



Instructions to the students –

- 1) ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.
- 2) Word limit should be strictly adhered to. (10 Marks – 150 Words, 15 Marks – 200 Words, 20 Marks – 250 Words)
- 3) Time to complete the test is Maximum 3 hours.
- 4) Write your answers on A-4 sheets, scan and Attach in .pdf format in the form given on the platform.
- 5) Give your best :)

<u>Q. No.</u>		<u>Attempted/Not Attempted</u>	<u>Maximum Marks</u>	<u>Marks Awarded</u>
1.	a	✓	10	3
	b	✓	10	7
	c	✓	10	6
	d	✓	10	6
	e	✓	10	5.5
2.	a	✓	15	8
	b	✓	15	7
	c	✓	20	12
3.	a	✓	15	8
	b	✓	15	6
	c	✓	20	8
4.	a	✓	15	6
	b	✓	15	4
	c	✓	10	5
5	d	✓	10	5
	a	✓	10	5
	b	✓	10	4
	c		10	5
	d	✓	10	4
Total	e	✓	10	5
			250	119

(For Official Use Only)

Q1.

a)

The society in 16-18th century Europe underwent a massive change in the social, political, cultural & economic arenas. Modernity was brought in by Renaissance ideas, Enlightenment, rational thinking, individualism etc. A new way of life that respected liberty, fraternity and equality was supported. It was in this backdrop that sociology "emerged as a discipline" in itself in order to not only address the social challenges created due to the change in order but to also study the social institution, processes and structures. ✓

As MARSHALL BEREMAN argues that "Modernity" is not only about new liberal ideas & perspectives but also the existential experience it creates & impact it has on human politics, institutions etc. ✓

Q1.

a)

The society in 16-18th century Europe underwent a massive change in the social, political, cultural & economic arenas. 'Modernity' was brought in by Renaissance ideas, Enlightenment, rational thinking, individualism etc. A new way of life that respected liberty, fraternity and equality was supported. It was in this backdrop that sociology "emerged as a discipline" in itself in order to not only address the social challenges created due to the change in order but to also study the social institution, processes and structures.

As MARSHALL BERMAN argues that "Modernity" is not only about new liberal ideas & perspectives but also the existential experience it creates & impact it has on human politics, institutions etc.

The connection doesn't seem that obvious.

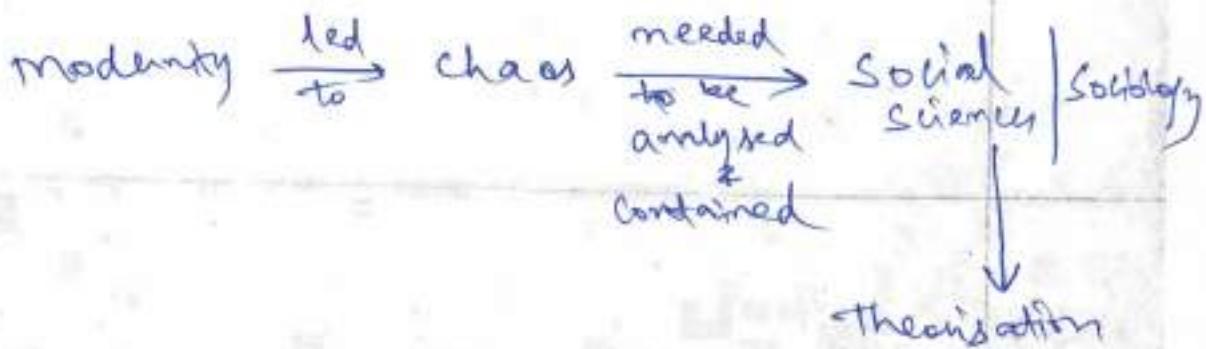
Thus the changes in production process brought by Industrial revolution were studied by Marx while Durkheim analysed the impact of religion. Max Weber pioneered the study in power & bureaucracy. These doyens of sociology contributed in establishing sociology as a distinct field of study, much as a foster child of modernity.

Need to elaborate on this.

