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Moksha
UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

VETERANS 2025 - TEST - 1

DATE: 24/07/2025

CANDIDATE NAME:

VISHALI P

**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:** **END:**

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>		

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Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.
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SECTION A

Q1.

a)

The 18th century European society dominated by new thinking, morals, intellectual inputs along with scientific breakthroughs. The philosophical thoughts dominating them influenced in formation of sociology as social science.

Thinkers & their views

- Montesquieu - In his spirit of law talked about separation of powers when society was monarchy
- voltaire - called for freedom of speech
- JJ Rousseau - In his 'social contract' advocated republican form of government
- John Locke - called for 3 inalienable rights
 - i. Right to life
 - ii. Right to property
 - iii. Right to personal freedom
- Right to property gave rise to capitalism and rise of modern society according to marxists

French Revolution 1789

gave new ideas like liberty, fraternity, equality

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that challenged existing social structures

Industrial Revolution - laid new philosophical view of wealth, which was viewed as limited before. Now the vast possibility of wealth suddenly available by world wide trade.

These philosophical ideals posed way for sociology to arrive as,

- i. challenged social order and structures
- ii. change in people's way of life - Rural to urban; Joint Family to nuclear family etc
- iii. widespread confusion, riots, revolutions
e.g.: French Revolution

These changes prompted social thinkers to study society that gave rise to 'sociology' as a new discipline. Initial thinkers like Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim wanted to continue 'social stability' which was direct impact of these philosophical thoughts

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b.

variables are something that changes. It is a unit of scientific study that identifies what changes in relation to what. often a hypothesis statement contains relation between variables in understanding some phenomena.

significance

i. Defining abstract concepts

Eg - Juvenile delinquency is due to low income

variable A

variable B

Here variable B is cause & variable A is the hypothesis which makes study easy.

ii. cause and effect

webers' 'Protestant Ethics and spirit of capitalism'

puts protestant ethics (variable A) is due to capitalism (variable B)

iii. comparative methodology

By taking various factors (variables) responsible for a phenomena (variable), we can compare and arrive at result.

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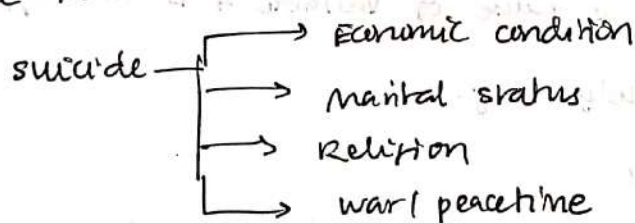
Eg: Poverty (variable A) is caused by low education level (variable B), low income (C), poor social support (D), unfortunate incident (E) etc.

iv. Quantitative and qualitative measurement

- statistical methods use quantitative variable data to arrive at conclusion. Eg: Birth rate in tribal areas
- Qualitative measurement such as religion, caste etc.

Multivariate analysis

studies effect of multiple independent variables on one/more dependent variable. used effectively by Emile Durkheim in suicide study.



India's successful schemes like 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' took 'girl child development' (variable dependent) and its factors as multiple variables like society, funding, food & nutrition, education, information & communication etc.

variables help to arrive to definite conclusions in studying a phenomena.

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C

Karl Marx in his study of 'dialectical materialism' argues that material resource are the chief proponents of ideas and not vice versa as given by Hegel.

Production of material life

- ① Historical dialectics - Evolving from primitive communism where all resources are shared by all, the production of surplus gave rise to private property which then evolved to capitalism.
- ② Family - The arrival of nuclear family for the purpose of inheritance and legitimate transfer of property
- ③ Revolution
The change in factors of production and relations of production is due to material resources.

Feudalism	→	Capitalism
Land, workers, relation society controlled by feudal lords		Land, machines, trade workers controlled by Capitalists

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④ structure of society

The economy / material resources control all other factors in society. For instance, democracy supports capitalism and allows 'laissez faire'



⑤ Different classes

The existence of only two classes 'haves' and 'have nots' i.e. Capitalists and workers was given by Marx. In his theory of class conflict, Marx shows that differences between them based on material give rise to 'class conflict' and a violent revolution to establish a communist state.

