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Sociology Test :- 2215

Q. (a) It is argued that the scope of sociology has evolved through the epoch of time. Discuss the change in scope of sociology with specific reference to pandemic time.

→ Sociology, which developed in 19th century Europe, was given the scope to study social reality, via social statics and social dynamics by August Comte, with a Positivist methodology.

Emile Durkheim Added the social facts, which are to be treated as things, to the scope, which made positivist study easy.

George Simmel took interaction perspective, and asked to study various forms of "Sociations".

Max Weber said, since the subject matter of sociology, i.e. human, has "Geist", sociology

must study social action,
Phenomenologist like Alfred Schutz
and Ethnomethodologist added that
sociology must study how human
create social stability and
reality.

Various critical theorist like Marxist
feminist added exploitation to
the scope.

In the Pandemic Period, sociology
have added to its scope:-

- (i) People's interest believe in
science (vaccine hesitancy).
- (ii) New form of organization
of work (work from home).
- (iii) Effects of reduced social
interaction over individuals
mental health.
- (iv) Also, Pandemic increased
focus on type of entertainment
and leisure in family and women.
- (v) Health, online education, it's
effect also were added.

Sociology have been a dynamic
science with it's scope expanding.
As per T.B. Bottomore, scope of
sociology is ever increasing.

Absolute objectivity is an idea which is regarded as obsolete in sociology research. Discuss.

Robert Beinsteid defined objectivity as, "absence of any contamination due to researcher's value, gender, race and religion"; data is to be represented as true independent facts, which do not depend on researcher's value.

Since human have "Geist" interpretivists say, objectivity is not possible in sociology. According to Peter Berger, human needs a perspective.

Similarly Carpacker, critical scientist and even feminists and marxists say, fact and value can't be separated and they should't be separated as job of sociology is to present the exploitation in society.

Post modernist Alvin Gouldner says
Objectivity is an elusive goal
of sociology, and it is obsolete.

All these have been criticised
by Hammersley, who says, though
it is not possible to have absolute
objectivity, there must be something
like "approaching objectivity".
As sociology is a social science,
and sciences have to be objective.

Max Weber too, said, it is possible
to distinguish fact and value, and
researcher must try to be wert
frei
when his values have taken over
research and must be objective.

Also even Lee Harvey says,
sticking to the "value of objectivity"
will allow researcher to present
an objective study.

Though objectivity is hard to
achieve in sociology because of
it's subject matter, but it is
not obsolete, and researcher must
be objective if they want to create
a sociological theory.

Q.10)

Though all valid data is reliable,
but reliability alone does not
ensure the validity of an experiment.

Discuss.

→ Validity refers to the ~~data~~ correctness
of data, i.e., the researcher's
data does indeed justifies what
he is studying.

On the other hand reliability refers
to ability of other researcher to
get to the same conclusion when
following the same methodology.

Is all valid data, reliable?

Alan Bryman says, valid data
showcase the truthness of
study, but since human have
different perspectives one set
of data can lead to 2 conclusion.

For example. Presence of sects is
used as example of both secularisation
and religious revivalism. ^{by Steve Bruce.}
Though valid data may also produce
reliable data too.

Similarity validity are of 4
kinds → (i) external, Internal measurement
and ecological validity.

Since human is in real life
situation, it becomes very hard to
achieve external validity, i.e.,
to apply same conclusion to others
as different people have different
conscience.

On the other hand reliability
too does not ensure validity,
as people can follow the same
quantitative method and
get same results, but that
result may not measure what they
wanted too.

Eg. we can ask everyone if they
liked Pizza or not. But if
we wanted to generalise
the result, if people in general
wanted to be healthy, it will
have internal validity and
measurement validity error.

So, if both validity and both
reliability are different goals,
and as per Hammerly both must
be pursued separately via using
triangulation of method.

Q. (d) One of Mead's most significant contributions to social psychology is his distinction between "I" and the "me". Elaborate.

→ Mead's in his conception of self, which developed due to reflexive role taking in play stage of discreet other and Game stage of Generalised others, have said that the individual's self have 2 - components, with different proportion from person to person.

He said, the "me" self is the one, which helps individual to conform to the society, it makes social interaction possible, as it gives a pre-hand expectation about the role (behaviour) of other.

The 'me' self is instrumental to society too, as it allows conformity, it allows social stability. And for individual it allows

individual to become a true member of society. Individual is conscience about his 'me' self.

