

SOCIOLOGY PYQ TEST-1

137

Q:1-a) How did the intellectual forces led to emergence of sociology. Discuss

Emergence of sociology is attributed to various intellectual forces that took place from 15-19 century including renaissance, enlightenment, french revolution & industrial revolution.

V. Good

Good contextual Introduction

7

① Renaissance

- rebirth of classical ideas & thoughts
- Humanism was in focus
- Emphasis on science

② Enlightenment

- Focus on reason & rationality
- Reliance on empirical evidences & scientific study
- Thinkers like Voltaire, John Lock etc.

Emergence of sociology

GOOD Approach

Nice way of presenting using hub and spoke

④ Industrial revolution

- Economic changes led to social & political changes
- Social & political instability
- Thinkers like Karl Marx emphasised need to study these changes.

③ French revolution

- downfall of traditional structures (feudalism, church)
- Liberty, equality, Fraternity
- Emergence of thinkers like Auguste Comte, Durkheim, etc.

Intellectual forces like I.R., F.R etc. led to changes in the social, economical & political structures that led to social

PLEASE UNDERLINE KEYWORDS

upheavals and it became essential to study society scientifically in order to restore social stability & cohesion.

how? by applying reasons logics to assess social institutions & reforming them

This led to emergence of a new discipline called 'sociology'

Good Conceptual clarity

Hence, it were the changes in society that influenced classical thinkers like Karl Marx, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim etc. to develop a new discipline focused on the study of social problems caused by intellectual forces **Well concluded**

b) Discuss the relationship between sociology & political science.

Sociology and political sciences are two disciplines that are very distinct yet are inter-related to each other.

Convergence

Good presentation

① Power is the key focus for both the disciplines. They both analyse how power is gained & who is benefited from it.

② They both focus on understanding the forces & changes in society that led to formation of new nations.

③ Sociology influenced by Marxist linked political institution with economic system and social class. This led to political sociology study by Max Weber etc.

④ Morris Ginsberg argued that sociology has its orientation from discipline of political science.

Differences:-

① Sociology deals with both formal & informal relation while political science only studies formal relations based on law.

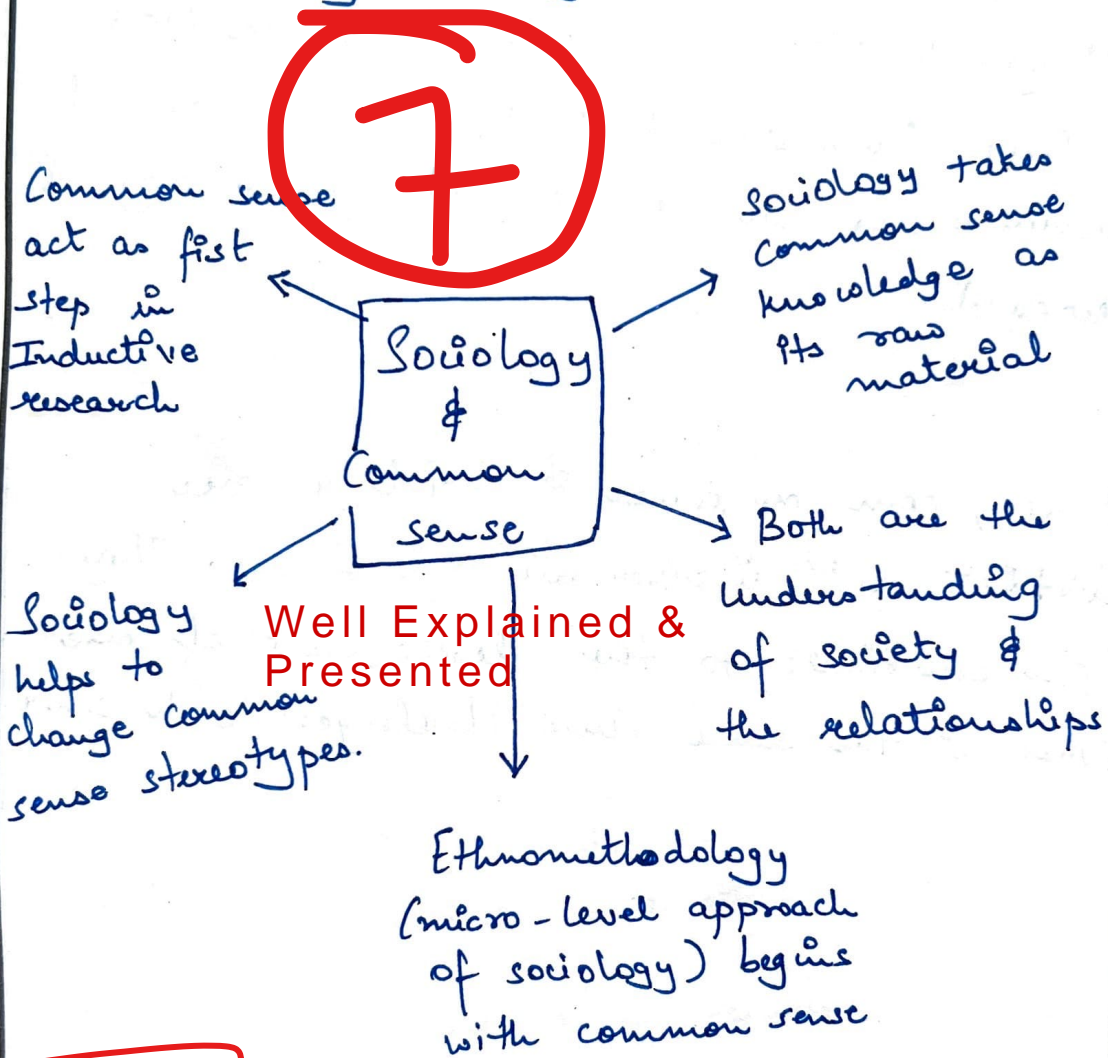
② Sociology is generalised science while political science is specialistic view.

③ Garner said political science is only concerned with govt., state while sociology deals with all forms of associations.

Hence, it can be concluded that despite the fact that both the disciplines draw from each other, they have their specific scope & distinct view to study society.

c) How is Sociology related to common sense?

Often sociology and common sense are understood as the same thing. However, they are distinct approaches to understanding society and its institutions.



Max Weber argues that common sense is that routine knowledge that we have of everyday world. Peter Berger in his concept debunking Motif argues that the task of sociology is to debunk (challenge)

Common sensical assumptions & taken for granted knowledge. As done by Emile Durkheim in his study of suicide where he concluded that societal factors plays a majority factor in suicide and not just individual mental health. Even Margaret Mead's research in Papua New Guinea demonstrated that common sensical assumptions can be reversed by sociological research.

