eg :- G.P. Murdock :- in his "social structure"

Biological differences → Bodily differences
(eg - reproductive organs of male & female) (bodily strength, nursing in females)

↓
Different gender roles of both for efficiency

(eg - man: hunting, woman: cooking)

Parsons: Since woman nurses the child, she develops emotional connect & hence suitable for "expressive role" & stabilizing adult personalities. (by her warmth)

However, other theorists criticized this idea :-

* Symbolic interactionists claim that gender develops as mind gets developed - via interactions, role taking & reflexivity. Thus, people "do gender" by taking specific roles.

* Feminists :- Ann Oakley in her "Housewife" (1974) highlighted gender has social & cultural basis.



Gender stereotyping, socialization, sexism
Thus, gender gets reinforced by → manipulating 'self' concept of child (eg- by dressing), canalization towards different objects (eg- dolls vs cars), verbal appellations (eg- 'good girl', 'naughty boy') etc.

Post-truth age of today further reinforces this idea, & it has fueled LGBTQ movement.

- 2 (a) It is argued that the society is largely influenced by economic factors while economic processes are determined by the social conditions. Discuss.

20

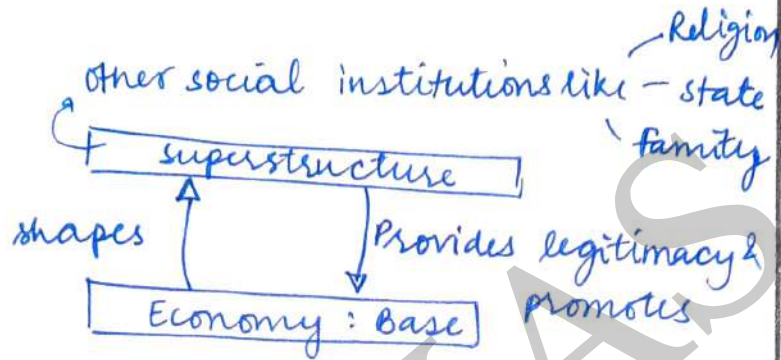
The process of social change in society is fueled by many-a-factors, one such being the economic dimension. However, the relation between economic factors & society is not one-way, rather a mutual give & take one.

Society being influenced by economic factors :-

* The major proponent of this view was Marx, who contended in his 'Historical Dialectical Materialism' that is the material conditions, i.e., Mode of Production which determines the social setup & framework in society.

On the basis of different Modes of production, society can be seen as

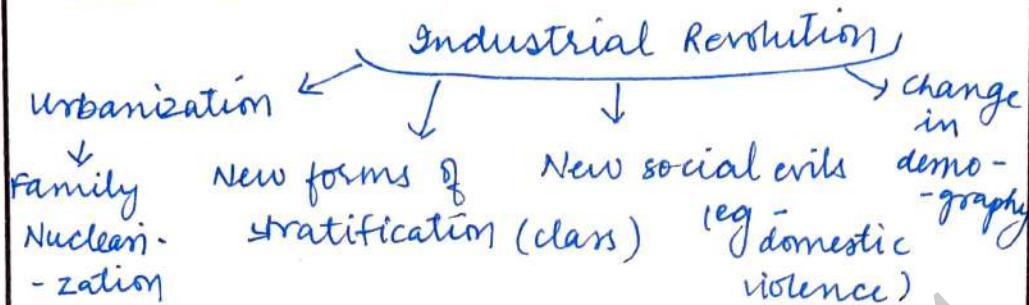
having linearly evolved from primitive communism to current capitalism & future communism.



* Dependency theorists like A.G. Frank & Wallerstein also argued that it is the dependent economic relationship of the periphery over core that is responsible for their lack of development in the society.

* ~~Social~~ This view is further reinforced by theorists such as Woodward who claim that non-material conditions of society have to ultimately adapt to economic, i.e., material changes.

* Example :-



Economic processes : determined by social conditions :-

* Earliest proponent of this view was Weber in his "Protestant Reformation & the spirit of capitalism" → he established that though the conditions for capitalism (an economic process) were present in many societies, it were the Protestants who had the values (social condition) most suitable for it - the pursuit of profit & forever renewed profit.