⑥ technological developments

The new material resource - technology such as semiconductors, AI, Big data etc has become the source of new arenas for supremacy - competition among countries. [China vs USA trade war]

The material resource has hence justified by Marxists as the first historical act or leading the history of human development.

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d)

Reference group theory introduced by R.K. Merton has become an important tool in study of social mobility, contemporary study of people behaviour in social institutions etc.

Significance of reference groups in everyday life

① sets standards for growth

Individual aspires to become member of a reference group and sets standards accordingly.

[Ex] NEET aspirant taking doctors as reference group

② Anticipatory socialisation

A person considering a reference group changes his attitude, behaviour, norms accordingly to that group. This causes change.

[Ex] candidate standing in MLA election dresses up, practice speech, attitude similar to that of actual MLA.

③ Reforms within existing group / society

if few individuals ^{in a existing group} aspire for another group

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which is actually superior in standard, then the group itself will return to develop itself to that standard to avoid members leaving.

[Eg] school A that raises its standard to school B which is taken as reference group by school A students

④ Social mobility.

As pointed by MN Shrivastava, lower caste groups under 'sanskritisation' or imitation of upper caste groups to raise their status.

[Eg] Patels, Jats, Marathas' claims for OBC status.

Dysfunctional aspects of reference group

① Bad reference group

If the aspiring group is against societal or individual's well being. [Eg] Terrorists groups

② Undermine uniqueness

Homogenisation results when many people aspire towards similar / same groups.

[Eg] Loss of tribal culture due to Hinduization

The reference group theory act as effective standard for analysing present changes in society.

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e)

social hierarchy is a form of social stratification
It is a system of power distribution and places individuals and groups vertically with highest power at top and lowest power at bottom.

Bases of social hierarchy

① Economy

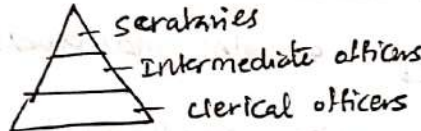
- Marx divided society as capitalists and workers

- Weber classified 4 classes -
upper class
white collar employees
petty bourgeoisie
manual work class

② Status

- unequal privileges with advantages and disadvantages

③ - Bureaucracy -



③ caste

Indian society has strict caste based hierarchy with sanctions such as untouchability for those at bottom. Louis Dumont propounded this

④ Ethnicity, Race, language

Race - white, Blacks, Brown in American society

Ethnicity - Nazi Germany society

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Types

1. organisational hierarchy
2. Political hierarchy
2. Military hierarchy

Functionalists view on hierarchy

- ① Efficient role allocation and performance - as given by Davis and Moore. This enables survival and maintenance of society
- ② Increased differentiation leads to different specialisations which are interdependent leading to solidarity.
- Emile Durkheim
- ③ Mobility - enables individuals to move up hierarchy by education, employment, skills etc.
- ④ Reference groups - social groups at bottom of hierarchy takes powerful groups as reference groups and strive to achieve ^{those} standards.
[Eg] IITs are benchmark for small colleges
social hierarchies are not acceptable for all since it oppresses those at bottom. Eg: patriarchy, caste system.

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Q2.

a)

Elites are small group or individuals with more power and decision-making authorities in a societal system. Concept of elites are discussed by classical elite theory, modern elite theory.

classical elite theory - Pareto

- propounded by Vilfredo Pareto and Gaetano Mosca
- Pareto emphasized that elite own their position because of their personal characteristics based on psychology.

Two types of elites

i. Lion

- takes direct and decisive action
- rule by force. Eg: Military dictatorship

Elite who have these characteristics called by Lion type

ii. Foxes

- cunning and guile
- diplomatic manipulation and dealing
- use flexible approaches

Eg: Economic unions.

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circulation of elites

Elites are inevitable and necessary aspect of any society. To govern them and maintain stability, circulation of elites happens.

Circulation happens when old elites lose their vigor and decay in quality. one type of elite don't have quality of other, hence dynamic society.

modern elite theory - CW Mills

Mills emphasize that elite rule is institutional rather than psychological terms.

He argues that ~~structures~~ institutions such as political, economical, military have hierarchies and those who occupy top of hierarchy are elites.

These elites have similar interests but not same but interconnected to form single ruling minority.

CW Mills says that circulation of elites is difficult as power elites reinforce and replicate

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future elites - similar backgrounds, familial ties, networks etc.

