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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 820)

Name of Candidate	ABHILASHA ABHINAV		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English	Registration Number	11250
Center	RON	Date	28th Oct 2016.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	50	
2 (a)	25	
(b)	25	
3 (a)	25	
(b)	25	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
5	50	
6 (a)	25	
(b)	25	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	
8 (a)	20	
(b)	15	
(c)	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

12.5 x 4 = 50

1. (a) Idiographic and nomothetic approach

Idiographic approach deals with carrying out Generalisations. This approach is used for Sociology.

Nomothetic approach deals with unique, isolated events and theorises events in cause and effect manner. This is more used in History.

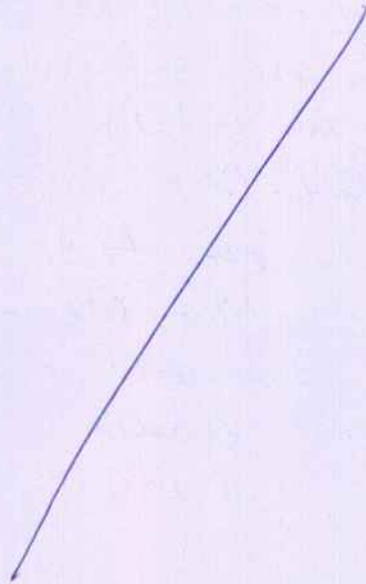
Sociology is a scientific study of social structure, principles, institutions and changes. It uses various qualitative as well as quantitative methods to get a generalisation. The Society and man are interrelated so none can be seen in isolation. It takes various methods like survey, biography, questionnaire etc to deduce general ideas. Sociologists like Marx, Weber, Emile Durkheim have used several methods to generalise their studies on Religion, Capitalism, Suicide etc.

Nomothetic approach deals with specific ideas, objective methods.

It uses tools like carbon footprint, scientific methods to predate antiquities. Its methods are empirical in nature.

However history is never seen in isolation like wise nomothetic approach takes valuable input from the idiographic features to construct the exact understanding of society which led to historical events. Hence both influence each other.

1. (b) Briefly discuss "Social Capital theory" of Robert D. Putnam



1. (c) Bureaucracy and Rational Action

Weber's study of Bureaucracy is considered very significant in field of sociology.

According to Weber, authority can be traditional (leads to status), Charismatic, or rational-legal.

Each of these give rise to status, power, social class. Bureaucracy is the rational and legal authority.

Bureaucracy has features like:

- informal, hierarchical, rule based.
- positions on merit and salary in line
- more order and procedure based.

No individual opinion while carrying duties.

Large industries, modern democracies, bureaucracy can be seen everywhere. It deals more with administration and management.

Actions which get their legitimacy from rationale, rules, procedures are Rational Action. Unlike traditional action which gives rise to social status groups eg. Brahmins, rational action legitimises actions of authority. Rational Action

Can be seen in context of Bureaucracy. Here the actions are more guided by principles (not leader like Charismatic authority); a hierarchy is followed.

Bureaucracy and rational actions are often criticized for their mechanical approach and lack of 'humane' angle yet these are essential to run large modern states and democracies. These are found almost everywhere in the world and ascertain social order.

1. (d) Analyze Durkheim's concept of "Moral Individualism"

Durkheim argued that society shapes many human behaviours.

Social traditions create values, customs and deeply control human behaviour. He believed society to be all powerful and man as a passive recipient. In his moral individualism

Durkheim argues that individual ideas, are shaped by social norms. So, the morals of individual are dependent on society and hence, whatever morals he has are basically way of society. So, his individual moral are not unique but collective ways of society.

For Durkheim society was "Sui generis" and all important. He has been often criticized by many sociologist for not taking man as an active contributor.

However his studies have added new dimensions and are widely used by many sociologist.

2. (a) Critically analyze the contribution of Sociology as a "scientific study of society" to the rational understanding of the social world around us. 25

Sociology is a dynamic science that gives a valuable and rational insight to the world around us. It is a scientific study of society and studies society in all its relations.

Society is complex. It is made up of many structures like family, kinship, religion etc. Sociology gives a conspicuous view to the why? and how? of various social phenomena.

Durkheim's study on "Suicide" and his proposition of suicidal currents can be seen as a landmark. He argues on the fact that not all but certain sections of society are prone to suicide like more suicide among single men; more in protestant etc. This gives us an insight that suicide is not a psyche phenomena only but has its roots in social impacts. One can use such studies to understand why in Tamil Nadu girls ~~have~~ do maximum suicide? Is religion or culture a factor. So, it gives us a better view.

Earlier poverty was an economic phenomenon where a person is poor as he lacks the means as well as the ability to be employed and earn. With sociology one sees poverty as a social phenomena due to number of factors like social hierarchy, vulnerability & tradition etc. The recent HDI index is a good example of how sociology as a scientific study helps us to understand our social world as well how nation use such policy for citizen betterment with pro-poor policies.

One sees a rising cases of divorce in recent times. Sociology gives a insight as to how modernization, spread of awareness, legal systems all are causes of such spike.

Broken marriages, nuclear family, old age homes are recent social trends. Sociology lets us know how less kinship ties due to various reason leads to such phenomena.

RK Merton's dysfunctions and Anomie can be very well used to study the rising crime rates in India and world over. Crime can't be seen in isolation and dysfunctions of family or religion or

other can cause more cohesiveness.
Eg. broken family children are more delinquent.

religion can be used to radicalise.
fundamentalism arises. Terror outfits grow.

Thus we gain valuable insights of social disorders via Sociology.

Marx's 'conflict theory' is very apt to understand the negative effects of Capitalism. Many of the modern day trade unions, labour association depend upon his famous 'Communist Manifesto'. His alienation theory shows how man has lost creativity in modern industrialised world and how recent spurt of lifestyle disease and psychological abnormalities are caused.

Weber's theory of 'Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism' gives a marvellous view of how certain religious practices can affect our economic bent and drive us to work hard. The 'idea of calling' in protestant motivated them to observe 'this worldly asceticism' and work more. So, one can use such theories to understand how religion must not be seen in isolation but as an integrative force.

Meads study of self is insightful to know why certain people behave in certain peculiar ways.

C W Mills 'Power' theory helps us to know how politics and power are related. The 'World Nation' theory helps us know how developed nation aids developing nation while third world countries lie at periphery.

There are numerous examples to illustrate how sociology helps us in our understanding. "Man is a social animal", most of his actions have some, self-implications as well as social implications. Sociology studies man and his relations with society and is very insightful to know how we are and why we are? How the socialisation process transforms us? how cultures pass through generations? how nations work? Why religion is sacred? Hence it is the definite understanding of social world around us which sociology provides.

2. (b) Talcott parson's understanding of the social system is high on technical virtuosity but low in grounded research. Analyze

25

Talcott parson used the idea of social system for his study. He was greatly influenced by Darwin's idea of "evolution" and he paralleled society to "organism" which slowly evolves as it adapts.

Parson argued that society changes via continuous process of adaptation and differentiation. Society can be seen as a system made up of various subsystems like family, religion etc. He argued that the social system maintains "social equilibrium". Whenever there is a change in any of the subsystems the system changes accordingly and tries to regain equilibrium.

Social control helps in regaining equilibrium.

He also argued that 'role' are defined and role interchange leads to strain. Such strains are universal and can be

seen as pattern variables. Some precepts of pattern variables are (AGIL)
Adaptation, goal orientation, Integration,
Latency.