* Another view contends that it is not just the economic processes which

are shaped by societal conditions ,
but also the use to which an economic
concept like technology is put to.

for example :-

China → standardization
of manuscripts
Printing technology → Europe → Diversification
of literature
Vaccine during COVID-19 → west → vaccine nationalism
→ India → Vaccine Maitri

* social values & institutions via social
control & socialization mechanism
determine the growth of economic
processes.

Eg - Jajmani system in pre-British
India, feudalism in Medieval Europe.

hence, both the economic pheno-
-menon & societal structure provide
conducive ground for each other,
- facilitating or hampering in some
cases.

2. (b) While quantitative research is useful for identifying relationships between variables, it is qualitative research that can illuminate why this connection exists. Discuss. 20

Quantitative & qualitative are two strands of research methods in sociology which argue for quantifiable data & quest for deeper meanings respectively.

Quantitative Research :-

- * Here, the aim is to gather quantifiable data to establish cause-effect relationship or formulate generalizations.
- * Methods used for data collection -
- close ended questionnaire, structured interviews, surveys, schedules etc.
- * Methods used for analysis -
statistical methods like - Multivariate analysis, chi-square test, Regression etc.

(of Weber)
sociological methods like verstehen,
rules suggested by Durkheim for
observing social facts etc.

* These are favoured by positivists
who argue for complete objectivity
& use of scientific method in sociolo-
-gical research.

* Use :-

⇒ Establishing relationship between variables. Eg - Durkheim's study of suicide : Relation between rate of suicide & social integration & regulation.

⇒ Generalizing theories : Eg - compara-
-tive & historical methods used by
Marx to formulate theory of "Historical
Dialectical Materialism."

⇒ Testing the knowledge. Eg - social
experiments of human behavior.

Qualitative Methods :-

* Here, the aim is to uncover the hidden & deep meanings & motives attached by people in their behavior.

* Methods for data collection -

unstructured interviews, Focused Group Discussions, Ethnography, Participant Observation

* Methods for analysis -

Content analysis (of communication), Semiotics (analysis of symbols), Projection techniques (for psycho-social analysis)

* These are favoured by interpretivists like Weber, symbolic interactionists, ethnomethodologists like Atkinson, phenomenologists like Berger etc.

* Use :-

⇒ Help in identifying latent functions
& meanings & motives of individuals.

Eg - study of Delta airlines by Hochschild
unraveled emotional labor by air hostesses
who manipulate their smiles & emotions.

⇒ closer to social reality :- Eg - Atkinson

in his critique of Durkheim's study of
suicide contends that typification is
done by police officials to classify
death as suicide, as per their own views.

Thus, quantitative methods estab-
-lish cause - effect relationship.

However, it is the qualitative methods
which explain that relationship &
uncover the hidden factors which
lead to such behaviour. Both strands
though not complete, together contribute
in conducting comprehensive sociological
research.

2. (c) Education is not only instrumental in bringing about social change, it is also instrumental in maintaining the status quo. Discuss. 10

Education refers to the development of human potential so as to bring to the fore her full capabilities & skills.

Education : Maintaining status quo :-

- * Education helps in maintaining & perpetuating status quo by acting as means of socialization & social control.
- * It helps in secondary socialization of child.
 - Locke in his 'Tabula Rasa' model of mind contends that whatever is taught to bare mind of child, stays with her.
- * Education acts as agent of cultural transmission & continuity of society.
 - Eg - inculcating desirables values in child
- * Marxists contend that it perpetuates social inequality in society & rein-

forces class stratification.

eg. Bowles & Gintis claim that it provides legitimacy to unequal job opportunity & facilitates desirable traits in students to ready them ~~for~~^{as} labor force.

Education : Agent of social change :-

- * It prepares conducive ground for social change. eg - Modern education facilitated Indian Renaissance in 19th C.
- * It leads social change. Eg - Dalit movement claiming their rights due to being educated & aware.
- * It helps in adaptation to social change. Eg - continuous updation of modern curriculum owing to dynamic changes in society.

Education, thus plays dual role in society. Nevertheless, it remains most important for development in society.

