

Q1.

Examine the intersections of sexual DoL with other forms of labour divisions, like domestic work and caregiving responsibilities and analyze cumulative effects on gendered inequalities and work-life balance.

Sexual DoL is that form of Division of labour which rests on the basis of gender and gives differential rewards to different genders.

Intersection of sexual DoL with other forms of divisions and cumulative effect on inequality

(1) Public Patriarchy and Private Patriarchy

Sylvia WALBY in "Theorising Patriarchy" explains how caregiving responsibilities and motherhood reduces wage for women.

Ex- since caregiving comes naturally to women (assumption), it isn't regarded as an acquired skill  $\Rightarrow$  less wages of ASHA, nurses et.

(2) Primary Role of 'Housewife' Ann Oakley in her "Housewife" explains how industrialisation led to domestication of women and gendered socialisation reduced their role to a housewife.

(3) "The Family Ghetto" - LAING explains that from interaction with nexus (mother-daughter), reciprocal interiorization occurs. Ex - Daughters understand Domestic violence normal, if mothers take it normally (perpetuates inequality)

(4) Dual Burden syndrome - HOSCHILD in her 'The double shift' explains how women are double exploited, first at workplace then at home.

(5) other effects - 'glass ceiling', enhancing 'Me' part in women's socialisation to make them docile, wage gap, <sup>Time Poverty,</sup> exploitation at work place are other issues.

Thus, the need for "symmetrical family" alongwith institutionalised patterns to promote women's welfare can enhance India's need for equal society.

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Q2.

Investigate the impact of paternity leave on challenging traditional gender norms and promoting shared caregiving responsibilities within families.

Recent survey has highlighted that maternity leaves reduce women's demand in labour market thereby arising need of paternity leaves to bridge the gap.

Impact of Paternity leave on challenging gender norms and promoting shared caregiving

(1) Changing "Value Consensus" - TALCOTT PARSONS emphasized on mother's affective role and father's instrumental role. This role has greatly disintegrated with working women and affectionate fathers.

(2) Reference Group Behaviour - Recently, Virat Kohli went on 'paternity leave', this will inspire youth to do the same and will lead to latent functions of enhancing father's role in caregiving.

(3) With filial bonds becoming stronger, caregiving is bound to become a shared responsibility. (MOWRER)

This can be strengthened by role of media. Ex - Men changing diapers in ads.

(4) Rise of "symmetrical families" will bring in a ripple effect. Ex - boy child and girl child both can have characteristics from parents.

(5) Development in the "imitation stage" - with Paternity leave, child can have deeper connection with father.

(6) Impact at workplace - such fathers are bound to respect other women with child and can help in reducing their "doal burden" (HOSCHILD).

(7) Consanguine bonds will strengthen and nuclear families can ensure effective socialisation of children.

Thus, Paternity leave in formal sector and ensuring labour code at informal sector will reduce women's Time Poverty and thus emancipating them with "leisure time".

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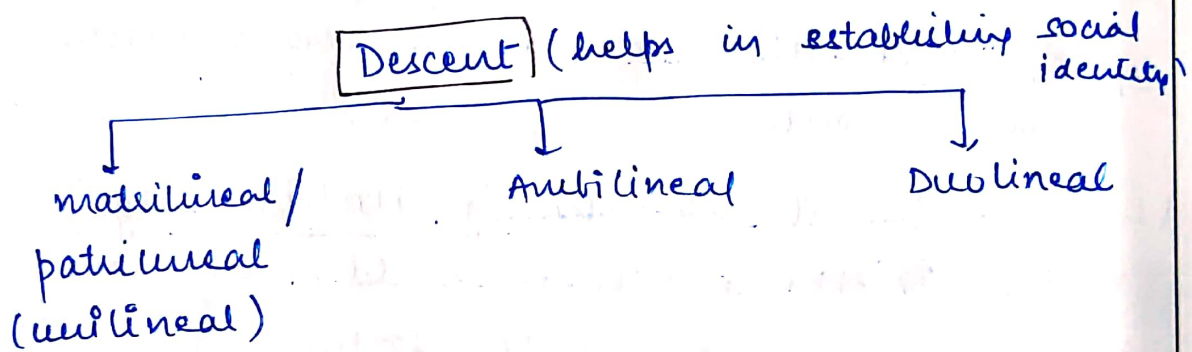
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Q3. Analyze the relationship between descent and social identity formation

Descent is a principle whereby a child is associated socially with a group of his/her parents. Family is the smallest unit of Descent group.



