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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2097)

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Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	282979
Center	ONLINE	Date	4-09-22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
5 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Total Marks Obtained:

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 & Sindh 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.

All the Best

SECTION - A

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) The change in intellectual orientation in Europe led to the emergence of sociology. Discuss.

19th century Europe witnessed
waves of change due to renaissance
and enlightenment. There
established an age of reason
and rationalism.

Change in Intellectual Orientation

(A) Importance of science

- Nature can be controlled by science.
- Rise in mechanization of production
- Newtonian physics yielding
universal laws.

- Biological theories of evolution

(B) Industrial Revolution

- Class divisions in society.

- focus on individualism
- Depersonification of work and life
- labour - means to achieve profit.

Hence, these problems created Chaos and disorder in society.

This led to ~~the~~ need for developing a social science which derives its ideas from social life and solves social problems also.

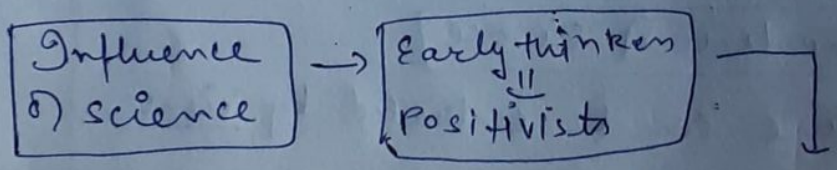


Fig :- how science influence origin of sociology?

-) Quest for universal laws
-) Evolutionary law
- (ex) Social darwinism

Thus, Comte, Spencer and Durkheim worked effortlessly to create a universal science of society based on reason.

1. (b) Do you think phenomenology restore the primacy of human experience and meaning giving acts of human consciousness?

Phenomenology was a distinct American branch of sociology developed by Alfred Schutz. It was a radical departure from positivism.

Alfred Schutz argued that observation of social world objectively is not possible as claimed by positivists.

Instead, he claimed that social world and social order are construction of actors itself. They identify and categorise group of phenomena based on some essence.

Task of phenomenologists is to study those phenomena in terms

of meanings attached by actors.

(Ex) Stats used for suicide study by Durkheim are termed as coroners' construction and categorisation of suicide by Atkinson.

He argued that ways coroners use in identifying suicide should be studied, rather than stats.

Phenomenology also discards idea

of producing causal relationships.

In this way, it restores primacy of human experiences and meanings

However, Goldthorpe argued that existence of 'social order' in first place confirms phenomenologists' stance towards primacy to social system.

Thus, it can be said that phenomenology often gives primacy to both - society and actor.

1. (c) How viable is interview method in present era of social distancing and virtual world? Can we eliminate it altogether, given the importance of the method in social science research?

Interview is a method of data collection in which questionnaire is created and questions are asked by interviewer.

Viability in virtual world

To exercise social distancing, it can be carried out by Telephone, mail, post.

Method	Pros	Cons
① <u>By Telephone</u>	i) <u>Remote population</u> can be accessed. ii) <u>High response rate</u>	(i) <u>Disadvantaged population</u> can be <u>left out</u> . (ii) <u>Lack of respondent validation</u>
② <u>By mail</u>	i) <u>No interviewer bias</u> ii) <u>Large sampling frame</u>	(i) <u>Poor response rate</u> (ii) <u>Threat of privacy breach</u>

(3) <u>By Post</u>	(i) <u>Inexpensive method</u> . (ii) <u>Generalisation</u> can be made due to <u>representative sample</u> .	(i) <u>Poor response rate</u> (ii) <u>Time lag</u> in sending reply
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Importance of Interview

(1) For positivists, structured interviews with fixed choice questions help in objective observation of social world.
As explained by Wise Fielding.

(2) For critical researchers, it helps in underlying oppressive structures

(EX) Ann Oakley's unstructured interviews with women during childbirth.

Given its importance in analysing social world from view of actors, it cannot be eliminated.

1. (d) Do you agree that Pattern Variable theory is preconceived?

Talcott Parsons's conception of Pattern Variables represent categorisation of society on basis of mode of orientation and cultural value system.