- 3 (a) Low-income countries are not underdeveloped, rather mis-developed. In the light of this statement, critically examine dependency theories on development. 20

Dependency theories emerged in late 1950s as a reaction to modernization theories of development. These were led by scholars from III world countries who provided critical view of popular western view of development.

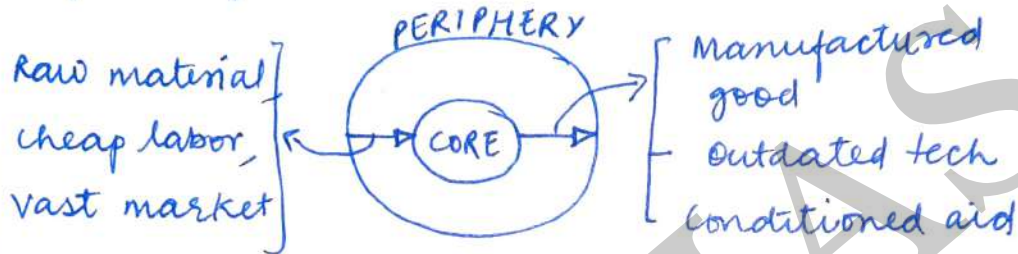
Two such theories contended that the lack of development in low-income ^(LIC) countries is due to mis-development :->

① Dependency theory -

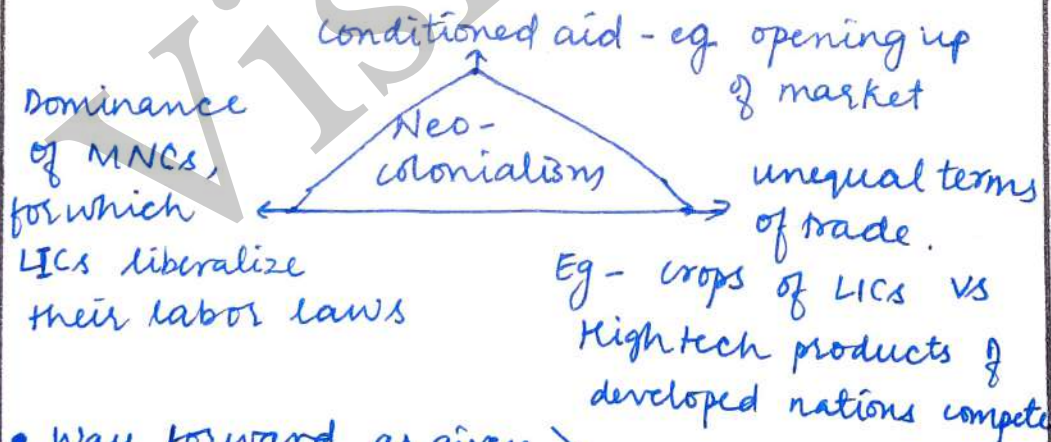
- Developed by UN Economic Commission for Latin America & Caribbean.
- scholars - A.G. Frank, Prebisch, Samir ~~Amir~~ Amin, Hamza Alvi etc.
- Lack of development in III World countries is not due to lack of modern structures & values, rather due to

exploitative relationship with Western developed countries.

- They put forth a core-periphery model explaining this.



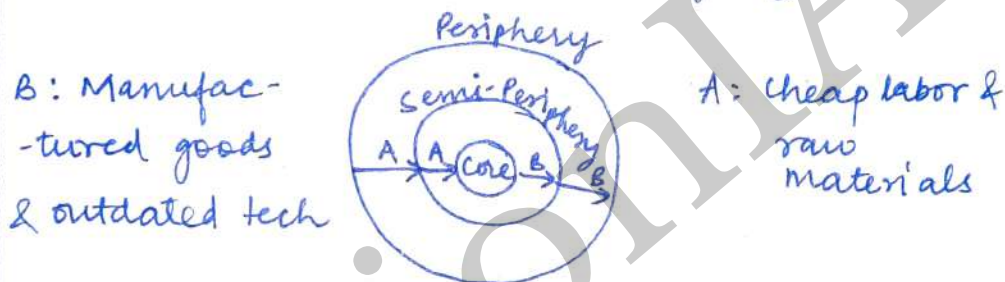
- Frank claimed that this relationship though claimed by western countries that it ended with colonialism, but it continues with neo-colonialism today.



