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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1527)

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Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	347162
Center	Online	Date	30/07/2020

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTIONS

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	

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:

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.

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) "Methodological pluralism is a panacea that can solve all research problems." Discuss.

Methodological pluralism is a method advocated by likes of Ray Pawson according to whom "usage of multiple methods in cross sectional approach of Qualitative and Quantitative methods simultaneously can solve problems in sociological research by increasing objectivity."

Example → Putting the responses and conclusion of a Participant Observation research to a close ended survey.

Advantages

- ① Allows cross checking of results obtained from one method.
- ② Promotes reliability and validity in methods.

- ③ Enables a holistic vision where macro view provides extensive coverage and micro view provides depth.
- ④ Reduces impact of social desirability bias, investigator bias, Hawthorne effect etc.
- ⑤ Re orients and improves existing hypotheses.
- ⑥ Enhances reproducibility, transferability and confirmability of research.

Limitations :-

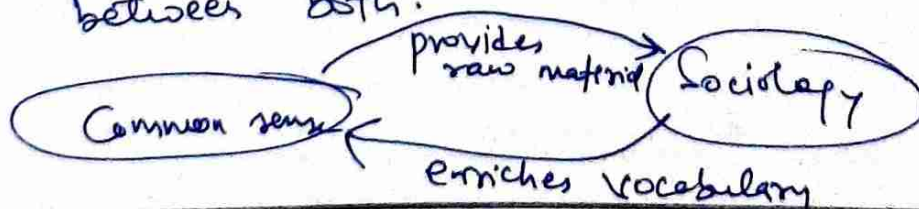
- ① Sampling and non sampling errors can be hindrance.
 - ② Not possible when target population is too wide
 - ③ Cost and time consuming.
 - ④ Requires precise planning and expertise, hence prone to errors.
- Thus, methodological pluralism is an effective remedy but not panacea.

1. (b) Sociology and common sense converge at some points, but diverge more often. Evaluate the statement.

Sociology is a systematic discipline with definite subject matter whereas common sense is based upon individualistic explanations based upon takes for granted knowledge.

Convergence between sociology and common sense

- ① Common sense provides raw material for hypothesis building. e.g. Alcoholism and divorce rates relationship in slums.
- ② Sociology becomes part of common sense (Giddens) e.g. sociological studies on marital breakdown has led many to belief that it is risky phenomenon.
- ③ Ethnomethodologists find no divergence between both.



Divergence

① Common sense is unreflected,
untested, based on assumption but
Sociology is fact based and empirical.

② Common sense for one can be
rare or inexplicable for others e.g. rain
dance of Hopi Indians but sociology
paints an objective picture.

③ Common sense ~~views~~ ^{sees} at surface
while sociology looks beneath the
surface. e.g. sociological aspects of crime

④ Sociology is consistently based but common
sense is contradictory (e.g. Opposites attract
is contradictory to Birds of same feather
flock together")

⑤ Common sense promotes stereotypes
while sociology corrects stereotypes
Hence, Just like every star
gazer is not astronomer, every common
sensical observation is not sociology.

1. (c) Discuss the role of questionnaire as a tool of data collection in sociological research.

Questionnaire refers to a set of questions subjected to a sample population, inviting their view on a certain topic of social relevance. It can be administered directly by researcher himself through interviews, through post or can be posted online.

Role of Questionnaire

- ① Allows data collection in objective manner and systematised pattern.
- ② Covers quantitative aspects through close ended questionnaire and qualitative aspects through close open ended questionnaire. e.g.
 - Level of poverty - close ended
 - Reason of poverty - open ended.
- ③ Structured Questionnaire enhances the

validity and reliability of data collection

- ④ Helps avoiding social desirability bias and investigator bias as it can be administered in absence of researcher and subject's common interface.
- ⑤ Convenient and cost effective than other methods like survey and participant observation.

Limitation

- ① Language constraints in questionnaire.
 - ② change of a word can change the result e.g. Gallop substituted working class with lower class in his questionnaire and results changed drastically.
 - ③ Response bias as many who do not respond are excluded from results.
 - ④ leading question in questionnaire can cause bias.
- This method can be improved by appointing enumerator (schedule).

1. (d) Explain the institutional ethnography approach with examples.

