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Awakening Toppers

Sociology

Mains 2022 Paper 1 Analysis

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Chapter	Question Number	Marks
Chapter 1	Q1 (a) Q2 (a)	30 Marks
Chapter 2	Q1 (b) Q3 (a)	30 Marks
Chapter 3	Q1 (c) Q2 (b) Q3 (c) Q4 (c)	50 Marks
Chapter 4	Q1 (d) Q3 (b) Q5 (a) Q6 (a) Q7 (a)	80 Marks
Chapter 5	Q1 (e) Q2 (c) Q4 (b)	40 Marks
Chapter 6	Q4 (a) Q5 (c)	30 Marks
Chapter 7	Q6 (b) Q7 (b) Q7 (c)	50 Marks
Chapter 8	Q5 (d) Q6 (c)	20 Marks
Chapter 9	Q5 (b) Q8 (c)	20 Marks
Chapter 10	Q5 (e) Q8 (a) Q8 (b)	50 Marks

Section A

Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

1 a) Delimit the scope of Sociology in relation to other social sciences. 10

1 b) How does a researcher achieve objectivity in interpretative research? 10

1 c) The difference between information and data in social science is subtle. Comment.

1 d) Durkheim argued that society is more than the sum of individual acts. Discuss

1e) How do sociologists construct gender in their analysis on social inequality? 10

Section B

5. Write short answers of the following questions in about 150 words each:

5 a) Critically examine the relevance of Durkheim's views on religion in contemporary society. 10

5 b) Discuss various theoretical perspectives on the family. 10

5 c) Explain the implications of feminization of work in the developing societies. 10

5 d) Write a note on global trends of secularization. 10

5 e) Trace the trajectory of development perspectives on social change. 10

2 a)What aspects of Enlightenment do you think paved way for the emergence of sociology ? Elaborate.

2 b) Explain the different types of non-probability sampling techniques. Bring out the conditions of their usage with appropriate examples. 20

2 c) Discuss social mobility in open and closed system. 10

3 a) What are the shortfalls of positivist philosophy that gave rise to the non-positivist methods of studying social reality? 20

3 b) Critically examine how Durkheim and Merton explicate Anomie. 20

3 c) Suggest measures to minimize the influence of the researcher in the process of collecting data through focus group discussion.

4 a) What characterizes degradation of work in capitalist society according to Marx?

4 b) Social stratification is claimed to contribute to the maintenance of social order and stability in society. Critically assess.

4 c) What is reliability? Explain the different tests available to social science researcher to establish reliability. 10

6 a) According to Mead the idea of self develops when the individual becomes self-conscious. Explain. 20

6 b) Analyse the nature of transition from ideology to identity politics India.20

6 c) How do little tradition and great tradition coexist in contemporary Indian society? 10

7 a) Critically analyse Parsons views on society as a social system.

7 b) Discuss how 'environmentalism' can be explained with new social movements approach. 20

7 c) Illustrate with examples the role of pressure groups in the formulation of social policies, 10

8a) Sociologists argue for democratization of science and technology for inclusive development. Comment. 20

8b) Are traditional social institutions getting weakened as agents of social change in the contemporary society ? Substantiate. 20

8c) How do you understand the relationship between patriarchy and social development? 10

Question-Answer Discussion (in Detail)

1 a) Delimit the scope of Sociology in relation to other social sciences. 10

Structure:

- Begin with Present Day Scope (which is difficult to limit)

- But it was not always like that (discuss how the scope evolved)

- An ever-evolving phenomenon, Dynamicity of Sociology as a BoK

Briefly explain what is scope of sociology today:

➢ Wider varieties of interest (Health, IT, Biotech, networking, defence, environment)

➢ Such topics include Criminal science, Clinical Science, Sociology of education, Studies on virtual social communities & other aspects of ever changing society.

