



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)

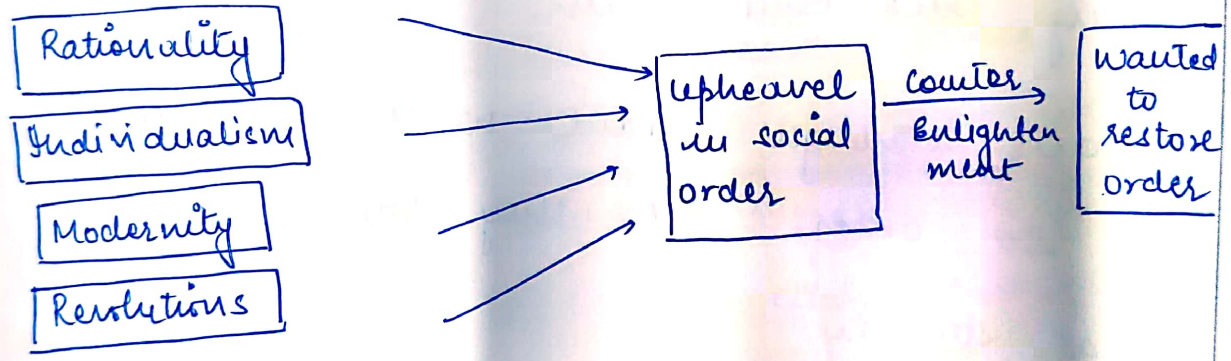
Comments for the purpose of evaluation of Answer Writing:

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

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

Counter Enlightenment was a stream which also contributed to sociology because these thinkers wanted to return to old social order and social stability.

Counter-Enlightenment providing goal for Sociology :-



① Goal for sociology was to return to old order and stability of social structure. Ex - De Bonald was against 'reason', 'individualism'.



② Sociologist aim was to understand Social change \Rightarrow critique about it \Rightarrow return to old order

Ex- Industrialisation led to urban slums, enslavement of women \Rightarrow reform required

③ New Political theory of "Social Contract", "General Will" were against divine will. Sociology should identify loopholes in it to bring back equilibrium.

④ Some although didn't want to return to old order, but they too aspired for social stability.

Thus, Counter-Enlightenment Ideas also contributed to the rich diversity of Sociological knowledge.



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

Interpretative sociology developed in response to positivist school to give more importance to human conscience, instead of treating human as a thing.

MAIN TENETS OF INTERPRETATIVE SOCIOLOGY

(1) Humans have conscience and attach meaning to situations and then react to it. [Symbolic interactionism - G.H Mead]
Ex - A green light could belong to traffic or just be a bar, how each person behaves based on meaning attached would be different

(2) Max Weber focused on 'Verstehen' - understanding the social content in which an action has been done.



Example - If a man pushes a woman, it might be violence or just that he was protecting her from a vehicle.

(3) lesser emphasis on cause-effect - Phenomenology

treat social situation as 'phenomena' and study it separately.

(4) No grand theory formulation - as humans are so subjective \Rightarrow not possible

(5) focus on 'value relevance' (Max Weber) rather than on being value free.

Thus, interpretative sociologist interpreted social settings as the actor would understand it based on meanings attached.



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

Scope of sociology refers to the areas where sociology can study the social structure and understand them.

Pandemic - Scope of Sociology ↑

(1) Work and life - Work from home has changed pattern of work and private life. Even non-office houses are now used for work.

(2) Standpoint Epistemology - of Feminist - Not just sociologist, but men understood the world from standpoint of women (especially the house maker).

(3) Convergence with Psychology - The latent dysfunctions of online education might reflect negatively on child's social behaviours.



(4) changed family structures - People spent time with old parents and the affective role of old relatives was showcased.

(5) Gender Gap in household work reduced in some cases - where men helped.

At other places, women were now busy the whole in household chores

Negative Impact of Pandemic

(1) Deferred sociologists from carrying out participatory observation.

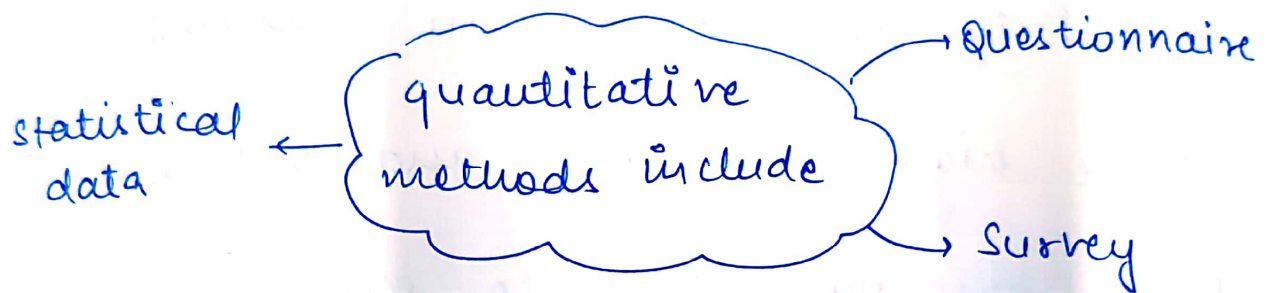
(2) Even surveys, questionnaire, interview became difficult.

Pandemic thus provided myriad avenues for sociologist to study family, work, power and effect of calamity on them.



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

Quantitative methods are those objective measurements of social situation which lay more emphasis on facts.



Limitations

- (1) Difficult to measure subjective emotions
- (2) Ecological validity removed as people know a study is being conducted.
- (3) Hawthorne effect wherein behaviours are modified due to ongoing study
- (4) Not possible to use these tools in social setting.



Benefits

- (1) Help to quantify results.
- (2) Major tool used by positivists.
- (3) Objectivity is ensured in results.
- (4) Have high reliability and validity
- (5) Bring sociology closer to science

The challenges associated are to effectively prepare survey and not to put leading questions in it.

Quantitative Methods like Durkheim's study of suicide has enriched sociology to its core helping to establish sociology as a discipline today.



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

Triangulation refers to cross-checking of a hypothesis by two sources to ensure the validity of a theory.

Triangulation and its use in research Methodology

(1) To verify results -

Ex - through a case study, if one finds a man beats his wife \Rightarrow should be cross-checked by more case studies of different societies to make a theory out of it.

(2) Ensures Reliability of the research

Ex - Using a survey and then conducting a Focus Group Discussion to make a theory reliable.



(3) Objectivity in Research and marxist perspective
Ex - feminist perspective and marxist perspective
would be quite different. It is important
to verify both.

(4) Will cut off wrong theories by invalidating
them.

(5) help in preparation of grand theory
Ex - Karl Popper's falsification can be used
here.

Thus, triangulation is a scientific tool
used to ensure that a person's
research is valid and reliable and
adds on to sociological epistemology.