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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2527)

Name of Candidate	HARSITA ACRAWAL		
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	1004873
Center	ORM,	Date	17/07/2024

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

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

Synthetic school of sociology

defined the discipline as queen of social sciences, due to its ability to study all aspects of social life in totality.

Sociology as last of all social sciences

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1.(b) Though Positivism became a powerful sociological method, it had its critics. Elucidate. 10

Positivism refers to the application of scientific method to the study of social institutions, structures and facts.

Positivism as powerful sociological method

1. Emergence - positivism was formulated by the earliest sociologists. Auguste Comte called himself a 'positivist philosopher'.

2. Earliest definition of subject matter - Durkheim advocated that subject matter of sociology should be social facts, which can be scientifically studied using methods of positivism.

3. Focus on objectivity - by rejecting to fanciful, speculative judgements, positivism ensured value neutrality.

4. Development of theories - Theories of suicide, religion by Durkheim could be

developed using multi-variate analysis
and other positivist tools,

Critics of positivism

1. Phenomenologists like Peter Berger rejected positivism because of its over-emphasis on social structure and neglect of human mind and individual actions.

2. Interactionists believed that positivism could not capture symbols and meanings held by people during social interaction.

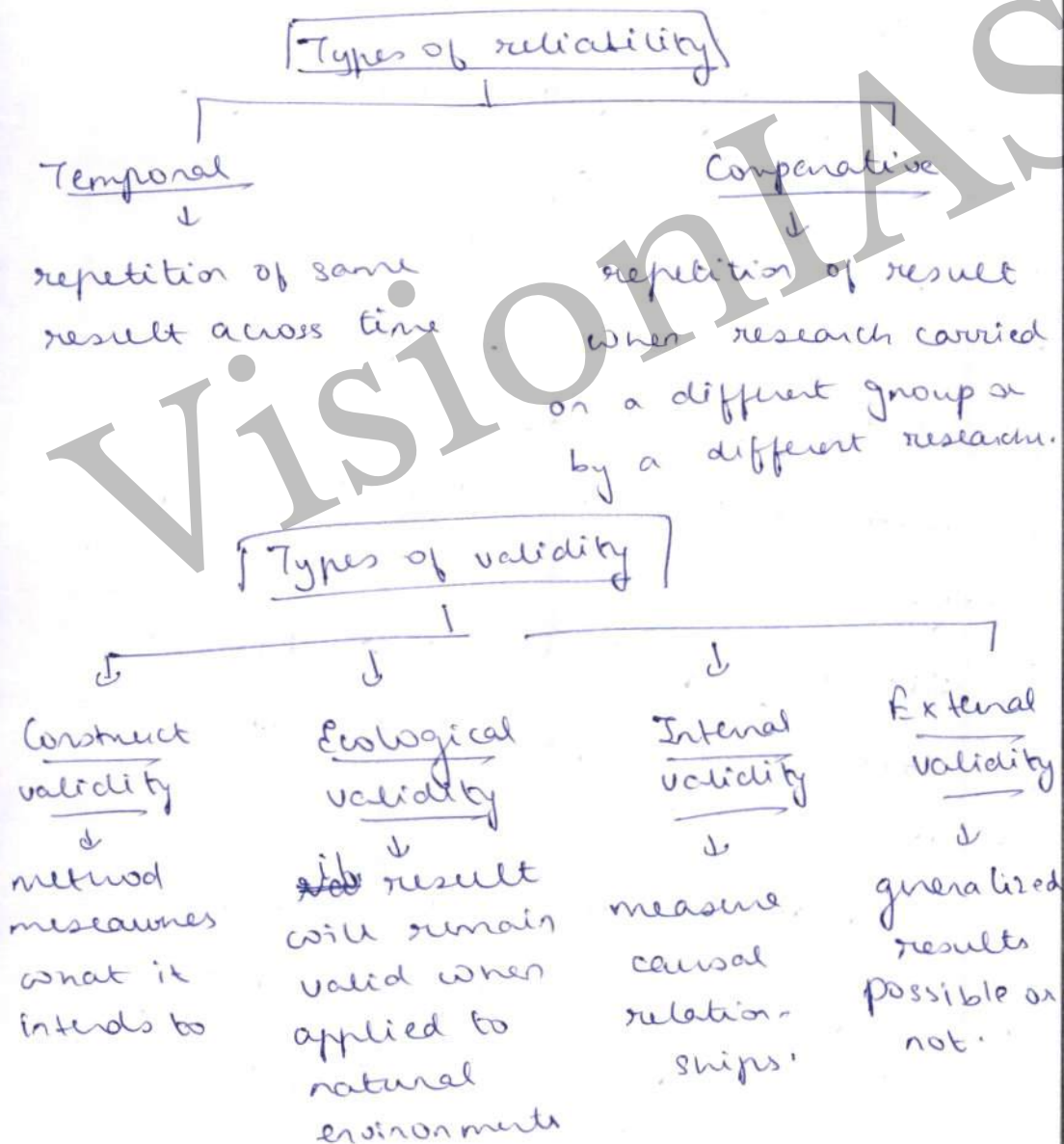
3. Feminist scholars found positivism to be 'epistemological anarchism' - focussed on and founded by men.

