

SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1209)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	106714
Center	BHOPAL	Date	5.08.18

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	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

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.
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.

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.

All the Best

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

10×5 = 50

1. (a) "Emergence of sociology was not merely a coincidence". Comment

All intellectual fields and disciplines are profoundly rooted in their social setting. Similarly, the rise of SOCIOLOGY as a separate discipline was not merely a coincidence

⊙ Immediate Impact of Political & Social Revolution like French Revolution creates chaos & uncertainty and study of Society was envisaged for finding bases for order Eg. by Comte, Durkheim

⊙ Scientific development, theory of Social darwinism by Herbert Spencer, Industrial Revolution etc opened up new economic challenges like Capitalism,

Control over labour etc and social challenges like poor living conditions in urban areas, & emergence of working & middle class. Hence theorists like Weber, Marx etc tried to theorise stratification in society or the Economic disruption.

Commercial Revolution also created conducive conditions for trade and society experiences Enlightenment, Renaissance, Rationality & Reason as ideals. Hence ~~rise of~~

hence, rise of sociology was firmly rooted in challenges of modernity ~~or~~ that provided Intellectual & Social context to its rise.

1. (b) Post-modernity in sociology

Scope of sociology has been expanding with the coming of different schools of thought. From Positivist tradition of Durkheim, Comte to Interpretivist school of Weber followed by Interactionism, Ethnomethodology etc.

Post Modernism has come as an approach in sociology that recognises Methodological Pluralism. Its premise is that, there can be multiple truths and diverse perspectives of looking at the same phenomenon.

Anthony Giddens in his concept of 'Structuration' argues that every process of social action is a fresh act in itself capable of change but at the same

time it rises from a continuity of a structure of society. These novel ideas of 'Synthesizing' methods and perspectives are given by Post modernists.

In study of sociology and role of common sense, they recognise the importance of multiple perspectives & that there cannot be a GOSPEL TRUTH in sociology.

As also like Critical theorists, post modernists question the finality claimed in any investigation of social phenomenon.

Alan Bryman argues for Purposive Sociology and that methodology chosen for study needs to be according to the need of the subject. This is the hallmark of Post Modernism.

1. (c) Objectivity as a sociological goal

Objectivity means conclusions arrives at by inquiry be independent of creed, race, colour religion, moral preference & political disposition of the investigator - [Robert Bierstedt]

As a sociological goal, objectivity ensures that scientific method are adopted and observations of facts is free from prejudices and value bias

But its attainment in Sociology is disputed on following grounds:-

OBJECTIVITY is unachievable -

1) choice of topic - is influenced by value relevance. Eg suicide as topic is unduly given attention.

2) Collection of facts - is constrained, as "lab" conditions cannot be simulated, response bias, Hawthorne effect. Eg Andre Beville was not allowed to visit dalit homes.

- 1) Interpretation - is coloured by the perspective / methodology. ^{eg} Oscar Lewis and Robert Redfield studied same Mexican village but gave different interpretation
- 2) Theory building also not reliable ^{eg} Religion seen as functional by Durkheim but as 'opium' by Marx

OBJECTIVITY not desirable -

- 1) William Dillithy argues that quest for Objectivity / facts is only 1 dimension ignores cultural / ideological angles
- 2) Gunnar Myrdal - reformist agenda is taken away
- 3) Weber - there cannot be an objective science of society as human action is rooted in actions that man attaches meanings

Hence objectivity be attained by heuristic device like Verstehen, Ideal types etc for causal explanations which is disputed by Non-positivist school of thought who are more concerned with understanding than objectivity

1. (d) Explain the nature and scope of quantitative methods of data collection in sociological research.

Quantitative methods in data collection are the systematic method of scientific observation to ensure a theorising of a quantifiable reality.

-) They are rooted in Empiricism
-) Quantified using graphs, pie charts,
-) Results are theorised in general laws.

Methods are:

- (•) Interview - structured interviews are guided conversation between subject & investigator
- (•) Schedule - given by any method has quantifiable formal method.
- (•) Questionnaire - pre set question with sequence, either given practically in person or posted.
- (•) Survey - large one like census covers objective details like family member, facilities etc.

① In sociological research, quantitative methods are cheap and easy to administer for large population.

② The results are high on reliability and validity.

③ Expertise in investigator is not ~~a~~ very much required.

