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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 939)

Name of Candidate	Vishal Mishra		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	13955
Center	-ORN-	Date	14/08/17

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
5 (a)	12.5	
(b)	12.5	
(c)	12.5	
(d)	12.5	
6 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

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 that 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. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

10 x 5 = 50

1. (a) Significance of case studies as method of data collection

Case study is a method of data collection for sociological research goes for analysis exploration and description of any social change, social problem, event etc eg. Case study about drug addict and AIDS victim

The method provide various benefits such as

1) it can be utilised for both qualitative and quantitative research method.

2) flexibility in method applied as one can use variety of technique like interview, life histories, government document and reports etc

3) Researcher has freedom to choose methods; convenience with respect to time, money invested

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It provide deeper analysis and analysing topic with multi-dimensional approach. It is useful to study social problems, changes in social institutions like marriage, or nuclearization of family etc. It is useful for studying subject matter of sociology.

1. (b) Intellectual influences affecting the emergence of sociology

Sociology as discipline emerged to study factors responsible for continuity and change in different social institutions and structures of society.

Sociology emerged as discipline to study social change after European modernity, industrial revolution. Initially Economist like Adam Smith suggested that good economy leads to

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good society. however, Sociologists like August Comte countered it as he suggested it is good society which will lead to good economy.

Similarly, early philosophers like Plato, Aristotle studied family, power, justice, citizenship etc later on sociologists like Max Weber, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim studied power, society, etc eg Weber developed theory related to legal rational authority

In addition to this, social reformer like Martin Luther, scientist like Newton Galileo, etc played important role in providing insight over religious reform, rationality common sense, later on these topics were studied analysed by sociologists.

Therefore we can say sociology as a discipline evolved after getting important contributions from different scholar & disciplines.

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1. (c) Sociology and demography

Demography is branch of science to study population and its feature like population density, sex ratio, rural-urban population, composition of various religions and caste communities etc.

Sociology as a discipline study social structure and institutions their interactions, social problems like problems of religious minorities, or problem of skewed sex ratio, violence against women and social change eg urbanisation.

Therefore Sociology utilizes data/insight provided by demography. Demography provides raw material and over it structure of sociology is constructed eg 1) Study of urbanisation in India (2) Emile Durkheim

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study of Suicide used demographic data (3) Rajani Palasiwala's study on dowry and related violence utilizes data related crime in different classes of society etc

Thus where demography stop where sociology starts. Both discipline have their own boundary and may for (sometimes) same subject matter but methods are different.

1. (d) Types of Probability samples

Sampling is technique to extract a subset of universe / population as universe/population can not be studied by researcher due to time, money resource limitations.

There are two types of sampling – a) Probability sampling where every member of population/ universe has non-zero probability of being selected in sample

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Types of probability Samples

a) Random Sampling - here Random tables are being used for selecting samples.

b) Systematic-random sampling: here one can choose fixed pattern of selecting sample eg - selecting odd Roll No. student for taking their opinion on teaching methodology - or every 5th student coming out college.

c) Stratified Sampling - where population is deffent divided into stratum like eg - 0-10 yr age, 10-20 yr age - . . and then selecting sample from each strata

d) clustered Sampling - Here population is divided into different cluster and then freely representative clusters are selected.

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1. (e) Phenomenology

Phenomenology - is theoretical stands evolved as Anti positivism. It consider every social reality, event, structure is phenomena and it is influenced by human moods, motive and social process like socialization etc.

It counters positivism which consider that every social reality can be quantified and studied in truely objective manner and non emotive. Phenomenologist like Hussrel, Alfred Schulz consider that same realities are explained different people because they carry mind, their imagination, experience etc creates differential explanation of same reality.

Therefore to understand social reality, social researcher need

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respect common sense, culture of different people so as to get true and opinion of people.

Anthony Giddens through his theory of structurization tried to bridge between positivism and phenomenology. As every individual is born as part of social structure and social processes affect development of that individual. So need to study both culture and individual psychology.

2. (a) "Sociology can be termed a science because it fulfills the basic requirements of objective and rational knowledge of social reality". Critically examine 20

With the emergence of Sociology as a discipline, a debate got ~~begun~~ started whether Sociology is a Science or not?

Positivists like Saint Simon, August Comte, Emile Durkheim etc propounded that Sociology is a science because (1) Sociology like science goes for

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objective and rational analysis of social reality and if researchers will not go for objective and non emotive research than there will not be go for value neutrality

(2) Sociology like science study structure eg in science like atomic physics - structure of electron etc similarly Sociology study social structure like education, religious, political family etc.