4. Critical theorists like Habermas believe that positivism establishes 'cognitive monopoly over truth', while truth can be uncovered by reflexive, emancipatory approaches.

Despite these criticisms, the importance of positivism in establishing sociology as a 'scientific knowledge system' is unparalleled.

- 1.(c) Reliability and validity in social research are pre-requisites. Explain the concepts and their significance. 10

Reliability refers to the ability of a research method to repeatedly achieve the same results, while validity measures whether a research method ~~measures~~ provides accurate results. ~~what it intends to.~~



Significance of reliability and validity

1. Pre-requisite of social research

- measure the degree of success of research.

(eg. if data is reliable, but not valid, researcher may need to change method of analysis or data collection).

2. Ensure quality of data collection

reliable data will be able to ensure correctness of data collected.

3. Enable generalization - If a data is valid (correct), it should be able to explain other societies other than the society of study.

4. Facilitate comparison - reliable & valid data can be compared across time and across societies.

Marlyn Hammersley recommends moving away from reliability and validity of research, and focus on 'relevance' of research.

1.(d) Could you elaborate on the diverse types of family structures prevalent in today's societies? 10

The advent of modernisation, secularisation, urbanisation and individualism has changed the structure of families in contemporary societies.

Diverse types of family structures

1. Rise of nuclear families in urban areas, which are ~~not~~ closed conjugal and child-focused.

2. DINK Families - Double Income - No kids families in urban areas where both adults are working and prefer not to have kids.

3. Same sex couples - decriminalization of homosexuality across societies is facilitating gay, lesbian couples living as a family. In some societies, marriage is also recognised.

4. Live-in relationships - where in a

Couple decides to stay together without getting married.

5. Single parent family due to increasing divorce rates.

6. Women-centric families where the decision making authority lies with the women of the house.

7. One person household - with growing individualism, several persons prefer to live alone all their lives.

8. Empty nest families - elderly parents living alone as children migrate for education and employment opportunities.

Therefore, sociological analysis of family structures helps us understanding the changing role of family in shaping individuals as well as society in present times.

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

Education is the most popular tool for improving one's economic position, class status and ensure social mobility.

Access to quality education → breaking cycle of poverty

1) Productive employment - quality education enables one to move away from traditional, low earning occupation to higher paid work.
Eg from agriculture to service sector.

2) Skill development - access to good quality education provides necessary skills to change one's life chances.
Eg - vocational education under NEP.

3) Build social capital - Bourdieu highlights how education plays latent role of building networks and contacts, which can enable an individual to access higher employment opportunities.

Access to quality education → upward social mobility

1) Ascription to Achievement orientation -

education builds a meritocratic society based on competitive inequality and open mobility. Eg - son of rickshaw driver clearing UPSC exam.

2) Challenge to traditional social status -

Educational attainment enables an individual to break-free from attributes of caste, race, ethnicity, etc.