But answers in Yes/no or very short answers cannot understand the Actors' Meanings, hence in-depth understanding is not there. Hence scope of in-depth views or Insider's perspective is missing. Eg. to understand changes in family, impact of or condition of women in marriage can be done by participant observation or unstructured interviews which are qualitative methods.

1. (e) Participative methods

Participative methods are the flagbearers of Qualitative methodologies in Sociological Research.

They emphasize on examination, interpretation & analysis of persons' meanings and motives to understand the attitudes, behaviour and experiences in a natural setting.

Pioneered by anthropological tradition theorists like Malinowski, Participant Observation or Field study was popularised as a long term observation of social group & conversations.

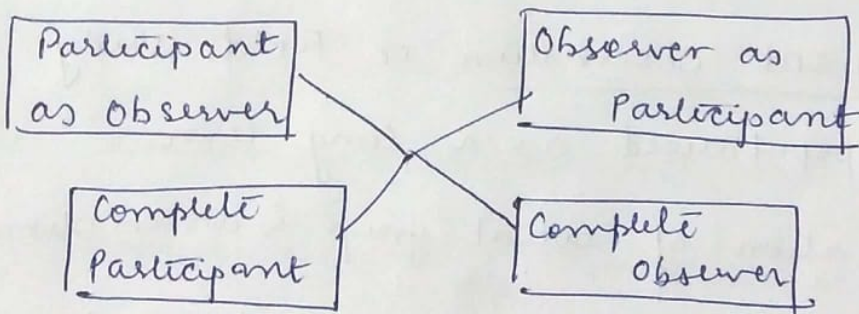
It was used by sociologists like MN Srivivas, SC Dube for village studies and in depth analysis of social behaviour when operative constraints are active.

Hence, response bias or subject bias or social desirability bias is least.

In study of Italian prisoners, William Whyte argues that approach of every researcher is different and cannot be replicated, hence poor reliability in participative methods.

Also, problem of emotional detachment can crop up, value bias etc.

Classification by Raymond Gold.



Participative methods have expanded the Interpretivist school and led to in-depth understanding of phenomena.

4. (a) "Phenomenology represents the most radical departure from the 'scientific' quantitative methodology". Critically analyse the statement. 20

Early Sociology was dominated by the scientific Quantitative methodology based on the systematic observation using scientific method of data collection and quantifiable reality.

But this was found to be inadequate as it could not reveal the insider's perspective or the meaning that actor attaches to the action. This gave rise to the Interpretivist school of thought that emphasize non-positivist, micro, interactionist perspective. In this line, Phenomenology, led by Alfred Schütz, Peter Berger etc is seen as a radical departure from scientific methodology.

In the words of Gabriel Falina,
‘Phenomenology should not be seen as
an independent ~~appro~~ method or
specialised school, rather its just an
approach where investigator uses different
methods and can get different
experiences each time.

(a) Phenomenologists believe that the
world is nothing but the Construction
of Social meanings. Hence, there is
no social reality, beyond the one
created by the actor; by his/her
meaningful attributes.

(c) They do not believe in use of
any specific methodology or scientific
study

(a) It's not concerned with causal explanations and does not advocate generalise or theory building -

(c) Alfred Schutz argues that ~~it's~~ in order to understand the social phenomenon under study, the researcher must completely immerse himself in the social setting.

Hence, they are not wary of any value bias or interaction that may crop up. According to Phenomenologists,

(c) ^{For,} construction of social reality, the human beings indulge in a constant negotiation between their inner perceptions and the weight of external cultural reality (dialectical relationship)

Hence, Phenomenology brought a purely subjective approach and was criticised for being narrow, speculative & even common sensical.

4. (b) "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

Ray Pawson rightly argues that that the differences and the contradiction highlighted between qualitative and quantitative methodologies is a 60's hangover. It has not much relevance in sociological research today.

Scholars today like Alan Bryman argue for choosing the methodology which fits best and caters to the need of the research subject. This approach of Methodological Pluralism is being embraced by recent scholars.

Multi strategy research is the one in which ~~at~~ both micro & macro or both qualitative & quantitative research methods are incorporated simultaneously.

(i) Multi strategy research can widen our understanding of social phenomenon.

(ii) Where convenient and available, quantitative data can be collected for those variables which are quantifiable and objective.

