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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2295)

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Center	ONLINE	Date	01/07/2023

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). 2. The Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
1 (a)	10		
(b)	10		
(c)	10		
(d)	10		
(e)	10		
2 (a)	20		
(b)	20		
(c)	10		
3 (a)	20		
(b)	20		
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4 (a)	20		
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(c)	10		
7 (a)	20		
(b)	20		
(c)	10		
8(a)	20		
(b)	20		
(c)	10		
Total Marks Obtained:			

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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

① (a) Sociology grew as an outcome of social conditions and intellectual climate of Europe in 18th century.

One of the significant antecedents behind emergence of sociology has been Enlightenment, its contribution →

a) Zeitlin in his 'Ideology and Development of Sociological Theory' notes that sociology emerged as a byproduct of Enlightenment marked by modernity and scientific values.

b) Intellectuals like Montesquieu and Rousseau advocated the relevance of individual thoughts, scientific ideas and rationalism that focused on studying of sociology from a scientific

point of view - as an outcome of modern Renaissance.

c) Early sociologists like Comte, Spencer

and Durkheim used the forces of 'Enlightenment' to provide the answers of the chaos created by forces of modernity in Europe in 18th century.

d) TB Bottommore notes intellectual antecedents like philosophy of history, biological theory of evolution and social survey that led to emergence of sociology.

Philosophy of history - to understand the evolution of society from historical perspective (Marx, Durkheim)

Biological theory of evolution - Darwin's theory influenced Spencer in 'social evolution'.
Social survey focussing on positivism school of thought

Hence, sociology as a science established due to the modernising and rational undercurrents of Enlightenment.

b) While the early sociologists like Comte / Durkheim propounded a 'macro approach' through positivist school of thought and later sociologists like Weber / Blumer / Schutz / Garfinkel focused on 'micro - perspective', critical sociologists focus on emancipatory role of sociology.

Main features of critical social science →

a) Focus on Norms / values / constraints —

Harvey focuses his study based on exploitative forces on social objects

and sociology's role in being change-oriented

b) Reflexive Sociology — that focuses on the current conditions' study to be inadequate and sociology has a moral responsibility to make the subjects

aware about their marginalised conditions.

c) Utilize face validity - Patty Lathos

conceptualised the concept where critical sociologists involve the subjects in their subjects and make them realise about its validity.

d) Methodologies - While conventional sociologists utilised positivistic tool, later emphasised on critical ethnomethodology tools like comparative analysis, life histories and participant observation.

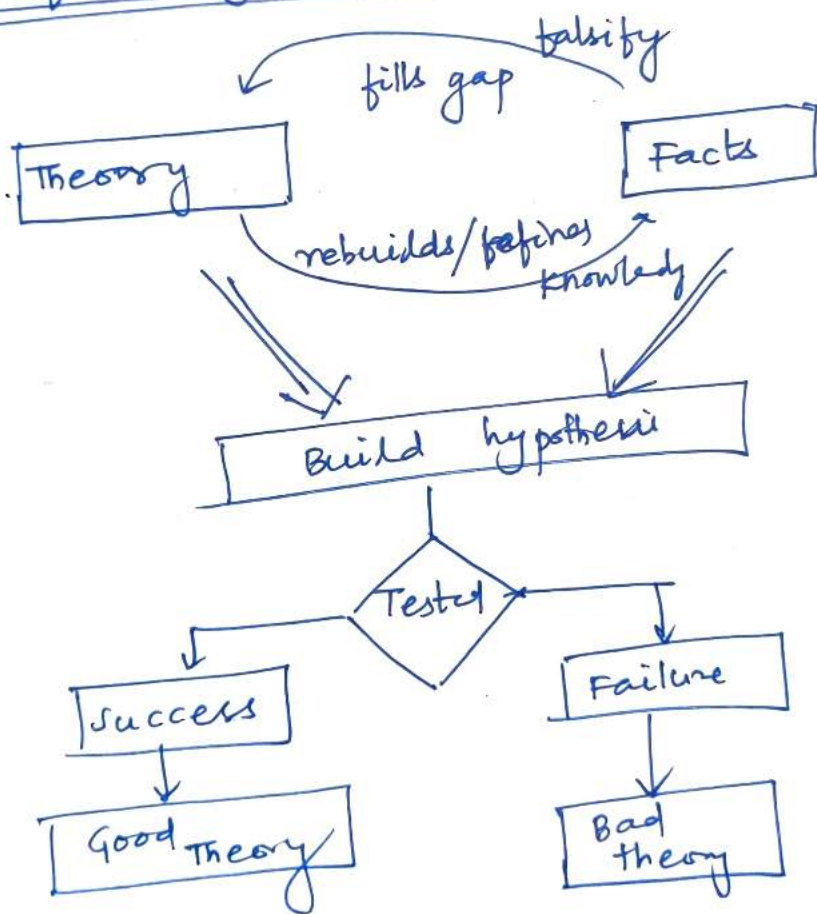
See Ken Plummer study of Bogdan's study of transsexualism focused on their demands for equality.

e) Limitations - Hammersey criticise the school as there exists no one truth, conflicting ideologies can coexist.

Hence, Phil Carspecker emphasises the utility of the school in revealing the inequalities that led to popular movements (feminist movements).

- (C) GA Lundberg defines hypothesis as a tentative generalisation involving variables whose validity must be tested.

