



# Sleepy Classes

FREE, REGULAR, QUALITY.

~~Part of Main Test Series of Sleepy Classes~~

Instructions to the students :-

- 1) ALL QUESTIONS ARE COMPULSORY.
- 2) Word limit should be strictly adhered to. (10 Marks - 150 Words, 15 Marks - 200 Words, 20 Marks - 250 Words)
- 3) Time to complete the test is Maximum 3 hours.
- 4) Write your answers on A-4 sheets, scan and Attach in .pdf format in the form given on the platform.
- 5) Give your best :)

Q. No.		Attempted/Not Attempted	Maximum Marks	Marks Awarded
1.	a	✓	10	5
	b	✓	10	4.5
	c	✓	10	3.5
	d	✓	10	5
	e	✓	10	5
2.	a	✓	15	9
	b	—	15	—
	c	✓	20	8
3.	a	✓	15	9
	b	✓	15	8
	c	✓	20	10
4.	a	✓	15	8
	b	✓	15	8
	c	✓	10	4
	d	✓	10	6
5	a	✓	10	6
	b	✓	10	7
	c	✓	10	3.5
	d	✓	10	5
	e	✓	10	5
<b>Total</b>			<b>250</b>	<b>119.5</b>

(For Official Use Only)

Q1.

a)

World is a more multicultural and multiethnic today. Concepts like secularism and secularisation help one to understand the dynamic position of religion in it.

Secularism is an ideology that stands for equal respect to all religions as well as denies preferential bias or discrimination against any.

As Nehru puts it, secularism is not where state discourages religion, but it is conceded to the private affairs of a man and for even those who do not believe in religion are respected.

Secularism

is O  
philosophical  
state  
while  
Secularization  
is O  
process

A closely related concept is secularisation but it is way broader than the former. As Bryan Wilson puts it, secularisation is the process whereby religious thinking, practice and institutions lose their significance socially. Participation in institutional religion decreases, desecularisation (Steve Bruce)

Secularisation / Privatization  
Differentiation Reinterpretation  
Withdrawal of kind of emotional involvement  
which is to be found in Religion.  
occurs, desacrilisation is experienced,  
there is a disengagement of religion from  
everyday life, pluralism is observed, growing  
individualisation is seen.

While comparing the two, Secularism is  
more of a political ideology seen as complete separation  
of State in USA, while equal distance to religion in  
India, it entails equal respect for all while not  
giving primacy to one religion. But Secularisation

(5)

is a broad social process which is experienced  
throughout the world, Secularism came as a product  
of a this process, with greater attention on social  
issues and rationalization of belief while giving  
individual autonomy and reason the centrepiece.

Ans question required giving  
examples as well

Iron, Soviet, Andro, ISIS, Right wingism reflect rebirth of Religion.

b)

Dawn Oakley argues that while sex is a biological concept, Gender is a socially constructed concept. In this light, the role of gender in development has been a mixed experience.

(dopt)

Development signifies a growth and a progressive change in social, economic and political spheres. Due to the socially attached values and value judgement regarding gender, the fruits of dopt have not been shared equally by males and females.

→ Avoid

~~due to inherent physical~~  
As Cornelia Fine argues that males & females are not hardwired to behave / capable differentially, but social & economic constructs cause them to do so. While best of education opportunities, job / employment prospects are allowed for men, even today, their gender alone leads to deprivation from rights to freedom, education, equal paid job

How Gender Disparity  
has an impact on  
Individual, family, Nation's development  
and respectable treatment ✓

In this light, gender equality alone  
can be a driver for true dept where both  
genders are equally respected and allowed  
equal opportunities to develop their capabilities.  
access to resources and control over finances  
and empower them and lead to a balanced  
growth of society. As it would ensue, leaving  
no one behind irrespective of differences.

4.5

Good Argument

Today, even rights of transgenders are  
being recognized (SC Naz Foundation case) and  
LGBT Community are being allowed marriage rights  
to give dignity of existence to all and prevent  
sexual orientation or gender from being a  
roadblock to development.