- Way forward as given in form of Frederick model :- Increasing domestic demand, import substitution, protection of domestic industries etc.

② World systems by I. Wallerstein -

- Given in his "Modern World systems" in 1974.
- He put forward trimodal to explain modern world systems → dominated by economic institutions & MNCs which influence decision making of countries.



- He claims that all countries are caught up in this modern world system.
- It is however dynamic
 - ← mobility is possible
 - continuously new exploitative ways are evolved.

eg- BRICS countries have jumped from periphery to semi-periphery

Eg. WTO Negotiations.
- He sees this model as permanent & won't change in future.

Criticism of dependency theorists :-

- * Accused of value bias — opposition to the western values & structures.
- * Liberal economists — They fail to see positive effects of modernization model.
Eg - South Korea today has 50 times per capita to that of North Korea.
- * Neo-liberals - argue for inner factors being more salient in development. Eg - good governance
- * scholars like Amartya Sen - LICs have benefitted from technological revolution in health, education etc.
- * Myrdal argues that countries like India have benefitted from colonialism in form of development of transport.

Though criticized on various ground, dependency theorists rightly provided an alternative to plain modernization & aggrandisement of western view.

3. (b) People react to others first and foremost as men and women, rather than in terms of their class membership. In this context, critically examine the factors identified by Kate Millet that explain the existence of Patriarchy.

20

Kate Millet in her "Sexual Politics", was the first to use the concept of Patriarchy.

According to her, gender identity is the most pervasive in the society.

For example, on the first encounter with someone, the first observation is their gender, & not the class identity.

She claimed that in patriarchy, high class & low class women are exploited & oppressed alike.

She further explored the factors behind existence of patriarchy :-

① Biological :-

Superior male strength gives an edge to men over women. This in a way

also was reflected in functionalists like Murdock's analysis wherein males were tasked with far-away work for efficiency.

② Ideological :-

Patriarchy is perpetuated by socialization

Eg - David Cooper argues that family is a ideological conditioning device → eg it teaches gendered roles to children.

③ Educational :-

Differential teaching to girls & boys make them fit in gender role & education inculcated patriarchal values.

Eg - In Willis study "Lads", highschool boys used derogatory wording which later gets developed in form of aggressive behavior.

④ Psychological :-

Women internalize these patriarchal values & adapt to oppressive structures.

Eg - Patriarchal Bargain practised by women.

⑤ Religion -

She contends that "Patriarchy has God on its side".

Eg - As Karen Armstrong highlights, every religion glorifies woman's role as "aide to God". Eg - Mary to Jesus

⑥ social sociological :-

By mechanism of social control, the deviance of women from desirable patriarchal traits is checked.

Eg - Moral policing by mothers

⑦ family :-

Household relations perpetuate & exhibit patriarchy. Eg - As contended by radical feminists Leonard & Delphy - women are trapped in oppressive economic system in a household - controlled by men.

⑧ Physical force & violence :-

She argues that this is the ultimate show of patriarchy by dominating women.

Eg - sexual harassment, domestic violence, rape, assault etc.

As per UN Women data, every 1 in 3 woman faces sexual harassment.

UN chief commented that every 11 minutes a girl/woman is killed by her near kin & this is the gravest human rights violation.

She thus, laid down the path for feminist strand in sociology.

Further it was elaborated by Ann Oakley, Sylvia Walby etc.

The most accepted way forward today as suggested by Somerville is to develop flexibility at work & at home to provide independence to women.

3. (c) What is Multivariate analysis? Discuss it in context of Durkheim's study of Suicide.

10

Multivariate analysis is one of the quantitative methods of analysis to interpret & evaluate the relationship between multiple variables under study.

Durkheim's study of 'Suicide': classic case of use of multivariate analysis :-

* Durkheim in his study of suicide started with the contention that it is the social factors, not psychological which determine the rate of suicide (ROS) in the society.

