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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 939)

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Center	CHANDIGARH (DISTANCE LEARNING)	Date	28 AUGUST 2017

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 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.

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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

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 studies presents an important instrument of data collection as they help analyse complex social realities through real cases, interaction and judging the ground situation.

SIGNIFICANCE

- (1) They provide reliable and valid data to focus upon and arrive at conclusions
- (2) They provides universal accessibility to public regarding research data and hence open to varied interpretations
- (3) They enable researcher to make generalizations using various types of case studies like illustrative, exploratory and critical instance case studies.
- (4) They help in presenting the deviant (negative) cases to present exceptions to already established theories and researcher
- (5) Case studies provides easy review of literature in appropriate context.

Though case studies are based on internal validity but many a times their external validity is questioned due to their subjective character.

But nevertheless they represent an essential tool in sociological research involving real life issues and problems.

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

Sociology is a product of European modernity which itself is a result of three influences - intellectual, institutional and technological.

Thus intellectual influences has crucial role in emergence of sociology.

In ancient societies rulers were fighting wars and there was uncertainty conquering the minds of masses. Religion offered the only solution for peace to both rulers and masses. Church conquered over the minds of masses, gave

legitimacy to rulers, and turned into unquestionable source of power and authority. This laid foundation of dark ages of Europe where freedom, liberty of individual, art, architecture etc. all were determined by priestly fascinations.

But as always there is light at the end of tunnel and that light came through intellectual influence of Renaissance i.e. rebirth of knowledge. It got contributions from 3 types of people:

- (1) Philosophers (like Dante, Descarte, Kume etc.) who gave new ^{liberal} ideas about future societies, social order and equality
- (2) Scientists (like Francis Bacon, Galileo, Newton) who gave rational ideas and laid foundation to reasoning and development of scientific temper
- (3) Religious reformers (like Martin Luther) who gave secular ideas thus questioning religious orthodoxy and traditions.

All these intellectuals combined effort and alternate ideology which combinedly led to emergence of sociology.

1. (c) Sociology and demography

Demography deals with study of population pattern, distributions, density and other material facts on the basis of population. Thus it attempts to study every aspect of life-social, economic, political and cultural through the lens of population distribution. The proponents like Salvin tried to explain social life in terms of demography.

Salvin studied suicide and claimed that it depends on weather, age, climate, sex etc.

Similarly Pitirim Sorokin gave demographic theory to social change. But these theories were rejected by sociologists like Durkheim who claimed that suicide is a social fact present in every society depending on suicidal currents and it is not dependent on demography.

Similarly conflict theorist rejected demographic theory to social change. Now it is established that sociology is not exclusive to demography as it used concepts like material density (Durkheim) to explain social realities. Similarly demography is basing its facts on humanistic approach

borrowed from sociology.

Thus both disciplines are now taking approaches & methods from each other to develop and grow together and be functionally useful to contemporary trends.

1. (d) Types of Probability samples

Probability sampling uses random sampling techniques to create a sample which acts as a data set to act as a base for research and analysis.

TYPES OF PROBABILITY SAMPLES

- (1) SIMPLE RANDOM SAMPLING is completely random method of selecting subjects.
- (2) STRATIFIED RANDOM SAMPLING involves splitting the subjects into mutually exclusive groups then using simple random sampling to choose

subjects from those groups

- (3) SYSTEMATIC SAMPLING means choosing the n^{th} participant or subject from a complete list
eg choosing every 10^{th} person from the list
- (4) CLUSTER RANDOM SAMPLE is a way to select randomly participants from a list that is too large for simple random sampling
eg: If 1000 people are to be selected from population of a state then researcher randomly selects areas like cities and then randomly selects areas from within those areas.
- (5) MULTI STAGE RANDOM SAMPLING uses a combination of all the above mentioned techniques

Though cluster and simple random sampling offer convenience, other two are being used to make the data set highly representative of the original sample.

1. (e) Phenomenology

Phenomenology is a branch of anti positivism
which rejects positivists claim that sociology is
a science and it should employ scientific
method.

Phenomenology advocates that foundation to
study of sociology is social action and not
social structure (as claimed by positivism). It
says that humans manifest action depending on
expectations of counteractors, environment etc.
Thus structures are not present in society
without human actions. Further they advocate
that human actions are dynamic and not
persistent, thus not subject to scientific analysis.

They advocate that positivism talks about material
facts but human actions and its consequences
are not objects rather they are influenced by
history, culture, economy etc., hence they
give importance on reflexive method.

Phenomenologists like Alfred Schertz say that
culture provides a stockpile of information based

on which man goes for typification, negotiation & reciprocation. Thus scientific analysis, value neutrality of researcher are all potential myths in sociology.