(iii) Otherwise, ~~for~~ for understanding the meanings and motives, the qualitative methods can be used.

eg) If a hypothesis is such that ~~the~~ poverty and crime are taken as independent and dependent variables. It can be further ~~be~~ broken down into intervening variables like range of poverty, household in poverty, members in a family, income etc. The availability of basic facilities like drinking water, sanitation, education can be parameters for poverty too.

while incidence of crime can be studied by no. of criminals, no. of times jailed, juvenile delinquent etc. In this study; multi strategy approach →

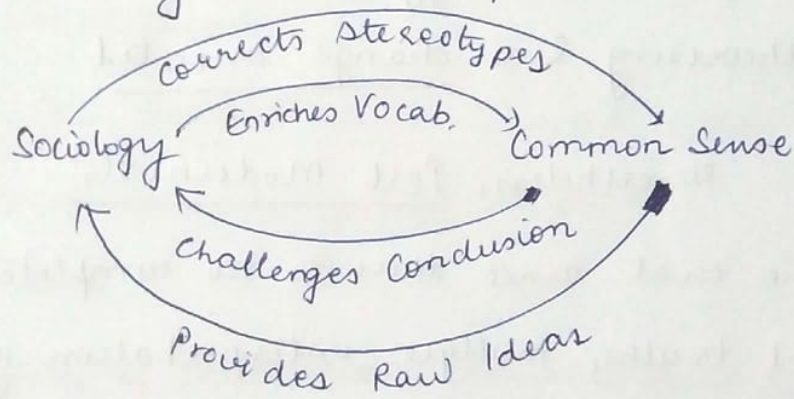
- ① Census survey - secondary data or SECC can give update ^{data} about facilities available like electricity, water, LPG, sanitation etc
- ② Interviews, ~~ques~~ can be used to find out level of education, health, family members etc to understand poverty
- ③ Govt records of crime can be used from police
- ④ Participant Observation can help one to delve into deep linkages of what causes poor to take up crime & what motives are there. It was used by Sudhir Venkatesh in "Gang leader for a day". A deeper meaning about constraints, needs & latent functions can be observed in a field study.

This multi strategy approach can be fruitful in indepth understanding of research phenomenon

4. (c) "Sociology and common sense share a complimentary relationship".
Comment 10

While Sociology is the systematic study of society, common sense refers to the taken for granted knowledge or routine knowledge that people have of their everyday life.

It is seen to be sharing a complimentary relationship.



- (i) Common Sense provides basis for hypothesis formulation which is further tested empirically
- (ii) Many stereotypes like women being biologically ordained or sexual division of labour are challenged & corrected by sociology
- (iii) Acc. to Anthony Giddens, many studies

further become a part of common sense,
eg increasing rate of divorce, breakdowns

But there are certain differences also:-

- (c) Common sense is only superficial understanding while sociologists engage in organised skepticism.
- (d) Common sense varies individually & is status quoist, sociology can be generalised by theorising & is change oriented.

Nevertheless, Post Modernists

argue that since there is no complete gospel truths, multiple interpretation of reality must be accepted and hence common sensical understanding is also integral to our indepth knowledge of the society in sociology.

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

10×5 = 50

5. (a) Work in feudal societies

Organisation of work refers to to patterning of activities not only in technical sense - division of labour but also in social component which analyses the power, authority structure and stratification.

In feudal societies, work was patterned on a typical style as illustrated -

- 1) Activity of production/Economic Activity Agriculture was the chief source of economic earning.
- 2) Mode of production - 'land' was central to the economy and its control and ownership shaped the power structures in the feudal society.

- 1) Source of power - was animate as both human and animal labour was used.
- 2) Division of labour - was based on work done by serfs on the farms owned by their feudal masters.
- 3) Stratification in society was along Nobility, clergy & Serfs.
- 4) Surplus of capital/production was not much.
- 5) Innovation was limited and old tools and implements were used.
- 6) Differentiation in economic institution was also limited.

Hence work in feudal society was advanced than slave society but enough capital could only be accumulated in later stage when technology developed for Capitalist mode.

5. (b) Critically assess the 'cultural lag' theory of social change

Cultural lag theory of social change was put forward by Ogburn and Nimkoff. It sought to address the discrepancy of change between technology / production and the socio cultural values.

