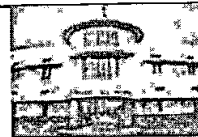




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SOCIOLOGY

Name of Candidate

SMRUTIRANJAN MOHANTY

Test Code

311

Schedule

SOCIOLOGY - 4

Registration No.

2134

Place

ORN

Time

10:15AM

Module

4

Classroom

Distance Learning

Classroom & Distance Learning

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)
The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for him/her.
2. In the left margin, she/he should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
3. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
4. All Parts of the questions should be written at one place.
5. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
6. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
7. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.
8. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination.
9. However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.

INDEX TABLE

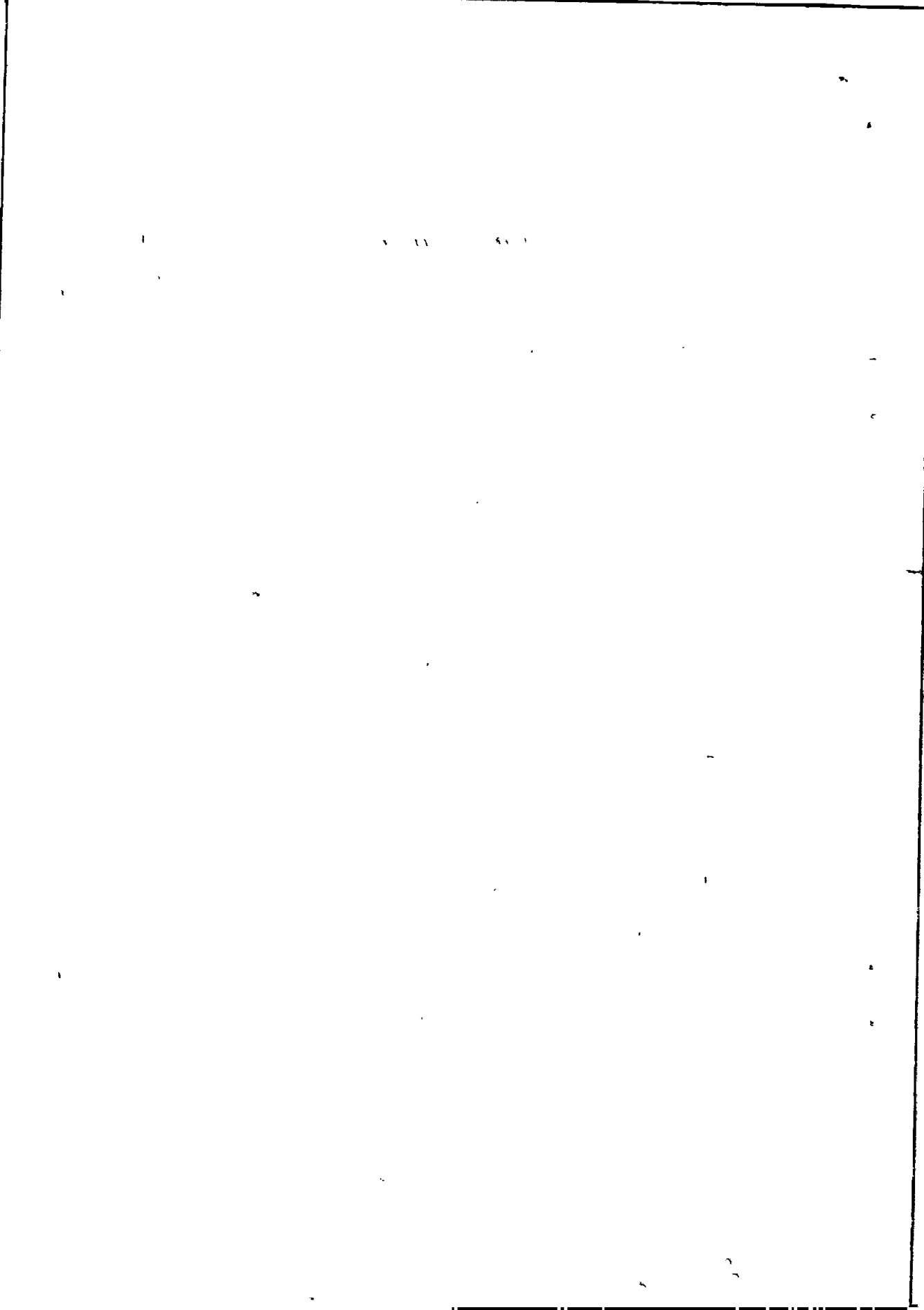
Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1.	1-6		
2.	17-28		
3.			
4.	13-19		
5.	6-12		
6.			
7.			
8.	25-32		
9.			