Parson propounded certain cases:
Universal vs. particularism: Certain things are universal but some are particular.

Ascriptive vs Achievement: Some are related to birth like Caste and some to achievement like meritocracy.

Parson was a (functional) positivist school sociologist and believed that certain dysfunctions of society are needed to maintain social order. He favored the idea of social control.

Parson's idea of social system is highly technical as he has well parallel it like a 'System' with different parts and subparts. However, he's been criticized on low grounded research.

One of the foremost criticism came from RK Merton who says that not all functions of system are productive.

Certain social systems create "dysfunctions" as well. Like religion can create communal riots, family pressure can lead to crime etc.

Marxist have criticized Parson's theory as he has shown social structure as favourable and have nowhere mentioned the exploitative aspect like conflict between proletariat and bourgeoisie etc.

Feminist have criticized his theory as he has nowhere mentioned why gender based discrimination occurs? Why women are less represented politically?

Weber has criticized his theory as he has left out essential power features of middle class and bureaucracy.

Also, he failed to see man as an active player in society and his theory is more pro-society oriented and technical. He failed to get the finer day to day aspects.

Mead has criticized Parson's theory as he didn't talk of the interpretation, symbols and meanings which play a significant part in day to day lives.

So, we see that Parson's study of social system has been criticized on several grounds. However,

his study can be seen more technical oriented. His study has a lot of relevance to understand contemporary issues like family, state - society relations etc. One can't outrightly reject his ideas as they have thoroughly influenced many sociologists. However, he did lack the grounded result and day to day affairs. But his pattern variables and ARI are very significant in various sociological analysis and many sociologists use his methods for their research. So, his contribution is certainly invaluable.

3. (a) Emile Durkheim had argued that the function of division of labour in society is that of the promotion of social solidarity. Discuss the statement and critically analyze Durkheim's Division of Labour theory, with reference to contemporary trends. 25

Emile Durkheim's Division of Labour has deeply affected many future and contemporary Sociological study. According to Durkheim Society is "Sui Generis" and it has great impact on man and his social behaviour.

Durkheim in his Division of Labour talks about two types of solidarity and brings out effective differences between the two to understand how division of labour affects social structures and society.

Durkheim parallels Mechanical solidarity with primitive aboriginal societies and says that mechanical solidarity has simple societies, community ownership, homogeneous skill sets, repressive social laws, low division of labour. Such societies were self sufficient and basic commodity of daily utility were produced. low population, lack of scientific advancement and less interdependence are other features of such society where less division of labour exists.

Unlike the above, when division of labour is more in populated societies, societies are more complex, skills are

more specialised, less kinship ties exist. Such societies have huge interdependence as none is self sufficient without other. Laws are restitutive in nature and other social structure like state, law seem to evolve. One can parallel it with modern societies.

Durkheim argues that division of labour is positive and desirable as:

- 1) it enhances group solidarity, leads to more social cohesion.
- 2) it has a social control as none outperforms the other. So, social order is maintained.

Durkheim's argument has been criticized by various sociologists like Weber who states that his division of labour theory is too simplistic. He failed to take into account the white-collared class, the social status classes etc. Mars refutes the theory as he says division of labour is due to 'conflict between have and have nots' over economic resources.

Rahel Dahrendorf talks about "class diffusion" and says society has

assumed prime importance in Durkheim's theory. Durkheim placed Man as passive receiver and for him society was all powerful. As societies grew, division of labour began and social changes occur. Mead criticizes his idea that he's shown man as a passive recipient and didn't take other factors into account.

Contemporary trends have some significance with Durkheim's idea of division of labour. Due to globalisation and 'resource deficiency', none of the nations are specialised enough to be self sufficient. Interdependence has increased. Specialised skill set are there. However, division of labour doesn't always produce social solidarity as one can see dysfunctions of division of labour. There is certainly gender difference in division of labour in all societies. Specialised skill of one gives competitive advantage over other and leads to conflict and wars between nation. Due to different level of development some nations dominate others. Terrorism has enhanced. So, one can't strictly say that division of labour has added to social solidarity always. But nevertheless, the world has become a 'global village' and due to division of labour interdependence has increased so solidarity is ~~more~~.

surely more. Modern techniques have created more job options so one can see more specialised skill set, more global business, rise of MNC, more IT professionals, more labour movement across nations.

In view of all the above one can say Emile Durkheim's Division of labour have some relevance in contemporary trends.

3. (b) "Sociology and political science are so closely and deeply related to each other that one becomes meaningless without the other". Analyze 25

Sociology is the scientific study of society whereas political science deals with subject matter like politics, power, nation etc. However, one can surely find a deep interlink between the two if one sees the similarity and differences.:

Sociology deals with society and its structure like family, kinship whereas political science deals with Nation, politics etc. However, society is greatly affected by ongoing politics. A political upheaval in Syria caused social displacement of Syrian population. A change in power structure of country leads to rise of so many social groups. So, political science is imperative to understand society and its political relations and vice versa.

Power theories of C.W. Mills,
Beauregard of Weber, can be very

relevant in political science. It adds new dimensions to such concepts and enhances its relevance. One comes across the social impact of bureaucracy from sociology and the objective place of bureaucracy in politics through political science.

Religion which is of great relevance in Man's social life. Durkheim's, Max Muller's theories of religion like Totemism, Animism have to be seen from political dimensions too. How religion can be a source of power is clearly seen. Nowadays there's a trend of religion based politics where certain section of religious groups are targeted for vote banks. This is certainly a matter of political science study too and adds dimensions.

The global trend of Radicalisation, Communism, fundamentalism can be well understood from sociology as well as political science. How religious ideologies, military coups change politics is a field of study in both.

Dynastic politics and how it affects society is an interesting field of sociology however such can be seen in political science too.

Various topics like Cult and Sect, tradition all influence politics. Vote bank politics, caste based politics, religion based politics, politics targeting vulnerable groups all these aspects of political science can be well studied from sociological point of view.

Power and Society are interrelated and so is politics and power. Hence none can be seen in isolation. Both influence each other in day to day life and so one see a deep relation in the two fields.

In contemporary areas, many sociological studies are being undertaken to formulate political policies like Human development Index etc. Studies on poverty, Causes effect and others like patriarchy and its effect on women, traditional

beliefs etc are studied via political analyses to cite better policies.

