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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 3343)

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Center	Pune.	Date	28/7/25

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
5 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS**. Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all. Questions Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** from each Section.
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.

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

16-B, 1st Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

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All the Best

SECTION 'A'

1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
1.(a) "Common sense is sociological nonsense." How far do you agree with the assertion in context of 21st century sociology? 10

Common sense refers to such knowledge that aids humans to carry out everyday tasks or interaction.

Ans.

Common sense: As sociological nonsense

① Common sense is pseudo-scientific, naturalistic, individually subjective and unreflective - that it doesn't question its origin.

② Common sense is non-self corrective, non-empirical, non-objective and superficial.

③ Sociology originated in 18th-19th century while common sense originated when humans homo sapiens were born.

④ Common sense is not a science, doesn't use scientific

method and has no definite methodology.

⑤ Alan Bryman posits that common sense lacks validity.

⑥ Common-sense doesn't study social change or latent functions of human social behavior.

⑦ Common-sense is vulnerable to informative influence, sociology isn't.

Use of commonsense in sociology of 21st Century

① Use to form hypothesis for deductive sociologists (Karl Popper)

② Used to question conclusion of a study or hypothesis or for logical validation.

③ Aiddens argued that sociology with soc con with time becomes part of common sense

④ Carl Taylor: A good sociology is mixture of science and common sense.

1.(b)

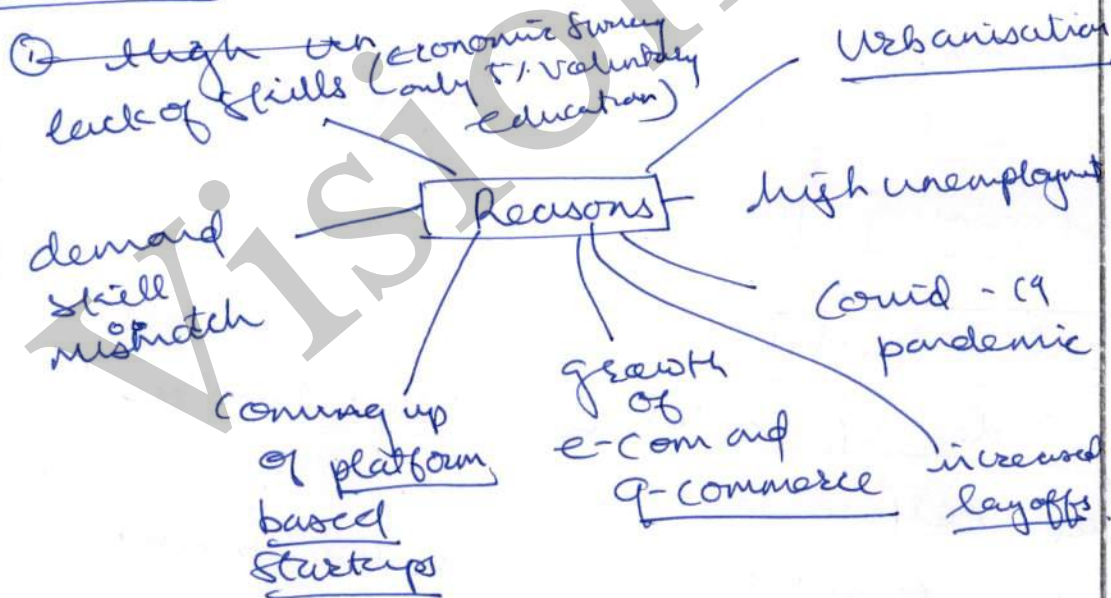
Examine the growth of the gig economy as a new form of informal work. What implications does it have for job security and labor rights? 10

As per Niti Aayog report, gig economy will employ 23.5 mn persons by 2030.