Youth presentation could have been more  
effective by using Point formating

- Political Representation
- Economic prosperity & Access to resources
- Social empowerment

Con  
Supplement  
by using  
recent  
statements  
by AIF  
Chief Minister  
Lokay,  
W2D Group NC

c(b)

Wilbert Moore argues that social change is a significant alteration in the structure and behaviour of society causing changes in norms and values overtime. It entails industrialisation, modernisation, education etc.

Different agents of social change have had myriad effects on society e.g. Mass Media, Science & Technology etc.

Mass Media allows communication of ideas from to a large audience and allows spread of information, as well. It has been a significant driver of social change in a modern society.

With coming of newspapers and print media, people could stay updated about changing conditions of world. This developed reason and promoted scientific ideas. Connectivity was enhanced greatly this way and world could be called a 'global village'.

Kinchha  
Omnoi  
↓  
Bomgender  
World

Process of Modernisation and Westernisation could affect us due to satellite TVs, radios and magazines.

Even today, the Urban lifestyle portrayed in Television is imitated by Rural people leading to Secularisation of Society. Besides Education, Mass Media also fills the connectivity gap by bridging the deficit at local level. It has also aided politicisation & spread of political ideas & led to greater engagement of people. As a resource of entertainment, Mass Media has changed our recreational standards too affecting family forms, nature and norms. Thus mass media and social change have been intricately twined.

Your answer is highlighting only one dimension of Media. The Negative aspects of Mass Media are overlooked. ↓

Answe Better  
↳ Answe is doinig not  
last in Exam!!

Used as a tool to promote  
fundamentalist values, recruit  
terrorists, Religious orthodoxy.

d)

Religious Pluralism is on rise and due to a decline in stronghold of dominant religious ideas as well individual freedom being encouraged and concept of 'Invisible Religion' (Thomas Luckman) gaining ground, sects and cults are becoming order of the day due to rise of New Religious Movements.

Cult is a small group of individuals, whose belief is individualistic and different from dominant religion but does not outrightly challenge it. It's based on loose organisation and a charismatic leader. Obridge argues that cult focusses on providing relief in this world/life, and solution to mundane problems, unlike religion. e.g. ~~recent~~ ISKCON - Krishna Consciousness, Mahesh Yogi Transcendentalism etc.

Sect is a social organisation that encourages reinterpretation of the existing religious ideas & norms and is more organised.

Sects & Cults explore the distribution of their members & promote them to some of honour.

It might have special rules for entry Eg drinking holy water in Methodists etc. They originate in marginalized section as Weber calls theodicy of disprivilege. Eg Veerashaiva Movement by Basavanna, Lingayats, Black Muslim sect in USA etc.

Good  
Peter Roy Wallis in 'Elementary forms of new Religious life' has classifies them in World Rejecting Eg ISKCON, World Affirming Eg Mahesh Yogi & World Accommodating Eg Pentacostalism.

(5) Both sect and cult constitute a wider process of Rapid social change and advent of New Religious Movement (Stark & Bainbridge)  
You have now added the concept of 'Relative Disadvantage' (Subjectively perceived deprivation of own material vs spiritual Disadvantage)

Chaos & Rapidly changing & complex nature of society creates ground for Sects & Cults.

Still Bruce notes to growing modernization & secularization.

e

Social Organisation of work refers to not only the economic distribution and patterns of economic activity but also the normative structures in society that emerge in a dialectical relation to it.

In a slave society, which came as a negation of Primitive society, a greater control over nature and resources were observed.

Karl Marx saw a binary division of society into Master and Slaves where the former exploited the latter for work. The slave owned <sup>other</sup> nothing than the labour itself and brought and sold to carry out work activities.

The major economic activity was hunting and gathering while mode of production was ancient due to paucity of resources.

- low division of labour - which was simple
- No specialised economic organisation was there.

- surplus was either absent or too less
- The source of power was from animalized beings & humans, animals.
- The stratification in society was also very simple due to lack of ~~of~~ occupational differentiation.
- Avenues of social mobility are low and religion dominates activities.
- Private ownership was absent and role of family in production is highly participative as also alienation is lowest.

