

2. (a) Examine the relevance and significance of the theories of development and dependency in the present globalizing society. 20
- (b) "The alternatives to the institution of marriage is leading to its disintegration." Comment on the validity of the statement. 20
- (c) Many of the debates about the merits of particular research methods focus on questions of reliability and validity. In the context of this statement, explain the relationship between reliability and validity. 10
3. (a) Can digitalization of Indian Society be considered as an agent of social change? In what manner can it establish a new social order in India? 20
- (b) "Gender roles and relationships have become more equal in modern family life". Critically Analyze. 15
- (c) 'Education is induction into the learner's culture.' Examine the statement in present society. 15
4. (a) Elaborate the limitations associated with the tools of measurement in Social Science Research. 20
- (b) Critically discuss the reservation policy as an instrument of social change in India. 15
- (c) "Nuclear Family fits the needs of industrial society". Critically analyze this statement. 15
5. (a) "Methodological pluralism is a panacea that can solve all research problems." Discuss 20
- (b) Elaborate on Pitirim Sorokin's theory of Weltanschauung and the transition it undergoes. Also analyze whether it is appropriate to characterize such a notion of change as a cyclical theory of social change. 20
- (c) Write a short note on "comparative method in sociology". 10

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 - (a) Impact of Industrialization on kinship relations
 - (b) Case studies and life histories
 - (c) Content Analysis
 - (d) Importance of hypothesis in formulation of sociological theories
 - (e) objectivity as a sociological goal

2(a) There are three major theories of development and dependency that define our present globalising society.

According to JJ Rosdowski book 'The Stages of development: A non-communist manifesto', a society undergoes 5 stages: ^{Traditional stage,} Pre-take-off, Take-off, Drive to maturity and finally stage of mass consumption. In today's globalised society, we are at stage of mass consumption and even beyond. Assembly line manufacturing, technological advancements, competing varieties and increase in disposable income have increased consumerism.

In India, the New Economic Policy of 1991 partially brought consumerism due to liberalisation fostered by globalisation.

Raul Prebisch's Theory of Dependence categorises countries into 2 class - The Core: comprising of technologically advanced superpowers that extract raw material from the 'periphery' countries which are primarily developing nations dependent on primary sources. In current times, institutions like WTO have ensured a rule-based trading regime that preserve interest of periphery nations. However, the profit margin of 'Centre/core' does swell up as they export expensive technology while import cheap raw material. Nations like Brazil and China have stayed away until 1970s and have prospered. But nations like ASEAN members prospered largely owing to core-periphery relation.

9(2) Andrie Frank gave the Metropolis satellite theory that terms developed countries as metropolis who do not have to depend on any 'satellite' for well-being. In a globalised world, this is not completely true. Oil rich nations like Saudi depend on US for defence, Canada depends on Western Europe for farm/agri produce.

Wallerstein in his theory of world system does mention that colonialism and not capitalism has led to globalisation where developing countries are exploited. Neo-liberals refute this since developing countries were not self-sufficient so they benefitted from globalisation.

Marx called globalisation as hyper-capitalism since the purview of exploitation is not society but nation.

In today's times, globalisation is a double edged sword that can provide jobs, greater market access, more variety but also harm domestic markets with dumping and predatory pricing.

pg 3 26) Marriage as an institution has enjoyed sacrosanct status since earlier times. Thinkers like Mac Iver and Page gave it the cultural sanction for procreation. In India, Srinivas called marriage not only for getting social sanctions for sexual relations but also property and societal respect.

However in recent times the institution is challenged by alternatives like cohabiting couples who choose to live together without marriage, same-sex liaison and increasing composite households which consist of extended family members instead of husband-wife. Fried and Berg in their study of East Germany found an increasing number of same-sex couples (33%) of total couples. In India, however, this system of same-sex couple does not have legal approval. The curative petition filed by Naz Foundation to declare Art 377 - that criminalises homosexuality - void. But cohabiting couples have become part of society owing to increased participation of women in workforce and nuclear family norms.

Margaret Brian is happy with breaking up of marriage's dominance as she termed marriage as 'wretched institution' where a man loses his liberty and a woman her happiness.