Growth as new form of informal work

① Coming up of flexi-workers and contractualisation in the informal employment of casual

Reasons sector



Impact on job security & labor rights

- ① Platforms defines gig workers as partners, captains and therefore bypass labor laws.
- ② No social security, arbitrary termination, poor working conditions
- ③ As per NCAER survey 69.3 hours a week work done by gig workers.
- ④ Lack of maternity leave for women.
- ⑤ No trade unions ⇒ loss of bargaining power

Govt Efforts

- ① Code of Social Security: Fund for gig welfare and schemes.
- ② Rajasthan and Karnataka enacted special gig worker bills.
- ③ Inclusion of gig workers in Ayushman Bharat PM-Jan Arogya Yojana.

Thus, gig labor policy must be guided by SDG 8 inclusive work & decent work

1.(c)

"Modernization does not necessarily lead to development." Analyze.

10

Yogendra Singh defines modernisation as a cultural self response which has attributes including par-humanistic, trans-^{ethnic} evolution universality etc.

Does not lead to development

① Dipankar Gupta talks about misplaced modernity which hasn't led to change in values attitudes and viewpoint.

② Dependency theorists like Ar Frank and Wallerstein argue that despite modernisation periphery and semi-periphery nations are not developed as — (a) dependent on core nations (b) infrastructural backwardness etc.

③ White supremacists argue that in third world nations development is still at bay due to "lack of culture" to acclimatize modernity.

④ Jaganath Pathy argues that modernisation has led to underdevelopment of tribals due to displacement.

Leads to development

① British led modernisation led to development of railways, posts, telegraphs, modern-education etc.

② Post-independent modernisation led to mixed economy, heavy industries

③ Modernisation led to social and religious movements which usher in social development. Thus modernisation has to be

1.(d)

Explain the concept of fictive kinship and its significance in forming social bonds. How does it operate in modern societies? 10

Fictive kinship refers to use of kinship like terms for neighbourhood persons etc. despite no consanguinal or affinal bonds.

Significance in social bonding

① Menefer Singh study of slums underlined that fictive kinship strengthens social solidarity and concern for others.

② MSA Race fictive kinship in slums leads to creation of distinct culture

③ Furthness Ganga-Jamuni Tehzeeb and emergence of Syncretic culture.

④ Furthness collective conscience and value consensus

Operation in Modern societies

- ① Fictive relationship furthers organic solidarity and enhances interdependence.
- ② Reduces alienation, creates informal networks and furthers social intercourse.
- ③ Leads to increased social capital (Pierre Bourdieu)
- ④ Sub-altern sociologists argue that fictive ~~set~~ kinship ~~not~~ seen in gated communities but

Thus, fictive relations strengthens social solidarity and unity.

1.(e)

Discuss how has the information revolution impacted social change in developing societies? 10

Horton and Hunt defines social change as the alteration in social structure and social relationships in a society.

Information revolution came between proliferation of computers and move from industrial to post industrial society.

Impact on Social change in developing societies

① In India, it bypassed manufacturing and took society towards post-Fordism leading to jobless growth phenomenon.

② It led to white-collar 'romanticism' among youth, who saw blue collar work as inferior.

- ③ Impact on women: This increased women's employment opportunities (Catherine Hakim)
- ④ Made India tech-savvy nation with dominance in IT economy
- ⑤ Furthered financial inclusion

Negative impact

- ① Economic Survey led to 'mobile/computer slaves' phenomena which increased mental health issues
- ② It promoted McDonaldization of workplace which enhanced alienation (Ritzer)
- ③ Impacted obesity rates which went North (29% in men and 28% in women - NFHS-5)

Thus, information revolution should further social mobility amongst

2.(a)

Compare and contrast evolutionary and conflict theories of social change. What does each perspective reveal about societal transformation?

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2.(b)

Explain the concept of triangulation in research. How does it enhance the validity and reliability of sociological studies?

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2.(c)

Analyse the relationship between sociology and welfare economics, with special reference to Indian society.

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3.(a)

Discuss the concepts of fact, value, and objectivity in sociological research. Can sociology ever be entirely value-free? 20

Facts are those aspects of reality that exist independent of observers.

(eg) social action of suicide.

Values refers to principles and standards of behavior and what one considers important.

(eg) western values on dressing.