3) Inter-generational mobility - allows children to have better class position than their parents.

4) Improved position of women and better mobility along social hierarchy.

Thus, as destiny of a nation is shaped in its classroom, good quality education can ensure economic development and social justice.

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 are two methods of social research, differing in their reliance on empirical data, objectivity and mode of data collection.

Quantitative method

↓
application of methods of natural sciences in social research

Eg - Positivism, Laboratory Experiment

↓
Insights into social life

1) Represent realities as 'social facts'

Eg - Durkheim's suicide

2) Statistical analysis of social world

Eg - relationship between poverty and crime rates.

3) Cross-cultural comparison possible.

↓
Questions on reliability and validity

1) Oversimplification of social phenomenon.

2) Does not capture cultural context.

3) All social realities can't be measured accurately.

Qualitative method

↓

study social realities through non-
numerical and subjective view.

↓

↓ Provide useful insights ↓

1) In-depth analysis

Eg- Ethnography by
Malinowski of
Trobrianders.

2) Contextual understanding

Eg- Gough's study of
marital bonds in
Mayan society.

3) Capture hidden
power structures, latent
truths, Eg- secondary
position of women in a
household.

4) All discovery of
new facts and their
formulation of new
theories.

question on
reliability and
validity

1) Subjectivity of
researcher in
studying facts.

2) Microscopic
study - problem
of ecological
validity.

3) Social desirability
bias may impact
reliability

4) Comparasion
with other
similar studies
may be difficult.

Thus, neither quantitative nor qualitative methods can ensure a complete, reliable and valid view of society.

In this context, methodological pluralism - use of multiple methods during research - is gaining prominence in recent times.

Significance of methodological pluralism

1) Cross-check facts findings - Triangulation allows researcher to do this.
Eg- using survey to find wage gap in an organisation, checking the same with interviews of female employees.

2) Assist in research - multiple methods can provide comprehensive picture.
Eg- quantitative tool to confirm findings of qualitative ideas.

3) Increase objectivity - a single method of research leads to subjectivity as per R.K. Merton.

4) Increase reliability and validity of data collected.

Eg- official statistics + interviews done by Durkheim in 'Suicide'.

5) Allow multivariate analysis - as seen in Durkheim's study of religion, gender with suicide.

6) Structuration - allows Anthony Giddens's connection of individual with social structures in social research.

Eg- using content analysis with interviews to find stereotypical portrayal of women in advertisement.

Alan Bryman, thus, suggests methodological pluralism to ensure insightful social research, which is both reliable and valid.

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

According to G.P. Murdock, family is a social group characterized by common residence, economic co-operation and reproduction.

This definition of family focuses on the functionality of the institution to ensuring social order.

The functionalists have been criticized for their overemphasis on consensus and ignorance of conflict within families. These can be discussed as -

Dysfunctional aspects of family

1. Conflict school

(a) For Individuals - Marxists like David Cooper highlight how families curb individualism, creativity and bind individuals to an 'iron cage' of social norms and values.

for example - restrictions on choice of occupation - Indian parents emphasise on becoming 'doctor or engineer'.

(b) for society - Conflict school explains how families act as the agency for transmission of values that fit the requirements of capitalist class.

Through family, individuals learn values of hard work, dedication, false class consciousness and thus create a dedicated labour force for the capitalists to exploit.

2. Psychological Approach

(a) for individuals - David Laing explains how modern families are characterized by loads of pressure, expectations, which creates tension and thus 'short-circuit', wherein individuals are not able to effectively

manage these stresses, leading to psychological turmoil.

(b) for society - family is dysfunctional as it prevents psychological integration, social solidarity and development of a common consciousness. Family teaches individual to be family-focused and prioritize family security over social stability.

3. feminist perspective

(a) for individual

1) Family as safety-valve to release frustration of working class - as per Ian Ashley.

2) Dual Burden of work on women - who have to manage work life as well as family care responsibilities.

3) Unequal power relations within a family - decisions taken by male head, imposed on women.

1) Unit for perpetuation of patriarchy
as per Sylvia Walby - through control
over sexuality, domestic violence, etc.