Good use of thinkers & Examples

✓ Hence, common sense & sociology are distinct but inseparable approaches. They both contribute to the development of one other at the same time challenges each other.

d) Discuss the historical antecedents of the emergence of sociology as a discipline. Context is set, GOOD

Emergence of sociology can be contributed to multiple historical antecedents that shape social, economical & political structures.
(Renaissance + Enlightenment + F.R. + I.R.)

↓
Emergence of Sociology

The classical thinkers like Auguste Comte, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber etc. were highly influenced by these historical antecedents & influenced their focus on social changes in society & its study empirically.

(i) Renaissance - Rebirth of classical ideas, thoughts, literature etc.
- Focus on humanism & individualism
- Development of science by Galileo Galilei etc.

(ii) Enlightenment - Reliance on reason, logic & rationality.

NICELY STRUCTURED

- Development of ideas like liberty, equality, fraternity by enlightenment thinkers Voltaire, Rousseau, Locke etc.
- Decline in significance of church & monarch.

Good use of Keywords

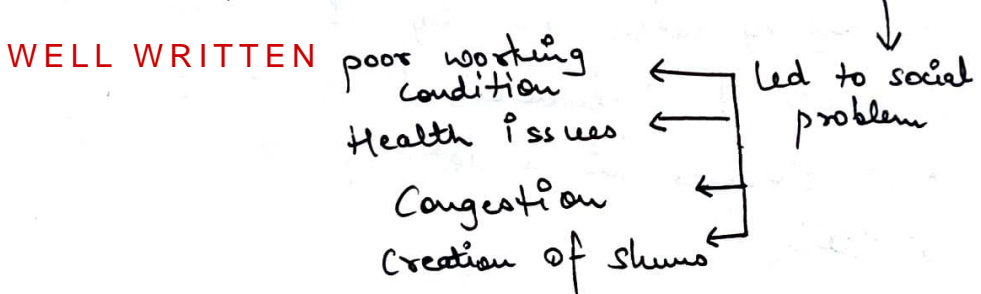
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(iii) F.R. - Fall of traditional structure (church, feudalism). Many thinkers like Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim etc. were born ~~during~~ this time & wanted to study the causes leading to social changes.

Problem in political order → More taxes
 ↓
 Poverty, hunger etc. →

(iv) I.R. - Establishment of industries → Employment opportunity → Urbanisation



Many social problems created during these times led to need to understand them in order to restore social order & cohesion and hence, motivated thinkers like Comte, Marx, Durkheim to lay the foundation stone of sociology.

NICELY
CONCLUDED

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e) In context of globalisation, has the scope of sociology been changing in India?

Comment.

Globalization ---> New Sociological changes

take dimensions from Syllabus only

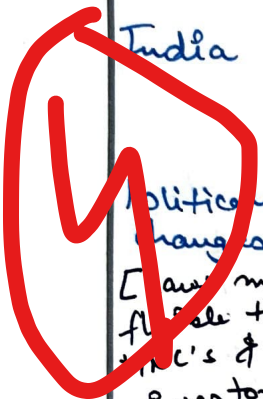
The scope of sociology has indeed widened with the emergence of globalisation

Contextually introduced, Good

India post 1991.

Pattern of social interaction --> Digital

informalization of formal economy, GIG



Political changes [Law made flexible to suit MNC's & foreign investors].

Impact of globalisation

Economic changes [shift from agri. to services, urbanisation, MNC's dominance]

Feminism

social changes

Network society

Cultural changes

[Influxion of diff. cultures in Indian culture]

GLOBAL INEQUALITY IN DEVELOPING NATION World SYSTEM THEORY

[changes in family structures (nuclear family ↑), divorce rate ↑ etc.]

CULTURAL LAG

Eg- growing influence of hollywood & k-pop

Food, clothes, Music, New youth subculture, new philosophies of consumerism change in status symbols etc.

With the emergence of globalisation in India the pace of changes in all the spheres (social, economic, political, cultural etc.) has increased many folds.

Surveillance: POST MODERN

Too generic

This has necessitated the need to study these changes

taking place in Indian society and to find the factors influencing them.

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NOT ASKED

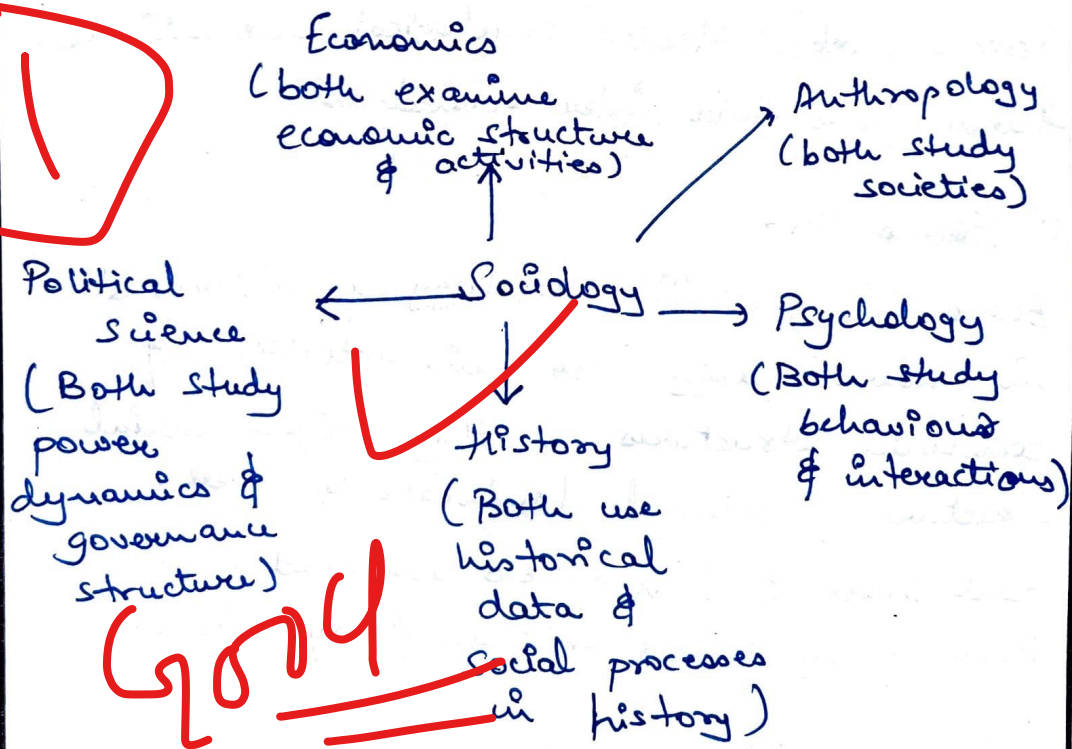
As Auguste Comte emphasised there is need to study society scientifically [positivism] then only it will be possible to maintain social order & social cohesion [argued by Emile Durkheim]. If not understood properly, these changes can lead to conflict in society as advocated by Karl Marx.