Role of theory in building hypothesis



Importance of theory in building hypothesis

Theory is the meaningful ordering and evaluation of facts

that helps in building hypothesis.

Ex Fact → condition of women deteriorating in capitalistic society

Theory → Relation between growth of capitalism, poverty and gender

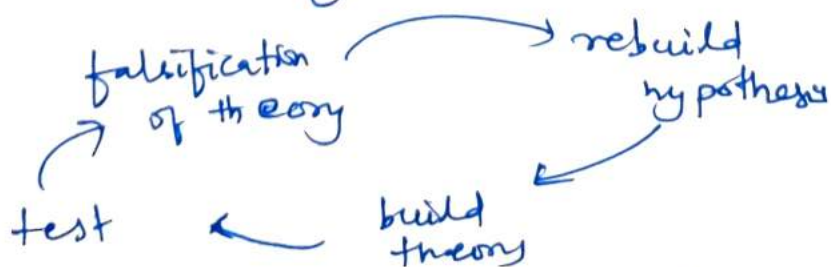
Hypothesis → Growth of money economy → women marginalisation

The hypothesis need to be tested across various contexts:

+ Giddens — more work for women, liberality, patriarchy reduced

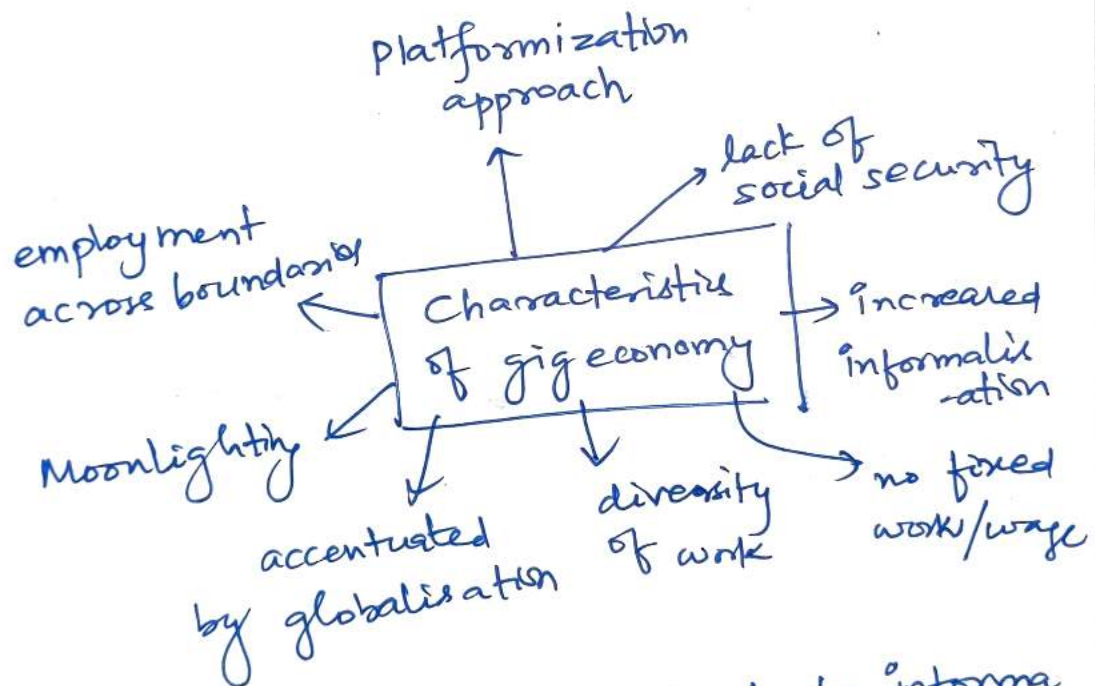
+ Naila Kabeer — 'race to bottom', reserve army + violence in workplace (Walby)

The hypothesis cannot be true because in faults in theory, this leads to —



Hence, sociology uses the utility of theory and hypothesis in building laws and understand society holistically.

- ④. Code on Social security (2020) defines 'gig economy' as the sector of work existing outside the formal employee-employer relationship.



Gig economy leads to 'informa-
-lization of labour

- a) Giddens note the rise of freelancing and gig economy leading to low job security, lack of social security and unfair 'hire and fire' policy.

b) Andre Gorz in his 'degradation of work' that creates 'non class of non workers' explains that gig economy has low potential for labour unions so bargaining power is low.

c) Growing polarization - NITI Aayog's report that accounted for ~2.35 crore gig workers in India stated that concentration of gig workers happening in elite jobs (consultancy, fashion) and low-end (delivery, construction etc.)

d) Sharat Bhownik emphasises on 'informal employment' where formal economy is employing gig workers without due benefits or harsh conditions of Zomato/Swiggy delivery men

e) Graham & Anwar notes that freelancers are burdened with huge work - low wages.

Hence, with new labour reforms, gig economy should be protected with better laws to bring in social security -

(e). While the earlier conception of gender was heavily focussed on biological forces (Tiger & Fox), the rise of feminist school of thought explains gender to be culturally made.

Sociologists like Parsons and Murdock emphasised on the biological features of women and affirmed the gender stereotypes, but Aan Oakley refutes them by noting gender is and should not be biologically reinforced rather culturally built [shows gender is not what we have, but that we do].

Feminists like Jean Holmes and Karen Armstrong attributes the religious features to propagate male dominating

ideologies that make women less strong and docile.

→ Uma Chakravarty condemns the 'pativrata' concept where women's sacrifices are glorified where the 'concept of gender' is reinforced with stereotypes.

