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Moksha
UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

VETERANS 2025 - TEST - 1

DATE:

CANDIDATE NAME:

AD123

MOBILE
NUMBER:

UPSC ROLL NO:
(compulsory)

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Email ID:

SIA UNIQUE ID

Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

Parts Q.No	a	b	c	d	e	Marks Obtained	Total Marks of Question
1							50
2							50
3							50
4							50
5							50
6							50
7							50
8							50
GRAND TOTAL							250

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **EIGHT** questions divided in Two Sections.
- Candidates have to attempt **FIVE** Questions in all.
- Questions Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.
- Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
- Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
- If you wish to cancel any work write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.
- Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression

etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer. Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.

- Please mention the question number and question before each answer, if you are submitting your answers in A4 sheets.
- Students submitting copies online must ensure that the **quality of scanning is not compromised. Badly scanned answers will not be evaluated.**
- Marks allocated to each answer is final, and we will not entertain any kind of reevaluation.

IF THERE ARE ANY **CONCERNS/GRIEVANCES/SUGGESTIONS**/ please mail to mokshasocio@shankariasacad.in

TIME TAKEN :

START: 12:00 PM

END: 03:48 PM

IF THERE ARE ANY SPECIAL REQUESTS WITH REGARD EVALUATION

EVALUATOR FEEDBACK

(THIS WILL INCLUDE COMMENTS ON POSITIVES / AREAS OF IMPROVEMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS WHEREVER RELEVANT)

Question Interpretation		
Content	Relevance	
	Quality	
Answer Structure		
Presentation		
<u>Other Parameters</u>		

SOCIO VETERANS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
PAPER I

TEST-1

SECTION A

21. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)

(a) Examine the influence of philosophical thought in establishing sociology as a social science. (10)

18th-19th century Europe was going through a philosophical overhaul, influencing social institutions and interactions, which paved the way for emergence of sociology.

Philosophical thoughts

① scientific philosophy :- the emergence of scientific thoughts like society can be studied as 'thing' (Durkheim), scientific methods such as observation, comparison (Comte) can be used, and organism sociology (Spencer) influenced sociology.

② Political philosophy :- political thinkers such as Jacques Rousseau, and Aristotle, with the idea of democracy, separation of state and religion, liberty, equality, fraternity challenged feudalism and monarchy and created social upheaval.

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③ Religious philosophy: The idea of secularism during French revolution challenged church and peoples faith in religion. The disorder could not be explained by other existing social sciences.

④ Philosophy of Industrialism and mass production with inventions like steam engine and spinning jenny, changed families function. Rise of slum and absolute poverty.

⑤ Absence of Scientific thought, driven by to study society counter enlightenment. (Marx, Tonnies) created uncertainty and disorder in society (French revolution)

All these philosophical thoughts, directly and indirectly, influenced thinkers to develop a science of society to understand predict and solve social issues, which is later called as sociology.

- (b) Examine the significance of variables. Demonstrate their utility in multivariate analysis? (10)

A variable is a social characteristic or social aspect which can be measured to understand social phenomenon scientifically to establish cause and effect in social theories.

Significance of variables

- ① Building hypothesis: hypothesis contains clear relationship between variables, which guides the research.
- ② Choosing methodology: whether qualitative (participant observation) or quantitative (survey) is based on the choice of variables.
- ③ Understanding the problem: - variables help to see the issue functional (inequality → consensus) or conflict (inequality → exploitation)

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- ④ Building theories - proving correlation leads to theory building (eg - Parsons relating religion with stability)
- ⑤ Optimum usage of resources - variables helps to limit the scope of research which help cost savings.

Utility in multivariate analysis

Multivariate analysis is about establishing cause and effect by correlating multiple variables.

Emile Durkheim used this in his theory of suicide using multiple variables such as married status, religious belief, employment status etc.

Max Weber's probabilistic approach also explains that an effect can have multiple causes. (eg) poverty caused by illiteracy, unemployment and inequality.

Thus, multivariate analysis helps us to find latent and manifest realities behind any social aspect.

SOCIO VETERANS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
PAPER I

TEST-1

(c) Substantiate the statement: 'The first historical act is therefore the production of material life'. (10)

The statement reflects the materialistic determinist thought of Karl Marx, who saw the inherent characteristic of human being as a production being.

for Karl Marx, 'an individual is a system of social being and being'. while being is the true self, which is innovative and tends to do labour'.

social being is the market relation of the being, a class position, which shapes his identity in capitalist society.