Hence phenomenology attempts to liberate sociology from the mechanical pursuit of making it a science.

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

Sociology is a discipline committed to systematic study of social life and the factors responsible for continuity & change in that social life.

many positivists like Auguste Comte, St. Simon, Durkheim attempts to make sociology a science

- (1) Comte advocates that human society pass through 3 stages of - theosophical, metaphysical and modern based on religion, abstract philosophy & rationality as guiding principles.

He claims that social life is so organised that

scientific method can be applied to it because all human realities are based on rationality in modern society.

(2) Similarly St. Simon advocates that modern society gives importance of specialisation, rule of law and social structures which are subject to continuity and change, thus causal analysis can be used like science.

(3) Durkheim speaks about social facts and that they make social reality. Thus reductional analysis, cause & effect relationship, objective research are all possible.

Thus they attempt to make sociology science.

CRITICS:

(1) Karl Popper advocates in his book "the logic of scientific enquiry" that scientific method is prior to science and thus in this way all disciplines are science.

(2) Adorno and Peter Berger advocate that social structures are not present in reality, thus sociology is not science.

(3) Georg Simmel and Wilhelm Dilthey advocate that foundation to social structures are human.

actions and behaviours which is dynamic
and to study it scientific method is not
acquired rather they focused on studying
sociology in context of history and culture

- (4) Following their footsteps Max Weber advocates
reality is vast, unorganized, dichotomous and
chaotic. Thus there is need to develop ideal
types to study human behaviour which is
based on actions driven by motives & values.

He advocates that sociology cannot go for
complete objectivity & value neutrality as it
will be a death blow to the discipline. Thus
aim should be to ^{study} essence of reality than making
it suicidal to study every possible details.

Hence sociology is not a pure science like physical
science and its limitations has been recognised
by many scholars. Thus aim should be
make it is humanistic science to study social
reality using own methods & approach.

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

common sense refers to the knowledge gained by individual from collectivity, culture, social institutions. It is abstract in nature and is different for different societies.

many sociologists like Durkheim, Comte has rejected the notion that sociology is common sense. According to them common sense knowledge is driven by socialisation and it is abstract, vague, presumptive and speculative in nature while sociology is based on empirical facts,

research and is qualitative in character.

- This view was supported by many positivists like St. Simon, Adermith who claimed common sense as a moral sense while sociology as an organised body of knowledge aimed at understanding social reality through rationality.

CRITICS OF THIS NOTION:

- (1) Non positivists like Weber, Georg Simmel, Dilthey advocate that social reality is making of human actions which are guided by common sense knowledge.
Thus common sense is guide to human behaviour and rationality is derive to human behaviour; thus both complement each other.
- (2) Similarly phenomenologists advocate that human behaviour is driven by culture, counter actors, environment etc. and all this is based on common sense.

Thus though sociology is much more than common sense but still common sense is one of the elements to sociological theories since it is an integral part of human behaviour.

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

15

After the emergence of sociology in 18th century there were debates about the subject matter of sociology.

- (1) Founders of the discipline like Auguste Comte claimed that sociology ^{is mother of all social sciences and} should study types of societies based on comparison applying scientific method.
- (2) This positivistic trend was taken up by Durkheim, founder of French school of sociology, who claimed that sociology is an all inclusive discipline and it can study social reality in all possible details. Thus he was celebrating

sociology as a discipline and claimed that it should study - morphology and physiology of society using various theoretical models.

- (2) Morris Ginsberg held that sociology aims to study social process, pathology and order present within social structure.
- (4) Karl Mannheim divided the discipline into general sociology and historical sociology.

CRITICS / GERMAN SCHOOL

- (1) Max Weber advocated that reality is dynamic and sociology can't study it in all possible details thus it should go for development of ideal types to understand the essence of reality.

He claimed that value neutrality though possible at individual level is not possible at discipline level.

