

TEST CODE : 5 3 2 7 1

FIAS - ATS2022 - SOC #1

ForumIAS**SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)**

Name Of Candidate

SIDDHARTH SINGH

Roll No.

1910101606

Date:

50-7-2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE**INSTRUCTION**

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
Total:	250	

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Roll No, Date).
2. There are FIVE questions in the question paper. Section A contains 2 Questions and Section B contains 3 questions.
3. All Questions are Compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. 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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Content is more important than content length.
8. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Evaluator's Discretion:**For Student Only**

Start Time | 4:00 pm

End Time | 6:55 pm

Total Marks:**Mode Of Examination:**Online Offline

Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

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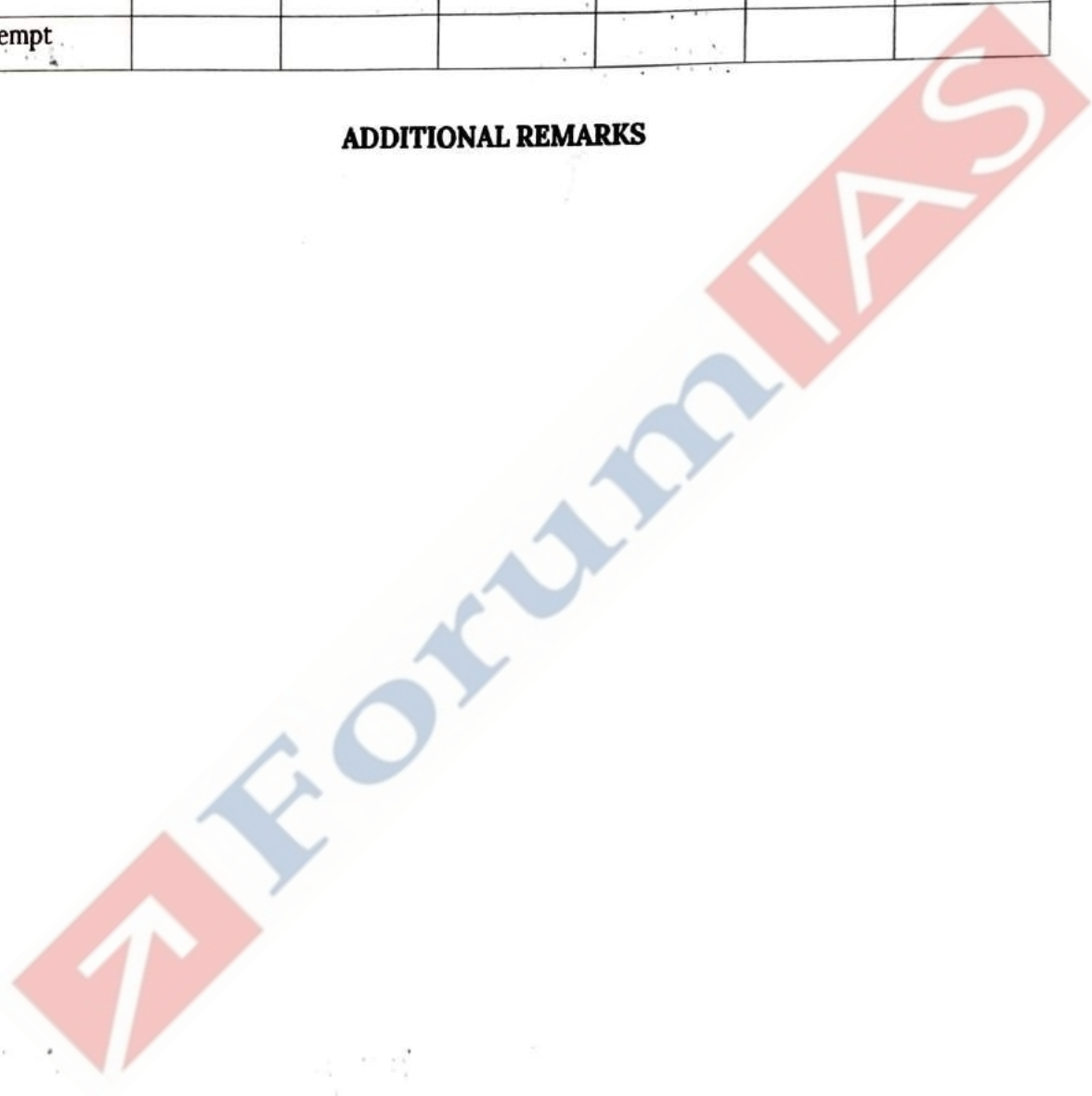
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Evaluation Date:

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



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Section A

1(a) How to evaluate the effectiveness of a qualitative research? (10/150)

Ans Qualitative Research refers to the research focussing on interpretation and understanding of the various social actions and social fa behaviour.