Family  
acts as  
unit of  
production

↓  
Alienation can't be lowest if slaves were subjected to exploitation!

Conclusion?

Q2.

a)

### Informal organisation of work industries

is characterised by easy entry, low paid jobs, low level of skill requirement and small scale operation as well as unregulated and labour intensive sector of work (ILO Report)

In his work, 'At work in Informal Economy in India', Jan Breman argues that informal workers can be divided into 3 in India-

- Petty Bourgeoisie: rent collectors, small shopkeepers, self employed with decent accommodation etc
- Sub Proletariat: street vendors, shoepolishers, largest segment of casual unskilled workers.
- Paupers: lumpen drags on society, widows, elderly, beggars, orphans & handicapped lacking home and basic services.

Reason for increasing informalisation - (92% of work) nearly organisation

- 1) Very strict laws in Formal sector for ~~open~~ work organisation, labour security etc that prevents small scale industries from entering formal sector due to high compliance costs.

Trade Union Act  
↳ Hinders the realization of  
• Economies of Scale

Industrial  
Trade  
Dispute  
Act

↳ Retrenchment  
tough

2. Even in formal sector, thus informal contract labour is used.
3. 'Agricultural Refugees' due to decreasing remuneration from farm activities and the apparent opportunities in city pushes migration and promotes informal jobs.
4. Lack of adequate skill training & education in labourforce which makes them fit only for informal job.
5. Due to ready availability of labour & lower wage demand, informalisation is fuelled.
6. Occupational multiplicity - Eg construction jobs, jobs as maids at home, domestic help, servants, street vendors has promoted informalisation.

This has been causing lack of social security to these workers & their exploitation, lowering dignity of humanbeing. By easing norms / costs of compliance, promoting skill training Eg Kisan Vikas Yojna, Education, Start Up Culture promotion can be done. Social Security can't be extended for all to increase formalization.

Arrival  
& Agriculture  
(rushing)  
non-farm  
jobs in  
MSA-Sector

The forms of family have been changing with varying needs of the society and changing economic and social relationships.

The classical definition by G.P Murdock saw family as a social group with common residence, commensality, with two adults in socially approved sexual relation & their own or adopted children. But this classical notion has been challenged & changed as observed by family forms in India.

- (a) Traditionally, as argued by G.S Ghurye, the Indian joint family was the most common form which included 3 generations living together.
- (b) But empirical evidence suggested that even Nuclear family - parents & their children - are also fairly common specially in economically poor sections even in Rural India.
- (c) Due to Urbanisation and Job Opportunities across India, kinship ties are becoming optional and a general Nuclearisation can be seen.

William J. Goode → Family & Kinship notions & obligations

One followed if one is able to gratify his/her needs & aspirations  
↳ Concept of 'Role Bargain'

• Nevertheless Pauline Kolenda and A.M. Shah

J.P.

try to stress that household must be seen

Dobai  
J

as a unit of analysis instead of family

Intergenerational

because due to changing needs, though

Interest of  
Action

members have to move out of traditional

residence, but the family bonds continue to

exist.

• A.M. Shah particularly talks about "Cyclical" Function

change in household" when member leaves function  
and reunites in it.

• Milton Singer in study of Madras Industrialists Joint family

shown

found that joint family had structural adaptation as a fact may  
to new circumstances where bonds exist even today be disrupted

• Structurally Nuclear but functionally Joint-  
families are observed. exists ob

a value'

Apart from these.

• Neolocal families in modern 21<sup>st</sup> century due Geographical  
mobility is  
unprecedented.

to frequent job changes are observed.

• stem families in urban area where parents Michael

grand

parents  
(Exchange  
Theory)

or one of parent of married couple stay with them as a form of care for them & grand children

Reconstituted family, Symmetrical family | Dual career family  
(Blended family) filiocentric families (clan based)

Affinal ties is also being seen.