(b) for society

1) Creates an unequal structure,
where women are subjugated to men.

2) Impacts social development -
as women are not allowed to
participate fully in social life.

3) Creates conflict and unrest
Eg- anti-liquor movement in Bihar
due to domestic violence on women.

4) Against constitutional principles -
family prevents attainment of
equality, freedoms and other fundamental
rights of women.

These dysfunctions of family,
while true, are undergoing transformation
in light of education, modernisation,
urbanisation and rise of nuclear families.

2.(c)

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

Max Weber defined common sense as routine knowledge that people hold, based on their assumptions, about everyday life and experiences.

Common sense as way of mundane life

- 1) Common sense forms the backbone on which individuals take decisions and assess problems of everyday life.
- 2) Interactionists like G.H. Mead, explain how people use common sense in their everyday interactions with people, and
- 3) Phenomenologists report how common sense is the foundation to working of human mind and its assessment of social realities.
- 4) Common sense gives us the world view on which we interpret our culture, values etc.

Sociology examines the mundane life

1) Sociology uses common sense held by people to understand how they react to their culture, according to Max Weber.

2) Ethnomethodology examines the mundane life by studying how people maintain order in everyday life, using reflexive and people's method.

3) Sociology attempts to find hidden truths, which others may regard as mundane. Example - Durkheim's assessment of functions of religion in holding society whole together.

4) Sociology explains mundane, everyday social phenomenon scientifically, using positivism.

Therefore, the importance of common sense and sociology in understanding mundane life is distinct and crucial.

3.(a)

T.H. Marshall spoke of the development of civil, political, and social citizenship as an evolutionary sequence. Discuss.

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- 3.(b) Ethnomethodologists believe there is no real social order, as other sociological perspectives assume. Critically analyse their viewpoints. 20

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3.(c)

Patriarchal values' reinforce 'gendered roles' in society. Analyze the 'sexual division of labour' in the light of this statement.

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4.(a)

Dependency theory, which emerged as a critique of modernization theory in the mid-20th century, continues to be a useful tool for explaining global inequalities in the 21st century, despite facing challenges and transformations in the global landscape. Discuss.

20

Dependency theory emerged in the 20th century to explain the prosperity of western countries, poverty in developing world and the historical connection between the two.

Emergence of dependency theory

1) Modernization Theory, of W. W. Rostow

believed that all economies move through 5 stages of development. It argued that developing countries were poor because they lacked appropriate work ethic, cultural values and political efficiency to attain economic transformation.

2) Criticism - Dependency theory emerged as a criticism to this theory, as it ~~explor~~ made a distinction between

'undeveloped' and 'underdeveloped' economies. While the former involved non-utilisation of resources, the latter involved active use of resources for the development of capitalist / colonial nations.

3) Historical context - They placed the underdevelopment of periphery countries to the internationalisation of capitalism and colonialism.

Transformations in global landscape in 21st century

1) Critics of dependency theories argue that 21st century is defined by globalisation, open competition through trade and democratic international institutions (such as the UN, WTO, etc.)

2) Functional role of capitalism - capitalism and colonialism led to transfer of technology, diversification of economy.

3) Changing economic structures - dependency theory does not explain high economic growth of East Asian Economies (such as Japan, Singapore) as well as India.

4) New sources of power - Rise of China as a competitor of USA questions the over-reliance of dependency theory on capitalism for economic transformation.

Despite these challenges, utility in explaining global inequalities

1) Unequal economic growth across nations

→ lower GDP of 'Global South' due to dependence on technology, resources from the Global North, as explained by A.G. Frank's Theory.

Eg - technology to extract critical resources monopolized by USA.

2) Climate change inequalities

→ developing countries have low historical

emissions yet face higher risks - as funds for adaptation not released by the developed countries.

3) Health Inequalities

↳ Wallerstein's World System Theory explains how core countries control global food production, operate them to the detriment of periphery countries.

Eg - lower quality of products sold in India vs. USA.

