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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2527)

Name of Candidate	MALAVIKA G. NATH		
Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	13 July 24.

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:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all. Questions Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each Section.
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.

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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

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SECTION 'A'

1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
1.(a) Sociology is the queen of social sciences. In the light of this statement, discuss why sociology is considered as last of all social sciences. 10

Comte called sociology as the Queen of Social Sciences. Comte viewed sociology as a syncretic school which sought to subsume and explain all other sciences.

Why sociology is the last of sciences

1) Evolutionist View: of Comte:

Inorganic → Organic → Super Organic
(SOCIETY)
~~CHEMISTRY~~ / PHYSICS → BIOLOGY → SOCIOLOGY

Same view was echoed by Spencer i.e. Society is super organic and last to evolve → so will the science of society.

2) Positivism was used by St. Simon and Comte to explain the complex of all phenomena - social phenomena.

3) Sociology considered as a generalizing science by Korokin.

4) Scope of sociology is all encompassing.

Eg) Durkheim viewed Economic theories of Social Division of Labour by Adam Smith, too simplistic and incomplete without social implications.

5) Subject matter of sociology is very wide Eg) Parson's theory which sought to explain entire social reality.

6) Sociology uses both positivistic methods like natural sciences eg) scientific method as well as subjective meanings (weber) - Karl Popper

Quarantavicus: Merton says sociologists should aim for middle range theories and grand theories of Parsons is trying to be Einstein when there is no 'kepler' in social sciences.

Sociology though wide in scope has diversified today with multiple subdisciplines and is still evolving.

Eg) Durkheim viewed Economic theories of Social Division of Labour by Adam Smith, too simplistic and incomplete without social implications.

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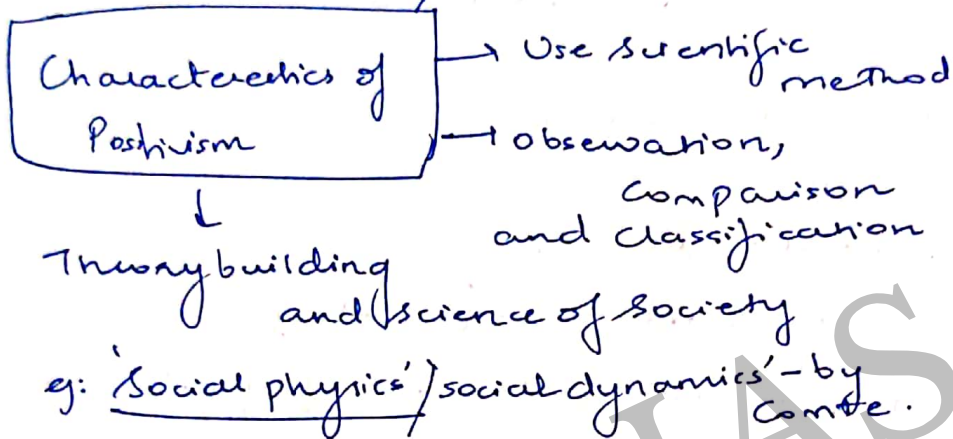
Counterviews: Merton says sociologists should aim for middle range theories and grand theories of Parsons is trying to be Einstein when there is no 'kepler' in social sciences.

Sociology though wide in scope now has diversified today with multiple disciplines and is still evolving.

1.(b)

Though Positivism became a powerful sociological method, it had its critics. Elucidate. 10

Positivism was introduced by St-Simon and Comte as a method to understand society.



As a Powerful Sociological Method:

- ① Positivism provided an objective approach to study social reality
e.g. Religion as 'ruled things' by Durkheim rather than fear of God / supernatural i.e. common sense views.
- ② Use of scientific method and Theory Building e.g. Durkheim's social facts, Totemism as Religion.
- ③ Use of empirical evidences as base
e.g. Marx used Blue Books to develop

historical materialism.

4) Brought sociology at par with natural sciences

Eg: Weber's Ideal type concept as a way of social science experimentation

CRITICS OF POSITIVISM

5) Ignore subjective meanings assigned by humans - Schutz

6) Action are not cultural clones without any free will - Phenomenologists like Krausnitzel

7) Low reliability and validity of social research due to bias of researcher

8) Incomplete and mimicking of other physical sciences.

9) Grand Theories are not conducive to present development of sociology - Merton

Merton's Middle Range Theories and (Peter Berger) sociological imagination is an ideal balance that reconciles both advantages and critiques of positivism.

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Merton's Middle Range Theories and
(Peter Berger) 'sociological imagination'
is an ideal balance that reconciles
both advantages and critiques of
positivism.

1.(c)

Reliability and validity in social research are pre-requisites. Explain the concepts and their significance. (2)

10

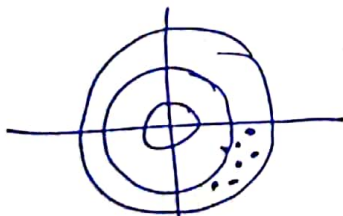
Reliability and validity are the twin principles to base any positivistic scientific research.