According to the theory of cultural lag, the technological progress in the society or the change in economic production systems happens at a fast pace; But the cultural institutions of society like Religion, family, kinship, marriage, education etc do not change immediately, rather there is a 'cultural lag' which is experienced due to which dissonance can be seen.

According to Alburt Moore, social change is a significant alteration in society's structure, beliefs and practices as also values and behaviour.

The cultural lag on this front can be seen in India's "Mistaken Modernity"

(Dyankar Gupta). Eg Though Indians have started using social media, they censure its usage by girls/women. recent Khap dictum banned phones use by girls.

Eg while public spaces are opening for greater interaction across caste, religion etc, inter caste marriages face honour killings.

Even in democracy (legalitarian system) or bureaucracy expectation of particularist benefit based on religion, caste, region is expected.

5. (c) Explain the correlation between Residency and Lines of Descent.

Lines of Descent are the principle of claiming or forming kin group or kinship community. It's when a person traces descent based on lineage, either matrilineal or patrilineal.

Residency refers to the principle that determines where the married couple - male & female members reside. i.e. matrilocal or patrilocal.

In North India, generally the patrilineal - line of descent is traced for inheritance & other ritual aspects, hence a correlation ~~can~~ is established between patrilineal descent and the patrilocal nature of residence where the bride leaves her paternal home and

shifts to the bridegroom's residence.

In Nayar community study by Kathleen Gough, she found a unique set of marriage and family relation. The lineage of descent was also matrilineal, traced from mother's side. Even in other south Indian communities, groom was expected to come to bride's residence - thus matrilineal residency.

Today due to changing work organisation, Neolocal families are emerging and household is changing despite inheritance being either way.

5. (d) Informal organization of work

Keith Hart coined the word 'Informal' economic activity and the organisation of work. It is characterised by easy entry, poor skills of workers and work based on oral contract or acquaintance. ~~Formal~~

Formal rules & regulations do not govern the work, due to which workers are open to abuse, lack of social security and poor/no compliance with laws laid down by Govt like Minimum wages, basic working conditions etc. Poor women and children are the most vulnerable in such sector.

Different schools of thought theorise it

1) Dualist school - Informal organisation persists due to lack of capacity of the

formal economy to absorb the ever increasing working population

- 1) Structuralist School - Informal work is the essential feature of globalised world of free trade where workers at poor wages maintain competitiveness of corporates
- 2) Legalist school - Regulations, rules (strict) limit capacity of firms due to bureaucracy
- 3) Volunteerist school - firms continue to be informal to avoid compliance burden.

According to Economic Survey 2017-18, Hard core Informal sector (with workers without social security and firms that don't pay tax) account for 87% firms and 21% turnover, in India.

Informal sector can act as a "waiting bench" for those seeking entry to formal sector but since these are vulnerable, structural policies must provide basic social security to all.

5. (e) social change and development.

According to Yogendra Singh -
Development refers to the strategy of
planned social change which is
considered desirable by the society
for its progress.

The development of society is
envisaged by the different agents
that lead to a social change.

① Education leads to a long term
social change and also development
by allowing people to welcome social
change, be open minded, leave out
caste/class inequities behind.

② Diffusionist perspective on Social Change
like MN Srinivas' concept of Modernisation
& Westernisation reflects the impact of
~~the~~ western cultural traditions / dress /
ways of thinking and talking

This has even caused development as Indians learnt English language, prospered in Tertiary - Service - Software industry.

① Social change in form of Secularisation, technological progress etc is also driving development as Individualism and changing nature of work favours these aspects.

Hence social change and development are complementary to each other in sense that even urban or rural dept in form of changing economic activity, globalised production, digital connectivity are also drivers of social change like changing family & marriage structures.

7. (a) What do you mean by Social organization of work? Also discuss how it is changing in contemporary society and the implications for individuals and society.

20

Organisation of work refers to the patterning of activities and the 'social' aspects of this incorporate the social relations, power, authority structures stratification etc and the way the work shapes our social institutions.

In contemporary society, the social organisation of work has been changing drastically with coming of "knowledge economy" & Service Industry.

In developed countries, shift from blue collar to white collar workers is seen

-) More than physical production of goods focus is on design, dept, service, marketing and sales of goods.
-) Skilling of workers - workers are now required to be creative, adaptable

and able to work in teams' situation.