In India --> Development of sub altern perspective e.g DALIT emerged as BRAND at global level

Hence, all these changes have necessitated the need to study society from both micro & macro perspective [formalistic & Synthetic school]. This has widened the scope of sociology in India post-globalisation scenario.

Q:2-
a) From the point of view of growing importance of multi-disciplinary, how do you relate sociology to other social sciences?

Sociology is a discipline that is inter-related to other social sciences like political science, anthropology, economics, psychology etc. This inter-relatedness make sociology a multi-disciplinary approach to study society.



Sociology & its relationship with other disciplines:-

① Anthropology -

They are considered as twin sisters as they are concerned with same matter i.e. society. Sociology studies larger society while Anthropology studies smaller society. Anthropologists like Kadiff Brown & Bronislaw Malinowski emphasised study of social interaction.

② Psychology-

Both disciplines are associated with study of human behaviour & interaction. However, Durkheim distinguishes the both as sociology studies social facts while psychology doesn't. George Herbert Mead's sociological interactionism theory shows their inter-relatedness.

③ Economics-

Economics just like sociology is interested in understanding economic activities & economic structures as they impact social structure & political landscape as well. Karl Marx & Max Weber associated these in their study related to class & capitalism.

④ Political Science-

Both the disciplines are interested in power dynamics & governance structure existing in the society. Morris Ginsberg argues that sociology takes help of political

science to understand societal change.

⑤ History -

Both the disciplines use historical data to study society. They are both concerned with social process & changes of the past.

G.E. Howard said that History is past sociology & sociology is present history.

Therefore, it can be analysed that sociology is a multi-disciplinary focus to study society. It is a wholistic view that coincides with various disciplines yet is very distinct from them.

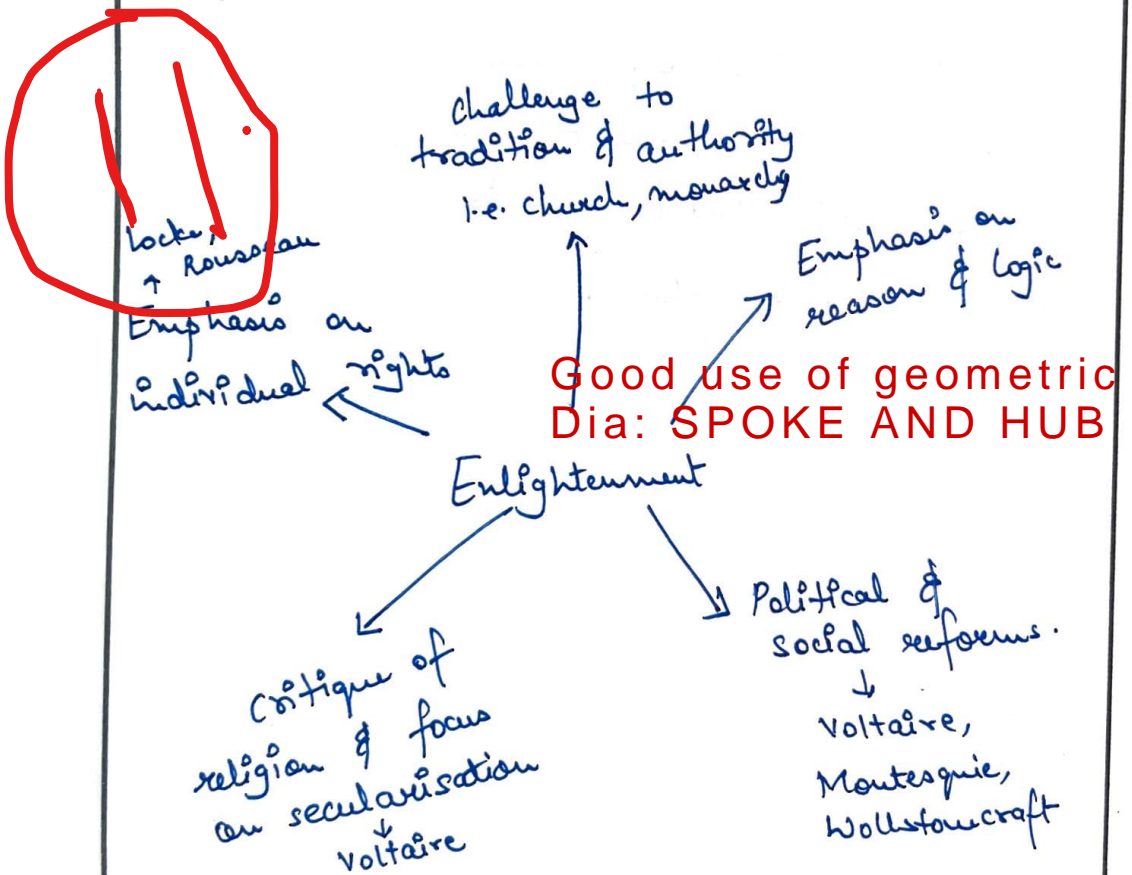
As, in topic relationship with other social sciences, so sociology & perspectives are involved, try keep ready made points with you to answer in examination without any brain storming/wasting time.

b) What aspect of Enlightenment do you think paved the way for the emergence of sociology? Elaborate.

Too GENERIC

INTRODUCTION

Enlightenment laid the first step towards emergence of sociology. The changes posed by enlightenment era formulated the conditions necessary for discovering the need of a new discipline i.e. Sociology.



During enlightenment era a shift from emphasis on superstition to reliance on reason, logic & rationality was observed.

It was during this time that traditional authority like (church, feudalism, monarch) was challenged and their decline started.

Therefore, there was a shift from theocentric to anthropocentric view.

Thinkers like Voltaire questioned the dominance of religion in societal matters and advocated for religious freedom. Hence, no more religion was answering societal dilemmas & it was taken over by reason.

CONTENT IS RICH AND RELEVANT

Enlightenment thinkers like Voltaire emphasised on freedom of thoughts & expressions, Wollstonecraft fought for women's equality and Montesquieu advocated for separation of power. All these new ideas propagated the changes in the political sphere and structure persistent at that time.