➢ Alan Bryman - **Multidisciplinary** approach – **Purposive** research has removed limitation on scope

How it reached here:

➢ **Formalistic** or specialistic – should study specific concepts ; pure and independent; views of Simmel , Weber and Vierkandt

➢ **Synthetic** school – focus on totality; generalised science; (Durkheim), (Comte)

➢ **Merger** (Parsons, Merton, CW Mills)

➢ **Accommodation** of diverse thoughts (Marxism, Ethnomethodology)

How different from other social sciences:

◦ **Economics** - Economic view point concerns men's activities pertaining to economic welfare, wealth, advertisements, etc. while social forces act on these activities

◦ In **Political Science**, authority, government, voting behaviour, ethnicity, nations, etc., are studied from the political view point while keeping societal forces in mind.

◦ **History** is increasingly becoming Sociological in nature.

Sociology studies social relationships and need assistance of economics, history, psychology and other sciences. The scope of sociology includes the subject matter of all other sciences.

1 b) How does a researcher achieve objectivity in interpretative research?

- **Define objectivity** and **interpretive** research

- **Why objectivity is important** in research

- **How subjectivity creeps in** research – topic level, hypothesis, during data collection

- **How to ensure objectivity** in interpretative research-

  o Using **Verstehen**

  o Developing **Ideal Types**

- o **Stating your biases**/backgrounds
- o **Training** the investigator
- o **Organising criticism** through Peer Review
- o By **not deliberately supporting** any perspective

1c) The difference between information and data in social science is subtle. Comment.

Structure:

- **What is** Data and what is Information
- **Differences** between them and the **Dependence** on each other
- **Common Sense as a source** of data in Social Sciences
- Importance of:
    - **Contexts**
    - **Perpectives**
    - **Time Periods/Era** to understand data and use them for theorisation
- **Case Studies, Life Histories, sub-altern studies, ethnographies generate a lot of data** but it is often very taxing to find relevant information that can be theorized.
- **Ethnomethodologists refute the above** on the grounds that there shall be no generalisations.
- **Non-positivists deny the possibility of objective data** and thus objective information.
- **Issue of accuracy** of Data (and related information).

Some Inputs:

- Data is the individual figures, numbers, or graphs, information is the perception of those pieces of knowledge.
- Information is the result of analyzing and interpreting pieces of data.
- Data is unorganised and unrefined facts while Information comprises processed, organised data presented in a meaningful context.

1 d) Durkheim argued that society is more than the sum of individual acts. Discuss.

This question is about the **primary idea of how Durkheim thinks**.

His idea of **Functionalism**.

How according to Durkheim society and the large scale structures of society impact the thoughts and actions of individual.

Impact of **Comte**.

Use **examples** of:

- Do use ECGI of Social Facts to highlight how Society is more than sum of individual acts,

- Idea of Collective Consciousness

- Society as sui-generis

Offer Criticism to highlight shortcomings in this thought.

1e) How do sociologists construct gender in their analysis on social inequality?

Structure:

➢ **Defining** Gender

➢ Various **perspectives** on gender – **Functionalists** (parsons), **Marxists** (Engels), **Feminists** (Ann Oakley)

➢ **Gender and social inequality**

- Quote UN Report

- Social Role Expectations

- Mead's idea: Formation of Gender Identity

➢ Various **examples** of Gender and social inequality

- Role of **Patriarchy**, **Capitalism, Religion** in analysing gender-based inequalities

- Economy – discrimination, low wages, care economy

- Household dimension – double burden, patriarchy

- Social – stereotypes, lack of freedom

➢ **Naila Kabeer**: 'biology is gendered as well as sexed'.