- Getting wide.
- Blampole families where intergenerational bonds are stronger than intragenerational bonds due to changing education, work etc can also be observed in cities.
  - Single parent families or households due to increased divorce rates, and even due to use of technology like IVF, Surrogacy etc is there in cities.
  - Number of children in family have been reducing as Southern States have TFR around 2, but the jointness is seen persisting. Eg specially in business families and due to less constraints in urban locations, living together is preferred.

6

8

Conclusion of history

Q3

b

francis J Brown describes education as a process bringing changes in our behaviour which helps us in developing our capabilities and make positive contribution to the society.

Education can actually promote & contribute to social change in following ways -

- 1) In Bringing Change - by making people more receptive about modern ideas, equality, liberty etc and promoting individual values etc.
- 2) In Welcoming Change - those who can appreciate the changes are more often educated. Eg the urban educated Muslim women welcomed Triple Talaq bill whole heartedly than others.
- 3) Economic Empowerment - it gives financial independence and can change the economic organisation of society and contribute to change Eg Increasing female participation in workforce affecting family <sup>Dual Career Families</sup> ~~structure, marriage etc.~~ <sup>Rapport</sup>
- 4) Morality - Education promotes moral & ethical values and empowers persons against social evils like Dowry, female foeticide, caste discrimination

Broaden  
social  
outlook.

3) Mobility: Education opens opportunities for climbing up social & economic ladder thereby altering stratification & bringing social change.

Technology has been immensely contributing to bringing education at the centre stage of social change agents.

a) It provides availability, accessibility & affordability of quality content by Internet videos, lectures, online websites.

b) Thus it bridges gaps due to social and economic inequality which might deprive access.

c) Students can contact teachers in real time by enhanced connectivity e.g. SWAYAM, Digital

Library has democratised access to educational content

d) Even in rural areas, through digital classrooms, students can understand concepts by practical illustrations which deepen their learning process and internalisation of knowledge.

In this way, technology has enabled & empowered education as a better agent of social change. Four arguments are very good but the

front part of the question demands you to analyze.

Feminist Perspective

Aun O'Dwyer - Education & Ideology  
con. Maitiinorod

Marxist Perspective

Ideological Apparatus (Althusser)  
Habermas (communicative, Hegelian)  
Scanned by CamScanner

Q3

b)

Post Industrial Society is the one in which the service sector generates more revenue and resources as well as wealth than the manufacturing industrial sector.

Production of Goods to Provision of Services.

Employment generation  
is faster in  
service &  
manufacturing  
sector.  
(David Ricardo)  
Knowledge is  
power >  
Technology  
is the  
instrument.

It can be seen as a stage in society's development when surplus from agri and manufacturing sector is invested in service provisions. Here the knowledge economy becomes prominent and resources "between the ears" are more valuable than resource "below the feet".

knowledge  
becomes a  
valuable form  
of Capital

Rise of  
Creative  
Culture

Innovation &  
Out-of-Box  
Thinking

In the above understanding, in the Indian context we observe that service sector is the largest contributor to Growth and GDP, the human capital has been producing greater wealth & outputs leading to higher PPP. The IT sector is booming in India & Big Data, AI, Cloud Computing are

gaining ground. The Blue White Collar workers are increasing and also the post industrial trends of Creative jobs is coming to fore. E.g. Freelancing, Fashion designers, Event Managers etc. Services are being provided online and technology is getting entrenched in daily lives.

But India still cannot be a post industrial society completely because the majority of Indians (nearly 48%) still engage in Agriculture. India followed a strange trend whereby a jump from Agri to Service was made. Though our wealth is generated by Services due to skills, our people are employed elsewhere. This is an unsustainable situation. India is now working to expand its manufacturing sector specially labour intensive jobs like Apparel, footwear, textile, leather etc & encouraging start ups to derive as much growth from the manufacturing industry as well.

(Conclusion)

Q3

With growing trend of New Religious Movement, Religious Revivalism can be seen which is a broader process in which religion tries to regain its place in societal institutions like family, marriage etc and even politics etc.