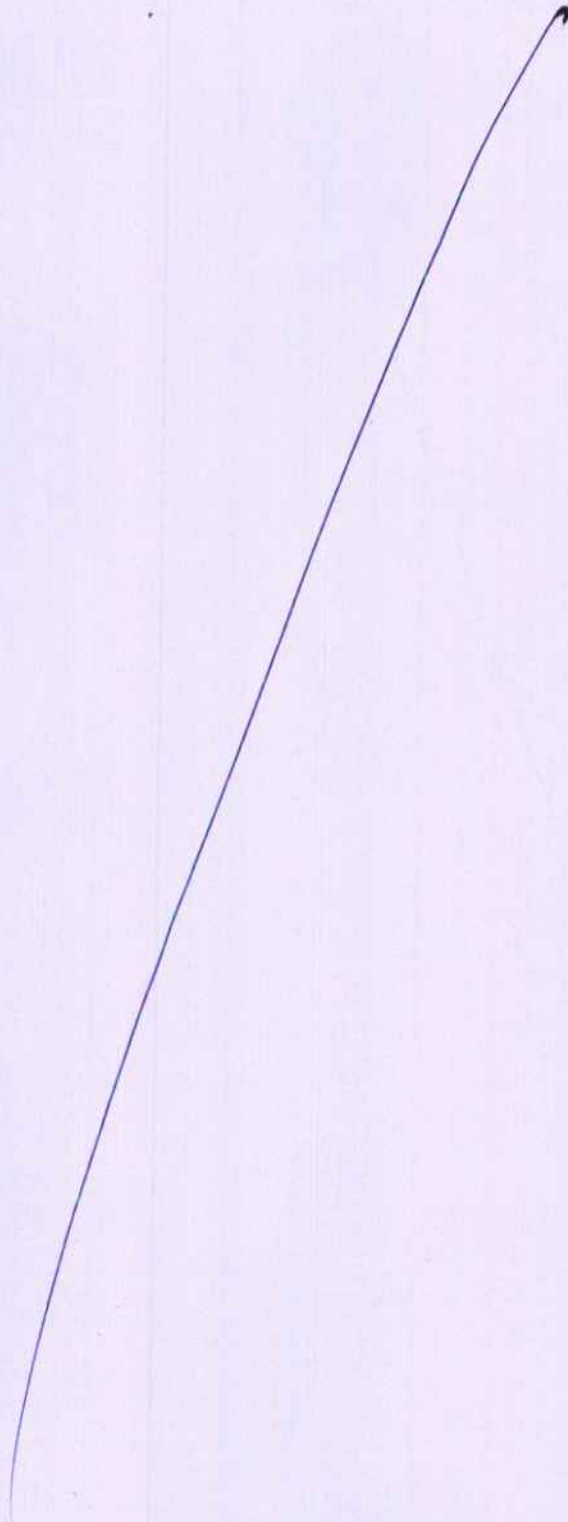
For eg. the HDI ranked India in lower terms (sociological aspect) so new schemes like Midday Meal (for child education), MNREGA (for jobs etc) were undertaken by government.

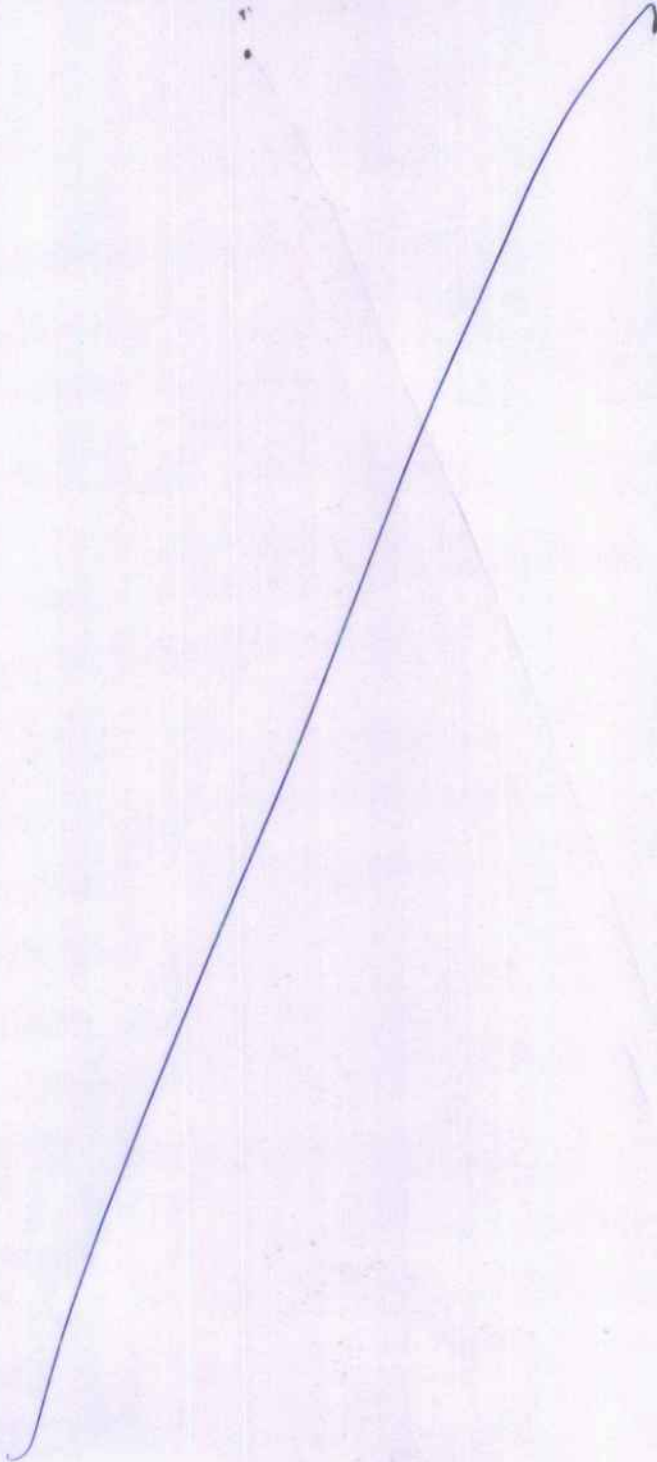
the skewed child sex ratio of certain regional pockets led to political schemes like Beti Bachao etc.

So, certainly one can see that sociology and political science are interrelated and one becomes meaning less without other.

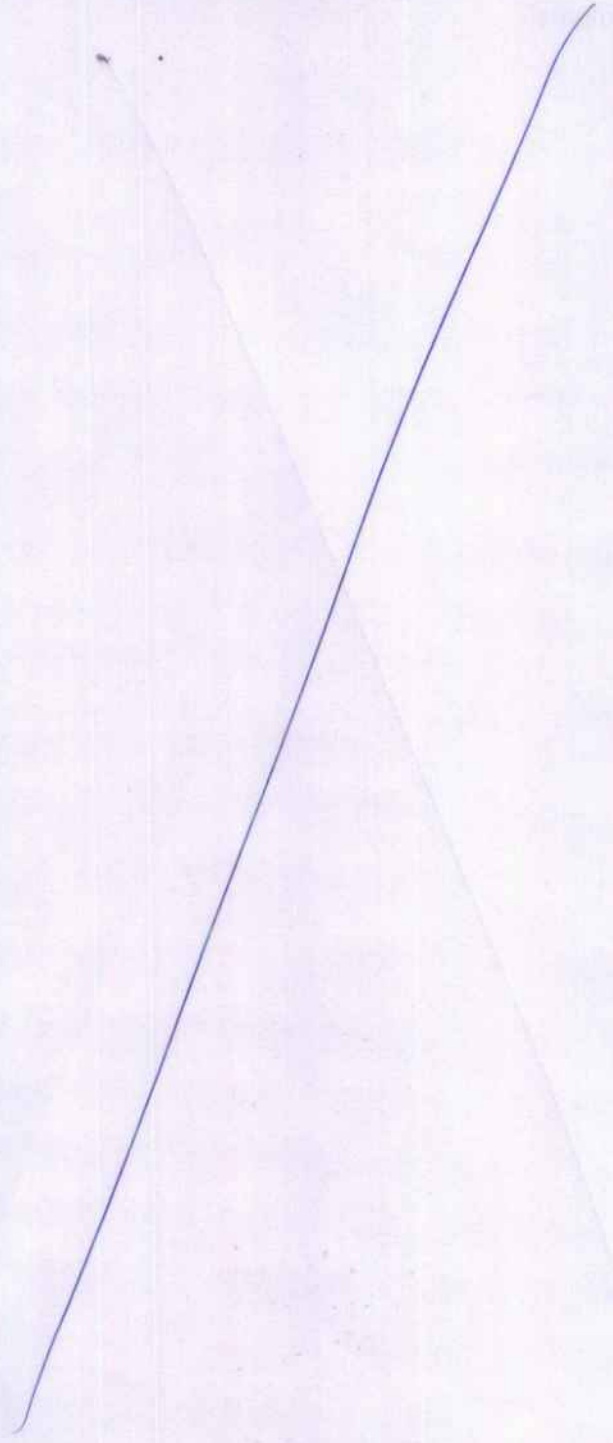
4. (a) "The theory of stratification by Davis and Moore was (and remains) highly influential, but has generated enormous controversy". In this context, give a brief overview of its criticism.

