EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

INDEX TABLE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>C.No.</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
<th>Maximum Marks</th>
<th>Marks Obtained</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.10</td>
<td>11 to 20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 to 27</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 to 33</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 to 40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total Marks Obtained

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Test Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should fill the index table, especially for himself/herself.
3. In the left margin, he/she should write only question number and in the right margin, nothing should be written.
4. The page number should be coded by the candidate himself and the range of page number related to the answer of the question should be used to complete the index table.
5. All Parts of the question should be written at one place.
6. No Supplementary sheet shall be provided by the management. So the candidate is advised to accommodate required information within the space provided.
7. The candidate need not write anything in his/her answer that derogates the dignity of an individual or an organization.
8. The candidate should respect the instructions, given by the invigilator.
9. The Examinee has to submit the answer sheet to the invigilator after completion of examination.

However, he/she is allowed to take away the question paper.
A questionnaire is a quantitative method of data collection. It comprises of a set list of pre-set questions, which are given to respondents in order to collect the same information from every member of the sample.

In order to be useful and reliable, the questions have to be formulated in an easy-to-understand and unambiguous manner. The researcher needs to operationalize abstract concepts into concrete questions.

**Types of Questionnaires:**

(A) Based on method of administering:

(i) Structured interview - personally administered by an
Trained interviewers. This has the benefit of clarifying any doubts or ambiguous questions. However, there is also the problem of "interviewer-bias" in this case.

(b) Postal questionnaire

- or through email or telephone. This provides an inexpensive way of reaching out to a vast sample. However, in these cases the response rate may be low and answers not completely valid.

(B) Based on the form of questions asked:

(i) Open-ended questionnaires where the respondents can answer in their own words.

(ii) Fixed-choice questionnaires where respondents have to choose between a number of options.
answers, or two stated alternatives, or agree/disagree to questions that employ a Likert scale.

ADVANTAGES OF QUESTIONNAIRES:

1. Practical and inexpensive way of collecting data.
2. Large and geographically widespread samples can be studied.
3. The results are easy to quantify and can be analysed quickly and efficiently.
4. Reliability - results can be directly compared.
5. Chances of 'interviewer bias' in influencing responses of the respondents are relatively low.

DISADVANTAGES OF QUESTIONNAIRES:

1. Interpretative and interactionist sociologists consider data derived from questionnaires as inadequate for producing
sociological explanations of human behaviour

2. Phenomenologists argue that the data produced is an artificial creation of the researcher, they claim that the very questions asked are imposition of the researcher's assumptions on research.

3. Validity of the data may be reduced because of the unwillingness or inability of respondents to give full and accurate replies.

4. In case of questionnaires administered through post or email, the response rate is usually very low.
9.7 (b) Quantitative methods in sociological research try to measure social phenomena by using the scientific methods of observation, comparison and verification - or statistical analysis. These methods are associated with the Positivist School of Sociology propounded by Auguste Comte and Emile Durkheim. The concept of seeing social facts as things - that are external to individuals and are capable of being observed and explained using empirical methods - was propounded by Durkheim. This laid the foundation of the development of quantitative methods of sociological research.

**BASIC TENETS OF QUANTITATIVE METHODS:**

1. Use of scientific and empirical methods to study social phenomena.
2. Establishing correlations and causal connections between different variables to explain social phenomena.

3. Importance of objectivity and value-neutrality in studying society.

4. Importance of the reliability of data. Data B is seen to be reliable if other researchers using the same methods of investigation, on the same material, produce the same results.

Popular quantitative methods of sociological research are:

- Survey: questionnaire (especially fixed-choice questionnaire)
- Band use of secondary source or content B analysis.

**CRITIQUE OF QUANTITATIVE METHODS**

Interpretive sociologist (like Dilthey and Max Weber),

Phenomenologist (like Thomas)
Luckmann, Peter L. Berger) and interactionists (like Georg Simmel, G.H. Mead) believe that society is an ongoing reality and not an unchanging fact like natural phenomena. People attach subjective meaning to their actions and make-sense of their social reality in their everyday interactions, and therefore data collected using quantitative methods is not valid. They also claim that complete objectivity and value-neutrality is not possible to achieve in social sciences.

There has been an increasing move towards 'triangulation' or the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods to conduct a valid and reliable sociological study. This is known as Methodological Pluralism.
3.4 (d) **COMMON SENSE**

- Widely accepted opinions and views that we generally consider to be the truth. These views are generally based on 'naturalistic' assumptions that suggest that, 'natural causes' for behaviour can be identified.