Concepts But Fundamentalism refers to a narrow concept which encourages followers to rely on more basic ideas & notions given in scriptures of institutionalised religion and indicates a more radical trend.

Fundamentalism tries to regain the 'past glory' of ancient religions & calls for strict adherence to rituals & practices whereby even the way persons eat, the dress they wear, whom they interact with, all seems to be delineated by the text/ scripture itself.

Both these concepts have come as a result

of 2 changes

- ) Urbanisation, Rootlessness & Normlessness
- ) Perceived threat of loss of traditional lifestyle & vested interests.

- Rapid social changes & the complexity of modern life.
- Feeling of Relative Disjunction (Amit & Bornbridge)
- Migration

Economic domain  
↳  
Storage  
Industry,  
Dietary  
habits etc

- ⑥ The Religious Revivalist tendencies can be seen Eg - with growing sects and cults also but this is different than Fundamentalism which focusses on singular interpretation and prevents pluralist ideas Eg Catholics and Church priests or conservatives in Europe who deny any other truth's existence.
- ⑦ Though Revivalism can be seen when Civic Religion rises (Ronald Fletcher) or the personal belief in religion gets strengthened in people, but Fundamentalism ensures that even the political system gets determined & governed by Fundamental religious notions & theocracy Eg. In Iran: fronty head of state is the religious head who participates in governance.
- ⑧ Though Revivalism can be seen in Eg Invisible Religion (Thomas Luckmann) but Fundamentalism follows where people would try to entice others to join the religious group but Fundamentalism uses much radical and violent technique to include/ spread religion

Eg. ISIS and Islamic terror groups like Boko Haram slam secular education and forcibly convert others by spreading violence.

- ✓ ~~Rev~~ fundamentalism requires charismatic leadership (e.g. Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi of ISIS) and a strong single authoritative text (e.g. Koran, but Bible)

Revivalism can be driven by larger group, can be a gradual undercurrent and does not require any scripture to enforce religious ideas.

∴ Even though widely connected, fundamentalism & religious revivalism can be seen to differ in many ways

Good Attempt

10

9

Lineage and Descent are concepts that govern the wider kin networks and form basis of kinship in society.

Lineage refers to the system of alignment of families for inheritance Eg Matri-lineal or Patri-lineal frequently called "Vanshavali" It also ensues concepts of particular kin group or 'Hala' which is traced back to the founder of the group and is intensely common ancestor.

while Descent is a more broad concept that situates a person along social affiliation to a group of parents, grandparents etc. There may be many descent groups one belongs to Eg family, lineage clan, gotra, phratry etc. Descent groups can be unilineal, parallel descent, cross/alternative etc

Patriarchy in a society is seen as a more prevalent form than matriarchy due to various reasons.

- ) Perceived notions of physical and mental strength accorded to males ~~men~~ enforces their

Talcott Parsons

↳ Father on Instrumental Model | Rational

Mother u Exhibitor Model | Emotional

Feminists & Marxist - Capitalism provides strength to Patriarchy on Scanned by CamScanner reinforces it.

also Chotracharya  
Cultural Prescriptions which provide  
meaningful  
phenomena to men own ceremonial events like birth, death,  
etc.  
superior status

- .) Since sexual division of labour developed, outside work were done by males Eg fighting battles, winning territories which reinforced their strength
- .) Patriarchy i.e. superiority of male gender also comes due to consequent control over resources Eg land, capital, finance etc.  
Since women are dependent, they are kept out of decision making process. more often.
- .) Lack of development opportunities to women Eg Education, jobs etc reinforces & completes the cycle of patriarchy. Even in Matrilineal Societies, Sons and Girls Brothers hold power as matriarchy is rarely found.

Abrupt Ending  
should be avoided.

Q4

b

Dependency Theories provided by different scholars, is an explanation of economic dep't of a state in terms of external influence in terms of political, economic and cultural policies.

