



Instructions to the candidate:

- There are 5 Questions.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- You should download the question-and-answer booklet, take its print-out, attempt the questions and then scan the same using various mobile apps like Cam Scanner etc. on your mobile, Convert the file using these apps to PDF and upload.
- You will be able to upload the file from where you had downloaded the question-and-answer booklet.
- In case you face any difficulties, you can write to us at sleepy.classes@gmail.com.
- Those candidates who are not writing on the printed booklet are to leave margins on their answer sheet for comments.
- The above-said candidates are to then make their own evaluation sheet in the format stated below to be uploaded with the answer.
- Compulsory to name your PDF file in the following format (Student Complete Name_Test Number) e.g.: (Kriti Rathor_Mains Test-5)

Comments for the purpose of evaluation of Answer Writing:

Relevance to the question	
Structure of Answer	
Content	
Presentation (Neatness, charts, diagrams as required)	



Sociology Test Series

Test - 1

- Question 1.** Discuss How counter enlightenment provided goal for sociology.
- Question 2.** Elaborate the main tenets of interpretative perspective in sociology.
- Question 3.** In the context of the recent pandemic, how do you think the scope of sociology has evolved? Discuss.
- Question 4.** What are the limitations of quantitative methods of Social research? critically Analyse.
- Question 5.** What is Triangulation and how is it used in research methods?

(All the Questions shall be answered in not more than 150 words)

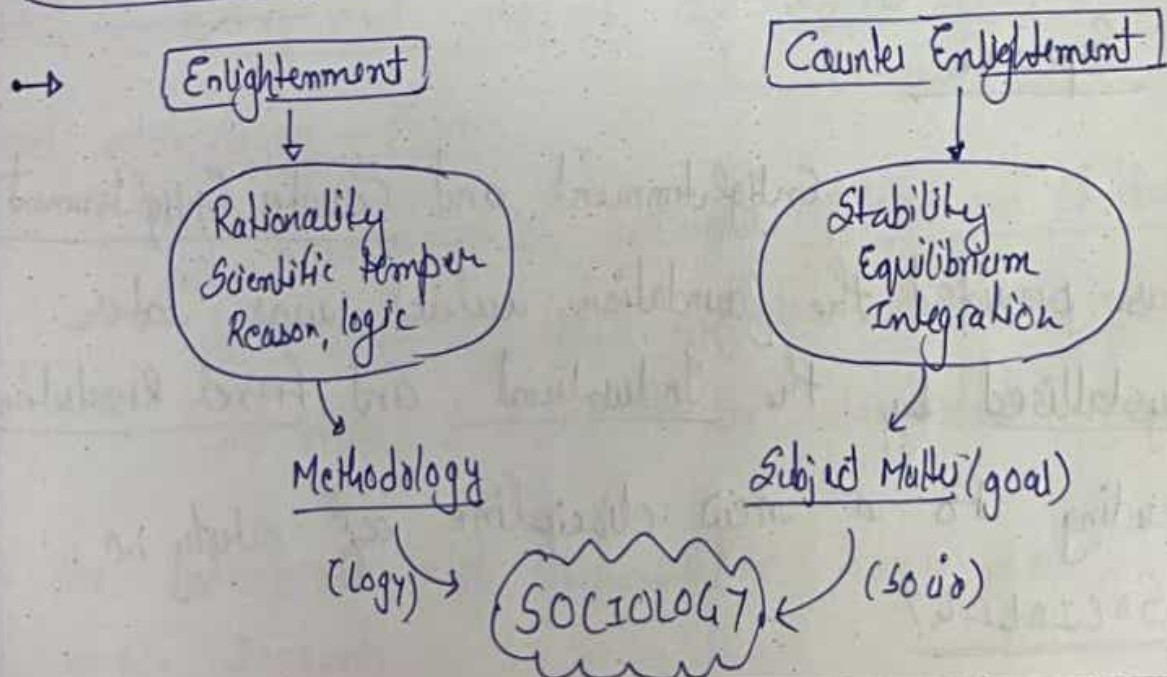


Question 1. Discuss How counter enlightenment provided goal for sociology.

Sociology emerged as a book of knowledge due to the intellectual and social climate in Europe which created chaos and anomie in social order.

Enlightenment is the intellectual movement which embodies the spirit of new awakening. The reaction to the Enlightenment was the Counter Enlightenment philosophy.