It involves methods such as Ethnomethodology, Field Observation, Focus Group Technique, Unstructured Questionnaire etc.

Effectiveness of Qualitative Research

Since the essence of this research is subjectivity and varying interpretations of various sociological phenomenon, the traditional tools of reliability and validity prove unfeffect ineffectivi.



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Various scholars advocate alternate mode of ~~measur~~ measuring like credibility of the research, trustworthiness of the research, its transferability and its confirmability.

The other alternative can be measuring the relevance of the research both spatially and geographically temporarily.

Hence scope of sociology is ever expanding and hence there needs to be flexibility in the discipline and its research methodology to measure its effectiveness.

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1(b) Is Sociology just an extension of common-sense? Justify your stand. (10/150)

Ans Common-sense knowledge refers to the shared knowledge by the members of a group or community.

Common-sense knowledge is not subjected to scientific enquiry and there are various sources of it like culture, beliefs, values, ideology or even human mind.

Sociology as a discipline emerged as a reaction to European Modernity and involves systematic study of society.

Sociology and Common-Sense

There are various views on the relationship: The Positivists consider common-sense and sociology as poles

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apart and opine no relationship between the two. Durkheim is
eg one such example.

The Interpretationists like Weber consider common-sense knowledge important to understand the context and motivation behind ^{social} action.

The Interactionists like Mead consider human-mind as the source of common-sense which is responsible for the creation of the social world.

Hence it can be concluded that common-sense knowledge plays a prominent role in understanding various sociological phenomenon and social structures.

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1(c) What are the limitations of standardised surveys? (10/150)

Ans Survey is a quantitative ~~source~~ research method used in sociology which comprises structured questions and derive analysis and conclusions based on responses to those questions.

Limitations of standardised surveys

This method is considered superficial as its analysis and outcomes are entirely based on responses without focus on hidden meanings

This method is also prone to social desirability bias, response bias, no-response bias, researcher's bias and in framing questions and ~~expected~~ leading questions.



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Another limitation can be in form of challenges in selecting sample population, which is representative!

In spite of the limitations, this methodology also has strengths like objectivity, high chances of reliability, reproducibility and concrete results.

National Sample Survey Organization in India conducts surveys at regular intervals and its results find places in policy making in India.



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1(d) Describe the history of Sociology as a discipline. (10/150)

Ans Sociology emerged as a discipline in Europe as a response and reaction to European Modernity. — (Ideological, Political and Technological)

Sociology emerged in France, spread to Germany, U.K. and to other parts of Europe. It spread to USA after that and eventually to other parts of the ~~world~~ world.

Early Sociologists considered Sociology as an all-inclusive discipline —

(Synthetic School) and considered Macro approach where the scope of sociology was unlimited covering all domains of social life and large societies including all its structures, institutions and other parts. Example Durkheim

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Subsequently there emerged another view in form of Formalist School comprising scholars like Georg Simmel and Weber who opined micro approach to study sociological phenomenon as Social Reality is vast, dichotomous and unlimited. Hence sociology emerged as subjective understanding of objective reality.

Contemporary Sociologists study various events of current times like technology, globalisation, Robotics, Social Media and are flexible in their approach to apply Macro or Micro analysis depending on their scope and content of the research.

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1(c) Examine the relationship between Sociology and Political Science.

Ans ~~Sociology~~ Political Science is one of the oldest disciplines of social science while Sociology as a discipline emerged as a reaction to European Modernity ~~at~~ much later.

Similarities

Both ~~are~~ the disciplines inculcate philosophical understanding and its analysis. Political Science uses it in political domain while Sociology uses it in social domain.

Differences

Political Science discipline includes political arrangement, political institutions, power structure, leadership and type of governance and administration.

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Sociology on the other hand analyses the impact of a political arrangement or institution is in not just political domain but social, cultural, family, value system, classes etc.

Relationships

Various theories of Political Science have been used by Sociology. For instance, the type of governance - tyranny, democratic, oligarchy, polity has been used to study impact on various societies.

