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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1996)

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Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	1018150
Center		Date	30/12/21

INDEX TABLE

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

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
- The Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- 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.
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Total Marks Obtained:

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contentual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

General Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Critically examine the importance of comparative method in sociological research.

Comparative Method employs a study of a sociological phenomenon or construct by primary or secondary research and observation across different societies.

* Given the vast heterogeneity of social milieu, comparative method aids in testing the reliability of a thesis across space.

* It aids in improving the generalizability of research findings.
eg → Durkheim had examined data across 26 European nations for study on suicide

* It prevents from making naive moral judgments. Margaret Mead's

study in 'Sex and Temperament
across 3 societies'

* It is useful in debunking and
falsifying existing perspectives.

eg → Weber studied Ancient China
and medieval India to conclude that
mere economic development is not
sufficient for capitalism to flourish.

However it has been criticized for
assuming that societal will trumps
individual mandate by phenomenologists

Further, if the expanse of societies
is not heterogeneous enough, it can
lead to ethnocentric bias. eg →
Parson's theory as veiled status quoist
and euro-centric theories.

Its criticism notwithstanding, it
remains an important research method.

1. (b) "The contestations regarding 'Positivism' has, enriched the discipline of Sociology". Analyse.

Positivism is a tradition in sociology which believes that social ~~sciences~~ ^{realities} are natural science and can be analyzed quantitatively using scientific method. eg → Durkheim's study of suicide.

This has been contested by non-positivists who assign greater meaning to individual experience and subjective meanings.

This has enriched sociology as a discipline

* Pluralization of method viz hermeneutics, symbolic interactionism, phenomenology and ethnography.

* Lowrise correction by positivists
eg → Functional paradigm of Merton

* Rise of public good and welfare policies as a result of critical school

eg → Marxism's impact on welfare state, Feminist critique on development

* Increase in scope eg → social Behaviourism

* Enrichment of sociological research as today we use a triangulation of positivism with non-positivism.

As Ray Pawson has noted the methodological feud is a matter of the 60s and today sociology remains enriched due to plurality of methods.

1. (c) Social expansion

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1. (c) Sociology emerged in France but consolidated and made a very fast expansion in USA. Comment.

Sociology emerged in France as an intellectual response to the paradox of modernity ushered in by the French Revolution and Industrial Revolution.

The changes brought in by these revolutions caused social upheaval and chaos and led to a conservative reaction by de Bonald and de Maistre. This provided the goal of a new body of knowledge to solve these problems i.e. social order and harmony.

The Enlightenment movement spearheaded by

Montesquieu (Spirit of Law) and Rousseau (Social Contract) gave the means of the knowledge via scientific method. The early works of Comte & Durkheim made way to the US where sociology was first used to solve the crisis of urbanization through Chicago school. It flourished in the works of Harnand school under theegis of deyens like Cooley, Parkson ~~and~~, Merton and C. Wright Mills. Their theories are considered classics in sociological study. Thus, the spark ignited in France attained its prodigious flame in the US.

Q. 20. Discuss the importance of the role of the judiciary in the development of the country. (10 marks)

1. (e) The 'union' of anthropology and sociology is considered to be desirable and favorable, despite their distinctive areas of specialization. Elucidate.

Sociology is systematic study of society and social institutions, structures and process while anthropology makes a temporal study of man. Both differ in subject matters and their origins (sociology came from philosophy of history while anthropology came from biology).

Despite their distinctiveness, their union via social anthropology is considered desirable.

It arose due to crisis in anthropology due to fast vanishing pre-literate societies post world war II.

Robert Redfield pioneered village studies in Tapotzlan, Mexico and gave the concept of acculturation via 'Little tradition, Great tradition'.

This spawned village studies across India under Milton Singer, Mannath McKim, Srinivas, SC Dubey and Beteille. This has yielded several important sociological concepts:-

- Dominant castes & local hierarchy
- Sanskritization and westernization
- Performance of social policy especially community development plan

Thus, both academic and public policy fields have benefitted from the rich interdisciplinary research despite their differences.

2. (a) "Methodological pluralism is an increasingly common feature of social research." In the context of this statement, discuss the ways in which multi-strategy research can be used. 20

The 1960s saw an intense debate between positivists on one hand and non-positivists on the other with respect to methodological concerns.