➢ Present Day: Transgenders

➢ Steps Taken: Gender Budgeting, Social Movements. Attack on Malestream Research

2 a) What aspects of Enlightenment do you think paved way for the emergence of sociology? Elaborate. 20

Structure:

- What is enlightenment

- Intellectual forces that promoted the development of sociology

  ➢ Scientific approach , focus on reason

  ➢ Analogy with biological evolution, phases of history, survey method

  ➢ Social conditions that helped in the emergence of sociology

  ➢ Commercial revolution, scientific revolution

- Do mention role of Counter-Enlightenment revolution in Socio's emergence

> Also, role of French revolution in hastening Socio's emergence

2 b) Explain the different types of non-probability sampling techniques. Bring out the conditions of their usage with appropriate examples. 20

Structure:

- Define what is sampling and non-probability sampling

- Features of non-probability sampling

- Types of non-probability sampling –

    1. **Convenience** sampling – e.g. election study

    2. **Purposive** sampling – discretion of investigator

    3. **Quota** sampling

    4. **Snowball** sampling – e.g. research on Aids patients survey, due to stigma less chance of volunteering so snowball can work.

- **Criticism** of non-probability sampling

2 c) Discuss social mobility in open and closed system. 10

Structure:
- **Define** social mobility (Sorokin and Wallace idea)
- Mobility in **open system - Higher incidences** of mobility E.g., Class system
    > Supports mobility and movement of people
    > Focus on merit, achievement
    > Occupational diversity , lack of rigid hierarchy
    > Individual more freedom
- Mobility in **close system - Lesser incidences** of mobility E.g., Caste system
    > Ascription based society
    > Discourages mobility and focus on hierarchy
    > Cultural and religious values to restrict mobility (caste system)
- **Sources and causes** of mobility – Economic, Political (President Draupadi Murmu)
- **Limitations** of both the systems – Trap of Meritocracy, Sanskritisation
- State Sponsorships to break the closedness in open societies

3 a) What are the shortfalls of positivist philosophy that gave rise to the non-positivist methods of studying social reality? 20

Criticism of positivism

Obsession for positivism has been lost but it provided the initial motivation for sociology to establish.

Various problems

1. **Interpretative School – Weber, Dilthey –** Not possible to study human behaviour using methods of natural sciences.

2. Sociology should be concerned with **SU of OR** (Subjective Understanding of Objective Reality)   *Kant*

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Non-Positivism Methodology

Why the need of Non–Positivist Methodologies

- **Martin Heidegger** talks about how the interpretation of **text and context** will give 'what is' and 'what ought to be'.

- **Wilhelm Dilthey** says that **reality** should be understood in **three different ways**
  - Experience
  - Expression (opinion of others)
  - Comprehension (interpreting information)

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## Why the need of Non–Positivist Methodologies

Positivist assumptions questioned by 'idealists' traditions.

- **Kant** – Ideas are important, as they change society.

- It drew from hermeneutics i.e. study of interpretation.

- Society is highly subjective so the emphasis is on understanding (or interpretation) as an explanation is not possible.
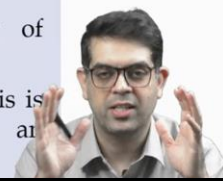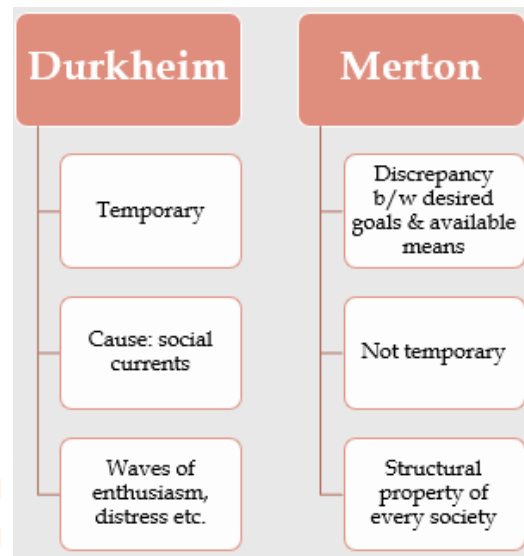
Criticism

4. **Interactionist – Mead, Cooley, Blumer-** Actions and **Interactions** result in Social Actions.