Similarly various theories of Sociology like Feminist Perspective, Types of Power and Authority are used by Political Scientist.

Hence the relationship between the two discipline is a complementary one.



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2(a) Human Behaviour and Sociological Research feed into one another. Keeping this connection in mind, mention the possible ethical dilemmas in pursuing sociological research. (20 marks)

Ans Sociological Research entails various methods and techniques to conduct research on various topics and themes like Survey, Questionnaire, Census etc.

Sociological Research can be of two types: One entailing Scientific Method in research and other entailing Non-Scientific Method.

So Techniques like Structured Questionnaire, Structured Interviews, Surveys etc are used to conduct research in scientific manner aiming for objectivity and concrete results.

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Techniques like Case Study, Field Observation Method, Focus Group Technique are used to conduct research in which the element of Subjectivity is high.

Ethical Dilemmas

Human Behaviour and its study is the prominent scope of sociological research. While positivists advocating scientific method focus on concrete outcomes and focus only on behaviour; non-positivists focus on the content in form of hidden meanings, culture, moods, motivation, history behind such behaviour. Hence there is divergence of views on human behaviour study.

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(b). The first dilemma can be the researcher's value-neutrality of the researcher. While analysing the human behaviour of the subjects, her own values, stereotypes, beliefs can act as hindrance in proper understanding of human behaviour.

The second dilemma can be the Value Relevance of the subjects as mentioned by Weber. Here researcher may not be aware of the values and hidden meanings and beliefs of the researched in their behaviour. This can hinder research.

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(H) Third dilemma can be the Social Desirability Bias where researcher when aware of being observed act in a way to ~~etc~~ enhance their desirability. This hinders actual analysis of a human behaviour.

Lastly ~~human~~ researchers are humans prone to mistakes, errors, emotions, attachment etc which makes their sociological research subject to improper understanding of human behaviour.

Hence sociological research must focus on standardisation and alertness among the researchers to avoid such dilemmas and pitfalls.



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2(b) Is Marxist Sociological Theory relevant in the contemporary world? Comment. (20 marks)

Ans Marxist Sociological Theory evolved from the works of Karl Marx ~~who~~ where he studied the history of human society from the perspective of control over factors of production.

In his theory of Historical Materialism, Marx analyses various societies based on ~~do~~ data like the tribal societies, feudal society ~~12-16~~ (16-18th century Europe), a slave society (12-16th century Europe) and capitalist societies. He interprets it as a competition over modes of production ~~or~~ by a dominating group and a dominated group. (Example Bourgeoisie, Proletariate in Capitalist Society)

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He further becomes a social activist when he prophecises the future of humanity as a classless society called Socialism and subsequently Communism.

Relevance in Contemporary World

(i) In the political domain, there are various political parties in various countries which adhere to his ideas in relevance and adapting it to their own societies.

Example CPI(M) and CPI in India are national parties who believe in the Indian Constitution and democratic process.



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(ii) In the economic domain, his ideas are finding relevance in terms of 'mobilisation', movements and rise of demands from the working class. Example Companies like Amazon and Walmart received widespread criticism for the inhumane condition of their workers.

(iii) In the social domain, his ideas have lead to rise of awareness, and efforts to improve the conditions of the working class.
Eg Rise of welfare state.

(iv) In the education academic domain, his works have evolved into other perspectives like Conflict.



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(Q) Theory, Feminist Theory, Dalit Perspectives etc.

However, one of the effects of his works has been the rise of violence, terrorism and human right violations which have been perpetrated by some organized groups who claim to follow his teachings.

Marx has been one of the foremost scholars who has played a prominent role in shaping most of the 20th century and still finds relevance in the 21st century with varying interpretations of his work.

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2(c) Differentiate between quantitative and qualitative methods of data collection. (10 marks)

Ans Qualitative methods of data collection involve methods like case studies, field observation method, focus group techniques etc.

This method aims to study the hidden meanings, motivations behind sociological action and behaviour.

Quantitative Methods of data collection include methods like survey, structured interviews, close-ended questionnaire etc.

This method aims to study sociological method scientifically using concrete data in terms of outcomes and scientific analysis.

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Difference

Qualitative

- (i) not reproducible
- (ii) reliability and validity is low
- (iii) Sample size is small
- (iv) aim for subjectivity
- (v) prominent role for values and common-sense
- (vi) advocated by scholars like Weber

Quantitative

- (i) reproducible
- (ii) high chances of being reliable and valid
- (iii) can be used on large respondents
- (iv) aim for objectivity
- (v) no role for values and common-sense.
- (vi) advocated by scholars like Durkheim.

