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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 3343)

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Center	3342	Date	17/11/24

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

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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 Be

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SECTION 'A'

Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
 "Common sense is sociological nonsense." How far do you agree with the assertion in
 context of 21st century sociology? 10

Common sense refers to knowledge matrix
 based on accumulated experiences, prejudices,
 biases etc.

sociology → systematic and scientific
 study of society

Common sense is sociological non-sense

① Common sense is usually based out
 of biological perspective whereas sociology
 deals with observation of facts

(Eg) Common sense → women for expressive
 work.

21st century sociology → based on achievement
 centric.

② Common sense depicts pseudopsychological
 thinking pattern where sociology deals
 with causal analysis

Example - common sense - communal act is America due to poor socialization.

sociology - Merton - lag between institutional means and cultural goals.

③ common sense → based on materialistic perspective whereas sociology based out of scientific study.

Example → increasing suicide in Kota due to mental condition.

21st century sociology - studies the underlying main pressure, external factors as done by Durkheim.

However, it is still relevant in 21st century ⇒

① Prove initial hypothesis. (Eg) Female have LFPR due to patriarchy.

② Helpful to understand folk wisdom - Grainfunkel (Eg) Ragni culture of Haryana

common sense and sociology are not two diametrically opposite forces.

Examine the growth of the gig economy as a new form of informal work. What implications does it have for job security and labor rights? 10

Gig economy → It refers to emerging form of employment with urbanization and globalization, involving workers as partners i.e. contractual basis.

Growth of gig economy as informal work

- ① workers hired on contractual basis without any job security.
- ② No social security benefits are given.
- ③ more than 80 lakh people employed
- ④ use of feminization of labour - gig economy persuaded flexibility to women to join & leave as per their choice.

Implications for job security & labour rights

- ① Richard Staller called it as hidden unemployment camouflaged in low wages.

② David Harvey linked it with precocious work and capital accumulation at expense of exploitation of workers.

③ NO JOB SECURITY as described by Weber, (present in formal organization of work).

④ Lags labour right including insurance, pension funds as workers hired on temporary basis.

However, Government has taken certain steps. →

① Gig economy bill in Rajasthan.

② Code on labour wages and social security benefits, 2020.

Also, Keith Heath view it as opportunity for women due to its flexible nature.

Gig economy is emerging form of organization of work which can change world's landscape.

"Modernization does not necessarily lead to development." Analyze.

10

Modernization - refers to substantial, tangible and visible changes in social structure, institution and values.

Development → refers to qualitative growth and increase in job opportunities as per Amartya Sen.

Modernization does not lead to development

① Guinnau myrdal argued that it is not modernization, rather state intervention that led to development

(Eg) Indian econ. intervention in 1991 → LPR policy.

② Dependency theorist also argued that developed nations under the mask of modernization are exploiting underdeveloped nations.

(Eg) work at lower cost in least developed countries.

- ③ Anthony Giddens argued modernization reflects half reality, in true sense traditional notion of patriarchy still continue, undermining development.
- ④ Paul Omstedt also argued modernisation may lead to development but ignores subaltern section of society.
- ⑤ Pareto linked it to development of elites i.e. selective development.

However, modernization leads to development as seen below :->

- ① Gold Thorpe → country that were colonised has high level of modernization like railways than uncolonized economies.
(Eg) India, Australia
- ② modernization provides opportunity of cultural diffusion as highlighted by Robert Redfield.
- therefore, modernization may lead to development depending on other factors.

Explain the concept of fictive kinship and its significance in forming social bonds. How does it operate in modern societies? 10

Fictive kinship → It refers to kinship which is neither consanguine nor affinal.

Fictive kinship is based on relations developed in interaction situation and become strong through each other's help.

Significance in forming social bonds

- ① Broadens the friendship circle amidst alienated world.
- ② Fictive kinship ensures mutual solidarity and integration in society as highlighted by Durkheim.
- ③ fictive kinship ensures emotional and helpful support to nuclear families staying away from nuclear

kin groups.

- ④ social bonds formed through fictive kinship, may also turn into true-in-relationship, Zigmunt Baranauin characterise them as liquid love.

operation of fictive kinship in modern societies

- ① concept of household → cohabitation of unknown families as described by A. M. Shah.