The demand ~~for~~ / qualification at work is thus changing.

o) Charles Handy in "Empty Raiment" argues that work needs flexibility and companies require Portfolio Workers with multiple skill sets and aptitude.

o) "A Job for life is a thing of Past"
- Anthony Giddens.

Part time workers, content writers are emerging. Wired Workers, working from home are also becoming popular.

o) Job Insecurity is also rising, as downsizing occurs and Andre Gorz argues that a "non class of non workers" is emerging.

o) Peter Berger says that even white collar workers experience "Alienation" in office cubicles and "prostitution of personality" occurs.

In developing societies, the Globalisation (MNCs, TNCs) and growing liberalisation is driving competitiveness and ancillarisation.

③ This has led to informalisation of labour, contractual workers, demand for hire - fire capacity

④ Ease of doing business and demand for investments is driving up frenzy for fixed term employment. Eg in textile sector

⑤ Sweat shops were opened in Chinese societies, Vietnam, South East Asia.

⑥ This drove massive migration, urbanisation and changing family structure.

Impact of changing work organisation can be summed up by Richard Sennett's idea of "Corrosion of Character" where demands for mobility, adaptability & immediate goals contradicts the society's goals of long term commitments, thus weakening social bonds.

7. (b) What is feminization of work? Critically examine, why this does not mean that gender equality has been achieved?

20

Feminisation of work refers to phenomenon by which some characteristic work activities are being specially allocated to women ~~or~~ ^{new sectors} are being populated by women workers, now.

- (i) Front desk jobs are ideally suited for women.
- (ii) "Pink collarisation" is also seen in jobs like teachers, housemaids or in disciplines like humanities and not STEM.
- (iii) Feminisation in Agriculture is evident in India due to increasing migration of male members driven by urbanisation opportunities.
- (iv) With the rise of Service Industry & Software Companies (MNCs), BPOs, etc, women are coming up as software engineers and call center workers

(c) Traditionally, women have been involved in occupation of care giving like nurses, they are also coming ^{as} doctors now.

With increasing Educational Opportunities, it's natural that women are coming up as active participants in various jobs from Engineers to politicians, from army women to drivers. But this does not really mean that Gender Equality is achieved.

⊙ Even when women become financially independent, their control of resources is largely shaped by the patriarchal superstructures of authority across genders.

⊙ Occupational Segregation is still evident due to issues concerning, low wage payment, safety at workplace and being assigned clerical work.

① ~~eg~~ 55% of ~~women~~ women work as agri labourers in India, while only 28% are own cultivators & only 12.8% land is owned by women shows skewed Gender Balance.

② Arlie Hochschild in 'Second shift' illustrates how women have to first work at workplace and then carry double burden of working at home again.

③ Child care responsibilities & elderly care or support for ~~women~~ husband is still considered a primary concern of women who often drop out of jobs mid career.

④ Even at workplace, they are discriminated, underestimated & this lowers their confidence in long run.

Hence, despite participation, Gender Equality is an elusive goal. A Sensitisation of the "Other Sex" (male counterparts) about the special needs & capabilities of women could lead better results towards achieving gender equality.

7. (c) Evaluate Max Weber's 'theory of religion' as a 'factor of social change.' 10

In his locus classicus, "The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism", Max Weber tried to analyse the role of religion as a factor of social change.

This theory of religion analysed protestantism - one of its branch - Calvinism & studied the ideal typical characteristics. He ~~described~~ delineated-

- 1) This worldly asceticism - calvinists believed that the more they succeed the more it means that they are the "Chosen one".
- 2) This was because of 'Uncertainty' about theory of grace of God & who will get it or who is Predestined to be divinely blessed.
- 3) This ensured that luxuries were avoided and people reinvested their profits in

businesses again so that the production can expand. This drove Capitalist mode of economic production and fueled the "Spirit" behind Capitalism.