Hence Mills says that public have become passive and left decision making in hands of elite in democracy.

critic to Pareto and Mills

Marxists argue that socialistic form of society where people have ultimate control over everything will abolish power elites. Society will be egalitarian, free of exploitation.

Feminists argue that women are powerless and don't have place among elites.

Pareto and CW Mills concept of power elites does hold relevance in today's world when taken in combination to analyse various power structures.

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2. (b)

Emile Durkheim's most influential work

'suicide: A study in society (1897)' showed how sociological factors contribute to what was considered as an individual act.

Durkheim's methodology

using multi-variate analysis - different causes for a consequence; he identified patterned and systematic cause of suicide.

He used statistics and data of suicides from official records. By this he negated various theories

- i. Geographical theory
- ii. Alcohol theory
- iii. Racial theory
- iv. Economic condition
- v. Power

Causes of suicide

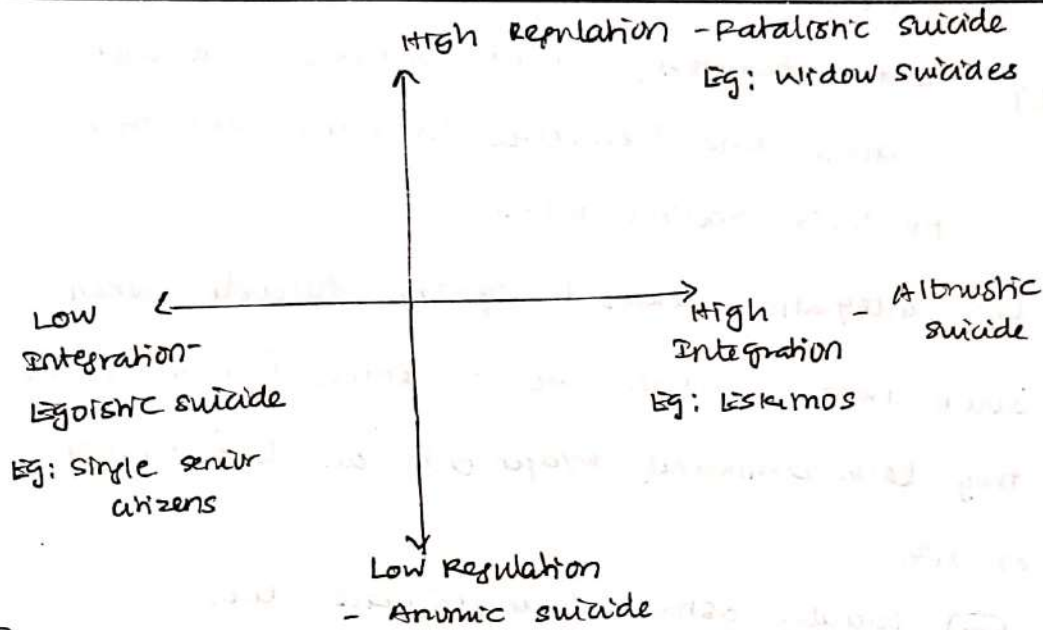
By his analysis he found

- i. social Regulation
- ii. social Integration

as factors of suicide. When they are at extremes high / low - they contribute suicides.

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Regulation

- i. High Regulation - Individuals oppressed by societal norms, views, pressure to abide lead to Fatalistic suicide
 [Eg] Too much pressure to succeed by coaching institutions - ~~many~~ aspirants suicide in Kota, Rajasthan
- ii. Anomic suicide - Low regulation, lack of rules, norms to control lead to instability, lack of direction
 [Eg] Loan sharks and their debtors - often debtors have no security, hope and support hence suicide

Integration

1. Altruistic suicide - too much integration to society that have imbibed values, norms to individual.

Ex: ~~Freedom fighters~~, suicide bombers in terrorist attacks find themselves too much committed to their radical ideas

ii. Low integration leads to egoistic suicide. When social norms, cultures are distanced from individuals they lack community engagement and lose meaning or life

Ex: socially ostracised individuals like AIDS patients living outside village

critics

- i. Marris wrote that psychic cause is dominant than sociological cause
- ii. Much more complexity is involved in suicide have overlapping causes - Stern Lakes

Emile Durkheim's suicide study opened up sociology as a more scientific social science and encouraged similar analysis of various other phenomena.

