

Name of Candidate	ARUSHA	Registration Number	1090050
Medium Eng/Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	-
Center	-		

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained		
1 (a)	10		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). There are EIGHT questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH divided in TWO SECTIONS. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all. Questions Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any THREE are to be attempted choosing at least ONE from each Section. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. 	
(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:				
			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
			Recommended	Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

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

खंड 'A' / SECTION 'A'

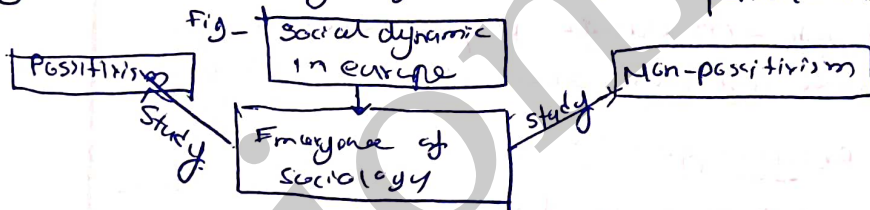
1. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50

- 1.(a) समाजशास्त्र सामाजिक विज्ञानों की रानी है। इस कथन के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए कि समाजशास्त्र को सभी सामाजिक विज्ञानों में अंतिम क्यों माना जाता है।

Sociology is the queen of social sciences. In the light of this statement, discuss why sociology is considered as last of all social sciences. 10

As per August Comte, Sociology is positivist body of knowledge deals with the systematic study of all social phenomena.



A) Sociology : Queen of social science

1) Dynamic subject matter - as sociology studies everything and something about everything in social structure

e.g. - Socio study economy, politics, culture.

2) Mother of multidisciplinary - sociological methods are comprehensive and looks intricacies of society

e.g. - sociological way of economy → inclusive development.

3) Diverse view point - In socio non-

positivism deals with diverse sectional research to comprehend empiricisms
eg - Ethnomethodology,

4) People centrality - is core focus of all disciplines which is integral part of sociology
eg - Phenomenology.

5) Social empiricism - provide flexibility for subjective interpretation of objective reality
eg - Weber - Interpretativist.

B) Sociology: Last of all social science.

1) Dark age - in Europe people treated like an insects and large scale pathologies took place
eg - Religious genocide.

2) Renaissance - voice of voiceless social strata developed to study and liberate people
eg - Voltaire

3) Enlightenment - socio-philosophical changes initiated by great body of knowledge of Enlightenment scholars
eg - Descart

4) Need of systematisation - developed by using scientific methodology to study social reality, social phenomena and social units
eg - Positivist body of knowledge.

Hence, initially in form of positivism and later in form of non-positivism sociology emerged in 18th century as a systematic body of hope for hopeless situations in Europe

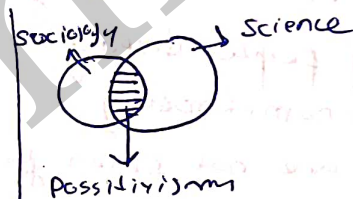
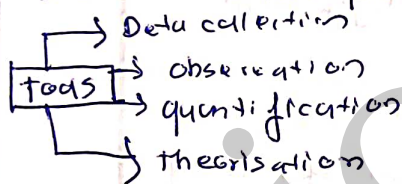
1.(b)

यद्यपि प्रत्यक्षवाद एक शक्तिशाली समाजशास्त्रीय पद्धति बन गया था, किन्तु इसके आलोचक भी थे। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Though Positivism became a powerful sociological method, it had its critics. Elucidate.

Study of social facts, social units, social phenomenon and social pathologies use of scientific methodology is called as positivist body of knowledge. which proposed by father of discipline → August Comte.

A) Positivism: ~~tests~~ powerful sociological method.



1) Identification - of social phenomena got possible

via identifying european dark history.
eg = Durkheim

2) Theorisation - of social empiricism is being possible via scholars
eg = Durkheim - Social facts

3) Comparative analysis - via data collection & analysis
eg = theory of suicide by Durkheim

4) Understandably nature and structure of societal evolution
eg = August Comte → Theological → Metaphysical & scientific society.

3) Growth potential objectification - using data, facts, quantitative methods
 ex = Indian society → 3rd largest fastest growing in world possibly used by GDP calculations.

B) Positivism - critique

1) Talcott Parson - society change as per needs & time. Hence objectification is difficult by using definite positivist framework

ex - quantitative speculations of growth.

2) Non-positivist methodologies - are more comprehensive to study sociology by observing people directly

ex = Ethnomethodology

3) Facts are not fallen from the sky, they are shaped by social facts.

4) Growth and capitalism - is driven by cultural consciousness and religious beliefs

ex = Protestant ethics & spirit of capitalism - Weber.

5) Theosophical ideology - as against positivist thought birth & death is divine affair rather than biological one.

~~non~~ But, by using both positivism and non-positivism sociology flourished, tested, reclassified and reshaped to understand emerging social currents in 21st century.

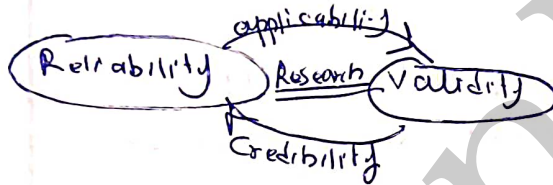
1.(c)

सामाजिक अनुसंधान में विश्वसनीयता एवं वैधता पूर्वप्राप्त हैं। इन अवधारणाओं और उनके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए।

Reliability and validity in social research are pre-requisites. Explain the concepts and their significance.