By 'foster child' the idea is to emphasise how modernity led to chaos and that chaos needed to be contained.

Thus, a few "sociologists" emerge who attempt to address the chaos and bring a "scientific" solution to the problem.

try to imagine it like this →



3
D

b)

The Intellectual discipline of Sociology was profoundly rooted in the times when rational and empirical were gaining ground while logical thinking & assessment of 'Science' emerged.

Hence, it was claimed to be Science by Auguste Comte - in his 'Positive philosophy' where he considers it to be last of sciences to be discovered. Every Saint Simon & Herbert Spencer held this view.

While Science is a body of knowledge based on experimentation & rational ideas even Sociology had.

1) Theoretical Interpretation - Generalizing tendency was analysed by Durkheim who in his study of 'Suicide'

2) Objectivity - 'Social fact' were considered external to individual & quantitative comparative method.

Verschierde do

3) Quantifiable - Using multivariate analysis, the phenomenon could be measured

4) Intersubjective Reliability - Concepts like family, religion, etc could be seen as intersubjective

But soon it was realized that sociology could not be a complete science as-

1) NEBFF - "There cannot be an objective science of society as social actions can only be understood by the meanings that man attaches to it"

2) Karl Popper argued that Science is not an end in itself but a method of enquiry based on reason.

3) Phenomenologists & Ethnomethodologists did not want Sociology to be a science but used micro perspective.

4) Paul Feyerabend called this 'epistemological anarchism'

Hence Science must be seen as a spirit of enquiry with a purpose to understand based on rational thinking which could be used in Sociological studies for reliable & valid meanings

Very well attempted



c) Facts are empirically verifiable and observable phenomena which can be tested and quantified/measured using scientific method.

✓ Emile Durkheim recognised 'social facts' as external to individual and coercive as well.

> Material Social facts: Eg, Structural-church, state
Morphological - population distribution ✓

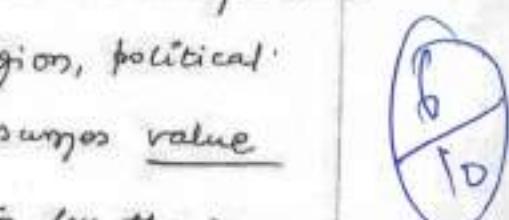
> Non material Social facts: Eg collective conscience
suicide rates.

✓ Values But Peter Berger (Phenomenologist) argued against such passive understanding "facts don't fall from the sky, they have meanings attached." ✓

Values are "subjective dispositions" which arise out of experience, belief, norms etc & can be personal or collective. Often sociological research is inclined to be a "value relevant" rather than completely 'value based' (MAX WEBER) to prevent the bias of investigator from creeping in.

This is required to maintain objectivity as he gives a two tiered approach. But Howard Becker argues that if you take values out of sociology it's akin to taking out the very soul of the discipline.

Objectivity has been defined by Robert Bierstedt as meaning that the conclusions drawn as a result of enquiry must be independent of colour, creed, race, nationality, religion, political preference of the investigator. It assumes value neutrality and objective evaluation by the researcher to get reliable & valid descriptions. But objectivity might get threatened due to subject bias, field limitations, Hawthorne effect, ethical concerns etc. Hence complete objectivity in sociology is neither desirable nor achievable.



You can add Gunnar Myrdal, he always ends as a good concluding line →

"Chaos cannot organise itself into norms, we need viewpoints"

d)

Multi Strategy Research

The research methods in sociology prevalent today have different epistemological origin.

Eg Positivism, Rationalism on one hand & Hermeneutics, Social Constructionism Interpretivism on the other.

Post modernists consider that no knowledge is a complete gospel or eternal truth (ANTHONY GIDDENS) ✓
and hence, multi strategy research can be an ideal tool by which one can diversify the range of research methods and can reach to the best possible study outcome of an event, phenomenon or a society. ✓

✓ Eg Complete Quantitative approach using Survey method for understanding the impact of social media on political awareness of youth or crime rate in slum area & impact of poverty on crime cannot be done.

It's always a good idea to give pertinent examples.