5. **Phenomenologist – Peter Berger, Schutz –** Generalisations not possible. Positivism is not concerned with Sociology but is concerned with making Science out of Sociology. Social realities are made, dismantled, and remade.

6. **Ethnomethodologists – Garfinkel –** Reality be studied from People's perspective and not the Researcher's perspective.

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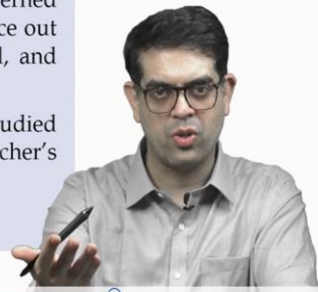
3 b) Critically examine how Durkheim and Merton explicate Anomie. 20

Merton vs Durkheim on anomie

Both consider it problem in normative order

Durkheim	Merton
Temporary	Discrepancy b/w desired goals & available means
Cause: social currents	Not temporary
Waves of enthusiasm, distress etc.	Structural property of every society

3 c) Suggest measures to minimize the influence of the researcher in the process of collecting data through focus group discussion. 10

Define what is Focus group:

Alan Bryman says that when several members in a group discuss a topic that has been carefully specified construct meaning as a group, understand participants' reactions and responses to each other is called focus group study.

How it minimizes the influence of the researcher:

- Giving greater chance to multiple voices

- Observing interactions from afar

- Minimising Interviewer interaction

- Training the investigator for greater understanding of feelings

- Creating Naturalistic settings for the group for achieving high **ecological validity**

- Creating a more Egalitarian approach towards the group creation

- Keeping the discussion Unstructured

Add Ann Oakley's perspective or other examples to highlight its usage in creating an

understanding that has high **ecological validity.**

Do add criticism.

4 a) What characterizes degradation of work in capitalist society according to Marx? 20

Slightly tricky but doable:

- Talk about about what **capitalistic society according to Marx** is or How Marx and Engels talked about **centrality of work** as central to human existence.

- Use your knowledge of PYQs: Talk about **concept of limits of a working day** where capitalist wants maximum labor power extracted and pay him less commensurate to the work done and in due course when the labor understands this ploy the work done is degraded.

- **Labor power** [in a capitalist society] has become **a commodity**. Its uses are no longer organized according to the needs and desires of those who sell it, but rather according to the **needs of its purchasers.**

- Every step in the labor process is divorced, so far as possible, from special knowledge and training and reduced to simple labor or simply talk about Marx concept of **Alienation**.

- Give example of Government talking about 4 days a week schedule but keeping the no of hours unchanged which again reduces the efficiency or degrades the work.

- Can also talk about the **conception of Work from home blurring the space** between work place and leisure place.

- Conclude with how this can be reversed or checked (de-alienation, communism, great refusal, great resignation).

4 b) Social stratification is claimed to contribute to the maintenance of social order and stability in society. Critically assess. 20

This is a straight forward question on **functionalist theories of stratification.**

- **Define** Social stratification

- Relate how the **functionalist theories** of stratification talk about stratification as a viable approach to maintaining social order and stability. How structural-functionalist theories tend to look at society as an organically integrated system where different parts or units work to fulfil the essential needs of the system.

- Mention **Davis and Moore** and their mechanism of role allocation as the means to maintain social order and stability.

- **Parsons** idea of value consensus and how conformity to these consensus awards person leading to stratification. How people accept this distinction leading to stability and order.

- Can also mention **Herbert Gans approach** to treating poverty in a functional manner which gives yardsticks to society that what they should not become.

- Also **criticize the functionalist theories** by mentioning **MM Tumin's Criticism** or the **critical theory** or the **Marxian** theory of dialectical materialism. Also mention that **caste system** cannot be explained by functionalist theory.