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

2/9/13



① (a)

Participant observation :-

- Participant observation is a sociological research method suited for qualitative data collection.
- Critical research scientist opt for it quite often as compared to those who pitch for quantitative research methods.
- In Participant observation, researcher participates himself together with the subjects of research.
- It's generally practised in pre-literate traditional societies.
- Researcher can't remain detached with the day-to-day activity of the focal group as compared to non-participant observation in which researcher observes the subjects remaining disassociated.
- Though participant observation is a useful tool/methodology for churning out quality data, but it has reactivity associated with it, i.e. the subjects of research become aware of the researcher's presence & it might affect their normal behaviour. They become self-conscious which might hinder their normal activities.
- There's also risk associated with it i.e. it might

pose threat to the life of the researcher

eg:- stealing activities of a criminal gang.

- Researcher too might forget the happenings accurately if he does not note the proceedings instantaneously.

(b) Advantages & disadvantages of interview :-

"Interview" is a formal discussion between interviewer & respondent, to extract some information from the respondent.

• Interview may be "structured" in which a pre-determined set of questions are asked to the respondent without deviation from strict instructions or "unstructured" in which interviewer has the liberty to deviate from a particular set of questions.

- Interview has high degree of practicality.

Undoubtedly with the data extracted from interview has reliability & validity...

• Hence, interview as a tool can be used both by the advocates of qualitative & quantitative research methods.

• In structured interview, the required information can be obtained in detail which the researcher needs to continue his research.

- The process can be replicated later by another researcher to establish reliability & validity of data.
 - However, there are some inherent disadvantages associated with interviews. The interviewee may not provide what is fact i.e. he may hide some information.
 - 'Interviewer bias' is another shortcoming of interviews in which interviewer predetermines the course of interview.
 - Researcher's presence might affect the reply of respondent.
 - Hammersley & Gomm advocates interviews may not provide internal beliefs what they call as 'discursive psychology'. They also argue that the methods adopted in interviews may not be scientific.
- Hence, interview through a useful tool for sociological research has inherent disadvantages associated with it.

(c) Cultural lag :-

- Concept of 'Cultural lag' is advocated by Ogburn.
- It is the difference in technological advance & the degree of absorption of a section of society.
- Ogburn advocates in high modernity, science & technology has taken a leap forward which is not

- Assimilated in culture of every society.
- 'Western countries' & many 'modern' advanced societies produce tools & technology matching with their needs. When these tools are used by relatively less modern societies the difference in adaptability comes to forefront.
 - The degree of assimilation of new modern culture takes place superficially but is not internalised.
for e.g.:- In India, people use 'modern innovations' like new mobile technology such as Apple i5 but inside the that mobile they store photographs of lord & goddess of Hindu society.
 - Hence, 'although' technological modernity has intellectual value of rationality & reason, still in some societies modernity is not practiced in every aspect of life.
 - Man becomes secular in public space, but he turns into religious when he steps into private space & performs rituals practiced in own religion.
 - Technological modernity & practice of modernity are two parallel lines which never meet in some traditional societies.

(d) Phenomenology :-

phenomenology is a sociological methodology to study different aspect of 'society' which is an advancement of interactionist methodology.