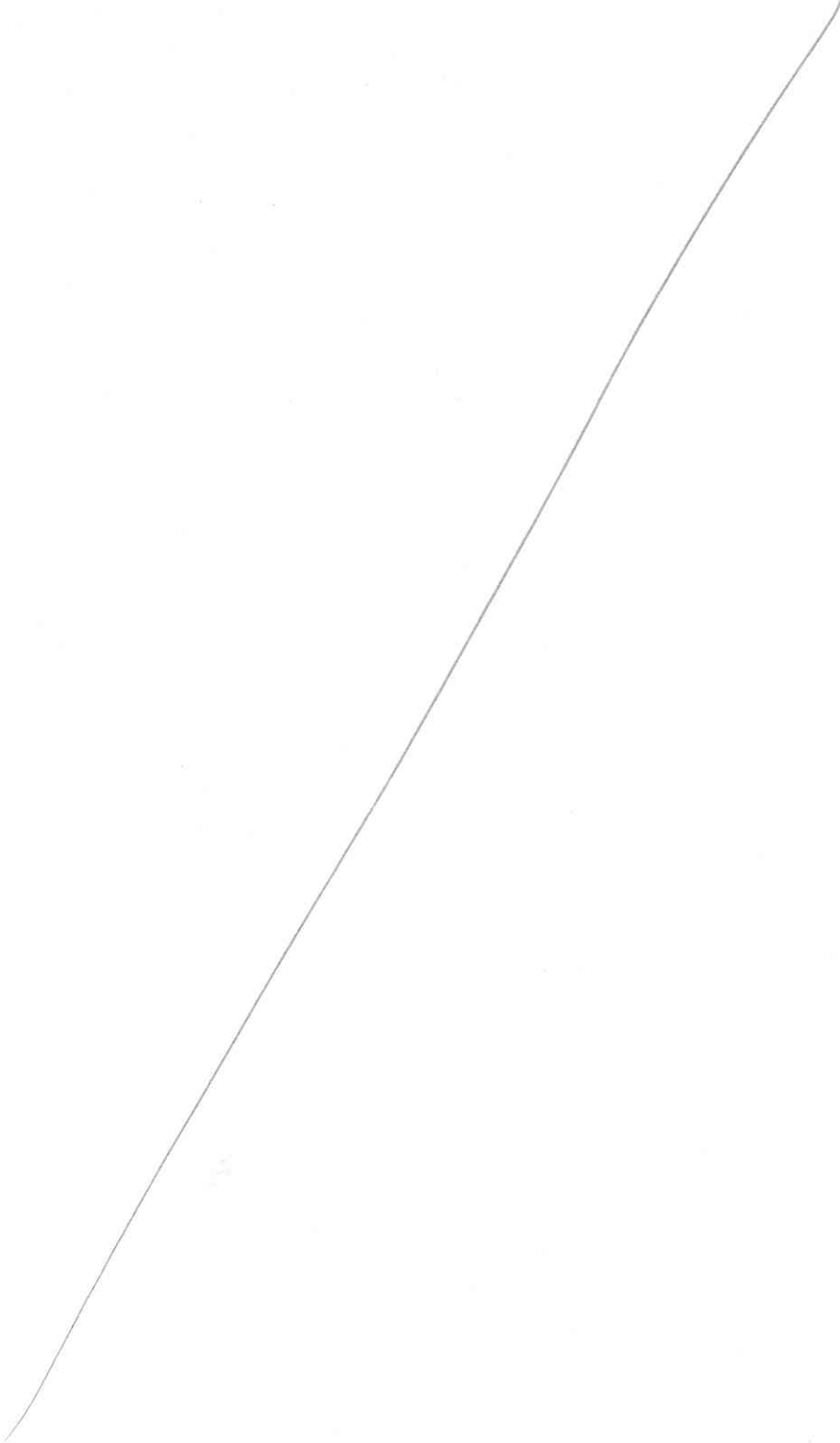
- (2) Georg Simmel talked about association & dissociative forms of human behaviour.

Thus different schools talked about scope of sociology and its subject matter but a comprehensive analysis show that it is not possible nor desirable to rein its purview within ^{specific} boundaries.

largely it can be said that sociology aims at studying society & its types, organizational structure, order and challenges to regularity as well as dynamics of human behaviour.