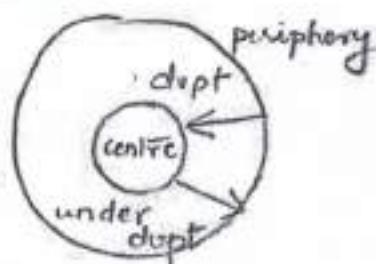
Central proposition of all theories explain underdevelopment & reject the notion that it's because of structural & institutional constraints present in society inherently which lead to lower progress

i) Theotonio Dos Santos - describes dependency as a historical condition which shapes certain structure of world economy which favours some countries to detriment of others & denies the possibilities of latter.

ii) Raul Prebisch & Hans Singer - argue that underdevelopment, rather being a stage in dep't is caused due to export of primary products and import of value added goods to poor countries

•) F.H Cardoso developed dependency as an approach to study economic disparities between centre & periphery, unbalanced economic structure due to finance-tech penetration of capitalist systems.

•) Andre Gunder Frank supports the centre periphery model and calls for shaping the relation as dept in core would cause a underdept in periphery.



In case of India, approach of Prebisch & Singer could explain the deindustrialised state in times of British Colonialism which led to drain of wealth from India. Though today, India has been gaining through globalisation by export of goods, exchange of human capital & inflow of FDI etc, the internal inequality can be studied by approach of Cardoso who can explain the economic disparities between rural & urban sections as well as slums in urban areas itself.

Do odd views of Wallerstein's World System

Theory

Macionis's Country Perspective

(Q4)

c)

The concept of labour has been evolving with changing modes of production and organisation of work activities.

The concept was elaborated by Karl Marx in Das Capital as a process in which both man and nature participate & man of his own accord regulates and controls the nature. It's seen as objectification of purpose and while man labours to fulfill his needs, it itself creates new needs as labour changes man himself. Eg in Primitive Communalism

In modern Industrial society in Europe, initially labour was seen as not a factor of production but subordinated to capital. It was used to operate machines which had dehumanising impact on him. Labour was brought & sold and its bargaining power was reduced due to its abundance, and mainly was physical - manual labour.

With greater advent of technology, the organisation of work has been changing.

We are moving towards knowledge economy ✓  
where labour/work in companies is based on  
ideas, information, service and management of  
human resources and largely white collar workers  
who indulge in mental labour. Eg IT Companies,  
service Industry

✓ Division of labour has become more complex  
due to occupational differentiation. Arlie Hochschild  
in her study of Delta Airlines argues about  
'emotional labour' where air hostess have to put up  
'artificial personality'. Anthony Giddens argues that  
'job for life' is not a concept today & hence portfolio workers  
are coming up, with multiple skill sets.

Finally Richard Sennett argues that in capitalist  
mode of production, a disconnect in values occurs  
and labour in office ultimately causes 'Corrosion of character'.

(4) The Question calls for analysing various types of societies.  
For instance, Labour in Scandinavia is harmonic.  
Labour is influenced by pionworking culture. Example  
Swiss model where each country has its own  
kind of identity.

d.

As Albert Einstein argued that Religion without science is lame and science without religion is blind, a dynamic relation exists between the two which impacts each dialectically.

Due to a general process of secularisation and spread of rational ideas & logical assessment, ~~the~~ the dogmas, untested proclamation and speculations of religion are coming into question. With greater discoveries e.g. in space sciences, Biotechnology by creating new organs, ex-situ fertilisation, cloning etc., gaps about human existence and being, are being filled which were earlier domains of religious understanding.

A class of people now only believe in what can be scientifically tested & explained questioning all other assumptions, it might appear that science is a new religion.

It has been changing religion in subtle ways in traditional societies like India.

E-Duhkhren - Science is diminishing social tolerance what Religion used to do earlier.

- Eg In order to convince new generations, religious leaders are using scientific proofs <sup>→ M.N.</sup> <sub>Shivam</sub> to convey meanings of rituals & practices.
- Eg fast during Ramadhan is good for overall health, experimental testing of cow dung & wine, Vedic Chanting's relation to Brain activity & memory etc. Rationalization of Rituals

Religion is now being tried to give a much personal experience to the believer. Eg by rise of invisble religion, focus on meditation and spirituality instead of religiosity.