Hence, one must also adopt unstructured interview, focussed group discussion, participant observation etc and other means of triangulation and also adopt a multi strategy research to gain "Interactional" perspective as well and also respect the "subjectivity of the subject".

It is important is recognised by ALAN BRYMAN who advocates using multiple methods and also purposive Sociological study

Can add Study of Cicourel,
where he attempts to
draw qualitative references
from quantitative data.



c)

Reliability & Validity are the two concepts that tend to analyse the credibility of research to evaluate its objectivity. ✓

Reliability refers to the extent to which the research & its ^{sample} result could be reproduced in different circumstances & using different method. It also is 'Repeatability'. Types of Reliability -

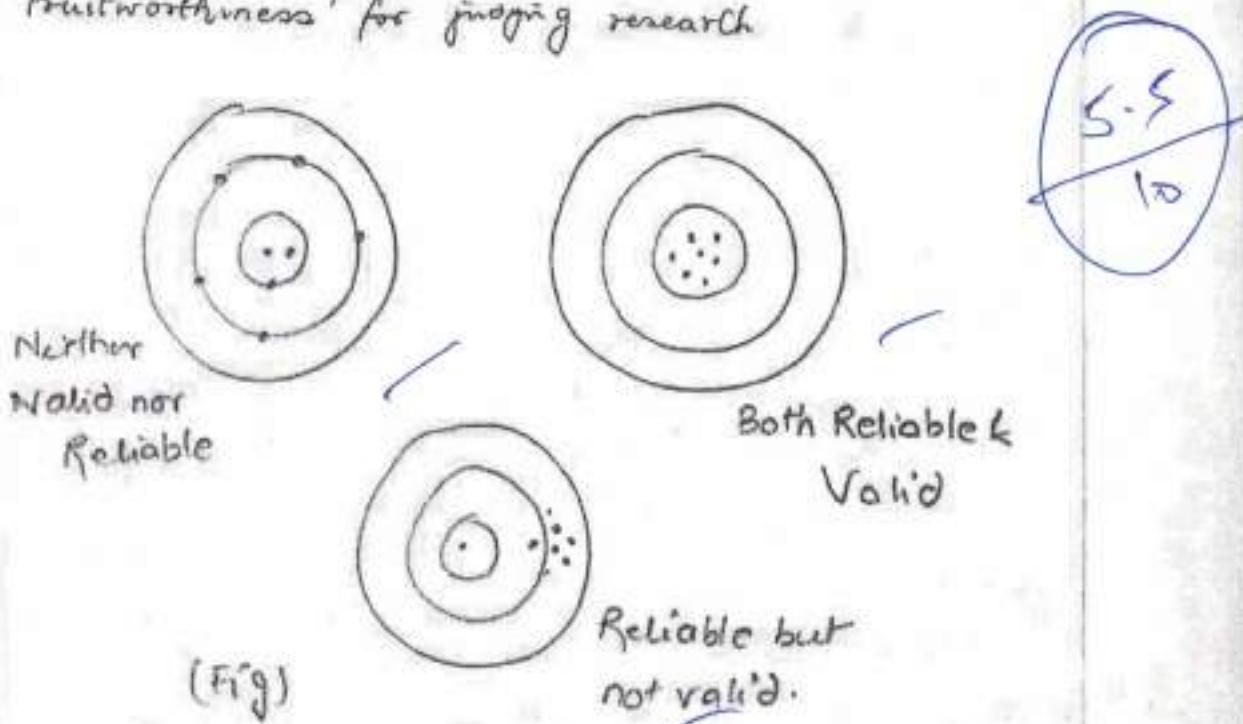
- 1) Quixotic Reliability - when same method is used to check & produces same ~~method~~ eg. result. ✓
- 2) Diachronic Reliability - when research is carried out at different "times" & is stable (Test-Retest) ✓
- 3) Synchronic Reliability - conducted in same time frame but with different methods. (Ref fig) ✓

Extent of reliability can be increased by extensive field notes and standard formats. But it gets violated eg. Both Robert Redfield & Oscar Wilde carried research in Tepotzán village in Mexico around same time but yielded diff. result due to different theoretical orientation. ✓

It means that the test/researcher measures what it claims to measure

Validity refers to the extent to which a result represents the true reality of the research experiment. & nearness to true value. Interpretivists like Howard Becker argue that to go closer to true value researcher must go closer to the setting where meanings are attributed. (Ref fig) ✓ Types of validity?