→ In the study of family, David Cooper and Leonard notes that family conditions are about the 'concept of gender' with traditional biological stereotypes.

→ In the economic sector, Kamena Ahmed notes 'pink collarization' that tactfully attaches specific jobs to women and Sylvia Walby

notes patriarchy as ideology/action in conceptualising gender roles.

Hence, with women entering male dominating areas like space, mining and army, it clarifies gender has to do with what we do and not have.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

02. (a) While early Marxist theorists classified the society into infrastructure (economy) and superstructure (family, religion, polity etc.) advocating forms influencing the latter, the neomarxists establish a dual relationship -ip.

Society is largely influenced by economic factors

1) Karl Marx in his Economic and Political Manuscripts note the influence of economy over organisation of work, alienation and class struggle.

In his conception of religion he terms it as 'opium of masses' that promotes dominant ideologies preventing revolution by proletariat.

2) Commodity Fetishism - The growing

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consumerism and globalisation have led to change in values and culture, for ex acculturation of English, adoption of western music (impact on leisure etc)

c) on ~~women~~ family - Due to accumulation of private property led to monogamous marriage and Zaretsky notes that

family serve as consumer base in globalised era along with growth of nuclear families (Parsons)

d) on women - The advent of capitalism led to growth of modern thoughts - women allowed to work but due to economic forces they are subjected to pink collarisation (Kamru Ahmed) and glass ceiling

(Naila Kabere)

e) on polity - Poulantzas and Miliband explains that political power is used to maintain capitalists interests.

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Society, also influences economic system —

a) New modes of occupation — Giddens mark the advent of new work like travel agents, flowers bouquet providers as a response to growing modernity and changes in concept of marriage.

b) Pinkwashing — To increase their consumer base, economic units target products specially to women. Ex Makeup and Kitchen

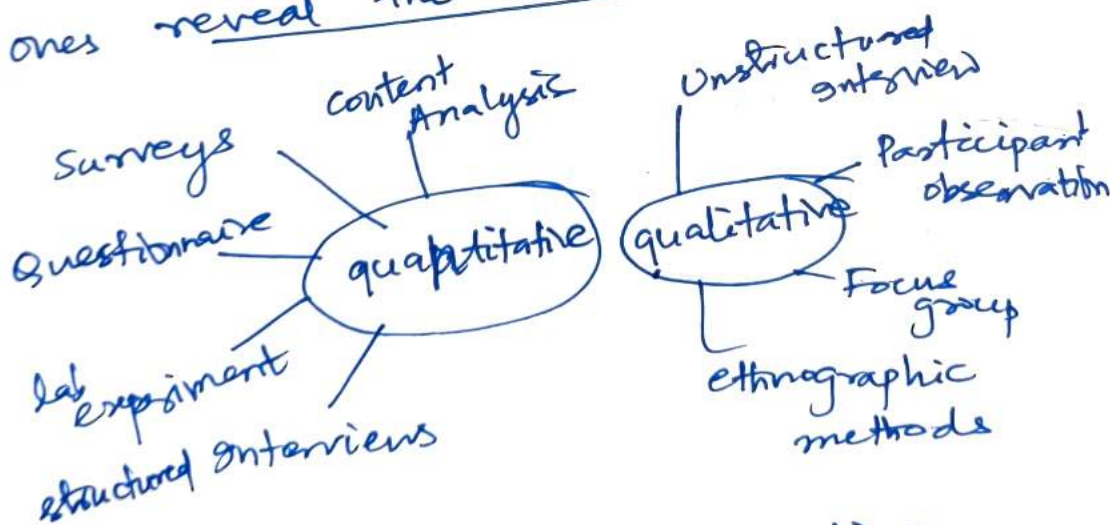
c) Growing inclusivity — The new social movements have influenced changes in companies policies — 'Godrej' insurance for LGBTs (LGBTQ+ movement), stringent POSH Act (women rights movement, #MeToo)

d) Political parties and their ideology promote globalisation or favour protectionism

Hence, as Gramsci notes the reciprocity between infra & super structure, the dual relationship is self evolving.

(b). While the positivist school of sociology advocated for use of quantitative methodologies to attain objectivity in research, the latter schools focussing on microsociology emphasised on qualitative methodology.

Hammett notes that quantitative methodology helps to understand/identify the patterns but qualitative ones reveal the reason behind them.



Utility of quantitative research :-

1) Askyord and Hughes provide the

utility of social surveys in three domains-

- i) factual (census statistics) ii) Attitudinal
(UK's survey on atheism) iii) explanatory

(Marshall's study of capitalism and white collar jobs).

- 2) Making generalisations - Durkheim's

study on 'suicide' using multivariate analysis and concomitant analysis help

in establishing generalisation →

suicide $\propto$ solidarity

- 3) Improving reliability - focussed on data and hence yield similar results on multiple experiments

ex Howell and Forst lab experiments to understand the different types of leadership

- 4) Establish causal relationship - in building hypothesis and testing the same to prove/mullify the same.

But qualitative methodologies reveal the inner meanings →

a) Ethnomethodological methodologies like Participant observation helps to understand the intent and meanings of social acts

ex Sudhir Venkatesh study on drug leaders and Teela Sanders study on sex workers

b) Critical methodologies goes one step ahead in advocating for social change. ex Paul Willis

study of working class lads.

c) More ecological validity - Wilkinson

notes that focus groups imitates the symbolic interactionism - produce more valid data.

d) Weber's methodologies like verstehen

and Ideal types have been essential to make the discipline value neutral.