Institutional ethnography

refers to " highly detailed
account of social setting which
explains how people lead their lives
by entering into informal conversation and
observation of community. "

It was primarily an institutional
approach of Anthropology but introduced
to Sociology by Malinowski; through
his study on Trobian Islands. later
on it was utilized by many
thinkers ~~especially participants~~

- ① Participant Observation approach through
participation can provide comprehensive
view in different contexts. e.g.

Radcliffe Brown Study of Andaman Nicobar Islands.

① Can bring out lacunae in
existing approaches e.g. Cicourel's
Juvenile Justice Study.

③ It helps in establishing new
typology e.g. Ken Pryce study on
Bristol community.

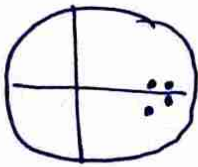
④ Allows correction of initial bias
through long term observation.

⑤ can guide a researcher in
hitherto unknown aspects of society.
e.g. S.C. Dube's Shamirpet Study

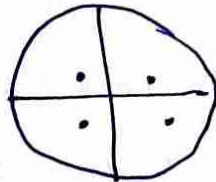
⑥ Can take place in non participant
mode as well. e.g. setting up of
television in Atlantic Islands to
monitor impact on violence

1. (e) Examine the utility of reliability and validity in social research by giving suitable examples.

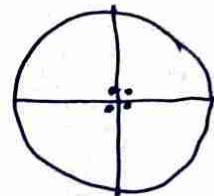
Reliability refers to consistency of a research method i.e. tendency of a result to reproduce itself whereas validity refers to attainment of desired goal, i.e. whether the research has achieved its goal or not.



Reliable but
not valid



Neither
valid nor
reliable



both reliable
and valid

Utility

- These both parameters describe the efficiency of a research method.
- Standard methods yield better reliability and validity.

- Measurement validity inform about measure employed in research.
- External validity tells about extent of generalization e.g. ~~surveys~~^{Interviews} have poor external validity.
- Ecological validity helps in mirroring natural setting in social experiments. e.g. Elton Mayo's Study.
- Intra test and temporal reliability offer possibilities for methodological pluralism.

However these parameters are tilted towards Quantitative methods hence non positivists question their ~~real~~ accuracy. Also, instrumental bias, sampling error further affect the outcome. Hammerely has proposed use of "relevance" as parameter by substituting above two.

3. (a) Sociology and political science are so closely related to each other that one becomes meaningless without other. Analyse. 20

Sociology and Political science share a close relationship which dates back to a time even before sociology crystallized into a discipline. The earliest thinkers on society, for example Plato (in "Republic"), Kautilya Aristotle were essentially political scientists in modern sense, but their work spanned sociological realm as well, a task which was later on carried by renaissance age scientists like Montesquieu and Thomas Moore (Utopia) who described normative ethics and societal progress from political perspective.

Political science refers to the study centred around power structures in society and how individual

and state institutions interact to shape society, whereas sociology deals with societal norms and social institutions, how these affect individual and how society shapes them.

Both the discipline focus on the primary theme - man (or individual) Marx put forward his thesis that political institutions in a society are a product of social classes. Similarly Weber was worried about increasing value bias on part of political scientists in sociological topics like race and social closure. While political science emphasise upon how individual respond to political system and how state is shaped by public response. Sociology provides a context to this research by informing

how individual comes to acquire such thought process and role of institutions like family in this.

This close relationship strengthened with arrival of "behaviouristic approach to political science" in which social relations also formed a part of political science analysis. We can see examples of election study, where demo-
graphy and voting pattern form "macro" analysis but caste considerations, religious angles play major role at micro level.

Likewise political system at the top shape social norms and institutions. e.g. one child policy in China has shaped parental attitude towards children in India similarly womenomics in Japan sought to change women's perception in professional ^{sphere}.

In later phase, Parsons and Merton along with C.W. Mills have strengthened this relationship by writing

extensively on power elite, political elite, American politics etc.

However, despite such strong relationship, sociology differs from political science in two aspects - first, its emphasis on normative aspect and cultural aspect, second its more open ended nature. Despite few divergence, the close relationship between sociology and political science is likely to continue as seen in ^{analysing} leftist protests like Yellow vests movement and Peronists movement.

3. (b) Explain the difference between the positivist and interpretative approaches to the scientific method in sociology. 20

Positivist approach refer to understanding social phenomenon on the lines of natural and physical science with an aim to yield law like generalis-
-ation whereas interpretative approach deals with individual level meanings attached to the social phenomenon instead of searching objective patterns.