It ~~was~~^{is} preconceived

⇒ Earlier explanation of Tonnies' Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft are also similar concepts.

⇒ Critics argued that Parsons had an American bias in defining cultural value system.

(Ex) Ascribed to achievement

⇒ Notion of Particularism to Universalism is in accordance with Conte's positivist world where every one will be treated on universal parameters.

[Not conceived]

⇒ It explains Parsons' view of evolutionary universals to explain social change.

⇒ That is, a society transitions it through various phases before adopting a final change in value system.

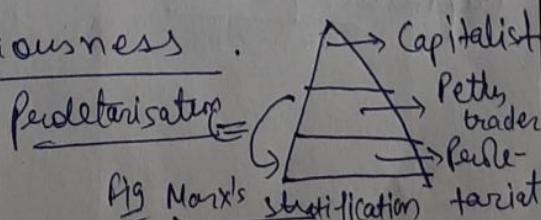
Thus, Parsons' pattern variable is preconceived to some extent as it borrows some elements. However, it is important in adding dynamics to status-quoist society.

1. (e) In Marx's view, social stratification is created by people's differing relationship to the means of production. Discuss.

Karl Marx defined social stratification as a mechanism of exploitation by ruling class.

According to Marx, unequal relations of production arising due to lack of ownership of means of production results into Inequalities when these economic inequalities are ranked hierarchically results into social stratification.

It is based on ruling class ideology facilitated by false class consciousness.



He highlighted alienation and revolution as consequences of stratification. He also explained

poor tarisation - process of downward social mobility in class structure.

However, Weber added that not only economic ownership but also status and power determines social stratification. ∴

Despite criticism, Marx's theory of stratification was a useful shorthand to study inequalities in capitalist society.

2. (a) Micro sociological understanding of self and society ought to be different from macro sociological understanding of social systems. How? 20

Micro and Macro are two classical approaches for sociological understanding evolved through time.

Self and society refer to individual and sum total of all individuals respectively.

Sociological Understanding
of self

According to macro perspective, self - development is possible due to sui-generis development of society.

However, it differs from micro perspective on self which takes into account individual's role also in terms of meanings & motives

Micro v/s Macro on self

Basis	Macro approach	Micro approach
① Idea	Individual's self is <u>secondary</u> to <u>society</u> . - Durkheim	Social system is <u>primary</u> but <u>'self'</u> makes working of system <u>possible</u> - Mead
② Methodology	<u>Positivism</u> ⇒ Individuals react to an <u>external stimuli</u> in <u>predefined manner</u> . ⇒ <u>Social facts</u> can be observed	<u>Phenomenologists</u> (Non Positivism) argue <u>members</u> are constantly <u>constructing</u> the <u>external world</u> . ⇒ Ways of <u>construct</u> to be <u>studied</u> .

③ Process
of
develop-
ment

Macro sociologists
argued that
people pursue
cultural directives
of society and
'self' is developed.

Symbolic
Interactionist
like Mead said
'self' develops
through constant
interaction
process -
game and
play stage

Mico vs Macro on Society

Basis	Macro Approach	Micro Approach
① Idea of society	<u>Society</u> is <u>sui</u> <u>generis</u> and constrains <u>individuals' behaviour</u>	<u>Self</u> and <u>society</u> are <u>twin born</u> .
② Methodology	<u>Positivism</u> → Objective measurement of <u>social facts</u> . → No place for <u>inner world</u> .	<u>Non Positivism</u> → Subjective understanding of <u>Objective</u> <u>reality</u> .

③ Perception
regarding
society

→ Social actors are
passive

Society defines social
structure which ensures
social order. Thus
constraining individual.

→ Meanings
and motives
need to be
measured

Alfred Schütz
said that
social order
is an illusion
created by
members

Bridge between these two
approaches is ~~is~~ created by
Parsons' theory of action systems
symbolising synthesis between two.

That is, social actions by
individuals form social system
and actions are sometimes shaped
by society's values.

Hence, it can be said that both
approaches along with their synthesis
help in widening the scope of sociology.

2. (b) The process of embourgeoisement is antithetical to the concept of 'proletarianisation' and 'class in-itself'. Critically analyse. 20

Embourgeoisement and proletarianisation are forms of upward and downward social mobility in class structure respectively.