Hence, as Ray Pawson notes

the debate of methods as 60's hangover,

both complement each other to further the paradigm of sociology.

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(c). On the words of Radhakrishna, 'education is the main agent of social change' that is even powerful than traditional institutions, but education's role in actually yielding changes is equally debated in sociological milieu.

Education has means of social change →

a) Karnat notes that education has been helpful in self-discovery and social reforms along with paving the path for nationalism in colonial world.

b) Bhattacharya emphasise education as agent for social mobility, ex growth of IITs/NITs led to creation of widened upper middle class → social mobility.

c) Parsons note that education helps

in effective role allocation where it helps in transitioning from traditional particularistic society to universalistic society

But education is also instrumental in maintaining status quo →

- a) Althusser notes education as an 'ideological apparatus' in furthering dominant ideology preventing social change.
- b) Bourdieu notes that education leads to 'cultural reproduction' of similar values across generations.
- c) Karuna Ahmed notes that education might bring ideational change but structural changes cannot be brought.
- d) AR Desai laments the failure of education in empowerment rather it widened inequality.
- e) Tawney's ladder theory notes only 'elite among bottom' gets benefitted (elite Dalit/tribe). Hence, as Tomlinson notes, education should be liberating, harmonising and democratising for true empowerment.

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Q5. (a) Sociologists like Therborn and Morgan have attributed feminisation of labour responsible in reducing patriarchy but on the other hand, feminists highlight the conflicting role leading to marginalisation.

Feminisation of labour force as
a progress to women empowerment —

a) Creates 'niche' job - specific jobs are women-specific and increases the avenues of employment of women (e.g. Nurses, receptionist)

b) Inclusion and diversity in the workforce have helped in productivity rise and reduction in dependency ratio in

a population -

c) Gender stereotypes have reduced (Morgan) where women are becoming financially

independent and not limited to household chores.

d) Avenues by globalisation - Giddens note that work from home, freelancing have been adopted by women even after career breaks leading to empowerment. But the same has been criticised

a) Pink collarisation - gender stereotypes are reinforced where women are made to look weaker/soft (Karuna Ahmed)

b) Glass ceiling - Dianna Pearce notes that women are devoid of top leadership position.

c) Dual Burden - Sylvia Walby notes patriarchy in the household where working women have to take care of family as well with sexual division of labour.

d) Underpaid - Naila Kabere highlights the deteriorating working conditions of Bangladeshi women workers in garment industry.

Hence, although feminisation of labour has increased financial independence but cultural subjugation hinders real empowerment.

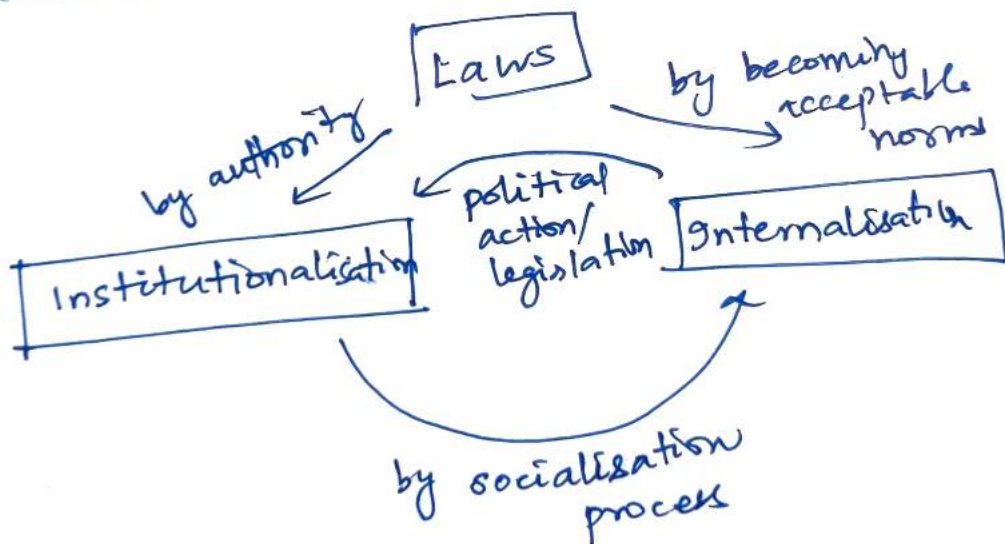
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(Question No.)

b. Laws refer to the legitimized norms and values have legal sanctions by a rational authority that builds on internalising and institutionalising social behaviour.