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Apart from these changes, with the growth of individualism a new wave in the favour of individual rights was observed. John Locke & Rousseau (famous enlightenment thinkers) were of the opinion that individual rights are natural rights. This later formed the basis of political revolutions like American & French.

PLEASE UNDERLINE OR BOX Key words

Hence, it can be said that the ideology propogated during enlightenment was one of the key influence on society.

These led to political, social & economic changes and insisted the need to study society scientifically and as a result sociology emerged as a distinct discipline.

For Content differential you can write about social reform in india that also laid foundation of SOCIOLOGY --> TAKE HELP FROM MODERN HISTORY

c) Write a short-note:- Compare & Contrast sociology with Anthropology.

Sociology & Anthropology have distinct origins yet many find these disciplines indistinguishable. These disciplines can be understood as two sides of the same coin i.e. are different yet inseparable.

Well introduced

Similarities-

5

① They are known as twin sister as their subject matter is the same i.e. both involve study of social groups & their institutions.

② Both study society as an outsider i.e. neutrally.

③ Both try to understand diversification in the society.

Socio: study of Social-cultural change

Anthro: Study of Socio-physio-cultural change

Anthropologists like Radcliff Brown emphasize the study of social interaction.

Major point: their ORIGIN
In British or Indian context,
why a need emerged?

Contrasts :-

① Anthropology study small, homogenous societies while sociology studies complex, large society with written history.

Valid points

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② Sociology focuses on contemporary & modern society while anthropology focuses on both contemporary & ancient society.

③ The goal of sociology is to solve social problem while that of anthropology is to understand human behaviour in evolutionary context. **valid point**

④ Sociology uses both qualitative & quantitative methods while anthropology only uses qualitative methods. **in Anthro Skull and head size, not**

⑤ Sociology includes- **quantitative data?** social inequality, social changes etc.
Anthro. includes- language, evolution, culture etc.

Hence, the two disciplines are closely **but** studies with different approach and scope to study societies.

Q:5-a) Write a short note :- Ideology & emergence of sociology.

Ideological changes were observed during enlightenment, FR & I.R. that led to the emergence of sociology & formulated its ideology.

WELL introduced,
may also add hegels view in brief,

SYNTHESES

Ideology of sociology was same as that of science i.e. to predict, to describe & to understand. Sociology has these goals to understand society and its institutions.. These goals arised as rapid changes were observed during enlightenment, french revolution & industrial revolution. These changes influenced the ideology of thinkers like Auguste Comte, Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber and led to the emergence of sociology a discipline.

POSTIVISM
MARXISM

FR -->
LIBERALIS
M

FUCNTION
ALISM

Humanism,
Individualis
m

Changed
the way to
study
society

(critical
analysis of
SUDDEN
CHANGE &
Social
problems,
human
progress

- ① Enlightenment -
 - Reason, logic
 - Scientific temperament
 - Humanism, individualism
 - Voltaire, Locke, Rousseau.
 - Liberty, equality, Fraternity

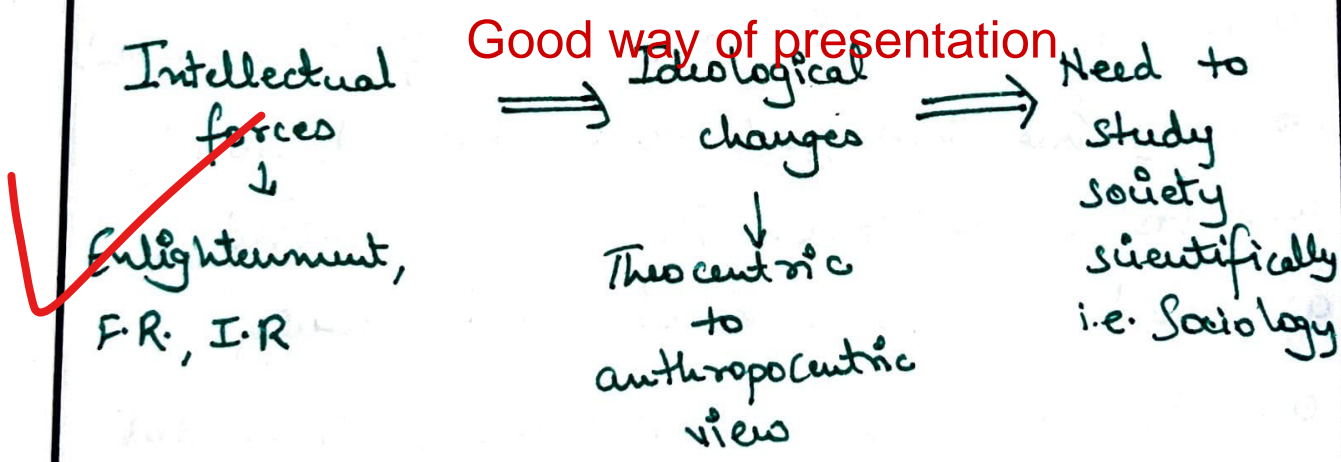
- ② French Revolution -
 - Fall of traditional structure
 - Political & social instability
 - Thinker - Comte, Durkheim etc.

- ③ Industrial revolution -
 - Urbanisation
 - Disicultural economic
 - Social problems like poverty, hunger, urban crowding

Sociology Emergence

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During this period of social changes, there was widespread social instability which led to social problems and conflict. Thinkers like Auguste Comte, Marx etc. felt the need to study the social changes scientifically. Emile Durkheim argued that only through study of society, social control and cohesion can be maintained.



Hence, it can be concluded that emergence of sociology was a consequence of various process and changes of the past.

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Q:-
5b) Write a short note:- Intellectual sources for the rise of sociology.

Intellectual ideas and views points directly impacted the sociological studies, its need and hence influenced the making of sociology and its perspectives. **Too generic**

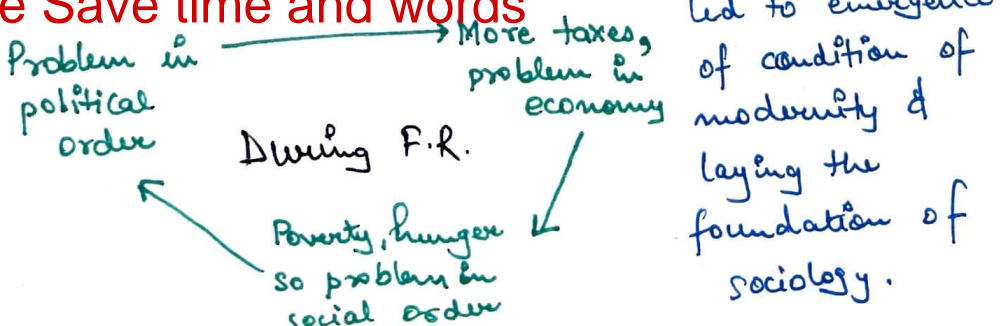
The classical thinkers like Auguste Comte, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim etc. were highly influenced by the changes that were taking place in the society during 17-19th century. These led to evolution of their ideas alongside and hence shaped sociology to its present form. **Relevant**

