

**SOCIOLOGY (Test Code : 564)**

Name of Candidate

ARVIND SINGH

Registration No.

2856

Schedule

Module

180

Place

DRN

Time

12:15 - 3:15

Date

05/10/14

Classroom

Distance Learning

Classroom & Distance Learning

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.(a)	10	
1.(b)	10	
1.(c)	10	
1.(d)	10	
1.(e)	10	
2.(a)	20	
2.(b)	15	
2.(c)	15	
3.(a)	20	
3.(b)	15	
3.(c)	15	
4.(a)	20	
4.(b)	15	
4.(c)	15	
5.(a)	25	
5.(b)	25	

Maximum Marks : 250

/250

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, ID Number and Test Code).
2. Candidates should attempt answer to the part/sub-part of a question strictly within the pre-defined space. Any attempt outside the pre-defined space shall not be evaluated.
3. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
4. Candidates should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the instruction given under each question.
5. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.

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SOCIOLOGY (Test Code : 564)

Overall Macro comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

All The Best

1. (a) Methodological pluralism

10

The contemporary sociology is taking a more flexible approach towards the kind of methodology to be used in contrast to the rigid approach suggested by Positivism and Anti-Positivism.

While Positivism claims that sociology should be based on the lines of natural sciences, so Quantitative method should be used. It is based on the principle of empiricism and observation.

Anti-Positivism only believes in social action and rejects the reality of social structure. So they suggest Qualitative method.

Triangulation Theory of Alan Bryman:

Alan Bryman argues for using the combination of both Quantitative and Qualitative method. For him Positivist method give an idea about the social structure, whereas Qualitative methodology is rich in data, is more meaningful and gives the micro picture at the level of the Actor, helping in

understanding meaning and motives.

Anthony Giddens talks about the Structuration Theory. He bridges the gap between the Macro and Micro methodology.

Conclusion: Today the methodologies in sociology are not restricted to that of Positivism alone. Sociology have developed its own methodologies and the researcher is at flexibility to use one or a combination of many, based upon his opinion.

1. (b) Phenomenology

10

Phenomenology as part of Anti-Positivism is a dialectically opposite theory in comparison to Positivism.

Phenomenologists goes a step beyond interpretive sociology and completely rejects the reality of a social structure. They only believe in social action.

For them, there is no reality beyond the meanings given

by the actors to their social environment. Thinkers like Harold Garfinkel are major proponents of this.

As per them, a researcher must only see the phenomenon from the perspective of the actors involved. There is no meaning beyond that. So sociologists must employ the methodology of the people under ~~research~~ observation.

E.g., they criticized the 'Suicide' study by Emile Durkheim, stating that suicide is not what the records or data or a count of law or police records shows, but suicide is what people define it as per their understanding.

Criticisms:

Critics claim that phenomenology has reduced every phenomenon into a unique phenomenon. Thus there is no possibility of replicability or comparative analysis. However, supporters claim that it gives the true meaning and is most valid way.

1. (c) Household dimension of family

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Household is a residential ~~unit~~ group in which the members reside in a housing unit. This housing unit can be a home, an apartment, a ~~single~~ group of rooms like P.G. or hostel or even a single room as a separate living quarter.

E.g. due to change in the structure and form of marriage, family and with increasing geographical and social mobility, there is increased incidence of

- single member household
e.g. working man or woman living alone in an apartment
- group of working professionals unrelated by affinity or consanguinity living in P.G. or women's hostel.
- old age parents living in old age homes.

In the household, the composition of members may be that of a single person, a single family, a group of family living combinedly,

or a group of people related or unrelated with each other but sharing the living arrangement.

Rajni Kothari says that 'Kinship is getting replaced by Friendship'. In the context of modern society, ~~cohabitation~~ cohabitation of Unmarried couples (Live-in) is a new phenomenon in India.

In Household, there is a Division of Labour, which is decided either explicitly or implicitly based on cost-benefit analysis. Today, governments are increasingly looking into household dimension to make public policies.

1. (d) Participant observation

Observation is the purposeful utilization of vision as the means of collecting data.

Participant Observation -

In this the researcher becomes an integral part of the social environment which he intends to study. He may additionally use other techniques of data collection like Interview.