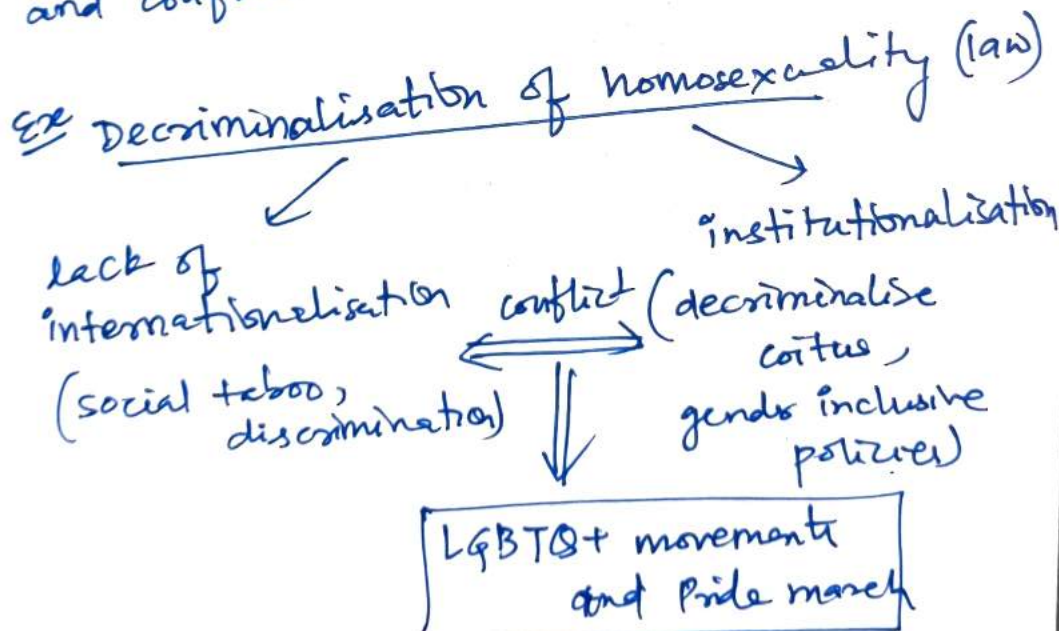
Law helps in institutionalisation and internalisation of laws —



Ex. With growth of modernity and rationality, laws for equal respect and equality among genders led to

internalisation of values of equality
and institutionalisation of the same
in the form of growth of labour force
participation, universal adult franchise etc.

⇒ law as a medium of social
change depends upon the interrelation
of institutionalisation and internalisation
and conflict between them can create chaos.



⇒ Norms like respect to elderly forms laws
like Parents and elderly Care Acts showing
internalisation/institutionalisation → laws.
Hence the interplay between
internalisation and institutionalisation feeds and
gets influenced by law leading to social changes.

©. Family, defined by Murdock as a social group with characteristics of common residence, sexual reproduction, economic cooperation is not free from exploitative division of labour.

Feminist school of thought on family questions the notion of harmonious social institution based on equality and fair division of labour —

a) Leonard notes that family is an economic system where males are benefitted more at the cost of exploitation on women.

b) Vogler and Pahl notes that even though women are allowed to work in middle class families, they are devoid of taking important financial decisions.

- c) Dual burden - Women have to work both at offices/work and homes where household chores are not equally distributed.
- d) Uma Chakravarty talks about 'pativrata' image of women where her sacrifices are glorified - ex Morality on fasting in Indian culture.
- e) Patterns of inheritance/residence - Patrilineal and patrilocal residences are the norm of the society that is disadvantageous to women and increases her vulnerability.
- f) Internalised patriarchy where domestic violence is justified by women and marital rape not reported.
- But Morgan and Thorburn argues that women have equal say and gender stereotypes decreasing + Rapoport notes that in 'homosexual families' - 'chosen families' are egalitarian.

d) Ogburn's theory of cultural lag presents the relation between changes in technological and cultural attributes that affirms science gaining knowledge faster ~~than~~ society gathering wisdom.

Science gains knowledge faster
with respect to society, because —

a) Dynamic ^{science} ~~society~~, status-quoist society

Science is self-evolutionary where new theories are built and falsified and accommodates conflicting view.

But society tends to attain equilibrium (Parson's theory of cybernetic flow) or cyclical theory of Sorokin and becomes status-quoist.

b) change in speed of material and non material culture —

Ogburn explains that material culture (science & technology) changes faster than non-material culture (values/ethos) hence speed of science > society -

ex Growth of scientific values + secularisation defying religious dogmas but society still holds on to religious charisma as seen in growth of sect/cult (Bryan Wilson)

c) Inefficacy in modernising forces influencing little tradition - Yogendra singh notes that modernisation failed to change the little tradition (intercaste marriage, exogamy, religious beliefs etc.)

d) Science - accommodating, society - dominated by ideology - Karl Popper notes that society becomes totalitarian due to dominant ideology but science does not. Hence, science has an incredible role in social change but the pace of it cannot keep up with that of science.

e). Positivist methodology formed the pioneer school of sociological discipline propounded by early sociologists like Durkheim and Comte in an attempt to establish it as a distinct discipline of science.

Role of Positivist methodology to attain value neutrality →

a) Promoted objectivity - focused on data and facts that adopts the methods of natural science, positivist methodology studied social facts as observable and quantifiable entities.

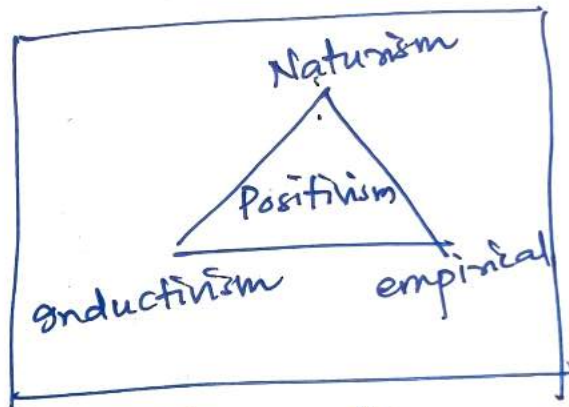
b) Free from biases of researchers - Researchers' beliefs and prejudices were kept at bay as the methodology utilised scientific analysis (multivariate, concomitant statistical

analysis) to theorise concepts.

c) Increase external validity - By reliable methods of data collection (life experiments, structured interviews, surveys), the experiments yield similar results leading to generalisations. ex Durkheim study of, suicide.