* To establish this, he tested various relationships via multivariate analysis.

eg →

→ When suicide is related to insanity:-

eg- He tested ROS in Jews & other

communities— the former having higher cases of insanity.

This analysis provided that the former did not have higher ~~the~~ ROS than others.

Hence, psychological factors do not determine it.

→ He further tested ROS in different groups such as —
married / unmarried, males / females,
employed / unemployed, Protestants / Catholics,
, different countries etc.

→ Thus, by analysing multiple variables, he was able to formulate generalization that ROS in society is determined by social integration & moral regulation in society.

However, multivariate analysis requires objective & quality data.

Atkinson has criticized Durkheim's study due to using official records for suicide which maybe skewed due to officials own views

- 4 (a) Discuss the stages in which the institution of family evolved from pre-industrial society, according to Michael Young and Peter Willmott in their work "The Symmetric Family". 20

M. Young & P. Willmott in their 'The Symmetrical family' analysed the impact of industrialization on the institution of family.

stages of development of modern family

① Pre-industrial ~~society~~ ^{family} (before before industrial revolution (IR), i.e., 1750s)

- characterised by joint family, i.e., extended kin living together.
- family was both-unit of consumption as well as production.

Eg - Growing crops.

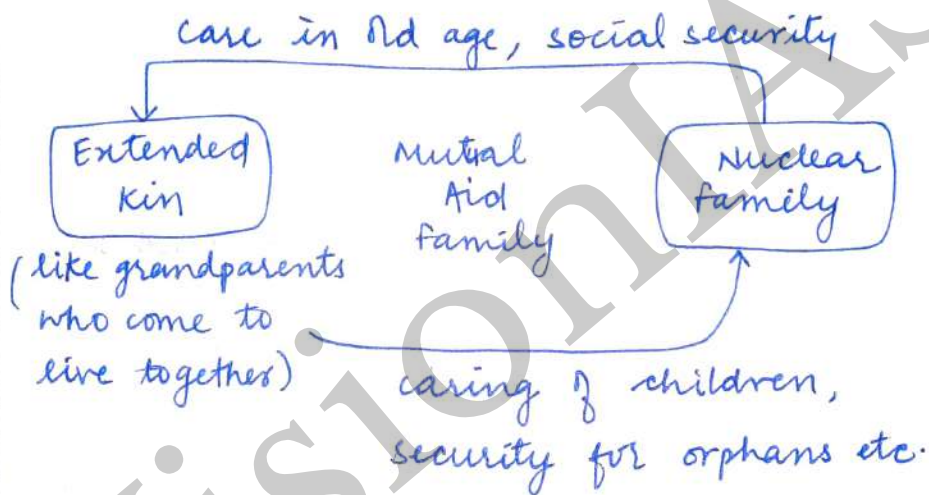
- The role allocation of for male & females were not all exclusive.

Women also contributed in agriculture,

textile making - eg spinning etc.

② Pre-industrial family :- (19th C.)

They contend that this was similar to "mutual aid family" of Anderson.



They added that both benefit from the sharing of residence by saving expenditure in expensive urban dwelling.

Further, women develop their own social insurance group - eg sisters, mothers, neighbours who aide during times of hardships.

This phase is characterized by high male death rate. Thus, this family is often female-headed.

③ Modern symmetrical family (20th C):

They contend that, though the roles of men & women are not equal in every aspect, but they have come out as symmetrical in some aspects.

Eg - decision making.

↳ family in this phase is nuclear family ^{with} ~~which~~ more emphasis on conjugal ties which are symmetrical

⇓ Because

1. Decline in male death rate
3. Increase in geographical mobility leading to severing kinship ties
3. Increased standard of living, thus men attracted to staying at home with all amenities.

Their perspective can also be evaluated from feminist perspective.

Liberal feminists like Jennifer Somerville also argue that there has been improvement in position of women over time. And progressive legislations can further this.

Radical feminists however argue that this new form of family also represents patriarchal structure. Eg - Walby contends that today patriarchy has just shifted to public sphere from private.

Their perspective, however, today is argued as outdated. For example Morgan contends that no single form of family can capture the flux in family forms & their diversity today.