10

Reliability is continuous use of data in research methodologies while validity is checked as per its credibility in research.



A) Pre-requisites.

- Help to built hypothesis - in social theories.
- Credibility - to research by its way & scale of data
- Sources of it - leads to more multidimensional usage
eg = qualitative, quantitative use.

B) Significance

- Social analysis - of social facts and social phenomena can be easier
eg = study of women's economic participation using reliable, valid data of NSG

→ social policy formulation - in keeping
long term agenda
eg - economic survey.

→ Help to collect primary and secondary
data source - to conduct socio-econo-
mic surveys
eg - Sinclair Survey.

Thus, reliability and validity are
the pillars of social research to
make research more comprehensive as
subject matter of future disciplines.

1.(d)

क्या आप वर्तमान समाज में प्रचलित विभिन्न प्रकार की पारिवारिक संरचनाओं का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कर सकते हैं?

Could you elaborate on the diverse types of family structures prevalent in today's societies?

10

According to George Peter Murdock

family is a group of people engaged in activities and characterised by common residence, reproduction, production & adoption.

1) Diverse types of family structures in today

1) Nuclearisation - of family due to forces of changes

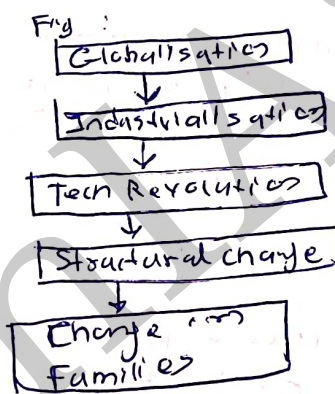
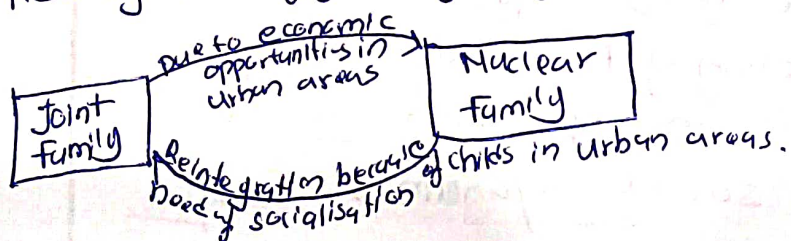
eg - Urbanisation, globalisation, industrialisation.

2) Household families - where couple have distinct resident and have occasional meet due to work place differences
eg - Western countries.

3) Symmetrical families - due to equality in companionship, equal decision making power to each member

eg - Young & Willmott - wrote - "Symmetrical Family"

4) Reintegration of joint family in urban areas:



4) Materialistic family - as marriages, family takes place to attain highest standards of benefits in developed countries

eg - Green card culture - USA.

5) Weekend families led by weekend marriages - driven by modernity
eg - Japan

6) Homosexual family structure - which became neo-normal in 33 countries
eg - Netherlands 1st one

7) Other family structures

→ Romantic families - driven by principle of plastic sexuality.

→ Double income no kids family - due to self centred freedom prioritisation.

→ Single parent families - due to divorce and separation is no longer taboo

eg - Anthony Giddens - Serial monogamy

B) Critique

1) Housewifisation - as better man's economy left women at home for care work.

2) Domestic sexual division of labor - Parsons
Men - instrumental role & Female as
aff affective role - It is stereotypical.

3) Family dysfunctionality - leading to high divorce rate eg - US - 49%.

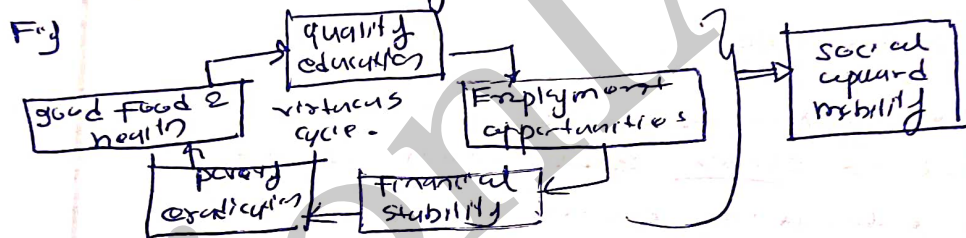
But changing family structure today
sexus society is moving from social static to social dynamic. → change

1.(e)

गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा तक पहुंच गरीबी के दुष्चक्र को तोड़ने और ऊर्ध्व सामाजिक गतिशीलता को बढ़ावा देने में योगदान देती है? विवेचना कीजिए।

Access to quality education contributes to breaking the cycle of poverty and fostering upward social mobility? Discuss. 10

Lyndon, Former US President said, the solution to all our national problem is "Education". Hence access to quality education contribute break of cycle of poverty and foster upward mobility.



- A) Access to quality education
- 1) Social justice - via creating educational opportunities & creating human resource pool as - demographic dividend.
- 2) Socio-cultural & economic capital can be created in social state
eg - Piese Bourdeau
- 3) Intergeneration & intra-generational mobility - is possible and class consciousness by better employment and status
eg - Weber

1) Breaking gender stereotypical attitude - to provide defence education & perspective of gender.