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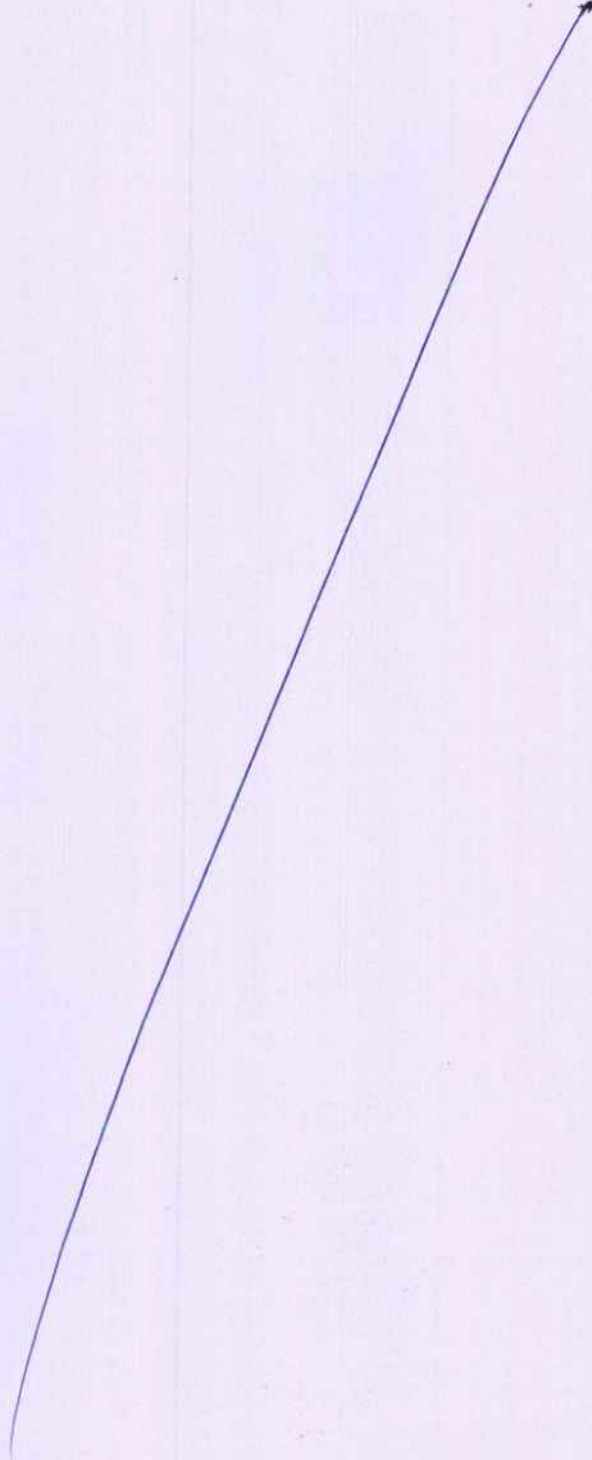


4. (b) Critically examine the "Nature and scope of feminist method" in social science research. 15



4. (c) Write a short note on "resource mobilization theory" in context of study of social movements.

15



Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

12.5 x 4 = 50

5. (a) Gender and social mobility

Gender is a cultural construct. Sex is a biological phenomena but gender is the construct which we gain via socialisation. Gender treatment is deeply rooted in our tradition and customs. In patriarchal society, women are treated inferior.

Social Mobility is the change of a class in social hierarchy. This can be transgenerational or intragenerational. Also, it can be vertical mobility like a delit gaining a prominent job and hence garnering respect or horizontal mobility like a worker in factory now joining a mill. Social mobility occurs due to a number of factors like - education, (Reservation have helped in social mobility) modernization (IT revolution has created a lot of jobs for all), war (Syrian war has created a new class of refugees), climate change (flood in one area leads to population migration in another) etc.

Gender and social mobility are closely related. In male dominated societies, the females are less socially

mobile. They are seen as homemakers, less education is imparted to them. They perform prime role of daughters, wives and mothers. In modern societies or egalitarian society, women are well educated, take up good jobs and take care of family as well as work.

In western societies, gender mobility is more however trends are changing and one can see eastern otherwise traditional societies also imparting equal footing to women but a long way still needs to go.

5. (b) Impact of "modernization" on the "institution of marriage".

- Modernization has deeply impacted the Institution of marriage. Globally we see a change like:
 - Earlier marriages were seen as irrevocable but now divorce cases are spouting as women are more aware of their rights due to education and modernisation.
 - As women are taking up professional jobs and economically independent, they're taking central roles in decision making.
 - Earlier marriages were caste endogamous but nowadays caste exogamous and

Inter religion marriages can be seen.

- Modernisation has given ways to have children and new form of marriages like homosexual marriages, are seen.

- Live-in Relation is a new phenomenon where people live together without marriage. This is certainly a influence of modernisation.

- Now, marriages give equal footing to both girl and boy to have decisions. Monetary status of family better due to both earning has enhanced their married status of living.

- A lot of single mothers, fathers are seen. David Cooper and other sociologist questioned that is modernisation leading to end of marriages? One should not be swayed by these findings as still we see marriage as a sacred institution and people readily getting married and living healthy, happy lives. Changes are inevitable but marriage as an institution is and will exist in future too!!

5. (c) Social composition and policies for informal sector

Informal sector is one of the largest employed sectors all over the world. In India too, 90% population is under the informal sector. The population of informal sector doesnot enjoy benefits of formal sector like regular salary, wage hike, regulated working hours, social security, fixed holidays etc.

Social composition of informal sector can be seen from various dimensions. More women and children are employed in less dangerous jobs like textile, leather etc. These industry do affect health like children in beedi factory etc. but these donot require strong physique. feminisation of agriculture due to unwanted migration of male members for jobs. Many male members are also hired as contract labourer. Entire family seems to be working in informal sector but some sectors are more women dominated like tea, textile etc.

Informal sector faces a lot of issues when it comes to policies. They are not the mainstream workforce and are often misguided by middlemen and exploited by owners.

Government policies of social insurance, working

how fail to benefit them.

Many government policies like Prohibition of Child Labour Act, Hike in salary of contract labour, Cardless Health insurance, Atal Pension Yojana in India are targeted for the Informal sector.

However, the informal sector needs to be well mapped and a lot more needs to be done to ensure their presence in growth of any economy.

5. (d) Critically evaluate the concept of "elite exclusion".