4) Knowledge Economy - core countries extract our data, control over major IT industries (eg - Facebook, Google), and use periphery countries to extract profit.

⇒ Therefore, dependency theories hold great significance in explaining the conflicts between nations, and rising assertiveness of (Global South) in present times.

- 4.(b) 'In the course of her work, because her personality becomes the instrument of an alien purpose, the salesgirl becomes self-alienated'. In this context, explain C. W. Mills' concept of White-Collar alienation. 20

C. W. Mills' White - collar
Alienation attempts to expand the
Marxian notion of blue-collar alienation
to other industries.

Conceptualisation of white -
collar Alienation

1) Criticism to Karl Marx - Marx argued
that alienation is a typical feature
of Industrial Capitalism, and the
labourer feels alienated due to loss of
creativity, commodity fetishism, etc.

Mills argues that alienation
is also found in service economy, and
also among other classes of workers.

2) Source of Alienation - Mills
believes that service economy requires

the manipulation of very personal emotions to be able to effectively perform one's job.

for example - an air hostess is expected to always be cheerful, greet and serve all persons with a smile.

3) Importance of our emotions - The requirements of service economy require suppression of own emotions, for the benefit of one's profession. This causes alienation, as the white-collar worker is unable to express themselves freely.

4) Purpose of alienation - Manipulation and suppression of emotions is required to ensure that employers continue to earn profits, while the white-collar worker is given low wages and poor social security.

A worker thus experiences separation from their true self, after the achievement of 'alien purpose' - profit of the owners of service economy.

5) Aspect of gender - white-collar work is found to be dominated by female workers, as these require skills which society believes 'women possess inherently and practice daily' in their households.

Example - jobs of salespersons, airhostesses, receptionists, nurses are associated with care work, emotions management.

6) One-dimensional man - Herbert Marcuse supports Mills theory - he adds how by giving leisure - the capitalists promote 'false needs'. Leisure and breaks act as a tool to

question workers' frustration and give them feeling of being 'refreshed'.

Criticism to Mills

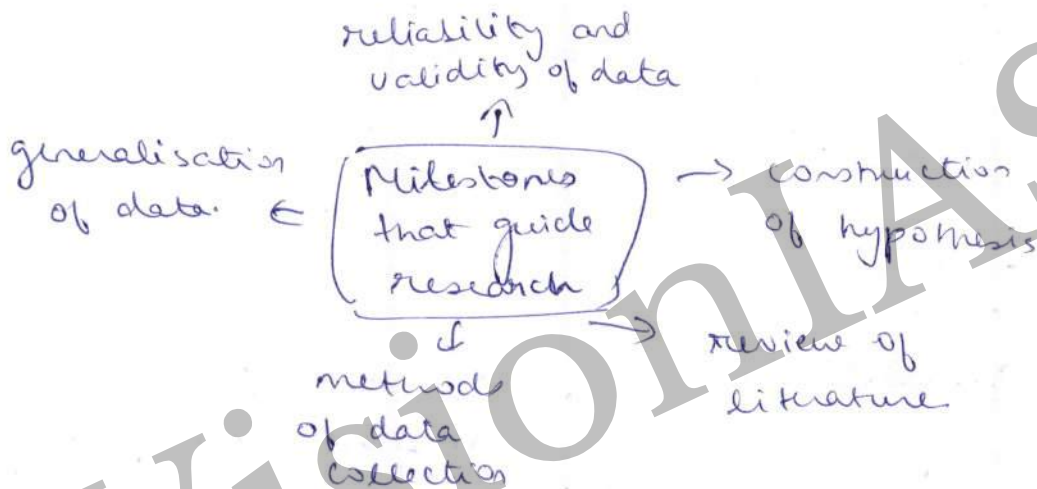
- 1) Problems in research - collection of data on something as personal as emotions is difficult, and thus his theory questionable.
- 2) Generalized - not all white-collar workers may feel equally alienated. For example - a teacher feels satisfaction from her job and by co-ordinating with students.

Despite these criticisms, Mills' theory holds great significance in explaining the rising dissatisfaction from job, the Great Resignation and changing outlook toward work in post-pandemic global economy.