*) - recent SC order to give girls entry in NOA schools

2) Social mobility & social progress - by eradication of pathological social facts

*) - poverty become social fact etc.

B) Counter side

1) Karl Marx - today's education is created as class education then mass education earlier.

2) Althusser - education is considered as ideological state apparatus. Imbuing state ideology in minds

*) - MBA - capitalist ideology.

3) Gender education.

*) - ASER report = girls choose more medicinal & boys go for engineering.

But, recent, NEP 2020 is milestone to make education mass centric to ensure social mobility.

2.(a)

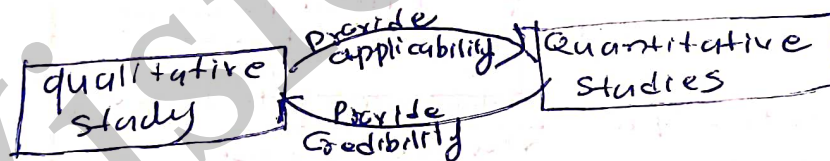
मात्रात्मक और गुणात्मक अनुसंधान न तो पूर्णतः वैध और न ही पूर्णतः विश्वसनीय डेटा उत्पन्न कर सकते हैं, हालांकि दोनों सामाजिक जीवन में उपयोगी अंतर्दृष्टि प्रदान कर सकते हैं। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक अनुसंधान में 'पद्धतिगत बहुलवाद' के महत्व को बताइए।

Quantitative and Qualitative research can neither produce totally valid and completely reliable data, but both can provide useful insights into social life. In this context, provide the significance of 'methodological pluralism' in social research. 20

Qualitative methods in research refers to use of facts, data and objectification of social phenomenal study.

while qualitative methods refers to use of analytical, evaluative and examining study of social structures and phenomena.

A) Qualitative & Quantitative : useful insights.

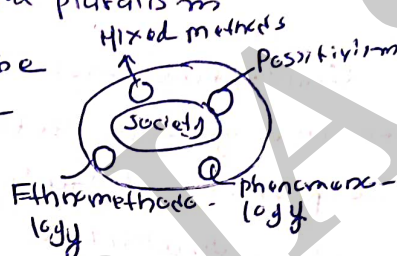


Quantitative	Qualitative
→ comprehensive objective understanding of subjective reality	→ Subjective well interpretation of objective social facts.
→ Methods of research → data collection, facts, objectives, criteria, quantifiability	→ Methods - analysis, examination & interpretation → Weberian view
→ theory building via concepts, facts, figures, reliable	→ theorisation via social facts & social imagination → August Comte

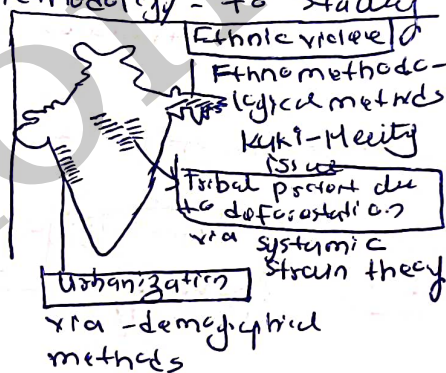
- A) Not produce complete reliable data because →
- Less Reliability
 - Social vastness
 - phenomenological differences
- social differentiation
- Inter-sectional complexities.

C) Significance: Methodological pluralism

- 1) Social dynamics → can be understood as a replacement of social static Societal nature
eg = Audit complex.



- 2) Interdisciplinary methodology - to study emerging socio-economic currents
eg = Urban, cultural patterns of New India.



- 3) Mixed approach - to comprehend consequences of economic functions
eg = study of GDP growth & responding patterns on vulnerable and it's analysis based on their scale of social mobility.

- 4) Lifestyle changing landscape - drawing cognitive and behavioural sleep cycle study
eg = UK Bobank → Late sleepers are more sharper than early risers.

4) Emerging new women - to understand her new problems require postarchal structural and conflict way of methodology

ex - Critical Feminism

5) Phenomenology - to understand individual unique perspective, which is responsibility of democratic society

ex = Pluralist study

6) Economic-sociological methodology - to study economical policy impact on society

ex - Inclusive development via gender budgeting.

7) Mixed study - of positivism & non-positivism by developing new body of knowledge.

ex = Scientology.

Thus, mixed methodological pluralism depicted social & dynamic structural and systemic changes which requires multiplicity of methods.

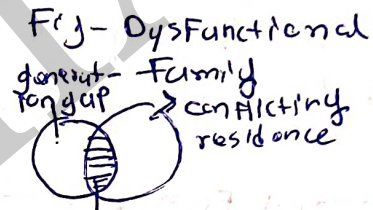
2.(b)

"समाज और उसके व्यक्तिगत सदस्यों दोनों के लिए ही परिवार अक्रियाशील हो सकता है।" समाजशास्त्रीय परिप्रेक्ष्य की सहायता में इस कथन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The family may well be dysfunctional both for society and its individual members". Evaluate the statement with the help of sociological perspectives. 20

As per George Peter Murdock,
Family is a group of people associated and
integrated by common resident, reproduc-
tion, production and consumption activities.

A) Dysfunctional Family:
for society & individual
because:-



1) Disintegration of structure Dysfunctionalism
eg = From joint to nuclear family due to
seek in opportunities.

2) Structural dis cohesion - due to genera-
tional gap and conflicting ideology
eg = traditional authoritarian family.

