



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)	

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Answer Question in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit for each in the Parenthesis.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

Q1

Discuss how counter enlightenment provided goal for sociology.

Enlightenment was intellectual churning of European society in 18th c that led to various new ideals like rationalism, reason, questioning of old traditions was staple of modernity!

⇒ Counter enlightenment - the ideals which

were propagated by conservatives like

De Bonald, De Maistre → they were

disillusioned & disturbed by social

political & economic disintegration &

disorder created due to Renaissance.

⇒ To find solutions to these chaos in

politics (uncertainty); economic (poverty)

& social (new social crimes), a discipline

was desired which can make predictions

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as well as make society better. Thus a goal for the new discipline was decided by anti-modernity forces.

→ It was later called "sociology" by Comte, who wished to study social changes in positivist methods (using natural science

methods) → birth of new body of knowledge.

→ John Harris also quoted that sociology was born due to problems posed by modernity.

→ Irving Zeitlin also said that it's the reaction to enlightenment:

Yet, enlightenment and other antecedents given by TB Bottomore like political revolution in French industrial revolution, philosophy of history etc were equally contributing to birth of sociology & its future course.

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Q2 Elaborate the main tenets of interpretative perspective in sociology.

Interpretative perspective is micro aspect of sociological study of human beings. It attempts to understand the meaning assigned by an individual to his/her social action.

→ Tenets of interpretative sociology -

1) It interprets the social action - any action which is directed towards others & has a motive/meaning attached.

↳ Weber focussed on establishing the meaning through his 'verstehen'

2) It doesn't try to generalise the conclusions - believes that each individual has subjective interpretation of any social event. → It tries for finding subjective understanding of objective reality.

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3) Use of qualitative methods is promoted.

Eg. Participant observation, ethnography
as used by Radcliffe Brown.

4) Nomothetic ^(Positivists) focus on generalising while
Interpretative school goes for idiographic
studies of sociological variables.

5) More individual centric than normative.

Eg. ~~was~~ Symbolic Interactionist try
to study human consciousness & interactions.

6) Further schools of ethnomethodology &
phenomenology (Schutz) - promote subjective
study of human / social interactions.

However, Interpretist school
has shortfalls like no delivery of

concrete theory or too specific & narrow

to be used. Thus, these are balanced

by positivist (synthetic) school's contribution

like rigid methodology &
concepts.

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Q3

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

Sociology is a science of society that strives to explain social changes, find solutions & make predictions.

⇒ Scope of sociology

① Sociology can be used to study social institutions (e.g. marriage); social groups (e.g. women); social structures (e.g. capitalism) etc.

② Further, its fusion with other sciences like economy etc & theories by Parsons, Mertens & Giddens have widened scope.

⇒ Evolution of scope during pandemic & post

↓) Economic slowdown → Social Economy can help in figuring the impact of economic shutdown on vulnerable social groups (e.g. migrants (lower class))

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- 2) Capitalist inequalities came to fore to substantiate the theory of Polarisation as given by Marx. (Richer became richer & poor were pauperised even more)
eg. Growth in income of Bourgeoisie
Facebook, Amazon
- 3) Cases of suicides → can be seen from viewpoint of Durkheim's suicide theory - integration with the world reduced leading to cases of alienation, isolation, depression
- 4) use of multimedia increased & connected people - thus became crucial part of society (as Baudillard posited)

However, sociology still remains relevant in analysing the institutions like marriage, caste, class. But solutions to these can only lie in better distribution of resources & development

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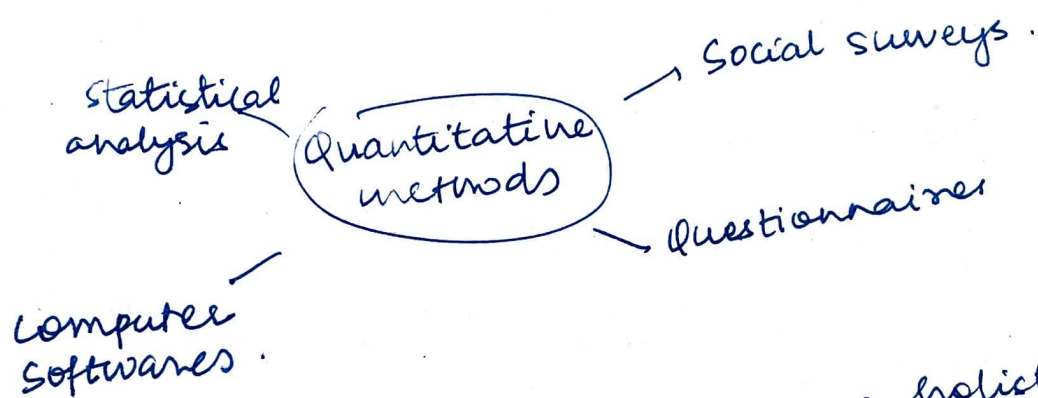
Answer Question in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit for each in the Parenthesis.
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Q4

What are limitations of quantitative methods of sociology research? Critically analyse.

Quantitative methods of sociological enquiry are those which try to quantify the social phenomenon. These are generally positivist approach to sociology. eg. Questionnaire Close ended.

⇒ limitations of these methods.



1) These compromise the depth & holistic study of any social variable. eg. suicide

study of Durkheim used stats but the what individual meanings or motives were - is ignored.

2) These methods don't include the role of humans & their consciousness

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eg. Durkheim's social facts are independent + suigeneris → human aspect on them are completely avoided.

3) Validity of the research can be questioned.

eg. Atkinson questions the data that Durkheim used for suicide theory.

However, Use of quantitative methods -

1) large - widespread research can be

done - large sample size - as large as

'census' (whole country) can be dealt with.

2) No expertise is required as in case of

quantitative methods. eg. ethnography.

Moreover, the quantitative

methods have provided base to

positivism & thus foundation of

sociology.

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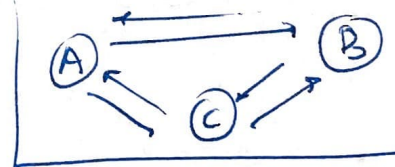
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Q What is triangulation & how is it used in research methods?

Triangulation is a middle path between qualitative & quantitative methods. It refutes extremities of both & provides a way to attain objectivity & value neutral research. It was devised by Norman K Denzin.

⇒ Features & uses in social research

① It studies a social concept using two different / distinct methodologies. It tries to attain the outcome closer to the one found by the two methods.



② Application of this method is specially helpful in attaining a bias free & unprejudiced sociological study.

③ Used to study complex issues like Poverty
e.g. with participant observation of tribal

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population trying to study poverty level,

similarly it can use structured

interview to obtain same results.

(4) Thus, it also ensures reliability & validity of sociological analysis.

Thus, Hammersley's suggestion to comprehensively do any sociological research includes triangulation, facilitation & complementarity. can be a holistic research methodology.