Karl Marx in Das Capital

while explaining class struggle highlighted ongoing proletarianisation which means that petty bourgeoisie who are unable to compete with large capitalists will adopt working class occupation and undergoes process of downward mobility.

Due to this proletarianisation, pauperisation of working class

due in terms of relative poverty ^{Poverty}
will be more visible.

growing homogenisation in work
due to increased automation will
help in developing class consciousness.

Thus, objective criteria of Marx's class
will be fulfilled, i.e., each class in itself.

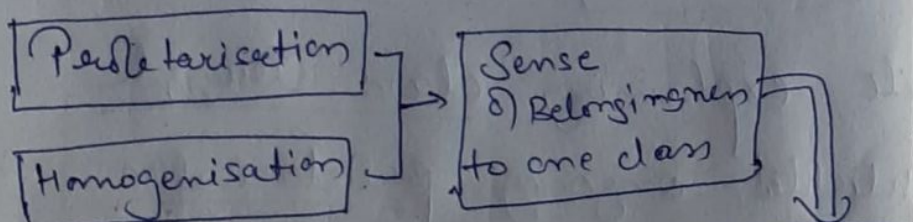


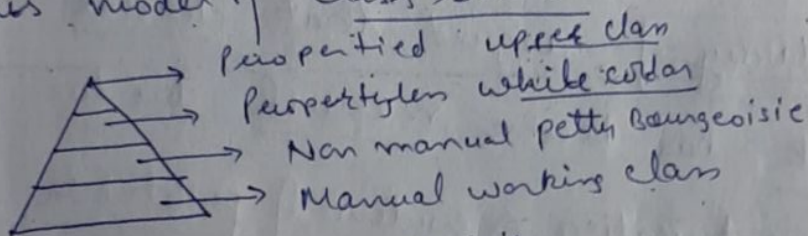
Fig:- Expected Class-in-itself

Embourgeoisement:-
Antithetical to proletarianisation

Ken Roberts argued that in
post-fordism era, class consciousness
is least likely to happen due to

ongoing social change in form of embourgeoisement. It refers to upward mobility of some workers in capitalist class.

Weber also explained this by his model of class structure -



It's Weber's class division.

He explained that petty bourgeoisie instead of accepting manual working jobs undergo skilling and become 'white-collar workers'.

Thus, process of embourgeoisement is taking place due to which revolution is just a possibility.

Embourgeoisement - not antithetical

Embourgeoisement often favours those who are closer to the upper class section, and not those who are at bottom.

Harvey argued that clerical work has become manual due to computerisation ⇒ evidence of proletarianisation.

David Glass ⇒ upward mobility is visible in immediate upper strata rather than ⁱⁿ top and bottom strata.

PC Seshi ⇒ in indian context, land reforms led to embourgeoisement of few and proletarianisation of many.

Hence, it can be said that process of proletarianisation and embourgeoisement goes hand-in-hand resulting in fragmentation of classes.

2. (c) Modernity has many children, one of them is 'fundamentalism'.
Critically evaluate the relevance of the statement. 10

Modernity is defined by max
Weber as the age of rationalism
and reason. It includes
processes like secularisation and
social differentiation.

Fundamentalism - Modernity's Child

⇒ Social differentiation has caused
exit of religion from non religious
spheres like politics and education,
Initiating process of secularization.

— Bryan Wilson

⇒ It has caused threat to religious
identity and increased sense of
insecurities. To curb those
insecurities - Fundamentalism arrives

⇒ Fundamentalism as defined by

Berger & Luckmann ⇒ belief in timelessness of sacred texts which initiates ideological cohesion among members of religious community.

⇒ Anthony Giddens argued modern world is full of chaos and fundamentalists want to end chaos by increasing religion's hold over politics & education.

Counter-view

⇒ Fundamentalism is not always the result of modernity. It is revivalist in nature sometimes. It is concerned with demand of autonomy and secession.

⊕ Khalistan - demand by Sikhs not a direct result of modernity. Instead of revivalism among them.

Thus, either side fundamentalism continues to pose a serious challenge to modern societies.