I.P. Desai and K.M. Kapadia believe that marriage and family would continue to remain pre-dominant institutions in India. However their structure would change. Families would become

Pg 1) nuclear and marriages more egalitarian. |
Jesse Bernard, in her book the Future of Marriage, does not think modern institutions as a threat to marriage. In fact these alternatives would actually bring new paradigms for better husband-wife relations.

However, A. R. Desai does opine that economic factors like ownership of means of prodⁿ by women and legislation like Hindu Succession Act have drifted women away from Marriage.

It would be safe to conclude that given alternatives to marriage like live-in or same-sex households would not completely vanish marriage since they do not enjoy societal sanctions or legal approvals in all societies. However, there is an increasing acceptance for them given fast-paced life

1952 (C) Carlomine and Zeller define reliability as the extent to which a method gives same result over several experiments.

Validity is defined as the extent to which a method measures what it ought to.

A scale is a valid instrument to measure length of a rod but not valid to measure a person's confidence. While an ~~member~~ ^{official statement} of

UPSC is a reliable source to know future changes in exam pattern, a fellow aspirant is not.

A method of research is full proof when it is reliable as well as valid. While natural sciences deploy quantifiable methods that satisfy both conditions, such accuracy is desirable in social sciences.

To conduct an interview on benefits of Jan Dham Yojana from a gram panchayat member may be valid since he has availed the account benefits but his responses may not be always reliable. However, a survey study with objective response can increase reliability.

Hence, reliability and validity both are essential conditions for accurate results in a research study. Malinowski has advocated importance of both in his anthropological studies.

pg 39, Veblen had remarked that 99% of social changes are caused by technology. Today as we head towards 'Digital India', this statement holds much relevance.

Digitalization is definitely an agent of social change since it has transformed social relations. Politically, the government becomes more accountable through digital citizen charters, biometric attendance, e-harvest programme.

Digitalisation also ushered a culture of accountability and transparency. Subsidies are transferred through 'Direct Benefit Transfer' which has catapulted social order by mitigating roles of middlemen.

Initiatives like Skill India through National e-literacy mission have increased awareness thus education no longer remains confined to exclusive few.

e-NAM: electronic agriculture portal has disrupted the social relation between the agricultural producer and mandi buyer. There is no exploitation and equity of prices.

Digital means like GPS-enabled phone, panic buttons, mobile apps, distress buttons have ensured greater awareness for women safety. The social order stands changed as women participate more ⁱⁿ economy.

Pg ⑦ National Crime Record Bureau also noted that crime against women decreased since last year.

Digitalisation is also bridging the urban-rural divide. GAARV app ensures that villagers can see level of electrification in their villages.

Twitter EVA by Ministry of External Affairs and Ministry of Railways have empowered citizens to ~~add~~ mention grievances. People no longer feel helpless and are proactive citizens now.

However, Ogburn's Cultural lag theory also is prevalent in 'Digital India'. Our equipments have become advanced but we're yet to let go tradition. There are instances of politicians promoting app for tourism boost and at the same time telling foreign tourists not to wear skirts. These mindsets hamper progress.

Herbert Spencer in 'Progression: Law and Change' promotes social darwinism where the society must adopt new changes in order to survive.

Digitalisation has brought a new era in India and we must keep pace to changes in order to survive.

pg 8 (b) Ian Ashley mentioned that in modern capitalistic society, man vents out his professional frustration on the wife.

Times are changing now. With increased cost of living, women of the house is also participating in economy. Aileen Ross and Sachidanda Sinha mention the role of education in increased parity in modern family in India.

Tranavali Kanne however throws caution in her book 'Kinship Organisation in India'. Societies still male dominant where nuclear families have come to rise but financial decisions continue to be taken by men.

Ancient texts also propagated gender disparity where ~~fraternal~~ filial (brother-brother) and filial (father-son) relations are more important than affinal (marriage).

This is refuted in modern times since family becomes nuclear and man and wife get more emotionally bonded. Unlike in earlier times, marriage is no longer a mere 'dharma' for procreation but also an arrangement where two individual seek support.

In modern family, woman also supports the family through income in addition to rearing children. This has changed gender dynamics where man sees his wife as equal than subordinate.