- phenomenologist do not advocate causal analysis as advocated by interactionists.
- they advocate "social objects are phenomena which change according to perception of people & are contextual."
- People create their own life world which can't be explained by cause-effect analysis.
- In sharp contrast to positivists, phenomenologists take an antipositivist stand.
- Alfred schutz advocates 'social world is making of common sense knowledge which can't be measured in empirical scientific method. Although things appear orderly, but the social world which is making of 'people' is chaotic.
- Peter Berger suggests 'life world of people ~~are~~ is reflection of people's own individual experience. The meaning people attach to a same object.

Varies greatly by their own meaning & motives.

Hence, phenomenology prescribes sociology is
Subjective understanding of subjective reality

which is in stark contrast to positivist's
Objective understanding of objective reality.

- Sociology in nascent stage strived towards status of science, but in matured stage wants to remain away from science by focusing people's own perception & motives.

5)

(a)

Methodological pluralism :-

- Methodological pluralism is a synthesis of both qualitative & quantitative research methods.
- It provides space for wide range of methodology practised according to need of the situation.
- As qualitative methods are subjective, inductive which is supported by critical social scientists & quantitative methods which are objective & deductive gain currency among positivists, both have inherent advantages & disadvantages associated with them.

for e.g. :-

In post modern ethnography; both qualitative & quantitative methods can be practiced. Through qualitative method, a rich quality data can be extracted which can be complemented by interviews, which is a research tool greatly advocated by positivists.

- Through methodological pluralism, reliability as well as validity can be established.
- Qualitative methods can be adapted in early stages of research where researcher only roughly knows what he's going to study where as quantitative methods can be practiced in late stage so that researcher can extract useful information through questionnaire & interviews.

(6) Education as a factor of social change :-

- Education is a prime mover of society & it shapes as well as shaped by the status of society.
- Classical sociologists like Durkheim have glorified the role of education in primordial conscience - collective & he terms school as a society -

To introduce "

- Parsons advocates education helps in integration of members of society in his book "The Social Systems" & mentions education side in the promote of social system along with religion & law which guides personality system.
- Margaret Archer in "Social Transformation" advocates the comparison in education system in Britain, USA & France is reflection of ideologies practiced by people of corresponding societies.
- Though education's role is glorified by many, there are still some sociologists who are sceptical to role of education.
- In criticising to functionalists like Christopher Jencks, Ivan Davis & David Hargrave who glorify the role of education in promoting equality, tolerance, discipline among members of society, Basil Bernstein in "Class, Code & Conduct" advocates education as a product of dominant class ideology which perpetuates dominance of their own ideology.
- Bailes & Gintis, although do not criticise Parson

but they find out that violence, crime, observed in American society is due to stark contrast in difference of education in high class & low class people.

- Ivan Illich in "Deschooling Society" has advocated disbanding of schools as an institution of imposing education & suggests that education should be practiced in public space like cyber space.
- Hence, the role of education is contested by many in changing as well as being changed by society.

(C) Biographical Research :-

- Biographical research is a qualitative research method which can be both primary & secondary.
- Life histories as a primary research tool to collect data about a particular case study can be used for deductive analysis & to falsify theories or hypothesis.
- Plummer advocates it can help in cutting
- dense jargons, which makes theoretical research difficult to comprehend.
- By studying biography of a person, his life accounts can be detailed. However, it may have own disadvantages such as, the writing may be written in

Putting audience in mind. Hence, it can be negated that it may have certain irregularities which may not be considered reliable or valid.

As secondary tool for data collection, biographies provide already happened account of person's life which can be imputed in research.

Those who pitch for scientific research method reject biographic research as authentic but critical theorists like Feminists, marxists call it fruitful to know the exploitation a person has faced throughout his life.

Hence, biographical research provide critical theorists their required food to continue research.

(d) Sensali & ideational culture :-

The concept of sensali & ideational culture was advocated by Pitrim Sorokin in his theorization of multilinear evolution; pendulum theory.