Elite are the esoteric group who enjoy all powers and privileges in a society. According to Pareto, power is a constant cycle of elites where elites of two types lions or foxes constantly dominate the masses. CW Mills 'Elite theory' is very significant where he talks about elite informs of politicians, businessmen who enjoy enormous prestige, are socially well off and these formulate policies for their own benefits.

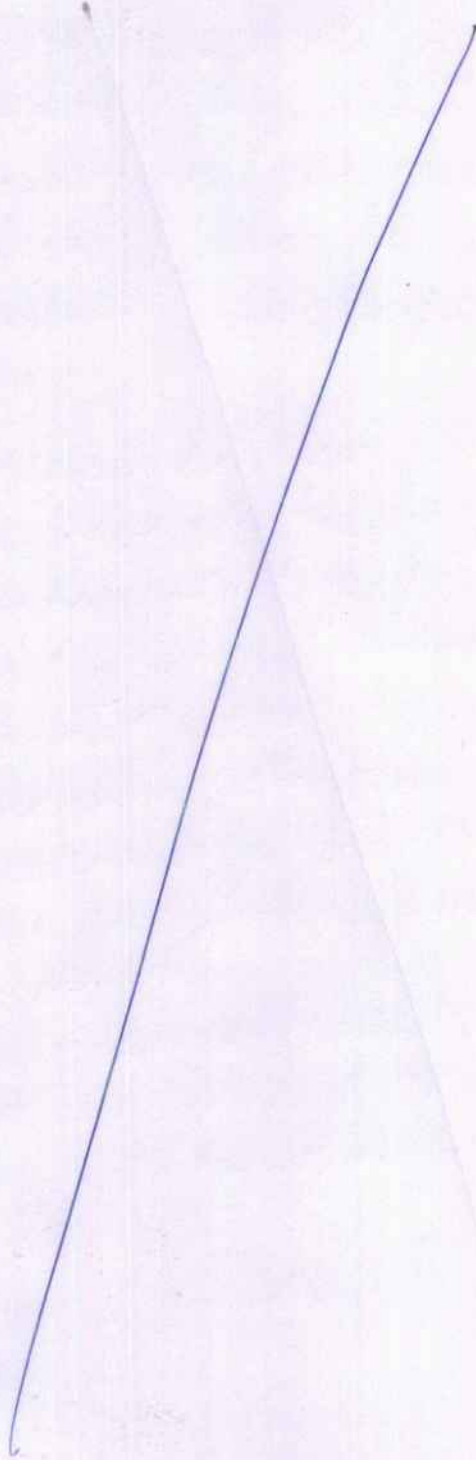
Elite exclusion concept is more diverse. It states that elite enjoy all the power, prestige and are very different from the masses. They hold significant positions in society and manipulate policy decisions. Masses are excluded in the decisions and people participation is neglected.

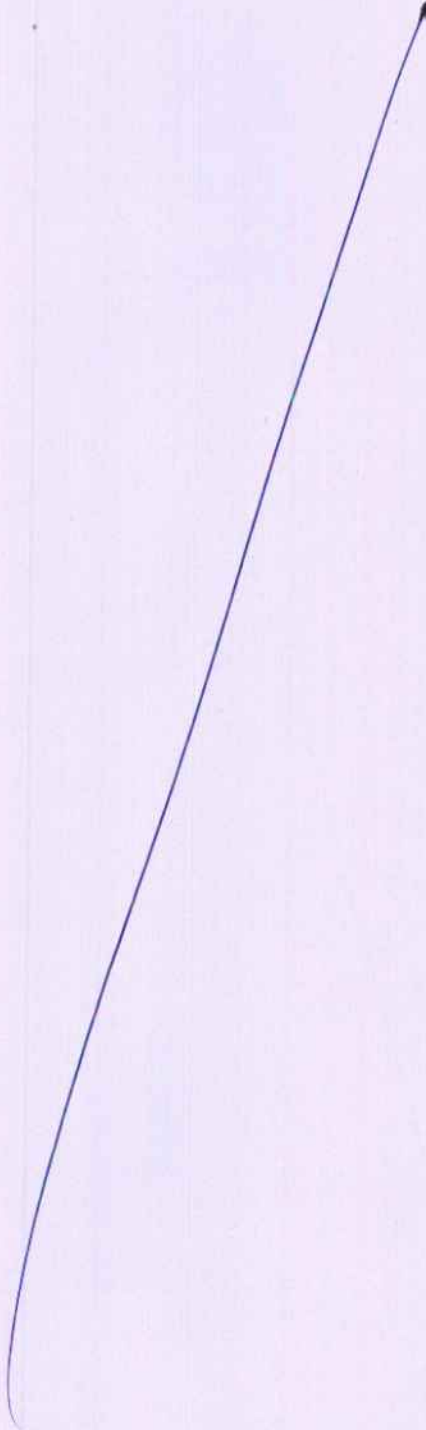
This seems to be true when one looks at modern democracy setup. Democracy is touted to be ruled by people but many political parties, businessmen influence general state decisions. MNC have become the new elite classes. Bureaucracy is yet another elite which is more formal and excludes the masses.

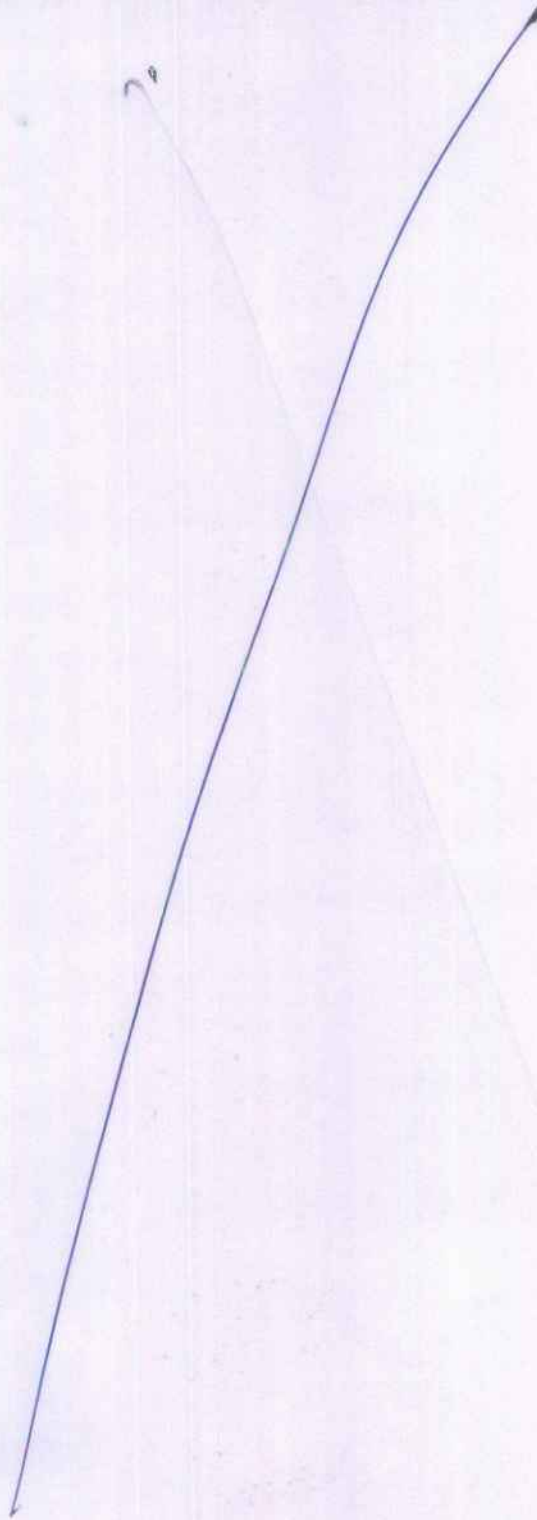
However, this exclusion is not extreme and tools like RTI does give masses opportunity to make the elite answerable.