(3) In both stream structure has continuity and change.

(4) Sociology and science should reject common sense knowledge eg Einstein - common-sense knowledge is against scientific temper

(5) Science goes for reductional and causal analysis and sociology also go for it. eg skeleton studying

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classes in Indian society → going for reductional approach sociologist study Industrial, Agrarian, middle class in India. Similarly causal study like how poverty is affecting education and low level of productivity and literacy.

However this position was countered by anti positivists like phenomenologist (Alfred Schutz, Hussrel, Giddens), critical theorist (Althussers and also by non-positivist like Weber, Dilthey.

Non-positivist tried to highlight limitations of positivist sociology. They consider that following objective manner of research may lead to death of research as human actions has two kinds of ~~Truth~~ Truth one - what a man did? why did?

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To understand essence of reality one has to analyse both.

Despite all these limitations positivist helped in establishment of Sociology as a discipline. In contemporary, ~~tem~~ Sociology is following spirit of science, and going for subjective understanding of objective realities.

2. (b) Sociology as a discipline is more than common sense.' examine the validity of this statement. 15

Sociology is a discipline who goes for systematic understanding of factors responsible for continuity and change going on different spheres of society eg family - formation of joint family or nuclearization

Common sense is type of knowledge which can be of two type - a) Shared - one getting from

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Society, (b) personal common sense.

Moore and Reed in article Epistomology of Commonsense highlight that questioning to common sense knowledge there is growth of discipline and sociology is also getting benefit from it.

Sociologist like Max Weber highlight that man action are influenced by society and personal knowledge which is often product of common sense. Therefore to understand social reality one has to respect common sense.

Therefore one can conclude that ~~common sense is helping~~ researchers for sociological research trying ~~to~~ understand commonsense of research object. So sociology as a discipline is more than

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common sense eg. To understand caste class nexus, land holding pattern in rural India and changes in it, Green revolution and social change etc all such studies can not be done through common sense Rather one has to utilise theories of capitalism, feudalism, means of production to understand that, which is domain of sociology

2. (c) "The subject matter and scope of sociology have been intensely debated but still it is not practical to rein it's purview within specific boundaries". Examine 15

Sociology as a discipline evolved after European modernity, Industrial revolution. After emergence its subject matter was debated.

It originated in France sociologists like Simon, August Comte, Emile Durkheim suggested that Sociology is

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all inclusive and it can study any social reality concepts. It is mother of all discipline.

German sociologists like Weber, Dilthey highlighted that sociology cannot study totality of reality rather it should go for essence of reality. One has draw a boundary of sociology.

Since of subject matter of sociology is to understand social change, continuity & change in social institution and structure how they are interacting. Therefore drawing a rigid boundary of its subject matter will be harmful for discipline eg agents of social change is varying with time, new agents like Information Technology

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are evolving and affecting social change. If disipline donot go for boundary, there may be a situation when discipline looses its originality and niche.

Therefore one has to go for boundaries but that should be permeable as reality is vast unorganised, dynamic in nature. So sociology should follow that path.

3. (a) "History is the past Sociology and Sociology is the present History". Examine 20

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3. (b) Critically examine the features of 'critical social research'. 15

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3. (c) Examine the factors that influence the choice of research topic. **15**

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4. (a) Comments on the critics charge that Immanuel Wallerstein's dependency theory is simplistic and wrong. 20

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4. **(b)** Comment on the reasons why neo-idealists and symbolic interactionists are critical of 'positivism' in Sociology. **20**

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4. (c) Explain the significance of 'hypotheses' in formulation of sociological theories. 10

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

12.5 x 4 = 50

5. (a) Ogburn's theory of 'defunctionalization' of family.

Ogburn highlighted that family is facing it or going through process of defunctionalization where its functions are being challenged and takenover by other social institutions.

Family - has core function of providing emotional support, financial support, However with rise of various new facilities like mental health care, and increasing geographical and occupational mobilities lead to situation one is not always with his/her family so at one has to search alternative of family

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However, family has core function of providing member of economy and replacing old members. These core functions are getting stronghold more other functions of family is challenged.

Family was in primary society. - It is in modern society. As it is basic building unit it cannot be extinct

5. (b) Education as a medium of cultural reproduction

Education, as Emile Durkheim, in his book "Moral Education" explained that it is medium of transfering values culture, social norms customs from one generation to other.