On the other hand, the 'I' self is the savage self, which even individual do not know, he can get to know it only in history, he even surprises himself with it.

'I' self is instrumental to society as it brings much needed dynamism. It brings social change in society, and it leads to new social structure. People like Gandhi, Einstein have more 'I'.

For individual too, 'I' gives them an distinct social identity, allows for dynamism, and 'I' leads him to assert himself over society. So now I, more individual's.

Criticism:

- (i) Mead was criticised because he ignored social structure.
- (ii) Also, Mead's individual is too much conformative.
- (iii) Interaction and self development seems to be in vacuum.

Though with some criticism, Mead's work have helped sociologists to study various phenomena like Deviance.

Q1 (c) "No society can be absolutely open or absolutely closed." Comment -

→ Society ^{which} tends to justify social mobility (movement from one social position to others) are called as Open societies eg. U.S, British Meritocracy, achievement based. ~~But~~ on the other hand, societies which tends to block or ~~even~~ discourages social mobility are called as close societies. Eg. Caste system, Old China ascription.

But in reality in both types, there is only relatively more or less mobility, and not absolutely full or absolutely zero.

Peter Saunders, liberalist, says even in meritocracy of U.K, there are barriers due to economic and structural, which discourages mobility.

Pierre Bourdieu says, due to different level of capital, different class have different ability for improvement.

Goldthorpe and Oxford study also showed children with their father in class 7, were less likely to enter class 1.

Similarly, feminist like Sylvia Walby says, due to pay gap, it is evident women have less chance of mobility in democracy as there is also glass ceiling effect.

On the other hand, as M. N. Srinivas's concept of Sanskritisation shows, even in closed caste society, many castes like Teli in Orissa (F.O. Bailly), Koli in Gujarat improved their social position.

Not just Sanskritisation, their also used to happen fusion and fusion of caste to improve their chances of social mobility. Caste associations also played a role.

So, it can be said in both types of society the difference is only the relative rate of mobility and the value system its mobility is legitimised or not.

03. (a)

Though they take very different approaches to study society, both 'micro' and 'macro' sociology aid our ability to understand the social world. Connect.

→ The macro Approach of sociology which was propounded by August Comte and Emile Durkheim, which gave independent reality to social structures.

Durkheim even said, social facts are to be treated as a thing, having a coercive and external effect on individual.

Marxist also talked about ~~social~~ economic structure (base) and the superstructure and how they lead to Alienation and Class Conflict.

Similarly Feminists talked about Patriarchal structure which lead to detrimental effect on

women, and helped to explain
gender-roles.

Approach of Macro

- (i) Society as independent reality.
- (ii) Positivist Methods, and objective results.
- (iii) Individuals meaning are shaped by society.
- (iv) Also it uses Empiricism and Objectivity to develop general laws.

Help in understanding social world

- (i) Effects of society on individuals
 - (ii) Helped in understanding various structures, functions and their effects.
 - (iii) Also helped to understand social stability and change.
- So, afterwards, there developed 'micro' approach, which said since human have ' Geist ' they can give independent meanings to Object.
- Max Weber said to study social

action, and understand it via
verdicts and compare with
ideal types

Symbolic interactionist helped
in understanding the development
of self.

Similarly Phenomenologist and
ethnomethodologist like Schertz and
Garfinkel helped in understanding
the mental construction of social
reality.

Approach of micro-

- i) Individual have felt and give
meaning.
- ii) Qualitative methods to explain
social situations.
- iii) Structures are formed due to
individual.

Help in understanding social world.

- i) Helped how individual construct
social reality.
- ii) Also it helped to understand
meaning of action.
- iii) Relation with others.

So, both the approaches have
helped in better understanding of
reality. Anthony Giddens' structuration
and Ch. Mills sociological
imagination would combine both
to give more valid understanding.

Q.(b) "To Marx capitalism is rooted in irrationality but for Weber it is a reflection of rationality." Discuss.

→ Karl Marx said, Capitalism is an irrational situation, as the worker, who was supposed to be at top is at bottom and capitalist who had to be at bottom, is at top, this is because only worker/labour is producer of value.

Also, in Capitalism, Labour gets alienated from Product, production process, fellow worker and even self, in the ownership of commodity, which he fetishizes. As for him only to satisfaction leads to production.

Capitalism is also irrational because it transfers the hard-lead coordination

of labour, and creates machine.
And worker also feel more
bitter when he works like an
animal and not human.