RELIABILITY: It is the extent to which data collected can be reproduced.

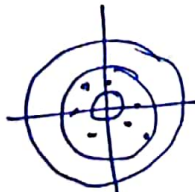
Reliability varies with respect to:

Observer, Method of Data Collection,
Temporal Reliability - over time and
Spatial Reliability - across different
class of phenomena.

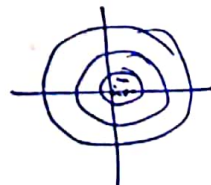
VALIDITY is the extent to which the data collected is faithful to the actual reality. Validity of data can vary depending on observer bias, technique of data collection etc.



Reliable/
Not Valid



Valid/
Not
Reliable



Both Reliable
& Valid.

Significance of Reliability and Validity

- ① Positivistic Concepts that is derived under natural sciences.
- ② Emphasizes on Objective nature of social science. e.g. Social fact - Durkheim
- ③ Allows Value Neutrality - Weber and objectivity in research.
- ④ Same results which can be verified by anyone - Universalism of science - Newton
e.g. Weber's study replicated among Jains by Newaskar.
- ⑤ Allows concept building and theories
e.g. Marrist framework.

Limitations: In social research with voluntaristic attitude (WEBER), reliability and validity is not fully possible.

Gunnar Myrdal says a fully objective view of social reality is not feasible or desirable.

Perhaps Hammersly's view of relevance, reproducibility, etc can be other dimensions to add to positive concepts.

1.(d)

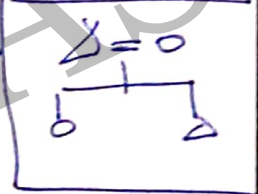
Could you elaborate on the diverse types of family structures prevalent in today's societies? 10

Family according to Murdock's survey of over 250 societies is universal but not uniform in structure. Conventionally it is a social unit consisting of two sexually cohabiting adults and their one or more children adopted or biological.

But today the structure of family is diverse:

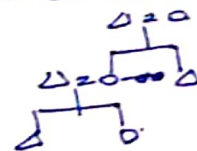
① Nuclear family: Parsons view

The rise of nuclear family of a couple and their children as base of industrialized societies.

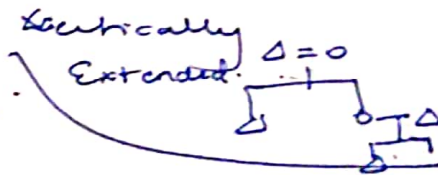


② Joint families:

↳ Laterally Extended



↳ at least 3 generations living in a single household.



↳ Ex: Convention Indian family.

③ One parent family due to reparation, widowed etc. of one parent and children.

④ Same Sex Couple Family: The adult couple may be homosexual orientation with or without adopted/biological kids

⑤ Extended family: Family of next kin living together for domestic/economic co-operation.

Ex → Rise in joint families among migrants to cities.

⑥ One person Household as family
- Rise of 'individualism' in modern society and idea of 'sologamy' - marrying oneself.

⑦ Extended Joint families: Intensity of contact and intimacy high though not sharing a household.

Ex → video calling, globalization, remote work etc

The structure of family today is as diverse as the conventional family is mostly theoretical with changing urbanization, globalization etc.

1.(c)

Access to quality education contributes to breaking the cycle of poverty and fostering upward social mobility? Discuss. 10

Education is viewed as the agent of social change as it allows for the right talent selection and equal opportunity for all to attain social mobility - Davis and Moore's view

Education: Bringing social mobility:

- ① studies showing upward mobility among the educated children of parents
- ② Access to new employment opportunities based on skilling and talent.
- ③ Break intergenerational poverty and upward mobility.
- ④ Open societies need meritocratic educated individuals for role performance and goal attainment - Parsons

Limitations of Education

- ① Lack of cultural capital among poor - Bourdieu: Study by Ramanna and Bambawalle: poor children understood

only 50% of curriculum whereas children with educated parents understood 80%.

(E) limited evidence of intergenerational social mobility Eg: Oxford Studies, Essex Studies, David Glass's study

(7) Cultural reproduction of elite as Education is a tool of dominant class - Althusser

(8) M. Turner says the talents recognized by education is favouring upper class.

HOWEVER, Access to Education still remains the best opportunity for Individual's Social Mobility and improvement in economic status. It promotes social order and accommodate the social mobility aspirations of middle class.

Quality Education as a right under Article 21A has surely boosted the avenues of social mobility in India with new policies of National Education Policy.

2.(a)

Quantitative and Qualitative research can neither produce totally valid and completely reliable data, but both can provide useful insights into social life. In this context, provide the significance of 'methodological pluralism' in social research. 20

Quantitative and Qualitative methods should be harmoniously used to meet the demands of social research. The use of methodological Pluralism, Triangulation etc can strengthen social research

Norman K. Denzin

Quantitative Research:

Positivistic methods under Quantitative Research: Rules of Sociological method 1893,
Parkehlem

Observation Comparison Classification

↓ Generalization:

Advantages: ① Views social reality as an observable social fact.