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2. (C)

Comparative method is a methodology used in sociological studies to arrive at conclusion to validate a thesis.

This method uses systematic comparison of various datas, cultures, societies, causes etc.

various types of comparative method

i. cultural comparison

max weber in his 'protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism' compared western society with various societies like india, china

ii. Historical comparison

compares society along different time period of history.

Eg: claudra Golden's study of women's labour through various time period

iii. Between different culture within society

Dravadi Karve's kinship study comparing various regions - northern, southern, Eastern India

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iv. Comparison of social movements

neo liberal movements and its comparison
with renaissance movements

v. Between different countries

Political system functioning in USA and India

Significance of comparative method

1. Helps to neutralise bias and improve objectivity
since some concepts are interpreted by researcher
based on their own values
2. open up channels of improvement - Comparison
allows to distinguish things that have benefited
society and apply them in others
3. statistical analysis - Comparison of different
quantitative sociological data helps to arrive at
pattern of working of a phenomena.

comparative analysis method adds value
to sociological studies and adds to its objectivity.

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Q3. a)

Interpretative sociology refers to the methodology that focuses on understanding a social phenomena from the viewpoint of individuals who act within it. It emerged as a critic to positivist approach.

Difference with positivist approach

- i. Positivist applied science based methods like observation and data collection while interpretative positivist feel sociology cannot be merely observed

[eg] social institutions, values

- ii. Individuals have meanings, motives and shape the reality while positivist ignored them

[eg] Motivation behind social act of begging

Principles involved

- i. Qualitative analysis - Interviews, ethnography, participant observation are used to find underlying meanings
- ii. Micro level behavior - Interaction between two individuals phenomenology find intricate details.

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iii. Individual as active participant in contrast to passive subjects. Active members shape norms, rules & society

Various interactionist perspectives used in sociology & its scope

i. Dramaturgical approach - Erving Goffman

views social life as a drama, people play different roles and stage-manage lives

ii. Exchange approach - George Homans

People's behavior controlled by roles and their reward and punishment

iii. Ethno methodology - Harold Garfinkel

Finds how people view their routines & daily life by themselves

iv. Symbolic interaction - G.H. Mead & Blumberg

shows how people create meanings to symbols, signs and through language. Social life lies in interpreting meanings of our own act and those of others.

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Influence on sociological scope

- i. webers verstehen broke away from positivist methods and brought individual's meanings in social act
- ii. Brought 'objectivity' in conducting research as interactionism can have potential bias of researcher
- iii. Brought sociology as an independent discipline instead of focusing on becoming a pure science.
- iv. sociology as dynamic evolving social science - since each has own understanding of a social act, which vary with time and place also.

The interpretative approach has its own advantages which is combined with positivist approach in a sociological study to bring meaningful analysis and a comprehensive understanding.

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3. b)

Gender is a cultural identity which an individual perceives different from sex which is assigned at birth. Gender roles often indicate sexual division of labour between male and females

Feminists often bring the cause of patriarchy and sexual division of labour for female oppression.

changing gender roles

① Economic participation - Both males and females are now widely participating in income generating activity that has brought equality.

☑ Government schemes also give monthly salary to women at homes recognising their ^{domestic} labour

Tamil Nadu - Nagar Urinai Thirram

② Egalitarian family - Modern values like liberty, equality, companionship gives women equal role in decision making.

③ Neutralisation of jobs - Earlier Pink collar jobs like 'nursing' are taken by men and 'men jobs'

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such as 'drivers' as taken up by women.

Transgenders are also entering professions like teachers, civil servants etc.

- ④ constitutional and legal rights - Criminalisation of offences against women, equal property rights, equal salary for equal work etc has brought down discrimination against women.

significance of ageing on family systems

- ① increased care work - As the young population begins to decline, number of senior citizens increase which burdens care work for women - child care, old people care
- ② Expenditure on special needs - senior citizen health care, ailments, support puts burden especially when they don't have pension or institutional support
- ③ Family structure - Some continue live with children as joint families while some seniors prefer living alone or need care homes.

[EG] Kerala has highest number of senior citizens living alone.

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④ value conflict - senior citizens may not accept the modern values of their children, hence conflict occurs.