- ② Function as commensal unit and lacks emotional relationship

- ③ Anthony Giddens highlighted fictive kinship as new form of kinship with changes in technology, jobs etc characterised by mutual benefit relation.

kinship remains a integral aspect of Indian society as highlighted by Shweta Khosla

Discuss how has the information revolution impacted social change in developing societies? 10

Benedict Moore defines social change as significant alteration in social structure in terms of behavioural and cultural patterns.

Information revolution → depicts the use of data through digital means for development of society.

Information Revolution → Social Change

① Political structure → Benedict Anderson

argued that information revolution helped in consolidation of politics

② Joseph Schumpeter linked information

revolution with 'creative destruction' of traditional beliefs, ideas etc.

(Eg) Emerging population questioning superstitions.

③ manuel castelles highlighted digital divide in social strata due to availability of information with few people.

④ Changes in assertion of religion through manipulation of human emotions leading to communalism on lines of religion.

⑤ Education → R. Robertson argued use of information in modernizing education and increasing skills.

however certain sociologist ~~are~~ like crossens argued continuity of certain elements along with changes.

(Eg) informal labour, patriarchy etc.

Information revolution has potential to usher new era, however ogburn argued to maintain equilibrium for stability.

Compare and contrast evolutionary and conflict theories of social change. What does each perspective reveal about societal transformation? 20

without more defined social change as significant alteration in structure with changes in behavioural and cultural pattern.

Evolutionary theories of social change

conflict theories of social change

Basic tenet - social change occurs in evolutionary and orderly manner

Basic tenet - social change occurs due to emergence of conflict.

need - structural differentiation is required for social stability, requiring social change.

Need - Human being is perpetually dissatisfied animal leading to social change

consequences - changes in form of solidarity, specialization.

consequences - Change in relation of mode and means of production.

Criticism - criticised
you being a
class theorist and
overly western
influenced as
certain utilizations
like IVC progressed
in backward
manner.

Criticism - over
influence on conflict
as basis for social
change. Changes
may also emerge
without conflicts.
Example → Weber's
protestant ethics &
spirit of capitalism

similarities between evolutionary
and conflictist theory

- ① Both propounded social change to
be happened in orderly manner.
Example Marxian change in mode of
production & come evolutionary stages.
- ② Both used history as interdisciplinary
to propound theory on evolution.
- ③ Both theories highlighted impact of
change on individual. and highlighted
certain stage as end of social change.

Societal Transformation① Evolutionary Theorist

①① August Comte → evolution of society
through three stages

Eg) Theosophical → metaphysical → positivist

①② Sпенкерн → evolution of society
from simple division of labour
with mechanical solidarity to
complex division of labour with
organic solidarity

② Conflict theorist

Marx predicted change in society
through different stages of production

Eg) Primitive society → ancient slave stage

↓

Medieval feudal
stage

←

capitalist
stage

commun-
-ism ←

Both theories are an important contribution
to study social changes as seen in
organic solidarity in present world and
capitalist tendencies of world order.

Explain the concept of triangulation in research. How does it enhance the validity and reliability of sociological studies? 20

Noorman K. Denzén propounded the concept of triangulation. Triangulation involves the use of quantitative and qualitative methodology to enhance validity and reliability of social research.

Example → survey combined with unstructured interview can facilitate deeper analysis of social reality.

It enhances validity and reliability

① validity highlights accuracy of measurement and reliability highlights the extent to which a social phenomenon produce same results, tested whenever and wherever.

② Increase validity by improving the

quality of data collection -

(Eg) underlying feelings of subject can be understood through interaction.

(3) Comprehensive understanding -

by studying both qualitative and quantitative aspect of social reality.

(Eg) To study education analysis :->

Qualitative method -> focuses on cultural, religious, social reasons.

Quantitative method -> focus on grade, number of students studying thereby ensuring internal and ecological validity.

(4) Testing theories -> Qualitative method to develop theories and quantitative method to test the validity and reliability of theories.

⑤ Contextual understanding → Triangulation
method provide social content of
phenomenon along with the
statistical analysis

⑥ eg voter analysis → provide details
about their orientation of not
voting and stats about NOTA etc.

