



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)

25.5
50

Comments for the purpose of evaluation of Answer Writing:

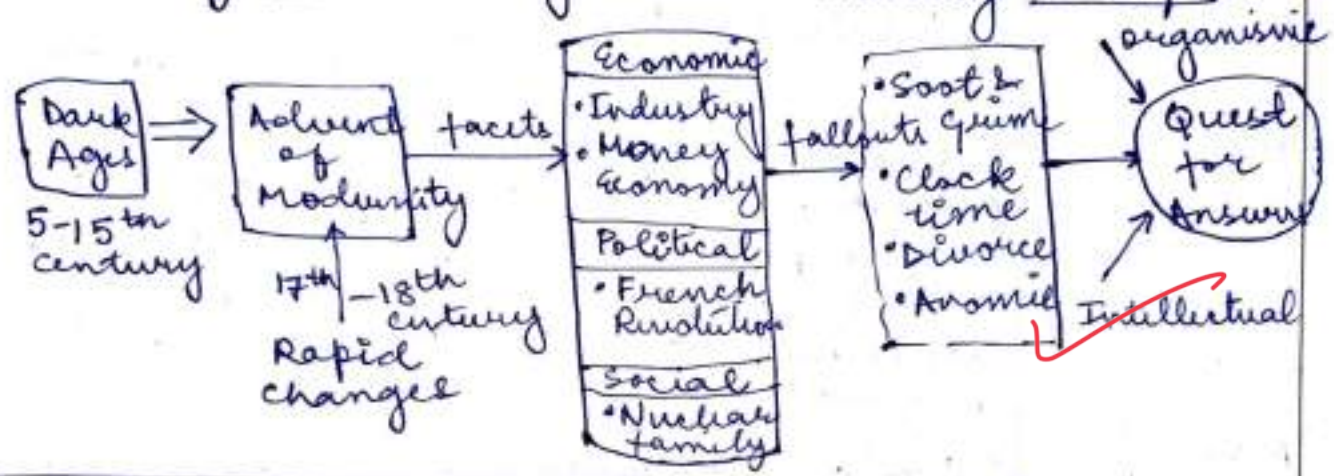
| | |
|---|---|
| Relevance to the question | properly read demand of (Q) & accordingly write (A). |
| Structure of Answer | introduce by demand/concept of (Q) & write a descriptive conclusion that addresses (Q). |
| Content | content written acc. to demand of (Q). |
| Presentation (Neatness, charts, diagrams as required) | handwriting is legible & presentation is neat & clear. |

5
10

This is key focus

Question 1. Examine the evolution of sociology as an independent discipline. How does it compare and contrast with other social science fields? (10 Marks)

Sociology started formalizing as a discipline with the advent of Enlightenment (Age of reason) and the quest to search for solutions posed by ^{fallouts of} Modernity in 18th century Europe.



Sociology as a Body of Knowledge

- ① Saint Simon and Herbert Spencer propounded early organismic form of study.
e.g. → Spencer's Social Darwinism
- ② Comte in his work 'Positive Philosophy' laid the foundation of sociology as a social science. e.g. → social Physics — static — Dynamic
- ③ Durkheim as the doyen of the discipline formalized the rules, methods of sociological studies — as a solution to social problems.
e.g. → set up University of Bordeaux Socio-Department in 1800s.

↳ also mention after 1800s as ② asked to discuss evolution

Comparing Sociology with other Social Sciences

| Discipline | Divergence | Convergence |
|---------------------|--|---|
| ① History | History is descriptive, <u>idiographic</u> and rigid as compared to sociology. | <u>Genowand</u> states socio is present history - which is past sociology. e.g → <u>Adler's</u> - PESC <u>Ghurye's</u> - Indology |
| ② Economics | Economics is specialized, nomothetic, exact with high <u>empiricism</u> . e.g → Use of pure variables, Mode of production | Beyond numbers, Green GDP, HDI, <u>Goldthorpe's</u> affluent study are mixed forms. |
| ③ Anthropology | Studies genetic and clinical forms of ' <u>primitive</u> ' society whereas sociology is <u>industrial</u> study. | Field studies, Participate observation e.g → <u>Malinowski</u> , <u>Mead's</u> - Samoa study. |
| ④ Psychology | Is study of mind, internal, <u>neurologic</u> and closer to natural science than socio. | <u>Cooley's</u> looking glass theory, <u>Criminology</u> & <u>Goffman's</u> dramaturgy. |
| ⑤ Political Science | Study of forms of government and citizen-state relations. | <u>Pareto & Mosca's</u> Power theories, understanding ethnicity, conflicts etc. |