Marx sees that, since the natural instinct of individual is to perform labor, the 1st act of individual was production

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However, in his materialistic dialectic theory, marx explained, when forces of production changed, they also influenced relation of production and an individual's freedom to do labor was restricted.

This restriction later became the reason of alienation (from production, workers, product and self). He saw solution only in proletariate revolution.

marx theory is criticized for being overly materialistic, neglecting religion and functional aspect.

Despite these criticism, one might understand, how creativity (singing, painting) helps human being to find place in capitalist society as they help him realize the intrinsic value of production.

(d) Bring out the significance of reference groups in everyday life with suitable illustrations.

(10)

Reference Group are the groups, ^{with} which an individual compares, contrasts himself and tries to change himself by evaluation to become part of it.

Sociologist R.K. Merton derived this theory from the idea of American soldiers Anticipatory socialization, which is relevant even today's everyday life:-

① Role model :- social media influencers have gained popularity among young population, where the youth wants to follow them by changing their behaviour. (eg) - Elvish Army.

② middle class - studied by thinkers like T.K. Oomen helps to show, how middle class follows the bourgeoisie attitude and

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ignores the lower class attitude. (eg. Brand loyalty)

③ social pariah: Merton also explained how R.G. makes an individual isolated and alienated from membership group.
(eg- migrant worker as 'marginal man' (R.E. Park)

④ sanskritization: R.G. behaviour shows only positional and no spiritual changed by superficial imitation. (eg- Schizophrenia modernity by M.M. Scrimbas)

⑤ social conflict :- how reference group creates status and class position due to negotiation and bargaining for acceptance in different groups.
(eg- NRI in other countries facing Racism.)

The Reference group theory is helpful in explaining social change, delinquent behaviour and also making policies to understand problems such as urbanization & crimes.

(c) What are the bases and types of social hierarchy? How do the functionalists view it? (10)

Social hierarchy is the ranking of individual or social group based upon their differences, which varies significantly.

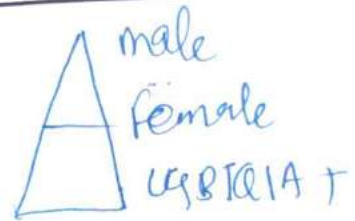
Bases of social hierarchy

- ① Wealth possession - Karl Marx theory of class shows, ownership of forces of production (FOP) and non-ownership of FOP creates hierarchy.
- ② Status ownership :- not only wealth, but the monopoly over honour also creates hierarchy.
eg - W.L. Warner study of Yankee City.
- ③ Power dynamics :- Ability of one to influence the decision of others (Max Weber)

Types of hierarchy

- ① Gender :- Ann Oakley findings about

how patriarchal dominance
created hierarchy.



② Caste hierarchy - superiority
of Brahmins over other (Dumont)

③ Racial hierarchy - how white race dominates
the black (negro) in USA.

④ Post modernist like Obrich Beck argues that
risk handling capacity creates modern hierarchy.

Functionalist view of hierarchy

① Hierarchy serves social consensus with
rewards to best suited people (Parsons).

② Hierarchy allows efficient role allocation
and motivates others to do hard work (Davis & Moore)

③ Gender hierarchy serves Industrial economy with
expressive (female) and instrumental (male) role division.
Hierarchy which discriminates
also causes disjunctions (Tumin) and so policies should
be drafted to promote equality and equity.

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2. (a) Who are elites? How does Pareto conceptualise them differently from C W Mills? (20)

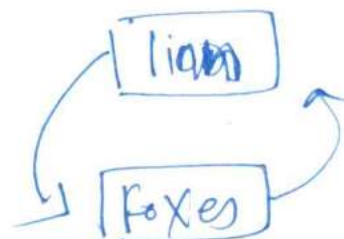
In sociology elites are the dominant position in society who monopolises the power for the interests of masses as parsons understood is against the interest of masses as marx understood. The power elite theory of pareto and cw mills explain this.

Pareto's concepts of elites

- ① wilfredo pareto in his theory developed during 1930's, pareto emphasized upon superiority (body, knowledge) of some over other, leading them to rule.
- ② He divided elites into two, ^{Lions} ~~liger~~ and foxes, ^{Lions} ~~liger~~ who rule using strength and superiority like dictator and foxes who rule by cunningness like democracy.