Q9) Hence, there has been an increased equality but gender roles still carry sentiments of patriarchy. Sylvia Walby calls this sexual division of labour where woman is busy in household chores while man chooses this time for leisure and self-improvement. Margaret Mead has called for greater parity in roles. Her study of Pacific Islands showed exactly opposite role allocation in men and women as against traditional ones.

3(c) Mahatma Gandhi condemned 'westernisation' of Indian education as it made us feel inferior to the British and eroded our cultural values by assimilation of western ideals. Hence, it can be said that western education made is emlike western culture.

However, social reformists like Raja Ram Mohun Roy saw western education as progressive.

It is therefore not completely leaving the learner's culture.

Education is silent revolution and there is only incorporation of best-practices. We learn new ones while retaining the existing ones.

The very aim of education is to bring change according to Karl Mannheim. Also humans should become adaptable to this change.

In today's education system, we do emphasise knowledge of english but knowledge of an Indian mother tongue is mandated.

Pg 10 Robin Fox criticises role of education in society as it ~~beside~~ broadens inequality.

SC Dube refutes this by saying education provides equality of opportunity. Education does not mean aping the west but assimilating the best.

Einstein had said that true aim of education is not success but values. By some token, education teaches us good values - some we already have inherent in us and others we learn.

4(a) Social Science Research deploys methods suggested by Durkheim of comparative method where historical facts are compared for a contemporary phenomena. For instance, Durkheim mentions State as a result of Division of Labour.

Weber is considered pioneer of sociological methods which are distinct from positivists approach. but are interpretative. Weber agreed with Max - Komborn that Sociology can be understood but not explained but he did believe that societal patterns can be generalised.

Tools of measurement in Sociological research are mainly focused on social actions and social facts as subject matter.

They believe in fact observation and data collection.

Nels Anderson's study of Kapi tribe through Participant observation had the limitation of individual values.

pg 11 One's observation may be biased due to one's own background. Weber suggested value neutrality as the way forward. Researchers should choose a topic they are indifferent to and must be properly trained. For eg: an Atheist is suited to study a religion as he does not have preconceptions or prejudice to the subject.

Also, sampling has the limitation in non-probability mode where not each participant has equal probability of being selected. Also in random sampling, data set might not be representative. Weber suggested creating a model of ideal type to study reality. Selective data points are extrapolated to generalise for a society.

Non-participant or Quasi Participant observation suffers from double dose of subjectivity where the group being studied may become conscious and the researcher may have his own interpretation. Also Merton opines that only manifest function of society would be recorded not latent. This method of observation can be studied for small groups only.

In case of questionnaire, honesty from researcher is required so as not to pose leading questions. Illiteracy is also a challenge when in rural societies. For ex: not many account holders would be able to enumerate utility of Jan Dhan Yojana.

Subjectivity of language is also prevalent. For ex: on being asked how much does one earn, he may reply 'enough to make both ends meet'.

Sensitive issues like caste, religion also do not get honest responses.

3) Sociological methods do suffer from bias and subjectivity but they are more suited than natural sciences method in generalisation. Identification of a representative sample might be a challenge but methods like snowball sampling can give researchers access to most closed of social groups like Naxalites.

4(b) Reservation for 'socially and educationally' backward is constitutionally upheld in Art 16(4) ^{fundamental} of rights.

The Part IV of Directive Principles of State Policy also envisage the Gandhian model of upliftment through equality.

Reservation gained traction through efforts of Babasaheb Ambedkar who believed gram swaraj would be incomplete without political representation.

Sachidanand Sinha in his study of Bihar mentions that Reservation has created a new class of 'Manijam Elites'. Education institute reservation is a boon for the socially oppressed as education provides equality of opportunity if not resources.

Reservation policies have also politically galvanised the Dalit and Scheduled Tribes. Anil Aggrawal ^{Bhatt} in his 4 state study opines that backward classes in Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and West Bengal have become more aware of their rights.

eg ⑬ Communities like Reddys of Andhra, Godams of Bihar and Nadas of Kerala have sought upliftment through politics.

The rise of DCCI - Dalit Chamber of Commerce shows the reservation bringing economic prosperity. Recent example of UPSC CSE Topper Ms Tina Dahi also proves reservation in education has come a long way to empower the oppressed.