  *Example*: Common sense suggests that behaviour of men and women differs because of natural or biological causes.

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**SOCIOLOGY**

- Systematic study of society that uses a body of concepts, tools, and methods to analyze the social content and factors behind a particular event and does not accord 'natural' or inherent causes for the same.

  *Example*: Sociology talks about 'gender' as a social construct that provides a benchmark for allocating different 'gender roles' and status in the social hierarchy to men and women.
Common sense is unreflective. It does not question its own origins.

Sociology has a questioning approach to all commonly held beliefs and opinions, and uses empirical methods to verify them.

The above-mentioned differences between sociology and common sense, stem from Positivism, that stresses the use of scientific methods to study social reality and does away with common-sense assumptions. This view was most strongly propelled by Auguste Comte and Emile Durkheim.

However, with the emergence of other approaches to the study of society - such as Phenomenology and Symbolic Interactionism - the use of common-sense in the
construction of social reality by individual actors became widely accepted.

Alfred Schütz, the founder of phenomenological sociology, spoke of the lifeworld and the construction of consciousness in which common-sense views play a vital role.

Similarly, as symbolic interactionists use common-sense ideas to understand the meaning that individuals attach to their social actions, so too

Even structuralists like Claude Levi-Strauss held that society can be considered a juxtaposition of sociological common sense and

Thus, the relationship between sociology and common sense has been dynamic and moulded by the dominant
perspectives in Sociology.

9.2(a) The subject-matter of Psychology is the study of individual behavioural traits such as memory, thoughts, feelings, etc. Sociology, on the other hand, is more concerned with the impact of social structures such as the political and economic systems, religion, norms and values on human behaviour.

The relationship between these two social sciences has progressed through the following stages:

(A) CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGY & PSYCHOLOGY
In the early years of the development of Sociology, the subject-matter of these two disciplines was considered to be very different and even opposing that times.
Classical sociologists like Emile Durkheim and Karl Marx claimed that human behaviour was shaped by social forces outside their control.

According to Durkheim, social facts — that determine ways of thinking, acting, and feeling — are external to individuals and exert a ‘causative’ influence on them.

Marx claimed that the economic infrastructure and the relations and forces of production produced social reality and shaped human consciousness.

Durkheim, in trying to establish a clear and distinct scope and method of sociology, showed how even an apparently individual act like suicide is shaped...
by social factors. He discounted psychological explanations of suicide.

(B) INTERPRETATIVE APPROACH (VERSTEHEN) AND PSYCHOLOGY

Starting with Wilhelm Dilthey and Max Weber, and the development of the interpretative approach to sociology, subjective meanings that individuals attach to their actions came to be considered important in understanding social action.

(C) DEVELOPMENT OF MICRO-SOCIOLOGY AND GROWING CONVERGENCE WITH PSYCHOLOGY.

With the emergence of micro-sociological approaches that focused on interaction at the level of individuals or small groups, the divide between sociology and...
and Psychology got narrowed further.

Interactionists such as G. H. Mead and Phenomenologists such as Peter L. Berger claimed that humans do not react passively to external social forces. They create their own social meanings in interaction with each other. Therefore studying individual motivations for action is important in order to analyze overall development of our social and cultural institutions. (Social reality \rightarrow \text{domain of meaning})

(1) DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY

With the emergence of this inter-disciplinary subject during World War II, the two disciplines came to share boundaries.
CONCLUSION - CLOSE BUT DISTINCT

We have traced the increasing convergence between the two disciplines over the years. However, their spheres of study remain fairly distinct despite some overlap. Psychology deals primarily with the workings of the human mind, while sociology is interested in how human beings behave in groups and how the overall society they belong to shapes their life.

Q. 2(b) CONCEPT OF ALIENATION:

In his influential work, *Das Kapital*, Karl Marx said that capitalists whose prime objective is to maximise profit - through the surplus value of labour, i.e., an inherently exploitative system. In such societies, the workers work only to earn a living wage and not for fulfilling
the creative urge. The work comprises of dull and uninteresting tasks that leads to a sense of 'alienation' or 'isolation'.

This alienation takes the following forms:

1. Worker becomes alienated from the product of his labour - because he himself cannot afford to buy the products of his toil.

2. Alienation from the process of production as such for no moral or social reason.

3. Alienation from fellow workers and society as a whole.

4. Alienation from himself as a result of being trapped in boring and unfulfilling work.

obtains 'self expression'.
NOTION OF ALIENATION IN EARLY 20TH CENTURY (1900-1950s).