Objectivity refers to frame of mind which prevents researcher's values, bias to creep in and contaminate ~~and~~ collection of data and its analysis.

Researchers emphasize on objectivity to make sociology a 'pure science'.

Sociology as value free

- ① Positivists believe that Sociology can be value free by stressing on objectivity and only considering such behaviours which can be measured.
- ② To maintain objectivity they stresses on ignoring qualitative aspects of human behaviours.
- ③ Weber argues that sociology can't be value free but we can strive towards it by emphasising on value relevance, ideal types and verstehen.
- ④ Rk Merton says value creeps in at the very choice of topic.
- ⑤ Malinowski calls bar

Cultural relativism to ensure
value free sociology.

⑥ Phenomenologists considers
value free sociology as
pursuing "chimeras" as nothing
like it exists.

⑦ Arafinkel underlines futility
of having value free science
as there is difference between
studying inanimate matter and
animate humans.

Thus, sociology should strive
towards value-neutrality but
not at the cost of misrepresentation
entering social reality.

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3.(b)

Discuss the role of education as an agent of social change, with reference to issues of social mobility, equality, and empowerment. 20

Francis T. Brown defines education as a medium to change behaviour of society in a desirable way.

Agent of social change

① Ambedkar, Phule, Periyar ⇒ emphasized on education to uplift lower castes and to give up the yoke of Brahmanism dominance.

② JL Nehru saw role of education in promoting equality and empowerment of socially and educationally backward classes and women.

③ MN Srinivas talked about modern education acting as

way for social mobility in
secular hierarchy.

④ RTE Act (2009) furthered empowerment
ment by shifting child labor to child
education

⑤ WEP 2020 ⇒ Gender Inclusion Fund; Special
Education zones.

Limited Social Change

① Duncan and Blau ⇒ education
driven social mobility is
'short-shift' - does not lead
too far.

② Paul Willis ⇒ working class
children become workless due
to differential education creating
differential cultural values.

③ Bourdieu sees unequal societies
leading to unequal educational
attainment and reproduction
of cultural capital, which
affects access to other forms

of Capital — symbolic, social
and economic.

- ④ McRobbie and Sue Lee sees
Education promoting gender-
role segregation, socialisation
and patriarchal ideology
- ⑤ Mary Daly talks about
"infusion of derivative status"
among women by education.
- ⑥ ^{Kapana} S. Ahmed: Education brings
only idealistic change but
not structural change.
- ⑦ AR Desai ⇒ Failure of education
to tackle unemployment, poverty
and inequality
- ⑧ DV Glass ⇒ presence of elite
self-recruitment
- ⑨ Althusser ⇒ education as

ideological state apparatus limits
equality, empowerment and
mobility.

⑩ Bowles and Gintis → talks
about hidden curriculum
which seeks to make children
of workers as next generation
industrial laborers.

Thus, education has to be
inclusive and devoid of
disparities to act as medium
of social change (NEP 2020)

3.(c)

Examine the impact of automation and artificial intelligence on the future of work. What are its implications for developing economies? 10

Recently, AI and automation introduced new dimensions to organisation of work.

Impact of automation and AI on work

① As per WFP's future of Jobs report, around 247 workers are at risk of displacement.

② Replacement of human voices and personnels by AI in animation industry (discussed during WAVES summit)

③ N. Chandrababur, Chairman of Tata Sons talked about emergence of 'dark factories' devoid of human labor.

④ New Marxists saw it as further alienation of workers which led to social integration.

and involvement into work.

Impact on developing countries

① Economic Survey highlights how adoption of AI will displace labor in some industries and further unemployment.

② Highways Ministry (MoRTH) report talked about disruption to livelihood of drivers due to driverless automobiles.

③ Mechanisation of sewer cleaning will lead to dignity of Dalits and prevent death. (Kerala's Bardicost)

④ P. Sainath argued that AI in agriculture and automation will displace landless agri-laborers to cities.

Thus, AI and automation has to be inclusive and in line with

4.(a)

Compare and contrast the positivist and interpretive approaches in sociology, highlighting their methodologies and areas of strength.