Marx said, Capitalism is also
irrational for Capitalist, as
he himself is digging the
grave because of increased
exploitation of the worker in
pursue of more profit. The
more he reduce cost and increase
the limit day-limit of work,
more chances will be there for
Proletariat becoming class
for itself. due to homogenization,
pauperization and Polarization.

On the other hand, Weber saw
Capitalism as rooted in Rationality.
He said, Capitalism, only generated
when the Protestants became
rational and saw work as their
calling, and led frugally.
He also saw, Capitalism also
gave birth to most rational

form of authority, that is bureaucracy
it is rational rule based, with
clear separation of office, proper
fees etc. Capitalism lead
to rationalisation of family
also, due to increased social
mobility, of law also, as
they become more restorative.
and rationalised. Economy is also
rationalised.
Weber said due to capitalism
society in general is rationalised
bureaucracy and it's ~~as~~ ^{as} ~~costly~~ ^{as} ~~bureaucracy~~ ^{bureaucracy}
various part's ~~more~~ ^{as} ~~bureaucracy~~ ^{bureaucracy}
leads to rational decision
making. Also labour too take his
own decision.
But Weber too, was not much
optimistic about rationalisation,
as he said as this much rationalism
can indeed lead to alienation,
making people "Cog" in structure,
leading to irrationality.
So, both the thinkers had a
different view of Capitalism and
its structure, both. They both
converged in saying, Capitalism
ultimately lead to irrationality
and alienation.

What can be the best research method for determining the impact of Covid-19 on our society?
Discuss with example.

The effect of COVID-19 was very wide from social institution like family, to individuals and even to social processes like migration.

So, in this case to, holistically have proper data to determine the impact of COVID-19 on our society, instead of rigidly sticking to single research method, we must undertake research using different method, and use triangulation:-

- (i) Using Surveys to ~~ask~~ enquire about percentage of migrant who returned, employers who were fired and asking for knowing economic situation of various groups.

(ii) Use of Questionnaire to get idea about, their perception of Government's relief measure, their view of science and vaccine etc.

(iii) Using Structured Interview in people visiting hospital, the nature of service they received and the staff's responsiveness.

(iv) Using Unstructured Interview to determine the health effect over individual and families, to assess mental health issues, work from home etc.

(v) Using Case Study, to develop better, containment model, vaccination model etc. eg. Bhubaneswar Model.

(vi) Longitudinal Study to study the effects over long time over health, economic and social effects.

So, since Covid affected many parts of our life, a researcher must not shy away to use required tools from his arsenal of methodologies.

~~Part~~ Participant Observation is a convenient approach to gather information particularly qualitative data about a population, but it can be grossly misleading as well. State out the advantages as well as disadvantages of Participant Observation in sociological analysis.

Participant Observation refers to a primary method of data collection, where the researcher becomes the part of the group he wants to study. This leads to first hand experience of the social reality.

There are 2-types of Participant Observation techniques, as per Alan - Bryman.

(i) Overt Participation- Observation:- Here researcher is overt and discloses about his identity and discloses it.

(ii) Covert Participation observation:- In this researcher do not disclose his identity and study the social situations covertly and secretly.

Advantages of Participant Observation.

- (i) The information and knowledge gathered is valid.
- (ii) Researcher do not have to impose his will on the subjects.
- (iii) Researcher do not have to fill pre-defined boxes only, and can even get to know new things. e.g. William Whyte in his study of Street Gang society, said I learnt such things which I never imagined.
- (iv) Also less ethical issues → in covert research.
- (v) Less Hawthorne effect → in covert research.
- (vi) Also less scope of participant to lie about.
- (vii) Also provide opportunity to retest the theory, as the research goes on for long period, can even ask the group to recheck the result.
- (viii) Can provide detailed account of the group.
- (ix) Can even use interview, questionnaire and other methods in research.
It is flexible.

Disadvantages of Participant Observation

- (i) It is not really reliable.
- (ii) It is costly and time taking.
- (iii) Can have ethical issues - in covert research. e.g. Teela Sanders was even asked for sex in her study of sex workers.
- (iv) Also can lead to Hawthorne effect → In Covert Research.
- (v) The data cannot be generalised.
- (vi) Ideology may lead to different present.
 - eg. Robert Redfield (functionalist) and Oscar Lewis (Marxist) saw same in large differently.
- (vii) Can also lead to distortion of data and quality, due to subjectivity involved.
 - eg. Susan Vertinsky even the Chicago gang for a day.

So, though it can be seen that Participant Observation have lot of benefits, but its drawbacks can be covered by using triangulation via other methods as per Hammersey.