Relationship between descent and social identity formation

(1) "Extended kinship" - It helps in establishing a social network which can be utilized to live a easier life.

Ex- During migration, often close caste relations help in recruiting their extended kins in a particular occupation

(2) Property Rights - The social identity of the child will be legalised by descent

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through property transfer.

Ex - Ambani's property will go to his progenies.

(3) Act as a jural group - Many Indian laws regard Hindu Undivided family (HUF) as a single group => based on descent.

(4) Malinowski contends how "descent groups" used to act as "war groups". In modern times, emotional stability is provided by descent group through mental support. Ex - WhatsApp groups with far flung relatives.

(5) simplifies understanding of a person about his/her position in society. Ex - one's caste can become one's identity

(6) May decide occupational roles - LOUIS DUMONT in caste hierarchies identifies how descent fined occupations in Indian society  
Ex - son of mali will become a mali.

Thus, descent is a primary way of formation of one's identity and ensure that man comprehends society and feels a part of a group.

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Q4.

Discuss the factors that contribute to the persistence or decline of stem families in contemporary societies.

Stem families are those habitation groups in which multiple generations of a family live in a common residence with a common kitchen.

Factors contributing to Persistence of Stem Families

(1) Dual career families - they require elder members to live along to ensure child's socialisation.

(2) Increasing standards of living - Gains from industrialisation, have ensured that affordability of living together is ensured

(3) Societal ethos - In many societies, stem families have persisted historically

Ex - Indian villages

(4) Ensure benefit to vulnerables - "from each as per his capacity, to each as per his requirement" is the motto of stem

families. Ex - Divyangjans etc can find for support in stem families.

(5) Neolocal marriages - require in-laws help to ensure sustenance - emotionally and physically.

Factors leading to decline of stem families

(1) High cost of living deters big families residing in cities

(2) Patrilocal marriages are no longer the norm  $\Rightarrow$  reduction in stem families

(3) Work requirements leads to migration to other areas leading to disintegration

(4) New forms like households, cohabitation without marriage, LGSTQ households are popping up.

(5) Modernising phenomenon - children after a certain age, breakaway from parents house for education or employment.

Thus, stem family is a part of a cycle of integration and disintegration based on the available conditions.



Q5.

Analyze the sociological dynamics of nation-building process.

T.H. Marshall defines nation as a physical space in which members identify themselves to be a part of that community.

## SOCIOLOGICAL DYNAMICS OF NATION-BUILDING PROCESS

- (1) Rise of Nationalism - Ernest GELLNER identifies Nationalism as glue that brings Nation and state in congruence.
- (2) The presence of "other" - Sociologists like PILKINGTON have highlighted how nation building requires the presence of "other". Ex - Indians vs Pakistanis.
- (3) Effect of "charismatic personality" → (WEBER)  
It can bring a nation together. Ex - Myanmar's Aung San Suu Ki, South Africa's Nelson Mandela

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(4) Taylor made processes - for different nations -  
Ex - Indian nationalism built in four stages - Nascent (against Britishers), Pakistani (due to Divide and Rule), Breakaway (Partition) and Aspirational (Khalistan etc).

(5) Basis of Nation - building can be both civic and Ethnic (GREENFIELD)

(6) Major difference in Eastern and Western nations building process. - While West already had political structures (nationalism helped in binding them), for East, nationalism led to establishing those new political structures.

(7) Social Movements and revolutions can play a major role in bringing people together over a conscience collective.

Ex - India's freedom struggle against British

Thus, with coming of new forces like globalisation, the process of nation building will see both integrating and disintegrating effect.