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4.(b)

"One is not born a woman, but becomes one." In this context discuss feminist challenge of traditional kinship and family systems.

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4.(c)

Define Ulrich Beck's concept of the 'risk society.' How does the concept of risk influence contemporary social change?

10

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SECTION 'B'

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words. 10x5=50
5.(a) "Scientific method can be effectively applied to study social phenomena." Do you agree?

Scientific method is a research methodology used in natural sciences to arrive at universal laws on matter.

Role in sociology

- ① Positivists claim use of scientific approach to study sociology as just like matter & human behavior is objectively measurable
- ② It is important to measure behavior to explain human behavior, develop correlations and causal explanations and arrive at universal laws that explain human behavior.
- ③ It believes in making sociology science a pure science with techno-scientific methodology and vocab. vocabulary.

④ It stresses on reliability and validity, empiricism and value neutrality.

⑤ August Comte, Durkheim (Suicide) used it; Marx and functionalists too used scientific method.

Critique

① Weber → scientific method in sociology must be supplemented by qualitative aspects - verstehen ^{ideal types}

② Peter Berger → sociological reality lies in individual consciousness and not outside it, as scientific method suggests.

③ Horkheimer → called it objective anarchism as there is difference between study of matter and humans.

④ Karl Popper underlined impossibility of universal laws on social behavior, which is subjective.

⑤ Thus, sociology should use both scientific and non-positivist methods to suit

5.(b)

"Alienation remains a relevant concept in understanding modern workplace dynamics."
Comment with reference to digital workspaces. 10

Marxists defines alienation as separation from one's own work and loss of power over it.

Alienation in digital workplaces

- ① Alienation from informal networks which use usual at
- ② Economic survey using mental health survey issues due to work from home which leads to family conflicts and domestic violence
- ③ Lack of involvement and social integration into work, no control over work.
- ④ Lack of right to disconnect enhances separation from life outside work.

- ⑤ leisure became a mode
to refresh for work.
- ⑥ No sense of self-fulfillment,
meaninglessness, powerlessness
psychic nature.
- ⑦ Prostitution of personality
(CW Mills)
- ⑧ Alienation from self: No
chance of self-development,
occupational learning etc.
- ⑨ Alienation from process
and product due to
its digital nature.

Thus, Corporates should promote
disconnect rights and mental
health counselling.

5.(c)

"Phenomenology represents the most radical departure from the 'scientific' methodology". Critically analyse.

10

Phenomenology refers to a non-positivist methodology which focuses on the way human imposes meaning on the social phenomena around them.

Radical departure

- ① Phenomenologists reject
 - Ⓐ existence of social structure
 - Ⓑ possibility of causal explanations and universal laws on human's social behavior.
- ② They call statistics as mere reflection of those who make it and therefore invalid.
- ③ Restricts scope of sociology to no more than understanding meaning given to social phenomena and the way of giving such meaning.

④ stresses on common-sensical view, which scientific method rejects, to understand human consciousness.

⑤ Criticizes positivists to restricting humans as mere responders to social stimulus rather than being active creators of society.

Critique

① Alfred Schutz talked about typifications which were part of society — patterned world structured meaning.

② Marxists phenomenologists do not provide for source of meanings

③ Do not take into account power-dynamics which shapes human behavior.

Nevertheless, phenomenology paved way for emergence of postmodernism

5.(d)

"Power dynamics in the formal sector today are increasingly driven by a gender-neutral work culture." Critically examine. 10

Power dynamics in formal sector have transitioned from male centric to gender neutral.

Arguments in Favor

- ① POSH Act 2013 ensures women's safety at workplaces. Chair of JCC are women.
- ② Equal Remuneration Act (1976) provides for equal pay for equal work.
- ③ Sex Discrimination Act of UK prevents any discrimination only on sex at workplaces.
- ④ Companies Act provides for inclusion of women as members of Board of Directors.