4.(c)

Scientific research method has milestones which guides the research. Critically evaluate how these milestones are applicable in sociology. 10

Scientific research method in sociology refers to the application of methods of natural sciences in social research.



Applicability of these milestones in sociology

1) Review of literature - sociologist should refer existing literature on his topic of research to avoid duplication of efforts and act as a base for falsification of theories (Karl Popper).

2) Construction of hypothesis - will allow

Sociologists to precisely frame and plan the research question.

3) Reliability and validity of data -

Sociologists should check whether the data collected is accurate or not.

4) Generalization - Sociologists aim to

find 'Laws of Human Behaviour' which are general and universal in nature.

Criticism

1) Quantification of all social phenomena is not possible. eg - discrimination faced can't be measured.

2) Scientific method ignores contextual analysis.

3) Human emotions, actions can't be generalized across societies - they are culture-specific.

Therefore, verstehen, as well as microsociological theories have evolved as a challenge to scientific social research.

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

The discipline of sociology originated with a scientific orientation. The earliest thinkers, Auguste Comte, Durkheim wanted sociology to be objective, based on empirical observation and thus value-free.

Durkheim, in his "Rules of Sociological method" explained that sociology should study 'social facts' using methods of positivism - which shall be scientific and free from personal values of researcher.

However, this value-neutrality has been criticized by subsequent scholars. For instance, Max Weber emphasised on the importance of values in interpreting the actions of individuals. He thus advocated value relevance in

research, while avoiding value judgements by researcher.

R. K. Merton argued that the very selection of research topic is determined by the researcher's values and biases, beliefs and ideologies.

Gunnar Myrdal highlights how positivism can lead to chaos and values are essential to arrange and make sense of social research.

Phenomenologists like Peter Berger also stressed on 'values' held by individuals in making sense of their social world and lifeworld.

Thus, when sociology originated, it restricted its scope. Adoption of importance of values allows sociology to study individual meanings, motives as well as cultural sentiments of society.

5.(b)

Clarify the correlation between Sociology and political science.

10

Sociology refers to the discipline that originated in 18th century Europe to study social structures, institutions, problems and issues.

Political science originated in ancient times, with focus on explaining political structures, beliefs and institutions.

Despite differences in their origin, subject matter and scope, the two disciplines share an inherent correlation.

How sociology relates to political science

1) Karl Marx defined political economy as the foundation of society, and explained the role of economy in shaping political and social structures.

2) Max Weber is known as father of political sociology. His ideal types on power, authority, bureaucracy have interrelated the two disciplines beautifully.

3) Cabriel Almond & Coleman describe how social institutions (such as school, media) also play political roles. They emphasise on political socialisation of leaders.

4) Elite Theories in sociology draws from political science in explaining the structures of power holders in society.

How political science relates to sociology

1) Adoption of ideas, concepts - political science using feminist approach to study gender impact of power structures.

2) Welfare state in present times is the perfect cross roads for the two disciplines.

3) Social movements like Tianmen square Arab Spring have wide political ramifications which are studied by political science.

∴ Therefore, the interdependence and correlation of political science and sociology contributes to development of knowledge.

5.(c)

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

10

Sampling refers to selection of a group as representatives of a larger group for a specified research.

Simply, sampling involves a process in which a few people, with known and fixed chances of selection, are chosen to collect data that can be generalized for the whole population.

Sampling technique to study voting behaviour of people

Stratified sampling can be used for studying voting behaviour. This involves dividing a heterogeneous population into homogenous units, and selection of persons from each homogenous group randomly.

For instance, the population can be divided on the basis of

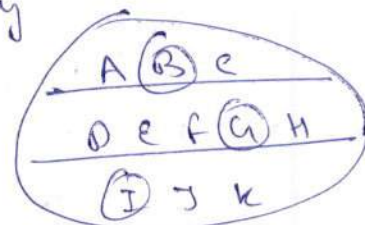


Fig: Stratified sampling.

income levels into different groups.
Individuals can then be chosen from
each of these groups.