⑤ ~~Mental healthcare~~

The new trends and evolving policies of society and government are both focused towards 'Dignified Aging' which enables senior citizens to have their needs covered comprehensively.

Among senior citizens, women tend to live longer than men, hence gender based aging policies are also being proposed. Senior women face multiple burdens like lack of income, lack of special healthcare, gender discrimination etc.

Modern family must adapt itself to the increasing senior citizen population and reforming its society towards their well being.

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Q.2.

(c)

Parsons being a structural functionalist advocated on maintaining social stability. His concept was not static but dynamic as he advocated that changes in social systems move towards maintaining equilibrium.

Parsons View on Social Equilibrium

Interdependent systems in society such as organismic system, personal system, cultural system and social system depend themselves by using functional pre requisites which are

1. Adaptation - economy adapts itself to environment
2. Goal Attainment - collective goals set up by political system i.e. citizens
3. Integration - legal system mediates conflict and brings anomie back to society
4. Latency - Pattern maintenance is done by cultural system that provides common values, norms in society. Eg: Family

This is called AGIL Framework

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Monhy social equilibrium

AGIL Framework shows that whenever society faces any challenge or social change the system changes according to respective systems thereby preventing breakdown of the society.

This shows how society moves towards equilibrium rather than avoidly change or rapidly changing.

Social system	Abstract system	Real system
Adaptation	Organismic system	Economy
Goal attainment	Personality system	Political system
Integration	Social system	Industry
Latency / Pattern maintenance	Cultural system	Family, Religion

Parsontan view provides a comprehensive view on social stability and social equilibrium.

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SECTION B

Q5.

a)

Globalisation refers to the increased interconnectedness of people, societies, market, cultures etc. Its impact on nation and state can be seen as follows.

nation^{state} & globalisation

i. 'nationality' is the subjective term and connects to emotional attachment. But globalisation has diluted it, due to deferred emotional satisfactions

[eg:] K-POP culture & its influence worldwide

ii. state has sovereign political, economical rights.

globalisation has imposed conditionalities in exercising such sovereignty.

[eg:] - IMF conditionalities for loan

- supply chain disruption globally affecting local production

iii. Legal environment

Increased acceptance of international laws among countries put pressure to implement them

eg: Universal Declaration on Human Rights

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iv. Global politics and state policies

cold war period imposed conditions upon countries
to join either side that ^{sometimes} compromised state policies

[Eg] India didn't join any bloc and turned
non-aligned movement

v. Companies shaping world order

multinational technology companies and businesses

lobby for their own benefit from various states

vi. Global citizenship & territorial state

Many countries offer multiple citizenship
options and new trends like work with travel
that blurs citizenship.

Even though globalisation has diluted nationalism

as given by Kenichi Ohmae in some aspects, it
has not undermined patriotism, nationalism. This
can be seen in movements like Bangladesh student protest,
Myanmar internal conflict etc.

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b)

citizenship refers to full membership in a community with respective rights and duties. It is central to democracy.

Forms of citizenship

① Legal citizenship

The constitution or law of the land guarantees an individual citizenship by birth, descent, application, acquisition or territories etc.

[Ex] India granted citizenship to minorities those who migrated before 2014 from neighbouring countries

② cultural citizenship

Acceptance of various cultural groups in a society

[Ex] Canada

③ multi-national citizenship

Some countries allow individuals to be citizens of many countries. [Ex] Egypt, UK

④ Digital citizenship

virtual words such as meta-verse

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Citizenship in giving visibility to invisibles

Invisible people are marginalised groups of people like tribals, underclass people, slum dwellers / Refugee groups, trafficked people etc. citizenship has provided identity to them

i. Industrie development - Racially discriminated

blacks, lower castes in India, tribals in forests have all been given equal rights

ii. Electing of Representatives - All people are entitled to vote and select their representatives

☐ India has given reservation benefits for scheduled castes, scheduled tribes

iii. outcome based welfare programs - Digital enrollment of citizens on schemes have brought targeted outcomes. ☐ MGNREGA

Citizenship enables people as equal participants in nation-building, community development and gives sense of dignity and security.