Though both Reliability & Validity are important for drawing generalisation in scientific method, later schools Phenomenologists etc insist on terms like 'Transferability', 'Credibility', 'Reliance', 'Trustworthiness' for judging research



Can also add Ratti Lodner's Catalytic validity.

Q2

Intellectual and academic disciplines often draw from the social context in which they originate and sociology as a discipline also has been ^{from} sourced as well as impacted by the intellectual, social, material & political dpt.

Focusing on Intellectual Background,

Irving Zellmer' argues that "Early Sociology emerged as a response to enlightenment". The enlightenment principles borrowed from the Renaissance ideas of freedom, liberty, equality which was at the heart of French Revolution.

- > John Locke propounded. "Man is born free but is everywhere in chains" & gave fundamental rights
- > J.J Rousseau supported govt. of choice
- > Montesquieu, Voltaire also talked of religious toleration and freedom of speech.

✓ 1) B Bottomore provides for intellectual streams that contributed to sociology.

1) Philosophy of history

2) Political Philosophy

3) Theory of evolution - Darwin, Spencer

4) Social movements - French, American revolution

5) Survey Method.

8

Beyond such ideas, the intellectual stream was also enriched by the scientific ideas of Copernicus (Heliocentrism), Spencer, Galileo etc

who discovered scientific laws and brought rational principles to the fore. Dark age of Church's hegemony was replaced by free thought & logical understanding of nature and empirical theories were supported.

All these intellectual ideas formed the basis of sociology as a distinct discipline which sought to study society using positive philosophy (August Comte)

Comparative, historical methods were now used by Weber & Marx to analyse the social settings in other parts of the world and social change that has occurred.

[It ended a little abruptly.]

Very good attempt overall.

b)

Alfred Schulte day calls common sense as organised, typified knowledge that is taken for granted and generally not questioned while Weber calls it routine knowledge of daily activities

GWF Hegel considered that all humans are 'social theorists' as philosophies are sourced from day to day observation/understanding itself. Hence for a long time sociology was often alleged to be no more than "common sense" but certain differences emerged as:

- 1) André Beaufelle defined sociology as a body of knowledge and an empirical & comparative discipline with own concepts & methods.
- 2) Common sense gives only a 'surface' understanding of phenomenon while sociology goes in depth and tries to gain insight of underlying meanings, motives,
- 3) Common sense is based on individual perception based on traditions, norms, etc etc but sociology uses empirical tools & experimentation to verify the facts.

3) Common sense is status quoist and tries to maintain the existing position while sociology is change oriented and tries to alleviate the problems.

4) Since common sense is personal it can be discontinuous while sociology has generalisation & theory building.

✓ Emile Durkheim dismissed it arguing that common sense perception prejudice the scientific study of social world.

✓ Common sensical knowledge of poverty could be lazy indolent helpless behaviour of poor but sociology would agree about structural inequalities as cause.

Hence common sense and sociology cannot be seen as one and the same, but they do are mutually reinforcing as common sense can provide hypothesis or raw data to sociology. Post Modernists also argue that sociology must not be seen superior as there can be more than one truth.

In fact they argue

that Common
sense & Socio

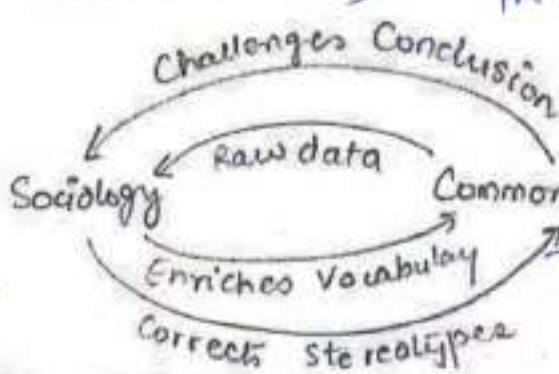
are

indistinguishable

Very good

representation

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of similarity
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7