3. (a) "Anomie gives you temporary gains and permanent sufferings". In the light of Durkheim's theory of anomie, explain the relevance of the statement in present context. 20

Durkheim was concerned with main-
-tainance of social order in
society amid such upheavals
created by multiple revolutions.

His theory of anomie is rooted
in situation of normlessness
often causing disruption to
social order.

Anomie → Temporary Gains

⇒ Durkheim explained that heightened
sense of individualism drives
individuals to act in self
interest rather than following

Societal norms.

⇒ This brings gains to individuals in terms of monetary profit or prestige

⇒ Durkheim called period of economic boom or recession as periods of economic

Relevance - Contemporary

⇒ Criminals who have collective conscience of society received great profits.

(Ex) Fugitive economic offender - Vijay

Mallya did PNB scam

⇒ Economic boom or recession help in achieving more profit and controlling inflation respectively in short term.

(Ex) Before 2008 - global financial crisis - economic boom caused more investments in India.

Anomie → Permanent sufferings

⇒ Pressure of more production puts
undue pressure on labourer which
makes him/her more alienated.

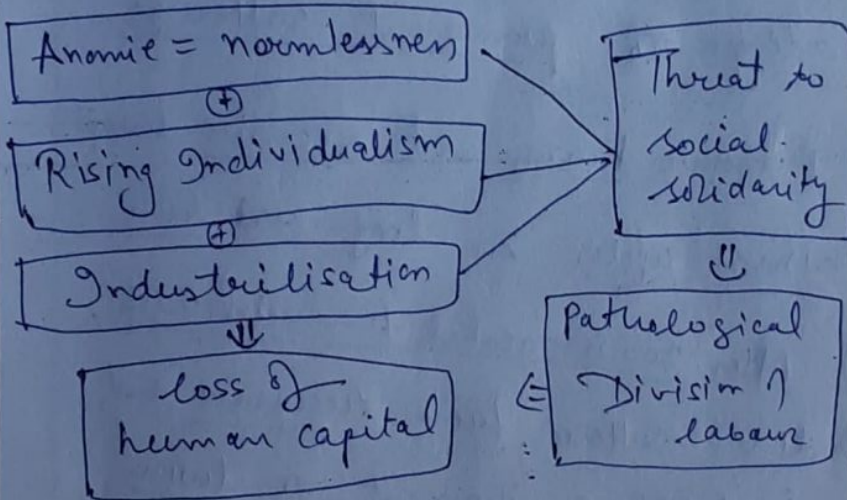


fig:- Anomie leading to permanent loss

⇒ Criminals in long run have to
face punishment by law and
backlashes from society.

⇒ Periods of economic boom and recession
are often cause of anomic suicide

Contemporary Relevance

⇒ In order to maximize gains, industries don't follow formal norms ⇒ informalisation of labour. Formal labour often lacks social security benefits leading to permanent sufferings.

⇒ Economic boom and recession disrupts business cycles in long run.

(Ex) After 2008 - global financial crisis, India suffered from recession and an instable environment ⇒ twin balance sheet problems.