Contemporary times ~~have~~ need the collaborative use of both qualitative and quantitative methods to deal with complexities in social life effectively.

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Section B

Que 3(a) Describe the steps followed in a sociological research process. (10)

Ans Sociological Research Process comprises scientific method of analysis and employs use of various statistical and techniques as well as quantitative and qualitative tools of data collection.

Steps in Sociological Research Process

Step 1 → understanding Determining the sociological problem

Step 2 → going through relevant materials and secondary sources related to problem

Step 3 → Research Design

Step 4 → creating hypothesis

Step 5 → Collection of Data

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- Step 6 → Checking for correctness of data
- Step 7 → Classification of Data
- Step 8 → Interpretation of Data
- Step 9 → Preparing Report
- Step 10 → Review of the Report by peers scholars
- Step 11 → Final Presentation of Report

The steps in the sociological research are subjected to various errors like Sampling Errors, Errors in Research Design, Errors related to Data or analysis. Hence the research process should be conducted in an objective way with proper standardisation and flexibility for course correction.



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3(b) What is ethnomethodology? How can ethnomethodology put to utility in sociological research?
(10 marks)

Ans Ethnomethodology is a non-sociological methodology of sociological research that gives prominence to people's concepts and methods to study society.

The idea behind ethnomethodology lies on the fact that common people use their own methods, meanings and concepts to understand the world and society around them.

A researcher must give prominence to those concepts, methods and meanings to study their society and various sociological phenomenon.

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A prominent example of Ethnometho-
-dology can be Louis Dumont's
study of Indian society from the
Purity - Pollution Principle unique to
India.

Utility in Sociological Research

- It enables ~~stud~~ to study the uniqueness and hidden meanings in society.
- Such research is most relevant ~~and~~ to the society under research.
- It enhances diversity and perspectives in the discipline.

However this methodology has issues of vulnerability to biases, stereotypes and non-reliability and non-validity of research.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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3(c) Is sociology a general science of society or a specialised discipline? Analyse. (10)

Ans. Sociology as a discipline evolved and emerged as a reaction to European Modernity in Europe.

Scholars like Durkheim considered sociology as a ~~specialised discipline~~ scientific discipline which entailed same scientific methods, analysis and objectivity.

Karl Mannheim considered sociology a scientific discipline comprising historical sociology (comparative approach and social dynamics approach) and general sociology comprising theories and concepts.

Morris Ginsberg too considered sociology as science involving social physiology (demography), social pathology and general sociology involving structures

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There was another view that emerged that considered Sociology as a specialised discipline which was different from other social sciences and natural science.

Such scholars like Weber advocated Sociology using its own concepts, theories and conclusions like Ideal Type to study social action.

The Habermas considered sociology involving study of emancipatory knowledge (hidden) which was different from materialistic knowledge studied by physical sciences.

Hence Sociology encompasses diversity of views in relation to its scope, methodology and application.

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3 (d) What is value free sociology? (10).

Ans Values are set of abstract standards that guide our everyday thinking, behaviour and social action.

Value - Free Sociology

→ This refers to the discipline and its scope ~~having~~ not affected or guided by values making the discipline completely objective.

View on Value - Free Sociology

The positivists consider sociology as a value-free discipline and entail using social facts, scientific methods and analysis to arrive at results which are objective and value-neutral. [Eg] Durkheim's study of suicide.



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The Interpretativists consider Value-free Sociology as the ultimate aim. However they consider it an impossibility.
[Eg] Weber advocates Value-Neutrality ~~and~~ on the part of researcher and Value Relevance on the part of researched.

The Non-positivists consider Value-free Sociology as worthless ~~and~~ as values form an inherent part of the discipline. [Eg] Phenomenology, Feminism, Reflexive Theory consider values and subjectivity an essence of sociology.

Thus value-free sociology has been the topic of debate in sociology and in current times scholars opt for value-free sociology present in methodology while presence of values in conclusion and results.

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3(c) Psychology misses the more significant issues of society by focussing too closely on 'trees' rather than the 'forests'. In this content, draw comparison between sociology and psychology. (10)

Ans Psychology is a discipline that focusses on individual behaviour as the essence of society.

Sociology on the other hand gives prominence to the role of structures, institutions, ideology along with community and groups in its scope.