② Use of empirical evidences and scientific method for data collection.

③ Independent viewing of social

phenomena.

④ Macro view of phenomena based on empirical data: eg. Data of Coroner's office by Durkheim.

⑤ Can ensure higher reliability and validity. But it's still not free from various biases.

Drawbacks ① Ignore the subjective meanings or 'geist' of individuals
- WEBER

② Social sciences cannot mimic physical sciences blindly: social facts have context
- Peter

③ Interpretivist like Phenomenologists, Ethnomethodologists insist on micro view

Quantitative Approach started with Weber's verstehen and is widely used in studies of Ethnomethodologists, Phenomenologists etc.

Advantages: ① Subjective reality understood eg. Phenomenologists like David Silverman's study of

bureaucracy based on individual view
vs weber's macro view.

② Provides insights into how common
social life works

eg: Reflexivity and Indexicality.

③ Concepts of Interaction, Personality,
Self society and mind - Mead and
Burmer

Drawbacks: ④ No clear goals of
research ⑤ Qualitative Fauna: Different
results each time - highly subjective.

⑥ Reduces credibility of sociology as
a science.

Need for methodological Pluralism

Combination of both Quantitative and
Qualitative research can bridge the
sociological imagination (Berger)
from macro to micro point of view.

Triangulation should be done at
the level of methodology, data
collection, Theoretical aspects, and
viewpoints.

Ex. → Pauline Kolenda: Jaymani
system as both conflict and harmonizing
system.

Use of both aspect by Weber in
his study on Protestant Ethics.

Thus methodological pluralism
can overcome the one-sided
approach for a complete understanding
of social reality.

2.(b)

The family may well be dysfunctional both for society and its individual members".
Evaluate the statement with the help of sociological perspectives. 20

Family, according to Keech is often viewed as a harmonious institution. It may be in fact be a 'storehouse of tension' and conflict'.

Dysfunctional Families:

At Individual Level:

① Bell and Vogel studies show how some families scapegoat their children leading to personality issues, mental and physical issues etc.

② R-D Lang and Cooper studies show how children are often caught between 'affection feeds' and they are affected by the displacement.

③ Parsons stabilization of adult personalities leave only males while females develop mental illnesses.

- Jesse Bernard

④ [Engels] view family as an institution which developed with private property that restricts the reproductive agency of women for inheritance.

⑤ Families inculcate 'gender norms' through socialization

Ex: Girl children expected to do household chores, men asked to not care.

⑥ Families curb individual freedom and agency.

⑦ The dependent nuclear family is an instrument of capitalistic state that keeps the male breadwinner under social control:

At the societal level:

⑧ Families create over obedient and compliant culture leading to unquestioning obedience to authority.

⑨ Families create patriarchal.

structures as per Sylvia Walby that enables public patriarchy.

(10) Ann Oakley talks about the patriarchal exploitation of women's unpaid work.

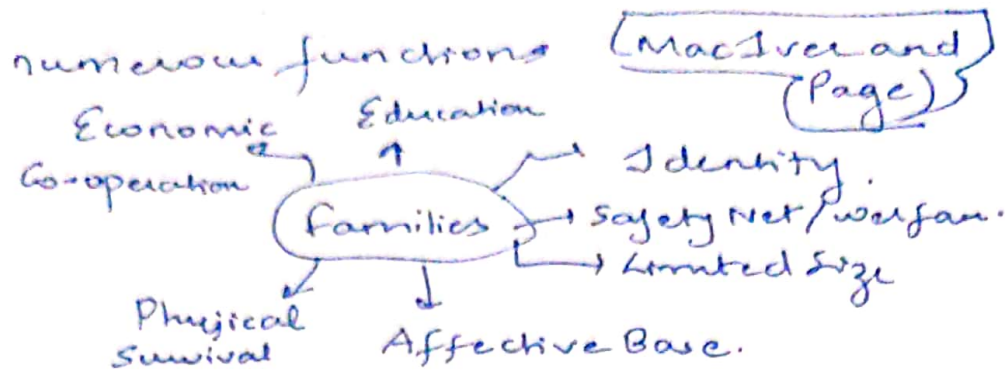
(11) Mental health crises and public health affected due to family issues.

(12) Psychological Theories of deviance view issues with bonding of mother, lack of expressive female in mothering role (Parsons) → causing deviance.

(13) Perpetuation of sexual division of labour and subjugation of women (Shulamith Firestone)

(14)

Families however are universal according to Murdock and have



It is characterized by particularism, affectivity, Quality etc in Parsonian variables and forms basis of Gemeinschaft relation (Tonnies)

Despite its dysfunctions, healthy family relations are vital for the functioning of society, individual, and community relations.