<u>POSITIVIST</u>	<u>INTERPRETATIVE</u>
Regarded as macro view due to large scope.	Regarded as "micro" view due to small focus
Evolved with origin of discipline itself	Rose as a critique to positivism
Only those phenomenon which can be observed and measured are relevant.	Non-measurable and Non quantifiable phenomenon also play major role.

Society is objective to individual thinking and shapes individual response

Individual is not passive, it actively interprets society in own way to construct meaning.

There exists certain generalised pattern in society which must be studied. (Social facts)

Generalization do not exist independently but are imposed by humans themselves to understand society better. (Social action ideal types)

Individual level implications of social phenomenon not needs to be emphasized.

Individualistic motives and meaning attached to a social phenomenon is what sociologists should study

Deductive approach preferred

Prefer Inductive approach.

Nomothetic and objective

Idiographic and subjective

Emphasize that high reliability and validity should be goal of sociological research.

Reliability and validity are superficial variables, not necessarily reflect entire picture.

Promote experimentation to understand sociology

Regard experimentation as tough in sociology.

External phenomenon drive society (e.g. economy drives society for Marx, social facts like religion for Durkheim)

External phenomenon themselves have no value, rather, how individual perceive and attach meaning to them is important

Quantifiable and measurable approach

Flexible approach but qualitative.

e.g. Marxism, functionalism

e.g. phenomenology (Weber), symbolic interactionism.

Thinkers like Parrsons and Grisberg did well to establish a link between both through concepts like role performance.

3. (c) "Participant observation has many practical disadvantages." Substantiate with examples. 10

Participant observation refer to systematic viewing of social setting through participation along with a consideration of seen phenomenon. (P.Y. Young)

Practical disadvantages

① Nigel fielding tells about ethical issues involved in participant observation of certain groups e.g. Criminals of New York.

② Dominance of a particular group can limit access to vulnerable group e.g. M.N. Srinivas study of a Mysoor village.

③ Long term process hence time and cost are high.

④ Observer can develop an empathetic liaison with the group he is studying, sometimes in order to win trust

⑤ Non-native can be seen as bias against natives e.g. accusation of colonial bias against European ethnographers.

⑥ Language constraints in simple societies.

⑦ Poor reliability and validity due to lack of fixed goal.

However it can be improved by providing vernacular translation of studies, standardising methods and avoiding value bias.

4. (a) 'Total objectivity in sociological research is an illusion that can never be achieved.' Comment.

20

Objectivity refers to a state of mind of investigator/ researcher or sociologist in which one's personal belief, ideas, experiences, bias or predilections do not affect research's outcome.

Since initial times, thinkers like Durkheim have emphasized need for objectivity in sociology by proposing social facts which must be introduced to get rid of subjective overtones. Weber also, was keen worried due to blurring line between fact and value and emphasised value relevance. However, thinkers like Myrdal professed that objectivity is a derivable but impossible

trait in sociology. Subjectivity creeps at various stage of sociological study.

① Topic selection - According to Merton, selection of topic itself is driven by one's personal preferences, no objective topics do not exist universally.

② Hypothesis formulation - Hypothesis are formulated through existing data's exploratory research but this data is limited for certain groups and their interest, hence, here also objectivity fades.

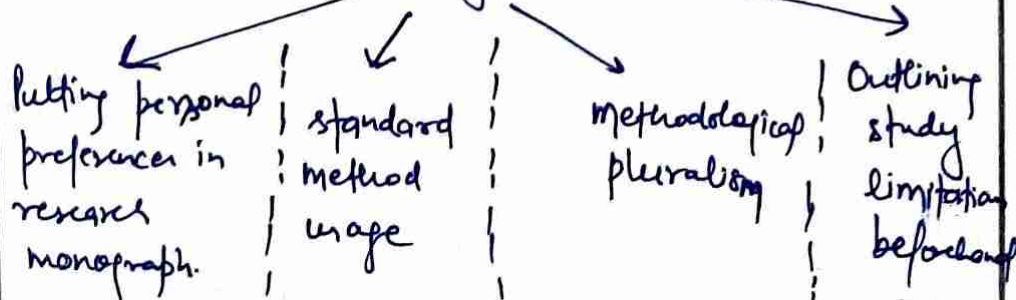
③ Data collection method - Research method like interview and survey differ due to change in context. Thus, choosing Qualitative or Quantitative method also guides research objectives and influences result.