4. (b) Sociology has a body of concepts, methods and data which distinguishes it from Common sensical approach. Explain. 20

Sociology as the scientific study of society (as laid down by Comte) is often contrasted with common sense due to overlapping social connotations. However, both are distinct & borrow from each other.

Distinction between sociology & Common sense :- (CS)

The relationship & distinction between the two can be seen in 3 phases :-

① Before positivism :-

- Common sense was seen as basis of philosophy by scholars like Hegel.
- No distinction was made between the two.

② Dichotomy of CS & sociology : Positivism :

- Early sociologists like Comte, Spencer & Durkheim who pioneered positivism contended that sociology is a scientific discipline.
- Thus, there was no place for common-sensical speculations & assumptions.
- They argued that researcher should keep aside CS & should be objective.
- Differences between both :-

Common sense	Sociology
1. Neither scientific nor study - merely what people use in daily lives	1. Scientific study of society
2. Simply handed down wisdom which is never questioned - Eg - popular proverbs	2. Self-reflexive & corrective. Eg - Different perspectives of study
3. Common sense has applicability in only that particular content.	3. Sociology tends to formulate generalization & theories.

4. CS knowledge is not codified. It is inherent in people's conversations & way of life.

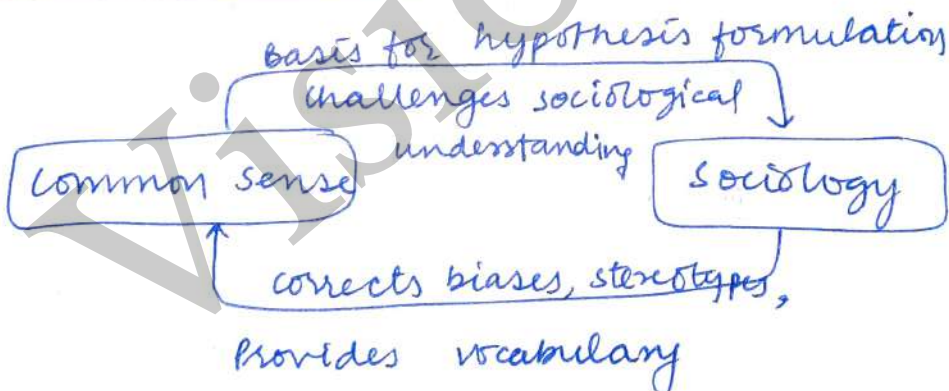
5. It is totally subjective & value-laden

4. sociology's concepts & theories are codified & it has a definitive vocabulary of its own.

5. It claims to be objective.

③ Mutual give & take relationship

: Post-positivism :-



Post-positivists like ethnomethodologists argue that there are no objective facts & social reality is perceived.

people engage in typification of reality.

Schlass like Garfinkel contend that social reality

indexed

- to particular context.

is

reflexive

constructed via interactions

Hence, they argue for studying ways employed by people to perceive reality, i.e., common sense.

Hence, sociology & CS relationship has come a full circle. The widely accepted notion today is that both correct & reinforce each other.

And sociology, rather than being specific discipline (distinct from every other knowledge) is an integrative one (employs other knowledge & also gets influenced).

4. (c) Explain Alvin Gouldner's reflexive sociology as a critique of positivism. 10

Positivism as the research methodology in sociology argued for a value-free / neutral approach in sociology & establishing sociology as a scientific discipline. Eg - Saint Simon contended that sociology is analogous to natural science.

However, such an approach is criticized by various scholars like Weber (in his two-tiered approach), anti-positivists etc. who contend that objectivity though desirable, is not achievable in sociology.

Alvin Gouldner in his "Anti-Minotaur : Myth of value free sociology" contends that objectivity, i.e., detached

view in research, unaffected by the researcher's personal values & biases; is not possible.

He argues that sociological research is bound to be affected by researcher's values at each & every stage. Eg →

Hypothesis formulation] dependent on preferences
↓ of researcher

Data collection] which methods are chosen,
↓ observer bias, placebo effect

Interpretation] subjective interpretation

↓

Generalization] depends on perspectives
employed. Eg - functionalists
vs Feminists vs Marxist.