- **Elite recruitment theory** can also be mentioned.
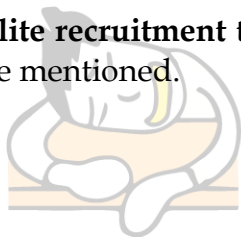
4 c) What is reliability? Explain the different tests available to social science researcher to establish reliability. 10

Define reliability as reliability is the extent to which measurements are repeatable when different persons perform the measurements, on different occasions, under different conditions, with supposedly alternative instruments which measure the same thing.

Tests for reliability are:

o **Test-retest reliability**. Test-retest reliability refers to the temporal stability of a test from one measurement session to another. The procedure is to administer the test to a group of respondents and then administer the same test to the same respondents at a later date. The correlation between scores on the identical tests given at different times operationally defines its test-retest reliability.

o **Alternative forms**. The alternative forms technique to estimate reliability is similar to the test retest method, except that different measures of a behaviour (rather than the same measure) are collected at different times (Bollen, 1989)

o **Split-half approach**. The split-half approach is another method to test reliability which assumes that a number of items are available to measure a behaviour. Half of the items are combined to form one new measure and the other half is combined to

form the second new measure

- o **Internal consistency**. Internal consistency concerns the reliability of the test components. Internal consistency measures consistency within the instrument and questions how well a set of items measures a particular behaviour or characteristic within the test.

- Add terms like **Triangulation** to give a sense of completion.

- **Conclude,** by adding Reliability alone does not suffice, **Validity** needs to be there.

5 a) Critically examine the relevance of Durkheim's views on religion in contemporary society. 10

Durkheim dwelled upon religion in "Elementary Forms of Religious Life"

• Gave a functional explanation for existence of religion

His views on Religion

• Divided society into two - Sacred and Profane

• Gave causal explanation using indirect explanation

• Linked Modern Religion (complex form) with totemism (simpler form)

• Saw religion/totem as representation of society

• Function of Religion - Binding agent, moral codes, basis of similarity, integrate people who could live comfortably

Relevance

1. There is rise of sect and cult as -

a. Modern society highly individualized

b. Nuclear Families loosing there roots

c. Migration causes loss of social bonds

2. Rise of Religious leadership in Islamic world

　　a. To reinstate the moral codes of religion

3. Conservative Parties wining in big way

　　a. Religion acts as basis of similarity and integrating force

Criticism

• Ignores the conflict

• Secularism is binding force

• Solidarity is in polytheistic society as well

• No empirical evidence

Conclusion: Major role in demystifying religion and as a subject

5 b) Discuss various theoretical perspectives on the family. 10

Murdoch's definition of Family.

Improvisation by **Giddens**.

Three theoretical perspectives (alongwith shortcomings)-

- **Structure functionalist**

- **Conflict theorists**

- **Symbolic interactionism**

Three theoretical perspectives (alongwith shortcomings)-

- **- Structure functionalist-** Functional perspective stress on the fact that social institutions perform several important functions to help preserve social stability. A functional understanding of the family thus stresses the ways in which the family as a social institution helps make society possible.

- Write **Murdoch's** 4 universal functions- regulates social relation, control reproduction, economic survival, socialize children.

- Parsons basic irreducible function – primary socialisation of children and stabalisation of adult personalities.

- **- Conflict theorists-** agree that the family serves the important functions, but they also point to problems within the family that the functional perspective minimizes or overlooks altogether such as family as a social institution contributes to social inequality in several ways, the family can also be a source of conflict for its own members.

- **Feminist perspectives** which talks about family as a patriarchal institution preaching and perpetuating patriarchy. According to Murray Strauss marriage licence is a hitting license.

- **- Symbolic interactionism** looks at what a society understands as a traditional family and what it means for people to reject or stray from that social script. For example, a stay-at-home father is someone who does not follow the social script about families, men, and fathers. In some societies, this is true of mothers who work full time or for people in interracial marriages.

5 c) Explain the implications of feminization of work in the developing societies. 10

The feminization of the work is the feminization, or the shift in gender roles and sex roles and the incorporation of women into a group or a profession once dominated by men. It is a set of social theories seeking to explain occupational gender-related discrepancies.