Benefits of using this technique -

1) Wider representation - as views
of people from all sections can be
accommodated.

2) Capture correlations - between
income levels and voting behaviours

3) Comparisons between different
groups will be possible.

Drawbacks

→ difficult to divide into
homogenous groups - one
group itself may have
income disparities

→ costly and time consuming
leading to inefficiency.

Despite these problems, a
specialized researcher can effectively
utilise sampling to enable reliable social
researcher.

- 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 was traditionally defined as rules and regulations that explain the rights, duties and privileges of husband and wife with respect to each other.

However, with alternatives to marriage becoming popular, the traditional definition stands challenged.

Causes for emerging alternatives to marriage

- 1) Secularisation of society - sacred nature of marriage no longer relevant
- 2) Individualism - recognition of human freedoms, choices and focus on self.
- 3) Modern education allows women to challenge traditional marriage norms, such as homebound nature of housewife.
- 4) State policy supporting progressive reforms.

Disintegration of marriages

- 1) Live-in relationships - people do not wish to get bound by institutional obligations associated with marriage.
- 2) Same sex relationships - same sex marriages not accepted traditionally or legally in countries like India.
- 3) Increased rate of divorce leading to breakdown of marriages.
- 4) Marriage and morality - pre-marital intimacy is common.

However, marriage as an institution persists, especially in India, where caste, class, kinship still define marriages. Also, social sanctions behind choosing not to marry are too high, forcing individuals to marry in the right age.

Thus, while alternatives to marriages are emerging, they show growing choices and freedom, instead of disintegration of marriages.

5.(e) How do online platforms contribute to the dynamics of social and political change in contemporary society? 10

Online platforms are the new fighting ground for social and political mobilisation and action for change in contemporary society.

Role of online platforms in dynamics of change -

1) Avenue for mobilisation

Eg - #MeToo movement against sexual harassment at workplace.

2) Platform for spreading awareness

Eg - discriminations faced by Black, Black Lives Matter Movement.

3) Create International community due

to cross-border nature of online platforms.

Eg - global action against climate change

4) Platform for rise of leaders -
Individuals gain popularity, mass
following using avenues like Instagram,
Youtube.

5) Religious revivalism - social media
is used to reassert values of religion.

Eg - Sadguru and other leaders using
online platforms to reach masses.

6) Highlight inefficiencies of state

Eg - allegations of cheating in
MEE7-09 exam.

7) Enforce accountability, responsibility

of state - by spreading awareness on
rights of individuals and duties of
state.

Therefore, political and social
change in present times are driven
largely by the mechanisms of
online platforms.

6.(a)

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

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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

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- 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

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7.(a)

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

Kinship refers to a structured system of social relationships, characterized by complex interlocking and ramifying ties. "

Structural-functional kinship system focusses on kinship as independent and fixed social structures in society, operating for the benefit of larger social world. It allocates a universal and indispensable functional role to kinship, which can be discussed as -

Function of kinship in maintaining social order and stability

- 1) Emile Durkheim explains that -
 - a) kinship ensures cultural transmission ensuring positive solidarity.
 - b) They ensure that individuals conform to conscience collective, maintaining

order in society.

c) They act as a vehicle of socialisation, which ~~are~~ transmits adequate values, such as dedication towards division of labour ⇒ allows stable functioning of society.

2) G.P. Murdock - takes a conservative view on family and kinship.

↳ sexual division of labour (based on gender) in a kinship group allows for fulfillment of all roles in society.

↳ kinship promotes co-operation and builds social capital, - useful in maintaining order in society.

3) Kinship makes distinction between insiders and outsiders, provide ritual roles, regulate marriages, thus allowing for functional development

of society.

3) Talcott Parsons - pioneered the structural-functional perspective, as →

↳ Effective role allocation - within kinship groups ensures social stability

↳ Function of latency → kinship deals with situations of stress and tension, (eg. rituals during death), ensuring functional pre-requisite of cultural systems is met.

↳ Division of roles - women perform expressive action (eg. care work) while men perform instrumental action

(eg. income generation), allowing for achievement of shared values and maintenance of social order.