Thus, he argues that instead of striving for unachievable goal, sociologists should employ reflexive research - explicitly mentioned personal likes, values etc. so that the readers can comprehend accordingly.

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Feminisation of Labour Force is viewed as a progress towards women's emancipation and empowerment. Critically discuss.

'Feminisation of Labor force' (FOLF) refers to the increasing labor force participation ratio (LFPR) of women & the over-representation of women in certain sectors like agriculture & services.

FOLF as progressive for women :-

* Scholars like Goran Therborn have linked it with the Feminist Movement in 1970s & earlier Russian Revolution, 1917 & World War I events.

These led to women participating in economy & taking up jobs.

Hence, it represents decreasing patriarchal power as it leads to → economic independence of women as contended by Carol Smart.

However, feminists see FOLF as another aspect of oppression & exploitation as women because of :-

- * Occupational segregation - Steward & Backburn argue that women take up only specific jobs → contractual
→ lowly paid
→ insecure
eg - Pink collarization of jobs for women
- * Impediments at work to prevent full independence of women - eg - Glass ceiling, glass cliff, Motherhood Penalty etc.
- * Lisa Adkins - ~~the~~ sexualization of women's jobs - eg. sexual attractiveness as hiring criteria.

Thus, scholars like Arlie Hochschild have contended that increase in female LFPR has only ~~increased~~ resulted in their "double harassment", i.e., in first shift at work & second shift at home.

5. (b) Law entails two interrelated processes: the institutionalization and the internalization of patterns of behaviour. Comment.

Law, i.e., codified social norms (sometimes progressive so as to establish some social norms as well), has two-way relationship with society - it gets formulated by consensus on social norms & also leads social change in society.

Law also has two components



① Institutionalization refers to the process of law formulation.

- It is the codification of existing societal understanding.

Eg - Murder should be punishable offence.

- It can further be developed as a

result of social change.

Eg - written constitution of France post French Revolution

② Internalization :-

- It refers to the dissemination of law in society's members.
- It is the final phase after law formulation, which determines the success of legislation.

Eg - despite laws on curbing sexual violence, it is present in society.

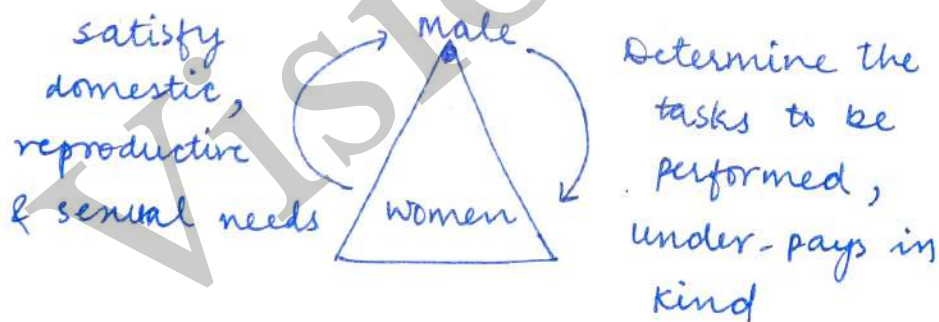
- Internalization is ensured by social mechanisms like - socialization & social control.
 - ↓
 - inculcating those values in young ones
 - ↓
 - curbing unlawful behavior (often deviance)

Thus, law is seen in the prism of social system. As Parsons argued, it is a means of integration in society.

5. (c) Family is represented as a unit where relations are unequal and exploitative based on sex. Critically discuss.

family as a social institution has come under various criticisms by feminists due to its role in perpetuating patriarchy.

Radical feminists like Leonard & Delphy have argued that family can be compared to an exploitative economic system with unequal relationship.



Thus, there exist oppressive & exploitative relationship within family based on sex.

Sylvia Walby sees it in form of

'Private Patriarchy' is one of the structures of patriarchy.

unequal household relationship is evident in unpaid domestic labor of women.

Other scholars point out that woman is seen as the property of man, who needs to protect it.

furthermore, the parts of family - marriage is also on unequal terms.