④ Data analysis - Small changes like usage of words in different context or social desirability bias away subjects can be overlooked by researcher due to his own preferences leading to subjectivity.

⑤ Theory building - same study can yield two different theories e.g. study of Tepostalan village in Mexico Robert Redfield called society as integrated while Oscar Wilson called it conflict ridden due to ideological differences.

Hence total objectivity is something non attainable in sociology according to non-positivists but objectivity

can be improved by



4. (b) 'Though they take very different approaches to study society, both 'micro' and 'macro' sociology aid our ability to understand the social world. Comment.

20

Macro perspective in sociology was pioneered by early sociologists like Comte, Spencer who encouraged social analysis from the broader view of society as a whole. However later Neo-Kantians introduced micro view to bring in individual level interpretation of social phenomenon for a better and holistic view.

Difference in approaches

- ① Micro view puts individual at centre and talks about society from individual perspective whereas macro view sees individual from society's perspective. e.g.

Durkheim talks about how society shaped religion but Weber talks about how individuals attached meaning to different religion.

② Macro view ^{pre}supposes an objective reality where micro phenomenon respond to external stimulus but micro view contest this view by attaching that consciousness of individuals allows him to attach different meaning to same fact in different context eg. Burqa is symbol of oppression to some women while identity symbol for some

③ Macro view dismisses anything out of realm of observability and causation while micro view encourages non observable attributes.

④ Macro view produces objective, valid and reliable results while micro view lacks in these aspects.

- ⑤ Micro view requires expertise and allows flexibility unlike macro view.
- ⑥ Examples of method used in micro view - Participant observation, methods used in macro view - Survey, questionnaire etc.

However these both aid the sociological research through following ways -

- ① Quantitative (Macro) view emphasizes on broad coverage while micro view provides depth in analysis.
- ② ~~and~~ Micro view provides content to macro view while macro view provides empirical and verifiable backing.
- ③ Even micro view sociologists like Cicourel (in Juvenile Justice) have used macro tools like police statistics whereas similarly, macro-view sociologists like Durkheim used to study individual mental states of Protestant, Catholic, men, women in his "Suicide" thesis.

④ Micro and Macro view integr-
-ated by methods such as
triangulation yield better accuracy
and holistic coverage of results;
ensuring objectivity and avoiding
value bias (N.K. Denizen).

At a time when both
micro and macro are under ~~for~~
~~down~~ critique posed by novel
perspectives like critical social science,
feminist view, their mutual
aid ^{continues to} ~~drives~~ sociological study further.

4. (c) Highlight the various 'Social Pathologies' within Marriage in contemporary times. 10

Marriage refers to socially approved and acknowledged sexual union between two consenting adults.

Earlier functionalists like Melbourne and Parsons painted a positive picture of marriage but various pathologies are evident today -

① Feminists regard marriage as a propaganda for patriarchy (Jean H.) as it institutionalizes gender roles.

② Karve points at impact of early marriage on women health and Jessie B. cites a research where married women are more prone to psychological morbidity.

③ Volga and Bell regard marriage in contemporary society as continuous projection of role conflict, where child often is scape goat

④ Beck and Gernsheim point at increasingly marital breakdowns and empty shell marriage due to independence and professional role conflict leading to chaos.

⑤ Convenience (sham) marriages further degrade the marriage as an institution since these are for temporary benefits like citizenship.

⑥ Domestic violence, child abuse are other pathologies in modern marriage. Shotgun weddings (to legitimise pregnancy) are also pathological. Emergence of alternatives like Gay marriage and live-ins indicate that marriage has lost its exclusivity.

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Discuss the linkage between Industrialization and changes in family structure.

Industrialization has brought both structural as well as functional change in family system (Parsons)

- ① Industrialization requires geographical mobility leading to rise of geographically mobile isolated nuclear families
- ② Emergence of alternatives like child care centres and availability of contraceptives has led to women's participation outside family's traditional role
- ③ Shift towards consanguinity to affinal bonds in modern societies.
- ④ Both parents working has led to emergence of families with grand parents with strong intergenerational

but weak intragenerational bonds
(Beaufort families) - Julia B.

⑤ High individualism combined
with secularization has weakened
marriage as religious sacrament,
leading to high rates of divorce
and rise of single parent families.

⑥ Decline of shotgun weddings has
led to 4 times increase in
unmarried parenthood. (Morgan)

⑦ Institutionalization of non marital
cohabitation.