But the
method has limitation

e) Weber notes that human do not just behave but they act emphasising on the inner meanings and value judgements



ii) Gunnar Myrdal notes - that 'total objectivity is a myth' and emphasised on values' importance

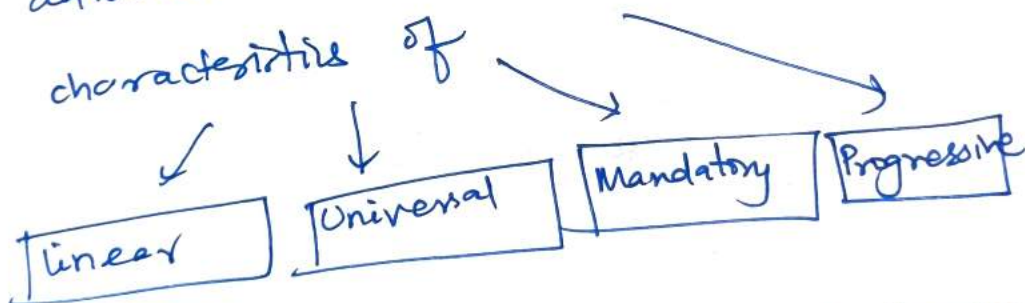
iii) Symbolic interactionists like Blumer highlights the importance of symbols making meaning

iv) Phenomenologists argue that causal-effect study lacks validity and should not be goal.

From Comte to Durkheim to Columbia
school of sociology advocating multivariate
analysis, positivism has led the way in establishing
unique character of sociology

(07) (a) The classical sociology in early days was influenced by various intellectual antecedents like philosophy of history and biological theory of evolution that promoted a universal evolutionary theory of social change.

Sociologists who claim that society moves in a linear fashion advocates an 'evolutionary approach' with characteristics of



Durkheim in his study of social change marks the change in mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity where society moves towards a more civilised/scientific form due to growing specialisation.

→ Morgan studied the evolution of society marked by material development that traversed from savagery → barbarism → civilisation.

→ August Comte with an 'ideational approach' emphasised on the change in modern ideas that evolutionise society from theological → metaphysical → positivist society marked by development.

→ Spencer with an naturalist perspective aligns his thought with Darwin's theory and advocated for 'social evolution'.

→ Neofunctionalists like Parsons advocate that 'differentiation' and 'integration' makes the society evolve with 'increasing capacity of adaptation'.

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He notes the evolution to modernity —

- i) Primitive (tribes of Australia)
- ii) Archaic (Egypt and Mesopotamia)
- iii) Historical (India and China)
- iv) Seed-bed (Israel, UAE)
- v) Modern (USA, UK)

→ Leslie White focussed on evolution of society with increase in use of energy

→ Convergence Theorists like Karl Popper advocate that societies eventually converge to modernity and scientific achievements

cyclical theory → Spengler notes society from birth-growth-decay-death

Emerson focuses on structural strain

← Criticism

Samir Amin refutes the same citing example of Latin America

Conflict theorists (v. Allen) attributes relative deprivation for social change

Hence, even though the linear growth of society holds true, gross generalisation can be faulty and inadequate

b) Aldridge and Levine advocates questionnaire to be a reliable quantitative method of data collection which can also be utilised to understand the motives and intents, thus bridging the gap between quantitative - qualitative methods

Utility of questionnaire in gathering data and sociological research

a) Improve participation → Questionnaire can be structured and unstructured,

thus improving the scope.

Ann Oakley utilised unstructured questionnaires to understand the deeper meanings of the subjects.

b) Used in statistical inference increasing scope for external validity and

theorising generalisations, ex data from
census and labour Bureau surveys help
in devising public policies.

c) Diversification of forums - Questionnaire
can be utilized as face to face, telephonic,
email or internet. ex Teela Sandere
utilised questionnaire in internet to
get to know the sex workers for her study.

d) Minimizes subjectivity - helps in codification
of social concepts and make the research
more objective.

e) Reduces time and effort - since same
set of questions can be sent to many
leading to saving of time and resources.

But questionnaire as a methodology
suffer from limitations _____

a) Subjectivity in Likert scale - that

asks the respondents to mark/scale in a range (1-10) is subjective (Ex one's 2 might be someone's 4).

(b) Researcher's imposition - Hammersely notes 'discussive psychology' where respondents try to answer what they feel the researcher wants to hear.

(c) Presence of different researchers - Liebow notes that black children responded differently to different ethnic researchers.

(d) Faulty operationalisation of concepts to frame into questions - language and pattern affect response.

(e) Poor returns - Payne and Payne notes that email/telephonic interview fail to produce good amount of responses.

(f) Bias - in researcher to ask what questions Hence, although questionnaires further the paradigm of sociological research, the same is not free from bias and shortcoming.

(c) Longitudinal studies refer to the sociological research that spans for longer period, usually for years leading to adequate data for comparative analysis and increased validity in research.

Longitudinal studies produce more valid data :-

a) Greater ecological validity where experiments correspond more to actual social contexts.

ex Paul Willis study of working class lads help to understand the role of education in social change.