3) Sexual division of labour - further dete-
riorate women's empowerment
eg - Talbot Parson → Women plays affective role
Men - instrumental role.

4) Familial dysfunctions
eg = Shadow Pandemic - WHO

⑤ Counter reaction of modernity - like plas-
tic sexuality driven live in families

deteriorate sacredness of families and
create pathological behaviour

eg = Jhannan Phillip "Becoming Man in new India"
Shradha walkon case - Delhi.

⑥ Increasing divorce & separation - in modern
societies, suffering global currents across.
eg = USA divorce rate 9.1%, Russia - 66% about.

⑦ Destructing family structure due to emerging
modern alternatives
eg = Decriminalising homosexual marriages and
subsequently families → Netherlands.

B) Functional role of family.

① First agency of socialisation & social
control - to imbibe values into
young minds.

eg = G.H Head - Game stage - play stage and
formation of self.

② Positive functional reference groups -
in form of symmetrical families wherein
equality in companionship & decision
making

eg = Young & Willmott - "Symmetrical Relations"

- ④ Continuation of generations - based on extended kinships, lineage, descent, adaptation etc
eg = Robin Fox.
- ⑤ Development of personality - to create further the cultural system in society
eg = Talcott Parson.
- ⑥ Function jointness - in families still present despite its nuclearisation & householdisation
eg = Occasion family get together - Family WhatsApp group etc.

Thus, family is a miniature of society where individual is born up, brought up and reshaped to enter into the new world of social systems → Parson.

2.(c)

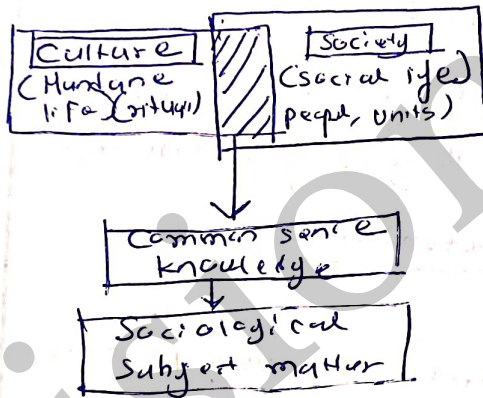
सामान्य बोध को सांसारिक जीवन का तरीका माना जाता है, किंतु समाजशास्त्र सांसारिक जीवन का परीक्षण करता है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

Common sense is considered as way of mundane life, but sociology examines the mundane life. Explain.

10

Common sense is a set of perceptions, pre-conceived notion driven by rituals, traditions & flow from inter-generations in society.

Fig



1) Common sense : way of mundane life. But socio examines mundane life.

① Acculturation = Inter-generational Flow of beliefs & practices → cultural sociology

eg = Ganga puja

② Knowledge acquires - Common sense is

acquired via traditional norms and practices.

eg - Agni puja in Marriage events etc.

- ② Intuitive knowledge — developed from sacred beliefs about mundane things like nature, water, leaves etc.
eg - Indrapoorna, sur dance
- ④ Non-material social facts — that sociology studies via common sensical lenses.
eg - Durkheim — collective conscience during socio-cultural ritual performance.
- ⑤ Subject matter of sociology — via viewing people's behaviour and way of life through mundane things.
eg - totem worship — totemism

thus, common sense not only promotes sociological imagination but for cultural sociology as well as cultural anthropological analysis.

खंड 'B' / SECTION 'B'

5. निम्नलिखित में से प्रत्येक पर 150 शब्दों में संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए।

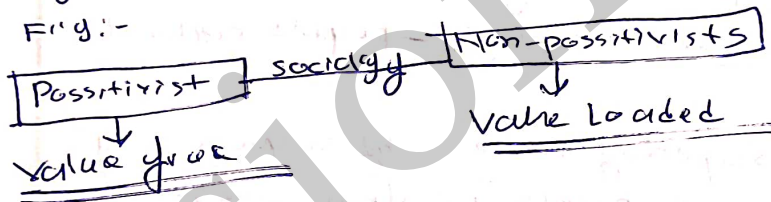
Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50

5.(a) समाजशास्त्र के कई संस्थापकों का मानना था कि समाजशास्त्र मूल्य-निरपेक्ष हो सकता है और होना भी चाहिए। उनकी मान्यताओं का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Many of the founders of sociology believed that sociology could and should be value-free. Critically evaluate their beliefs. 10

Sociology is a that body of knowledge which deals with systematic study of social phenomena.

Fig:-



1) Objectivity - should be key objective to sociology than value loaded nature.

eg = Comte.

2) Values as speculation - here need to go for concrete theorisation based on value neutrality.

eg = Positivist methodology.

3) Unbiasness - In theories or make theory more reliable, valid which non-positivist lack due to value bias attitude.

1) Comparative analysis - is needed to understand social empiricism rather than focusing on 'why aspect of society' driven by values.

eg - Horlicks & Helbrun - comparative method & focus on "What is happened."

B) How values in sociology

1) Non-positivism - values are guiding principles & way to know people's way of life to get knowledge.

eg - Common sense knowledge - people's cultural values.

2) Inter-disciplinary study - by complementing societal values & beliefs to draw analytical map

eg - Ethnomethodology, Culturalogy, Anthropology.

3) Qualitative studies - require examination, evaluation of values of people in research methodology.