Example of use of triangulation method

① Weber in his study of protestant
ethic and spirit of capitalism

interpretative method → interacted with
protestants to understand their
orientation

Positivist method → compares the rise
of capitalism in protestant and
catholics through statistical method

Therefore, combining these two
method provide detailed analysis,
ensuring reliability and validity

Analyse the relationship between sociology and welfare economics, with special reference to Indian society. 10

Sociology refers to systematic and scientific study of society based on sensory observation.

Economics → Professor Robbins define it as acquisition of resources through unlimited means and scarce method on ends.

Relationship between sociology and welfare economics

<u>Differences</u>	Sociology	welfare Economics
<u>Aim</u> →	study of society	inclusive development
<u>methodology</u> →	surveys, instruments etc	schemes, grants etc
<u>subject matter</u> →	society	poor & vulnerable section of society

Relationship & Similarity |

① Use of sociological analyses in effective implementation of scheme.

(Eg) Analysis of Navalium region & their underdevelopment → different economic benefits for tribals

② Identification of untouchables through caste census (technique of data collection in sociology).

(Eg) 1992, mandal commission - reservation for backward classes.

Sociological analysis

① Karl Marx propounded historical materialism by combining economics and sociology.

② Weber used economics to propound protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism.

Interdisciplinary approach of sociology & economics can ensure welfare of citizens

Discuss the concepts of fact, value, and objectivity in sociological research. Can sociology ever be entirely value-free? 20

Facts → Durkheim described facts in sociology as social facts that are external, independent, generalised and put constraint on behaviour of individual.

(Eg) Durkheim's study of suicide -
suicide due to external societal facts.

Durkheim's study of religion →
Religion is social fact manifested in collective consciousness.

Value → credibilities for desirable behaviour in society are called as values.

→ Parsons highlighted use of value in determining social action under certain situation.

(Eg) value of eating veg food determines
action of purchasing food.

Objectivity → Positivist sociologist
defined it as being free from
subjectivity i.e. biases, prejudices
and predilection.

→ Positivist like Durkheim, Comte,
Spencer propounded positivist
methodology to study social science
objectively.

Sociology can be value-free

① Positivist like Durkheim's propounded
use of comparative methodology
to study sociology objectively in his
book → 'Rule of sociological method'.

② Spencer argued for use of method
like 'natural sciences' and propounded
organismic analogy.

However non-positivist criticised such
notion of value free sociology

① Symbolic interactionist like G.H. Mead → argued how can someone study sociology without analysis of meanings that involves subjective interpretation.

② Alvin Gouldner → Total objectivity is impossible as social realities are multi-layered which requires analysis of values.

③ Bruner Myrdal considered value free sociology as half reality ignoring meanings involved.

though, weber propounded verstehen methodology to minimise the role of values and argued, subjective reality can be studied objectively by declaring researchers' bias in starting

of research.
Therefore, value free sociology to some extent is possible with use of ideal type features.

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Discuss the role of education as an agent of social change, with reference to issues of social mobility, equality, and empowerment. 20

Anthony Giddens defines education as social phenomenon of acquiring skills, knowledge to make complete use of individual's potential.

Education as agent of social change

① Empowerment

①.1 Talcott Parsons consider education as means to minimise the lag between institutional means and cultural goals, thereby empowering people.

①.2 liberal feminist viewed education as means for empowerment of female and improving their situation.

(Eg) Kanchan Bedi → IPS officer.

①.3 Durkheim viewed education as

means for social solidarity and continuity in society.

② Equality.

②.1) Functional sociologists view it as means of improving financial situation

②.2) Ivan-Ilich → Idea of deschooling - where children are forced to accept notion & tendency of home class

②.3) Radical feminist like Ann Oakley argued education as means of legitimization of patriarchy thereby perpetuating inequality.

②.4) Althusser argued education as ideological state apparatus to maintain hegemony of home class and status quo in society.

③ Social mobility

① Pitkin & Crocker education as means for changing strata in society.

(Eg) Dalit child going into IITs →
from Naadhu capitalist -

② R. Robertson → Education from foreign countries ensuring upward mobility.