• Pendulum theory gives insight of sociological change.

• Ideational stands for traditional values

Sensali stands for modern society.

- As Sorokin advocates, when society moves from 'ideational' to 'sensate', it has to pass through 'idealistic' stage i.e. intermediate stage.
- In ideational stage, close people-to-people interaction takes place i.e. it's community oriented in which division of labour is not prominent. People possess traditional values & society is simple & closed type.
- Whereas, in 'sensate' stage, society is fragmented & people are highly individualistic. Division of labour is prominent & skilled people drive society towards maturity.
- The further advocate, if a society wants to return back to ideational stage from sensate stage, it can't do it so, but can come back to 'idealistic' stage which is a blend of modernity & tradition.
- Sorokin's theorisation finds close proximity with Durkheim's organic solidarity & mechanical solidarity & Tönnies 'Geinschaft' & 'Geimenschaft'.

(C) Variables in sociological research :-

- Variables are the attributes which are key elements in sociological research.
- It comes of 2 types;
 - (i) Dependent variable;
 - (ii) Independent variable.
- Dependent variables concern depends on independent variables which help to establish causality, i.e. causal analysis.
- As positivists point out, causality helps to determine the causes which are responsible for a certain phenomena can be understood through taking variables independently.
- For eg:- the status of a group may be prone to crime which suggests ^{independent} variable like low status.
- In turn, causes dependent variable like crime in society;
- Correlation studies interrelationship among variables.
- In multivariate analysis, multiple independent variables are taken into account to study a particular dependent variable or a group of dependent variables.
- Factorial design is such a research design

which is quantitative in which multiple variables can be changed simultaneously to study an effect.

④

(a) 'Dependency theory' establishes interrelationship

among poor & rich nations of world in contemporary globalising society which is interlinked with the level of development achieved by a society.

• Raul Prebisch, Director of United Nations Economic Council for Latin America advocates replace the 'comparative advantage' with 'import-substitution' model as the former has not helped the poor nations much. The poor nations produce agricultural tools, where as rich produce manufactured tools which perpetuate the exploitation of poor in the hands of rich.

• T.D. Santos advocates its historical constraints which is the reason for subjugation of poor nation in the globalising world.

• The greatest proponent of Dependency theory, Andre Gunder Frank in his "Development of

- Under development "categories poor nations" at satellite states cater to the need of rich countries which act as metropolis. The satellites are often identified with only surplus that is left after consumption of rich nations which also do not help the poor much as it's used for production of goods & services which are consumed by rich nations.

• Wallerstein in his World System theory advocates there's not bipolar classification as suggested by Frank, rather there is possibility of mobility from ~~periphery~~ Semi-periphery to Periphery as well as core to Semiperiphery.

for eg.:- Britain has slipped from core to Semiperiphery whereas USA has maintained his dominant position by 'sitting pretty in core'. Also, less developed nation in part have moved from periphery to Semiperiphery by improving their position.

However, although there's mobility possible, but Semiperiphery & periphery cater to the needs of core & this perpetuates their subjugation.

• Boyer Strasser has termed the poor as "sick" -

Societies which depend on rich's donation for their survival

- Appadurai suggests 'deglobalisation' as a process to end the perpetual atrocities faced by poor in hands of rich.

- Indian economists like Amartya Sen discredits development as a tool to end the poverty of poor in underdeveloped nation & suggests 'Inclusive growth' to cater to needs to masses.

- Hence, dependency theory finds relevance in contemporary globalising society which subscribes to continuing dominance of rich on down-trodden poor nations.

(b) Hypothesis is a body of facts whose reliability & validity is not yet established.

- Hypothesis emanates from data collected from research which is used to either construct new theories or falsify the hypothesis constructed by researcher.

- In quantitative research methods, hypothesis are falsified by deductive nature of the research methods.

The significance of hypothesis can be illustrated as follows which holds special place in formulating Sociological theories :-

Step 1 :- The researcher identifies a problem.