2.(c)

Common sense is considered as way of mundane life, but sociology examines the mundane life. Explain. 10

Common sense is defined as the way in which people navigate and make sense of the social world. However sociology has a defamiliarizing aspect - Berger that examines the mundane life.

Common Sense v/s Sociology

① Common sense is taken for granted while sociology has organized skepticism (Merton)

Eg: La Suicide Durkheim proved suicide rates constant within countries, no difference with respect to racers, winter etc

② Common sense is not reflexive and accepted as such. Sociological knowledge has to be reliable and valid.

③ Cultural context changes common sense

④ Common sense is contradictory

Eg: Birds of a feather flock together, Opposites Attract etc.

Science is empirical evidence based.

⑤ Common sense is discredited by Durkheim who emphasizes on scientific views of objectivity.

Eg: → suicide as a social fact.

⑥ Common sense according to Schutz and ethnomethodologist is how people navigate the world and they create their own accounts.

⑦ Bourdieu calls sociology a martial art that unravels the social phenomena in a new light Eg: → Durkheim: Religion is divinized society!

However sociology benefits from common sense: ① which challenges the scientific conclusion Eg: → Education and upward social mobility

② provides connection for research eg: → 'Give a dog a bad name' → Howard Becker's labeling theory

Thus, common sense and sociology are different ways of looking at the world that enables us to see mundane life.

SECTION 'B'

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
 5.(a) Many of the founders of sociology believed that sociology could and should be value-free. Critically evaluate their beliefs. 10

Sociology viewed by many of its founders as a positive science aspired to be value free.

Views of founders

- ① Comte viewed sociology as a Positive Science: using scientific methods
- ② Durkheim developed social facts and scientific methodology in Rules of Sociological Method
- ③ Marx emphasis on historical materialism rather than the 'geist' of Hegel.
- ④ Sociology is viewed as an objective science by Parsons which should be based on empirical reality and explain social phenomena.

However, there are limitations to value free approach. Weber says objectivity is lost at choice of research

subject itself which was validated by Prof. Schwab's study of 5000 papers. Moreover, values creep in at the time of theoretical perspective. Eg: Conflict based marxist view vs functional view of same village Tepoztalan produced different conclusions.

Values should guide the researcher as without it the purpose of social research is gone - Cowright mills

Eg: Lack of egalitarian values can suggest such theories like Aryan supremacy used by Nazis.

Thus, Weber advises sociologists to be value free and focus on principles of value relevance, etc. Explicitly stating values in research monographs, triangulation, methodological pluralism can improve objectivity while balancing value neutrality.

5.(b)

Clarify the correlation between Sociology and political science.

10

Political science is the study of government system and its organization whereas sociology is the scientific study of society. Both are interconnected fields.

POLITICAL SCIENCE AND SOCIOLOGY:

- ① Studies of Power by Weber, Marx etc form a vital connection.
- ② Political System - Subject matter of political science viewed as a subsystem of society for Goal Attainment in Parsonian framework.
- ③ Political Sociology is a dynamic discipline which emphasizes the connection between both.
- ④ Political Science uses tools similar to Sociology: E.g.) Survey - post opinion poll, Lokniti CDS Survey Post 2024 elections, Interview etc.
- ⑤ Overlapping theory building and concepts
E.g.) Power - Weber, Bureaucracy - Weber
Democracy Isaiah Berlin

⑥ Role of enlightenment thinkers like Rousseau, Montesquieu etc was more profound in both.

Divergences/Specializations

Sociology, Queen of All Sciences, is wider in scope. Eg: Weber sees Power as one of dimensions along with class and social honour, whereas 'power' is central concept in Political Science.

Political Science is less objective and research intensive compared to Sociology.

However new fields of data analysis, people's social and cultural behaviour

Eg: Beteille on role of caste in Panchayat Raj in Tamil Nadu, Rajani Kothari on carteziation of politics, pshephological studies etc are dynamic areas of convergence.

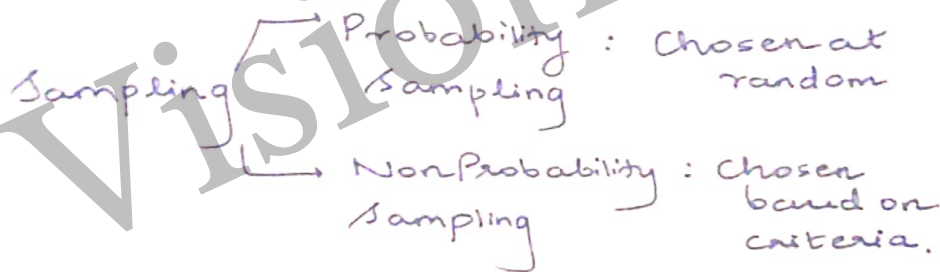
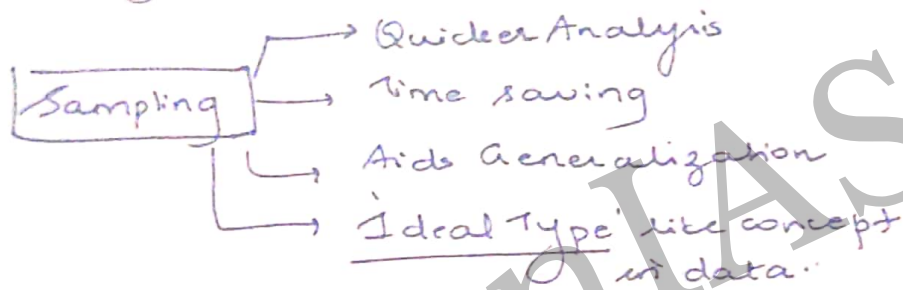
Perhaps both Aristotle and Durkheim are right respectively - Man is both 'political' and a social animal.