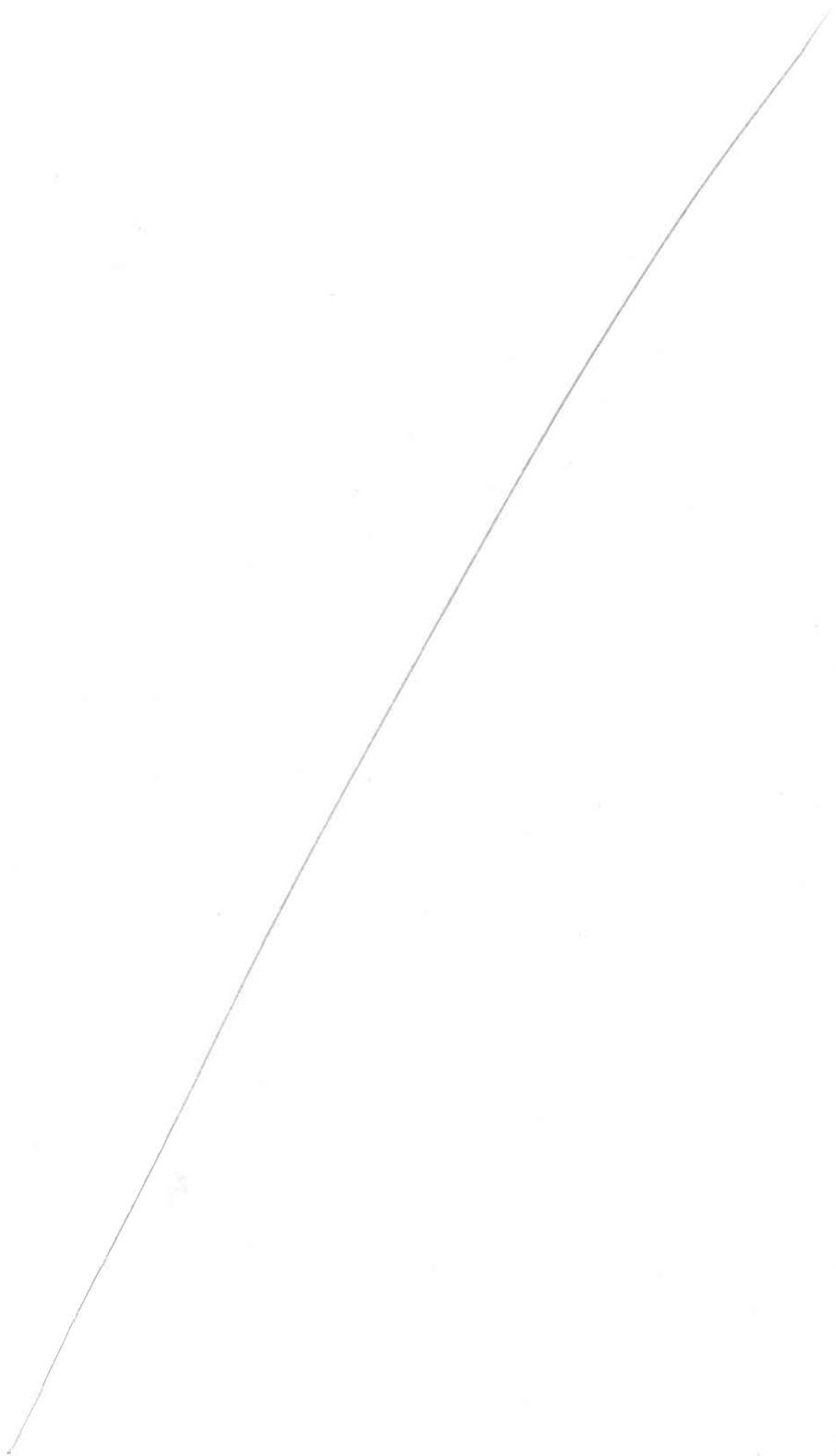
3. (a) "History is the past Sociology and Sociology is the present History".
Examine