Participant observation is generally used in anthropology or in socio-anthropology. In India M.N. Srinivas has used this technique to study the process of

'Sansthitization' in Mysore.

Andre Beteille has used participant observation to study the social inequality in a village of Tanjore, looked on caste, class and power.

Some Disadvantages:

- 1) The Researcher may become too involved and loose the objectivity.
- 2) Not all dimensions of the phenomenon may be observed simultaneously and data may not be collected.
- 3) It is time consuming
- 4) There is no set of standard procedure. So repeatability is difficult.
- 5) Reliability of data is low
- 6) Sometime entry into the set up is difficult (as Andre Beteille faced in Tanjore, as he was declined visit to 'Cherie')

Advantage:

- 1) In-Depth analysis is possible
- 2) The non-verbal elements can be captured.
- 3) Some ~~phenomena~~ events, which cannot be studied by other methods like behaviour of molo, during ~~festival~~ celebration can be studied.

1. (e) Forms of family in contemporary society

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As per the traditional definition of family by G.P. Murdock, Family is a ~~the~~ social group with common residence, economic cooperation. It has adult members atleast two of whom enjoy sexual relation as approved by society and legal norms. They may have their own children or may be adopted.

However, in contemporary society this definition is ill suited to characterize the new forms of family structures. Some of them are

- (1) Single Parent family is increasing
- after divorce, mother or father is declining to re-marry
- (2) Unwed motherhood is increasing
- (3) Single Household Family is increasing
- with better facilities for single person to live like better apartments, laundry and maid service, along with mobility, 'Singlehood' is rising.
- (4) Cohabitation of unmarried couple (Live-in) is increasing
- (5) Dual Career family is increasing
- an interesting case is of DINK

(Double Income No Kid)

6) Gay & Lesbian Partnership is increasing
→ in Scandinavian countries it is
institutionalized.

Although, Talcott Parsons and William Goode
believed that in modern society isolated
nuclear family is the best suitable form
but what has actually happened is as
follows:

Corporate Family → Nuclear Family → Serial Monogamy
Household ← Run-away Family ←

However, in India, family may have
become structurally nuclear but functionally
it is still joint.

2. (a) Critically evaluate the contribution of Positivism as an important philosophy and research methodology in sociological understanding of 'social reality'. 20

~~Emile~~ August Comte in his 'Positive
Philosophy' has described Positivism
in two ways:

- (i) - Positivism as Doctrine (or Philosophy)
- (ii) Positivism as Method (Research Methodology)

Emile Durkheim has used Positivism
as a research methodology in his
classical work 'suicide'. For him
the subject matter of sociology is
'Social Fact' and that a researcher
must shed his pre-conceived notion
and prejudices about the Social Fact.

Positivism as Philosophy : Contribution

Sociology as a distinct discipline emerged in the 19th c as a reaction and reflection to European modernity. At that time science was celebrated in Europe.

Thus to establish the universality of the infant sociology among social sciences, it was necessary to model it along the natural sciences. Thus positivism helped in the very survival of sociology in its early days.

Positivism as Research Methodology : Contribution

Positivism uses

- Empiricism
- Observation
- Reductive Analysis
- Cause & Effect Relation

Thus it helped in the sociological theory building and in Generalization. Since social fact was treated as 'things', so through observation, a Reliable body of data could be collected. The methods used could be standardized.

It helped in achieving Objectivity and Value-Neutrality.

Criticism of Positivism:

The 'Methodenstreit' debate in Germany by the likes of Ditthey, Widenberg etc which was later joined by Max Weber and George Simmel criticized the deterministic approach of Positivism.

They replaced Role in the Social Structure with Action. Thus ~~apart from~~ meanings and motives becomes equally important as the norms and the structure.

- Horkheimer criticized Positivism as a Conservative Philosophy, that focusses on the status quo.
- Habermas says that reality exists in three levels, but Positivist method only talks about the first level, which is superficial observable fact.
- Anti-Positivists like Phenomenology and Ethno-methodology completely rejects both Social Structure & Positivism.

some problem with Positivist Method:

- (i) Sometimes there is no empirical referent
- (ii) There is no laboratory setting to control variables
- (iii) variables themselves may change as human behaviour is not like matter.