The major social events that had a bearing on intellectuals were:-

- Age of enlightenment - It was the period where rationality & critical thinking were emphasised. It was the time when the need to study human affairs like that of natural science was established. **Valid points**

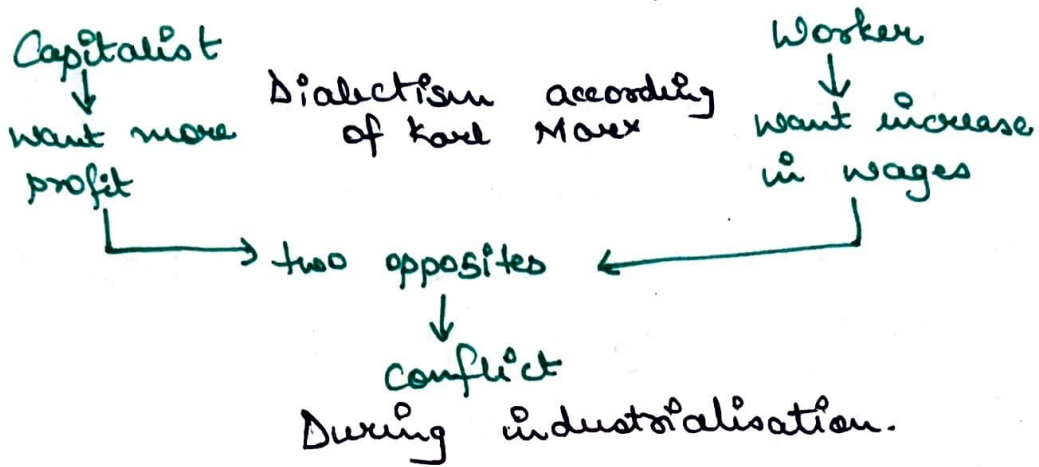
- French revolution - Due to oppressive rule there was political instability and chaos in social order during this time. It was then when Karl Marx, Max Weber & Emile Durkheim studies social order. The factors

Please Save time and words



- Industrial revolution- There was establishment of industries that led to social changes like change in density of population (rural → urbanisation), settlement (slums or workers quarter on periphery to city), working conditions (long working hours, health issues). These led to emergence of sociological theory.

Content is rich



It was the ideas of intellectuals like Karl Marx (theory of class struggle i.e. have & have nots), Emile Durkheim's division of labour etc. that were influenced by the social conditions prevailing and led to creation of various theories that are the basis of sociology as a discipline.

you can name --> different lens to study society,
FEMINISM, FUNCTIONALISM, CONFLICT
POINTS OF VIEW

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c) Write short answer:- How did the emergence of Industrial society change family life in Western Europe.

Many changes were observed in economic, political & social sphere with the emergence of industrial revolution. All these changes led to huge impact on the family life and structure in western Europe.

Generic start
try to add value to
each paragraph,
avoid writing
generic statements



Good way to approach

Change in gender role
family size, forms
Men --> Alienated in industrial society --> lack social integration unlike traditional form

Child labor --> source of income

Fatalistic orientation -
-> as disintegration in family --> poor working condition in urban center --> Region as OPIUM, reliance on cults etc

5

The changes happening at family level were very important to be analysed as it led to social problems & conflict in the society. As advocated by Karl Marx,

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it was important to understand the urban-immigration, poverty, hunger etc. as it was one of the major causes of distress as advocated by conflict perspective.

- Feminist perspective saw the rise of women in education, employment and even due to their paid works outside home. This was an improvement in condition of women.

please read BBC article for reference,
Women were domesticated
men --> Bread winner
WOMen --> Emotional stabilizer
(PARSONS)

✓ Its functional perspective propogates that every institution's part plays an important role & is function, family life played a major role in shaping dynamic of Europe i.e. increasing individualism, individual rights importance ↑ etc.

✓ Hence, it can be concluded that there were both positive & negative impacts of emergence of industrial society in Europe & hence required a study of these changes, especially in family life.

d) Write short note:- Sociology emerged in Europe & flourished to begin with on social reformist orientation in USA.

Historical antecedents like Enlightenment, F.R., Industrial revolution led to emergence of sociology in Europe. It emerged in response to social changes in the society. However, when sociology flourished to US it started taking reformist orientation.

Vaid, USA --> Racial reform, sexism etc

The focus of sociology in Europe was to analyse social changes taking place in the society and formulate generalised theory about the same. However, American sociologist like Robert Merton & Talcott Parsons wanted to study specific social problem and provide solution to the same that would help policy formulation.

Merton advocated the need for middle range theory such that they are not grand or small and provide a wide enough view to a particular problem & hence, help to solve it.

Enlightenment + F.R. + I.R. \Rightarrow Social, political, economic changes

PLEASE REFER TO MODEL ANSWER

Sociology spread to US where sociologists like parson, Merton

Sociology emerged to understand these changes in Europe

EARLY SOCIOLOGIST \rightarrow LABOUR RIGHTS, RACIAL INEQUALITY etc

Put emphasis on understanding + giving solution to problem

Help in policy formulation.

Hence, it can be concluded that although it was in Europe that sociology emerged

But it was in U.S. that sociology developed a new outlook i.e. social reformist orientation.

Q-5e)

common sense? Give reason to support answer
Sociological knowledge and common sense are often used interchangeably owing to the fact that they both study and talks about Society and behaviour. However, with a clear perspective they are easily distinguishable from each other.