Views on Sociology and Psychology

(i) Scholars like Durkheim and Comte rejected the role of individuals in social life. Social facts are the essence of sociology driven by rules, norms and values. Individuals who don't conform to it are deviants and exception.

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(ii) Scholars like Mill and Mead reject place prominence of psychology as the base for sociology as entire society and meaning to its various domains is the product of human mind.

(iii) Other scholars like Marx, Weber etc consider the two disciplines are complementary. Weber talks about individual moods, motivations and as important behind social action. He also considers various religious ideologies and groups ~~responsible~~ cumulatively responsible for the economic system like protestant ethic and rise of ~~communism~~ capitalism.

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4(a) "Sociology is a child of revolution." Analyse. (20)

Ans Sociology is a discipline that emerged and evolved as a reaction to European Modernity.

[European Modernity]

1.) Ideological Modernity

→ This was a silent revolution which happened in form of Renaissance. It entailed following elements:

(i) Religious Reforms → Religious leaders like Calvin and Martin Luther laid the foundation of this ~~idea~~ with focus on rationalism, duty and hardwork in this world.

(ii) Scientific Technological changes brought about by scientists like Galileo who discovered various phenomenon which was against Church.

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(11) Ideological Aspect from the works of
Thomas More, Dante (Divine Comedy),
René Erasmus ('In praise of Folly'),
Montaigne and René Descart.

Renaissance lead to development of art
forms, centrality to humans in it and
development of ~~art forms~~ rationality,
Scientific Temper.

2.) Political Modernity

→ This was brought about by French
Revolution ~~the~~ through the works
of Voltaire, Montesque, Rousseau and
Lidèrot

→ It lead to separation of state
from church and promotion of
ideas of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
and Secularism.



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3) Technological Modernity

- This was brought about by the Industrial Revolution and its evolution-

-ised economic system. It lead to the rise of capitalism which affected each and every domain of social life.

Thus the ~~3~~ three types of modernity brought about changes in every domain of social life at a very fast pace. Hence to study these changes in a systematic manner and to make sense of these changes, a discipline emerged which was called Sociology.

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Some scholars celebrated the rise of such modernity and favoured sociology focus on it eg Spencers,

Some scholars were skeptical of the modernity and advocated going back to old times eg De-Bonald and De-Maistre

Most of the scholars used the discipline to study various changes, identify the various crises and give a logical explanation to it -

[eg] Durkheim's concept of ~~Anomie~~ ^{anomie}

Thus Sociology can be termed as the child of revolution

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4(b) How is macro sociological perspective different from the micro-sociological perspective? Explain in detail using any one research methodology for each perspective. (20).

Ans. Macro-sociological Perspective focusses on the study of large social structures or groups as a whole etc.

This method aim to identify the large patterns, analysis, trends and meanings of a such groups cumulatively

↳ Marx's Historical Materialism

C1. Micro-sociological Perspective is limited in scope of study and comprises small groups and analyses sociological phenomenon and concepts on such small groups.

↳ Merton's ~~the~~ concept of deviance in American society.

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Research Methodology

Census is a research methodology which tries to study various aspects of the population of a particular country. Eg Census conducted by the Government of India every 10 years since 1881.

Strengths Features

- It is a quantitative method which focuses on studying fixed parameters.
- It involves many personnel involved in collecting data.

Strengths

- The complete representation of the population set. Hence authenticity is very high.
- A high objectivity with high reliability and validity.

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→ can be used to study large patterns like variation of fertility rate in India, migration patterns, and other demographic parameters.

→ useful in policy formulation based on concrete data

Limitations

- expensive
- suffers from discrepancies as ^{large} many population involved in collecting data
- biases like no-response bias, social desirability bias, non-focus on hidden meanings.

Field Observation Method

→ Here the researcher studies a small group of people like a village.  e.g. Rampura by Srinivas

Strengths

- inexpensive and convenient
- flexible.



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→ research can be expanded or reduced as new information comes in
→ understanding hidden meanings and motives

Weaknesses

- (i) Subjective and cannot be reproduced or used for subsequent research
- (ii) values, biases of both researcher and researcher can hinder proper understanding

→ Eg Concept of Brahmanisation evolved by Srinivas who was a Brahmin

Thus contemporary sociologists employ the use of both perspectives.

→ Eg Impact of global social media globally and impact of globalisation on a village.