5.(c)

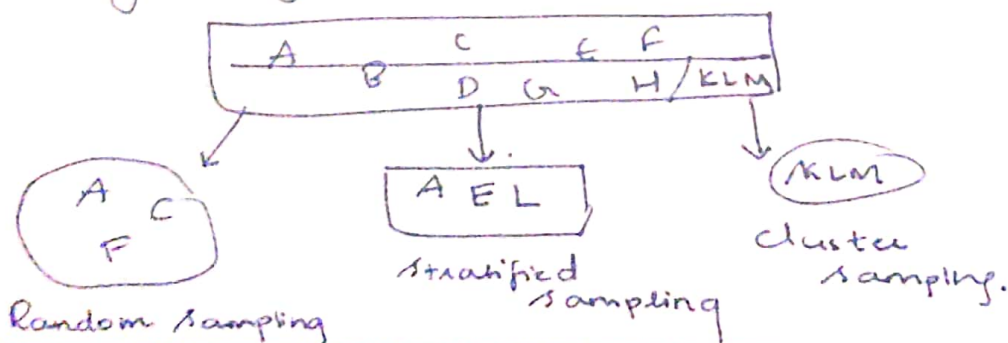
What is sampling? Which sampling technique would be suitable to study voting behaviour of people? Explain

10

Sampling is the process of choosing a smaller data set representing the larger set of population/data which needs to be studied. Sampling allows for efficient data collection and formulating a quality research design.



Probability sampling is perhaps more ideal to study voting behaviour. It is of 3 types:

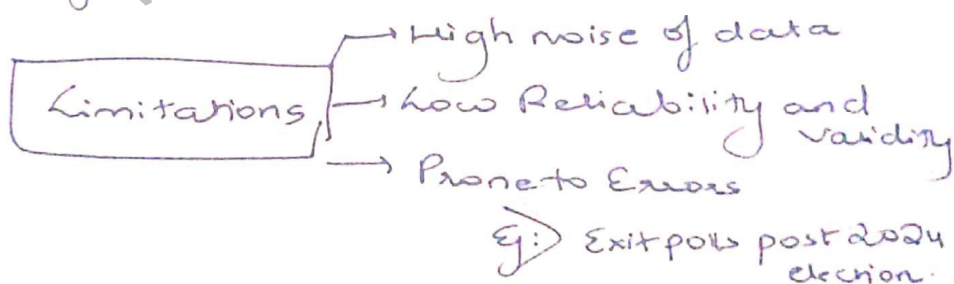


① The data sets of population are too large and probability sampling offers better randomization of data. Eg: Opinion polls. online.

② Political issues may cut across social cleavages → better selected by random sampling
Eg: Referendum polls before Brexit.

③ Stratified and cluster sampling can be used to study sectional behaviour
Eg: Attitude of Dalits to X party used in recent Lokniti CDS survey 2024.

④ Bias: → Social desirability bias, Interviewer bias etc can be avoided through anonymous, online polls etc.



A triangulated approach and use of different tools of data collection can perhaps aid in better reliability and validity.

5.(d)

The alternatives to the institution of the marriage are leading to its disintegration. Identify the causes and comment on the validity of the statement. 10

Marriage as an institution is undergoing rapid changes due to social changes and the newer alternatives are leading to its disintegration to an extent

Causes of Disintegration of Marriage

- ① Rise of ^{post} modern values of individualism and fast paced love. Eg: Swipe Right, Tinder, Liquid love | Zygmunt Bauman.
- ② Societalization of society (Giddens) due to digitalization → love Relations transcending boundaries
Eg: marriage between people in two countries meeting only online.
- ③ Decline in traditional patriarchal values → 'Divorce' is less of a taboo due to enabling laws - Nicky Hart
- ④ Commitment without marriage - Rise of live in relationships
Eg: High prevalence in Nordic countries.

⑤ Decline in number of children, inheritance disputes etc → Marriage as a legitimate institution for transfer of private property decreases.

⑥ Rise of new forms of relations e.g. Open marriages, Polycamouery etc. ^{Sologamy}

⑦ change in Binary concepts of gender to gender fluidity.