To what extent does the study of social mobility play a vital part in ~~understand~~ understanding the class structure of our society?

Social Mobility refers to the ability of a group or individual to change their social positions.

Social Mobility plays a wide role to study the class structure and its rigidity in the society as :-

- (i) Open High level of social mobility, will show different classes in a spectrum rather than polarised classes as said by Marx. In such a spectrum there will be low level of inequality and high level of equality of opportunity.
- (ii) Also Presence of Inter-generational mobility will show less rigid class structure and inter-generational

mobility will show a rigid class structure.

(iii) The use of R.H. Turner's concept of "sponsored" mobility, as in 1960s U.K., showed there is high level of elite self-recruitment. On the other hand presence of "contested" mobility in U.S.A. show there is high of meritocracy and fluidity in class structure.

(iv) High level of women's avenue of mobility will show egalitarian class structure based on gender.

(v) Also the Oxford and Goldthorpe study of Britain showed, though there was absolute mobility, relative mobility was low.

(vi) Marxist says that as the rigid class-structure will lead to polarisation and more inequality. Westergaard and Becker Resler said

society is becoming more unequal. Oxfam report said 1% have 70% wealth.

(iii), Peter Saunders also say avenues for social mobility depends upon various inhibiting structures put on by elites. Mrs. M.M. Tummim also said Doctor's associated kept a shortage of doctors consciously.

(iv), low level of social mobility like in India also show presence of other inequality like caste and gender. It also now increased mobility due to ~~gender~~ education.

So, social mobility and its level shows the level of openness or closeness of the society and the rigidity of class structure.

Q9 "Merton's theory of anomie is a borrowing but essentially different from that of Durkheim. ∴ Critically examine.

Emile Durkheim defined Anomie as a situation of Normlessness, and normative deregulation.

On the other hand R. K. Merton defined the situation of Anomie as disjunction of culturally defined goals and structurally available means.

Emile Durkheim saw Anomie as a Pathology, which would be cured by society via social engineering by establishing occupational association and abolition of Private Property. Durkheim said, when individual will involve himself in society, there would be less to suicide.

On the other hand, Merton saw Anomie as a situation

of Deviance and also saw it as ever present in society due to inequality between individuals

Durkheim said, in the situation of Anomie, individuals try to take different ways out and deal with it, he said:-

- (i) Conformist :- When individual follow both means and goals.
- (ii) Innovator :- When individual follows only goal and not means.
- (iii) Ritualist :- Only means and no goal.
- (iv) Retreatist :- When individual lose sight of both goal and means.
- (v) Rebel :- When individual develop new means and new goals.

So, Durkheim said that's how an individual have various ways to deal with situation.

But the situation of Anomie will always be there unlike Durkheim who saw it a pathology.

Do you think the Feminisation of work has led to gender equality? Justify your answer with logical arguments.

Feminization of work refers to increased participation of women in work. Mostly in developing countries they are part of informal sector but in developed ones they are even becoming part of formal sector.

As per Sylvia Walby in her "Theorizing Patriarchy", Paid Employment is one of the main structures of Public Patriarchy. As they are paid less and shifted to secondary job market.

Also Marxist-feminist says, women are reserved army of labour, used to keep wages down,

and they are ~~large~~ to last to him
and first to fire.

Ann Oakley have said increased
feminisation of work have led
to double responsibility for
women, like childcare and work.

So, it can be said, feminisation
of work have 'nt yet led to
gender equality. Though there
are some positives:-

(i) Work and salary tends to
increase women freedom (Borahde
Devai).

(ii) Also due to work, women are
better educated, leading them
to know their rights.

(iii) #MeToo movement have also
led to increased awareness
against gender public Patriarchy.

(iv) As per Walcott and Xonig
now there are increasing joint-
conjugal work family.

Feminization of work, though hasn't
yet achieved gender equality but
is a work in progress and
eventually will lead to better
equality.

Protests and agitation are symptomatic of skewed development in society. Discuss in context of India along with relevant examples.

Protests and agitation (charged) are type of emergent collective action acti against authority, for some social change or blocking some change.

Weil - J. Smelser said, Protests and agitations are result of malintegration in various societal structures. Merton also used Dysfunction to show malintegration in society.

Skewed development refers to uneven development of different social regions, social groups and different ethnicity. This leads to malintegration due to relative deprivation within groups.

