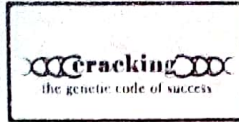


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1. C common sense is culturally angled knowledge:

Common sense perception is determined by the society. Joseph Martin in his studies proved this idea. The cultural system of the society determines ~~now~~ increased divorce rate as the basis for deterioration of marriage. However, this common sense perception is wrong.

As Joseph Martin says, 90% of those who divorce remarry.

However, sociological thinking, in comparison is based on scientifically investigated fact!

It's based on a theoretical construct. For instance, Durkheim studied suicide, which was earlier attributed to common sense understanding.

Common sense of society rewards that society

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are prevalent due to psychological or individual problems.

However, Durkheim utilised sociological construct such as 'Statistical data, correlation and Causation principle' to prove that suicide is a 'social phenomena'; and it happens due to the society.

Sociological thinking is based on

- (1) Establishing a hypothesis and theory
- (2) Based on utilizing valid and reliable data
- (3) Based on value-free objectivity

Hence, with all these principles, sociology becomes UNIVERSAL. However, common sense is cultural as its based on:

- (1) limited exposure to knowledge
- (2) Based on value-judgements
- (3) Based on stereotyping in the society.

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Section-A

(a) P.V. Thomas says Economics is an analytic science is significantly similar to sociology.

The reason for such a claim is due to the established linkages.

Economics provide social platform for social change:

The economic background has been utilised as the basis of determining social change in the society. This was the basis of Marx's HISTORICAL MATERIALISM.

Marx made economic ^{infra}structure as the basis of social ~~infrastructure~~ social structures to be determined in the society.

Sociology as the basis of economic system:

Weber in his ideal type of historical particulars emphasised on this idea. He said capitalism

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Section-A

Q) P.V. Thomas says Economics is an analytic science is significantly similar to Sociology.

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(2)

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1 (a) Political problems have a social lining and vice versa. Explain

Politics and sociology have concrete learning towards each other. As Anthony Giddens says,

"To teach the theory of state to men who have not learnt the first principle of sociology is like teaching men astronomy who have not learnt Newton's law of motions"

This statement justifies the above quotation: political problems have a social lining and vice versa.

Politics and sociology are together because:

- (a) ~~Sociology~~
- (1) Politics provides the society with facts;
- (2) Sociology dwells with the understanding of these facts;
- (3) Politics provides laws and rules;
- (4) Society provides the basis of the customs & rules.

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For instance, in India, the issue of Caste
assertion, a political problem is rooted to society,
ie, the Caste system.

In the West, the issue of working class movement
is associated with the class division principles
of society.

Hence, society and politics are hands-in-glove.
They need to be handled holistically to create
better solutions.

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3

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3

(a) "Social closure", was an idea propounded by Max Weber. Social closure means the process of compartmentalisation of the social system.

Compartmentalisation: The process by which a person is ascribed to a particular position and status in the society.

Mobility in social closure: Social closure is linked to the idea of mobility. In this system the person does not have enough movement vertically.

Absence of 'vertical mobility' is an important attribute of 'social closure'.

The features of social closure:

(i) lack of ~~had~~ class consciousness due to the process of compartmentalisation

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(2) members of the social group are conscious about their 'status position' in the society;

(3) They are aware of the 'privileges and duties' attached to their 'Status' in the society;

(4) The society is traditional; ascriptional and diffuse in nature.

The concept in Indian society:

Max Weber says 'Caste system' practised in India is the most relevant example of 'social closure'. This is because:

(a) Caste system defines the position of a person by birth: Ascriptive nature of the society

(b) Jajmani relations form the basis of occupational classification in the society. Due

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to this, the members do not have choices
of mobility for better occupation.

9) Pollution and purity norms determine the status and power of a member in the society. For instance, A member of Shudra caste cannot get access to bath, wells or roads that are used by Brahmins. 'Social closure' is strictly imposed on their living, livelihood and mobility.