However,

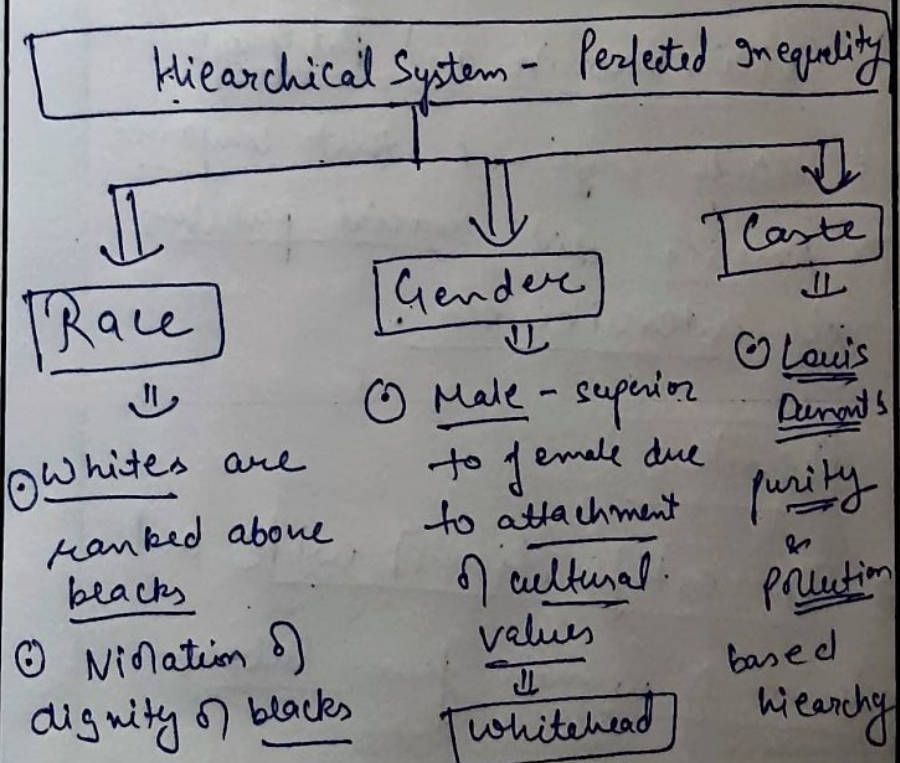
↳ Durkheim was optimistic about resolution of challenge of Anomie

by reforming social standards itself rather than an overhaul of system.

Hence, it can be said that Durkheim's theory of anomie is quite relevant today.

3. (b) Race, gender and caste as a hierarchical system (perfected inequality) has become a thing of the past, now it has become more of a competitive system where inequality on the basis of merit (practical inequality) is ingrained in the system. Elucidate with the help of suitable examples. 20

Hierarchical system is a system in which people are ranked along a ladder based on some characteristics like race, gender and caste. This system gives birth to inequalities.



Origin of Competitive System based on Practical Inequality

(A) Race

↳ Manifested Racism in terms of scientific Racism by Rudyard Kipling

has become a thing of past.

↳ Overt Racism is visible now often ingrained in system itself

(Ex) Collin Beaulieu and Pat Guey's case study confirmed that companies in America did racial profiling of all interviewees.

(B) Gender

↳ Domestication of wife and exclusion of women from labour

market explained by Ann Oakley

has become a matter of past.

↳ Women's arrival in labour market has caused practical inequality in form of public patriarchal system - Sylvia Walby

↳ Karuna Ahmed explains pink collarization and glass ceilings as most visible manifestations of system's inequality.

(c) Caste

↳ Untouchability based on caste resulting in sanctions and purity-pollution dichotomy of MN Srinivas

is now a thing of past.

↳ More practical inequality is visible through concentration of scheduled castes (~90%) in

manual scavenging.

↳ strict endogamy and caste based violence have transformed into honour killing and less acceptance of inter caste marriages.

↳ Caste-based political parties like Jat Sabha has made caste a competitive factor in politics. Results into politicization of caste - Rajni Potnari

Post modernists argue that inequalities are individualized now.

Intersectionality of identities are is aggravating inequality now.

⊕ A black low caste woman is more vulnerable to exploitation.

Hence, it can be said that both perfect and practical inequalities are present in societies.

3. (c) Values are as important as facts in sociological research. Discuss. 10

Fact- value dichotomy has been an integral part of debates in sociological research.

Fact refers to externally observable things which often have constraining effect on individuals.

(Ex) Durkheim's social facts.

Importance

- makes objective measurement possible
- makes sociology empirically verifiable
- Helps in formulation of theories and testing of hypothesis

Values refer to social desirability of a goal or subject of study. In sociological research, values comprises of

dominant section's and researcher's values

Importance

⇒ Max weber has called for a place

of value relevance in research. He argued that values of researcher will decide which aspect of social reality to be studied.

⇒ Critical social scientists like

Philis Carspecken argued that researcher should be committed to some values, otherwise research will contain values

of dominant section only ⇒ one side bias

⇒ Value commitment will ensure revelation

of underlying structure of oppression.

However, to avoid too much value-bias, weber had suggested use of

methods like Verstehen and ideal types to ensure value neutrality.