The features that makes sociological knowledge distinct from common sense are:-

Could be present or articulated in better manner

Dimension	Common Sense	Sociology
1. Based on	Individual & naturalistic explanation	Meaningful explanation drawn from data & analysis
2. Scope	It is <u>not reflective</u> as it does not question its own <u>origin</u> .	It is <u>reflective</u>
3. Gained from	Own or limited experience	Empirical study and experiments.
4. Understands what?	It tries to understand what is visible on the surface.	It tries to understand the root cause by analysing the not so obvious connections.
5. Application	Social & public policy & program.	Shapes moral judgements & societal rules
6. Example	Analysis of social movements	Folk wisdom & teachings

All points are valid

Refer model answer

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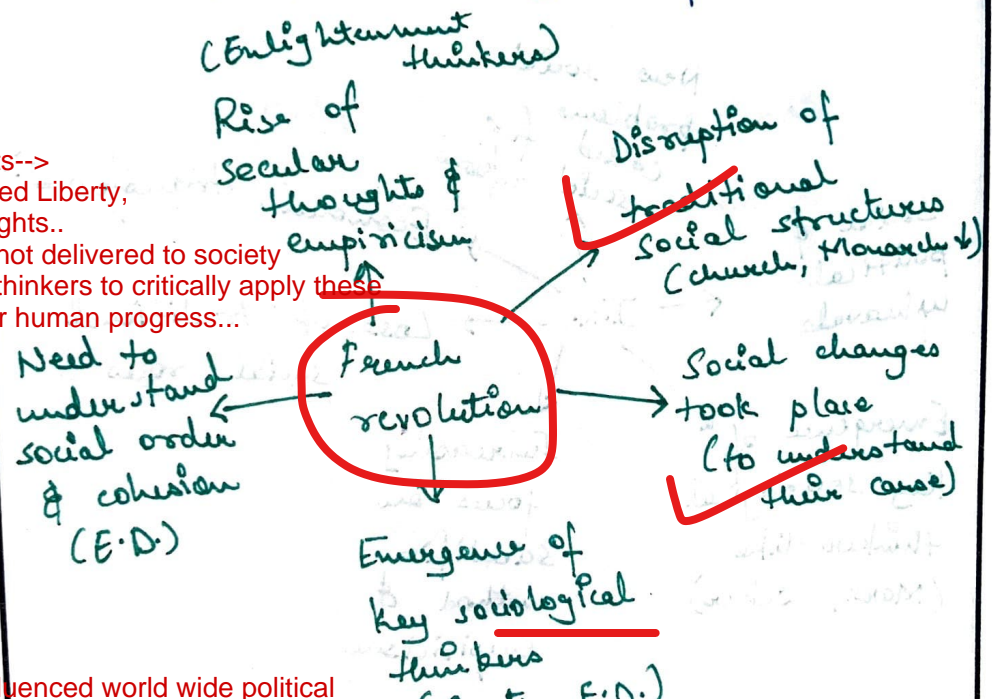
With paradigm of evolution (simple → complex) in society, many thinkers like Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim etc. felt the need to understand the society from different perspectives and hence felt common sensical understanding was lacking and there was need of new tools & methodology. This led to the differentiation between the two. Nonetheless, these two go hand in hand and contribute to each other's development.

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Q:7-a) How did F.R. & I.R. play an important role in the emergence of sociology?

French revolution and industrial revolution were intellectual revolutions that led to changes in social-economic-political landscape of the society, this induced the need to study the paradigm scientifically & paved way for the emergence of sociology.

Main Points-->
FR promised Liberty, equality, rights.. but it was not delivered to society prompted thinkers to critically apply these concept for human progress...



Influenced world wide political and constitutional reform-- to invest laws of society to systematic study of social problems

French revolution was a movement against oppressive rule that led to political instability. With the collapse of feudalism & decline in the authority of church there was social changes and chaos in the society. It

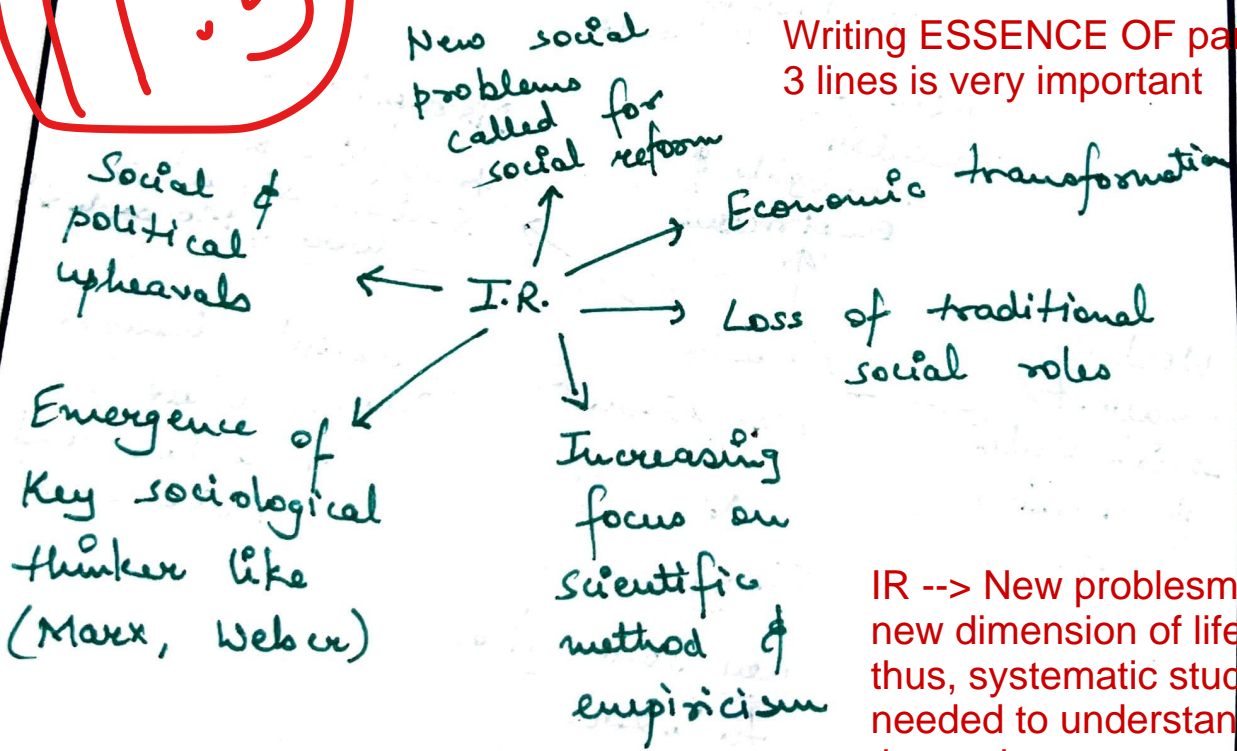
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propogated focus on modern changing society to maintain social order & cohesion as said by Emile Durkheim. Also there was more focus on empiricism due to enlightenment thinker like Voltaire, John Locke etc. Sociological thinker like Auguste Comte, Law of 3 stages in evolution of society where final stage was scientific (positivism). Hence, fostered empiricism.

These changes further led to focus on science and technology & led to industrial revolution.