However today many consider it to be *passé* already arguing for methodological pluralism.

A Feyerabend in 'Against Method' argues for a social scientist to not stick to one given method as it reduces creativity and narrows the scope of research.

Payne & Payne argue that triangulation is increasingly evident. They cite how even phenomenologists

use a plurality of methods in their research.

It has been widely recognized that while quantitative method has high reliability and low validity, qualitative methods have low reliability and high validity.

Therefore, an optimization between the two is desirable.

→ Errors in designing options for close ended questionnaires can be eliminated by carrying out qualitative pilot studies.

→ Findings of a preference / value survey can be further bolstered through focussed group discussion on the hypothesis generated by that

study. FMCG companies increasingly
employ in social preference studies.

→ A plurality of methods helps in
clarifying concepts. Leo Stone in
study of anomie

→ Methodological pluralism alleges
to prevent response errors due
to presence or absence of anonymity

eg → Anonymous surveys can
aid in more genuine responses
(Not high % of independents but
higher % of people who do not like
to be called triumphant in public)

eg → Extensive social media data
→ It allows for study in areas
where sampling is difficult to do.

eg → Crime gangs, prostitution

eg → Tally's convenience used snowball
sampling

Thus methodological pluralism
improves research outcomes by
the virtue of triangulation and
remains valuable in an increasingly
complex social milieu.

2. (b) "Sociology could and should be value free" Critically examine the statement with respect to various sociological perspectives. 20

Values are standards of desirability which are unique to an individual and can contaminate social research.

Positivists like Durkheim argue for an objective orientation on the part of the researcher. In his seminal 'Rules of Sociological Method', Durkheim argues for a value free research. Social facts must be treated like things free from pre-conceived notions.

Radcliffe Brown takes a similar position on value-fact dichotomy to avoid ethnocentrism.

According to Malinowski, cultural
relativism is an important aspect.

Malinowski has presented a detailed view
on the relationship between values
and the observations of facts.

Through his position of value neutrality
Malinowski argues that a sociologist
should limit the scope of value
to the technical aspect of research
(eg → choice of method). Complete
value neutrality is difficult due
to subject nature of sociology.

However, apart from the technical
areas, researcher must be value-
neutral.

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Gunnar Myrdale has argued that
value free research is a myth.
Even a quantitative methodology
has inbuilt bias to introduce
value.

eg → Questionnaire is only as
objective as the framing of its
verbiage by the researcher and
the interpretation by the
respondent.

Phenomenologists like Alfred
Schutz do not believe in value
free research. Rather they value
the importance of empathy on the
part of researcher in analysing
underlying meaning.

Feminists like Ann Oakley have

catalogued venture of complicity in
researching relations of domination
(showing of pregnant women).

Critical Theorists have argued that
knowledge for knowledge's sake
does no one good and researchers
must be passionate in his
research.

Hence, there is no unanimity in
paradigm of value free research
and different perspectives lie
on different ends of fact-value
continuum.

2. (a) "Sociology and Com
Comment

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2. (c) "Sociology and common sense share a complimentary relationship"
Comment.

10

Sociology is systematic study of society based on observable fact while common sense is everyday knowledge and system of cognition obtained through life experience.

Sociology is systematically acquired while common sense is serendipitous.

Sociology has a debunking attitude while common sense accepts things on face value.

Sociological knowledge is rooted in observable fact and can change while commonsensical knowledge can be rigid (solidified ideas)

However, common sense knowledge can sometimes provide useful

Hypothesis for sociological research

Common sense knowledge is valued
by phenomenologists & ethno-
methodologists

Sociology can add new vocabulary
to common sense.

eg → from disabled to differently
abled.

Sociology can also change common
sensical paradigm as was done by
Durkheim's theory on suicide

Thus, sociology and common-
sense despite being different
play a complementary role.

3. (a) Describe the
sampling method

3. (a) Describe the understanding and broad contours of sampling. How sampling enhances the scientific validity of social research efforts. 20

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.
 (a) "Marriage is no longer the popular institution in today's modern society". Critically analyse. 10 x 5 = 50

Marriage is a kinship institution characterised by social recognition of ties of affinity.