20



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

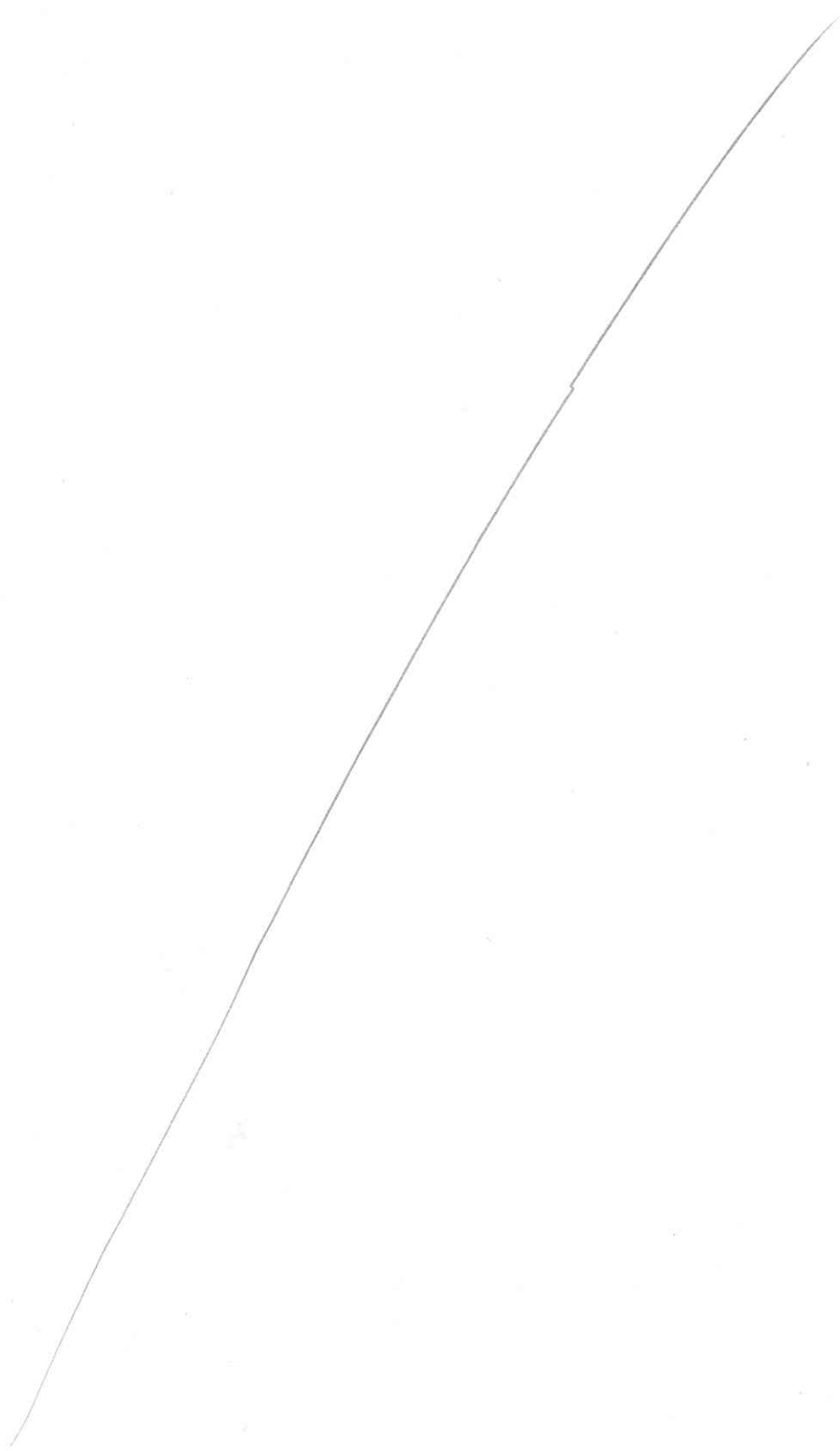
15



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

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

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



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

10

1/201

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 'dysfunctionalization' of family.

Ogburn's theory of "dysfunctionalization" of family talks about how families in the modern society has failed to deliver the functions which they were wants for and the associated reasons.

Ogburn says that as the ~~culture~~ technology advancement takes place it is very rapid and the cultural sphere often lags behind it resulting in cultural lag. This lag is visible in the domain of family as well as family constitutes one inevitable part of social and cultural systems.

In modern society people are going for tension management and stress busting through external counsellors and psychiatrist. Traditionally this role was performed by family. Also there are external avenues for skill development, cyberspace for making friends and relationships etc. Thus the roles of family have been hijacked by technology leading to dysfunctionalization of

family whereby it is being converted to a mere household.

Thus family is dying out due to its negligible role in modernity sustaining only in form of household and not because of its functionality.

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

education is a quest for knowledge and meaning. It is an organised system giving knowledge to individuals alongwith skills, training to be job ready as well as to lead a meaningful life.

It is believed that with modernity the cultural traditions are dying out. But this fact has been belied by education. Schools and colleges are including courses on history of nation and world, art and culture of society, past traditions

etc. which are providing opportunities to students to learn about their culture while studying modern disciplines alongwith.

similarly religious educational institutions like madrasas, Gurukul etc. are also imparting education based on religious scriptures to ensure that the modernity's link with tradition is not lost.

Margaret Archer studies missionary schools in Britain and advocate how these schools are imparting knowledge about modern science alongwith theological studies about Bible and christian era thesis.

similarly modern institutions are teaching moral values, ethics, professional ethics derived out of culture and tradition to ensure moral citizenry. courses on sociology, social morality etc. are aimed at this only.

Thus though education liberates us from the bondage of irrationality but it is still involved in cultural reproduction and regeneration.

5. (c) Advantages of Multi-strategy research

It is often argued that multistrategy research or employing a combination of methodologies is the panacea to all problems in sociological research.

even as Byron advocates that combination of qualitative and quantitative methods provide a comprehensive picture of reality and the difference between the two is only a matter of degree than of kind

ADVANTAGES

- (1) Multi strategy research focuses on data collected through quantitative methods and combining it with qualitative methods analysis to get a true picture of reality
- (2) Employing both methods provides easy generalisations if the results from both the method show similar conclusions
- (3) Both approaches combined with sources from primary and secondary avenues helps in reductional analysis of complex realities
- (4) It helps in filling in the voids in interpretation

and reduces the subjectivity of research.