⑧ Secularization and desacralization
↳ 'sanctity' / sanct status of marriage on decline (Giddens)

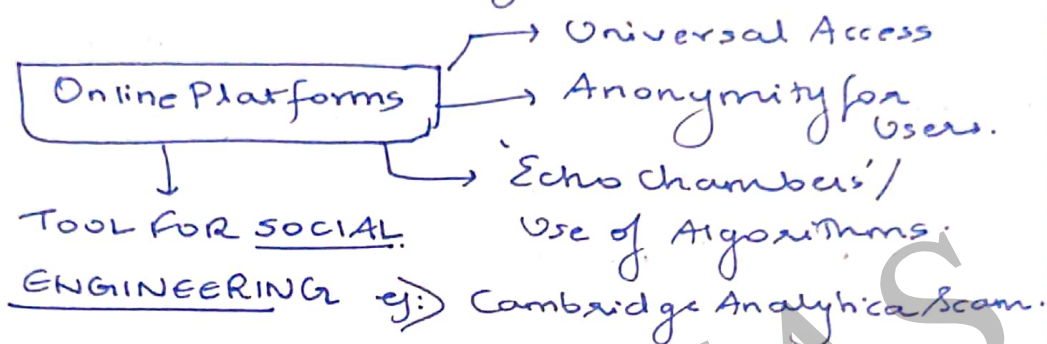
Extent of validity: However, marriages still continue in new forms of commitment or in traditional ways e.g. Only 11% intercaste marriages in India as per last census. Commercialization has now ritualized marriage to greater extent e.g. Adoption of haldi, mehendi in South India. CULTURAL LAG - OGBURN

Marriage as an institution is simultaneously surviving as well as adapting to the needs of modern society.

5.(c)

How do online platforms contribute to the dynamics of social and political change in contemporary society? 10

The ubiquitous presence of internet, [52], as per Internet in India Report 2022, has resulted in social and political changes to the present society.



Impact on Dynamics of social and Political Change

① Globalization of issues in social/political sphere eg: spread of #metoo movement from USA to all over the world.

② Rising fundamentalism and closed mentality due to algorithms/echo chambers.
Eg: use of telegram for ISIS recruitment.

③ Rigid identities getting sharpened
Eg: Online Hate messages on caste, religion lines.

GIDDENS

- ④ Lack of 'Social Roles' over the internet
↓
people use anonymity to spew hatred.
eg: Mob lynching after fake news.
Parsons
- ⑤ Influencing Voter Behaviour
eg: Russia meddling in 2016 US elections.
- ⑥ Manipulation and Social Control
based on data collection
eg: 'Social Dilemma' documentary.
- ⑦ Promotion of Surveillance Capitalism
eg: Targeted Ads. Soshanna Zuboff
on facebook.

The rise of 'Network Societies'

Manuel Castells has greatly affected the rate, intensity and extent to which social changes/political changes happen. However, online platforms are still not accessible to poor - 'digital apartheid' and their impact may continue to rise in countries like India with growing connectivity.

6.(a)

Examine the impact of information technology on 'social organization of work' in contemporary society. 20

From feudal to modern industrial time, information technology has now changed the social organization of work in the post modern society in a drastic way.

Impact of Information Technology on Social Organization of work.

- ① Emphasis on hierarchy of work with mental work valued and rewarded more - Davis and Moore
- ② Rise of portfolio workers with new sets of skills. E.g. AI, ML, Robotics etc on the rise - Handy in 'The Empty Raincoat'
- ③ Role Allocation and division of labour transcending global boundaries. E.g. Rise of MNCs, global teams etc. with rise of IT. Time Space Separateness on the decline - Giddens
- ④ Consequent 'Decomposition of Labour'

as suggested by Dahrendorf

⑤ Lack of any organic/mechanical solidarity among workers

Ex: Low unionization among gig workers

⑥ Rise in meritocracy and rationality in allocation of work:

CULTURAL IMPACT: ⑦ Need for 'flexibility' and Concept of 'Remote work' especially post Covid →

⑧ Work from Home enabling female participation in workforce.

⑨ New phenomena of 'Moonlighting' 'Gig work' with multiple works being undertaken at the same time.

Dysfunctional Impacts

For The Individual: High levels of stress, anxiety, mental illnesses etc due to rising uncertainty.

② Disenchantment with work due to 24x7 online work eg: Great Resignation, Quiet Quitting etc post Covid.

③ Loss of livelihood due to automation and rise of technological alienation
Glaucner ~~(Peter Blau)~~

④ Rise of 'One dimensional man' (Mills) with focus on soft skills etc. → More alienation.

At the Social Level: ⑤ Rising inequalities due to exclusion of poor from markets

⑥ New forms of global dependency Theory with MNC and data controlling nations as the new Core.

eg: Jobs impacted in China when many MNCs shifted production for cheaper countries.