Functionalists like Pargson and Fletcher see marriage as a universally desirable and popular institution that aids value consensus and social control.

However, there is growing body of evidence that ~~not~~ challenges this: ⇒

→ Increasing divorce rates

↳ Edmund Leach attributes it to growing isolation of nuclear family where relations are like a bomb fuse.

↳ Social Attitudes Study in UK in 1990s showed a 7x increase in divorce

→ changing attitude to love

Anthony Giddens says that earlier marriages and romanticism and sex and childbirth were sacred.

But now there is no obsession with survival and availability of assisted

reproductive technology & birth control

"Forever love is getting replaced by
love till further notice"

→ Increasing live-in relationships
and pluralization of family/households
due to less stigma with divorce

→ Sylvia Walby points to faster reducing
patriarchy as a consequence
of less stigma to adultery by women
and increased female work participation.

Thus, the idea of marriage as captured by

5. (b) "Technology is the key to understanding social change today". Critically analyse.

Social change as per Ogburn & Huxton
is a change in social structure and
relations.

Technology as key factor in social
change today: →

1. Economic transformation through
miniaturization (Gordon Childs) and
increase in energy consumption per
capita (Leslie White)
2. Impact on demography through
lower mortality and better reproduc-
-tive health
3. Increase in industrialization and
changing social organization of
work - eg → Globalization, Knowledge
economy

- 4 Increasing social mobility (Oxford glass study)
- 5 Pluralization of household and changing kinship relations due to urbanization and women mobility.
- 6 secularization of religion and hyper-rationalization and McDonaldization (Kitzer)
- 7 Increased environment stress due to emergence of risk society (Ulrich Beck)
- 8 Increased religious fundamentalism (T.N. Madan) due to cultural lag (Ogburn)

However, as per Schuman's view cultural contact (Sanskritization) can also bring change and so can education, media, collective action and ideology.

But the Covid-19 pandemic has shown that technology is one of the important agents of change.

5. (c) The amount of unpaid labor performed by women is very large and profitable to those who own means of production. Discuss.

Engels had used the "loss of mother right" as a historical loss for the female sex when the institution of private property changed a matriarchal primitive communism to a patriarchal domination by men causing a large waste of unpaid female labour.

As per Margaret Benston, the current structure of family is largely favourable to the bourgeoisie capitalist. They get compliant male bread winners who are under economic compulsion to earn for the family. The women are compelled to do free labour of domestic chores. This way they get labour from double the labour force.

without paying fault.
Even if some women join work,
it only adds to capitalist profits
as women have been conditioned
to be docile and get paid low wages
helping biggest surplus appropriation
for capitalists.

Kate Millet ^(sexual politics) has identified factors
like biology, ideology, access to education
and low employment which perpetuate
domestication of women.

Even Sylvia Walby argues that the
unpaid labour is a compulsion to
avoid consequences of abandonment
(viz poverty & starvation).

The PLFS-2019 finding of 50% females
in informal sector and bulk performing
unpaid labour further confirms this thesis.

5. (d) Development is a type of social change in society which is often equated with growth, progress or evolution. In this context, discuss various dimensions of development.

As contrasted with the value neutral social change, development is a value loaded term implying a desired social change.

Development is a multidimensional construct :⇒

① Based on centralization

- i. Development from above (Public policy, MNREGA, Socialism)
- ii. Development from below (Gramin Bank, Grassroot self Help groups, Amul)

② Based on unit of change

Sectoral, Target group, Sua develop
ment approach

Further, classical economists have considered only material well being

function of development.
but as per Amartya Sen, development
also implies redistributive function
and accordingly UNDP considers
health and education as factors in
adding to economic progress.

Development depends on the desire
of the agency at whose behest it is
done → Capitalism, socialism, mixed
economy

Development has been criticized for
stonewalling progress and evolution
in third world countries by
dependency theorists like AG Frank
and J Wallerstein.

Development can also lead to
displacement (Walter Fernandez) and
cause inequalities.

5. (e) Discuss briefly the "linear theories of social change".

Don't write
anything in this
margin.
Copy and paste
it in body.

As per Hunt & Hutton, social change is change in social structure and relations. Linear social change theories view it as a one way procedural change.