Eg- Jessie Bernard mentions that in every marriage there is

Male's marriage ↓ Gets peace of mind & right over unpaid labor	← →	female's ↓ often suffers from depression
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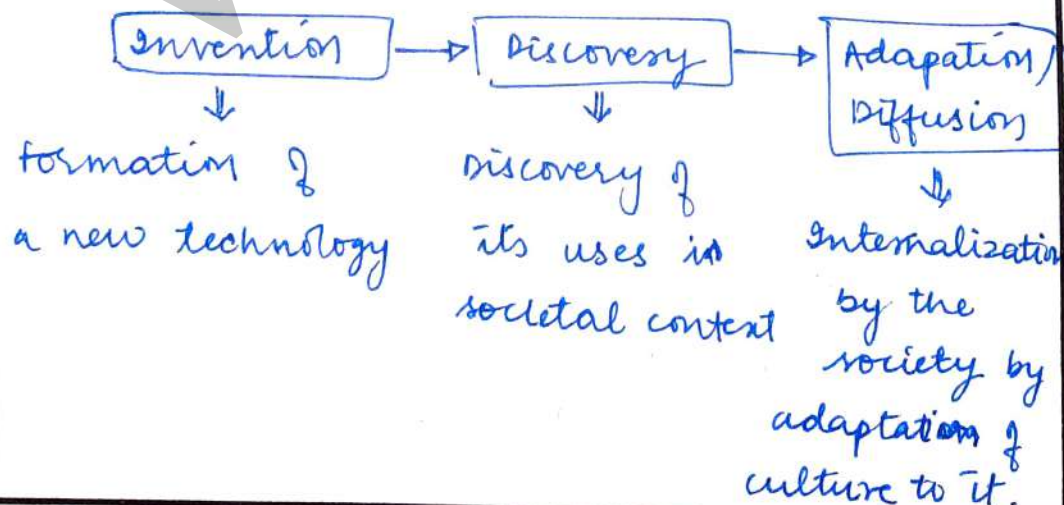
However, such viewpoints are refuted by liberal feminists like Betty Friedan who argue that position of women has improved over time. Young & Willmott point that today symmetrical relations are there

5. (d) Science gathers knowledge faster than society gathers wisdom.
Critically discuss.

Scholars like Ogburn have highlighted the different paces of development of technology, i.e., science developing a new body of knowledge & social culture adapting to it, i.e., society gathering wisdom out of it.

This phenomenon is referred to a "Cultural Lag".

Ogburn highlights that there are 3 phases in technology (material) development :-



However, technology keeps on getting accumulated as the rate of forgetting a specific tech is lesser than adoption.

Further, society provides a resistance to new ways due to its inertia & the adaptation is therefore, slower, for the non-material culture.

Eg- No online / social media etiquettes today, vaccine hesitancy during COVID-19.

This view is, however, criticized. MacIver & Page contend that Ogburn fails to highlight which aspects of culture lag behind.

Today, it is argued, non-material aspects are in fact faster to develop than material ones due to faster & improved communication technology.

Eg- Slow roll out of 5G, despite huge demand.

5. (e) Critically discuss the role played by Positivist methodology to attain Value neutrality in sociological research.

Positivist methodology in sociological research contended on complete objectivity & employing scientific method in research, just like natural sciences.

Thus, they argue for complete value-neutrality in the research.

Eg- by using quantitative methods such as structured interviews, surveys, statistical analysis like regression, multivariate analysis etc.

Early positivists like Comte, Durkheim, spencers etc. were able to establish sociology as distinctive discipline with its own subject matter & methods.

Eg- Durkheim provided the example for use of scientific method in his

study of "suicide".

However, positivists are criticized on various grounds.

Interpretivists like Weber & symbolic interactionists argue that humans have subjective consciousness, hence, research can't be value-neutral.

Critical theorists like Becker & Crenshaw argue that sociology shouldn't be value-neutral & it should voice for the marginalized & support their cause.

Post-positivists argue that there are no objective facts & social reality is perceived. Eg - ethnomethodologists.

As suggested by Hammerly, objectivity, though hard to achieve, should not be completely abandoned & objective methodology is possible to be developed.