Implications:

On family life- Mention both about increasing stature and decision making but also the concept of dual burden. Also talk about increasing nuclearisation

Decrease in overall wage rate- How in developing countries women are paid less and are more obedient to the masters leading to overall decline in wage rate.

Increasing age of marriage and associated benefits.

Breaking of glass ceiling and pink collarization- Breaking the notion of sexual division of labor.

Also mention that this has also lead to **increase case of harassment** of women as the male dominated society is apprehensive of women taking traditional male roles.

Increase in symmetrical family and **exogamous marriage.**

5 d) Write a note on global trends of secularization. 10

Define Secularization: Quote **David Martin's and Bryan Wilson's** perspective

Evaluate Secularisation Globally:

- Institutional religion

- Disengagement of the Church

- Differentiation

- Religious pluralism

- Secularization of Religious Institutions

- Generalisation

- Individuation - Robert N Bellah's idea

- Transformation

- Desacralization

Quote examples like:

- ISIS

- Love Jihad

- Hijab Row, Sabrimala Controversy

- Delhi Riots

Conclude:

- Problem of research methodology has dogged the secularization debate.

- Post Modernism: Religion coming back in unknown shapes

5 e) Trace the trajectory of development perspectives on social change. 10

- Explains how development thinking and practice have shaped our world.

- It introduces students to four interconnected projects, and how their dynamics, contradictions and controversies have influenced development trajectories: colonialism, the development era, the neoliberal globalization project, and sustainable development.

- Authors Philip McMichael and Heloise Weber use case studies and examples to help describe a complex world in transition. By showing how development stems from unequal power relationships between and among peoples and states, often with planet-threatening environmental outcomes, it reflects on the possibilities for more just social, ecological and political relations.

- Focus on the fact that earlier sociologist or classical sociologist took an evolutionary view of development meaning shift from traditional to industrial society as the means of social change.

- Contemporary notions stress on justice inclusivity, equality and human development.

- Mention can be made of Dependency theory as a reaction to conventional wisdom of development supporting a western model.

- Talk about Bhutan conception of development stressing on Happiness and environment as development.

6 a) According to Mead the idea of self develops when the individual becomes self-conscious. Explain. 20

Father of symbolic interactionism. Understood social reality in terms of interactions

• Development of self involves 2 Parts - Inner Conversation, Outer Conversation

• Mind is nothing but the process of inner conversation - develops through communication

• Evolution of mind involves the development of consciousness or intelligence simultaneously

• Process of development of mind and increasing social interactions lead to gradual evolution of self.

• Reflexivity essential for development of Self

• Gave stages of Development of Self - Play Stage and Game Stage

• At the Game stage reflective consciousness of child develops

Take Examples:

- Formation of Gender Identity

- Understanding of Roles and Statuses

Conclusion:

• Founder of true sociological tradition.

• John Dewey - Mead was a seminal mind of the very first order

6 b) Analyse the nature of transition from ideology to identity politics India. 20

Define - a. Identity Politics b. Politics of Ideology

Politics in Colonial times -

Initial: a. Nationalism b. Against White Racial supremacy c. Liberation for woman, depressed caste (Principle of equality)

Later: a. Hindu vs Muslim Identity b. Marxism, socialism

Post-Independence: a. Reconstruction after partition – Secularism **b.** One Dominant Party - Its Ideology dominant – socialism **c.** Regional Parties - Regional Politics, Language Politics **d.** LPG Reform – Capitalism. **e.** Mandal Commission - OBC politics. **f.** Bahujan-Dalit Politics

Recent - Religion Based Politics, Politics of Dalits in Christianity and Islam

Some Reasons:

• Faults in society based on caste and Religion • With Globalization and digital revolution more voice to the different section • Unequal Growth

Conclusion: Ideology and Identity have always been there just at a point of time one over power other.