At this point of time, Frederick Taylor's "Scientific Management" and Henry Ford's "Assembly line method" defined how work was arranged in industrial, capitalist societies. Both these methods wrested control of the knowledge of overall production process from the worker and placed it with the management. The work was de-skilled and reduced to performing robotic, boring tasks. Therefore, alienation was rampant, especially among blue-collared workers.

ALIENATION IN POST-INDUSTRIAL KNOWLEDGE ECONOMIES

Michael Piore and Charles Sabel say that in "post-Fordist" societies work is no longer
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Mechanical but skill-based and creative art this diminishes alienation.

Robert Blumer, in his book, "Alienation and Freedom" argued that increased automation and technology given workers a sense of control over their work and reduced alienation.

However, Harry Braverman, Marxist-sociologist disagrees with the above stand. He claims that introduction of new technology tends to D reduction in creative input and increases debilitating alienation.

American sociologist, John F. Mariani says that contemporary society is divided into two kinds of jobs - primary and secondary.
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1. PRIMARY JOBS
   - Allowing greater autonomy, flexibility, and creative input.

2. SECONDARY JOBS
   1. Work in lower skilled and in accordance with Ridgeway's template of efficiency, uniformity, and central control (McDonaldization of society).
   2. Most of the jobs in the service sector, such as BPO, low-end IT, retail jobs, and skilled specialists.
   3. Secondary jobs are the work of scientists, artists, managers, but is often mechanical and boring.

CONCLUSION: Considering that the large majority of people in the world are employed in mechanical and repetitive secondary jobs - alienation continues to be a part of contemporary society. Moreover, these people in high-end primary jobs often complain of 'burn-out', 'low efficiency'.

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and lack of self-actualization opportunities at work. Often people do these jobs to
hurtle up to an increasingly
consumptive society's
t-values of material success,
and alienation persists
in capitalist societies.

Q. 5(c) Sociological research be based
upon measurement of empirical
facts and variables. For a
measurement to be useful it
must be both reliable
and valid.

Reliability - refers to consistency
in measurement, i.e.,
repeated measurements - using
the same methods - should
give the same result, time
after time. Positivistic sociologists
stress upon the reliability
of measurement, just like in
natural sciences. Quantitative
research methods like surveys,
Questionnaires etc are preferred when one wants to get reliable data.

Validity: means measuring exactly what is intended. For eg: a survey of how often people visit a religious place of worship is not really an indication of how religious they are. They may be attending these places because of family pressure. On the other hand, some extremely religious people may not believe in attending organized place of worship and prefer to pray alone. Therefore, interpretative and phenomenological approaches stress on actually asking the population being studied about their subjective motives for doing something. Only such data is valid.

In order to be effective and useful, a research study needs to incorporate both reliability and validity.
In 1897, Émile Durkheim published his influential book *Suicide: A Study in Sociology*. His prime objective was to reinforce the establishment of sociology as an independent social science with a distinct scope and methodology.

Durkheim attempted to show suicide as a social fact, brought about because of social and not psychological or personal factors. He drew upon statistical evidence from various European countries. Durkheim had established correlations between suicide and other social facts such as marriage or religious integration. He concluded that certain social facts such as being married, having children and belonging to a traditional religious group lowered the chance of suicide. People who were not integrated with society were more likely to commit suicide.
Childless people were more likely to commit suicide.

We distinguished four types of suicide:

1. Egoistic suicide: people who were insufficiently integrated into society and social groups were likely to commit egoistic suicide. Eg: Protestants who were less bound by common religious beliefs as compared to Catholics. The unmarried & childless people.

2. Anomic suicide: this took place when society did not regulate individuals sufficiently—leading to 'normlessness.' Eg: periods of economic depression or even economic prosperity—any period of uncertainty.

3. Altruistic suicide: when individuals are so well-integrated that they sacrificed their lives for others out of a...
sense of duty. Eq: sati

4. Fatalistic suicide: when society restricted the individual too much, leading to a sense of hopelessness. Eq: common among slaves in ancient societies. Not too relevant for modern times.

Burchard's study of suicide laid the foundations of using positive, empirical methods for conducting social research.