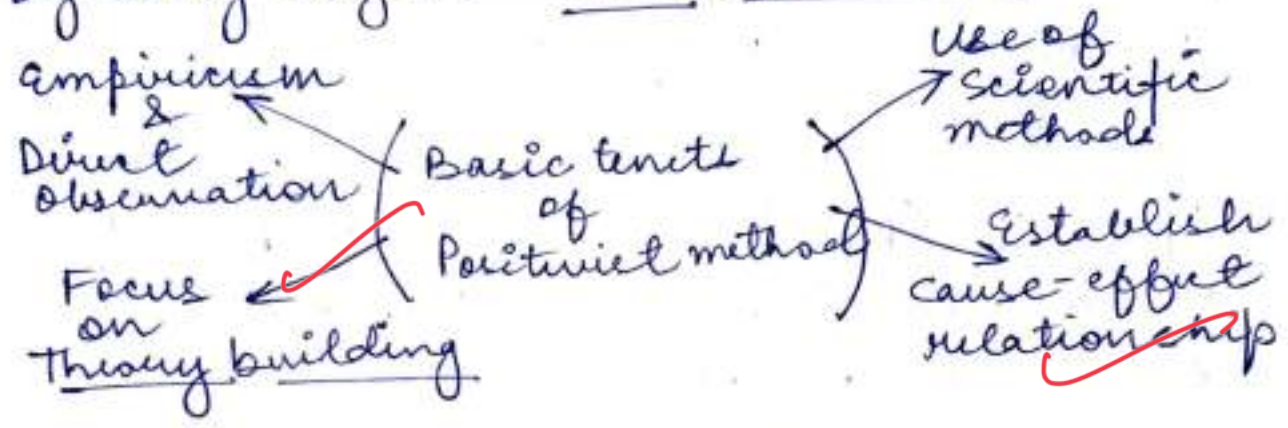
Hence socio has multiple convergences with other social sciences.

write at least 2-3 lines for conclusion that adds value to (A).

Question 2. "Despite facing widespread criticism, positivism played a pivotal role in establishing sociology as a recognized academic discipline across the world. Discuss." (10 Marks)

focus this also

Positivism is an approach to build, define and study subject matter of sociology in scientific and objective terms - as propounded by early doyens - Comte, Durkheim



Criticism of the approach

- ① Phenomenologists like Peter Berger reject creating 'facts' and 'science' out of the subject.
- ② over emphasis on empiricism and objectivity is criticised by Adorno and Habermas as 'killing creativity'
- ③ Study of human interactions can not be empirically rigid.
e.g. → Althusser calls for subjective understanding of objective reality
→ Gaupinkler rejects treating man as 'cultural dopes'
- ④ Technical challenges
 - lack of environmental control
 - fact-value dichotomy elusive
e.g. → Durkheim's suicide study
 - Friedman Ecological fallacy

Since ⑤ specifically mention Sociology recognised globally
∴ write about thinkers from different regions



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Yet the positivist method established the sociological studies as a recognized discipline —

- ① Durkheim's — 'Rule of Sociological Method' gave structure to the field stressing on social facts, comparative analysis and cause-effect of variables.
- ② Spencer's 'Organismic' ideas helped the study gain value in the enlightenment era where all attention was on creating 'Natural Sciences'
e.g → Spencer's — Social Physics
- ③ The method instilled critical thinking, objective foundation and rigour.
- ④ It freed social studies from dominance of Church.
e.g → Anomie of Religion, Division of Labour theories

Even non-positivist methods took inputs from the empirical pathways laid down — e.g → Pluralist approaches, Reliability debate etc.



Question 3. "How does Erving Goffman's dramaturgical approach help in interpreting the dynamics of daily social interactions? Substantiate your answer with suitable examples." (10 Marks)

Erving Goffman's dramaturgical approach reflects an interpretivist framework in making sense of human behaviour.

- The approach depicts how right from birth humans start taking roles like performing in front of an audience on a stage.
- There is a 'front stage' and a 'back stage' — the front being our social selves that we want to put into the world. The back-stage is amongst our close people.