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③ Pareto devised 'circulation of elite' theory to show how power is being circulated between foxes and lions, without substantial change in the system.



④ Lions with time lose their innovative zeal and become outdated, while foxes replace them with residue (explaining & justifying their rule - propaganda)

⑤ Pareto saw elite rule as necessary and inevitable in all the societies.

CW Mills concepts on elites

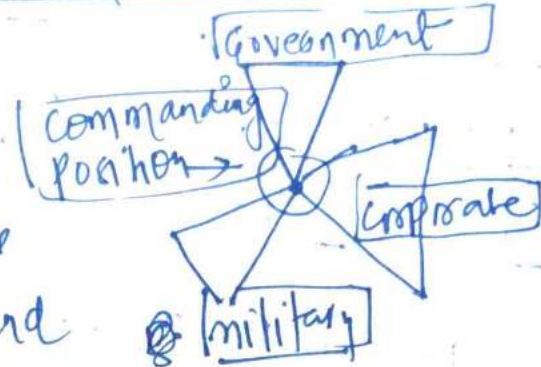
① CW Mills counters Pareto by saying power does not lie in individual but lie within the institutions.

② Power is handled by few in commanding position of these institutions such as

(i) military (ii) corporates (iii) federal government

③ W Mills understood the sharing of power in democracy but said the passive ness of mass makes elite rule inevitable in democratic societies.

④ for Mills, the people in those three institutions share the same background like schooling which shows elite capture.



⑤ The lack of accountability makes them unanswerable such as dropping bombs no highness.

Elite theory is being criticized by thinkers

like T.B. Bottomore for American and Eurocentrism

and Robert Dahl for neglecting share of power

like Civil society groups.

But, elite theory helps us to under-
stand the existence of nepotism, corporate lobbying
and passiveness of mass in electoral democracy.

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- (b) Provide an elaborate note on the Durkheimian classification of suicides with contemporary examples. (20)

Emile Durkheim in his 'Le suicide'

provided a comprehensive theory of suicide as 'social fact', using multivariate analysis and empiricism, in order to establish sociology as on scientific lines.

Emile Durkheim explained that suicide is not an individual act but is a social phenomenon driven by social factors such as religious belief, rate of employment, marital status etc.

Thus he devised two broad forms of social currents, explaining the causes of suicides.

① level of social integration - how an individual is integrated with society.

① higher integration causing Altruistic suicides such as Eskimo suicide.

② low integration causing Egoistic suicides.

such as suicide by entrepreneurs (not fully fit in capitalist society)

② level of social regulation - how an individual is regulated in society.

① higher regulation causing Fatalistic suicide

such as suicide in slave society.

② lower regulation causes Anomic suicide

such as suicide during rapid social change.

Contemporary examples

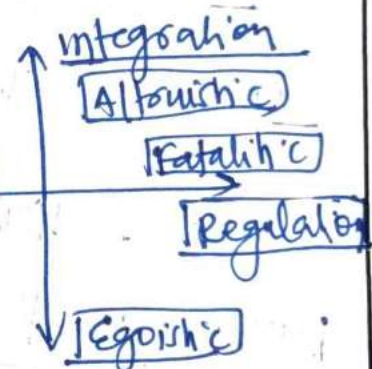
① farmers suicide

① caused by overregulation by banks (Fatalistic) and higher social integration

safeguarding male ego as breadwinner, in which suicide is seen as honourable exit (Altruistic)

② Student suicide -

① student find themselves isolated and alienated in cities like Kota, away from



family causing anomic suicide, while at the same order high performance pressure (fatalistic).

③ Dowry death - newly wedded bride feels difficulty in adjusting in new family value (Anomic) but under dowry pressure (fatalistic).

④ Suicide by migrant labours due to low level of integration (egoistic).

However, Durkheim's neglect of psychological aspects (Atkinson) and his selective usage of police data (non reported suicides) came under heavy criticism.

Despite these criticism, Durkheim's theory not only helps larger [sociological imagination] to understand individual actions but can also help in bringing/shaping mental health policies along with reducing the integration, regulatory gaps.

(c) What is a comparative method? Illustrate with suitable examples.

(10)

comparative methods are the quantitative methods in sociological research, which is used to draw temporal parallel and longitudinal studies.