6. (a) Secularization as a social process has its challenges in the form of religious fundamentalism in the contemporary society. Critically examine.

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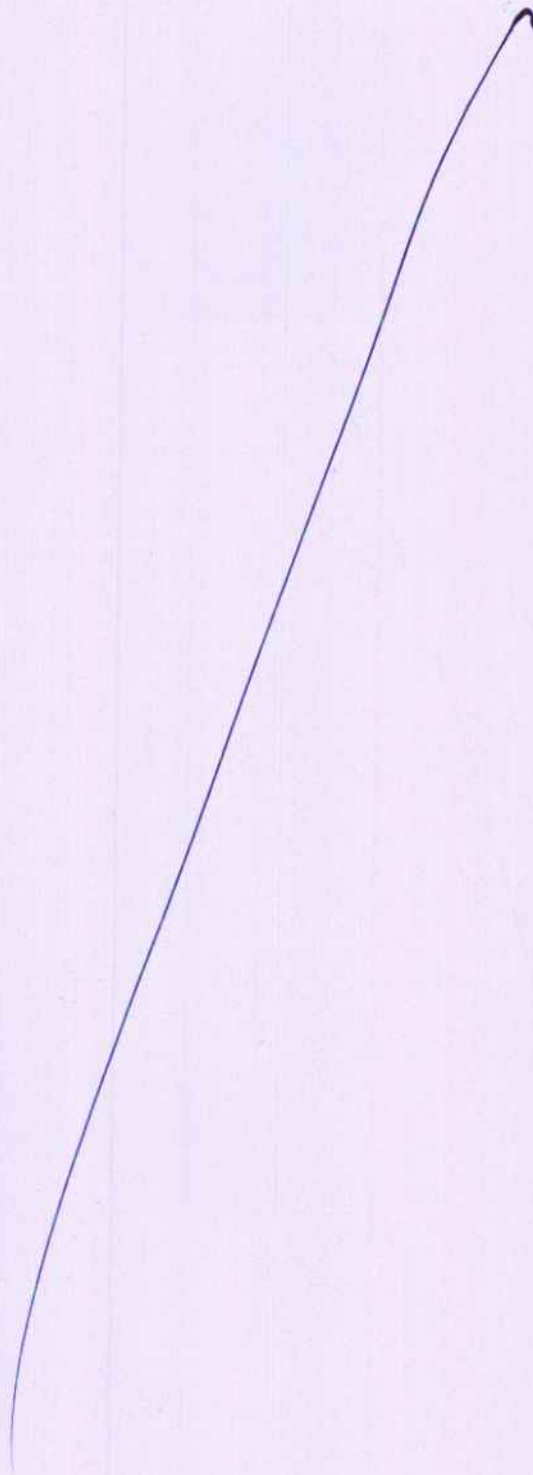


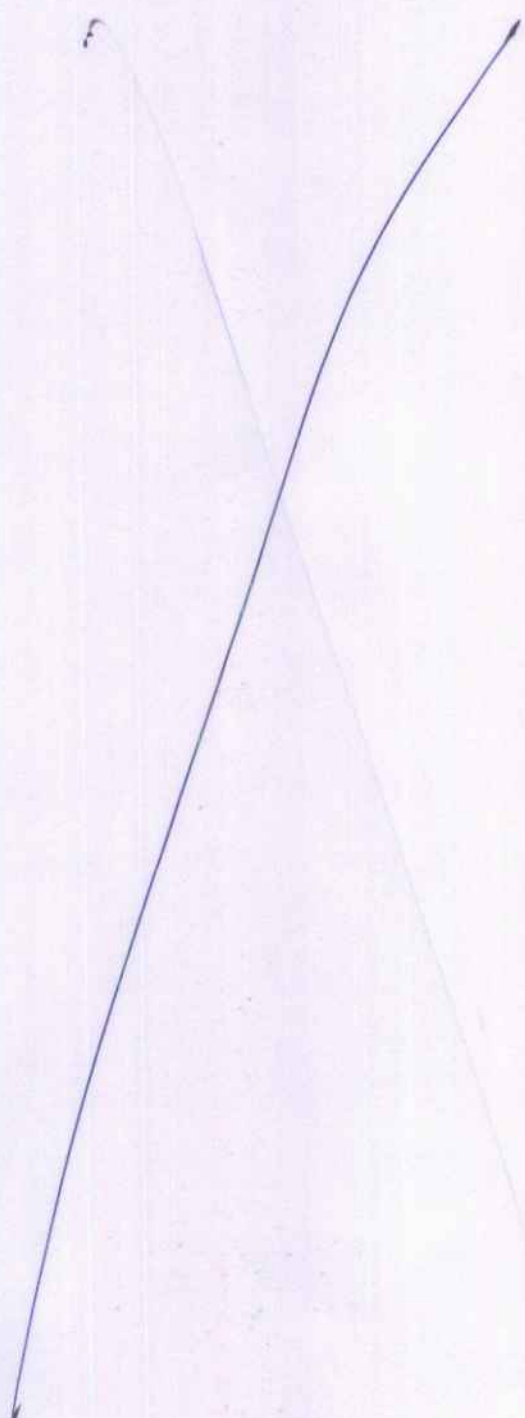




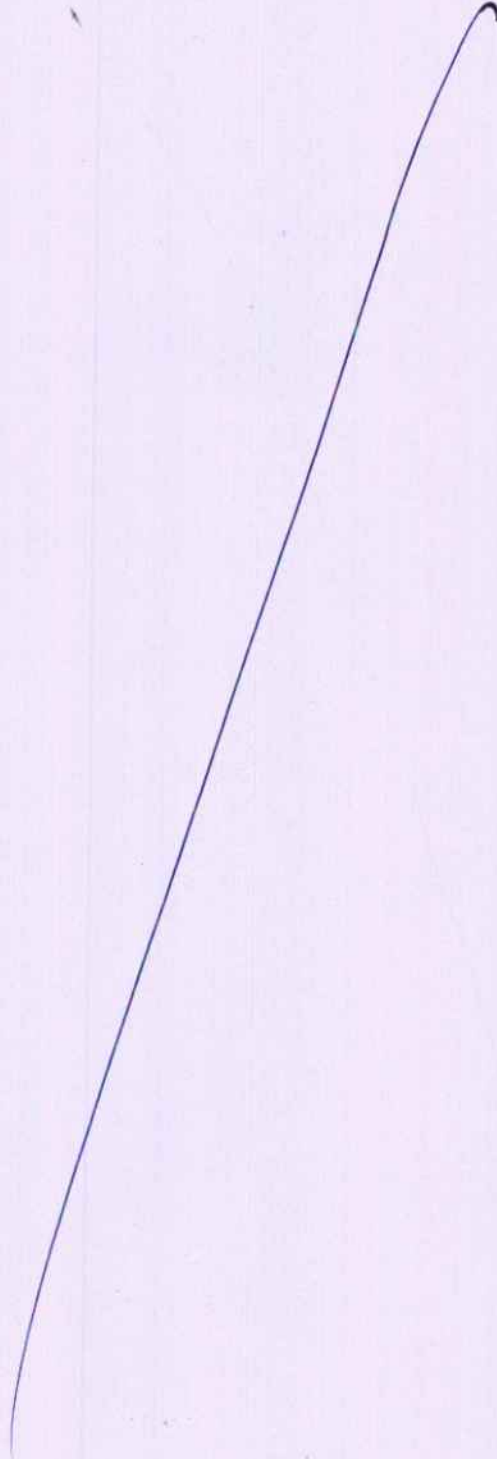
6. (b) "In the sociology of deviance, no single theory has emerged as dominant." Discuss