6 c) How do little tradition and great tradition coexist in contemporary Indian society? 10

Robert Redfield gave the terms "great traditions" and "little traditions" for "urban" and "folk" communities. **Singer & Marriot used** it in India

Coexistence of both in contemporary Indian society:

a. Caste in Democracy

b. Urban Rural areas

c. Technological penetration in Villages

d. Numerous dialect and sanskritized languages

e. Migrants working in Cities

f. Slums near skyscrapers

Reasons

Yogendra Singh - "Modernisation of Indian tradition"

Enormity of the nation-state

Dominance of Religion, superstition

Nexus between caste and class

Conclusion: Such a feature makes it place fertile for sociological investigation.

7 a) Critically analyse Parsons views on society as a social system. 20

Parsons - Pioneer of Functionalism, Synthesis of Micro-macro

Explain Social System

- Functional Prerequisite of Social System (Do **AGIL of Society**)

- Transition for Mechanical Equilibrium Phase to Requisite Equilibrium Phase (take **example of new laws coming** according to the need of the society)

- **Action System as precursor** of Idea of Social System

Criticism

- **Danhrendorf** - A utopian concept (too abstract, lack verifiability)

- **Over** socialized view of Man

- **Merton** - Futile and sterile conception

- **Turner** - Parsons Ignored Conflict

Conclusion: The conception helps us to understand society in abstraction and help solve its problems in totality.

Functional Prerequisites of a Social System

	Adaptation	Goal Attainment
External	Example - Economic System - Resource utilisation, production, Distribution etc.	Example-Political System - State, Political Parties, etc.
	Latency or Pattern Maintenance	Integration
Internal	Example - Family socialisation, Education etc.	Example - Cultural system - Religion, ideology, etc.

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7 b) Discuss how 'environmentalism' can be explained with new social movements approach. 20

Alain Touraine coined the term NSM in 1975

Define the Term

- Mention some of the characteristics of New Social Movement

- Juxtapose it with the features of Environmentalism

- Use Anthony Giddens' conception of New Social Movements.

- Give latest examples:

  - Greta Thunberg - School strike for climate

  - Chipko Movement

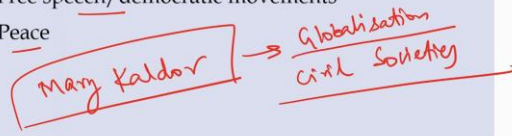 - Narmada bachao andolan

  - Save Soil Movement

Conclude:

The Enviornmentalism dates back **Jainism** where Mahavira's teachings on the symbiosis between all living beings.

7 c) Illustrate with examples the role of pressure groups in the formulation of social policies. 10

Definition of Pressure Groups

Role of Pressure Group

- Vehicle of mobilization of masses - Farmer Movement (Labour Laws repealed)

- Promote political and administrative participation - Anna Movement (Lokpal Bill)

- Ensures active involvement of people from policy-making (Government reach to people for suggestion)

- Organize Protest for Rights - CAA-NRC (changes in NRC policy)

- Worker Union Movement - Supreme court decision to consider Platform drivers as employees

- Transgender and Gay Right activist - ensure new guideline for Medical College to not use offensive words in curriculum

Criticism:

Narrow pressure groups - caste and religion based
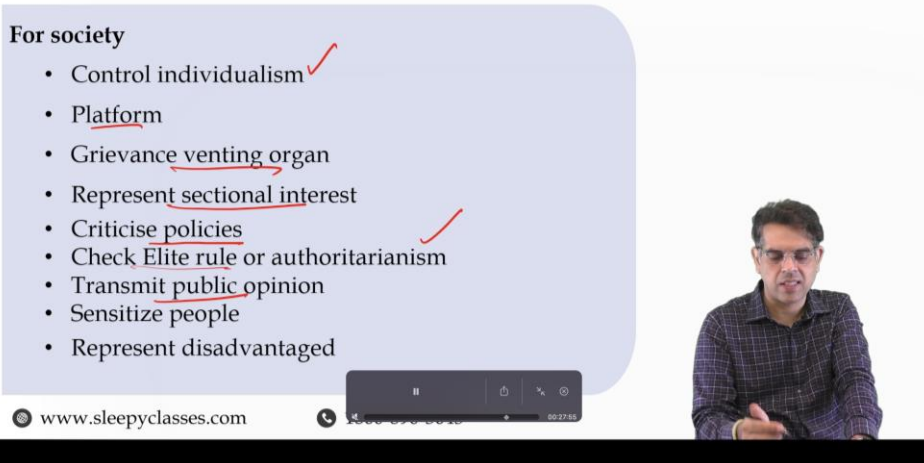
Methods not always democratic