Nevertheless due to incidents of religious revivalism, fundamentalism etc, religion would continue to exist and influence humankind, while science satisfies need for intellectual knowledge, Religion gives satiates mastery of emotions and imagination ( S.J Gould).

Q5.

a)

Religious Revivalism is a broad concept that includes the revitalisation and revivification of importance of religion in human life. Due to spread of scientific ideas and Western notions of dvt., the traditional societies feel disenchanted and loss of ingenuity. This promoted Religious Revivalism eg in Iranian Revolution, Reinterpretation of Hinduism etc 'Back to church' notions.

Similar process was observed in Western societies due to capitalist societies, individualism and urbanisation. It promoted feelings of rootlessness, alienation and anomie or normlessness (Emile Durkheim) which in turn brought revival of religion to public sphere.

But this Revivalism provided a sense of mental support and understanding for mutual coexistence and cooperation where church acts as a centre of congregation, recreation and community values.

The Rising New Religious Movement in form of sect and cult Eg ISCKON in West and cults in form of Deras, Gurujis (Religious teachers) in India reflects need for psychological stability and societal cohesion amidst rapidly changing norms of family, marriage, kinship etc

⑥

A more radical form is fundamentalism that calls for going back to ancient text & entails strictly binding by religious forms.

Though religion would continue to influence us in changing forms, it can never gain the centre stage in society structure it once enjoyed.

Difficult to ~~but~~

b.

Patriarchal Bargain, coined by Danis Kandigot is a concept that aptly explains the perpetual existence of patriarchal norms, values and institutions, despite a steady awareness against it and about rights of women in general.

The concept argues that how a woman herself practices the strict notions of surveillance on her daughter, daughter-in-law and other female members, restricting movement, demanding ~~wishes~~, dally, inflicting violence etc to gain a position of respect and acceptance in front of patriarchal norms & oppales by according superior status to men in comparison to women.

By according a higher status to males and subordinating interests, rights and lives of women, she indulges in a patriarchal bargain that unfairly places her in a respectable position in society.

Patriarchal bargain is often blamed to reinforce sexual division of labour within family and in larger society. Though it may temporarily elevate her position and lead to monetary gain or mobility in position within family but it perpetuates the rigid structures that keep the cyclical idea of patriarchy in existence throughout.

Ans Bangam can offer rewards, but it certainly comes at a bigger price.

C

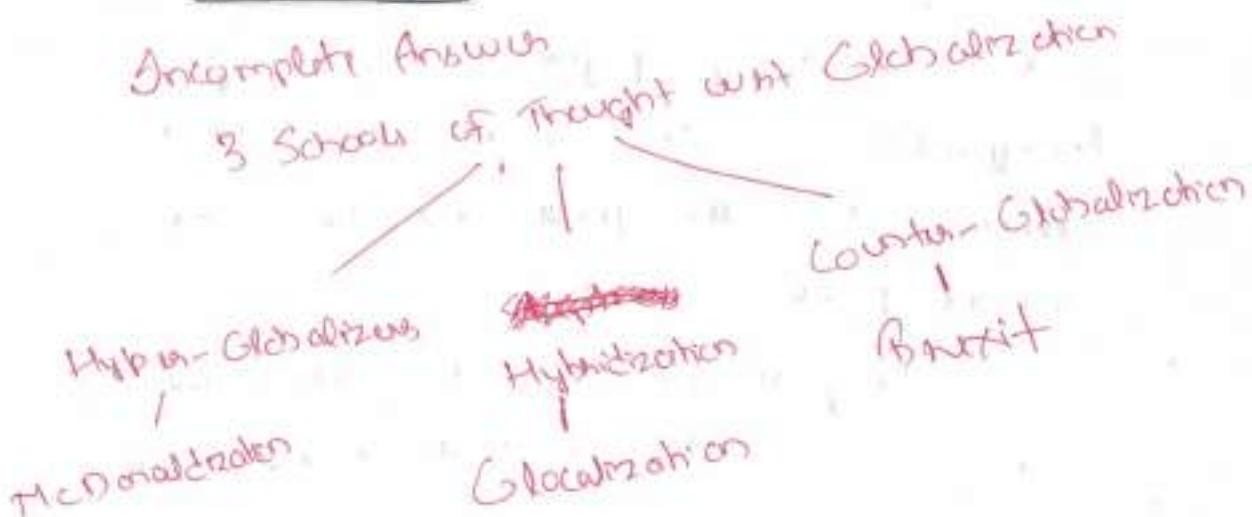
Globalisation refers to the process of growing interconnectedness, interlinkages and interactions in economic and social spheres across the countries which is changing the ~~map~~ world like never before.