4) Feminist - study of social structure, driven by patriarchal values, ideology

eg - Sylvia Walby.

But, \neq society is a juxtaposition of value neutrality & value loaded nature of research which make it as a unique discipline in itself.

5.(b)

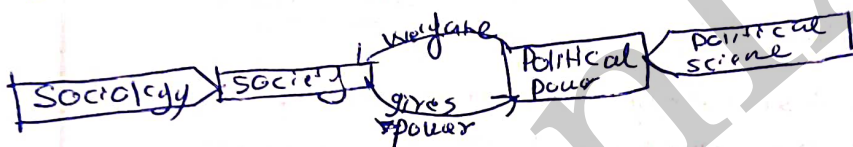
समाजशास्त्र और राजनीति विज्ञान के बीच सहसंबंध को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Clarify the correlation between Sociology and political science.

10

Sociology is study of social facts but political science deals with political facts to understand greater social nature in fact of political society.

A) Fig correlation



1) Subject matter of both - are interlinked.

eg - Sociology → how society functions
Political science → How state can function driven by social support
eg = Representation.

2) Sources of power = exist in every part of society in form of authority.
eg = ~~How~~ traditional, legal rational, charismatic authority

3) Voice to voiceless states - by using means of powers in civil societies.
eg = trade unions - SEWA - women empowerment.

4) Pluralistic view - Sociology & Political science is driven by

Principle of democratic rule
eg = Election participation

4) Socialisation & social control tool - state & society both are aimed to create social harmony & welfare.

eg = Sociology → Family, social deprivation.
State → use of law eg - "Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita" "Bharatiya

5) Political sociology - is now being considered as multidisciplinary subject matter

thus, both are complementary & correlative in nature. Because, law determines how society should move and society, culture determines how society actually moves"

→ André Bételle

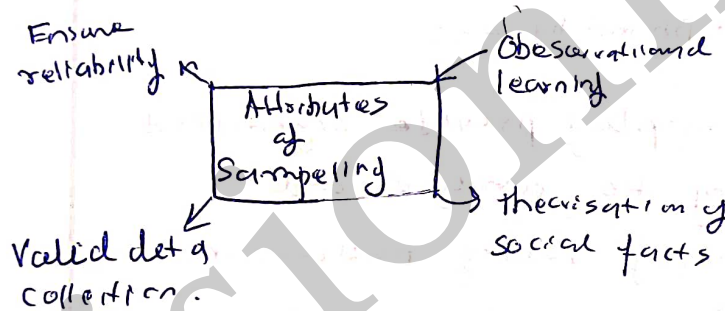
5.(c)

प्रतिचयन क्या है? लोगों के मतदान व्यवहार का अध्ययन करने हेतु कौन-सी प्रतिचयन विधि उपयुक्त होगी? व्याख्या कीजिए।

What is sampling? Which sampling technique would be suitable to study voting behaviour of people? Explain.

10

Sampling is one of the quantitative research methodology technique which is used to collect data to get wider understanding of reality.



1) Sampling techniques : understand voter behaviour

→ Data collection - by election commission to understand voter electoral rolls preparedness.

→ Hypothesis building - to ensure desired results
eg - Media predictions.

- Mass survey - to realise voter's patterns
eg = exit polls
- Reviewing the behaviour.
eg = using opinion polls.
- Sample study - of manifestos of different parties to understand voter's demands & state's objectives.
eg = Vikasat Bharat by 2047.

Thus, sampling provide objectified understanding to analyse and make research of voting patterns more comprehensive.

5.(d)

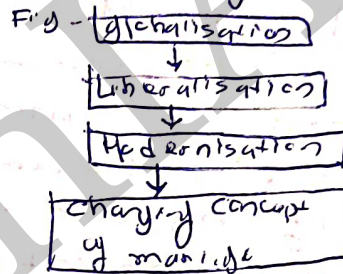
विवाह संस्था के विकल्प इसके विघटन का कारण बन रहे हैं। इसके कारणों की पहचान कीजिए तथा कथन की वैधता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

The alternatives to the institution of the marriage are leading to its disintegration. Identify the causes and comment on the validity of the statement. 10

Recent Supreme Court decision on Same sex marriage denotes changing alternative nature of marriages in 21st society.

A) Alternatives of marriages

- Live in marriages
- Homosexuality
- Romantic marriages



B) Traditional marriages

- Contra-caste endogamy
- Conventional marriage
- Adult authorisation of marriages.

C) Causes & disintegrating institution of marriages

1) Social dynamics = are taking place moving from social static nature of marriage.

2) Sacredness - of today's alternatives of marriage is losing & negative form of it is taking place

→ Devirtualisation of marriage

3) Mass social mobilisation replaced by class mobilisation - in form of lavish luxurious marriages
eg = Bollywood, destination wedding.

3) Pathological reference groups - is being created and lavish marriage societal demands leading to parents

eg = Maharashtra case - Father - mother
Fiscal debt → R.K. Murthy

5) Loss of loyalty & commitment - due to more flexibility in live in marriage!

eg = Delhi case - lost woman life.

6) Social instability - due to increasing divorce rate plastic sexuality which is further being misused by technology

eg = AI marriage

DS validity

→ give new choices - freeing from conventional marriage institutional responsibilities

eg = Young - adulthood - Symmetrical relations.

Thus, alternatives of marriage is a sign & symbol of "New Society" which subject matter is to study such new dynamic social fact → Durkheim.