Conclusion: However, Positivism still has utility.

Triangulation Theory of Alan Bryman and Burgess

Theory of Anthony Giddens argues to use both Positivism and Anti-Positivism for better sociological research.

2. (b) Discuss the role of questionnaire as a tool of data collection in sociological research. 15

Questionnaire is a set of questions written by the researcher and sent to the respondents by mail or using internet to collect data.

Questionnaire tool is very useful when

- the respondents are very large
- when they are scattered geographically
- when moderate response rate (~30-40%) is acceptable.
- when the cost and time involved has to be kept low.

It can be of two types

(i) Closed Questionnaire

- In this the answer options are categorized
- it is better for codification and data comparison
- it may be used when the respondents are not highly educated (as writing answers as in open-ended question could be problematic)
- it is less time consuming and the responses are not irrelevant

(ii) Open Ended Questionnaire

- Here the categorization of answers is not done. Respondents have to fill themselves.

- it is better, when an indepth-
understanding of any issue is required
- can be used only for highly educated
people
- there is problems of codification
of the response and data comparison.

Advantage of Questionnaire

- (i) When Geographically scatter population
of respondent is there, then it is very
economical, as compared to Interview,
observation etc.
- (ii) It is time saving
- (iii) It prevents Interviewer's Bias, as
he is not physically present
- (iv) Respondent Anonymity
- (v) Convenience of Respondent to reply
based upon his leisure.

Disadvantages:

- (i) Response Rate is only moderate (230-40%).
- (ii) Detailed and in-depth questions
cannot be asked.
Also Additional / Follow up questions
cannot be asked
- (iii) Non-verbal behaviour cannot be estimated
- (iv) Researcher is not there to clarify any
confusion in the understanding

Conclusion: In today's time, with e-mail and
internet, Questionnaire has become very fast and cheap.

2. (c) Examine the relevance and significance of the theories of development and dependency in the present globalizing society. 15

In the first half of the 20th c, the leading theories of Development were that of market-oriented theories. It envisaged that there should be free capitalism and that government should not intervene if it wants to develop its society and economy.

One version of that was the Modernization Theory by W.W. Rostow. It believed that the low-income countries were poor because of their traditional cultures and values and because of their old age institutions. They are 'Fatalistic', thus there is no culture of hard work, discipline, saving and investment.

Rostow gave a 'one-fit-all' model of development based on western model of development. He gave the following steps for development (called as Aeroplane Model)

- (i) Primitive stage
- (ii) Economic take off stage
- (iii) Technological modernization stage
- (iv) Mass consumption stage.

Criticism by Dependency Theorists:

However, in the 1960s-70s, many sociologists from Latin America and Africa contested

the idea of Modernization Theory. They said that the poverty of the 3rd world countries is because of the prosperity of the 1st world countries. It is not because of the cultural values and Institutions of the poor countries.

A. G. Frank in his work 'Development of the Under-development' says that even though after WW-II, poor countries became politically independent but they continue to remain economically dependent on the MNCs and the rich countries.

MNCs situated in poor countries pay very low wages to the labour and buy the raw materials very cheaply. Thus the poor countries remain perpetually poor.

The World System Theory of I. Wallerstein says that the world economy is a single system, with three parts.

The core - represents the Bourgeoisie ideology
The Periphery - represents the Proletarian ideology

the semi-periphery is exploited by the core, which in turn exploits the periphery.

Conclusion:

Thus in a globalized world, a new perspective as against those of the modernists has emerged; This helps in understanding the reality of the

underdevelopment of the poor countries in a fresh way.

3. (a) The institution of marriage is undergoing changes owing to forces of 'modernization and secularization'. Discuss. 20

The conventional definition of marriage is that it is a relatively permanent relationship between a man and woman with a set of obligation and privileges. They have the social and legal legitimacy for sexual and reproductive role.