However, reservation policy is being misused to gain political mileage. The recent stir of Patidars - a well to do farming community - is an eye-opener.

The Jat stir for reservation also shows the unwanted demand by an economically well off community to get representation in government jobs.

The Mandell Commission's proposal of 27% OBC reservation is used as a political tool to polarise the society.

Rajni Kothari in 'Caste and Politics' mentions caste in India is a great determinant in politics and politicians will never divorce the two.

Reservation as an upliftment policy has been effective, Meena of Rajasthan are a good example but it needs to change with times so as not to deprive the needy and benefit the greedy.

Pg (14) 4c) Talcott Parsons noted that industrialised society has led to 'isolated nuclear family units'.
K M Kapadia also holds industrialisation in modern India responsible for nuclear families.
I. P. Desai believes Indians are merely aping the west in forming nuclear families.

Industrialisation hence can be the cause behind nuclear families in India as well as west. Industrial society requires migration from rural to urban areas. This mandates higher cost of living and thus need for less number of dependents in a family.

However, Mac Iver & Page hold technology and not industry responsible. With gadgets, the people to people dependence has decreased hence need for nuclear family.

M. S. Gore however points that industrial society has mandated compact family not nuclear family. Women of the house also joins workforce and thus requires elderly to look after children. Relation with distant relatives have diffused due to industrialisation.

Groode in his book 'World Mobility and Family Patterns' mentions nuclear families being led by industrial society not necessarily caused. As geographical mobility increases,

Pg 15 family units disintegrate and the most preferred form is husband-wife and their unmarried children.

Industrial Society has definitely been a catalyst in nuclear set-up. As women become emancipated, adjustment with extended family becomes a challenge but it also has necessitated the need of elderly to take care of rearing children.

5(a) Social Sciences cannot depend solely on positivist approach for research. Peter Berger calls it death of 'social sciences'. Habermas believes inter-subjectivity is compromised. Horkheimer calls positivist methods as anarchy of objectivism.

Anthony Giddens suggests Hermeneutic as an interpretative discipline to study social sciences by accounting for new-points by not compromising details.

Max Weber's Verstehen and ideal type also re-inforce a hybrid of positivist and interpretative discipline to study social sciences.

Multiple or plurality of methods plug the loophole caused by one method. However, it can not be a panacea or all success cure.

For ex. Interview are biased by researcher's perception but incorporating objective 'yes-no' in responses does mitigate subjectivity but it does compromise on the detail. Hence the way out lies in interview + value frank/ neutrality. The researcher must be trained to remove personal bias.

Similarly, sampling alone can not give a representative set but must be combined with ideal type to create a blueprint of society's reality. Weber's study of 'Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism' was a study based on ideal type of Western Europe society but was criticised by Tonnies for its lack of comprehensiveness.

Marx's romantic positivism of means of production's ownership leading to class struggle and alienation when combined with Weber's interpretative model of bureaucratic model provide a comprehensive picture but not entirely true as criticised by Goldthorpe.

Hence multiple methods to remove ailments of positivism and subjectivity to considerable extent but can not be compared to natural sciences in terms of accuracy.

Pg 17 (b) Sorokin in his book 'Cultural Dynamics' gives the theory of Meltanschaung where social changes are in 3 stages:

Idealistic - the ideal position with balance of norms

The rest two stages are extremes where Idealistic gives more importance to religion over practical means while the other is hedonistic and gives importance to pleasures of life.

This ideally is a pendulum based approach unlike a cyclical theory because the society does not necessarily undergoes a full cycle change.

Tonybee in his book The History of Mankind and Ogbum in The Decline of West mentions cyclical theory as one that follows a cycle and each stage is equally repeated in one cycle.

Sorokin's model is a pendulum based where idealistic is the μ mean position that is experienced twice over while moving between two exp extremes.

His approach is also called the 'Sprial Theory' as the non-idealistic position occur not after each other but after each stage of idealism.

Pg 18 5(c) Comparative method in sociology was proposed by Emile Durkheim as a positivist approach to study social facts.

Social facts are subject matter of sociology [Durkheim] and they are to be observed. They are studied in comparison with historical facts.