Counter Enlightenment provided goal for Sociology





→ Irving Zeitlin advocated that early sociology was a reaction to enlightenment ideas of the European society.

↳ Radical scholars like De-Bonald and Neitzche advocated going back to the traditional social order due to the social disruption and disarray.

→ Enlightenment ideas considered the micro view about the supremacy of individuals, whereas Counter Enlightenment views that society is supreme.

Enlightenment and Counter Enlightenment ideas provided the foundation which was later crystallised by the Industrial and French Revolution, leading to a new discipline of study i.e. SOCIOLOGY.



Question 2: Elaborate the main tenets of interpretative perspective in sociology.

Sociological truth has a rainbow path with various perspectives looking social reality through different lenses like positivist, interpretativist, Marxist, feminist, subaltern etc for better understanding.

Interpretative Perspective

Max Weber, was the propounder of this school, which emerged as a critique to positivism and argued social reality is formed through the meaning and motives of social action and interpreting them.

Ex: Relationship between Mother and children is a mix of love, affection and strictness and thus it needs to be interpreted.

→ The interpretativist perspective have some main tenets -



Main tenets - Interpretivist perspective

- 1] Social reality is vast, dichotomous and thus it can be studied partially and not totally.
- 2] Subject matter of sociology is social action, which needs to be interpreted by meaning and motives.
(Ex): Affective or Zweck-Rational Social Action.
- 3] Individuals have consciousness, thus complete objectivity and value-neutrality not possible, rather value relevance should be our aim.
- 4] Phenomenologists and Ethnomethodologists advocate indexicality and reflexivity for making sense of reality.
- 5] This school does not form laws of human behaviour rather emphasis on Models of reality.

Interpretivist school prioritise micro studies and along with positivist and others contributed for the expansion of sociological knowledge.



Question 3. In the context of the recent pandemic, how do you think the scope of sociology has evolved? Discuss.

Sociology is the study of social institutions, social relationship among actors and social structure, which also changes as society is dynamic.

Covid-19 pandemic also changed the dynamics of social structure and institutions thus also evolving the scope of sociology -

Evolution of Scope of Sociology due to pandemic

→ Enhancement of Digitisation has led to emergence of Digital Sociology to study the new digital identity of individual and digital social life

Ex: Online Education system due to disruption of traditional classroom model



- Pandemic has also highlighted the global inequalities of International Division of Labour and Dependency theories of Wallerstein.
- New social institutions emerged like the isolation wards (quarantine zones) etc and also sudden reaction of emotions leading to new ethnomethodological insights.
- Pandemic has also widened the few existing social faultlines like New Patriarchy, neo-discriminations like Digital Divide.
- Pandemic has also caused latent dysfunction in social institutions. Ex: Work from Home leading to impact family and Marriage.

Since the Sociology is Study of social life, with any such event like pandemic, the scope of sociology widens to understand reality better.



Question 4. What are the limitations of quantitative methods of Social research? critically Analyse.

As society has multiple truth and multiple perspectives of social reality, thus there are different social research methods, broadly classified as

- Quantitative method
- Qualitative method

Quantitative Method

↳ It involves the systemic scientific investigation of the quantitative properties to generate quantifiable reality -

(Ex): Durkheim used the comparative method and concomitant methods in his research of Religion and suicide rate.

However, there are certain Limitations of Quantitative methods, such as -

→ Every social action and reality can't be objective in nature as advocated by Non-Positivists like Weber, Alfred Schütz etc



- Quantitative research data are reliable but not always valid.
- Quantitative methodology and laboratory experiments are not feasible in the social setting, leading to loss of ecological validity.

(Ex): Payne and Payne advocates there are limit to which conditions can be controlled, like Man cannot be transformed to women.

→ Social research involves human behaviour which may not always be empirical in nature.