4) Social closure is well established in Indian society as there is presence of caste solidarity rather than class solidarity in the society.

The recent MARATHA CASTE MOVEMENT is an excellent example of how 'social closure' operates in India. This movement is only applicable

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In the Maratha Caste, other Caste members are not allowed. 'Social closure' operates even in the PATIDAR and JAT struggle in North India. Hence, as Max Weber says, social closure is a special form of stratification based on differences in society. In this, hierarchy dominates the social relations in the society. The Indian Caste system is most apt for this concept.

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3 (b) Participant observation is a important technique of data collection in sociology.

As Wallace and Wallace say, observation of social behaviour in actual settings".

Participant observation, as Gan Robertson says a "intensive study of social process, structures and systems within a social group".

The most question is: How can we make it an efficient study. In order to make it a efficient study, participating in a militant group, the following steps need to be observed.

(i) The sociologist should become a member of the social group: that he intends to study. for instance, William Whyte studies William Whyte studied the Italian Slum neighbour in American sub-urban. in this study.

Can be more comprehensive if the demand exactly

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William Whyte ~~was~~ became (a) member of the social group (b) Took up a functional role in the social setting in order to make the study comprehensive

(2) Emphasising on a 'strong theoretical construct' as the basis of observation. For instance, Gough (1959) utilised the general theoretical construct that "marital bonds are universal" to prove that the Nayar society, in Kerala, is diametrically opposite to it.

(3) Choice of sampling technique: is important in making the study effective. For instance, Laurie Taylor (1954) utilised snow ball sampling, in studying the criminals of London.
As our aim is to study the militant group

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where data is not adequate, "SNOWBALL
TECHNIQUE used by LOURIE TAYLOR (1964) need,
to be utilised.

(4) Utilising the Weberian idea of "value-free"
sociology premises: is important to make the
participant observation effective. The biggest
draw back of participant observation is the
"value-laden" angle of sociologist.

Since, the sociologist becomes more familiar
with the participant, he utilises value-
judgement in his research findings.

Hence, adhering to 'value-neutrality', as specified
by Weber is important.

(5) In addition, the Hypothesis and Research
Design are significantly important for a accurate

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participant observation to be studied.

Since, it is a militant group, it might be difficult to become a member of the group, as such. One can use traces of Bott's study of London family, which combined participation with interview in understanding the relation between husband & wife in domestic division of labour.

Hence, by utilizing the above mentioned principles and research technique as utilized by sociologists in their previous studies, one can make a efficient study.

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5

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3

C Discuss the scientific status of sociology

The scientific status of sociology has come under debate. There are various schools of thought that have differing views of this issue.

According to the Positivist School of thought, Sociology is a science. Augustine Comte says

sociology is a 'positive philosophy' of the society. He says sociology, among all the scientific studies, form part of the "highest pinnacle" in the hierarchy.

Durkheim also offers a positivist thought. He says "sociology is a study of social facts".

He says the society is above individual consciousness. It acts as a constraint on the individual.

None of facts
to the extent

Correct

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Therefore, according to Positivist, Sociology is a Scientific study because:

- (a) It's directly measurable and observable
- (b) Individuals act on external stimuli
- (c) Causation can be established.

However, on the other hand, the Interpretivist have a differing view. According to them, Sociology shall not be studied through the lens of physical sciences.

The interpretivist, particularly Weber says, the understanding of the motives and interpretation of social action is important. According to them, physical sciences cannot establish and understand social action.

The 'symbolic interactionist' also acknowledge the same idea. They emphasize on understanding

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the 'self'. The Phenomenologist proved using Cicourel's study of juvenile delinquency that statistical and scientific tools are mere interpretation of the society.

However, as H.J. Ogden puts it, sociology is a scientific study as long as it:

- (1) it establishes a reliable body of knowledge
- (2) utilises scientific methods; and
- (3) makes valid and reliable observation.