↳ Shift from ascription to achievement based kinship groups allow us to study the transition from tradition to modernity.

Criticism

1) Structural functionalists are criticized for neglecting conflict, unequal power relations and stresses within families.

2) Conflict theorists argue that kinship maintains social order by perpetuating values required for smooth functioning of capitalist class.

3) Feminists argue that kinship groups maintain social order by curbing voice of women, imposing patriarchal notions on them.

Despite these criticisms, kinship groups, as explained by structural-functionalists, can be seen maintaining social order in Indian society, especially during the covid pandemic.

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

Survey refers to collection of primary data from a selected group of people on a pre-defined topic of research.

Surveys have become a part and parcel of modern life, because of their widespread use across sectors, which can be understood as -

Surveys as an industry

1) Systematic, regular surveys for data collection can be seen everywhere. Eg - survey on social media regarding awareness about a company.

2) Utility in politics increasing -

Such as Caste Census, Presidential popularity surveys in America.

3) Data as the new oil - Surveys form the backbone of this data.

Eg - customer satisfaction surveys after delivery of any service.

Usefulness of survey as a research method

1) Quantifiable data - Survey allows us to collect social facts as measurable variables. Eg- education levels, income levels.

2) Efficiency - it is less time consuming as well as less expensive - large number of people can be approached in fewer time. Eg - online or postal surveys.

3) Representative - if the sample is well diversified, sample survey results can have high ecological validity.

Eg. Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) as a measure for corporate economic activity.

4) Comparison can be possible because of standardized nature of data collection.

Eg- survey on popularity of a leader across two cities can be compared.

5) Inductive Analysis - Surveys can provide data on which theories can develop.

Eg - survey on use of contraceptives to develop theory on relationship between education level and access to family planning.

6) Longitudinal study - surveys can allow collection of data across time.

eg - Beverly Sugg's survey on ~~ado~~ working women in UK across 12 years.

Challenges in using Survey for research

1) Social desirability bias - respondents may give answer based on what they think is 'socially acceptable' instead of being honest.

Eg - deny smoking cigarettes.

2) Problems of reliability and validity -

Respondents may lie, remember incorrect

information or not understand question accurately.

3) Inherent biases - Such as online or postal surveys may involve response only from the literate, leading to impartial view of reality.

4) Oversimplification of social phenomenon by reducing human experiences to quantifiable metrics, according to Anthony Giddens.

5) Discursive psychology - Hammersley and Gommon explain how human thoughts, instincts cannot always be expressed verbally.

Therefore, to increase the efficiency of data collection, adopting methodological pluralism, as advocated by Alan Bryman is a popular solution.

7.(c)

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

Sociology refers to the analytical study of social institutions, structures and processes, while history refers to the narration of events and incidences of the past.

Despite manifest differences, the two disciplines are inter-related →

History without sociology has no fruit

1) History, narrative in nature, becomes analytical when it adopts methods of sociology. Eg- reflexivity to discover biases of historians.

2) History recollects stories of great men and women. Adopting sociological thought, history becomes sub-altern and democratic.

3) History is adopting ideologies from sociology, and now feminist historians, Marxist historians are making appearance.

Sociology without history has no root -

- 1) History provides the text on which sociological contexts develop.
- 2) C.W. Mills uses the concept of 'Sociological Imagination' to place individuals in the larger context of history and society.
- 3) Karl Marx used historical data to analyse the transformation of society from ancient to slave to feudal and so on.
- 4) Max Weber also emphasized on using historical data to analyse cultural values and nature of capitalism across societies.
- 5) Indology, as practised by G.S Ghurye also has a sense of history and culture study.

Therefore, as C.H. Coxe puts it,
"The more historical sociology becomes & the more sociological history becomes, the better it is"

8.(a)

Examine the concept of 'deindustrialization' and its consequences for urbanization and employment patterns.

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8.(b)

Rise of modern society was the reason for emergence of sociology; while postmodern society is expanding the scope of sociology. Comment.

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8.(c)

Discuss the importance of building a hypothesis before sociological research.

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