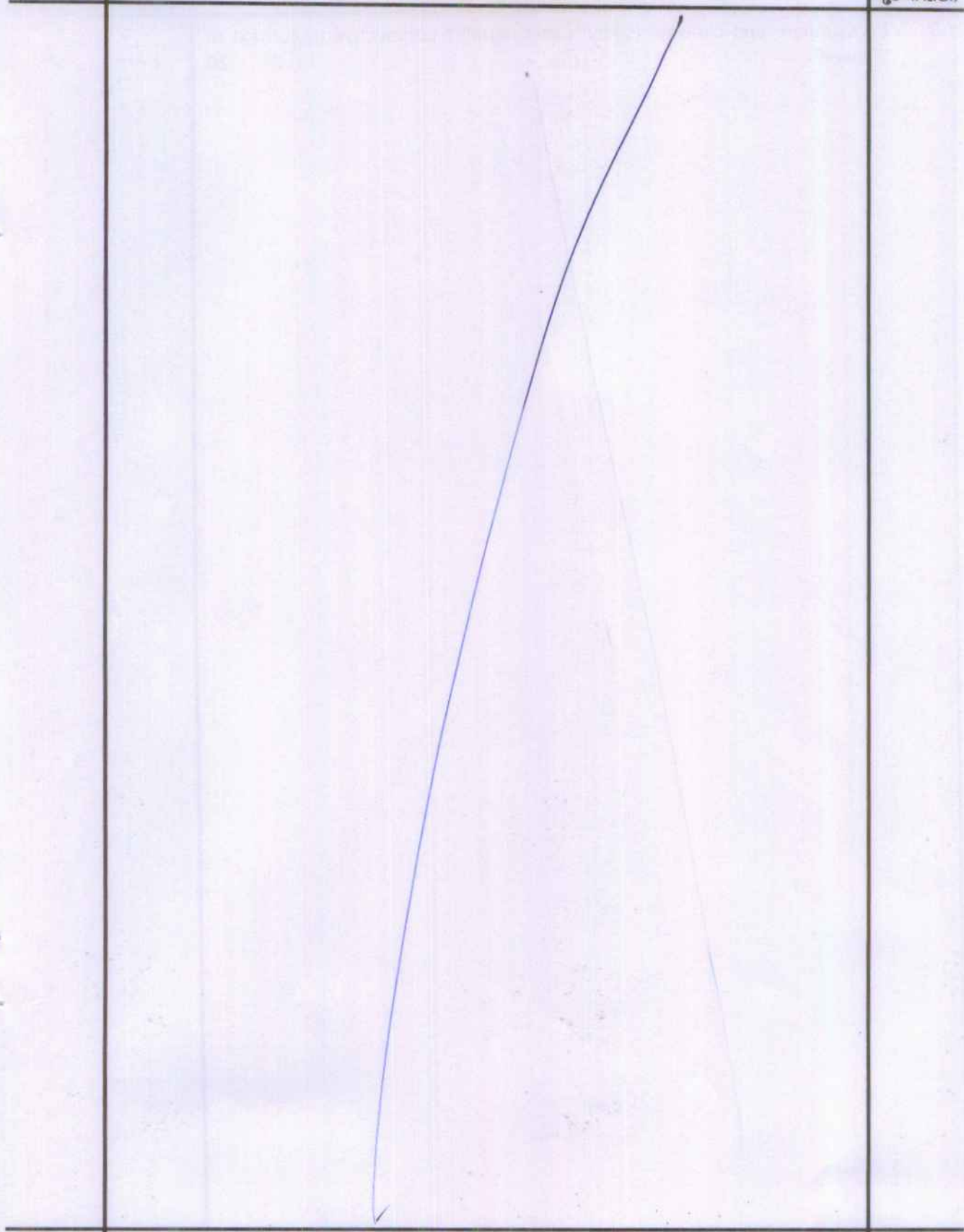
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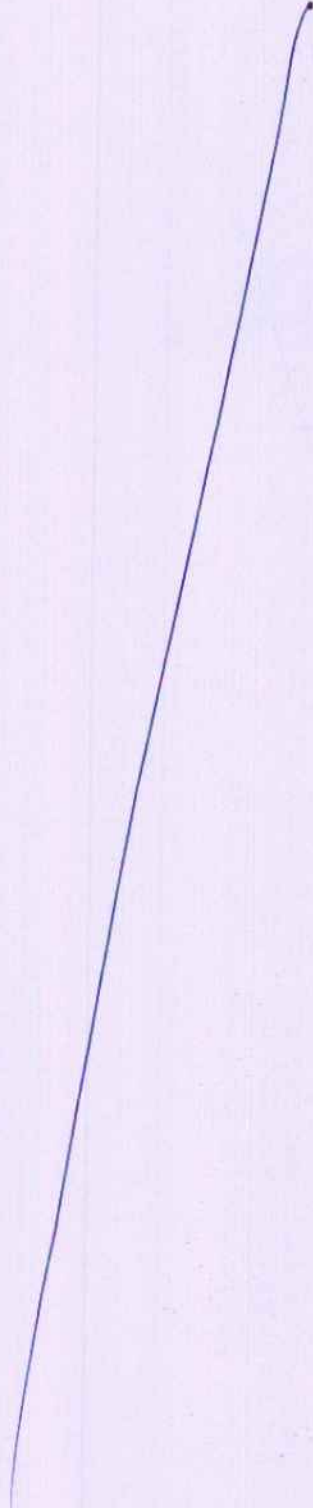
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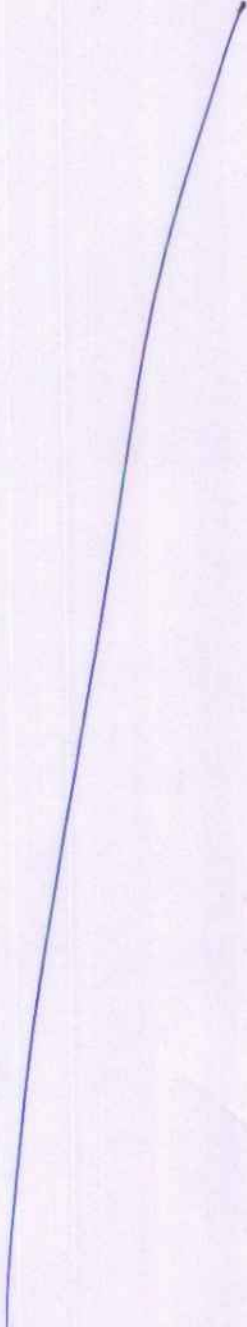