However, interpretive and phenomenological sociologists criticized his study based on the following reasons:

1) Validity of official statistics on suicide IDP questionnaires (J.D. Douglas)

2) Meaning attached by individuals who commit suicide is totally ignored (J. Maxwell)
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<th>Question No.</th>
<th>VISION IAS</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>(v)</strong> (d) <strong>SOCIOLGY</strong></td>
<td><strong>SOCIOLGY</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>(i) This is the study of modern, complex societies.</td>
<td><strong>(i) Study of all aspects of simple, primitive societies.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(ii) Sociologists study complex societies - they usually focus on a particular aspect of it - such as bureaucracy or religion or social mobility.</td>
<td>Anthropologists study simple, non-literate societies as a whole, in all their aspects. The only specialization is in terms of area. Eq. Tribes of a particular region.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(iii) Sociologists make use of both quantitative as well as qualitative methods of data collection.</td>
<td>Anthropologists primarily use qualitative methods.</td>
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<td>Micro-studies in a particular region.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*It is important to mention here that the above-mentioned...*
The differences between Sociology and Social Anthropology lie in a predominantly Western, Euro-centric distinction. Western scholars like Bronislaw Malinowski and Radcliffe Brown studied non-Western cultures—themselves judged with Western society as a benchmark and labelled them primitive.

However, in the Indian context, the distinction between Sociology and Anthropology is blurred due to the complexity of Indian society, being a complex mix of tradition and modernity. Sociologists like S.C. Dube and M.N. Srinivas have done intensive research, studies of remote village societies which are traditionally the domain of Social Anthropology. There have also been instances of Social Anthropological fieldwork. 
Vision IAS

Studied on the State and Globalisation.

The two disciplines borrow techniques, concepts and research methods from each other. In the Indian context, Sociology and Sociology are truly sister sciences.

Q. (a) Sociology was just emerging as a discipline during Emile Durkheim's lifetime. He was explicitly concerned with outlining the scope as well as method of Sociology, as distinct from other social sciences. According to Durkheim, the conditions required for the establishment of a social science are:

1) It must have a definite subject matter.
2) The subject must yield general principles or laws that are capable of being observed and analysed.
In his seminal book, "The Rules of Sociological Method", Durkheim held that social facts are the subject matter of sociology. He defined social facts as ways of thinking, acting and feeling which are maintained or tested general in a given society.

The main characteristics of social facts are:

1. **Externality**: They exist outside individual consciousness. They continue to exist irrespective of the birth and death of particular individuals.

2. **Constraint**: They are imposed by way of socialization and anyone who defies them is met with disapproval and sanctions. Social facts represent power of the collective over the individual.
3. Independence: of personal features of individuals.


Examples of social facts: religion, marriage, custom, etc.

Durkheim also said that social facts are "things" that can be observed, compared, and classified according to a scientific method.

Therefore, through the development of the concept of the "social fact," Durkheim was successful in establishing sociology as an independent scientific discipline with a subject-matter that is distinct from other social sciences. Through his exclusive reliance on social facts, and not in criticism of other approaches such as interpretive sociology.
phenomenology, ethnomethodology and interactionism - who stress on the role of individuals in creating their own social reality. Durkheim's contribution is giving a specific scope and orientation to sociology is significant.

Q.6 (b) Karl Marx's general ideas about society are known as 'Dialectical Materialism'.

MARY'S NOTION OF NATURE OF SOCIETY

In his influential work 'Critique of the Political Economy', Marx said that it is the material or economic factor that affects the structure and nature of society. The economic base or infrastructure (comprising of the forces and relations of production)
shaped the infrastructure that constitutes the political and cultural system and the norms and values of society. Thus, according to Marx, it is the ideology of the ruling class (bourgeoisie) that determines general social goals and values.

MARY'S NOTION OF FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR SOCIAL CHANGE.

Marx borrowed the notion of dialectics—an struggle of opposites (thesis and antithesis—leading to synthesis) from Hegel's philosophy. According to Marx, the conflict of ideas between the classes sharing different relationships with the modes of production (e.g., feudal lord—serf, capitalist—worker) and the conflict between existing "relations of production" and "forces of production" give rise to social change.

Marx said that the inherent exploitation of the proletariat in
VISION IAS

1. NO.

A profit-seeking capitalist system,

1. Alienation of workers, polarization
   between the two classes, increasing

2. Exploitation of workers

3. Would lead to two antagonistic classes

- Bourgeoisie
- The proletariat

Common awareness of their situation

Would lead to - class consciousness

- and collective revolution. This

Would result in overthrow of the

capitalist system and establishment

of a classless communist society.

CRITIQUE OF MARX'S UNDERSTANDING

OF NATURE OF SOCIETY & SOCIAL CHANGE

1. Max Weber disagreed with Marx's

   notion that only economic forces
   bring about social change. In
   his work on 'Protestant Ethics
   and the Spirit of Capitalism', he demonstrated

   the importance of ideas and
   religious practices in bringing
   about social change.