Step 2 :- He goes for review of the established theories.



Step 3 :- He goes for designing the data collection method.



Step 4 :- Subsequently, researcher collects data through research tool which may be qualitative or quantitative.



Step 5 :- A new hypothesis which is constructed is tested through the collected data.



Step 6 :- If found significant, the hypothesis may take the form of a new theory, or if falsified, another hypothesis is constructed to generalise another theory.



Step 7 :- Theories are reviewed by peers to suggest direction for future sociological research.

∴ Hence, hypothesis is the required research tool.

which if proved to be correct, gives the discipline a new body of well established facts to enrich the research methodology.

- Quantitative research method which is objective & deductive help in validating hypotheses as well as for generalisation which is greatly favoured by positivists.
- Hypothesis provides direction to proceed through the research in formulation of sociological theories.

(c) Questionnaire :-

• Questionnaire is a set of pre-set questions which are intended to ask to the respondents in a similar fashion to extract information in same order.

• Questionnaire can take place in many forms as below :-

(i) Structured interview :- In this type of questionnaire a precise question are asked without any deviation from instruction, however, it may have interviewer bias associated with it.

(ii) Postal questionnaire :- In this way of questionnaire a set of questions are mailed to respondents.

to seek reply to the questions. But the inherent shortcoming associated to this method is those who might be interested to the topic may answer, others might skip.

(ii) Through Telephone :-

Generally, market firms adopt this method. This method has limited representation as those who don't have telephone facility are excluded from research.

(iii) Through email :-

This method discards anonymity as the sender's information are revealed. It also has limited representation.

(iv) Questionnaire to a group :-

It's the most simplest of all, but the group members should be prevented from discussing the question among them, otherwise answers may be similar or biased.

• Questionnaire can be used for both qualitative and quantitative research method although the quantitative researchers use it more often.

• It may have some disadvantages like it may

Lack validity, but high degree of reliability is

associated with questionnaire method:

- the same questions can be replicated to test the ~~reliability~~ reliability of data collected.
- the respondents might refuse to give response which throws danger to the research.

Hence, questionnaire, although a useful research method, has some disadvantages too associated to it.

2

(a)

Value is a set of ideas which are either classified as desirable or undesirable.

It operates at 3 levels,

- (i) Individual level
- (ii) Community level
- (iii) Societal level.

• Value-neutrality in sociology is a prized possession, but it's a challenge as faced by many.

• Positivists pitch for value-neutrality in sociology.

Since the ^{early} birth of the discipline, it was highly essential to establish the scientific status of

sociology, the founders like Auguste Comte,

Emile Durkheim stroived for scientific status of the discipline.

• Positivist advocacy & value-neutrality can be achieved through ways :-

- (i) the facts should speak for themselves.
- (ii) the researcher should not come close to research.

• Auguste Comte describing society's progress through theological, metaphysical & positivist phase argued that sociology should see social phenomena as objects which can be studied on microscopic level without researcher's own values diluting the research.

• Durkheim used the methods prescribed by Comte in his study of 'Suicide' when he collected quantitative data from hospitals, govt. statistics etc. to form a purely value-neutral account of his research.

• Although positivists glorify value-neutrality, they caution researchers as it's difficult to practice & a challenge therein.

• Durkheim treats 'social facts as things' & sociology as objective understanding of objectivity.

• However, through the progress of the discipline, interpretative culture developed in sociology.

through work of Dilthey, Georg Simmel & Weber who call sociology as 'subjective understanding of objectivity' in which social reality can be studied from social actors point of view respecting to the historical & cultural context & meanings & motives actors give to their behaviours.

- Still, they suggest value-neutrality can be practised at research level although value is involved while researchers choosing his field of research.

- Interpretationists suggest value-neutrality can be achieved by;

- (i) The researcher should come closer to the researched but should not mix own value while studying them.

- (ii) facts should not speak for themselves, rather the meanings & motives behind action gain currency.