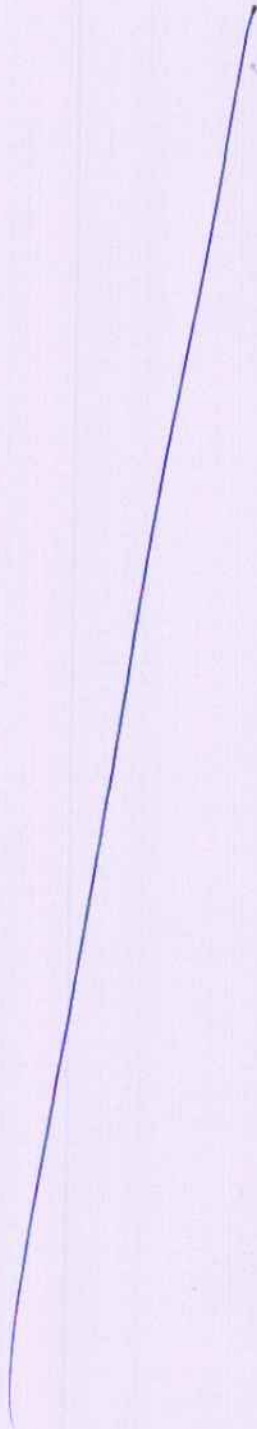
7. (a) Compare and contrast Parson's and Pluralist perspective in context of "Power".

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7. (b) Briefly analyze the role of "political parties" in strengthening of democracy.

15





7. (c) "Globalization leads to homogenization of culture". Critically Comment

15

8. (a) Critically examine the "conflict theory" of social change.

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Society is dynamic in nature. It's constantly changing in its structures and functions due to numerous internal as well as external factors like changes in class relations, scientific developments etc. In this respect, 'Conflict theory' was popularised by Karl Marx.

Marx visualises the history of society as history of class struggles. He traces social changes in various epoch as finds that all changes were due to conflict between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots'. Society struggles for control over modes of production and economic interest generate conflicts. According to Marx economic interest can be seen as substructure and other social structures like state, religion etc are the superstructure. Whenever there is a change in substructural relations there is change in superstructures and social changes occur.

According to Marx, history of social change can be traced in stages:

*Primitive - Here the means of production were common. Society was undifferentiated. No skill specialisation occurred. Community ownership prevailed. Eg. aborigines of tribal areas.

*Ancient - Here the social stratification began in form of Master and slave. The conflict of domination started. Slaves were virtually owned by masters. Eg. 17th century American society (It ended with American Civil War)

*Feudal: Here the relationship was Master and serf or 'lord' and 'vassal'. This was existent in 18th century in Europe. It ended via French revolution.

*Capitalist: This was a product of industrialisation. Here two classes Bourgeoisie (owners of means of production) and proletariat exist. There is exploitation by Bourgeoisie for profit and the worker is alienated.

According to Marx, Capitalism will eventually give way to Communism/Socialism where a classless society will be established.

Marx argued that proletariat will act as 'CLASS for itself', and will rise in revolt and end exploitive capitalism.

For Marx the entire study of society is struggle for economic resources and he has a deterministic stand.

- However Marx conflict theory has been criticized by Weber on grounds that:
- 1) it talks about class polarisation. Marx talks of only two class but Weber argues for the middle class - white collared ones.
 - 2) Marx idea is focussed only on economic aspect but Weber argues that there are other factors which cause conflict like power struggle, caste struggle etc.
 - 3) Weber argues that revolt might not occur but capitalism will grow and in turn become more bureaucratic.

Marx is criticized for taking extreme stands by other social schools of Positivistic, Ethnographic areas. Man needs to be studied considering all external factors and can't be isolated to only one economic factor.

However, Marx 'Conflict theory' is quite relevant as he aptly shows economic exploitation, profit motive. Owing to his ideas many Communist countries arose like USSR, China. India too follows a Socialist approach. So, one can't say it was totally wrong and respects his inputs.

8. (b) Write a short note on "Social consequences of science and technology".

Science and technology have impacted society in a significant way. One can see both good and bad social consequences of its influence. Some of the good social consequences are

• On Religion and superstition: one finds that discoveries in science has made our outlook more rational. We don't blindly follow the wrong traditions like Sati etc. Even unwanted religious practices, and superstitions like child sacrifice, witchhunting, animal sacrifice are being questioned.

• On family and marriage: Due to various factors like job, education, etc. families are far away but the kinship relations are easily maintained via mobile, skype and new social media devices like facebook and whatsapp. So, the solidarity is still maintained. Many marriage sites can be seen and matrimonial business has evolved facilitating online searches of suitable bride, grooms etc like Bhorematrimony etc.

• On politics and power: Nowadays one finds enormous use of ICT in election rallies, day to day governance. Government websites, online citizen portals like mygov.in are seen and it adds to governance. Bulk messages for political propaganda are seen.

• On environment: Scientific advancement has helped society conserve environment.

- On vulnerable, physically disabled have been helped by new instruments like hearing aid etc. Braille for blind, walking sticks are available. Women and children are regularly vaccinated, deliveries are becoming more scientific.
- Tribals: forest areas being mapped by government and tribal products being showcased globally due to internet.
- Our day to day lives have been dependent on science and technology. However there is other side of the coin too.
 - 1) information technology is being used to radicalise youth, indoctrinate them. eg. ISIS etc.
 - 2) Many new health related lifestyle diseases like spine pain, myopia etc. due to computer and mobile exposure.
 - 3) children have become addicted to TV/mobile and hence lost outdoor activity.
 - 4) Terrorist are using sophisticated devices like IED etc to cause harm.
 - 5) Nuclear disaster is a life example. Bhopal Gas tragedy can also be cited.
 - 6) Family relations are becoming strained as people have forgot the essence of Common dining etc. People are very busy in mobile etc.
 - 7) Many crimes are occurring due to facebook etc.
- So, we see science and technology has both good and bad consequences and it is upto us how we use it. Prudent usage of science in our day to day lives can create wonders but we should know where to stop!!

8. (c) "Family diversity has emerged as a global trend". Substantiate

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As "globalisation" has become a common phenomena, family have become more diverse. Earlier the family structure was traditional, strong kinship ties, marriage seen as irrevocable, customs and values were more important than individuals. But a change in all these can be seen in globally.

As societies are no longer isolated, a lot of western influence can be seen in Eastern cultures in form of clothes, like food etc. Similarly, the earlier joint family has been replaced by more nuclear family. Some diverse changes are:

- Less solidarity in kinship relations.
- Broken marriages, more rate of divorce.
- Other alternatives to marriage like single parents, IVF techniques, Surrogacy.
- Gay/Lesbian family.
- More Inter-caste marriages.
- Less pronounced customs.
- Family has changed from a production and consumption unit to solely consumption unit and other structures like state, college

have evolved.

The child-parent relationship have become more strained ever them before.

Individual have gained importance. Family customs have altered. Inheritance rules are more flexible.

Such changes can be seen globally. These are due to numerous factors like Modernisation, more world market penetration, education, secularisation etc. One can see these trends in both Eastern and Western societies.

However, in the Indian context the diversity is not at extreme level. Indian society still maintains extended kinship relationship, marriages are still sacred though divorce rates have surged, parents are still revered. Some exceptions are to be seen like age-old homes, single motherhood but not the entire family institution has changed. But yes, it is definitely undergoing one. So, family diversity has emerged as a global trend and new patterns can be observed everywhere.