In study of religion, Durkheim mentions concept of binary-opposites. Sacred and Profane are distinct objects that need to be studied for understanding primitive religion. He compares the object of reverence with mundane objects.

Comparative method is also used by Marxists in theory of Historical Materialism. Rise of Capitalist society is studied in comparison with primitive communism, feudal society. The dialects compare and conflict with each other.

As a positivist method, comparative analysis does assist study of social sciences but is not as comprehensive as sociological methods.

pg 11 (a) Industrialisation has led to new relations and disintegrations of existing ones.

Daniel Risley in 'The Lonely Crowd' blames industrialisation for dissatisfied nuclear family

Anthony Giddens believes industrialisation caused structural change by giving many to nuclear units as well as economical as women entered workforce.

W. Goode in 'Moral Mobility and Family Patterns' and mentions increased geographical mobility a result of industrialisation that has fragmented joint family

Fred Berg also notes same sex marriages in industrialised East Germany

G.P. Murdock however feels family would not ultimately disintegrate, it would evolve.

While Jesse Bernard welcomes changes in marriage due to industrialisation as women become greater participant.

Malinowski asserted that come what may, family forms the constituent element of society

Industrialisation has led to evolution of kinship system - some +ve changes like greater gender parity, some -ve like increased divorce rates.

1920 11b) Data collection in sociological sciences relies on case studies as specific instances of a sample.

For ex: UNICEF's case study on reproductive health in India had individual Auxiliary Nursing Mid-wives (ANMs) as the subject. In case study, a specific entity is studied recording their demography, responses. These can be considered to not represent or generalise a sample but study a particular case.

Life history trace chronology of an entity - individual or institution - to conclude the current status.

For ex: Onfam studied life histories of women from several tribes in Africa to link poverty with intoxication habits.

Both content offer such first hand primary knowledge of specific particulars.

Pg (24) ILC Content Analysis is a method to establish the relevance of data collection — primary as well as secondary means.

In interviews, content analysis ensures not to ask leading or sensitive questions like reservation policy, communal agenda.

In observation methods, content analysis is ensured through feedback where team on field takes view of team in research office.

In secondary research too, content analysis has an important role. While drawing conclusion one has to ascertain that the source is a reliable one or not. For ex: an autobiography would be more reliable source about an individual than a newspaper article.

Content Analysis largely pertains to content in terms of questions research material and documentation.

(d) Hypothesis, as mentioned by Theoderson, is a proposed solution which can be empirically verified.

Kellinger calls hypothesis a conjecture whose validity is not known.

Hence hypothesis, beginning with a null hypothesis, provides a starting point by choosing a statement as solution and then testing its validity.

For ex: the hypothesis that farmer's income is co-related with monsoon needs to be proved through data.

A sociological theory, say, percentage of income expenditure on food decreases with increase in income can be formulated by constructing the theory as an assumption to be tested.

However, the two variables in hypothesis must not be contradicting. Also the dependence can be empirically tested.

For eg: it is correct to say Variable X increases with Y rather than X is dependent on Y.

Also, hypothesis should be avoided from two types of error — Type I where a correct null hypothesis is negated and Type II where an incorrect null hypothesis is accepted.

Webster noted the importance of hypothesis that it guides the researcher in theory formulation.

Q. 1(e) Positivists like August Comte, Herbert Spencer believed that sociology, much like natural sciences, can be studied through observation and facts.

August Comte in his book Law of Three Stages mentions positivism as the final stage of mankind after theological and metaphysical. He called for unified sciences to lend objectivity to social sciences.

This view is partly refuted by Weber who believed that society can be generalised but like Neo Kantians he did believe that social sciences can be only understood not explained.

Thinkers like Anthony Giddens, Peter Berger completely refuted objective sociology. Giddens suggested Hermeneutics as interpretative goals for social sciences.

Berger termed positivism as 'death of sociology'. Habermas calls for inter-subjectivity. Hockeiner called positivism as objective anarchy.

Objectivity as sociological goal is not completely justified. Society is highly subjective to human minds and action and cannot be learned in binary '0' or '1'. It does facilitate research methods through easy codification but it also compromises on details. For ex. Democracy and family can be studied atypical to a society but they are not universally same.