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comparative methods help in studying different data to explain relationship between different variables. for example comparing racism with job recruitment to understand the social discrimination (Bonita and Silva)

comparison also helps to construct policies and build institutions such as autocracy.
Max Weber helps in comparing different ideal types.

comparison also helps in understanding complex social institutions and their

evolution. Durkheim comparison of Asunta
Aboriginals helps in understanding
modern religious role and functions.

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In mix methods and triangulation
as Alan Boyman and mathin hammersey
argue, comparing different methods helps
in making theories rich and verified.

Karl Popper also explained how comparison
helps in falsification, which refutes grand
theories to check validity and reliability
of social sciences.

Thus, comparative methods help in
building, testing, refuting and evolving and
sociological understanding. It is economically
efficient and timely pragmatic approach to be
used in sociology.

3. (a) What is Interpretative Sociology? How far has it influenced the scope of the discipline? (20)

Interpretative sociology tries to understand micro-sociology such as meaning behind an action. max weber is termed as the father of interpretative thought, diverging from macro-positivist sociology of early phase.

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interpretative sociology

- ① makes a claim that, humans are rational thinking being and not cultural dope.
- ② claims to understand social reality from individual's perspective, by adopting same wave-length (language, dress etc)
- ③ calls for 'value neutrality' - thus not refusing values but understanding own values to overcome biassness (Reflexive sociology)
- ④ methods such as ideal type and verstehen are main sociological tools of interpretive thought

Influencing the scope of sociology

Firstly Interpretative thought doesn't claim to shed objectivity, but as Weber explains, Multicausal analysis (polyvalent) approach helps in finding objective truth.

(eg) - capitalism result of { religion values
Available resources

Secondly, it tries to give value to layperson understanding. for instance phenomenology explains how people construct their their own meaning is logical.

(eg) - Alfred Schutz and Peter Berger shows how meanings are constructed with externalization objectivation and internalization.

Thirdly, the stream not only understand the meaning but also the methods - employed

by an individual in explaining (indexicality) and differentiating social reality (typification).

eg. Harold Garfinkel in ethnomethodology explains how 'Breaching experiment' helps finding hidden reality.

Fourthly, understanding interactions, symbols and meanings of sociological evolution expanded sociological scope for eg. Herbert Blumer and G.H. Mead in symbolic interactionism studying role of language in creation of meaning.

Fifthly, feminist thinkers like Ann Oakley used interview method to study gender norms.

Interpretative thought is criticized for ignoring social structures like religion, family, social norms and dominant meaning and remain extremely subjective.

however, the role of interpretative thought helps to understand individuals perspective and bridges the vacuum left by positivist science.

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(b) Analyse the significance of changing gender roles and ageing on family systems.

(20)

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Changing gender roles and ageing such as rising female's participation in instrumental roles, and proliferation of ageing population has strained the conventional ~~roles~~ understanding of family system.

Significance of Changing Gender roles on family system

Functional aspect

Dysfunctional aspect

① Dilution in the authority of karta with the rise of females role in decision making.

② Rise in quality expenditure on females health and childrens education (NFHS-5)

③ symmetrical families

① women facing double burden of fulfilling both expressive and instrumental role.

② Delayed change in social norms and cultural lag creates strain in relation which causes violence, marital breakup.

③ Decline in traditional

Giving more avenues
for women to realize
their life chances
(Edmund and Leach)

④ more freedom to women
to come out from the
exploitative relation
(Murray Strang)

⑤ LGBTQ+ community and
their rights being widely
excepted after Nautey
giving total judgement thus
rising gender fluidity (Anthony
Giddens)

values like cooperation,
kin role of support due
to rise of nuclear family
driven by changing
gender roles

④ childrens facing higher
strain, as neglect of
emotional support &
commodification of care
(Nachschild)

⑤ state opposition of
same sex marriage at
the mask of culture
shows regno recognition
without redistribution
(Nancy Fraser)

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Significance of Ageing on Family system

Functional aspect

① Elders as pool of wisdom and knowledge help
in guidance and socialization of children

② Rising significance of religious values in family as elders are more religiously driven

③ Rising [reverse dependency] and scope of silver economy allowing genders to help family adaptation

④ ~~the~~ Elders taking care of children as both parents working (IT couple in Gurgaon)

Dysfunctional Aspect

① Rise of Nuclear family leaves elders without care (villages in India & after migration)

② violence and neglect of female with [feminization of ageing]

③ cultural lag and age gap in rapidly changing society leaves aged in isolation & without adjustment

[Praveen Vasishta] provided comprehensive policy suggestions to make India elder friendly. Similarly PoSH Act, Domestic Violence Act etc are safeguarding females in the changing gender roles.