C

The subject of sociology is distinct in the sense that as different disciplines like Economics, History, Psychology study specific aspects of human relations, it's only sociology which is specifically, concerned with social relations, structure, processes and Institutions.

limiting the scope of the subject by saying this

The Early phase of sociology, there was dominated by the views of August Comte, Saint Simon etc who had Humanist, Inductive and Macro approach to sociology. They tended to use the positivist method and empirical techniques for studying all aspects of man's social life where macro structures like religion, family, state were studied.

In Second phase (1880s-1940s) the sociological tradition was supplemented by the Interpretative approach of Weber and this divided into two schools, namely formal School & Synthetic School.

> formal School: called for a more focussed approach to analyse the micro aspects as well. Subjective understanding of objective reality was called for by George Simmel. Alfred Vierkant argued for both social and psychic view for complete understanding. F. Tonner proposed Industrial Sociology.

✓ > Synthetic School: this was aligned to the Positive epistemology & Quantitative methods. Using this, Durkheim even studied a seemingly psychological phenomenon of suicide, sociologically.

The — In 1848 pioneer of critical school of Marxist ideas laid its foundation around this period when using historical materialism and economic determinism, Marx analysed economic aspect/capitalism and its social impact.

In next phase of sociology, modern thinkers advanced the Interpretivists approach.

Symbolic Interactionists like Mead, Burmer, Cooley, Ethnomethodologists like Harold Garfinkel & Phenomenologists like Alfred Schutz, Gabrielle Tarina brought the micro perspective in such detail that

underlying meanings and motives of the human action was seen imperative to research. Even the structural functionalist school expanded by Talcott Parsons' system theory and Melvin's Middle Range theory. The critical school expanded as Frankfurt School, Theodor Adorno which questioned the functional understanding of social phenomenon. ^{et} Oscar Wilde's Jenis study of Mexican village, poverty etc. Meanwhile feminist school also expanded by contribution of feminist Hanne Weber, Ann Oakley etc. where feminine view was brought

Today Sociology's scope has expanded to that will myriad social phenomenon right from MN Srinivas' anthropological study of village to Sudhir Venkatesh's value study of Chicago Gang. It has encompassed Post Modernist study of health, Internet, politics, defense, Environment etc with Derrida, Foucault, Breyman and other scholars.

QnA: "Pragmatic Research".

12
no

Very well attempted

Q 3.

a)

While Sociology is the discipline for studying institutions, structures and processes of societies, 'sourced' in modern societies, Social anthropology draws its origin to the colonial / imperial approach when the scholars visited foreign lands to study small societies. ✓

Eg. ~~Geertz~~ - study of Andaman Islands & Radcliffe Brown's

Dinken's study of Australian tribes & Malinowski's study of Trobriand Islanders. using Participant Observation

This approach seeks to study society in totality and largely follows comparative approaches and is thus accused of bias also.

Since developing societies have a predominance of religion Eg. India, & low levels of economic devt.

Eg. Tanzania, such approach of anthropology is seen fit.

But, Sociological Study of societies enables diverse theoretical approaches Eg. Conflict perspective to study inequalities of income etc.

Why
specifically
India?

↑ It means
dictatorial!

Today, even the developing societies are coming up in economic and technological dept and hence a totalitarian study of specific area would be futile. In a globalised world of interconnectedness, sociological approach is more suitable and as all societies have been impacted by social forces e.g. There appears a 'class' even in 'caste' in India.

The impact of social media on country's policies, family relations are immense, urbanisation has brought 'labour issues' and 'nation state' concept are strengthening with greater awareness of citizenship. Hence, Social anthropological ^{methods} ~~approach~~ observation could be borrowed but sociological approaches would be suitable even for developing societies. ✓

(8)

b

This statement reflects a classic dialectically opposing views in Sociological research that have ensued since its inception ✓

Theory is seen as generalised statement or a law or that has high degree of universality. If it does not account for factual information or does not relate them (Correlation/Causation), it can be just 'empty'. Because, a theory without facts would be just abstract theoretical paradigm away from empirical truth of reality. Thus, positivists try to correlate facts and design/ generalise classic theories like laws of human behaviour, based on Inductive approach and Grand theory like System Theory.