2. Functionalists criticize exclusive

   reliance on material factors to

   explain the nature of society.
5. Significant social inequality in the armed forces, especially in the armed forces of the new nations. Parkinson's law and division of labor in social and industrial activities. Specialization and division of labor have increased in recent years.

They say that such economic factors are a result of the planned economy in the new nations. Specialization and division of labor have increased in recent years. Parkinson's law and division of labor in social and industrial activities. Specialization and division of labor have increased in recent years.

A major influence on the social structure has been the division of labor in social and industrial activities. Specialization and division of labor have increased in recent years.
Q. No. 2.8(a) Based on the study of certain Australian Aboriginal societies, Emile Durkheim propounded a functionalist theory of religion in his book—"Elementary Forms of Religious Life".

**Main Tenets of Durkheim's Theory of Religion:**

1. Durkheim believed that worship of the 'totem' (an object considered sacred by the clan or group in question) is the worship of society itself and its values.

2. Religious rituals and ceremonies create a feeling of collective differentiation that reinforces the common values of the group and increases social solidarity.

3. Religion plays a significant role in the development of a collective consciousness which is imperative for maintaining social cohesion and control.

4. Religious rituals help people deal with the various crises of life such as death and destruction.
and provide name of acting.

5. According to Durkheim, traditional religion will wane with development of modern societies but religion itself will continue - in altered forms.

COMMON CRITICISMS OF DURKHEIM'S THEORY:

1. His work was based on the study of homogenous aboriginal societies and therefore does not apply to contemporary modern society.

2. Conflict theorists critique Durkheim's study for overlooking the disruptive and disruptive role played by religion, especially in modern, multi-faith societies. E.g. communal riots between Hindus & Muslims, attacks on religious symbols of other religions, demolition of Babri Masjid.

3. Religious views do not always help the cause of social solidarity, they are sometimes at odds with interests of society. E.g. religious fundamentalism, radicalisation.
4. Decline of religion as a source of social solidarity in the wake of increasing secularization.

However, despite these criticisms, Durkheim’s understanding is still relevant in the present context in the following ways:

1. Emergence of new religious movements and cults (e.g., Krishna Consciousness, Baha'i faith etc.) shows that Durkheim’s theory that religion is not disappearing but being channeled into new forms.

2. His idea of religion as something eternal is proven by the rise of religious channels (e.g., Aarti channels, God TV) and Godmen (e.g., Shri Ramchandra) who show that in times of rapid change and uncertainty, people often turn to religious explanations.

3. Religious festivals such as ‘Maha Kumbh’, rituals like annual Haj provide collective reinforcement of values of that particular faith.
4. Even religious conflict & division can be explained through Durkheim's theory. Strong loyalty and commitment to religious beliefs of one's own faith often leads to suspicion and distrust of other faiths. Therefore, Durkheim's theory remains relevant in understanding changing role of religion in present context.

9.8 (b) Karl Marx famously said that "capitalism contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction." He listed down various factors that would lead to a 'Revolution' by the oppressed working class and overthrow the system of Capitalism.

1. Surplus value of labour: The profit in capitalism comes from denying the workers the full value of their labour. The value of goods produced by
1. Alienation: though technically the labourers are free but not bound to a particular industry, in real sense they have no choice but to perform low paid, mechanical work to earn a living wage. This leads to alienation.

2. Contradiction between social production and individual ownership of the produce. The labourers work and only a few capitalists appropriate the benefit.

3. Increasing use of machinery results in a homogenous working class. This obliterate differences in labour and leads to development of common interest.

4. Pauperization - increasing disparity in wealth between the 'have' and 'have-nots'.

5. Proliferation of competitive
nature of capitalism leads to survival of only the most wealthy and the petty bourgeoisie often slip into ranks of the proletariat.

7. Emergence of class consciousness and common interests against oppressive capitalists.

8. Collective struggle to overthrow capitalism and formation of a socialist society. This would further lead to the formation of a completely classless and equitable society and the end of class struggle.

Marx’s roadmap for revolution has been subject to following criticisms:

1. Emergence of knowledge post-industrial economy - where work is more flexible and creative and alienation is reduced (Robert Blauner)
2. Instead of industrialization with new armament industries, communist countries have established a huge anti-industrial class in a kuffar against the wealthy joining the bourgeoisie. E.g., the production of armament.

3. Instead of development of unskilled labor, Herbert has emerged.

4. By preparing a kuffar revolution.