⑦ Decline in Organic Solidarity of workers leading to high exploitation

eg: Extreme working conditions among Swiggy/zomato employees.

⑧ Rising cost of living and economic compulsion for a world resulting in rise of anomie.

⑨ Network societies - Castells are more closely interconnected at deeper levels → influencing daily behaviour.

⑩ Taylorism/Fordism on rise e.g. coding by small team

Information technology has rapidly changed the social relations of work and created a new basis for the society. The lack of transparency of who controls the system and its complexity makes it a very difficult social phenomena to study.

6.(b)

Is society seen as a harmonious system with gradual changes to maintain stability, or is it viewed as a battleground where conflicts between groups drive significant transformations? Discuss in context of functionalist and conflict theory of social change.

20

Social change is the transformation of social structure in response to certain orthogenetic or heterogenetic factors.

Society both maintains itself in harmony and order as well as promotes social changes due to structural strains along its deverages.

SOCIETY AS A HARMONIOUS, STABLE INSTITUTION

Functionalist like Parsons emphasize on the dynamic or moving equilibrium tendency of the society to maintain social order. It uses Integration and Latency functions to enable this stability

Eg: Role of values, Religion etc.

Structural strain may develop (SMELSON) due to some subsystems not working properly and they can be replaced

by other functional alternatives

— Merton

Ex: Durkheim predicted secularism will replace social control and solidarity functions of religion.

Due to external differentiation and integration (SPENCER), society will need adaptational upgrading resulting in gradual changes in structure rather than rapid structural changes.

Ex: Modernization of societies due to industrial revolution.

CONFLICT VIEW: The inability of the status quoist and conservative view of functionalists to explain the social conflicts and divisive aspects of society led to rise of conflict view.

Conflict view like marxists sees society as a contradiction between the

interest of surplus owning ruling/owner ship class and the exploited non-ownership class.

Using historical materialism and Hegelian dialectics, Marx traces this dichotomy throughout evolution of societies.

	SLAVE	LORDS	CAPITALISTS
PRIMITIVE COMMUNISM	ANCIENT SOCIETY	FEUDAL SOCIETY	INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY →
	MASTER	SERFS	WORKERS

Althusser, Poulantaz etc. elaborates on the same view how civil society, state, education is dominated by the dominant class. It helps in maintaining 'hegemony' under the legitimacy of 'equality, democracy' etc.

Critical schools of Frankfurt highlight other dimensions like panopticon of surveillance and social control by modern institutions - (Foucault)

However conflict theorist fail to:

- ① Explain elements of continuity

and stability in society.

② Percy Cohen: How much change will lead to social change is not explained by Marx.

③ Inevitability of revolution by Marx was questioned by Weber, Dahrendorf etc.

Thus, society cannot be explained by a purely conflict or functional perspective as it changes based on the multitude of factors. Both macro views need to account for individual experiences too - phenomenologists. A dynamic approach is thus needed for holistic understanding.

6.(c)

Techniques of data collection play crucial role in social research. Describe case studies as a technique of data collection in social research. 10

Techniques of data collection allows for the most efficient collection of data for the research based on its topic, reliability and validity etc.

ROLE OF DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUE

- ① can impact Reliability and validity of research
- ② Need to economise on procedure and field limitations.
- ③ Overcome social and technical barriers.
Eg: Beteille not allowed to visit Dalit areas in sripuram.
Patriarchal attitude towards Keela Dubein village studies.
- ④ Relevance of method to purpose of research.

CASE STUDIES: A technique of studying a single phenomena in a in depth manner to provide a comprehensive view. Influenced from Management studies. Robert K-Yin, Tim May etc.

suggest the use of case studies in social research when:

- ① One phenomena is studied in depth eg: Chauvama Incident
- ② Historical Incidents which are documented.
- ③ To gain in depth understanding of particular issue.
- ④ Aids in further generalizations and micro level studies.

Case studies are also limited due to their low reliability and validity and replication in other areas due to 'specificity'. It is perhaps suitable only to certain areas: eg: To enable further in depth studies of certain phenomena.

Case studies are now rising in significance as a technique of data collection due to its unique perspectives.

7.(a) How does structural-functional theoretical framework explain the functions of kinship systems in maintaining social order and stability? 20

Kinship relations are socially recognized biological ties among individuals. Kinship can be based on lineage, descent groups, like Gotra, Kula etc.

FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS OF KINSHIP.