SECTION - B

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

(a) According to Marx, "labour is the source of wealth and prime basic condition for human existence" Comment.

Karl Marx said that essence of human existence lies in productive labour which has potential of transforming world

Labour - Source of wealth

⇒ In capitalist society, the profit gained by capitalists is selling price minus cost of raw material.

⇒ Hence, source of surplus value is labour. Workers transform raw material into commodities

⇒ On the other hand, they receive
meagre incomes.

⇒ Thus labour is source of wealth
of capitalists and for workers -
source of livelihood

Labour - Condition of Human Existence

⇒ Marx argued that transformation
needs endless efforts which need to
come from labour

⇒ Unproductive and unpleasant work
in capitalist societies has caused
labourer's alienation from self.

Marx argued that 'labour'
will be respected and will be
used for collective welfare in
communist society.

5. (b) 'Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely'. Analyse the sociological significance of the statement.

Power is defined by Weber as chance of persons to realize their own will even after opposition from others.

Functionalists : argue that power is exercised for collective goals. However, excess power is dysfunctional for societies.

Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely

⇒ Marxists - absolute power to capitalists due to concentration of wealth. It is used to exploit working class.

- ⇒ Power usurpation by elites in a democracy results into Iron law of oligarchy - Michels
- ⇒ Over-centralisation of powers in bureaucracy ⇒ red-tapism - Merton
- ⇒ Evidence of corruption in Indian governance due to one-centre of power highlighted by 2nd ARC
- ⇒ Democracy can be easily transitioned into military rule or autocracy if authoritative power is captured by one elite absolutely.

(Ex) Recent case of Pakistan.

Thus, need is to revisit Parsons' value consensus to use power for collective goals of humanity.

5. (c) There is a strong correspondence between sociology of religion and sociology of knowledge. Comment.

Sociology of religion was truly

started by Emile Durkheim

when he firstly gave a sociological explanation of religion.

However, his study was evolved through earlier studies on religion which shows close correspondance with sociology of knowledge.

⇒ Earlier, ancestor spirit and dreams, death, etc. questions created curiosity in minds of masses.

⇒ These led to formulation of Tylor's Animism and Spencer's Ghost theory

⇒ When knowledge regarding natural forces was attained, attempts were done to please natural forces and worship them to avoid uncertainties.

⇒ This led to formulation of

Max Muller's Nature Myth Theory

⇒ Foundation of science and era of reason removed supernatural myths and Durkheim laid 'religion' as social fact.

⇒ Late in post-modernist era, relig knowledge regarding relig society is visible. - Ulrich Beck

⇒ Sociology: Extending scope of sociology of religion to study religious revivalism - Anthony Giddens

5. (d) Examine digital parenting as a need of the hour in an increasing digitised world.

Digital parenting refers to parents' surveillance over child's activities in digital sphere and educating about functions and dysfunctions.

Need of hour - Yes

- ① Represents new and extended function of family in digitised world - Ronald Fletcher:
- ② Rising individualized risks and risk society needs active intervention - Ulrich Beck
- ③ It is to be considered as part of primary socialisation of Parsons to curb crime & deviance.

Abc (No need of digital parenting)

① Child's monitoring will lead to more stress and emotional burden in family. Giving way for

Edmund Leach's overloaded circuit.

② It can be considered as part of state surveillance in digital world - Jacques Derride

② Innovation can be suppressed and by sticking to structurally available means, children can become interstitial / ritualist.

Thus, a balanced approach of teaching latent, manifest and unintended consequences of digital world by parents is needed not surveillance.

5. (e) Many social theorists have built on Marx's conflict theory to bolster it, grow it, and refine it over the years. Comment.

Karl Marx considers 'conflict' as driver of social change. For him, 'conflict' refers to clashes of interests between haves and have-nots.

Social Theories are Built

① Wallerstein extended this idea to global level and propounded theory of core, semi periphery and periphery countries.

⇒ He explained how developed countries are causing under-development in developing countries by increasing dependency.

(2) 'Conflict theory' was extended to spheres of education by Bowles and Gintis. They explained that 'hidden curriculum' is taught in capitalist's schools to create sub-
missive workforce.