August Comte → society progresses through theological, metaphysical and positivist stage due to pressure of population.

Spencer's social darwinism viz.

simple, compound, doubly compound societies due to increased differentiation.

Durkheim's view that increased material and moral density leads to increased change, from ^{mechanical to} organic to solidarity.

Leslie White saw technology enabling change from muscular to animal energy.

use to hydrocarbon energy consumption in more industrialized world.

V Gordon Child saw the progress in terms of miniaturization of technology across different stages of evolution.

Criticized by Marxists who view change in dialectical terms.

Pitrim Sorokin's cyclical change theory argues that mankind oscillates between weltanschauung's of sensate, ideational and ideological tendencies and does not necessarily follow linear evolution.

However, linear theories provide valuable temporal perspective in comparatively analyzing social change.

6. (a) In the age of industrialization and globalization, family as a universal and functional institution in society is getting questioned. Critically discuss.

20

Family is a kin group characterised by ties of affinity and consanguinity.

G.P. Murdock had considered family to be functional as it: ⇒

- (a) Ensures sexual gratification and legitimate reproduction
- (b) Unit of economic production
- (c) Agency of education for the children

Paresons considered family as an important institution for value consensus and primary socialization for children as well as adult family personality stabilization.

~~However~~
challenge to functionality

* Edmund Leach argues family to be extremely conflict ridden institution in the wake of industrialization.

* Jesse Bernard believes personality stabilization happens only for men and not for women.

* Presence of specialized agencies like school

* David Cooper in 'The Death of Family'

has argued that family only produces subservient children and not free thinking individuals

* Marxists criticize the industrial family as one producing reserve army

of compliant labourer for the capitalist

* Margaret Benston has highlighted the exploitation of women due to domestication and domination by men.

* Globalization is attenuating the conjugal as well as authority relations

* Family today is no longer a unit of production.

Challenge to universality

* Shah and Kolenda point that there is pluralization of household

* Rappoport & Rappoport have noted myriad families households due to :-

(i) Homosexuality & its acceptance

(ii) Single parent family (Blacks in US)

(iii) Community living (Kibutz in Israel)

(iv) Breakdown of marital ties

(v) Less stigma with re-constituted families

* ART and surrogate births + Adoption

* Imvati Kumar has noted

rules of residence to dictate

nuclear families and there is

no one fixed universal

definition (Nayyars of Kerala v/s

Reppits in North)

Thus, family as a universal and functional institution is increasingly being questioned.

6. (b) Critically examine the relationship between media and society with respect to major theoretical approaches in sociology. 20

Media is described as the ^{entertainment} channel of communication, i.e. education and enlightenment which facilitates interaction in the society. eg → Newspaper, TV channel.

Media is impacting varied aspects of social life: ~~Interacting~~

Kinship System

It is emerging as the functional alternative to lack of grandparents in a nuclear household. Edmund Leach has said that TV is the new grandma and mobile is the new best friend.

Civil Society

Manuel Castells argues that there is

an emergence of 'Network society'.
The proliferation of digital/social
media has led to better
connectedness. But at the
same time it has opened the
gauntlet of cyber bullying, false
news and paid media as evinced
in Jan 6 riots in US.

Political system is transformed
with 24x7 news channels. From
a Parsonian perspective it is
an agency of value consensus.

Media is leading to reduce church
attendance as noted by Peter Berger
and contributing to secularization.

But T.N. Madan's thesis also

points in role of media in
radicalization to fundamentalism.

Yogendra Singh views media
as an agent of rising aspirations
but in absence of increasing
resources or redistribution of
wealth, it has led to a
paradox of modernity.

Merton's reference theory helps
in understanding the role of
media in increasing westernization
in a globalized world.

For Ritzer, the social media
represents hyper rationality.
with rise of micro-targeting.

Giddens means increasing
communication through media
as a part of modernity.

Thus, media plays an important
role across a smorgasbord
of social interactions.

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6. (c) With increasing digitization, the theory of cultural lag is doubted. Critically discuss.

10

Ogburn's theory of cultural lag postulates that with increasing diffusion of innovation there is increasing contra-
acculturation protest due to dual composition of culture.