- (5) multi strategy approach enables improving the reliability and validity of the research data, thus giving better results

Hence as Paul Atkinson advocates methodological pluralism based on multi strategy research is a key to bring effectiveness and genuinity in sociological research.

5. (d) Feminization of labor in informal sector

Informal sector is a major contribution of modernity. This sector faces the worst work conditions with minimum security. The latest trend has been the feminization of labour in the informal sector.

It refers to employing greater number of women in jobs where security is not given to reap the benefits of their cheap labour.

In modern institutions pink collar jobs are reserved for women as there is a drive to associate women with care, softness, patient.

thus they are increasingly being employed in sectors like nursing, receptionist, midwives, cooks etc.

Also most of these jobs are given to them on contractual basis & in order to ensure that they don't enjoy any bargaining over men.

Feminists like Srawati Karve advocate that there is increasing trend to feminization of caring sector of health and medicine to restrict women role in other sectors of economic activity.

Radical feminist like Shulamith Firestone advocate that such feminization of labour in informal sector is guided by patriarchy to restrict women in promotions and so that they can easily be removed from jobs whenever family desires them to take up reproductive roles.

Thus feminization of labour in informal sector is driven by patriarchalism as well as utilitarianism to take benefit of this easy available workforce at cheap prices.

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

Family refers to a body of people who are related to each other through blood or marriage or adoption. These members are emotionally attached to each other, economically interdependent and hierarchically graded on lines of authority.

Family is supposed to play role of

- (1) Tension management in stressful situations (Parsons)
- (2) economic help to its members
- (3) skill development & moral development of children
- (4) physiotherapeutic importance during distress, calamity, emergency. (Durkheim - provides solidarity)
- (5) provides economic, moral, philosophical support
- (6) a medium of continuity and progress making individual's life meaningful. (Malinowski)

But modern society has increasingly shown that the functions of family have been on a changing drive and thus criticized the theory of Parsons, Durkheim, Malinowski & Arnd Van Gennep that it has economic, social, cultural, emotional & moral roles to play -

- (1) Family in modern society is not playing its economic role as it poses & imposing impediments to growth through :
- (1) reproductive role of females, maternity leaves holidays for festivals
 - (2) Providing values which are not in the interest of capitalism
 - (3) familial values promoting only job oriented education and not for knowledge
- (2) Family is also not playing social role as individuals are increasingly being driven by egoism and self interest and not driven by conscience collection as envisaged by Durkheim.
- (3) The family structure in western societies is becoming more complex resulting in erosion of bonding and emotional gratification. Thus family is consistently failing to provide emotional support which are now taken^{up} by external agencies
- (4) Family is increasingly being converged into household having only members which may or may not share any emotional bonding
- (5) Family is now devoid of culture, thus failing to provide any cultural ethos to the members which is more provided by education.

As per Alvin Toffler, the role of family has been increasingly taken up by technology, law, counsellors, industry etc. Hence family are no more the units of sociological studies rather they have been replaced by household

still many sociologist like TN Modan, MN Srinivas say that family in India is still maintaining its relevance and even going for rejuvenation to take care of modern needs & interests.

Thus though its significance has been reduced to some extent but still it has not completely abandoned its functionality in modern society.

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

Social change refers to transformation in structure, system, functions, roles of any social element, system or entire society. Such a change may be deliberative, incidental, directed or undirected, planned or unplanned, evolutionary or revolutionary etc.

Social changes are an inherent part of evolution of society from simple to complex forms. It is a never ending process with only a starting point and no end point. It accelerates changes and also brings hope.

There are various agents of social change like technology, state, natural calamity, education, science and technology etc.

eg: Industrial revolution changed the structure of society from agrarian to industrialised society.

CONTRIBUTION OF KARL MARX

Karl Marx gave "conflict theory" to social change whereby he advocated that rise of technology,

industrial revolution give rise to emergence of ruthless capitalism which divides the people into two classes of bourgeoisie and proletariats who are involved in conflict with each other. Such type of social change leads to exploitation of surplus value of labour, giving rise to alienation, ^{homogenisation} class consciousness, polarisation and revolution.

Such revolutionary change arising out of conflict is necessary for the establishment of egalitarian society based on communism.

CRITICS

This theory of social change by Marx is criticised by:

- (1) evolutionary theorists like Durkheim, Comte, Tonnies, Spencer etc. who says that change from simple to complex is always gradual than sudden.
- (2) cyclic theorist like Spengler, Toffler and Sorokin advocate that society passes through birth, youth, maturity and decline stage to again get revived. This is continuous process and not one time affair as propounded by Marx.
- (3) System theory of Parsons also rejects this conflict

theory, establishing that social change is always a product of deliberation between various social systems (organism, personality, social & cultural) and not revolution.