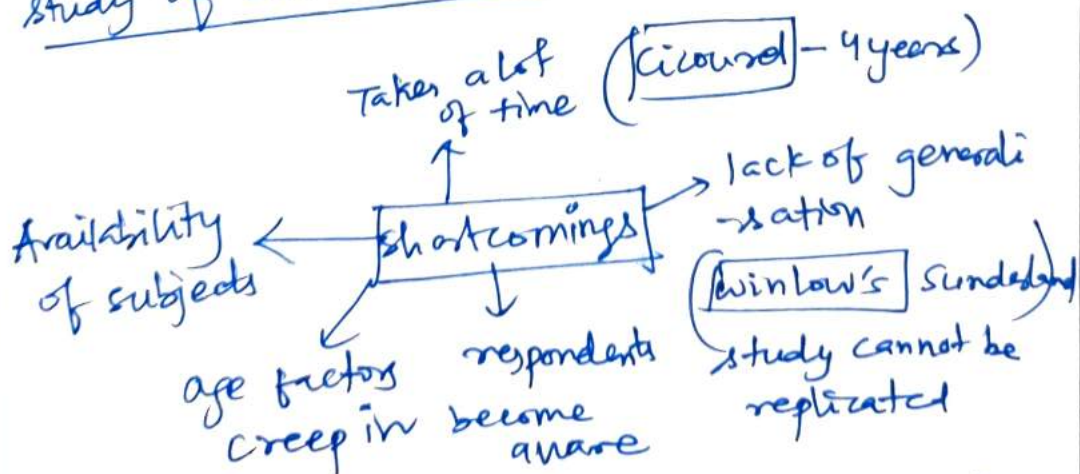
b) Comparative analysis - Beverley Skeggs

12 years longitudinal study on sexuality of young women helped to see the

impact of social factors in determining their ~~attitudes~~ to sexuality and was compared over years.

c) Minimises error - other researches that take data at single instance are prone to error → based on mood of respondent, social factor at that instance, compatibility factors etc.

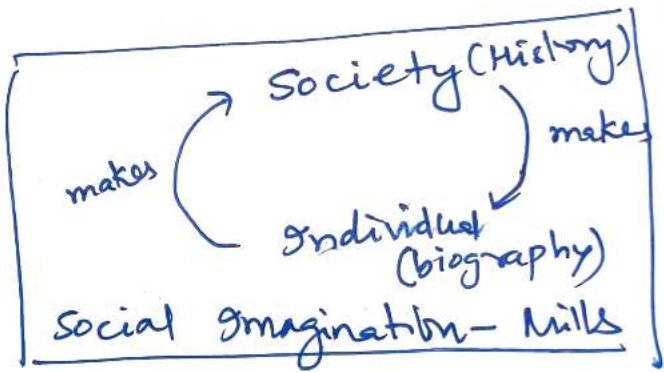
d) Increased compatibility - Hannah Gravan was able to establish compatibility by longitudinal study similar to Winlow's study of criminals in Sundaland.



Hence, longitudinal study increases the validity of the research making it ideal to devise theories of social change.

(08) (a) CW Mills in his theory of sociologi-
-cal imagination tries to bridge between
the personal acts in the milieu of
larger society's existence in the
form of 'biography' and 'history' resp
-ectively.

Social Imagination
by Mills has
following major
points —



a) Individual acts need to be understood
as a part and in the context of larger
social approach.

ex 'homelessness' can be seen as
the failure of individual to gain economic
wage but from social perspective the

reason could be cultural — Dalits,
disabled or migrant worker more
prone to homelessness.

b) 'History' or 'sociological contexts' are
built up by individual acts and
perceptions, example capitalism and
class divide as a 'social concept' can
be understood by individual's need and
greed (Commodity Fetishism and
rise of individualism).

c) Mills considers individual as 'biography'
and society as 'history' where they
reinforce each other.
Oscar Lewis's 'Culture of
Poverty' explains the growth of a culture

among individuals preventing social change.
similarly, Marx Dally advocates that
personality operates at a social context depen-
dent on type of economy and ideas
prevailant in the society.

d) studying only one aspect in isolation
provides a broken truth. For ex At societal
and macro level role of family & functions
is declining (Parsons) but at individual
level, one can see that the aim for
companionship (Giddens) has remained
the same, the type has changed from
romantic to confluent love.

e) Helps in building conclusions to understand
the causal effect of social phenomena
ex Modernisation on Religion → sect and cult
→ invisible Religion
(Luckmann)

Hence, social imagination by W Mills
ensure sociology to be holistic and dynamic in
spirits.

b) Early sociologists like Comte and Durkheim attempted to establish sociology as a distinct discipline with emphasis on positivist philosophy and its own sets of subjects and methods.

Earliest sociologists established the discipline as →

a) Emphasised on factual data - to maintain a positivist stance to make sociology objective and a discipline of science.

