



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)	

24th June

Test 2

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1) Discuss how counter enlightenment period provided goal for the sociology

150 words

Sociology emerged as a distinct discipline in the post enlightenment period in Europe.

As Irving Zetlin notes that sociology emerged as a reaction to Enlightenment.

In what aspects of Enlightenment period influenced?

1) The ideas of rationalism and empiricism and scientific thinking inspired sociologists of the way to find a positive science of sociology - Eg Durkheim - Distinct positive approach

2) Apart from intellectual ideas like organic evolution of Darwin, philosophy of history, political philosophy, social survey as T.B Bottomore notes the changes brought about by these had

Profound impact on social life.

3) Changes in family life, Nuclear families; increase in marital breakdowns, new economic structure, new political structure led to upheaval and a sum of changes in society.

→ At this point emerged the counter reactions as noted by Zetlin.

→ The counter enlightenment proponents demanded a need to explain the changes.

→ They saw these ^{changes} as a social decay.

→ The old feudal order restricted the political changes.

→ They preferred collectivism as opposed to individualism of the enlightenment proponents.

→ Hence they wanted to explain a new science that could explain these changes.

→ While enlightenment provided means in terms of new methods of natural science, the goal was provided by counter enlightenment and a body of knowledge - sociology emerged.

2.

Elaborate the Main tenets of Interpretative perspective in Sociology

The Interpretative perspective in Sociology grew as a reaction to the Positivists.

The main focus of the interpretivists is focus on understanding the meanings and internal process that goes in an individual.

Max Weber was a pioneer of this perspective and he proposed goal of sociology to be interpretivist understanding of social action to establish cause and effect.

Main tenets

- Human capacity to think
- Internal process - Main focus

→ Interpretivists Argue that subject matter of sociology is human consciousness

and predicting this would be difficult

→ They refuse complete objectivity and were flexible of Subjective approach

Weber proposed objectivity and Schutz posited

Subjectivity. Hence they were accommodative

→ Phenomenologists like Berger and Lukman in their Social Construction of reality proposed that making general laws & grand theories is a futile exercise in sociology

→ Interactionists like 'Mead' gave importance to social interactions through significant symbols and prioritised explaining individual point of view. Eg: Meads theory of 'Self' in his Mind, Self and Society.

→ Ethnomethodologists like Garfinkel posited the social order and facts are the outcome of individuals constructs and accounts

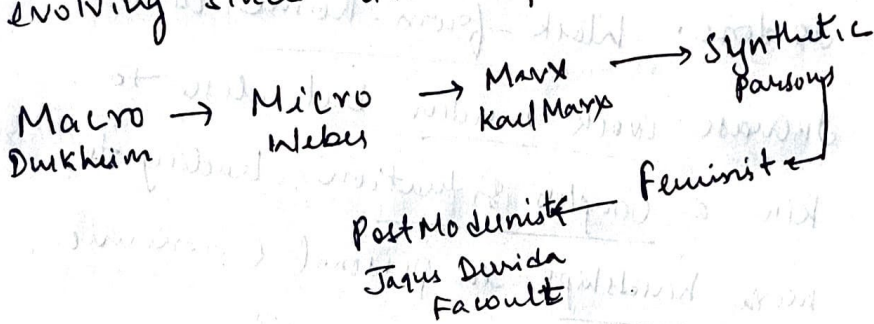
→ Hence in this way they took a micro, idiographic, interpretivist ^{approach} to study of society and widened the scope of sociology.

3.

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

The sociology is the systematic study of society, its constituent institutions, individuals, actions and their interrelationships.

The scope of sociology has been ever-evolving since its inception from -



→ The recent pandemic has impacted the social, economic, political, life of the people and posed challenges never seen before.

→ In this light sociology has evolved to study these changes in various ways

1. Social → change in social bonds, on one hand a growth in cohesion against pandemic on other hand distanced people reducing social contacts.

- Family became the focal point again
- Issues of Domestic violence, grew as per NEWR reports
- The need to study and understand these changes grew.

2) Economical → changing nature of the way work is done. Work-from-home culture. Increase work burden but close to kin a complex situation, leading to more handships in personal & economic life.

3) Political → The pandemic showed how the countries are interconnected and interdependent. New tensions emerged due to supply chain disruptions, vaccine shortages, lockdowns among nations

→ These conditions make scope of sociology more wide and interdisciplinary in nature to study the complexities of social life.

4.

What are the limitations of quantitative methods of social research? ^{critically} analyse?

Quantitative methods are the methods that use quantitative data and facts to undertake scientific and systematic study of social phenomenon to theorise laws and principles.

Positivists like Durkheim were the main proponents of these methods for their objectivity, reliability, validity and their closeness to scientific study.

But the methods include questionnaire survey, street and interview, etc. each of which has certain limitations.

Limitations

1. Survey →
 - a) Issues in selection of sample size
 - b) ↓ lead to sampling errors
 - c) Non sampling errors due to design
 - d) Responder Bias

- 2) Questionnaire → a) Non response Bias
b) Words used in question
c) Ability of the respondent to perceive questions when illiterate

- 3) Interview → a) Interviewer bias
b) Situation and social desirability bias

→ And further

- a) All the methods lack from a limitation of not being able to study non-quantifiable social phenomenon
- b) Do not provide a deeper understanding of reasons for a social action
- c) Rigid, and can't be modified once research starts.
- d) Looks only at external realities.

→ Despite these shortcomings, the methods have been used to study by various scholars to provide concepts like Durkheim's "suicide" and helped in enriching the discipline

5

What is triangulation and how is it used in research methods?

Triangulation is a research method proposed by N.K Denzin to improve the shortcomings of quantitative and qualitative methods.

The method involves repeating the same research using different methods and approach.

It includes

1. Data Triangulation
2. Investigator Triangulation same research undertaken by different researchers
3. Methodological Triangulation
4. Theoretical Triangulation

→ It is used in research methods to improve the credibility and objectivity of the research.

→ It helps in testing for reliability and validity of the

research.

→ Triangulation provides for ensuring the same research being undertaken in a different situation, using different data and methods.

→ Triangulation provides for ensuring diversifying the sociology research and leads to more acceptance of the research and conceptions of the discipline.