However, the institution of marriage is undergoing changes due to modernization and secularization. Some of these are as follows:

- (i) Change in the Form of Marriage
 - With increase in the status of women, even in those societies where polygamy is allowed, there is huge decline in the cases of plurality of wives.
 - In India the 'Hindu Marriage Act' has banned both Polygamy and Polyandry.
 - Thus Monogamy is becoming a norm. Also the concept of Love & Romantic Relation means that only a specific person can be a life-partner.
- (ii) Change in Status of Divorce, leading to 'Serial' Monogamy
 - In western societies, Divorce is

now totally de-stigmatized. Divorce is no more a deviant behaviour of moral degradation. Thus if personal fulfillment, ~~and~~ companionship and affection is not achieved, then couples are going for divorce.

Also as per Anthony Giddens, the next stage is re-marriage. This leads to Serial Monogamy and Step-Families

(iii) change in the Goal of marriage and stability

- Earlier the main objective of marriage was 'procreation' under a normative order
- But ~~with~~ with modernity, people seek companionship, affection and recreation in marriage.

(iv) change in Mate selection pattern

- Increasing individuality has meant that parents are seeking the consent of their children in the selection of their life partner even in traditional societies like India.

(v) changes in Ritual and Customs of Marriage

- with scientific and rationality, it was expected that meaningless rituals and customs will be discarded.

But the opposite has happened in traditional societies like India. Now huge spending is done on ritual and customs as a sign of affluency.

- (vi) ~~Age~~ Age of marriage has decreased
- (vii) Same-sex marriage is increasing
- in many western countries it is now legally allowed

- (viii) Cohabitation of unmarried couples (Line-in) getting status equal to marriage
- e.g. in countries like New Zealand.

Conclusion: While some sociologists feel that the institution of marriage is getting broken, but many others feel that it is only getting transformed as feeling of companionship, affection and recreation is becoming more important.

3. (b) Explain the importance of hypothesis in formulation of sociological theories.

15

Hypothesis

- is a tentative supposition regarding the ~~pro~~ research problem or its outcome. It can be empirically verified or falsified.

Thus hypothesis is a tentative relation between variables.

Some precautions are needed:

- (i) The statements in the hypothesis should not contradict each other

- (ii) It should address only one issue at a time.
- (iii) the variables must have empirical referents.

Importance of Hypothesis

- (i) Hypothesis is a tool of scientific research; either it leads to a theory or is derived from a theory.
- (ii) It helps in knowledge building as it is apart from opinions and judgement.
- (iii) It leads to theory creation and finally to a Law.
- (iv) The facts in the hypothesis gets a chance either to be verified or falsified.

Example:

eg: In the study of 'suicide', Emile Durkheim had created a hypothesis that the rate of suicide was inversely related to the social solidarity.

The empirical referent for social solidarity

was the Index of Law i.e. law and order situation in a society. He collected data from different countries and empirically tested the hypothesis to establish the sociological theory of suicide. His theory states that suicide is due to 'sociogenic current'.

Similarly, Max Weber in the 'Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism' created the hypothesis that religious values are responsible for the rise of capitalism. He used 'Hard work', Frugal Attitude, savings attitude etc as empirical referent for religious values and tested it empirically.

3. (c) Examine the functionalist and conflict theories of social change.

15

Functionalist Theory:

The 'Moving Equilibrium' theory of Talcott Parsons

Talcott Parsons believes that culture has an important role in maintaining the stability of the society. As per him when a change occurs in one part of the system then the other parts of the system must adjust themselves so that a qualitatively New Equilibrium is attained. Thus the society remains stable.

He only talks about ^{small} changes in the system, and sees change of the

System as dysfunctional.

Emile Durkheim - 'sees social change in terms of change from a simple society to complex society. ~~But it is~~ ~~only~~ In the ~~a~~ simple society, the solidarity was based on ~~some~~ similarity, hence called as mechanical solidarity. In case of complex society, the solidarity is due to interdependence and complex division of labour, hence organic solidarity.

Criticism by Conflict Theorists

Karl Marx influenced by Hegel says that change is a constant phenomenon. He uses the concept of Dialectics. As per him a Thesis is always countered by an Anti-Thesis. It leads to the synthesis. This synthesis becomes the new Thesis and the process goes on.

Marx says that it is the economic organisation of the society which determines the nature of cooperation and conflict in the society. In capitalism two antagonistic classes exist, the Bourgeoisie and the Proletariat.