- (4) Feminist and post modernist also criticize Marxian theory advocating that patriarchy is still present and colonialism is still manifested by core countries against periphery.

Here though an elaborate theory, Marxian theory of social change is myopic to understand various other social changes undergoing apart from economic sphere.

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

Validity refers to the "degree of accurateness or degree with which the research truly represents the specific concept that is being studied by the researcher."

- Validity is related to true picture of reality being reflected in research
- Reliability, on the other hand, refers to the degree of accurateness or genuineness of data. In other words reliability is the "degree to which measurement instrument gives same results each time that it is used, assuming that underlying thing being measured doesn't change"

(1) Any sociological research may have data which may be reliable but not valid

eg: studying education pattern / literacy rate over past 25 years using govt. data may be reliable but since the definition of literacy has changed over years, it may not be valid for present context.

(2) Similarly any data set may be valid but it may not be reliable

eg: several case studies where external validity though established but not the reliability.

Thus both reliability and validity are essential components of any sociological research but both if present together then only the genuineness of data and research can be testified and generalised.

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

Marriage refers to deliberative, informed and voluntary sexual union between two individuals with the aim of child reproduction.

Marriage is often the origin of family since traditional time but this emotive, voluntary and legitimate union is experiencing break downs in an increasingly dynamic world this may be owing to multiple reasons:

(i) Increasingly the concept of sexuality has been replacing marriage. People are driven by different

sexual orientations from homosexuality to transsexuality whereby they come in conflict with law to legitimise their understanding of marriage

(2) Reducing tolerance levels, reduction in post-marital adjustments have amounted to high divorce rates among women & men

(3) The rise of feminist movement advocating for radical changes in marriage as an institution

eg: Friedrich Engels in her book "The origin of family, private property and state" advocate that marriage is the root cause of all problems for women as it deprives them of property, puts them into reproductive roles and thus giving rise to modern enslavement

this has caused structural changes in the institution of marriage

(4) Increase desire towards live in relationships to ensure freedom and reduced responsibilities is also an important reason to reduced significance of marriage

(5) The sacramental nature of marriage has been

converted into a contracted form whereby the partners sets liabilities of divorce beforehand this is causing rapid breakdown and easier breakages.

- (6) Increased drives towards adultery, promiscuity, etc. have also diluted the marriage institution resulting in increased litigations and conflict and diluting trust in marriage as a emotional bond.

- (7) But still there are majority who have tested their marriages time and again and have shown that marriage is the foundation to family and household and it has not undergone any significant structural change eg: VAN Genneb advocate that marriage may undergo transition & separation but it is the ultimate institution for incorporation also.

Thus though there are structural changes in institution of marriage but these high married break downs in no way dilute the institution to nullity.

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

Work force is the foundation to modern industrialised and capitalistic economies whereby everyone enjoys the fruits of their productive labour only.

But in modern times there has been a shift in nature and organization of work:

- (1) There is an increasing trend towards the informalization of work force in order to extract cheap benefits from cheap labour by

extending them minimum mandated benefits and depriving them of the social security measures enjoyed by those in the formal sector.

- (2) Secondly due to globalisation the world market has been reduced into one global village where work is outsourced to other nations. This has increased the vulnerability of workforce due to temporary nature of work, lack of security of tenure and no formal hierarchy of work organization.
- (3) Also there is a trend towards continuous work spanning over days and nights which has reduced the workers into machines who are experiencing alienation with their work, production process, products as well their self and society.
- (4) There is increased automation of work which has reduced the workers to slave of machines and they are losing jobs due to increased automation further making them vulnerable and insecure in all aspects.

- (5) Lack of skills among traditional workers have hampered their growth in the industry and they are replaced by outsiders creating unemployment.
- (6) Lack of interpersonal relationship between workers and their bosses as well as companies have caused mechanization of jobs making them less effective & productive.
- (7) Also there is visible distress among families of workers for poor work conditions and meagre salaries where bargaining power of workers is extremely less.

Hence as Marx has envisaged that in capitalist society there is appropriation of surplus value of labour leading to his alienation and thereby inequality in society.

This situation demands research over work conditions and the changing trends therein to control this trend from worsening the life of workers.

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

10

The linear theories of social change advocate that the starting and end point of all societies are same. They pass through multiple stages based on pace of change. Thus they are also called evolutionary theory of social change.