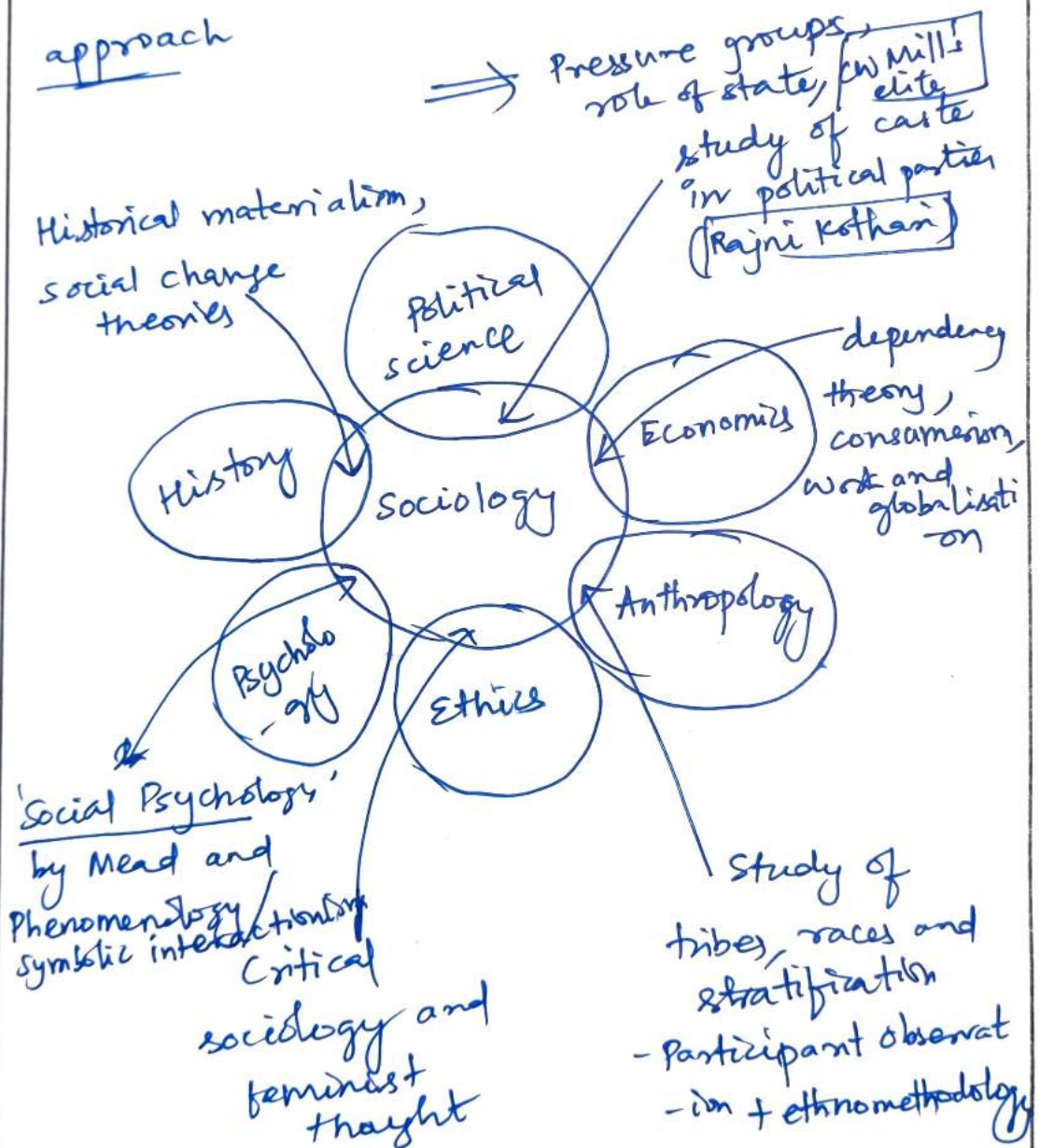
b) Non observable objects were discarded from the subject matter, ex family and marriage considered as subject but the individual experiences were not valued.

c) Focus on → Naturalism (external force)
→ Inductivism (supremacy of data)
→ Empiricism (observable facts)

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But the contemporary sociology is characterised by interdisciplinary approach



The growing convergence can be seen —

a) Economics - Bourdieu notes that true

economists take into account social externalities like theft and pollution.

ex changing secular nature of caste in work, feminisation of labour, gender budgeting etc.

b) Polity - study of pressure groups, oligarchy (Robert Michels), state theories (Theodor Skocpol) and importance of civil society

c) Anthropology - The distinction is blurred because the difference in modern society and 'other' is reduced - 'Srinivas'

d) History - 'sociology without history is rootless, history without sociology is fruitless'

e) Psychology - advent of 'social psychology'

Mills → Social Psychology = individual character + social structure

f) Ethics - with growth of critical sociology and feminists advocating for social change.

Hence, sociology as an interdisciplinary

science encompasses a larger subject matter and gets enriched in its scientific spirit

(C) Downs and Hobsman define phenomenology as the study of social phenomena in the everyday social contexts not from the view point of the researcher but from that of the subject under study.

Husserl pioneered the field by understanding the philosophy of phenomenology that advocated on human awareness and 'subjectivity' to understand the objective reality.

→ Categorisation - Schutz studies one of the major contributions of phenomenology - typification where humans make sense of their personal experiences leading to social confirmation in distinguishing phenomena in categories.

ex The way addresses in letters are written are typified to understand the location - region - country based on phenomenological experiences.

→ Peter Berger and later David Luckmann refined the concept to understand that humane experiences are valid where they play active role in creating meanings and categories to their social action.

ex categorising acts as corruption and altruism develops from personal experience leading to categorisation.

Dorothy Smith
individualistic
and myopic to
women

Critique

Skidmore

- fail to explain
source of meaning

Power factor
influences behaviour
(Foucault)

does not give importance
to social structure (Giddens)

Hence, phenomenology as a discipline has enhanced the sociological discipline to understand society more holistically.