Stemmed development and Protest in context of India

- (i) Tribal movements, as per
Walter Fernandes, because they
unjustly displaced because they
"so called" development where
fruits will be enjoyed by city
people and not them.
- (ii) As per Sucha Singh Gill
due to reduced returns of
agriculture, there are more protest.
Recent "Kisan Andolan" due to
perceived injustice in favour of
Cooperatives.
- (iii) Also, lower caste movement
due to less presence of equality
and equity in various jobs.
SC they are still forming majority
of group D part.
- (iv) Also protest of religious
minorities is due to less
socio-economic development.
Sochar-Singh Committee said
Muslim disproportionately form the
urban poor. Recent CAA protests.
So, the ethnic protest from Northeast.
So since India have various
faultline, the need is to have
inclusion - development of all
sections.

Highlight the various "social pathologies" within marriage in contemporary times.

Marriage is a socially approved union of 2-adults to enter into sexual relationship.

Institution of marriage has changed a lot from ancient times, as it was a sacrament and now a contract.

Various new ^{Pathology (form)} ~~form~~ of marriage like Sologamy, same-sex living-together, ~~single~~ single parent household are coming.

Social Pathologies in Marriage in Contemporary Times (Issues)

- (i) Increased friction between spouses, leading to increased divorce to create.
- (ii) Functionalist says, due to nuclear family, there is

increased ~~cor~~ spousal expectations leading to dysfunction because spouse become unable to fulfill those -

(iii) Also feminist says marriage is exploitative to women as she is under Power relation with husband - Kate Millet.

(iv) Marxist also says women are disadvantaged due to capitalist structures, like as she has to do no-wage housework to keep wages low for capitalist.

(v) Also as per Anthony Giddens due to coming of Plastic sexuality concept their is less level of commitment

(vi) Similarly Zygmunt Bauman's concept of P. Liquid love hampers marriage due to wife-swapping etc.

Since all these issues are a "pathology", so they can be cured with increased counselling, increased communication, increased respect to the marriage, and extending the family circle.

It is observed that young adults around the world are less religious by several measures. Give some theoretical strands in support of this ~~answer~~ observation.

As per Emile Durkheim, due to arising "cult of individualism", the ever present conscience collective of religion, have now become as another state of representation collective.

Young Adults, due to globalization, social media, technology are increasingly becoming tech-savvy and depend less on religion for various of their questions, so they are less religious. → Stark and Bainbridge.

Also, Steve Bruce say, due to rigidity of institutional religion individual find their individuality

as tampered and indeed become
member of various cult movements.

Also, more believe in science,
increased rationalisation of
social life, as per Weber have
led to young adults to be less
religious.

Marxist says, now state use
other opiiums, ~~at~~ different from
religion, such as Netflix, series,
sports to keep their consciousness
low. So Religion have to now
reduced support of capitalist.

Feminists also say, due to increased
education, women have got to
know that their oppression was
sanctioned by religion, so
they believe less in religion.
e.g. movement of Young Pro-choice
women against Christian Right

Though due to fundamentalism,
religion is also radicalising
youth in middle east due to
contra-acculturation. They becoming
more religious.

But overall it can be said
youth is becoming less and
less religious due to globalisation.

Discuss Ogburn's theory of social change.

William Ogburn gave a theory of social change based upon technological development of societies.

He said changes in society first comes from the technological ^{invention.} changes like Gordon Child and here technological change leads to change in value system.

Even in diffusion, it is first the technology which gets diffused and then the culture.

This disjunction in the rate of change of technology and culture leads to cultural lag.

Even Marx used the similar model of social change from the material

base and then change in the superstructure.
Eg. Fundamentalism.

Though in recent times due to
Globalisation, and social media,
now there are first emergence of
culture and various trends and
technology fails to develop in
3rd world societies. Tends to reverse
cultural lag.

Also P. Criticism.

(i) Parson says change can be
due to structural differentiation,
or even due to value
generalisation.

(ii) Weber said, the change can
also be brought by religion,
i.e., Idea level.

(iii) Cultural diffusionist like
Guruge said, change in cultural
is due to contact of civilisation.

(iv) P. Sorokin said, rather than
uni-directional change, there
is cyclic change from
Sennate - idealistic - ideational
and vice versa.

So, though Ogburn's theory of
social change was able to account
for change due to technology,
but failed to account due to
cultural change.

What are the major dimensions of secularisation in the modern world?
Discuss the factors inhibiting the growth of secularisation in India.

As per Steve Bruce, secularisation refers to the process in which, religion's sphere of influence from social life reduces.