The material culture adapts the modern values while the non-material culture resists leading to technically progressive but socially conservative man.

eg → using IT to prepare Kaudali

→ Religious fundamentalism in secular India

thus culture lags modernity.

However many have argued this position. For Ritzer, if anything there is hyper-
-nationalization and McDonaldization. Peter Berger views increasing secularization as an index of change in cultural values as evinced through pluralization, decreasing church attendance, rise of sects.

For Yezzer and Singh various help in understanding that in third world countries cultural lag holds true while it may not be as much for the first world.

8. (a) Societies are characterised by diversity of household and family types, and the idea of a 'typical family' is misleading. Critically analyse. Also, bring out the reasons for the continued existence of joint families in India. 20

A family is a kinship system involving social recognition of ties of affinity and consanguinity while a household is characterised by ties of care in addition to affinal and consanguinal ties.

G.P. Murdock presented an ideal type of nuclear family as his definitional construct. Traditionally, many studies on family have viewed them on a nuclear-extended continuum with a 2-generational family as nuclear and a 3 or more generational family as extended family.

However this idea is misleading as family is a kin group but household is a resident group and today there is pluralization of households.

AM Shah and Pauline Kolenda have given typologies of different households in India basis miles of residence.

(Natolocal for Nairys in Kerala, uxorilocal in north, Joint and collateral households).

Margaret O'Brien and Deborah Jones believed the changing households due to dual income, single parent and divorced families.

variations exist due to uncomplete domestic cycles.

E. Rappoport

Rappoport & Rappoport have given
an extensive literature on plurali-
-zation of households today: $\Rightarrow$

(a) Declining Heterosexual Nuclear
households

(b) Homosexual households

(c) Community living like
Kibbutz in Israel

(d) Single Parent households
(Black families in US)

(e) Combined households (you,
me and ours)

Thus, societies today are characterized
by plurality of households.

Yet there is existence of joint
families in India.

* Unfessed single attributes it to financial
instrumentality and social support

structure for slum dwellers in Delhi

* Indian Institute of Public Opinion
found high mental costs to be
presumptive for joint households in
Kolkata

* Kolenda found ease of divorce
as index for joint families.
(30% Rajputs have joint family)

* As per research by Peter Wolcott,
both instrumentality (financial
aid and child care) as well as
expressiveness (telephone
connect) perpetuate joint household
feelings.

Thus, joint households have not
fully vanished although there is
a marked decline.

8. (b) Is social change evolutionary or revolutionary? Discuss this statement in context of Marxian and Parsonian idea of social change.

20

As per Herbert A. Henton social change is change in social relations and structure.

Parsons and Marx have presented different interpretations on the nature of change.

As per Marx, the inner contradiction of capitalism will lead to subsequent pauperization, homogenization and polarization of the majority proletariat at the hands of minority bourgeois capitalists.

The property relations will preclude superstructure to change as long as there is no subjective

awareness of objective reality among workers. But once they become a class for itself from a class in itself, they will usher in a change through a dictatorship of proletariat.

Nature of change therefore for Marx is revolutionary in the capitalist society and future communist society will be a classless and stateless society.

In contrast, hansonian conception of change is linked to the evolutionary cybernetics of hierarchy.

As per Parsons, an evolutionary universal (in the form of written script, universal law, moral affirmation ethos, etc.) precipitates increase in differentiation which puts a pressure for value generalization through which change occurs.



This gives a perception that change is evolutionary (though Parsons himself only enumerated and never commented on the nature

of change?

Unmarked separation exists
but change is revolutionary
revolutionary

8. (c) Trace the changing nature of organisation of work during the times of pandemic in a capitalistic society.

10

The pandemic has brought in unprecedented change in the nature of organisation of work.

* Work is moving from being semi-mechanized to fully automated (Robots in assembly line)

* Factory is no longer the unit for exchange as people now work remotely due to social distancing

* Home has again emerged as unit of production

* Rise of networked societies as Mannell Castells had propounded, enabling remote work

* Rising inequality as capitalists have assumed bulk of surplus

in the pandemic as highlighted
by newest Inequality Report

* Unequal condition of women
due to shadow pandemic (domestic
violence)
and pressure of work

Thus, like Beck said in the
pandemic risk society nature
of work has changed ~~through~~
through tech innovation.