5.(e)

समकालीन समाज में सामाजिक और राजनीतिक परिवर्तन की गतिशीलता में ऑनलाइन प्लेटफॉर्म किस प्रकार योगदान करते हैं?

How do online platforms contribute to the dynamics of social and political change in contemporary society?

10

Society and social change are become dynamic driven by evolutionary form of society from traditional to scientific society. which is attributed by usage of online platforms → conpte

A) Online platform : social change.

1) Mass mobilisation - to get rid of social patriologies

eg = # ME TOO Movement
Black Lives matters.

2) Social mobility - by using online technologies.
like telemedicine, tele education
eg - Aamir Khan Sam

3) Lifestyle - class conscious lifestyle
get consolidated
eg - cloud kitchen.

4) Social mobility - by increasing employment
eg - gig workforce.

- B) Online platform: political change
- Mass participation - in policy making
eg - H4. gov. Feedback portal
 - Digital campaigning - to mainstream social strata in politics - electoral systems
 - Political capital formation - by internet outreach
eg - Pierre Bourdieu.
 - Functional role - by using live parliament streaming, court live streaming for mass mobilisation
 - Interpersonal interaction - and promoting good & conference groups in society - Horton
eg - PM's Man ki Baat → Akashvani.
 - Resource mobilisation - as a adaptation function of political system made easier.
→ Passen - AML system
eg = electoral bonds.

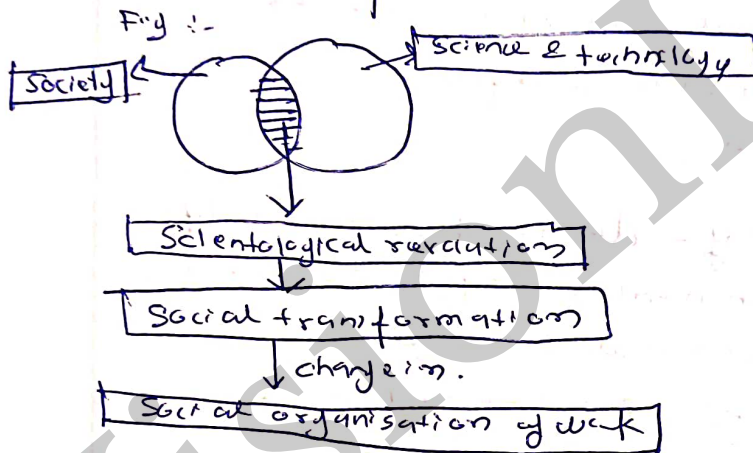
thus, online platforms are the double edge sword to promote socio-political mobility

6(a)

समकालीन समाज में 'कार्य के सामाजिक संगठन' पर सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए।
Examine the impact of information technology on 'social organization of work' in contemporary society.

20

Information technology is a dimension of social change which has multifaceted impact in social life.



A) It : Social organisation of work in contemporary

1) Social mobility - due to availability of avenues for grasping opportunities and upliftments.

eg = Gig workers mobility via platform work.

2) Tech entrepreneurship = replaced by traditional work patterns & provides more work flexibilities.

eg = INFOSYS - Tech talk Thursday.

4) Global cities - joined together and flow of ideas, people and good became easier.

eg = Arjun Appadurai - work "Modernity At Large"

5) Increased 'Performativity' - due to ease of outreachment. Leading to voice to voiceless strata in workplace

eg = Jurith Butler.

6) Social mobility - due to technological dependency of other nations upon someone to transform functional social systems.

eg = Amanjot Singh - positive impact of tech dependency culture. → caused displacement of India.

7) Development of new culture - through workplace interaction & communication

eg = Pierre Bourdieu - politico-social, cultural, economic capital.

7) Resource management - for workplace companies became easier via IT revolution leading to Innovation and Social evolution.

eg = Tesla Electric Vehicles.

B) Dark side of IT & social organisation of work.

- ① Hyperconnectivity - in workplaces developed.
- ② Alienation & isolation - driven by Flexible work from home like concepts.
eg - Loss - alienation from production process & social capital
- ③ Global haves and have nots - created due to IT hub countries technological hegemony over least developed countries.
eg - Wallerstein - dependency culture.
- ④ Patriarchal workplace pathologies - in form of pink collar IT jobs
eg - Karuna Ahmed.

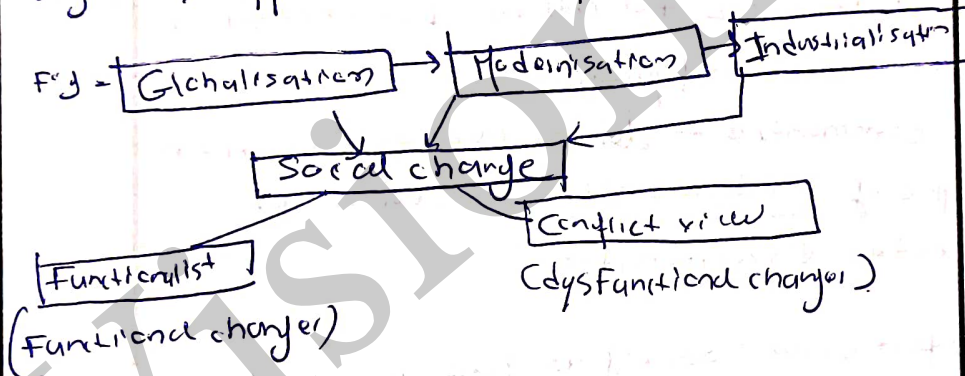
Thus, IT has double edge swords.
But it's functional utility transformed the 21st century social world.