11.5

Writing ESSENCE OF parts in 2-3 lines is very important



IR --> New problems and new dimension of life --> thus, systematic study needed to understand those changes

During Industrial revolution there was economic transformation (urbanisation, capitalism ↑), this led to loss of traditional social roles in rural agricultural societies that prevailed. All these changes led to

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social & political upheavals (working condition ↓, emergence of class struggle, sanitation ↓, health ↓ etc.) There was a need to study these changes, ^{as per} Karl Marx in his theory of class struggle. Also Weber argued to study class, status, power.

GOOD, points
are valid

Hence, it can be concluded that the dual impact of french revolution and industrial revolution focused on the need to study society scientifically and led to prominence and emergence of sociology as a discipline.

decent conclusion

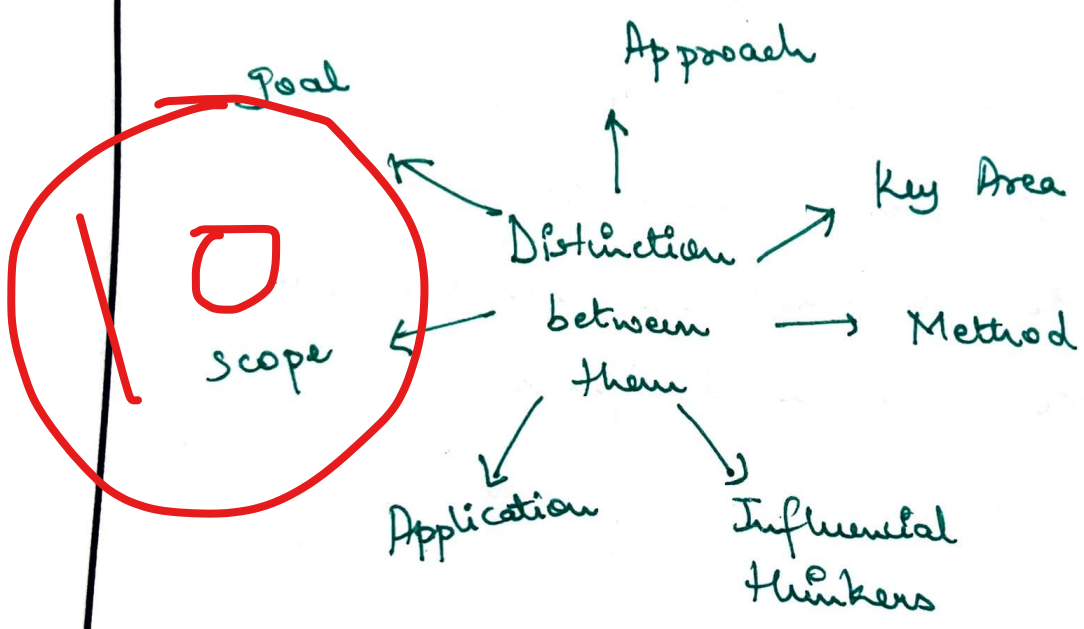
b) Write a short note on Comparison between sociology & Economics.

Sociology and economics as disciplines have drawn closer in recent years.

Too generic

However, the subject matter, perspective, scope of both the disciplines remains quite different.

Comparison = Convergence + divergence



① Focus-

Sociology focuses on study of society, behaviour, social structures etc. Where as

Economy focuses on production, distribution, consumption of goods & services & how economic system work

② Methods -

Sociology uses both qualitative and quantitative methods to analyse society.

However, economics only uses qualitative method to understand market & its trends.

(Micro economy - Human behavior,

③ Scope -

Sociology has a wider scope as it emphasises holistic view in understanding society whereas

Mentioned in your INCERTS)

holistic

economics is narrow with specific view.

avoid such spelling mistakes

④ Role of govt. -

With sociological analysis govt. formulates welfare policies and schemes. However, with economic analysis govt. formulate economic policies (taxation, trade policy etc.)

Interrelated Please read the Topic again

⑤ Influential thinker -

Influential thinkers of sociology include Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx etc.

Economics influential thinker include Adam Smith, David Ricardo etc.

area of coverage

⑥ Application -

Sociology is applicable in dealing with social issues like inequality whereas economics is applied in economic forecasting, business strategy formulation etc.

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Question No.
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⑦ Goals -

It's goal is to understand how society operates, social changes & their causes.

Economics explain how resources are distributed & how these resources are utilized.

Despite such distinctions, many thinkers argue that sociology & economics can't be separated. Eg - A. Lave's economics & sociology, Weber's writing on capitalism, Marx's writing on class struggle, Barbara Wootton's social foundation of wage policy.

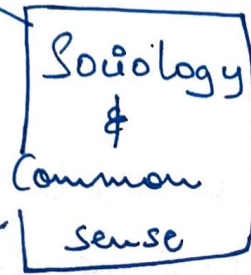
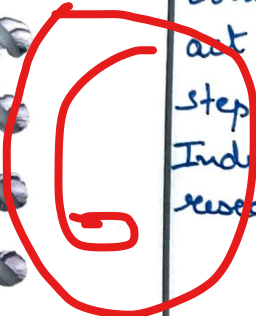
Hence, sociology & economics are two disciplines that go hand in hand while being polar opposites of each other.

c) How is Sociology related to common sense?

Common sense = unproven assumptions/hypothesis

Often sociology and common sense are understood as the same thing. However, they are distinct approaches to generic understanding society and its institutions.

Common sense act as first step in Inductive research



Sociology takes common sense knowledge as its raw material

add example wherever possible, if time permits

Both are the understanding of society & the relationships

Sociology helps to **how?** change common sense stereotypes.

without substantiation it looks vague

Ethnomethodology (micro-level approach of sociology) begins with common sense

Max Weber argues that common sense is that routine knowledge that we have of everyday world. Peter Berger in his concept debunking motif argues that the task of sociology is to debunk (challenge)

Common sensical assumptions & taken for granted knowledge. As done by Emile Durkheim in his study of suicide where he concluded that societal factors plays a majority factor in suicide and not just individual mental health. Even Margaret Mead's research in Papua New Guinea demonstrated that common sensical assumptions can be reversed by sociological research.

Good

Hence, common sense & sociology are distinct but inseparable approaches. They both contribute to the development of one other at the same time challenges each other.

Q: & a) Write short note:- Sociology & its relationship with economics & political sciences.

Sociology has a multi-disciplinary approach i.e. despite being unique even its own it is inter related to other social sciences disciplines like Economics, political science etc.

Sociology & Economics-

Sociology and economics both are interested in understanding about economic activities and economic structure and their impact on society. Karl Marx & Max Weber drew concurrence in both these discipline i.e. integrating capitalism and its social impacts.