- Subsequently, interactionists, phenomenologists, ethnomethodologists - they all reject to positivist's approach of value neutrality. They advocate sociology as 'subjective understanding of subjective reality' where values of the agents make sense.

It's the life world of people & common sense knowledge which have value inherent to it make sociological discourse richer & reflexive.

Critical theorists, like feminist advocate value neutrality, is non-sensical in sociology as it will not develop society as a whole. They rejected positivism & value neutrality as development of sociology & not society.

there, value-neutrality is a contested phenomena which is a great sociological debate among the scholars of sociology.

- (b) 'Social change' refers to the shift in the structure & function of society through a certain time. Early sociologists classify social states with social dynamics, as advocated by August Comte give prominence of continuity over change. They advocate change as progressive which however does not occur quite often. Conforming to local norms & values lead to perpetuation of society.
- However, subsequently scholars of Marxism proceed through the path shown by Marx who advocate revolution of proletarians to end the

perpetual dominance of 'bourgeoisie'. They give currency to change over continuity.

There are various factors which call for social change which are reflected through change in institution of society. Some of the factors can be:-

(i) Family :-

'Family' is the basic institution which is reflection of social change.

Family structure, since ancient & primitive times, has undergone many changes which denote that society has undergone change over time.

In primitive society, no family structure was present. As Morgan describes, as society moved through savage, barbaric & civilisation stage, polygamy was replaced by monogamy & family held centre stage.

Joint family paved way for nuclear family which may be extended or isolated.

Now a days, there's increasing prominence of single parent household, cohabitation etc which signifies social change through family structure.

(ii) Law :-

Law, as a social institution has undergone change

From repressive to restitutive as advocated by
Durkheim. Parson calls it as an agent of "
integration which guide to human personality
system & enforces social order.

(iii) Religion :-

- Religion holds a prominent place in reflecting social change.
- Church centric highly religious society has given way to cults, sects & new religious movement as man in modern society has become individualistic & does not subscribe to a single religious faith.
- Waller, Troetschel talks about various forms of religion like church, denomination, sects & cults in modern society.
- Religious fundamentalists groups through protest change to fortify the boundaries of their religious beliefs.

(iv) Education :-

- Education has progressed through various stages along with taking society with it.
- Church-centric education has been replaced by market-centric education.

As Foucault advocates, knowledge is power & it flows through every nook & corner of society & he gives prominence to knowledge-power over state-power.

- Christopher Jencks ~~advocates~~ advocates role of eduⁿ in promoting values like tolerance, pluralism, discipline which enforces man's belief in modern ideas.

(C) Technology :-

- Man has abandoned traditional tools in search of rapid modernity which itself reflects change.
- As Durkheim, Spencer etc have suggested that man in simple society used simple tools whereas in modern, complex society man switched over to advance tools for division of labour & maintaining integration & social order.
- As Wallerstein suggests, conspicuous consumption is result of surplus production through advanced technology.

Hence, society's progress from traditionality to modernity is reflected through these factors which greatly indicate continuity, resides along with change.

3 4

"Social change" as a phenomena is advocated by many scholars through multiple approach i.e. unilinear, universal & multilinear theory.

- They suggest society has moved from one stage to other stage, although it's of sociological debate whether it's linear or cyclic.

(i) Linear theories suggest society moves in a linear fashion from one stage to other without skipping any stage.

(ii) Unilinear theory :- The proponents of unilinear theory advocate that society develop course of evolutionary model in linear fashion.

• Durkheim suggests society was simple & segmented in primitive times which practiced mechanical solidarity which paved way for polysegmental - simple compound & polysegmental doubly compound.

agreed with Sperer, who advocated society move through simple compound, doubly compound & triple compound.

• Marx with the help of history advocated 5 stages of progress of history which description

on the modes of production & relationship of production which will culminate in the last stage is Communism.

The propounder of linear theories & linear theories suggest society begins from a certain point & will end in a certain point.