⑧ Egalitarianism and Universality
inside family with no central
dominance unlike pre-industrial ones

Thus, family structure has
undergone significant shift.

5. (b) Examine the functions and dysfunctions of 'informal sector' in India.

Informal sector is defined by I.L.O. as the "one which consists of enterprises and activities primarily aimed at livelihood and income generation." These are not regulated by rules and regulations. e.g. Rickshaw drivers, farmers, Midwives etc.

India has >80% of informal presence.

Functions

- ① Allows entry of low skilled and informally skilled workers in workforce
- ② Low barriers for entry due to primitive technology use.
- ③ Allows subsistence amidst globalizing poverty. (safety net)
- ④ Escape from bureaucratic hurdles
- ⑤ Drives cosmopolitan democracy by bringing down prices of labour.

Dysfunction

- ① Seasonality of employment of agricultur.
- ② No social security protection
due to lack of legal backing.
- ③ Caste and ethnic ruptures further
cause vulnerability.
- ④ Low productivity due to old technology.
- ⑤ Trade unions do not promote
informal workers' demand early.
- ⑥ Indebtedness and bondage labour.
- ⑦ Fragmented workforce and lack
of union.
- ⑧ Particularly difficult for SC/ST/women
due to vulnerability of harassment,
exploitation.

5. (c) Self-Help Group (SHG) as an informal organization from a sociological perspective.

Self help groups refer to
a small grouping which ~~come~~
constitute people who come together
to promote their socio economic
interests through mutual support-
eg. Amul enterprise, Cooperatives ~~etc~~
SEWA, ~~etc~~ Myra etc

Sociological perspective

- ① Promotes collective conscience
by mobilizing people on common
platform
- ② Women empowerment as more
than 80% ~~women~~ SHGs are
women centric
- ③ Allows promotion of sexual division
of labour instead of gender

based division of labour

④ Informal structure allows escape from "iron cage of rationality".

⑤ However, particularism and ascriptive attributes like caste are present (Yogendra Singh).

⑥ Unintended effects (latent function) of reduced alcoholism and increased literacy in Western India.

⑦ Marxist accuse SHGs of "elite capture", affecting their productivity.

Hence SHGs act as carriers of entrepreneurship and gender equality.

5. (d) Critically examine 'cultural lag' theory of social change.

Cultural lag theory of social change was given by Ogburn as a response to economic determinism of Marx. According to this theory, "Technological or Material changes in society do not ^{bring} change immediately in synchronisation ~~as~~ within social systems." i.e. social ^{cultural} changes do not occur in sync with material ones rather there is a gap of 2-3 generations in which social changes (cultural changes) catch up to material changes.

e.g. Gene therapy is causing ethical dilemmas among people.

Chipko Andolan was another example of cultural lag.

- Cultural lag also manifests itself in technological restraint where natives often resist technology or materialism.

- It explains "generation gap" as well.

However, it is contested by McIver and Page that today this sync has been reversed i.e. technology lag is happening.

For example - change in culture of mankind towards consumerism has led ~~to~~^{it} to climate change but technology to prevent climate change is still lagging behind climate destruction.

5. (e) 'Feminization of work has not led to gender equality'. Do you agree? Comment.

Feminization of work refers to increasing presence of women in workplace. This can be due to various reasons — e.g. service sector boom post UG reforms, out migration of male, or feminisation of jobs due to increasing opportunities. However it has not translated into gender equality due to following reasons —

- ① Women are confined to 5Cs — Caring, clerical, cleaning, cashiering and communications jobs.
- ② Exclusion from geeky stream like STEM — Science, Technology, engineering, math (Leaky pipeline)

- ③ Lack of mobility (vertical) in organization leading to glass ceilings (Only 20% came at more than director posts)
- ④ Wage gap upto 40% and practices like Hysterectomy by Breed village women to avoid wage loss due to pregnancy.
- ⑤ Sexual harassment and at workplace and emotional harassment at home (Hoschild)
- ⑥ Concentrated mostly in informal sector, making up Reserve force of labor due to domestic work constraints

Hence, need is to
INTEGRATE not just INCORPORATE
 women in workforce

6. (a) Critically analyze the impact of information technology on the social organization of work in the contemporary society. 20

Information technology has proven to be one of the most effective tools in bringing social change in contemporary society, but its impact in social organization of work has been particularly path breaking.