Education is vehicle through which culture is transmitted from one generation to other leading to reproduction of same society

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In ancient India, common cultural consciousness as explained by G.S. Ghurye was uniting India. and Similarly. in contemporary societies, education through schools and family is transmitting the same values generation after generation

However, change in education methodology, curriculum, emphasing focus on technology and cultural education is not part of modern education. As a result there is disconnectivity between past and present leading to generation gap as cultural values are not fully reproduced.

Therefore one can say Modern education is reproducing modern culture and leading gap between past and present culture

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5. (c) Advantages of Multi-strategy research

Sociological research involve various kind of data collection technique and strategies. one is not totally perfect and have certain advantages and disadvantages.

Multi strategy research envisages for having more than one strategy and technique. It is like methodological pluralism where disadvantages of one technique is compensated by advantages of other.

eg. Interview and case study both can be used.

It is like fusing both qualitative and quantative methods and strategies.

However there are certain challenges in this regard –

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1. Increase in cost money and other resources
2. Beginner can not utilise this they are not fully aware of all ~~benefits~~ limits of methods, strategies and their merit and demerit.

Multi strategy approach is not perenial rather a modified tool which can be utilised as per need and availability of resources.

5. (d) Feminization of labor in informal sector

Labor in informal Sector ~~lake~~ lack skill, collective voice; They are not covered under social Sector legislations.

Over a period of time it is found that feminization of labor has happened to informal Sector eg Domestic help/ maid one such Sector which facing excessive feminization wages are not being paid on time, no limit on working hour, harassment.

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Voicelessness of women made them prone to victimization and increased feminization of this sector.

Various other sector like construction, Brick manufacturing, agriculture labour, domestic enterprise etc are increasingly ~~facing~~ acquiring feminization of labor.

In this regard government has enacted unorganised sector worker act, Recently domestic workers Association submitted a draft act to government. government has to take final call.

Therefore, scholar argue that to deal with this first patriarchy as ruling ideology has to be challenged, government along with NGOs have to go for protection of female in informal sector & their rights should protected and voice should be heard.

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6. (a) The changing functions of family have led many to question its role and significance in present times. Evaluate 20

Family can defined as primary Social group where people/ members are related to each other either on the basis of marriage, blood or adoption. These members share emotional, psychological and economic exchange and connectivity.

J. Goode, Murdock Malinowski gave that family has specific functions.

1) providing member to society as people will die as they aged.

2) Socialising the members of the Society

3) providing emotional support, controling sexual and reproductive function

4) Family is unit of production and consumption

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5) provide labour pool to economy.

However, there are factors like urbanisation, industrialization increasing individualism, increase in geographical & occupational mobility, rise of other facilities like psychaitrists, increasing influence of peer group & friends etc. All these factors has led to questioning of role & functioning of family. and its significance is also questioned.

Various functions of family is challenged and shared by other social institutions like education religion, medical facilities old age home. However. T.K. Dommen highlight more family looses its periphery function more it will have strong hold over its core functions like providing

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member / replacing members to society. Providing labour pool to economy. Family is primary social unit where it was simple society or it is modern industrial complex society.

In present times there may be decline of family in western society but it will not lead to total elimination. Infact people of homosexuality which were denied to adopt child earlier, now they are allowed to have. It shows the importance of family.

Family is a brick. It is provide basic raw material for society whether rich or poor all work for family, live for family. There it may face some modification but its significance can not be curtailed

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6. (b) Explain the concept of social change. Critically examine the contribution of Karl Marx's theory of social change. **20**

Social change can be defined as change in social institutions, structures and values. It can be directed or undirected. It can be revolutionary or evolutionary. There are various agents of social change - Science & tech, education, law, eti

Karl Marx theory of social change is often termed as revolutionary and conflict based. He gave different stages of society like Ancient, Slave, feudal, capitalism, socialism

He explained when. Slave society got experienced social change there would be conflict between two classes master and slaves. Similarly in capitalism there is conflict between capitalist class (Bourgeoisie)

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and ~~workers~~ workers class (Proletariat).
Worker have limited homogenised and go for revolution.

This theory contributed in providing understanding of social change. It also provided comprehensive social change among different historical stages of society. No other theory is so complete. It also highlighted importance of revolution and revolution will lead to peace, rise of communism where equality will be practised.

However critics like Talcott Parsons, R.K. Merton, Weber highlight that this theory is over committed to revolution and social change could be deliberative and peaceful.