Where as the propounder of cyclic theory suggest society moves in a cyclic fashion through

birth, growth, decline & re-birth.

As Spencer suggests, society moderates between idealism, idealistic & sensate stage where idealistic is the middle path.

Toynbee suggests society's status is determined by the leadership provided to it which depend on archaic, status-quest, innovator, progressive leaders.

Quastor in his theory suggest society move through pre-tanoff tanoff, drive towards metanoff & they decline contrasting the propounder of multimed & cyclic theorists.

- The 'theoretical paradigm' as 'suggested by linear' theorists & cyclic theorists vary in nature according to ingredients of society where one group believed birth & decline of society while other pitch for cyclicity & rebirth of society.
- (b) • The 'scientific methodology' & 'scientific status' of sociology ~~was~~ is highly glorified by positivists who describe the discipline as 'objective understanding of objective reality'.
- The pitch for 'value-neutrality' in sociology comparing the discipline with natural science. As science is objective, hypothetical & deductive in nature which treats objects as things, positivist advocate 'social facts as things' which was advocated by Durkheim in "the theory of sociological methodology."
- Scientific status & methodology is criticised by many who want growth of society & sociology independent of natural science method.
- Jacques Barzun has suggested anti-scientific method whereas Frazeraband has advocated for anti-methodology altogether for social science discipline.

- Karl Popper in 'The Logic of Scientific Discovery' has suggested that science ~~cannot~~ glorify falsification & deductual analysis & ~~that~~ scientists go for refutability of own research findings. Hence, there's nothing great in science so that social science should strive for scientific status.
- Thomas Kuhn in 'The Theory of Scientific Revolution' talks about sudden paradigm change i.e. accepted set of belief & advocable as sociologic pre-paradigmatic is no such certain paradigm has evolved in sociology, sociology should not strive for scientific status & methodology.
- Modern sociologists describe sociologic reflexive & pluralistic which should refrain it from scientific methods to deliver justice to sociology & the whole society. Instead of striving for scientific status, sociology should contribute for development of society as a whole being reflexive. Interpretationists advocate sociology as "subjective center standing of objective reality", as reality is vaet, converged,

✓ dichotomous & chaotic & it's impossible to study reality in totality. So, respecting people's culture & history, social actor's behaviour should be studied.

• Interactionists, phenomenologists & ethnomethodologists reject altogether scientific method & glorify sociological subjective understanding of subjective reality.

(c) • Science is a set of ideas which believes in rationality & reasoning i.e. a logical discourse. Technology is a tool or procedure through which science advances itself through the lens of history.

• Science & Technology was discussed by classical sociologists & glorified modernity over traditionality & praised the role of science & technology in shaping society's future.

• Durkheim talked about traditional tools in simple society whereas in complex society division of labour occurred through innovation in technologies.

• Weber talked about rationalization & Calvinism which helped in ^{incubation} spirit of capitalism in the Calvinists.

- Modern Sociologists have become sceptical to the role assigned to science & technology by modern society.
- Fritzkoff Capra says a Feminist, contrasting between 'masculinity' provided a sharp contrast between 'masculinity & femininity' as a product of science & technology. Men use superior tech to perpetuate dominance over women.
- Oborn suggests technological modernity has led to 'Domino effect' but actually the corresponding value modernity has not taken place which has led to cultural lag.
- Waller advocates rapid growth in technological advancement has produced surplus which often gives rise to 'conspicuous consumption' in human society.
- Modern advanced nations use technological superiority to intimidate smaller nation to subsume them & perpetuate their dominance which is evident during world war & subsequently cold war.
- Nuclear inventors such as nuclear weapons

Atomic energy, nuclear tests have led to widespread fear of destruction of whole civilization as one so as demonstrated by USA in Japan in Hiroshima & Nagasaki during world war II.

Hence, Science & Technology though helps in growth of human society & takes it from darkness to enlightenment has inherent dangerous ramifications associated with it by misdeed & unplanned use.