(c) What is the Parsonian view on social equilibrium?

(10)

Talcott Parsons gave a conservative theory of social change, which is driven by social consensus, maintaining social equilibrium.

Parsons understanding of social

equilibrium comes from his

cybernetic hierarchy of control where he explains how change in cultural

values and norms in

society along with information change

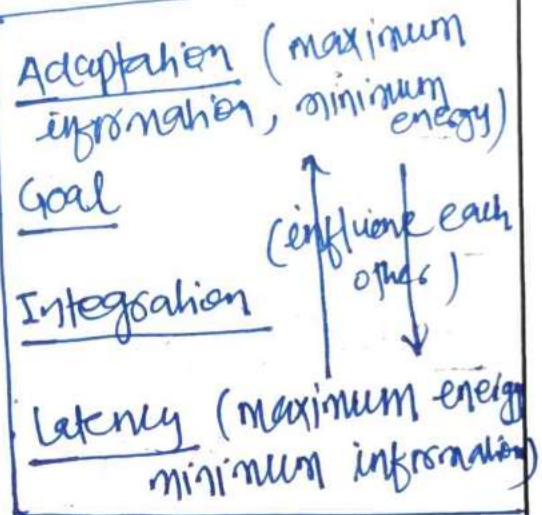
influence as well as maintain social change.

for Parsons, change happens when

new norms or values, new innovation

causes strain in the society. for example

Supreme court judgement on Nartej Singh



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John, ~~dis~~ decriminalizing homosexual relation caused strain, as society did not have necessary norms to accept it.

However, this strain was later accepted with the government passing Transgender (Protection of Rights) Act 2019, providing latent and integrational support to LGBT community.

This act gave way to new norms and values and reestablished social equilibrium. This explains how change occurs in society within the scope of value consensus.

Parson however failed to explain revolutionary changes and conflict driven changes. Despite this, his theory explains stability and order in society if policy is driven by value consensus motives.

SECTION B

Q5. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective:

(10 x 5 = 50)

(a) Has globalization changed the dimensions of nation and state?

(10)

Globalization is about sixing inter-connections between different countries, blurring of boundaries, with rise of digital revolution and cheaper people movement across countries, affecting nation and state.

Globalization affecting nation and state

① Rise of multinational companies (MNC's, TNC's) affecting states policy making decisions - eg India's corporate tax cut, LPG reforms (mailed sudden study)

② cross national movement of ideas, ethnicity and values shaping nationalistic ideas. [Arjun]

[Appadurai] study of ideoscapes, helps how, import-export of idea affect national values.

③ Rise of global citizenship concept with growing

diaspora and their fluid citizenship identities

④ people are interconnected by emotions and similar values despite living in different part of world, but still connected through invisible community bonds

⑤ Digital media and internet also affecting idea of state & nationalism. Manuel Castells idea of 'network society' explains, how social movement moved away from just politics towards global concerns such as environment, climate change

⑥ however with globalization, nation and state reclaim their status. Brexit, nationalist policies of USA shows inversed looking state.

Thus, Globalization and nation/state are evolving concepts significantly impacting each other but saying that one or another at the interest of other would not be justified.

(b) What are the various forms of citizenship? Has it given visibility to the 'invisibles'?

(10)

Citizenship is 'having right to have
right'. It is a formal contract between state
and people living together, towards some common
end.

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Various forms of citizenship

- ① T.N. Marshall understood citizenship in the
realization of civic, political and social rights.
His theory shows citizenship as modern and
universal phenomenon.
- ② Global citizenship - Individual with global
concerns such as human rights, perceive themselves
as a global member.
- ③ Dual citizenship - Status such as NRI, OCI
Golden Visa allows individuals to associate
themselves as of different states.

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④ 'Insurgent citizenship' - citizenship which is acquired through protest and social movements eg - immigrants.

⑤ Digital citizenship - rise of digital revolution allows people to remain digitally active. Also AI robots like Sophia acquired citizenship status of Arab countries.

⑥ Eco citizenship - those who associate themselves with environment. eg - extinction rebellion groups

Visibility to Invisibles

① Dalits, Blacks, females tribes acquired citizenship rights formally.