It is of 3 types:

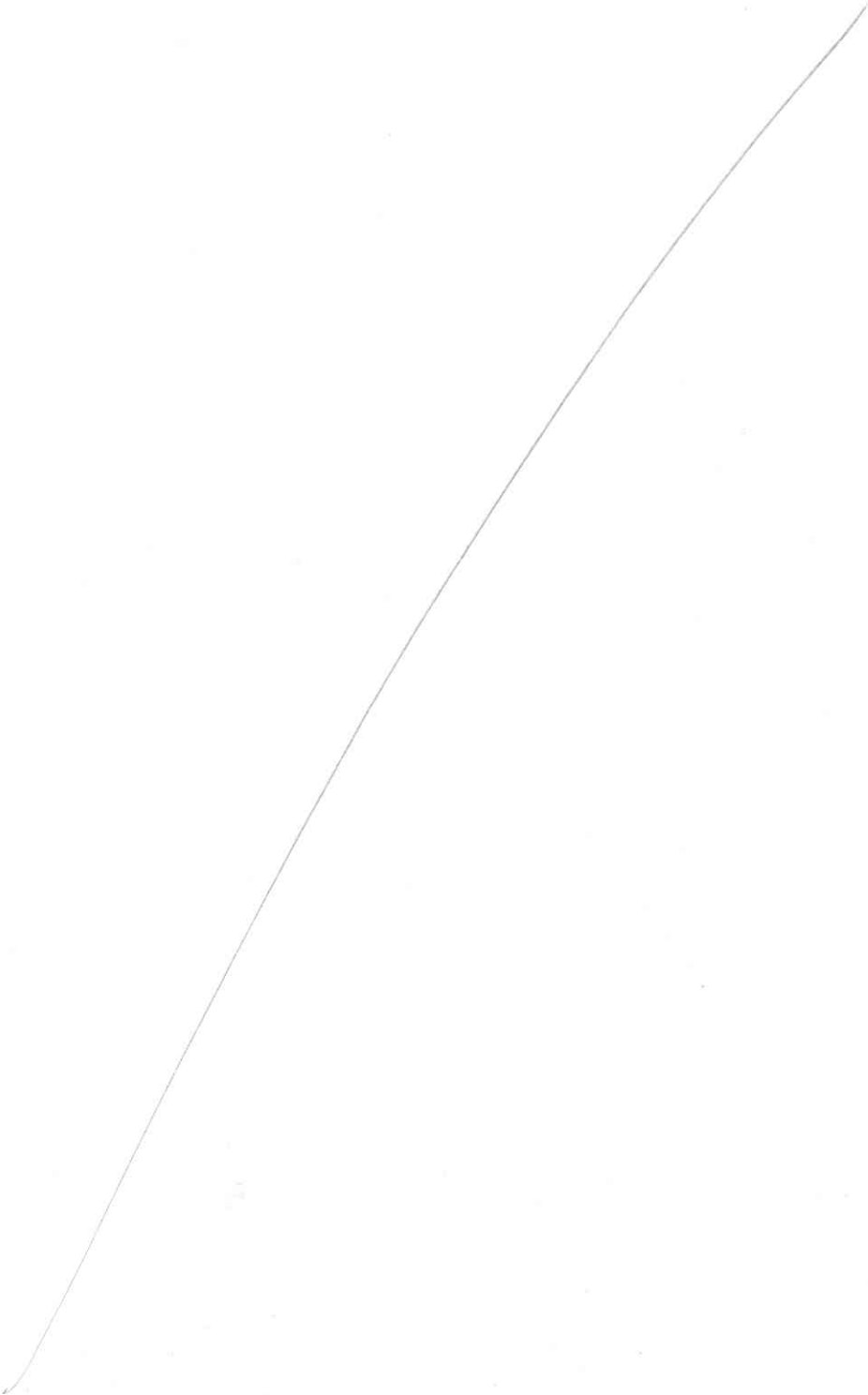
- (1) Unilinear social change (eg: by Spencer, Comte etc.)
- (2) Universal social change (eg. by Durkheim, Tonnies etc.)
Marshall Sahlins
- (3) Multilinear social change (eg: by Richard Lee etc.)

But this theory of unidirectional change has several limitations:

- (1) Cyclic theory to social change says that all society passes through cycle of birth, youth, maturity and decline, thus linear theory is a myth. (eg: Spengler, Alvin Toffler)
- (2) Conflict theory given by Marx and Weber advocate that there are conflicts and maladjustments present in different society. Thus society changes as per own unique conditions which may not be linear universally.
- (3) Post modernist rejecting to evolutionary theory claim that reality is ever dynamic and social change is continuous process with no end point.
- (4) System theory of Parsons also reject it by talking about function of various social systems which are fixed & universal (AGIL)

Thus linear theories though recognisable for their logic of gradual evolutionary change, it is myopic in recognising the dynamics of culture & history affecting ^{different} societies in varied manner.

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



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





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