6.(b)

क्या समाज को स्थिरता बनाए रखने के लिए क्रमिक परिवर्तनों वाली एक सामंजस्यपूर्ण प्रणाली के रूप में देखा जाता है, या इसे किसी युद्ध के मैदान के रूप में देखा जाता है जहां समूहों के बीच का संघर्ष महत्वपूर्ण परिवर्तनों को प्रेरित करता है? सामाजिक परिवर्तन के प्रकार्यवादी और संघर्षवादी सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Is society seen as a harmonious system with gradual changes to maintain stability, or is it viewed as a battleground where conflicts between groups drive significant transformations? Discuss in context of functionalist and conflict theory of social change. 20

As per functionalists, social change is a new functionalities of societies depicted & societal well functioning side. While conflict sociologists ~~se~~ look at social change as a regressive, oppressive & exploitative.



1) Functionalist : Society : Harmonious system with gradual changes to maintain stability

1) Social Darwinism - led to gradual social evolution towards stability & harmony.

eg = August Comte - theosophical → Metaphysical - Scientific society.

2) Social cohesion - via inter-personal communication and transformation with integrating forces.

eg - Parsons - AGIL model

③ Collective conscience - mobilised society
to be stable, united and mutually coexisted
eg Jawaharlal Nehru - Unity in diversity.

④ Social integration & mainstreaming - by
intersectional upliftment and societal
destigmatisation. → Kimberley Krenshaw
eg = Transgender's social integration, decriminalising
homosexuality.

⑤ Depathologisation of biological process -
giving talk voice to address discrimination
of women at workplace
eg = SC commented - deliberative conversation
on topic of paid menstrual leave to
eradicate discrimination.

B) Conflict view: Society as battleground to
bring significant transformation.

1) Class for itself consciousness - is getting
developed to overthrow capitalist voice
to imbibed labour centric policies.

eg = First time in UK, labour strike against
TATA due to job cuts & salary cuts.

② Grabbing power & position - by dividing force
of zero-game theory of Willfredo and

Pareto

eg = Manipur violence - kuki vs Meitly conflict
for regional autonomy.

③ Developing green consciousness - as against
capitalists class conscious anti environmental
policies.

eg - Greta Thunberg protest.

④ classless and stateless society - in form
of communism and ultimately socialism
eg - Karl Marx.

⑤ Radical feminism - eradicating social
structural patriarchal hegemony
eg - Critical Feminism.

thus, society is a set of social
static and social dynamic views of
functionalist & conflict perspectives. But, it
provided socio to evolve as a discipline
of its own uniqueness.

6.(c)

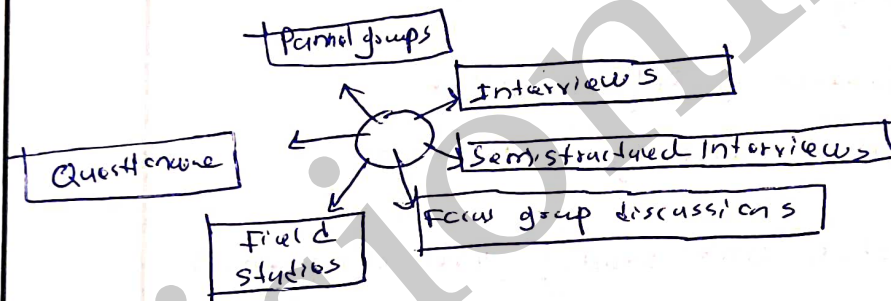
सामाजिक अनुसंधान में डेटा संग्रह की पद्धति महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। सामाजिक अनुसंधान में डेटा संग्रह की पद्धति के रूप में केस स्टडीज़ का वर्णन कीजिए।

Techniques of data collection play crucial role in social research. Describe case studies as a technique of data collection in social research.

10

Case study is a research methodology involves detailed, descriptive analysis of social research.

A) Central role of techniques of data collection.



A) Case study - technique of data collection.

1) Identification of subject matter - as per objectives and aspirations of researchers.

② Building of hypothesis for case study - its structure and nature.

③ Development and preparedness of sample source - for detailed case study description.

- ④ Broad macro - micro roadmap - for study and methods.
- ⑤ Interpersonal interactions - For validity, reliability and variability of case study samples.
- ⑥ Determination of duration of case study - eg - longitudinal or short term case study.
- ⑦ Theorisation of subject matter.
eg - Durkheim's theory of Religion

thus, case study gives comprehensive vision and mission for sociological research methodology

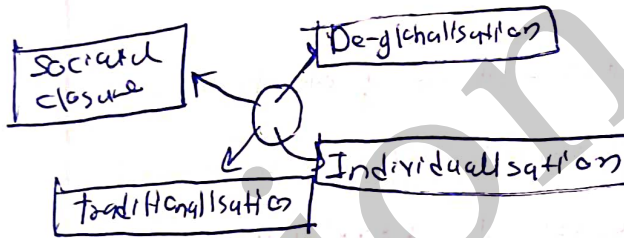
8(a)

'विऔद्योगीकरण' की अवधारणा तथा शहरीकरण एवं रोजगार के पैटर्न पर इसके परिणामों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Examine the concept of 'deindustrialization' and its consequences for urbanization and employment patterns. 20

Deindustrialisation is a process of reducing industrialisation waves and currents and shift from industrial to deindustrial society.