③ Pierre Bourdieu → highlight education as 'cultural capital' in hand of rich people passing on generation to generation, restricting mobility of others.

Relevance of education as agent of social change is clearly visible in government efforts like 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao', Skill India mission to ensure equality, empowerment and social mobility.

Examine the impact of automation and artificial intelligence on the future of work. What are its implications for developing economies? 10

automation and artificial intelligence are emerging methods of use of new technology that can usher an era of industrial revolution 4.0, thereby bringing social changes and transformation.

Impact of automation and artificial intelligence on future of work

- ① minimize the need of human labour, thereby rise in unemployment
- ② Alvin Toffler → culture of transience that leads to temporary changes and its effects.
- ③ manuel castells → perpetual digital divide with work & employment in hand of few
- ④ Joseph schumpeter → highlight impact

as creative destruction, thereby destroying traditional beliefs, ideas etc.

Implication of developing economies

- ① Benedict Anderson → artificial intelligence can help in consolidation of politics in developing economies.
- ② use of AI denotes for surveillance.
- ② Dependency theorist → Wallerstein in his world system theory highlight dependence of semi-peripheral (developing) economy on core economy for technology.
- ③ Functionalist sociologist like Parsons were at as means of social stability by structural differential using AI, organic solidarity using automation. Regulated use of AI and automation is required to prevent cultural lag as highlighted by Ogburn to minimise impact on developing economies.

SECTION 'B'

Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
 "Scientific method can be effectively applied to study social phenomena." Do you agree?
 10

Horton and Hunt described scientific method as ways, methods and technique to investigate and study a social phenomenon.

Yes, it can be used to study social phenomenon through following steps

- ① Identification of problem - based on surrounding analysis
 (Eg) Durkheim observed increasing suicide
- ② Review of problem - classify problem into different heads.
- ③ Generation of hypothesis - following deductive approach.
 (Eg) Durkheim - increasing suicide due to external factors
- ④ Research design - methodology to be

followed in research

④ Durkheim followed positivist methodology

⑤ Data classification & analysis → Durkheim

classified suicide into anomic &

⑥ Generalization & conclusion of research

Benefits of
scientific
study

→ Ensures objectivity
→ Empirically verifiable
and validity

↳ Generalized & use for other aspects

However non-positivist highlighted
certain disadvantages

① scientific method lacks reliability

② low reflexivity in data collection
i.e. can't see underlying emotion

③ ignores emotion, feelings of subject
under observation

Neuman K. Denzin propounded
triangulation method i.e. combination of
scientific and non-positivist method.

"Alienation remains a relevant concept in understanding modern workplace dynamics."
Comment with reference to digital workspaces.

10

Karl Marx in his book 'contribution to the critique of political economy' depicted alienation as feeling of disenchantment and estrangement

Alienation in modern workplaces

- ① Emerging culture of remote work - where every employee works from home and remains alienated from others.
- ② Commodification of workers' effort in form of bonus - creativity of workers is purchased through money.
- ③ Taylorism concept of timed and motion work with increasing machines → replacing workers' relation with machine relation.
- ④ As highlighted by Frederick Taylor, position

of workers is defined as per the situation of class and by virtue of it life changes

⑤ Further, alienation in bureaucracy due to strict implementation of rules. referred as 'Iron cage of bureaucracy'.

⑥ Emerging concept of manager → guiding the employee and divides task such that even they are not aware of final project.

however, certain new phenomena introduced to minimise alienation

① zero hierarchy culture in organization

E.g. Phonepe.

② Cultural fest and games in company

③ concept of sweat shares to prevent alienation from product.

Alienation controlled through govt. intervention like tradeable dispute act highlight the importance of worker union.

"Phenomenology represents the most radical departure from the 'scientific methodology'. Critically analyse. 10

Phenomenologist argued that people in situation of interaction and action construct their social phenomenon.

Phenomenology departure from 'scientific methodology'

① "There is no objective reality beyond individual subjectivity".

Accounts for human meanings & orientation ignored by scientific methodology.

② Thomas Luckman also highlighted subjective consciousness of human being in interaction situation.

③ Max Weber → social reality is too chaotic, infinite and complex to be studied from scientific method. It requires a deeper investigation.