Arguments Against

- ① Rosabeth Moss → women are prevented from occupying power

positions at workplaces due to
socialability of men.

② Blunkbush and Stewart ⇒ occupation
al segregation at workplaces

③ Reelfern and Bone ⇒ talks
about glass-ceiling and glass-
wall (horizontal segregation)

④ Sylvia Walby ⇒ Trade Union
favor men's interests to the
detriment of working women and
have no 'inclusive' positions for
women

⑤ Erection of entry barriers ⇒ eg.
Foxconn plant in TN. accused of
restricting recruitment to married
women.

⑥ Karuna Ahmed talks about
gender wage gap and clustering
in lower rung jobs.

Thus, the state should strive to
achieve SDGs and aims of DSPs

5.(e)

How do cultural factors influence the pace and direction of social change in traditional societies? 10

(Horton and Hunt) defines social change as change in social structure and social relationships in a society.

Role of cultural factors

① Andre Beitzelle ⇒ § Modernisation taking people away from caste, ~~per~~ caste politics taking them towards castes.

② Orthodox Indians opposed social reform movements of 19th Century.

③ Church curbed social change towards science by prosecuting Galileo etc.

④ Weber ⇒ protestant ethic led to development of Capitalism.

④ Durkheim ⇒ collective conscience
withheld social change in
traditional societies

⑤ Religion used by Masters and
feudal lords to opiate the
serfs and slaves.

⑥

6.(a)

Discuss the rise of single-parent and cohabiting families in contemporary society. What are the social and economic implications of these trends? 20

Modernity dynamics has unleashed new forces which led to single-parent & cohabiting families.

Reasons for rise of single parent families

① Nicky Hart

(a) social acceptance and legally easier.

(b) Conflict arises due to dual roles with emergence of working women.

(c) search for compatibility

② Macionis sees single-parentage due to — (a) economic independence

(b) individualism

③ Giddens underline rising single parents due to rising divorcees which itself are rising due to rising expectations from marriages

④ G. Theobald (a) women and children rights through laws like - maintenance etc.

Reasons for rising cohabitation

- ① Universalisation of tribal dormitory system
- ② Emergence of plastic sexuality due to contraceptive revolution (Ciddens)
- ③ Ciddens also see this as reason due to westernisation, role of media, peer influence and modernisation, and sexual freedom.

Social implications

- ① Increase in remarriage rates and reconstituted families

- ② Late marriages and shift from arranged to love marriages.
- ③ (Bowlby) ⇒ Father based single parent families leads to juvenile delinquency due deprivation of mother's expressive role.
- ④ Cohabitation sees as modernity impact has led to religious secularism and fundamentalism along with conspiracy theories of inter-religious marriages.
- ⑤ Cohabitation has led to increased femicide and social honour killings. (Pew Research)
- ⑥ Single parent families (matrifocal) has led to increased FLPPR. ✶

Economic implications

- ① Diana Pearce talks about feminisation of poverty due to single parent families.
- ② Rising women employment as part-time workers to adjust to other obligations.
- ③ Impacting education of children of single parent families (feminists)

Thus, state must provide for welfare for single-parent families.

6.(b)

How modernity influenced the intellectual development of sociology or shaped sociology's focus on issues of social order and change? 20

Dipankar Gupta defines modernity as
change in value, attitudes and viewpoint.

① Cultural Revolution ⇒ developed
of bankers, middle classes
and sayages.

② Renaissance ⇒ renewal of
greek and latin art forms,
focus on humanism

③ Scientific Revolution ⇒

① Copernicus, Galileo gave
Heliocentric theory

② Kepler Laws and Newton's
gravity

③ Darwin's The origin of
Species 1859 gave theory
of Natural Selection.

④ Industrial Revolution inventions by James Watt's steam engine led to urbanisation and industrialisation.

- Led socialists to question reason for poverty - social or natural.
- Transformation of property from land to capital
- Plight of urban slums explained by Dickens

⑤ Enlightenment

① Rousseau Right of people to choose their own sovereign.