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4(c) Define Hypothesis: Hypothesize on casteism in Indian Society. (10)

Ans Hypothesis is a step in in sociological research which ~~is used~~ gives direction to the research by putting forward objectives of research.

Hypothesis usually puts forward the relationship between the variables and employs use of scientific analysis and methods to find the relationship.

Types of Hypothesis

- (i) Research Hypothesis
- (ii) Inductive Hypothesis
- (iii) Deductive Hypothesis
- (iv) Directional Hypothesis
- (v) Non-Directional Hypothesis

For testing Hypothesis, we use Null Hypothesis (H_0) and Alternative Hypothesis (H_1)



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Casteism in Indian Society

Based on some of the secondary data available on casteism in India, the following hypothesis can be derived:

Topic
~~Q~~

Effect of Caste-Based Reservation on the Efficiency of a Government Department Example Railways

Hypothesis 1 (H₁) Caste Based Reservation reduces the efficiency of Railways

Hypothesis 2 (H₀) Caste Based Reservation and efficiency have no relationship

Here Caste Based Reservation and Efficiency are 2 variables and H₀ is Null Hypothesis and H₁ is Alternative Hypothesis.

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5 (a) What is sampling? Elaborate on the different types of sampling. (20)

Ans Sampling is the process of selecting a group of respondents or subjects of sociological research who are representative of the population-set.

Significance

- The entire population-set is not possible to be ~~bring~~ analysed or take responses from. Hence samples are used
- Inexpensive and convenient
- Saves time
- Flexibility

Steps of Sampling

- Specifying Population - Set
- Specifying Sampling Frame
- Specifying Sampling Method

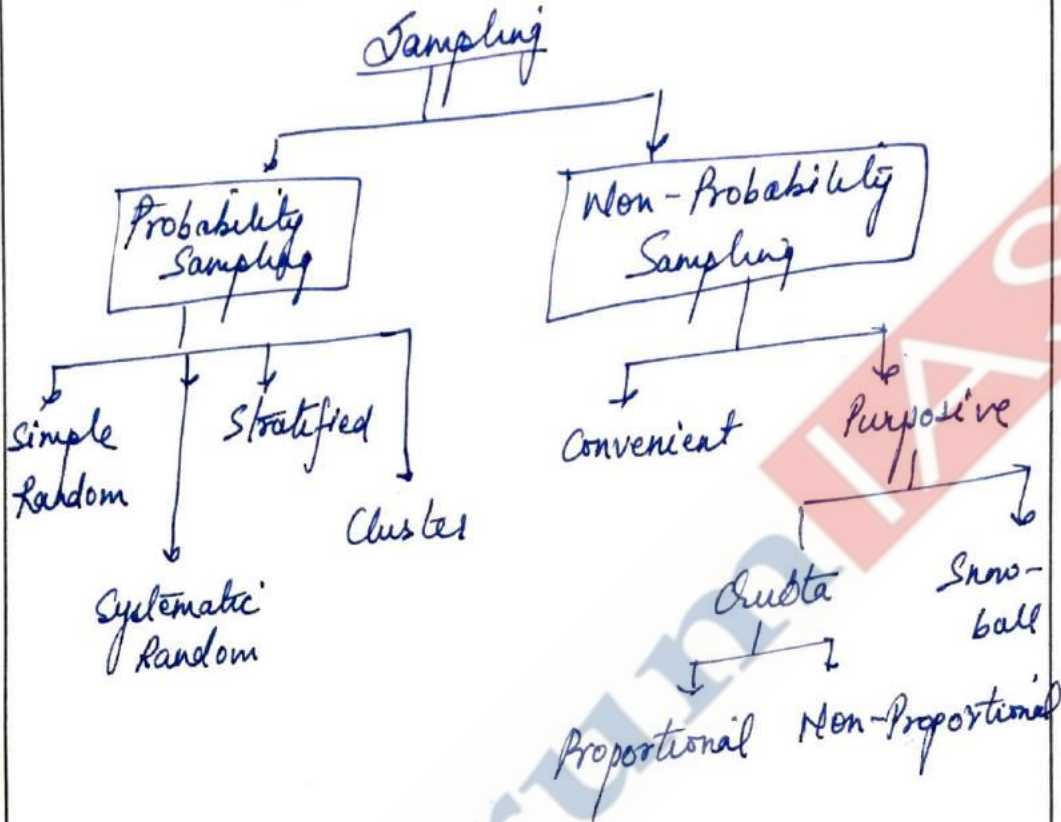
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1.) Probability Sampling

→ where all elements have equal probability of getting selected.