[Social facts were also extensively (Parsons)]

Stated by Durkheim etc who argued that they had independent existence and external to individuals.]

But merely stating the facts are not enough because they cannot speak for themselves due to wide variation in social settings.

Gunnar Myrdal argued that Chaos cannot organize itself into Cosmopolitan need context. Later Peter Berger also stated that facts do not fall from the sky but need values, context and meanings to be fully understood. ✓

Mere obsession with facts can rob Sociology of its freedom and kill human creativity ✓
(Theodor Adorno) Phenomenologists even argued that there exists no other reality than the one created by humans using subjective meanings. ✓

Today Post Modernists argue that both facts and theory need to be synthesized for a comprehensive understanding.

Add → Merton's Middle Range Theory

met attempt to bridge the gap between wide abstractions and tons of data.

C

Hypothesis is seen as a tentative statement that establishes a relationship between facts i.e. two or more variables and awaits validation.

A hypothesis is crucial step in research design as it allows creation of a background knowledge and its consolidation. It tries to relate the Rational units of analysis (Black & Champion) i.e. the Variables, so that meaningful relation can be drawn.

NORTHRUP argues that hypothesis gives a direction to the research. The separation and identification of variables for a research is an important step as they are the logical attributes of any social phenomenon. E.g. crime, (Earl Babbie) money rates, voting behaviour etc.

The importance and formulation of Hypothesis can be illustrated by example of Poverty and illiteracy.

e) Suppose a study needs to be conducted to analyse the correlation between poverty and illiteracy in Indian village. Here the variables involved to indicate poverty would be

poverty rate by BPL category, position in SECC,

Income of family can be one variable and

possession of items like TV, Fridge, Mobile can be other variables to indicate poverty. This process

is called Breakdown of variables to enhance accuracy.

Similarly, illiteracy can be indicated by variables of no. of years of schooling, school drop out rate, capability to read/write above age of 7 yrs as variables.

Now a hypothesis can be constructed to establish meaning between these variable based on :

- Prior literature available / Review Study -
- Common sensical understanding -
- Imaginative / Speculation etc -
- Studies conducted over similar topics in other places.

They all virtually point to one thing.
class.

Instead you could have chosen variables as class, caste, gender, religion, etc.

Such a hypothesis can be drawn from the above resources by creating relation between the variables. Eg. It can be tentatively stated that those who belong to BPL category, have income below a specific threshold, do not possess certain items are likely to have least years of schooling, high drop out rate & inability to read.

✓ This can be our hypothesis and can be tested by quantitative method like Survey or triangulation by focus discussion etc.

[You can add a lot of points here, what you can also do is to watch the video on hypothesis at on youtube channel.]

8
20

[You can also add poverty or Social ideas on multi-dimensional poverty as it also includes poverty as a dimension]

Q4

- a) Sociology as a discipline has gained tremendous popularity since its inception especially in Europe due to its fascinating perspective & new insight (Autor Burger). ~~After~~ Its origin can be safely attributed to Europe and Western Societies which provided the intellectual background, technological knowledge, social, material & political challenges that were sought to be explained and solved by early sociologists. Eg Karl Marx studied capitalism in detail and gave (German) concepts like Alienation, Burkheim (French) & Tocqueville furthered the discipline using empirical (French) methods for study of religion, suicide, structure etc. Again Weber (German) contributed to power, impact of religion on capitalism (Protestant ethic) & bureaucracy. Later this discipline grew in America under scholars like Talcott Parsons who navigated structural functionalist view forward. Symbolic Interactionism gained traction after ~~Widener~~ Mead's efforts.

Merton argued for middle range theories and Phenomenologists like Peter Berger took forward g European Schol.^{Alfred}. Later Purely American schools like Chicago School also flourished under Blumer, Cooley, Becker etc vying for interpretative approach. Anthony Giddens using Structuration theory took views forward while Garfinkel wrote about Ethnomethodology.

