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Sexual division of labour refers to process where work is divided on the basis of gender rather than aspiration & capability.

(e.g) Women perform domestic work and men perform role of Bread winner.

In present society there is intersec-
-tion of sexual division of labour with
~~some~~ other forms and it is visible as:

-) At present more than 62% women are performing household work and only 32% female labour force participation is visible.
-) Feminisation of agriculture highlights presence of sexual division of labour in agriculture. (e.g) More than 80% women in rural area perform agricultural activities.

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-) Only 10-15% women entrepreneurs present in India.
-) Women who work at home and perform domestic work are paid no wages & face domestic violence.

Cumulative effect on gender inequality & work life balance:

-) It leads to dependence of male partners for financial help.
-) It further strengthens values of patriarchy.
-) It increases cases of domestic violence.
-) Women has to spend almost 7 hours in collecting water (a study data) shows imbalance in work life balance.
-) It reduces girl participation in education.

Thus need of now is focus on girl education, health, employment to promote gender parity.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें
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in this part)

Paternity leave refers to leave from job taken by male to take care of the new-born child & mother.

It can be major step in ensuring gender equality & breaking societal norms of women only role in child care.

Impact at large

- ① Reduce gender disparity and promote equal role idea of care giving
- ② Challenge the stereotype, prejudices of societies which maintains status quo. (e.g) Talcott parson believe in sexual division of labour as best form of organisation.
- ③ Promote women dignity in the society.
- ④ Reduces the patriarchal mindset

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- 5) It will lead to good development of child as he gets care & love of both mother & father.
- 6) It will reduce burden on women and reduce chances of health issues.
- 7) It will shift the society from idea of women being only have role of domestic care & brings new thinking in society.

Despite positives it can also lead to increase in chaos as father not trained in this work, can lead to friction in relationship, male patriarchal mindset can increase domestic violence.

The idea in whole can be significant step in promoting women centric development & to reduce discrimination that women face from womb to tomb.

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Descent refers to identity of an individual based on common ancestry be it real or mythological.

e.g) Brahmins trace their identity as descent of Vashishta Rishi

Descent and social identity formation

① Descent group members share common ancestry thus are identified by people based on that.

② They share collective values, norms in various cultural activities which develop identity.

e.g) Shraadh performed by Brahmins to ancestors.

③ The members of descent group perform

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Common economic activities like business which develop the social identity based on descent.

(e.g) Banias mostly businessmen.

- (4) Descent group have common solidarity & act as a group and protect each other in crises which forms common identity
- (5) Descent group perform various ceremonies like marriage, festivals together.

Despite positive identity formation they can lead to negative identity as there exist chaos among descent group based on property, business etc.

The Descent plays important role in shaping individual identity in society and develops a greater image of person at large

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Stem families refers to families in which grandparents live with married children & their children further.

Contemporary societies are full of flux & changes which has lead to decline of stem families:

- 1) Changing Mode of production has lead to new opportunities to members which further lead to breaking of family.
- 2) Changing Division of labour has increased specialisation that contribute to nuclearisation.
- 3) Role of western education in bringing ideas of more freedom & separation.
- 4) Increasing individuality & declining collective values in society.

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- 5) Role of urbanisation, industrialisation,
in increasing nuclearisation
- 6) Increasing new trends like love marriage,
live-in relation, neo local marriage
has also influence stem family culture

Despite changing trend still
there are evidence that shows ^{collectivity} ~~stem~~
in family do exist:

→ I-P Desai in his study of Mahua
Town found families do live in
different household but function under
on command of parents. i.e. structured
nuclear but functionally joint.

Thus the present society
is dominated more by new trends
like live-in relation, nuclear family,
neo local family because of emerging
needs & changing structure

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Nation is defined as largest effective community which is based on consciousness of similar kind like language, culture, religion, ethnicity, etc.

Nation building process is influenced by number of factors and has various sociological dynamics associated with it:

1) Religion played an important role in spreading nation building consciousness

(e.g) formation of Pakistan on religious basis.

2) Economic condition was also a guiding force behind rise of nation building process.

(e.g) 3rd estate revolt in France

3) Role of technology, industrialisation was also immense.

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4) Ethnicity has also been as the a factor for rise of nationalist process.

(e.g) Khalistan movement in Punjab

4) Rise of exploitation during colonial rule also acted as catalyst for rise of nation-building process.

(e.g) A.R. Desai theory of rise of nationalism in India.

Challenges were also emerged

→ Economic inequality, caste inequality.

→ Personal gains prioritised, regionalism.

→ Promotion of interest of smaller groups

(e.g) Zamindar own interest so support Britishers

Thus plurality of factors led to rise of nationalist-building process