- ① Kinship allows for social groups and organization in traditional societies
Eg: Gotra - (Ghurye)
- ② Controls social relations by instituting rules of marriage.
Eg: Ghurye, Coomaraswamy talks of Sapenda, Tauhan concepts for exogamy.
- ③ Provides economic survival for members
Eg: Tribes in Malinowski's Trobriander studies
- ④ Social protection and solidarity
Eg: Evans Pritchard talks of Wau groups - Kauwas and Pandawas - in Mahabharat

- ⑤ Educational role of kinship groups
 E.g. Occupational jatis in Jajmani system,
 closely guarded family trade secrets etc.
- ⑥ Ritualistic participation and Recreational value
 E.g. Families coming together for
festivals.
- ⑦ Kinship groups provide social support
 when members are debilitated.
Also as for legitimate inheritance
 (Marxist-Engels)
- ⑧ Control over members' conduct
 E.g. Caste panchayats among groups.
- ⑨ Enforce rules of taboo E.g. Incest
 is avoided in most kinship groups
for stability - (Robin Fox)

(Fox) identifies other functions of transmission
 of property, control sexual relations,
 enable co-operation among male
 members etc. It provides 'IDENTITIES' and
'social honour' to the members.

Thus, kinship groups promote stable social order through SOCIAL CONTROL and SOLIDARITY.

Dysfunctional Aspects

- ① kinship groups with individual freedom.
- ② Rigid and status quoist with low scope of social mobility at individual level.
- ③ Uma Chakravorty on negative impact of kula, gotra rules on role of women - imposing patriarchy.
- ④ Marxist feminists emphasize on their controlling aspect of women for transmission of private property.
- ⑤ can create social tensions and conflict among groups
- ⑥ Antithetical to secular values.
E.g. Beteille talks of kin groups dominating modern politics of voting behaviour.

kinship groups are universal and is
to an extent on the decline eg: Liquid
Love in modern societies - [Baumont]

At the same time rising globalization
and attacks on traditional identities,
kinship relations have also adapted
to the changing social realities.

VisionIAS

7.(b)

Surveys have become part and parcel of modern life, constituting almost an industry. In this context, critically evaluate the usefulness of survey as a research method. 20

Surveys are widely used tool of data collection for its multitude of advantages. It is a large scale collection of data from a sample set of population based on a predetermined set of questions.

Rise of surveys in modern societies

- ① Availability of internet based research has boosted role of surveys.
Eg: → Exit poll surveys.
- ② Apps like facebook, whatsapp etc enable polls as an option for anyone to access
↳ use of google sheets etc.
- ③ Surveys are professionally conducted for data collection by NGOs
Eg: → Pratham NGO's A SER survey on Education
- ④ Rise in need for data for decision making has popularized

surveys e.g.) Rating systems online.

⑤ Rise of Information Societies and Network Societies e.g.) Google reviews checked by any layman before a decision.

⑥ Specialization (SPENCER) of industries including professional organizations for survey conduction.

Limitations of Survey As a Tool.

- ① It has high levels of noise, exclusion and exclusion error.
- ② Low Reliability and validity of data.
- ③ Control of sample size is difficult in online medium.
- ④ Social divisions and response are skewed - [Gallup] survey showed overrepresentation by certain groups.
- ⑤ Social desirability bias among participants.

⑥ Surveys are not fully valid across data sets, population, sample sizes etc due to various limitations.

⑦ Used for any purpose today and non standardized eg: Polls for actor's popularity etc

However, Survey still remains an important scientific tool:

ADVANTAGES OF SURVEY

Still a cheaper and efficient method for data collection.

Can enable evidence based decision making for rationality oriented modern societies.

The improvement in reliability and validity can be ensured by:

① Triangulation of techniques of data collection, researchers etc. (Norman K Denzler)

- ① choosing appropriate mode of survey as per topic.
- ② methodological pluralism and use of proper documentation.
- ④ surveys to be standardized to avoid dilution in quality and avoid biased results.
- ⑤ Proper sampling of population based on their requirement.

Surveys as a positive method of research has been so common, it is now part of 'Common Sense' e.g. Survey for entertainment like approval ratings.

7.(c)

History without Sociology has no fruit; Sociology without History has no root. Critically Discuss. 10

G.E Howard stated that 'History is part sociology and sociology is present history'. A symbiotic relation between the two is functional for both.

HISTORY ^{AND} ~~WITHOUT~~ SOCIOLOGY HAS NO FRUIT & ROOT.

- ① Use of historical methods by founding fathers of sociology: ① Comte ② Durkheim ③ Weber etc.
- ② Historical materialism was used as the perspective by Marx to develop his theories.
- ③ Overcome experimental limitation in sociology by using history
Eg: Spencer's Evolutionary Model.
- ④ Historical perspectives without sociological analysis is merely descriptive
Eg: Study of Polish Peasant by Znaniecki
- ⑤ Historical perspectives use social concepts for analysis Eg: Bandopadhyay, A.R Desai on Indian National Movement

using marxist framework.

⑥ History is ideographic while sociology is nomothetic according to Raddiffe Brown.

⑦ Improve relevance of value Neutrality and reliability and validity in historical research. Ex. → Mill's colonial history led to communalism in British India.
Use of Aryan Theory by Nazi historians.

History and sociology diverges in terms of approach: history is focused on documentation and description whereas sociology is more present oriented with focus on larger social systems. Historical sociological approaches like Romila Thapar etc can be an ideal balance.