Conclusion

Group as a   : Pressure
essential for   third sector
                                                                           democracy.

For society
• Control individualism ✓
• Platform
• Grievance venting organ
• Represent sectional interest
• Criticise policies ✓
• Check Elite rule or authoritarianism
• Transmit public opinion
• Sensitize people
• Represent disadvantaged

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8a) Sociologists argue for democratization of science and technology for inclusive development. Comment. 20

Morgan - Science and technology is a prime mover (savagery to Barbarism to civilization)

Current status of inclusivity in S&T

a. Woman more inclined to social sciences

b. The IIT's reserved seats go vacant

c. 41% tribals illiterate no access to S&T

d. Products made are not user friendly for Old age people

e. LGBTQ community hardly get chance in such field

S&T when democratized leads to inclusive development

a. Woman in AI development - technological more woman friendly which now is skewed towards men

b. Old age friendly technology - more independence - more happy ageing

c. More people from vulnerable section in S&T - Faster there upliftment

d. Relaxation of Patent - Generic Medicines to African Nations

e. Removal of restriction of Transfer of Technology - Reduce Global North and Global South Gap (World Dependency theory)

f. Policies and technology for user's control over their online data - more confidence on online platform - more reach to unreached section

Conclusion: Goldthorpe, Veblen - technology available to a society, determines the character of its

culture.

8b) Are traditional social institutions getting weakened as agents of social change in the contemporary society ? Substantiate. 20

Define Traditional social institution

Types of Traditional social institution- family, religion, marriage, etc.

Traditional social institutions getting weakened as agents of social change

- Individual agency - environmental activism, political participation - once family determined such participation

- Pressure Groups - policy formulation for society - once decided by rulers

- Internet - online revolutions (Arab spring) - once religion would act are revolutionary force example crusades

- Science and Technology - Woman more independent (sanitary napkins, contraception) - once religion, family decided freedom

Traditional social institutions not getting weakened as agents of social change:

- Religion has changed the politics of country - return of Taliban

- Though more acceptance of Nuclearisation of family yet families stay functionally joint, more interdependence and respect of people from different communities

- Acceptance of Gay Marriages though Caste and Class still seem active

- Caste consolidation leading to more grassroot democratization - Rise of Bahujan movement

Conclusion: Traditional Institution though has taken a back seat in bringing changes in society it is still relevant.

8c) How do you understand the relationship between patriarchy and social development? 10

Define: a. Patriarchy   b. Social development

Relationship between Patriarchy and Social Development

a. Feminization of Poverty (Feminists – Major source of inequality is Patriarchy)

b. Capitalism and patriarchy are very closely connected -Hartmann

c. Division of Labour based on Patriarchy - Pink Collared Job

d. Laws of entitlements developed are based on patriarchy - Indira Jai Singh

e. The low rate of inter caste marriage due to family based in patriarchy

f. Low political participation - due to patriarchy

Recent changes

a) Changes in family values - increase in woman participation in education and work.

b) Company policies changing- Menstrual Leaves

c) State intervention - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

d) Inclusiive educational policies - NALSAR to have gender neutral spaces and curriculum for LGBTQ community

Conclusion: Patriarchy still prevalent but changes are taking place.