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c)

Any religious group with distinctive world view of its own, derived from, but not identical with teaching of major world religion can be classified as cult, sect.

sect is often related to return or original or true beliefs. It is committed to its smaller and integrated community

~~sect~~ ^{cult} is total obedience and dependent on its charismatic leader who advocates something new or something lost.

sects and cults have altered religious experience in a definite way.

i. customised personal religion - In modern life,

many individuals prefer personal experience

☒ Discussions with cult leader

ii. Integration of people - often marginalised by

main religion, sects and cults integrate more people and provide sense of community

☒ Protestants, Pentecostal, Syrian Catholic
sects of Christianity.

In India - scheduled caste church

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iii. challenge mainstream religion

sects and cults push for reforms in original religion naturally. [Eg] Allowing untouchables inside temples

iv. Reinforce morals and rituals

By its very nature, sects and cult have group pressure to abide morals and rituals of group.

Dysfunctional aspects of sects & cults

- i. Exploitation - cult leaders exploit poor, vulnerable people like women and extort money
- ii. Blind following of rules - Irrational, superstitious and even suicidal thoughts are created and followed by people
- iii. sanctions - when authoritarian orders are not followed, sect & cults impose social, moral sanctions on its followers.

Even though modernity and digital technologies have created ways for cults & sects, creating avenues for religious experience, they have their own disadvantages.

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d)

G.P. Murdock's study of family as a universal social institution has shown various functional aspects of family. His analysis of over 250 societies opens up wider discussions on family as social institution.

Functions of family

① Sexual Regulation

- Allows people to enter into socially approved sexual relationship which prevents 'free play'

② Reproduction

- produces and enables continuation of members to society, either biologically or adoption

③ Economic function

shared resources, production of food, division of labour etc

④ Educational function

socialisation of children - culture, value, norms of society.

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Based on this, family can be defined as social group characterized by common residence, economic co-operation and reproduction. It includes adults of both sexes - two of whom have socially approved sexual relationship and one or more children.

Critics to GP Murdock

- ① Kathleen Gough - study of Nayar families where marriage has no significant part ~~and~~
- ② single parent family, matrilineal families, gay and lesbian families
- ③ Feminists argue heterosexual relation as base of patriarchy and oppression of women
- ④ Dysfunctional aspects of family not discussed.

Even though criticised as idealistic, GPMurdock's study of family has created avenues for research on family as social institution.

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e)

The variety of major tech companies for 70 hour, work week (Infosys), 90 hour (L&T) have focused attention on current practice of 40 hour work week

Relevance of 40 hour work week

- i. work-life balance - well being of individuals requires to balance personal and professional life
- ii. Prevents exploitation - of labour especially manual labour
- iii. Systemic and familiar - allows routine work life in ordered manner without burnout
- iv. Prevents alienation - Workers may become alienated from society if excess time is coerced.

Challenges confronting 40 hour work week

- i. Flexible modern occupations
work from home, freelancing, gig workers have flexible timings that don't adhere to 40 hour work week.

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ii. Informal economy

In India, over 80% economy is informal that have no timings. They are often overburdened, overworked beyond 40 hour/week

iii. women

domestic work is unaccounted. women often spend more time in work both in professional employment and home duties that exceed 40 hours.

iv. Economic compulsions

- countries targeting top economic positions enable legal & informal provisions for increased work time
- similarly individuals take up more than one job to satisfy economic needs over and above 40hr/week

scientific research and sociological studies must be taken to either decrease, increase or maintain status quo in deciding relevance of 40 hour work per week.

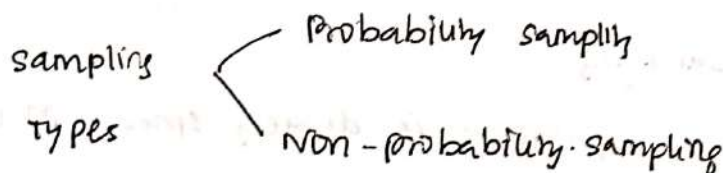
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Q6.

a)

sample is a subset of a population that represents the entire group required for study. sampling reduces cost, time and increases efficiency in research methodology.



I Probability sampling

Each member of the population has known non-zero probability of being selected. This also allows us to calculate sampling error to increase efficiency in results

Types - i. Random sampling

- every individual has equal chance of selection.

- should know all items in the universe

For pure random sampling

Eg: Pick any student from a school from given list of all students

ii. Systematic sampling

selecting nth member of the sample size

Eg: Taking every 10th report for audit.