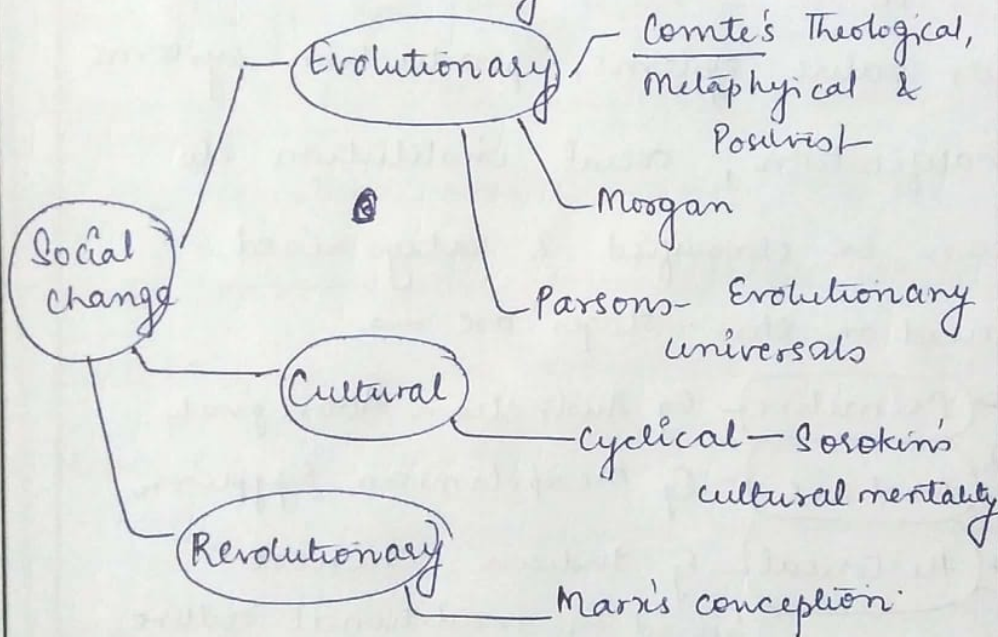
- ② Weber's theory challenged the Economic Reductionism of Marxist approach
- ③ It acknowledged the Social determinant of Economic superstructure / production.

But, at the same time, the importance of technological machines for production, commercial revolution, money economy etc in bringing Capitalism & this social change cannot be forgotten.

Religion can be placed as one of the factors ~~behind~~ in Multi Causal explanation for studying Capitalism as a social change.

8. (a) Is social change evolutionary or revolutionary? (Discuss this statement in context of Marxian and Parsonian idea of social change. 20

Social change is seen as a significant alteration in the social structures, behaviour, patterns of values and norms in society.

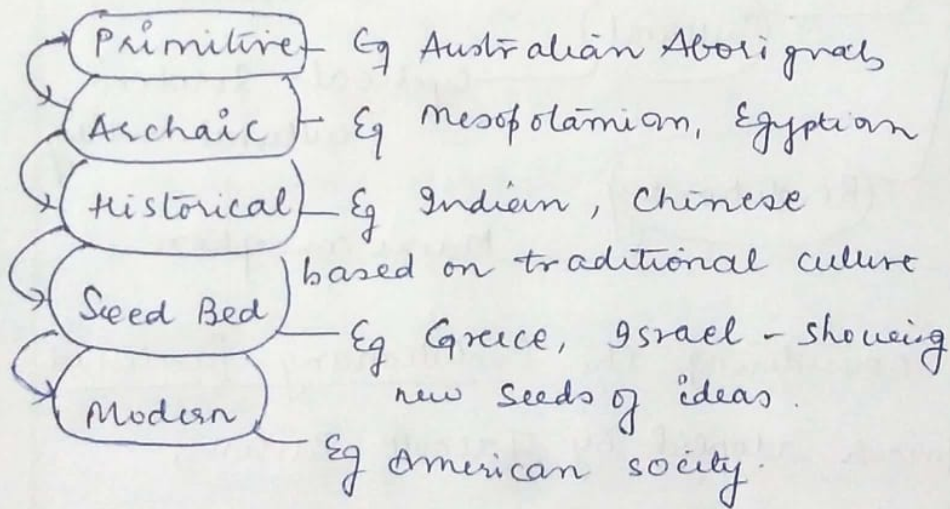


Considering, the Evolutionary-functional approach adopted by Talcott Parsons, he saw social change as a process of evolution from one stage to another. This was due to the structural differentiation

in the society owing to proliferation of jobs and division of labour.

Hence, Parsons conceptualises Evolutionary universals - as the characteristic features of different societies based on which their value systems, production systems, stratification, social institution etc can be classified & categorised.