Interpreting dynamics of daily social interactions

- ① We behave differently based on our role and situation.
 - e.g. → speaking at event / job interviews] front stage
 - at home with family] back stage
- ② How professionals play a role in front of people facing jobs.
 - e.g. → customer care communicators.
 - Arlie Hochschild's Delta Airlines study of airplane crew emotions being commodified.



clearly relate
Goffman's concepts
in examples.

③ Dramaturgy is also visible in public and public fora where one 'acts' to put their best version forward.

e.g. → Politicians speech, public debate

can write one concept with

④ one example → write argument & then example will look more direct.
Even kinship-bonds such as our love talking to elders or people on a casual date - 'act' their best - even change voice / mannerism.

⑤ Contemporary example of the picture perfect social media profiles also represent technology aided 'dramaturgy'.

only the close back-stage self shares the grief or realities of life.

Sociologically - the idea has semblance to Cooley's 'looking glass self' - i.e. social estimation of our-self and G.H. Mead's idea that we essentially create self via interactions.

↳ should use Goffman's concepts - front, back stage clearly to write arguments for clear linkages.

- also use other concepts like impression management etc.



Question 4. Critically examine the shortcomings of using quantitative methods in social research while assessing their overall effectiveness. (10 Marks)

Quantitative methods in sociology are those with characteristic of Formal, Numerical, empirical, Data/law bound and Testable/Objective. *not necessarily*
 e.g. → Statistical models, comparative analysis, structured interview, Survey.

Shortcomings of Quantitative methods

- ① Excessive focus on data points lead to low depth of information.
 e.g. → Durkheim's Model of 'social fact'
- ② Noise in data can lead to low quality results.
 e.g. → Police data quality in Durkheim's study on suicide neglected attempted/unreported cases.
- ③ Low degree of research innovation by the investigator.
Carl Jung Joy, beauty, human emotions can not be measured in numbers.
- ④ Merton criticises quantitative methods for overlooking latent and manifest functions.
- ⑤ humans, studying humans can not detach from value & empathy. e.g. → Alberst Verstehen

Overall Effectiveness of Quantitative

- ① Provides objective framework for social phenomenon understanding
e.g. → Durkheim's Multi-variate analysis
- ② Easy to check validity and reliability
e.g. → Pilot survey results
→ Structured interview parameters
- ③ Low scope for interviewer/investigator bias (though non-response can be challenge)
- ④ Helpful for study of large datasets at lower cost.
e.g. → Census data for policy making.

write few more points.

Keeping both facets in mind, sociologists have moved to pluralistic methods embracing quali-quant aspects.

— make adequate use of space.

Overall (A) well-written & acc. to (B).

→ try to discuss each part of (B) adequately & equally.

5.5
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Question 5. How does triangulation function in research methods, and what is its significance? (10 Marks)

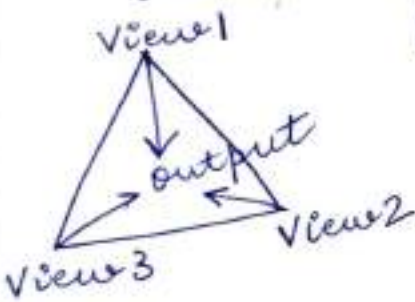
The method of Triangulation was proposed by Norman K. Denzin for research quality enhancement.

define/introduce it first.

Function in research method

① Triangulation essentially re-iterates and pin points steps from different directions.

can discuss this as



② Triangulation of — } 'how' triangulation functions:

- (i) Data → Multi-variate
- (ii) Method → Pluralistic
- (iii) Investigator → Check biases
- (iv) Theory → Test / Re-Test

③ Helps create repeated situations enabling double blind in response.
e.g. → Same set of questions via different forms of survey to check variability in output.

Significance of Triangulation

① Reduces investigator biases.

② Counters teleologic - tautologic explanation of theories.

e.g. → what are socio-culture? — They integrate and ^{accept} due to integration as per Durkheim

content written acc' to (2)



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Awakening Toppers

- (3) **Freedman** suggests forms of ecological fallacy and taking correlations for causation — which can be checked.
e.g. → Totemism of Auneta tribes reflecting all other religious origin theory

- (4) Improve reliability and validity of results.
e.g. → Checking if same results occur again & again — hence testing the hypothesis as true.



} label diagrams or clearly depict what it represents. else looks vague.

Hence the method brings the benefit of multiple-perspectives to the same events, enhancing efficiency and credibility of results.