History will come to end end, when
communism is finally achieved. (Thus
no social change will occur after that).

Functional Theory of Social Conflict:

Lewis Coser with his work 'The Functions
of Conflict' has criticized both the
Functionalists and the Conflict Theorists.
He says that conflict can be

- functional
- integral
- and may even lead to innovation.

4. (a) What is sampling? Distinguish between probability and non-probability sampling. 20

Sampling - is a process of selecting few
elements from a population (universe)
called as sample, in order to make
inferences about the whole ~~pop~~ universe.

<u>Probability sampling</u>	<u>Non Probability</u>
- Based on the theory of probability	- not based on it
- claims representativeness	- no such claim
- can be very complex	- relatively easy and less complex
- can be utilized only when the total population of the whole universe is known	- can be done even when complete 'universe' is not known

Probability sampling

- (i) Simple Random sampling
 - each element of the universe has equal probability of getting selected
 - e.g. Lottery.
- (ii) Stratified Random sampling
 - strata or groups are first created and from each strata, simple random sample is taken either in proportional or non proportional way.
 - most representative
- (iii) ~~Interval~~ Interval sampling
 - the first element is randomly selected and after that ever n th element is selected
 - less costly and time taking
- (iv) - cluster sampling
 - when geographically very scattered then sometimes it is used
 - clusters are ~~great~~ created like District, ward etc and from each cluster, sample is taken
- (v) Multiphase sampling
 - In this ~~the~~ subsequent samples are taken from the previous sample based on simple random sampling

- Only the last sample is taken for study
- (vi) Multistage sampling
 - Like multiphase sampling, but all the stages (re-samples) are utilized for ~~the~~ analysis

Non-probability Sampling

- (i) Quota sampling
 - Like stratified random sample, but without probability theory
- (ii) Purposive
 - it is based on the judgement of the researcher that a sample is fit for the study
- (iii) Snowball
 - In this, the first few respondents are selected by the researcher, who are fit for the study. Based on their referral, few more gets selected. This goes on
- (iv) Voluntary
 - the respondents themselves come forward to participate.

4. (b) What is validity in sociological research? Explain the relationship between validity and reliability. 15

Validity

- is the accuracy of the study or how accurately the researcher has measured what is intended to be measured.

It can be of four types:

- (i) Face Validity
- (ii) Construct validity
- (iii) Criteria validity
- (iv) Mechanical validity.

In its most basic, mechanical validity is how closely the conceptual definition and the operational indicators of the construct under study fit together or matches.

Relation b/w validity & Reliability:-

The relationship is dynamic:

- (i) Reliability is a necessary, but not sufficient condition for validity.

i.e. a high ~~re~~ reliability does not

mean high validity, but for high validity high reliability is necessary.

- Researchers feel that validity is more important than reliability.

Reliability - is the consistency of the measurement i.e. how consistent is the test if it is repeated under similar condition for the same subject.

(ii) High Reliability and Low Validity.

- The test consistently is off the mark but the error is constant, with same result.

(iii) Low Reliability and Low Validity.

- the test is always off the mark but the error is inconsistent i.e. with different result.

- When the level of abstractness of the construct is high (e.g. 'Alienation') then measuring Reliability and Validity is difficult.

4. (c) Define social change. Discuss the factors of social change in society. 15

Social change :

is the change in the social structure and social function.

Emile Durkheim talks about social static and social dynamics. Social change is the social dynamics.

As per Karl Marx : there are two types of social change

- (i) Change in the structure - Quantitative
- (ii) Change of the structure - Qualitative.

Factors :

[1] Geographical Factors

(i) Physical Environment

- primitive tribes are most affected by the change in physical environment e.g. desertification etc.

(ii) Isolation & contact

- civilizations at the cross-roads of different cultures are prone to change whereas isolated societies like Eskimos of the poles are status-quoist.

[2] Demographic change

- Population change is itself a social change, but it acts as a causal factor

for further social change. Eg. increase in population may lead to migration.

[3] Cultural change

- Max Weber has shown in 'Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism' that how religious values can lead to capitalism.
- the kind of technology to be used it also determined by the culture.

[4] Technological change

- Karl Marx says that Technology is the part of the Base structure. Thus change in technology ~~changes~~ reflects in the superstructure leading to social change.