The best opinion on this debate was given by Robert Bierstedt, where he says:

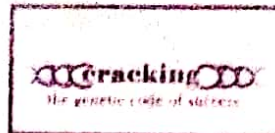
- (a) sociology is a positive science
- (b) sociology is a applied science
- (c) sociology is a ~~long~~ ^{long} ~~later~~ ^{later} social science.

However, the debate is continuous and requires further sociological underpinning

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4. (a) Can sociological research be value-free?

Values : are the definition of worth that we attach to a individual, object, group, idea or a goal. Our lives are filled with values.

A sociologist denies both the object of study and value from the society. As Gunnar Myrdal put it, "a disinterested sociology is pure nonsense"

Hence, values are part of sociological research. Merton says values form part of any research topic. For instance, decision of a topic is always value driven.

Hence, values are part of sociological research. But, sociology requires a value-free science.

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(B)

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An order to achieve a value-free sociology one should adhere to the 'Weberian Constraint'.

Weber's constraint of value-free sociology:

According to Weber, values play an important part of the sociologist's study of society. One cannot discard values. Hence, Weber

himself calls for "value-relevance" or "value-orientation", in relation to selection of research topic in sociology.

However, Weber does not want "value-judgements" to be part of the research. He gives three postulates:

- (1) The researcher should not use values when he is involved in the complete understanding of the subject matter.

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(b) Value-free sociology is important to create a reliable and accessible body of knowledge

(c) The question of whether an assumption is true or false is distinct from its values.

Hence, in order for sociology to be value-free, one has to adhere to this "Neibengxin constraint". Only then sociological study becomes value-free, or atleast "VALUE NEUTRAL" in nature.

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(b) Reliability and validity are important components of sociological understanding.

The concept of reliability: As data is said to be reliable if on repeated observations, it produces the same result. Reliability is concerned with: degrees of scale and agreement.

Reliability can be tested through: (a) Test-retest reliability (b) Split-half reliability (c) Parallel-test reliability (d) intra-observer reliability.

The concept of validity: As data is said to be valid, if it measures what it actually claims to measure. It is valid if it reflects the social reality.

Atkin Bryman (2012) says validity can be tested on: (a) internal validity (b) external validity (c) ecological validity (d) measurement validity.

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The moot question is: are reliability and validity separate ideas (as) related to each other.

This can be proved using a simple construct.

		Same Concept		different	
Same method	different	reliable V. within = V. within		distinguishing V. within = V. within	
		convergence V. within = observed		very distinguishing V. within = math observed	

The above matrix involves the understanding on student's verbal and maths ability. It's understood through written test or observation of the teacher.

In the left upper case, reliability is established. That is, two verbal written are asked. In this case, the test-retest method is applied to prove reliability.

In the left lower case, convergence test is placed. The concept is the same, however, the method

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are different. Here, reliability may not be established.

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✓
In the third right upper case, two different concepts are combined. In such a case, neither internal consistency nor reliability through split-half method can be established.

✓
In the lower case, both concept and method are different. It compares written verbal with math observed. Hence, it becomes very discriminatory in nature.

Therefore, it's important to conclude that both validity and reliability lie on a continuum

Both act in comparison to each other. Even though, it can be independently established, the concept makes clarity only on a continuum.

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C. What is snow ball sampling? What are its advantages? Compare it with stratified sampling.

Snow-ball sampling belongs to the group of non-probabilistic sampling method. Under this method, there is no non-zero possibility of members of the sample representing the group.

SNOW BALL SAMPLING TECHNIQUE:

Snow ball technique is used when the required data is not available easily. Where data can be collected through the PROCESS OF REFERRAL from one person to another.

Snow ball technique was used by LOURIE TAYLOR (1964) in the study of organised crimes in London ~~sub~~ city. Taylor, persuaded the criminals in the referring him to the ~~or~~ other criminals in the city.