② LGBTQ+ community, Queer groups getting citizenship acceptance.

Citizenship

allows people to demand rights, claim accountability of government, however only when it is realized effectively.

③ Despite this, minorities are seen as ~~minority~~ temporary, half citizens (Zoya Hasan)

④ Dalits in India, Slum people remain in political society, away from formal group (Putna Chatterjee).

(c) Analyse how the various types of sects and cults have altered the religious experience.

(10)

The rise of sect and cult has changed the experience of people with religion. It has also created a dilemma to understand the true nature of secularism.

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sect and cult altering religious experience

- ① Giving immediate solace to people instead of next birth or outworldly experiences.
- ② one to one, personalized and customized salvation and interaction with the God instead of distant and saved-forgone distinction of church.
- ③ Acceptance, incursion and tolerance of lower caste, race, marginal and downtrodden, in place of religion like Hinduism which excludes Dalits.

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- ④ sect and cult diversifying the choice of people. [Stark and Baibridge] in Rational choice theory, showed, how people now do transaction of religious values, whichever suits to them instead of forcefully acceptance of church.
- ⑤ Individualization, personalized experience of invisible religion, instead of public showcase of religious belief (Luckman, Jose casanova)
- ⑥ Rise of spiritualism (Radhaswami cult) giving eschatary and otherworldly experience such as yoga.
- ⑦ Religious values are themselves not diluting but changing forms in the age of sect and cult. They work as a solace to disprivilege and also opiate to masses.

(d) How does G P Murdock characterize the functions of the family?

(10)

G.P. murdock outlined family as a unit performing wide ranging function, and this has universal appeal and inevitable existence.

G.P. murdock on role of family

- ① Reproduction - family works as the factory of individual and co-production of childrens.
- ② sexual gratification - For murdock, family constitute two adults of opposite sexes, which perform socially approved sexual relation.
- ③ socialization of childrens - family works as socializing tool of childrens, inculcating important values and education on them.
- ④ Economic cooperation - For him family is

a coo[poral] unit, performing adaptation
role in society (producing labour, supporting
each other economically).

Limitations of Murdock's theory

- ① Heterosexual definition of family is exclusionary
to homosexual and single parent family.
- ② Overemphasis on functional role - [David
Cooper] in death of family highlighted, family
as exploitative tool.
- ③ The changing social norms such as love
in relation, allows sexual gratification even
outside family.
- ④ Universality and inevitability conception
challenged with alternatives (old age, schools)
The Murdock definition though
has limitations, largely covers the universal
norms governing family business & its relevance
even today.

SOCIO VETERANS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
PAPER I

TEST-1

(e) Is the 40-hour work week relevant today? Clarify.

(10)

The comment of Indian businessman Narayan murthy on 'compulsory eight hour' work created a divided discourse in the internet.

40 hour work relevant today

① productivity - Drawing from Taylorism larger working hour, allows industry to take maximum output from employee.

② Discipline and hardwork - arguing the Fordism theory, long hour work with discipline and hardwork is necessary for mass production.

③ low output per labour in India - ILO data shows India's labour output remain one third of global average.

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④ Demographic dividend : the shorter window of demographic dividend can be utilized with longer working hours.

Not relevant today

① Alienation & disenchantment - treating employees as cog in the machine (max)

② Family bonding and peer relation - long working hours undermine the quality time of employee with family.

③ Human Relation school of Linton Mayo shows job satisfaction and not working hours boosts productivity.

④ Salary gap - 8 hours work with wide wage gap. shows inequality and exploitation.

while 40 hours people can be made voluntarily with extra payment, job satisfaction, innovation, ownership, family time are also important to boost efficiency and productivity.

Q6.

(a) Describe the types of sampling with clear practical examples.

(20)

Sampling is the quantitative tool of sociological methods. It claims to be the representation and cross section of large data, which helps in cost & time efficient sociological understanding which is then generalized into the original data.

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Type of sampling

① Probability sampling :- sampling in which chance of each element to get selected is equally likely. it is also termed as random sampling.

② simple random sampling - each element has zero chance of no selection.

eg- choosing few TV sets randomly by BARC for TRP rating.

③ stratified random sampling - enhances the chance of representation of data by creating

Stratification. (eg- stratifying census data into rural and urban, to effectively represent both in poverty mapping).