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conflict is just one approach not only. Similarly, Indivinals like Gandhi, Mandela, Buddha can lead to social change

In addition to this, not all societies follow these stages of social change. eg Singapore here vestiges of feudalism still today following capitalism

Despite of these limitation Marx theory of social change is most celebrated and comprehensive It analysed that technologies, ideology, class consciousness all are important for social change. Therefore understanding of social change would be incomplete without Marx's theory

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(c) What is validity in sociological research? Explain the relationship between validity and reliability. 10

Validity can be defined as technique to check the true value. whereas reliability is checking the consistency of methods/ procedure/ instruments

eg A thermometer measure boiling water's temperature 82°c every time though it is ~~not~~ reliable but not valid as it is not giving true value (100°c).

In sociological research data collected or responses of respondents are checked through validity whether they are close to true response or not.

A sociological research to become totally scientific and consistency must have to follow both reliability and validity.

There could be situation when we have reliable data but we can not check the validity

eg government data regarding

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unemployment in 1950s 1960s but we can not go for checking true values/responses. Similarly a valid but not reliable data could be there But it should not used in research.

Therefore critics suggest one should go checking reliability and validity and also for methodological pluralism. to avoid limitation error of one other methods.

7. (a) Are the high rate of marital break-downs indicative of fundamental structural changes in the institution of marriage? Examine. 20

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7. **(b)** The work-force's engagement with work, in modern economies has shown a perceptible and dynamic shift in its nature and organization. Comment. **20**

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7. (c) Critically examine the linear theories of social change. 10

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8. (a) Examine the impact of information technology on social organization of work in contemporary society. 20

Information technology(IT) is acting like Social change agent. It is affecting social, economic, political sphere and work culture of contemporary society.

One of the biggest impact is rise of Services sector especially In India. eg IT Sector B.P.O. rise is India is product of it. It created new class of workers creation of new jobs eg call centre, IT engineers, cyber security attacks. All this kind of job were never existing before and even not imagined.

Similarly, work from home culture has helped especially women to meet their domestic

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responsibilities along with professional responsibilities.

Similarly, Tele education, Tele medicine has cut down the working load, and dismantled geographical burdles. Governments of the world going for e-governance e-procurement, e-tendering all this changed work culture, improved transparency. It results in legitimacy over government's action, people faith is maintained.

However it has led to certain negative impacts-

1) Killing private life as one is expected to work all time.
2) Dispersed nature of workers ⇒ fails to provide collective voice as result victim of exploitation by employer.

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3) increase in life style disease, mental diseasi due to over work load, ~~and~~ negative effect of working over computer screen. Therefore there is rise in obesity related patients, psychological stress etc

Therefore one can conclude that IT has created new space of work, new employment opportunity for mobility at the same time it created threats like cyber attacks, vulnerizatio of worker class. It is necessary evil. One can avoid it. Therefore it should be used judiciously.

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8. (b) Enumerate the characteristics of 'informally organized work' in certain types of societies. **20**

Modern societies are evolved from traditional simple societies. In both type of societies there is one thing common and that is work. Man in order to survive has to work and follow one and another kind of division of labour

In simple societies, work is largely unorganised and informal as they are not under any kind of laws rules as government as a authority is not present there. The work is divided on the basis of age, sex, social customs.

In modern society, J. Hart analysed Ghana and

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its working culture he found that informally organised work is has 4 kind of characteristics

(1) easy entry of worker

(2) low level of education and skill

(3) Not covered government enacted laws, rules for protection.

(4) lack of access to credit, market,

This kind of informally organised work is mostly found in modern capitalist society. They are informal so many time fail to pressurize government to protect their interest but some time they have organised structure like having organisation who work

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for their interest eg Domestic worker Association, Safai Karamchari Association

Thus Informally organised work is social reality of past and present society.

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8. (c) Discuss the importance of lineage and descent in kinship and family. **10**

Lineage is defined as social group where transfer of ownership of land/property through male line. While Descent - people are related to each other through primary or secondary relationship but not transfer of land ownership is necessary here. eg Earlier daughters were part of Descent and not of Lineage as they are not allowed to have land, as per social norms.

Lineage and descent are important for formation of kinship and family. Joint family has various types (as studied by MN Srinivas, T.K. Oommen, Kolenda, etc.) are dependant on members provided by lineage & descent.

Similarly, lineage and descent decide interpersonal

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relationship, exchange of property which important for functioning of kinship and family.

In contemporary ~~time~~ society, increase in geographical mobility, rising tide of individualism has led to decrease in frequency of face to face meetings, there is increasing sense of creating own individual identity and liberating from kinship, descent identity. Therefore lineage and descent are loosing importance which were so important in feudal society.

However, still marriage, family, kinship are decided and affected by one identity given by lineage, descent. Thus lineage and descent have important today.