Social change, which is a significant alteration in structure and norms-behaviour of society can be observed.

- Due to exchange of goods, a sense of homogenisation is seen as we wear same clothes, eat similar food and use same sources of entertainment.
- In Indigenous / Traditional societies like India, China, West Asia, Westernisation can be observed.
  - Growing individualistic values of equality, freedom, liberty etc
  - Weakening caste conception & discrimination
  - Changing forms of marriage e.g. love marriages, and family e.g. increased divorce rates, single parent households.

- 3.5
- Women Emancipation has been promoted by Feminist Movement of 1970s & Global Exchange of Ideas.
  - The Mode of Production has been changing due to inflow of capital & technology & Knowledge Economy

- Ritzer talks about Mc Donaldization of work organisation which came as a result of Globalisation and Americanisation.



d.

Early sociologists like Morgan, Durkheim etc considered sexual division of labour i.e division of work activities based on sex/gender was natural and due to inherent strength of man and woman.

Even Talcott Parsons argued that males work in societal/ outside domain while women provide emotional support and does housework in Isolated Nuclear Family.

But these conceptions were later challenged by Conflict scholars. Marxists argued that with advent of capitalist society & private ownership, women came to be relegated to the sphere of home leading to sexual division.

Margaret Mead in 'Sex & Temperament' of tribes study found that women engaged in hunting activities & showed aggression, while males were more caring. This busted the myth of 'natural division'.

Psychologist Cornelia Fine argues that there is nothing hardwired in males & females but it's the socioeconomic constructs which lead to differential abilities / behaviour.

Today due to increasing female participation in formal workforce, they are slipping out but due to entrenched notions of sexual division, they end up doing "double shifts" & double burden where unpaid home work goes unrecognized.

Sylvia Walby → How Private Patriarchy is now transforming into Public Patriarchy.  
by Rita Colwell, Clark College etc.

(5)

Ogburn & Nimkoff gave the theory of cultural lag in which they argued that the pace of change in society's culture is slower and needs to catch up with advancement in science & technological changes as well as means of production and work / labour.

Due to this 'lag', a dissonance is caused due to which mismatch coexists and creates stress and tension between new technology, new resources and old social norms and behaviour patterns.

Eg. In India, the Globalisation process has pushed in Westernization, while New Generation, existing in Neolocal families, gives primacy to individualism, it clashes with backward culture & old values.

Eg. New Romantic Marriages threatened by honour killings & Khap Panchayat decrees.

- ✓ • Effective participation in formal workforce by women threatened by sexual division of labour.
- ✓ • In career choices, new fields like freelancing, photography, designers, ~~startups~~ clash with traditional parental expectations of being Engineer, Doctor, teacher etc.
- Discrimination against transgender & LGBT community, IPC section 377, ~~or~~ corrective rapes etc threatening freedom for that community

- ✓ . Development & Displacement
- Ending  
in  
conflict  
against
- Growing incidents of Crimes against Women
  - Huzzling of Freedom of Speech & Artistic Creations
  - Religious Fundamentalism
  - Inter-generational Conflict

Dear Candidate

Your knowledge of the Subject is quite Amazing. Your command with respect to various concepts & topics is very good. The only concern I found in your answer was that many of your answers have ended in an abrupt manner. Besides, in terms of your arguments, the explanation is not very clear. Try to avoid using shortforms in your answers. Best, Keep Working Hard and you will Rock in the Exam.