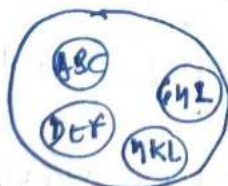
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① cluster random sampling :- making cluste representing different types of elements in each clus. such as creating clb of water, female, rural etc and then choosing out of it.

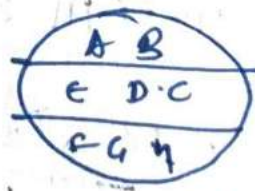
② systematic random sampling - : every 10th 100th from the data, to follow a systematic rational approach. (eg- selecting all 5 year old vehicle for scrapage).



simple



cluste



Stratified

② Non probability sampling - sampling method which does not follow randomness but applies some kind of filters to select elements.

① Quota sampling - creating 10% or 20% quota based on the population composition.

eg - [25%] reservation for economically weaker section in Private school under RTE Act 2009

② Snow balling sampling - sampling based on the contact of person which is to be the subject. eg. finding a criminal from his relatives (Patri from Brahmanical perspective)

③ Convenience sampling - this is cost effective manner, done with the nearest exposure of individual with researcher. eg - visiting nearest slum to study slum behaviour.

These sampling methods are widely used in sociological studies, to make theories quantitative. However, researcher should avoid human errors and build comprehensive sample frame, do pilot studies to overcome biasness and achieve objectivity.

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(b) "All individuals are equal; some individuals are more equal than others". Contextualise the instances of gender based social exclusion.

Social exclusion is preventing someone from full participation in the mainstream society effectively and efficiently. Gender based exclusion, as Silvia Walby argues, is about oppression and subjugation of females.

Gender based social exclusion

Firstly) Gender based social exclusion specially in family matters restricts women from reproductive choices, mainly in marital affairs (private patriarchy of Walby).

Secondly) excluding females from religious functions such as performing Shraddh, menstruation based exclusion (Jnanchakrobhity - Brahminical patriarchy)

Thirdly) Economic exclusion, specially with sexual harassment at workplace, clustering of women

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in low occupying jobs (pink collarization) and discrimination during promotion (glass ceiling) studied by Karina Ahmad

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Fourth) Exclusion of females from participation in politics and power relation. The political institutions are being dominated by males such as only 14% female in parliament, Sapanch pati instances.

Fifthly) Gender exclusion is not an uniaxial phenomenon. Study of Kimberley Crenshaw highlighted intersectional exclusion of females belonging to lower class, social and gendered: Gail

Omvedt Study of Dalit female shows this.

Sixthly) Gender exclusion is also about excluding LBGTQ+ and queer community. Study of

Nivedita menon and Gunas myrdals (Gender Fluidity) highlights, how LGBTQ+ community faces violence and harassment.

seventhly) exclusion from health facilities and effective nutrition. Feeding and lack of health access caused anemia to around 54% Indian females. Study of Malayalam and Grierson highlighted policy neglect.

Eightly) exclusion of minority women like religious sanctions, and restriction from Education. eg- domination of majoritarian discourse in school, Burka issue in Bangalore.

steps such as POSH Act, Hindu Succession Act, Transgender (Right) Act 2019, POSHAN scheme, etc are in right direction to overcome gender exclusion. 106th Amendment providing reservation to women in legislature will further bridge gender exclusion in policy

(c) Enlist some quantitative research techniques and evaluate their limitations. (10)

Quantitative research techniques are used by positivist thinkers to distinguish sociology from other ~~soci~~ philosophies on scientific lines. It is based on empiricism, fact and causal-variable analysis.

Quantitative research techniques

① Questionnaire - building a set of common question and uniformly applied upon subject.

eg - census uses this technique.

Limitation → social desirability bias and interviewer bias.

② Comparative methods - comparing different data, samples helps cost & time effective analysis.

eg - Durkheim compared different variables like religions to study suicide.

Limitation → objectivity of data and its correctness under question.

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③ Surveys - survey done to objectively record real time data from the subjects.

(eg- ASER field surveys for education status)

Limitations → Hawthorn effect masks the ecological validity of research.

④ lab experiment - such as study by controlled environment, and controlled variable settings.

(eg- study of schizophrenic patients, using polygraph technology.)

Limitations - subjectivity of humans can't be maintained consistently, lack reliability.

⑤ Standard interview with close ended questions

(eg- Interview based on yes/no)

Limitation → lack indepth analysis like participant observation.

Quantitative methods are highly relevant in drafting picture on the set of data for informed and data driven policy making.