(This needs to be worked well)

The application of such diverse viewpoints and techniques can be found in Asian countries like India & China, Japan etc. In India, many scholars like Srinivas, borrowed approach of functionalism from Robert Redfield. AK Dusal took from Marxian thought and studied Indian Nationalism. Today, Dipankar Gupta provides novel analysis of caste while Yogendra Singh, Anne Beccalieu study social structure. Satish Deshpande, SS Jodhka etc are using diverse approaches too.

Nevertheless, research in America & Europe continues to flourish owing to established schools and connected networks of sociologists. New approaches from Venkatesh, Neda Skocpol, Marshall Bergeron continue.

Talk about various issues that are omnipresent in Asia today - like increasing urbanisation (and its impact), gender inequality (and ensuing debates), role of primordial identities co-existing with modern democratic ideas, etc.

b

Positivism has been extensively criticised for its extensive focus on facts and theory building and generalisation. Interpretivists of different school eg. Phenomenology, Ethnomethodology blame it for ignoring the Social Action approach which tries to understand underlying meaning, motives patterns etc. This is based on simple conception that humans have consciousness and they cannot be driven by external influences only

graph
But it's worthy to note that this 'Qualitative' approach is also subject to biases of responder, investigator as well. In today's world where scientific approaches and method of Empirical observation, Experimentation are considered far more appropriate, tho positivism has helped spread the sociological knowledge as well as their acceptance.

The Reliability & Validity of theories ^{is} enhanced
by positive method making research replicable &
verifiable increasing credibility -

Also positivism helped in ~~detaching~~ ^{detaching} society's
conception from being purely philosophical & based
on religious doctrines and helped it spread

(ends abruptly)

④

- Durkheim & his mat imp more
- Positivism got accepted Sociology
across all university
& academic circles.
- Chicago school also needs to be
added.

C

Case Study is a methodological tool for a detailed understanding and in depth account of a particular phenomenon, event, process etc.

Howard Becker states that Case Study leads to a comprehensive understanding of the topic.

They can be a significant tool as case studies

do not try to separate the "CONTEXT" from the phenomenon as done in Controlled Experiments

but seeks to give importance to the background details of the phenomenon even if it involves tracing its roots to history.

Various tools of research ~~using~~ like content analysis, historical tools, questionnaire,

✓ Structured/unstructured interviews can be used in a case study to bring about the causative or correlative details or simply to present an account.

Robert Yin presents its different types:

- 1) Revelatory - that reveal new trends Eg. Kathleen Gough's study on Naxars about family
- 2) Exploratory - to tell 'how & why' of phenomenon
Eg About Riots, disasters
- 3) Descriptive - present contemporary account 'what'
Eg. William Whyte's study of Cornerville.
- 4) Exploratory - tends to explore new areas which are untouched by research.

(5)

Florian Znaniecki's case study needs to be mentioned as it helps you explain longitudinal aspect of case studies too.

Also try adding negatives of case studies too (in addition to the ones you've already added).

d

Non positivist methodologies have been
critically challenged by the positivist methods
and value statements based on their recognition of human consciousness.

- 1) Weber - There cannot be objective science of society
as actions can be understood with meanings.
(Interpretative)
- 2) Habermas - "Positivism loses sight of the
actor reducing them to passive entities determined
by natural forces."
- 3) Phenomenologists - Positivism is not concerned with
Sociology, it's concerned with making science out of
Sociology.
- 4) Paul Feyerabend - it has caused Epistemological Anarchy
- 5) Symbolic Interactionism - the humans create meanings
using symbols such as language, significant others.
which constructs reality
- 6) Social Constructivists.

These approaches have tried to criticise
the positivist approach as being incomplete and
unsuitable for social study.

But many of these have done so at
the cost of objectivity in research and also
accommodated subjectivity. Sometimes, they only
criticise the existing approaches without suggesting
an alternate paradigm. The micro approach also
offers incomplete explanation as it ignores the
✓ impact of macro structures like state, social norms,
religion etc.