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iii. stratified sampling

strata is a subset of sample having atleast one same characteristic and then random selection.

Eg: To identify anaemic women - split them into age groups and then random sample

iv. cluster sampling

when the population is densely spread in wide a geographic region, researcher can divide them into clusters and then use random sampling.

Eg: To identify river water usage by villages throughout its course, cluster them as upper, middle, lower clusters

II non-probability sampling

i. convenience sampling - getting inexpensive

approximation of a fact, called haphazard/accidental method as it uses available members

Eg: Bypassers query

ii. Judgement sampling - The researcher selects

sample based on individual judgement

Eg: choosing rural students assuming that they don't know English

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iii. Quota sampling

similar to stratified sampling, researcher first identifies strata and then employs non-probability methods

iv. snowball sampling

To find unique sample characteristic that is difficult to find. This method uses referrals from initial subjects to generate additional subjects.

Eg: to find drug network

Advantage of sampling	Disadvantages
1. For large population, it enables to get suitable sample size.	1. Non-homogeneous subjects cannot be grouped as a sample
2. sampling error can be calculated and reduced with higher sample size	2. Not suitable for small groups

Sampling methodology widely used in both quantitative and qualitative methods. In quantitative method, deduction of results can be done by statistical methods.

Q. 6.

(b)

social exclusion is extreme form of inequality in which individuals or groups are completely cut off from mainstream society.

Gender based social exclusions puts both male and female individuals under heavy social, economic, mental pressures.

Gender based social exclusions

① social and cultural exclusion

i. Menstruating women as considered impure and are kept away from entering kitchens, farms, performing certain activities.

ii. certain cultural practices, rituals keep ~~away~~ women / men away.

Eg: only female child chosen as living deity in Nepal

iii. Religious sanction that exclude women

Eg: only male can become priest

② Political exclusion

i. only 14% women MPs in Lok Sabha and

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passage of women's reservation bill after delay.

- ii. women are just given tokenistic seats in local bodies. Eg: Sampark pati

③ Legal exclusion

- i. Even though section 377 was abolished by supreme court of India, no law has been framed for marriage of LGBTQ+ community
- ii. Some provisions assume that women lack agency, autonomy. Eg: section 497. Also some laws lack neutrality. Eg: Domestic violence act assumes women as victim

④ Exclusion in development

- i. Some schemes are overly male dominant
- ii. women face patriarchal opposition in obtaining education, employment and marriage choice or partners

⑤ Technological exclusions

- i. Digital divide between male and female
- ii. Reduced women participation in STEM careers
- iii. skill development is gender biased.

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Higher inequality among genders

- i. Transgenders face extreme social exclusions from education, employment and even dignified living.
- ii. Some societies socially ostracise people for being gay, lesbian or transgender which pushes them to poverty, deprivation.
- iii. Crimes against women especially domestic violence, dowry, rape, sexual harassment has remained high, even in socially developed states.
- iv. Cultural and social prejudices among people are main causes of gender based exclusion and discrimination. Gender equality and equal rights to all individuals must be the goal of society.

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Q. 6 (c)

Quantitative sociology involves numerical approach involving collection of data, statistics and their analysis. It is preferred for positivist method as it seeks to generalise findings and establish patterns.

Methods used by Quantitative research

- i. survey - collection of data from many people using standard questions
- can be done online, mails, in-person
Eg: Election surveys
- ii. sampling - representative subgroup of desired population
Eg: NSSO survey
- iii. statistical analysis - to deduce meaningful results from collected data
- iv. secondary data sources like government records, reports - to supplement data or use it as basic resource.
Eg - Human genome data kept as open source for researchers to analyse

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Limitations

- i. Lack qualitative depth - do not uncover hidden relations between different variables
- ii. uniformity cannot be imposed over diverse social groups - each may require different approach of data collection.
Eg. Rural people don't give effective response to questionnaires.
- iii. Generalisation of results - deduced results that can support thesis statement using data may be wrong due to sampling error.

Advantages

- i. It helps to predict certain social phenomena and control its negatives
Eg: Festival season consumption pattern
- ii. Has reliability and validity.
Sociology has employed both qualitative and quantitative methods to derive comprehensive analysis.