1. Functionalists and Neo functionalists believe that information technology (IT) symbolize increasing specialisation in division of labour and caters to human needs in effective manner. eg. grievance redressal portals for citizen.
2. Alienation has been reduced at workplace especially in new technology like 3-D printing, Internet of things due to innovation it offers.

3. IT has also led to secularization of workforce especially in developing countries like India.

4. IT has resulted in new class of workers "Portfolio workers" (a term used by Handy) as this requires freelancers, innovators with variety of skills.

5. Its ~~a~~ conflict perspective is provided by Marxists who believe that IT has created a new set of "Haves and "Have nots" among workers, thus, leading to weakening of Proletarian consciousness.

6. This is ~~a~~ amplified by the fact that arrival of service industry due to IT bloom has reduced legitimacy

of trade unions to a certain extent
7. IT also resulted in breakdown
of innovation pioneered in "Taylorism
and Fordism for new models like
flexible and global production.

7. Robert Blauner believes technology
would increase alienation at workplace
due to confinement of workers in
their "cabins", eventually creating a
Evolutionary universal.

8. In recent movements like #Me too, it was noticed that IT has
aided worker mobilization contrary
to existing beliefs in two ways-
(i) by heightening the social & relative
deprivation through social media (ii)
making workers aware of other's plights.

9. It has aid the rise of new
capital i.e data at workplace
through giants like facebook, Google etc.

10. Post modernists like Baudrillard believe that sign and images created by media drive contemporary workforce instead of meta narratives like socialism, whereas Post structuralists like Foucault emphasise new forms of surveillance facilitated by IT.

Hence, IT has played a disruptive role in transforming the scene of workplace globally.

6. (b) 'A rigid bureaucracy is not always the most efficient way to attain organizational goals'. Comment.

20

Bureaucracy refers to hierarchical organization which is rational coordinated to pursue organizational goals and motivated tasks.

It came into prominence after Weber proposed his theory of

"Iron cage of rationality" where

Weber outlined the efficiency of bureaucracy and pointed out its threats at the same time. The efficiency of bureaucracy is often attributed to its rigidity but rigidity is not necessarily driver of efficiency-

① De. Gournay was the first to

bring ill-effects of bureaucratic rigidity when he termed the red-tapism in Europe as bureaumania

② Merton says that excessive adherence to rules and regulations leads to ritualism in bureaucracy where goals are displaced to adhere to means.

③ Regulatory control and rigid nature also lead to de-personalization of bureaucrats, highlighted by Ritzer in McDonaldization of society thesis.

④ It renders bureaucrats ineffective to deal with crises or unexpected situations due to flexibility being prevented by iron cage of rationality.

- ⑤ Marxists believe bureaucracy maintains rigid character to further agenda of capitalism and quell the proletarian discontent.
- ⑥ Burns and Galter examined nature of bureaucracy across systems and reached conclusion that "mechanistic" system require rigid and formal system of bureaucracy but "organismic" system must be informal and flexibility.
- ⑦ Rigidness in bureaucracy also has alienative impact - white collar alienation (G.W. Mills) also highlighted by Elton Mayo's Chicago study where he claimed that top down approach affects efficiency of system.
- ⑧ However, rigidity does help in proper enforcement of legal rational authority and avoiding

value bias in machinery of
bureaucracy. It also prevents
normlessness and disorder at the top.

Recent induction of
lateral entry in Indian civil
services is a move legitimising
above dysfunction of rigid bureaucracy.

6. (c) Critically examine 'conflict theory' of social change.

10

Conflict theory of social change is based upon the T.B. Bottomore's famous premise — Conflict is the motor driver of human progress.

Conflict theory advocates that human development is a process resulting from conflict — be it conflict of ideas, conflict of resources or conflict of lifestyles.

① Hegel started this theory by proposing dialectic idealism where one set of ideas is replaced by another set (anti-thesis) resulting in a better set (synthesis). This dialectic drove towards renaissance and human progress according to him.

② Marx introduced materialism in place of idealism and professed that class struggle between haves and have nots will drive the progress culminating in communism. The base of conflict would be inequitable access to material resource.

③ This theory was extended to global level by Wallerstein in "World system theory", explaining poverty in third world.

Limitations

- ① Explains history and progress in unilinear terms.
 - ② Does not acknowledge role of culture
 - ③ Avoids institutional gaps in system
 - ④ Empirical limitations as East Asian economies run counter to it.
- Neoclassical theorists like Paul Willis have accommodated culture to revitalise conflict perspective