The reasons for secularisations are :-

- (i) Disengagement.
- (ii) Societalisation.
- (iii) Rationalisation.
- (iv) Structural Differentiation.
- (v) Individualism.
- (vi) Desacclimatisation.

The major Dimensions of secularisation can be summed as:-

- (i) Personal Sphere:- Individual's religious practices have reduced significance, as evident from low number of Church Participation and increased belief in science. Less institutional religion participation.

(ii), Societal :- Due to structural differentiation, religion's sphere have been taken by education, family etc and other institution, so religion's effect on society is reduced.

(iii), Family life :- Family life is also increasingly becoming secular, as there is less impact of sacredness and various rituals like praying before food.

(iv), Nation - State :- States are becoming secular, because they tend to be democratic, and they distinguish themselves from established church.

(v), Global level :- Due to increased migration, multi-cultural and multi-religious society is developing, leading to less religious presence.

So, secularisation have touched most of the dimensions of social life.

The case of India, is a curious one, as secularisation hasn't led to much reduction of religious impact.

- (i) Adaptability of Hindu religion and it's ability to self regulate reform many of it's rigid structures
 - (ii) when the form of secularism which was propounded by our leaders is the one of equal tolerance and acceptance of all religion and not ~~down~~ to the one of exclusion of religion from social life.
 - (iii) Rigidity of Caste identities have ~~also~~ led to inhibition of secularisation -
 - (iv) Less level of urbanisation and presence of close - knit village community, allow for Kula Devi and Kula Deuta Communitarism also.
- So, India have shown quite a resistance to secularisation, but even after this, the impact of religion have reduced a lot as the concept of purity and pollution is on decline.

The transgender: Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019 and The Surrogacy Regulation Act, 2021 reinforce the idea of family as a patriarchal heterosexual and casteist institution and fail to account for other models of chosen families. Discuss.

The transgender Person Act and the Surrogacy Regulation Act, are the 2 important legislations, which have led to important changes in sexual identity and ability for women to have bodily independence, though they are start only, but and lot of ground to be covered, but still a positive start is a good thing.

Acts, reinforcing the patriarchal idea of family which is heterosexual and casteist institution as:

- (1) Only married couple can have baby via surrogacy and not single parents and same sex parents → leading

to heterosexual men.

(ii), The transgender Act, still need the certificate of DM by one person. → Against self identification of sexuality.

(iii), Also the idea of Altruistic surrogacy, leads to mostly same caste babies as most the relatives and friends are in same caste only. leading to family as Caste institution.

(iv), Also, women who can be surrogate, must also have had her own child, and this shows importance of child for family. → Patriarchal structure.

(v), Even the whole idea of surrogacy, though for self want of baby, treats women's body as a commodity. Patriarchal

(ii) Barring of Commercial
surrogacy, instead of regulation,
also shows, Patriarchal
nature, as women isn't allowed
bodily independence.

(iii) Also, the homosexuals are
still not have any reserved
representation. Showing a
heterogenous structure.
Lack of inclusivity.

(iv) So, these 2-bills though,
a step in right direction have
been criticised by many
feminists, because they give
too little too late.

But conservatives argue that,
due to lack of modernisation
and lack of development in
Indian society, any radical
change may lead to societal
disruption and anomic.

So, though with issues, the
bills provides a start, and further
consultation and improvements
must be undertaken over time.

07.(C) China's cheque book diplomacy is a new form of dependency. In this context, discuss the dependency theory and its new forms in the present world.

→ Emmanuel Mollustem and Andre Gynard French said the developing nations are poor not due to their own failures or inability, but due to the dependent relation with developed world, they act as supplier of raw materials, and the developed world see them as market of finished goods. So, this whole dependence over developed nation have been criticised by the dependency theory, as it is the reason for their poverty.

Also, they see world as a system with metropolis and periphery or with a core, semi-periphery and periphery.

In the present times China has become the new core, and has displaced Euro. China provides open blank cheque, with want for structural reforms or acquisition of many strategic assets for itself.

This leads the satellite, to be unable to repay the Chinese debt, and become a neo-colony of the China, leading it self to debt-unsustainability and cyclic poverty. Sri Lanka's situation and Pakistan's situation is a case in point.

Also, along with China, western world, leading by U.S.A is still acting as a metropolitan and is still extracting resources in South America, which it sees it's own satellite.

So the dependency theory correctly predicted the future & exploitation of satellite, as evident by low human development of these countries.