⇒ This is in conflict with real goals of education - i.e., spirit of enquiry and social change.

(3) Antonio Gramsci refined Marx's conflict theory by adding that capitalists rule in terms of hegemonic ideology which makes 'conflict of interests' legitimate.

Hence, it can be said that Marx's conflict theory though unidimensional but provided way for multidimensional theories.

7. (a) The overriding goal of each state is to maximize its share of world power, which means gaining power at the expense of other states. Discuss in context of Weberian views on power. 20

Weber defines power as chance
of men to realize their will
in a communal action even by
those who oppose their will.

He considered power as a zero
sum constant which argues that
some exercise power at the
expense of others as power in
system is constant.

Taking Weber's concept of power
to global level, it can be seen
that each state tries to maximize
its power. It is visible
through following examples.

- ⇒ Alfred propounded theory of development and dependency which argues that developed countries maximizes their power by enhancing control over developing countries.
- ⇒ Mis-development induced dependency takes power from periphery to core countries explained by Wallerstein.
- ⇒ Trade-war between USA and China represents power struggle between two powerful economies. It symbolises that one ~~also~~ wants to maximize power by making other weak.
- ⇒ UN security council's five permanent members forced Iran for nuclear deal to curb uranium.

enrichment . However, they themselves are reluctant to go for nuclear disarmament .

⇒ Weaponisation of supply chains by China and of fuel by Russia recently initiates 'war on other means' . This shows power struggle to maximize share of world power .

Above instances reflect relevance of Weber's constant power - nuclear, economic at global level . All countries want to achieve power at expense of others .

However, it's counter-view was suggested by Parsons who propogated that power is variable and often functionalists exercise it for collective goals .

(Ex) Collective Action against COVID pandemic by all countries and WHO.
Power was exercised at each level to achieve human security

Also, pluralist power thesis by Michelle argues that there are multiple centres of power which often influences decision-making.

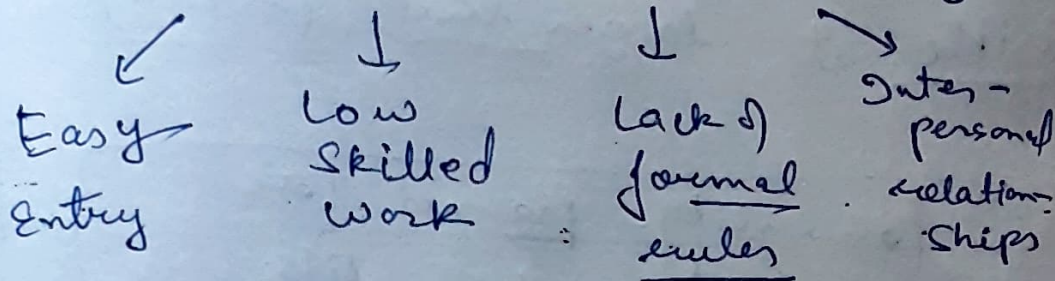
(Ex) Cosmopolitan democracy of Luke Martell drives collective efforts towards curbing climate change.

Thus it can be said that power struggle involves both extraction of power by one and use of power for constructive purposes of humanity.