④ Peter Berger also highlighted scientific method as 'puppet theatre' where positivist considered human as puppet, acting on strings of external fact.

⑤ Radical departure is highlighted in their methodology

⑤.1 Use of verstehen method

⑤.2 Use of ideal type features - interacting with the subject & understanding the emotion, meaning.

However, it is also criticised by other sociologists

① Mars → for ignoring the role of 'class' in shaping social phenomenon.

② Durkheim → ignoring role of structure in analysis of social realities.

Although phenomenology represent radical departure but been tried to combined positivist method as visible in verstehen methodology.

"Power dynamics in the formal sector today are increasingly driven by a gender-neutral work culture." Critically examine. 10

Weser → defined formal sector as
deliberately planned and well
executed sector based on written
rules and regulations

Power dynamics driven by gender-
neutral work culture

- ① liberal feminist views achievement
criteria in formal sector as method
of ensuring gender neutrality.
- ② functionalist like Durkheim
view it as work culture
characterised by organic solidarity
- ③ Pearson → work culture function
on principle on limited but
performance of specialized function
leading to integration based on skills

and minimizing gender difference.

However, there is other side to it

① Hesthi Hanti's glass ceiling work → only Top 17% of managerial positions are occupied by women.

② Pink collarisation of work → majority of women employed in unpaid work.

③ Aan Hoeschild → views women works as double burden of role

④ Richard Steller → propounded middle class myths to highlight low pay and poor culture for women

⑤ Nancy Folbre highlighted the ignorance of unpaid domestic labour

Claudia Goldin → Nobel prize winner, 2023 highlighted gender disparities in contemporary work organization

How do cultural factors influence the pace and direction of social change in traditional societies? 10

without mouse defined social change as significant alteration in structure with changes in behavioural and cultural pattern.

Cultural factors influence the pace & direction of social change

① cultural notion of patriarchy -

highlighted by Sylvia Walby in 'Theorizing patriarchy', where women faces heavy burden of role limiting impact of social change.

② cultural notion of marriage → K.M.

Kapadia in her book 'Marriages in India' highlight traditional notion of purity of marriage highlighted in 'Purdah' still continues despite social changes like live-in-relationship etc.

③ Religious ideals and values plays an important role in accepting and rejecting factors of social change.

Example → Islamic countries → restrictions on women's dress, culture etc.

West countries → freedom & liberty to women

consequences of cultural factors on social change

① Ogburn's fielding → lag between material and non-material aspect result in disequilibrium.

(Eg) cultural factor against abortion but technology of abortion developed.

② Parsons → lead to 'crisis of value'

③ Ogburn further argued it as means of conflict, who want to preserve their traditional culture.

therefore, cultural factors decides pace, direction and its resulting consequences.

Discuss the rise of single-parent and cohabiting families in contemporary society. What are the social and economic implications of these trends? 20

Burgess & Locke defined family as group of individuals characterised by relation of blood or marriage and constitute a single household, performing different role of father, mother etc.

changes in family in contemporary society

- ① David Morgan highlights the use of single-parent families in western society.
- ② Anthony Goldens - with use of new technology & contraceptive measures etc, divorce have become quite often leading to single parent families.
- ③ Simon De Beauvoir → argued

cohabiting families in form of live-in relationship offer relatively more freedom than traditional family structure.

- ④ A.M. Shah highlighted rise of cohabiting families leading to household whose membership changes based on process of regression and progression.

Social and Economic Implications

① Social Implications

- ① Rise in divorce rates, often observed in single parent family.
- ② Reduced emotional ties in cohabiting unknown families and function as commensal unit
- ③ Zygmunt Bauman also linked

cohabiting family with 'liquid love'
undermining traditional purity of
marriages and family

Economic implications

① Breaking of families into single
parent, increase burden on
individual for both instrumental
and expressive role.

② cohabiting families come together
either for rent purpose or
temporary cohabitation in form
of slums, evad side house due to
poor economic condition.