- conclude with multi-strategy research
- Also, the argument that the
distinction b/w quali & quanti
is exaggerated.
- Prospective research.

Q5
a)

Wundt and Rickert tried to differentiate study into Nomothetic and Idiographic which can be used to differentiate between Sociology and History as a discipline. ✓

Sociology	History
It concerned with generalisation and identifying broader trends and making laws (Norms). ✓	It concerned with studying special events, personalities, wars etc which are particular. ✓ Sociology appears to be at drawing empirical laws & theories to predict behaviour rather history is idiographic in sense it studies the events of past in individual detail.

But today due to micro perspective, even the individual phenomenon & processes are being studied in sociology for in-depth meanings as also history is also trying to gain broader meanings and patterns of different ~~by~~ time periods and their contemporary relevance. Since they both cannot be seen to be very driving, we can state that Sociology without history is worthless and history without sociology is fruitless. ✓

(5)

b

Qualitative methods in Sociological research have their epistemological origin in Hermeneutics, Interpretivism & Social constructivism.

They try to understand deeper meanings and examining the motives, patterns in observations

Eg

→ > Participant Observation / Non participant Observation

Eg

→ > Unstructured Interview

→ > Field Study - Ethnography

Used by Srinivas, Beeteille for Indian village study and by Robert Seaford etc, Sudhir Venkatesh in US.

Quantitative methods in sociological research have their origin in Positivism, rationalism and logical thinking. They try to gather facts which are observable at surface and use empirical methods to maintain objectivity, reliability, validity for generalisation.

- >> Survey
- >> Structured Interview
- >> Questionnaire ✓
- >> Multivariate Analysis etc.

(4)

C

Probability Sampling is that method of sampling through a truly representative sample is drawn from the population for further study and each element has nearly equal chance/ probability of getting selected.

Types are:

- 1) Random Sampling - where each element has equal chance & best type.
- 2) Systematic Random Sampling - one pattern is chosen to choose from population Eg. every ~~one~~ first, tenth etc from group.
- 3) Stratified Sampling - it represents different groups that may be present in population as homogeneity in strata & heterogeneity across is seen.

5

4) Cluster Sampling - Where spatially / temporally clusters are drawn, it's least representative but ~~and~~ easy / cheap for a very large population

Add the usage of sampling in Research

[Make it a point to exemplify in every answer, to bolster your argument.]

Also, utilize the Sampling technique

A

Participant observation method is often criticised ~~on~~ and has disadvantages also -

(+) Theoretical disadvantages ✓

- It can lead to bias and complete objectivity may not be there as study setting people are aware about observers' presence.

① ~~It's not reliable completely as it's too specific~~ [?] ~~observation & cannot be generalized.~~ ^{avoid}

✓ e.g. William Whyte went as non participant observer in ~~Glaciamison~~

(X) Practical disadvantages & came back as participant non observer.

- It's ~~too~~ costly / expensive

- It depends on personal quality of researcher

• It can take long time and huge dedication ✓
e.g. Venkatesh study took 10 yrs for "One day as Gang Leader"

(-) Ethical disadvantages

getting

- Informed consent is a concern as by certain groups like criminals, inter caste couples, gay, LGBTRI community members sex workers might be wary of giving consent ✓

- Study can expose these groups to legal/public scrutiny / deformation. ✓

Short but well attempted

④

e

Sociology ~~as~~ hardly can use laboratory experiment as its method of study or observation because of following constraints

(Haralambos & Holton 2014)

they are textbook

writers,

cannot be quoted as thinking

- 1) Labs are controlled settings and cannot be natural so can lead to bias like social desirability bias, subject bias, peer pressure etc.
- 2) Alan Bryman argues that variables cannot be manipulated beyond a limit ^{eg} males cannot be changed to females & vice versa.
- 3) All the variables involved in phenomenon cannot be brought in lab. Eg. Individuals can be brought but community, Caste cannot be. ^{group}
- 4) Sociological researches take long time & hence subjects cannot be engaged for so long

(S)