Fig - Forces leading to deindustrialisation.



A) Consequences.

- 1) Demographic decentralisation - will happen due to less frequent urban migration.
- 2) Employment opportunities - will be agrarian centric and traditional centred.
- 3) Less urban pathologies - due to deindustrialisation
e.g. - Less crimes, clean urban sprawls.

3) Organisation of work - becomes non-industrial rather post-traditional substitute one.

(i) Societal openness - will be restricted and replaced by Societal closeness.

(ii) Social instability - due to job loss and inadequate developmental opportunities.

B) Industrialisation - Need of an hour.

→ to promote social upward mobility

→ Availing, Accessing developmental opportunities.

→ Economic independence

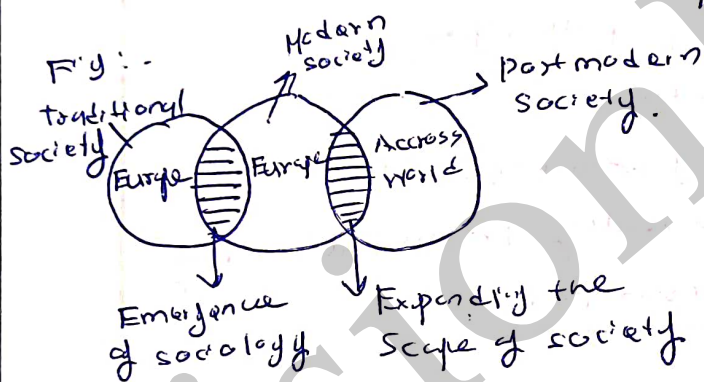
→ Innovation and entrepreneurship.

Thus, Deindustrialisation shows have some negative consequences but industrialisation as positive. Here, sociology is duelling into social dynamic situations of both industrial and non-industrial society.

आधुनिक समाज का उदय समाजशास्त्र के उद्भव का कारण था; जबकि उत्तर आधुनिक समाज समाजशास्त्र के दायरे का विस्तार कर रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Rise of modern society was the reason for emergence of sociology; while postmodern society is expanding the scope of sociology. Comment. 20

the birth of sociology is traced back in 18th century Europe as a systematic body of knowledge to study social static and social dynamics → August Comte.



A) Rise of modern society: emergence of sociology

1) Social dynamic situations - due to industrialisation in Europe.

eg = Urban sprouts development.

2) to identify social change - in form of social functionalities

eg - Nuclearisation of family structure.

- 3) Understanding Focus of new social changes
 eg - Urbanisation, migration, liberalisation,
- 4) Understanding social relations - emerging out of urban spaces
 eg - islands of cultures.
- 5) Measuring level of pathologies
 eg - crimes, pollution.
- 6) Developing body of knowledge - as a methodology to study industrial society
 eg - Positivist positivism
- B) Post modern society : Expanding the scope of society.
- 1) Emergence of non-positivism - as a body of knowledge to study microcosm of society
 eg - Weber
- 2) Individual or ethnocentricism - to study society micro level
 eg - ethnomethodology - by Herold Garfinkle

2) Study the inter-disciplinary scope of
body of knowledge

eg - Theda Skocpol - "State-centric

Sociology :

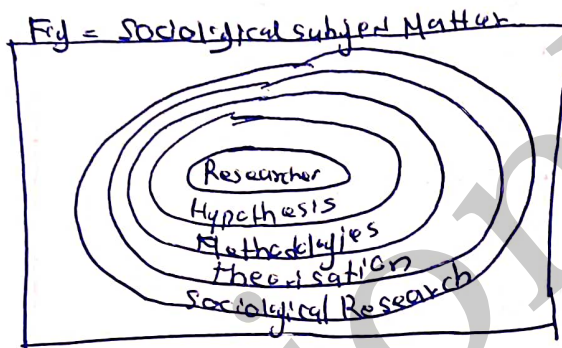
Thus, sociology is a discipline of
multiplicity of scope unit which makes
sociology as never-ending & ever
evolving sociology

(c)

समाजशास्त्रीय अनुसंधान से पूर्व परिकल्पना निर्मित करने के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the importance of building a hypothesis before sociological research. 10

Hypothesis refers to raw construct of research by researchers as a pre-requisite to study social phenomena by building sociological research.



A) Significance / Importance of Hypothesis

→ Social imagination - by researcher helps to construct research and mental ground.

→ Long damn of raw samples - to use it, reuse it, verify it and modify it for research validity.

→ Objective realisation - Hypothesis helps to draw objectives of research as long term or short term objectives.

- theory building - makes the task easy via pre existed research samples
- Smooth and well structured research - can be possible.
- eg = Research of voting behaviour of people by pre determining structure of research
 - why percentage of voting declines?
 - why politicisation of caste and casteisation of electoral politics etc.

B) Criticism or disadvantage

- ~~that~~ Hypothesis can't be realistic or practical in nature or just raw framework.
 - Expertise require as less knowledgeable hypothesis will be less advantageous.
 - Critical-comprehensive rational thinking required to make hypothesis
- Thus, hypothesis building is a first step to create the future social research.