③ single parent families often
convert into filio centric families
(child centered the family rules)

changing trends in family like
single-parent, cohabitation undermines
traditional notion, however Kom.
Kapadia argues that notion of joint

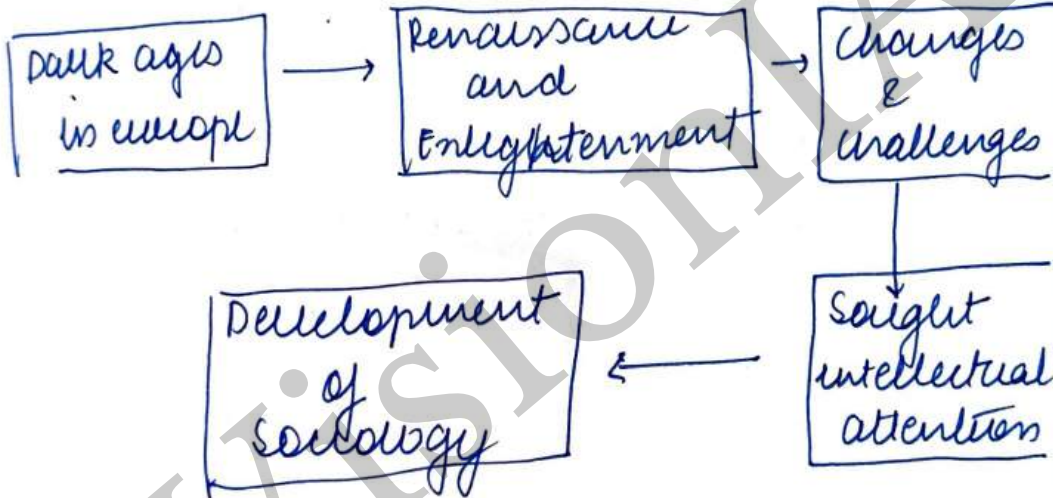
families still continues as obscured
by ullmott

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How modernity influenced the intellectual development of sociology or shaped sociology's focus on issues of social order and change? 20

modernity refers to substantial, tangible and visible changes in social structure, institution and values.

modernity influenced the intellectual development of sociology



- ① spread of democratic ideas → democracy is spread after revolution sought idea and attention of world shaping intellectual orientation.
- ② modernity induced the tendency of questioning existing social structure.

and its challenges.

(Eg) Rousseau in his book 'social contract' ~~the~~ agreed general will of people is superior than monarchs.

③ Emergence of public sphere → Habermas

argued it as sociology developed out of critical public debate. modernity induces general pu discussion, thereby shaping intellectual ueniu.

④ Reformist orientation in U.S.A →

modernity matured as discipline in USA with intellectuals focussed on particular issues like child labour

(Eg) W.E.B. Du Bois studied impact of race.

⑤ Intellectuals like Abbe saint

Pierre and Guambattista influenced by modernity, studied sociology

by linking it philosophy of history,
coined out by later sociologist

(Eg) Marxian historical materialism

(b) Revolution induced changes and
challenges influenced intellectuals
of the day to question existing belief

(Eg) Estate system in french revolution
was abolished.

However, certain conservative like
~~Hit~~ De Bonald and Maistre
sought to reverse the order
induced by modernity.

Other intellectual like S.N. Eisenstadt
propounded concept of multiple
modernities -

Therefore, John Haveris argued
modernity shaped intellectual
development & there emerge sociology

Examine the strengths and limitations of ethnography as a research method in sociology.

10

Ethnography → G. Payne and J. Payne defined it as study of characteristics of particular ethnic group. It encompasses the field study.

Strengths of ethnography

① Highlights visible and non-visible aspect of research.

(Eg) Malinowski → field study of tribes ensured their study of meanings as well.

② Helpful in policy making and benefit distribution

(Eg) Senneca participant observation and ethnographic study of village

③ Ensure reliability and validity of data collection.

④ comprehensive understanding of

group unless study through content understanding.

Limitations of ethnography

- ① Researcher Bias → may get influenced by personal biases while studying.
- ② Non-respondant bias → like women were denied to respond while conducting ethnography study.
- ③ Social desirability bias → answering what one needs to hear.
- ④ Difficult to collect data or perform study about certain groups.
 (Eg) Navals, tribal groups etc.
- ⑤ Positivist may ignore meanings while doing ethnography. (Eg) Durkheim biased data of suicide.

Ethnographic study as research method remains important as highlighted by Geertz in folk sociology.

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