However, these disciplines are quite different from each other as:-

- ① Scope of sociology is wider as it has holistic view. avoid such absolute statement
- ② Sociology uses both qualitative & quantitative while economic use only quantitative tools.
- ③ Sociology studies society, behaviour whereas Economics study production, consumption, distribution etc.

Despite similarities & distinction, the key interaction b/w economics & sociology include-

- ① Social & economic inequality
- ② Work & Labour
- ③ Capitalism
- ④ Market Behaviour

Example -

Economics study poverty in terms of employment, resource distribution etc. but sociology studies poverty as class struggle, status, healthcare access etc.

Thinkers like A. Lowie, Babara Wotton (sociological wage policy) argue sociology & economics are inseparable.

Sociology & political science -

Both sociology and political science study power dynamics and governance structure and the impact it has on other aspects. Morris Ginsberg argue that sociology takes help of political science to understand societal change.

There are certain distinction b/w the two disciplines :-

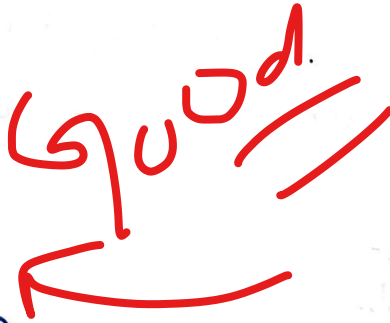
① Sociology deals with both formal & informal relation while pol science only on formal relation.

② Sociology is generalised science while political science is specialised.

③ Political science is only concerned with state, govt. while sociology study all association - Garner.

Key Interaction:-

- ① Power & authority
- ② State & society
- ③ Social movement
- ④ Political changes
- ⑤ Political structures



Eg- Sociology look at social movement like Quit india movement as a result of social factor like oppression while political science understand its legal & political causes & outcomes.

Hence, sociology is inter-related to disciplines like Economics & political science. It both influences them & is influenced by them.

b) Emergence of sociology is an outcome of modernity & social changes in Europe, keeping sociological perspectives in view.

With the emergence of modernity alteration in economic-social-political landscape was identified. These changes induced in the society were study scientifically and paved way for development of sociology.

Too generic statement

11.5

- ① Renaissance -
- Rebirth of classical thought
- Humanism
- Emphasis on science

- ② Enlightenment
- Reason, logic
- Liberty, equality, fraternity
- Thinkers - Voltaire, Locke, Rousseau.
- Individualism

Modernity

- ④ Industrial revolution
- Economic changes led to social & political changes.
- Social & political instability
- Capitalism & urbanisation
- Thinkers like Karl Marx, Weber

- ③ French revolution
- Collapse of traditional structure
- emergence of thinkers like Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim
- Individual rights

U.P.S.C.

Question No.
प्रश्न संख्या

for practice
use only
सिर्फ अभ्यास
के लिए

The social changes emerging in the society could be seen from different perspective-

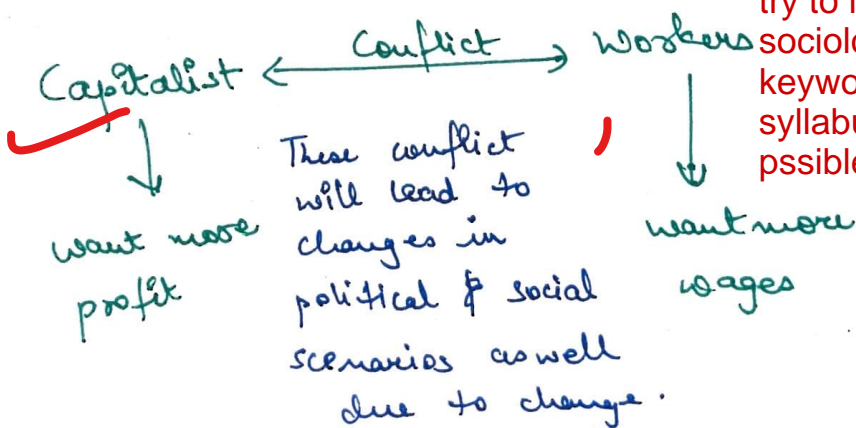
① Functional perspective (Emile Durkheim)

This perspective emphasises that society is made up of different parts & each part has a distinct role in the society. Whenever, one part becomes dysfunctional, the system adapts & corrects it. Eg-ⁿ with collapse of feudalism, church - democracy increased and took its place.

(ii) With church failing to provide solution, science, rationality & empiricism gain prominence.

② Conflict perspective - (Karl Marx)

This perspective argues that with changes in society & social structure conflict arises. Eg- in industrial society there was conflict between workers and capitalists. Hence, it is important to understand these changes.



Explains in terms of conflicts of ideas--
dialectic relations
have and have nots
Proletariat Vs bourgeoisie class

try to include
sociological
keywords from
syllabus as much as
possible

U.P.S.C.

3. Interpretivist approach -

This approach was given by Max Weber where he propounds that it is important to understand social actions as they impact social structures. Eg - urbanisation during I.R. etc. These social institutions further determine dynamics.



It were the changes during modernisation that cause chain effect and led to emergence of sociology. Different perspectives shows various approaches to study these changes & its effects.

c) How is sociological approach to human actions different from that of psychological approach?

Durkheim emphasises a radical distinction between sociological approach & psychological approach to human actions. However, sociological & psychological explanations can complement each other.

① Different foci -

The focus of psychology while studying human actions is very individual centric like - perception, emotion etc. While sociological focus is more on social interaction, relationship etc.

Avoid such absolute statements, Sigmund F study in depth interviews

② Methodology -

Psychology uses only quantitative techniques to understand human action while sociology uses both quantitative & qualitative method.

③ Unit of analysis -

Psychologists analyse individual human action where as sociologists are interested in collective behaviours to draw generalisation.

④ External vs Internal -

Sociology focuses on external factors like society where as psychology focus on internal factor like emotions.

GOOD

⑤ Social facts -

Sociology studies external social facts while psychological explanation do not account for social facts.

Four condition of social facts --
External, influence etc

SOME

⑥ Application -

Sociology - education, social policy

Psychology - mental health treatment etc.

Hence, although both sociology & psychology seek to understand human actions & behaviour, their goal, approach & perspective is quite unique.

Dear RADHIKA,

You have high potential to score good marks
your presentation skill + structuring of answers are very good.
your content is rich and Conceptual clarity is commendable

However, Few Areas of improvement,

- PLEASE Mention time taken to complete the test
- Please do underline keywords for proper visibility
- Some topics need revision and brainstorming.
- More examples could be included in your answer to differentiate it from crowd.
- Avoid spelling mistakes.
- Work on the feedback given in answers.

ALL THE BEST!! :) KFFP WRITING