Based on this, stages are →



In contrast to this, the Marrxian conception of social change is rooted in the political philosophy

of Revolution. Though Karl Marx also notes an evolutionary succession of modes of production in the society, he argues that the Real Social Change would occur only when manual working class changes ~~for~~ from class in itself to class for itself. The subjective understanding of the objective reality would drop the false consciousness and people would collectively own all resources and the dialectic of classes would end.

Marx saw revolution as indispensable due to polarisation of classes caused, due to bourgeoisie & proletarianisation & pauperisation.

Both these understanding of social change has widened our perspective ~~about~~ social and provided contrasting process/reasons for social change.

8. (b) "Technology is the key to understanding social change today". Critically analyse 20

Technology has been a key driver for social change since long. The changes in mode of production caused by industrial machine made goods and consequent use of technology has driven the modern mode of Capitalist production.

Even today technology remains an important factor that leads changes in social institutions.

⊙ Green Revolution in India brought modern biotechnology, hybrid seeds, pesticides

-) It led to emergence of new class of Bullock Capitalists (Rudolph & Rudolph)
-) Consolidation of landholdings, subsidy policy by govt for grain production created powerful class of landowners who did not let land reforms succeed.

•) Hence, agri labourers proliferated in Indian scenario and size of landholdings is very small.

•) This inturn drew forward migration to urban spaces, feeding into Urbanisation

① Technological reach of Digital platforms, Social media are driving social change

•) Telemedicine/ tele education can reach remotest corners

•) Governance systems can be made robust with DBT, e-transfer of wages, scholarships, subsidy preventing leakages, corruption and rent seeking behaviour.

•) Social Media is driving changes to how people perceive themselves, self image, which can be understood by Interactionist perspective.

•) Pre-occupation with digital media is limiting warmth in relations, face to face interactions are declining, even conjugal relations are adversely affected.

① Technology advancement in Robotics, Artificial Intelligence etc can lead to human enhancement and virtual augmentation.

② Robert Blauner has argued that technology drives alienation as human aspects reduce in ~~the~~ importance. This is verified by Frank Hull et al

③ Technology changes at workplace are leading to McDonaldisation (Ritzer) where works are mechanised & predetermined steps are there. This can be linked to disenchantment with natural world which Weber predicted.

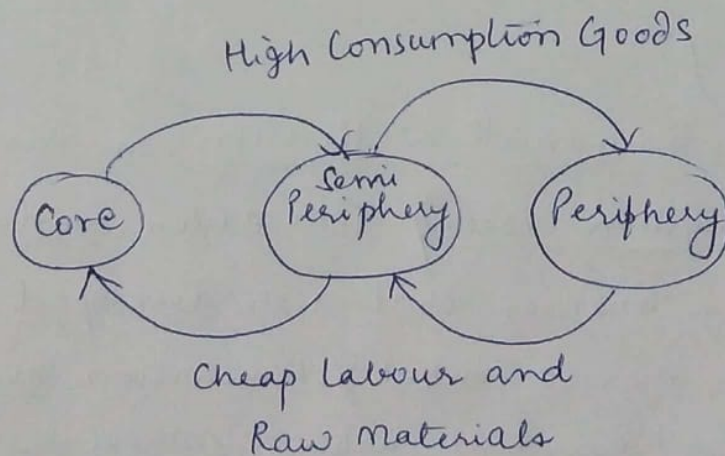
Hence Technology can be an important parameter based on which the change in society and its institutions can be studied in detail

8. (c) Critically examine 'dependency theory' of underdevelopment.

10

Dependency theory is a theory which explains how some countries ~~to~~ tend to be economically dependent upon the others in an unequal relation of exchange.

According to Andre Gunder Frank, Underdevelopment is fundamentally different than underdevelopment and the Latin American & Afro Asian countries are in an artificially ~~created~~ dependent relation with Western counterparts which is historically created.



This is seen as purposively created to prevent competition and as a Neocolonial device to exercise control on developing countries which are then mis developed.

Criticism -

-) Gunnar Myrdal argues that underdeve is due to country's own institutional inadequacies & value deficits.
-) Amartya Sen acknowledges that Western counterparts have also supported them using technology, aid etc
-) Success of Asian Tiger Economies based on capitalist model also refutes the dependency

Emmanuel Wallerstein in his World System theory sees entire world as linked in manner that rich developed countries exercise control / domination over developing dependent nations (Marxian approach)