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Advantages of Snow ball Sampling:

- (1) It helps in conducting research which were previously 'not accessible'
- (2) The 'Typology is simple and easy to construct and define'
- (3) The time involved is limited to searching the referral sample;
- (4) Untrue generalisations of limited knowledge can be drawn up.

On comparison to stratified sampling:

Stratified sampling: This kind of sampling is used when there is access to a "sample frame". However, in snowball sampling there is "no sample frame".

On stratified sampling, the errors are very limited due to stratification; However, in snow-ball sampling, there are significant errors.

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For instance, after Loane Taylor Study (1984), the criminals disclosed that they gave wrong info information to the investigator.

(3) Stratified sampling is a 'probabilistic sampling' technique; on the other hand, snow ball sampling is a 'non-probabilistic sampling technique'.

(4) Stratified sampling requires a 'limited sample size to make the sample representative'; however, snowball sampling requires in-depth referral process - sampling is difficult.

In conclusion, the two sampling techniques serve different purpose: one, that provides a representative idea in a more clear and definite way; and other, (snowball) gives unique knowledge on the study in question.

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(5)

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5

(b) Impact of power relations between interviewer and interviewee:

Power relations play an important role in determining the outcome of interview technique.

For instance, Bott notes that people hide original motives and intentions of behaviour in a dominant power relations.

In her study, the power relations was between the socially accepted norms and individual choices and preferences. When interviewed on divorce being easy, women had different opinion. However, when the same issue was asked in a women's club, women upheld the idea of marriage.

Power has significant impact. The most important is the prevalence of 'INTERVIEWER BIAS'. The impact of power is it makes the interviewer

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here what he wants to hear rather than what the reality is.

This is well established in reality. When a poor or down trodden is interviewed by media, they impose their answers on the interviewee.

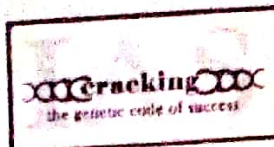
Sociologists have reported this vehemently. They say the role of power in interview is mainly due to:

- (a) Differences in the 'Status' position of members in society
- (b) The prevalence of 'social norms and values'
- (c) The 'value-judgement' element of the interviewer
- (d) The will of the persons in power to extract the details as needed.

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5 (a) The life histories of individuals can act as an important method as it a particular 'Case' study in question.

According to P.V. Young, "Case study helps in understanding an issue in its completeness"

Life histories provides a complete data on a particular issue in hand. For instance, Gandhi's life history gave more understanding of the idea of non-violence and manual scavenging than any other research finding.

The life history gives us a complete detail because:

- (a) It's based on in-depth recording of facts by the individual
- (b) It's a 'more specific interpretation' of reality
- (c) It's a 'primary analysis' of the subject of study

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However, even though life histories provide a detailed information, they have certain short comings:

- (1) It's based on value-judgements of the individual
- (2) It cannot be used for generalisations, as the context is specific in nature
- (3) The sampling and other rigorous sociological procedures are not used.

Hence, they have a important, but limited use in sociological research.

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Q. (a) Outline the background to the emergence of Sociology

The emergence of sociology is long-drawn.

The 'renaissance period in Europe' played a important role in the emergence of sociology as a discipline.

Scott Simon, during this time, created a need for the scientific study of society.

Augustin Comte wanted to create a "positive science" of society. This was accomplished by the emergence of "commercial revolution".

The commercial revolution was characterized by the:

- (1) Identification of new sea routes;
- (2) Emergence of new markets for trade of goods;
- (3) Money became the mode of exchange in the society.

This led to enhanced interaction between culture and people of various systems of government.

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In addition, the 'technology revolution' in the form of Copernicus theory, Kepler's law of the planetary system, Galileo's invention, etc. ~~etc.~~ made ~~introduce~~ ~~in~~ emergence of sociology.

The roots and emergence of sociology is mapped to "French and Industrial revolution" of the 18th century led to the question of sociology as a discipline.

The French revolution: The revolution in France in 1789 led to emergence of new ideas such as 'liberty, equality and democracy' led to new invocation of societal spirit in the society.