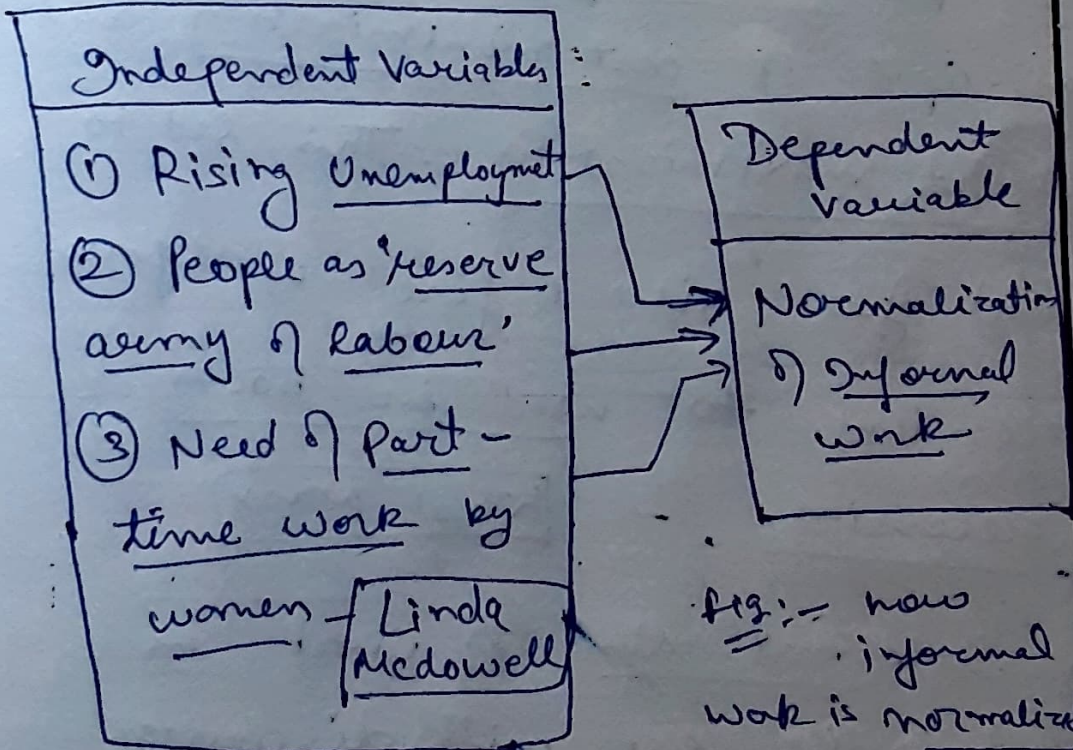
7. (b) Normalization of informal work and almost ninety two percent of the workers in the informal work in the country are not just an accident. Do you think this informality is planned for the sustenance of the formal? 20

Informal sector as defined by

Keith Hart is characterised by



Normalization of informal work



Hence, it is clear that informal work fulfills some functional pre-requisites. That's why, it is visible at larger level (~92%)

Informality - Planned for sustainance of formality

⇒ formal enterprises work on principle of cost minimization and profit maximization. This led to need for 'hire & fire' workforce according to need in boom or recession. - Karl Marx

⇒ Informal nature of work in post-fordism era will discourage

trade unionisation due to fragmented
nature of work. This decreases class
solidarity and bargaining power
of working class. Thus, no threat
to formal industries as explained
by Ken Roberts.

⇒ Small and medium firms (MSME)
will face bureaucratic hurdles in
getting clearances if they go for
formalisation. In order to avoid
burden on both MSME & bureaucracy,
informality is encouraged.

⇒ Peter Blau and Elton Mayo
argued that for successful
operation of a formal system
also needs informal relations.

⇒ Informality in terms of cooperation, support and compassion will boost workers' mental health and productivity.

⇒ It also helps in sustainability of formal structures.

Hence, it can be said that informality has both functions and dysfunctions for working class but formal structures are always at receiving end.

Thus, need of law is to recognize functional alternatives in terms of formalization of rights of informal workers to reduce their exploitation.

7. (c) Industrialization has disrupted the traditional relationship between generations, as well as the relationship between spouses in a familial structure (Discuss)

10

Industrialization has paved way for social change in terms of structure, relations and institutions in society.

Disruption of relationship between generations

→ Industrialisation requires geo-
graphically mobile labour
which gives rise to isolated
nuclear families of Parsons.

→ Not related with kin obligations,
it has created disruption in
geriatric care.

→ It initiates a 'generation gap'

in communication - Merton

Disruption of relationship of spouses

⇒ Frustration caused by alienation

in industrial set up is absorbed by

woman in terms of domestic violence

This view was held by Fran Ansley

⇒ Rising marital breakdowns due to

emotional overload was explained

by Edmund Leach's stress-circuit

However, positive impact of

industrialisation is visible in terms

of generational - joint family based

businesses in india - Milton Singer

⇒ ~~Thus~~ Thus, industrialisation has been

both dysfunctional and functional for

social relationships and institutions.