It has following subtypes :

a) Simple Random

→ purest probability sampling where any element is picked at random.

b) Systematic Random

→ [Eg] Picking every 10th element.

Hence elements are picked in a pattern (systematic)

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हारा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(c) Stratified

→ This method is used to ~~also~~ enhance representation of various strata or subgroups in a society. Each subgroup is homogenous internally and heterogeneous from outside. One element selected from each subgroup.

(d) Cluster Sampling

→ When entire population set representation is not possible or accessible ~~or~~ we form small clusters of the population set which are heterogeneous internally and pick random elements from such clusters.

2) Non-Probability Sampling

Here all elements do not have equal chance of representation

→ It has following subtypes:

1) Convenient Sampling

→ Here samples are collected based on convenience. \rightarrow to collect data on school, picking the nearest school to \rightarrow the place of residence of researcher.



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(b) Purposive Sampling

→ It is for a particular purpose which is predefined. It has following types:

(i) Quota Sampling

→ Here a fixed quota is selected which is predetermined. It may be proportional or non-proportional.

(ii) Snow-Ball Sampling

→ ~~Here~~ It is used when we don't know the location of respondents or don't have access. Eg. Hence we find the first one and get reference from first one to the second.

Eg Research on drug traffickers.

This Sampling is an effective tool in sociological research. However, it is prone to errors as well like Sampling error and other errors like in d research design etc.

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Q(b) What is positivism? discuss at length its promises and limitations. (20)

Ans Positivism is a perspective in Sociology which ~~advocates~~ considers Sociology as a Science and advocates use of scientific methods and techniques in research.

Scholars

(i) Adam Smith was a philosophical positivist who advocated this view and compared parts of sociology to the parts of human body.
- He ~~studied~~ society from
- He considered Sociology as the Science of highest order.

(ii) Durkheim

- He was a methodological positivist who used various scientific techniques and methods in the discipline.



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Durkheim's work on suicide is one of the prominent example of positivist approach.

(iii) Marn

→ He was a part positivist who collected data on various societies like tribal, slave, feudal and capitalist to arrive at certain concrete results.

→ He later became a social activist when he prophesied about the future of humanity.

Promises of Positivism

(i) It is objective and concrete results can be obtained.

↳ Division of Labour by Durkheim

(ii) It is reliable and also valid.

(iii) It can be reproduced and can be used for further research.

(iv) It can be applied for Macro study.

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Limitations of Positivism

(i) Peter Berger opines the social facts do not fall from heaven and the study of context is equally important to understand those social facts.

(ii) Habermass opines that positivism claims a cognitive cognitive monopoly on truth whereas various aspects like emotions, love, ~~jeas~~ jealousy etc cannot be quantified.

Hence positivism is incomplete understanding

(iii) Adorno opines that positivism leads to negative dialectics and hence regression of knowledge and understanding of society.

कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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(iv) Anthony Giddens differentiates between science and sociology. He calls science as having single hermeneutics or one objective reality. Sociology is having double hermeneutics.

(v) Horkheimer too criticised positivism as a superficial understanding that fails to understand the hidden meanings motives.

~~hence~~ Nevertheless, positivism has contributed immensely for the growth of sociological discipline and has made possible the macro study of society.

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
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5(c) Write a short note on Symbolic Interactionism (10)

The Interactionism is a perspective which emphasises on human brain, as ^(mind) the centre of all social reality.

Scholars like Mead give prominence to human brain and the presence of mind which gives meanings and interpretations to various aspects of social life.

Symbolic Interactionism can be referred to various meanings and interpretations attached to symbols by different individuals.

Example: The symbol of 'Swastika' has a very important and prominent meaning of 'auspiciousness' in the

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कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्शिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
Candidates must not write on this margin

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Indian social life especially the Hindu culture. Any new device or equipment or venture has this sign for growth and prosperity.

The same 'Swastika' sign ~~was~~ meant racial superiority and dominance in 20th century ~~from~~ Nazi Germany.

Today the same 'Swastika' sign is a sign of evil in the west and is also banned in many western countries.

Symbolic Interactionism too has limitations as it is vulnerable to biases, stereotypes and values which may or may not be close to social reality.

However this perspective ~~is~~ is of immense significance and has shaped other perspectives like ~~phenomenology~~ Ethnomethodology.