In addition, philosophers such as Rousseau, Montesquieu played an important role in shaping a new social order. This acted as an impetus to sociology as a discipline.

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The "Industrial revolution of 18th Century" in England led to a new era as it created:

- (1) New division of society : "capitalist class and labour class." The condition of labour led to new investigations of life and livelihood.
- (2) The Factory system of production and the impact on farm lives in Britain
- (3) The increasing phenomenon of urbanisation and prevalence of slums in the neighbourhood
- (4) The condition of women, children and rural migrants with low quality of life; led to the emergence of new system of enquiry: Sociology as an independent discipline.

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Q (a) Intellectual response by Melvin T. Davis and Moore theore:

The Stratification model of Davis and Moore, based on Functionalist ideas was criticised by Melvin Tomin on the following grounds:

(1) The Question of 'Functional Importance':

Davis and Moore says functionally important positions in the society have more rewards and enjoy higher status. However, Tomin questions the idea of which role is functionally important.

According to Tomin, functional importance is subjective. Hence, one can assume even a manual scavenger as important as a collector.

(2) The Idea of Sacrifice:

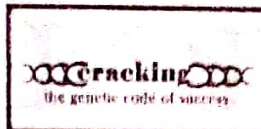
Melvin Tomin criticises this idea. Davis and Moore say that a person needs a certain degree of sacrifice to

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In order for achieving a functional position. However, Tumin says, the person enjoys the freedom of knowledge, leisure of being a student which is unrewarded. Hence, differential rewards can only be given upto a certain period of time, according to Tumin.

(b)
The concept of inequality: Tumin says equality of opportunity is not present in the society.

It criticises, Davis and Moore's assumption that the society is equal. It says stratification does not promote equality. Hence, differential rewards concept does not gain cognisance.

(c)
Limited Talent: Davis and Moore opine that the society has limited talent and people to occupy the functionally important positions in the society. This is refuted by Tumin.

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Tomin says, the measure of Talent is still a study of biological research. Hence, one cannot draw conclusions.

(5) The concept of motivation: Davis and Moore says motivation acts as a tool to bring the most talented person to the functionally important position.

However, Tomin refutes this. Tomin says, the Stratification system does not allow the talented to move up the ladder.

Tomin records that those who occupy functionally important position do not allow other members to become part of it.

Tomin point out to 'British Civil services' where it occupied predominantly by the children of the Civil servants.

Hence, these are the important intellectual responses of Tomin.

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8(b)

Social differentiation always involves a sense of inequality and ranking

Social differentiation is the horizontal stratification between the members of the society. For instance, the division of members into male and female; stratification based on languages; and stratification based on caste systems, are valid examples of the phenomenon.

It's true that it always involves a sense of inequality and ranking. For instance, let us take the 'Caste system of India'.

In this system, stratification is based on differences which include, on the basis of:

- (1) The purity and pollution norms established in the society
- (2) The occupational choices based on Jajmani relations

More clearly
the meaning
of social
differentiation

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(b) Status position based on ritual hierarchy in the society

In the caste system, classification of individuals are done on 'Ascription'. Here, there is no scope for 'vertical mobility'.

Lack of scope for vertical mobility leads to inequality in the society. Rankings are not based on 'achievement orientation' in the society.

Universally, social differentiation extends to 'gender'. 'Gender inequality' is an explicit form of social ranking.

The impact of social differentiation on gender:

- (i) led to 'patriarchal nature of society';

- (ii) led to increased violence against women in the society.

- (iii) Made women more "expressive" in nature.

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The solution:

As Ann Oakley says, the only solution for removing social differentiation lies in promoting equal opportunity of women in employment.

In the Indian context, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar has given a solution which is still not implemented:

"Annihilation of caste through the process of"

- (1) inter-marriage (2) inter-dining (3) avoiding the sanctity on Shastras
- (4) Writing a simple book for Hindus.

Only when these are implemented, the society in India will become equal.

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