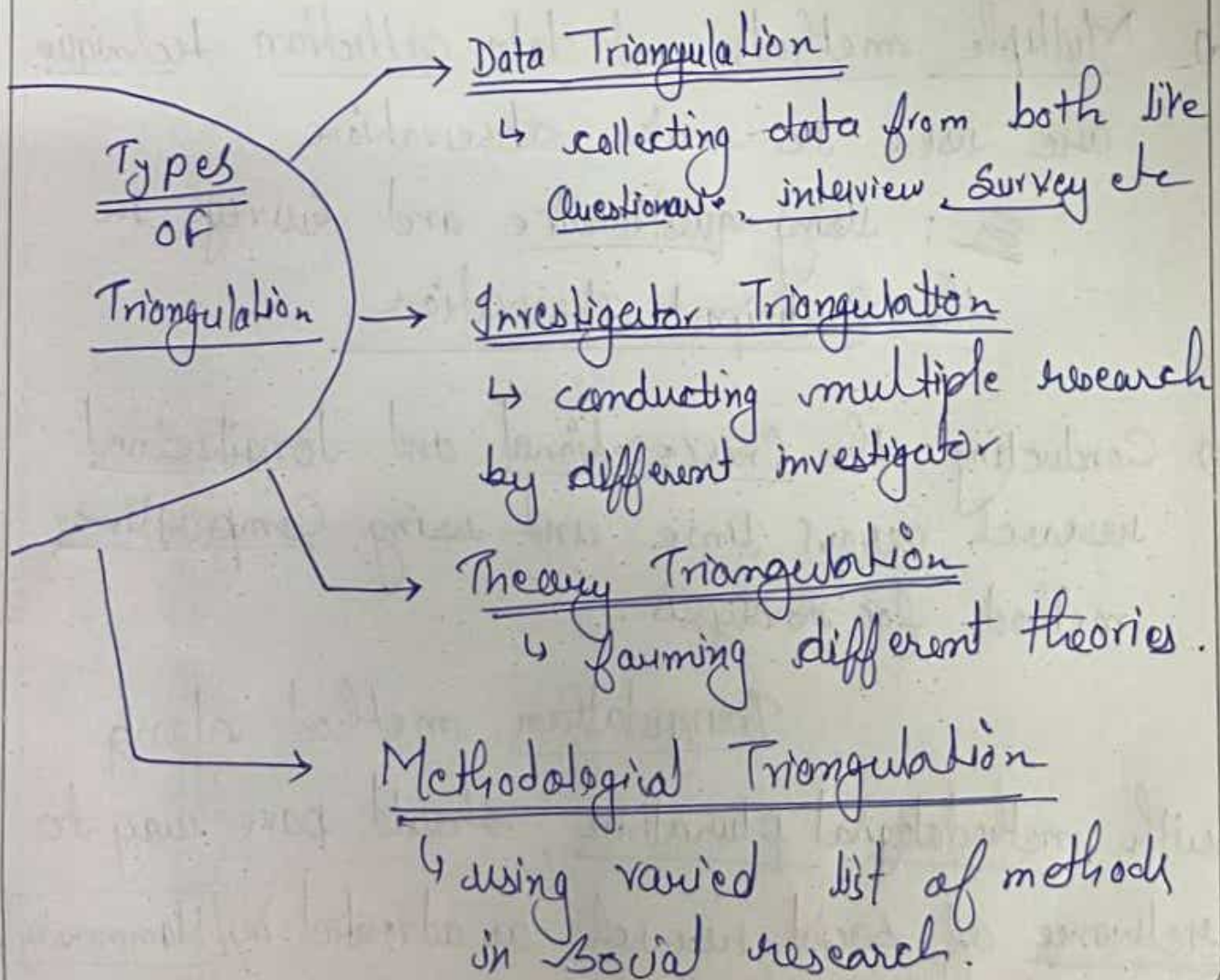
(Ex): Relation between parents and children

Despite such limitations, scholars like Ray Pausan argue for purposive social research and Karl Mannheim advocates hybrid eclecticism of Qualitative and Quantitative research methods for the advancement of knowledge.



Question 5. What is Triangulation and how is it used in research methods?

Nauman Denzin gave the concept of Triangulation, which means the mixing of both the qualitative and quantitative research methods to minimize the deficiencies and maximize the efficiency.





Use of Triangulation in Research method

1] Triangulation method is used to overcome the shortcomings of the qualitative and quantitative methods.

Ex: Triangulation has higher reliability and validity of research.

2] Multiple methods and data collection techniques are used to make observation.

Ex: using questionnaire and surveys in the Participant observation.

3] Conducting the Cross sectional and longitudinal research across time and using Comparative method for analysis.

Triangulation method along with methodological pluralism, should pave way to relevance of social research as advocated by Hammersley.