[5] Social Structure

- societies in which different structures like Religion, work, Family etc are less integrated are more prone to change.

[6] Attitude & values.

A fast changing society has an attitude for questioning the existing structure so it leads to further change.

5. (a) The institution of family, despite its functionality has not been positively evaluated by many. Discuss. 25

The functionalist perspective on family was a dominant theory in sociology for a long time. Some of the proponents were like

G.P. Murdock

— he believes in the Universal function of family. Family has four function

- (a) Sexual
- (b) Reproductive
- (c) Economic
- (d) Educational

Talcott Parsons believes in Irreducible function of family. ^{subject} Family as per him plays two main role

- (a) Primary socialization of children
- (b) Stabilization of Adult Personality.

Criticism:

However, family as an institution has been criticized by many other sociologists such as.

Edmund Leach —

In his work 'A Runaway World?' he says that there is extreme aggression between the relation of husband and wife and between parent and child.

For him a Family is like an ~~over~~ overloaded electric circuit, which cannot bear the load and fuses. Family creates suspicion about the outside world.

R.D. Coing :

In his work - 'The Politics of Family' he calls family as 'Nexus'. It acts as a gangsters, who mutually protects each other ~~for~~ from the aggression of one-another.

David Cooper,

- In his work 'The Death of Family' says that family is an 'Ideological Conditioning Device'. It instill the culture of conformity in the mind of the child, who can be easily manipulated by the ruling class during his adulthood.

Marxist Perspective :

F. Engels in his work 'The Family, Private ^{Property} and the state' says that form of family is a product of the mode of production. In the

capitalist mode of production the 'monogamous nuclear family' is most suitable as it helps in the smooth transfer of private property from one generation to other.

Feminist Perspective

Inspired by F Engels many Feminists see that nuclear family produces the most essential commodity for the capitalism i.e. the labour. It does not have to pay for the women's role in producing the child and in rearing it.

~~From~~ Ansley says that women in the family acts as the safety-valve in diffusing the tension of the man which is got in the factory. So it helps capitalism to survive.

Conclusion: The works of E. Leach, Loring and D. Cooper along with the Marxist and Feminist perspective helped in gaining multiple dimensions about the family, which the functionalist lacked.

5. (b) The goal of value neutrality is highly desirable but equally difficult to be achieved in the study of social phenomena. Evaluate. 25

There is a debate in sociology regarding the status of values in sociological research.

The positivists says that the subject matter of sociology is 'Social Facts' and that a researcher must shed his prejudices and pre-conceived notions about it. So there is no possibility of contamination of the research by the values of the subject under study.

~~There~~ A researcher must thus be Value-free in order to meet the objective of science i.e. a reliable body of knowledge.

Max Weber argues that with rationalization, their ~~values~~ will be Value-free in the sociological research. It is necessary for the state reliability of the data. He agrees that values are involved even during the selection of the research topic by the researcher.

But he differentiates between value-orientation and value-motivation. For him it is acceptable for a researcher to have value-orientation in selecting the research topic, but he must not give value judgement ~~to~~ on the subject matter under study.

~~Interactionist~~ Interpretative sociologists says that values are integral part of social life. So it is difficult to achieve value-freedom if it means absence of values. Cohen on this issue says that then the researcher must be value-Frank; he must explicitly tells what values has been used in the research.

• A Gouldner says that: "value-neutrality is a myth, although it is desirable"

• Contemporary sociologists like

Phenomenologists and Feminists argues ~~that~~ about value-laden approach. For Feminists, values are essential and feminist values are most preferable.

Difficulty in achieving value-neutrality

- (i) Human beings are different from matter: They have motives and meaning in their action.
- (ii) Even if the researcher is objective, the subject under study may not be objective. E.g. Andre Bretheld was prevented from visiting 'Cherie' (Dalit slums) in Tanjore.
- (iii) Even the very choice of topic, hypothesis, ~~collection of data~~ requires some viewpoint.
- Peter Berger says that facts do not speak for themselves, they speak through the mouth of the researcher, who ~~is~~ value-laden.

Thus value-neutrality is elusive in a social science like sociology, where the subject under study itself is dynamic.