② Locke alienable rights of life, liberty and property

③ Montesquieu → separation of powers

(d) Ro Voltaire ⇒ religious
tolerance and freedom of
speech.

Also enlightenment ushered
human reason.

led to so historical and
biological conception of
society

(e) French Revolution abolished
monarchy, feudalism and call
for liberty, equality and
fraternity.

Thus, modernity led to
development of sociology along
with impact on social
order and change.

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6.(c)

Examine the strengths and limitations of ethnography as a research method in sociology.

10

Ethnography refers to field study of community - its culture, folk customs etc. from for prolonged period of time.

Strength

- ① Enhances ecological validity of research (Alan Bryman)
- ② Can analyze nonverbal interactions or whether a respondent is lying.
- ③ Can ask ~~or~~ questions openly to the respondents and also ask for information.
- ④ Helps in longitudinal analysis eg: MV Srinivas' Rampura village study.

⑤ Effective for in-depth study
over time (Earl Babbie)

Limitations

① Issue of rationalisation

(eg) Venkatesh during study of
Chicago gangs.

② Research bias creeping in many
ways

③ Lacks reliability and has
limits on generalisation

④ Time consuming

(eg) Malinowski spent years in
Trobriand Islands.

⑤ Lack of control over variables.

⑥ Issues of gaining entry

⑦ Ethical issues (Payne and Payne)

Nonetheless, ethnography ensures
comprehensive study of the feeling
at hand

7.(a)

Discuss how the integration of qualitative and quantitative approaches (mixed methods) can enhance sociological research. Give examples.

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7.(b)

With the rise of nuclear modern families, the relevance of kinship studies in the sociological analysis is reducing. Do you agree?

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7.(c)

Analyze the relationship between division of labor and social solidarity in industrial societies.

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8.(a)

Discuss Max Weber's theory of rationalization and its impact on social change in modern society. Provide contemporary examples. 20

Max Weber talks about Rationalization in his books Economy and Society and Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism

Rationalization

- ① It is seen as result of the Calvinist ethic and emergence of Industrial-Capitalism
- ② Rationalization seen as moving away from tradition and Charisma towards rules based behaviors.
- ③ He talks about two types of rationality - formal and substantive

Impact on Social Change

- ① Emergence of rational action both goal and value-based

② Emergence of rational-legal authorities like bureaucracy which shaped both political bodies and economic enter-prises

③ Rationalization lead to rising disenchant among people about established religion and people started moving out to sects and especially cults.

④ Rationalisation led to loss of meaning and purpose in life that traditional values gave.

⑤ (Pitzer) talks about modern-ization of workplaces — uniformity etc.

⑥ Rationalization inspired Taylorism and Fordism which led to assembly line production.

⑦ Marxists sees rationalisation as furthering false class consciousness and delaying social revolution.

⑧ Durkheim sees rationalisation leading to organic solidarity and also anomie division of labor.

⑨ Parsons argues that rationalization leads to change in adaptation as well as cultural values, leading to shift from Pattern variables A to B.

⑩ C. W. Mills → rationalisation leading to "prostitution of personality" at workplaces.

⑪ Emergence of big economy
is also seen as result
of rationalisation.

⑫ Rationalization leading to
modernisation and secularism
leading to religious sentimentalism
and fundamentalism (T.N. Madan)
eg: Taliban

⑬

Nonetheless, rationalisation freed
human society from the
grip of religion since of
medieval age.

8.(b)

Discuss how the traditional functions of marriage are increasingly replaced by contractual and consumer-driven roles. 20

Marriage refers to socially acknowledged and approved sexual union of two consenting adults of opposite sex.

Traditional functions of Marriage

① Murdock ⇒ talks about reproductive, sexual, economic and educational functions.

② Maelmer talks about recreational, care etc. functions.

③ Parsons

(a) socialization of children and structing of personality.

(b) stabilizing of adult personality

Replacement by contractual and
consumer-driven sales

① Production sale of farm

④ Malinowski sees ^{marriage.} as contract
to bear and raise children
and to give them legitimacy

⑤ In hindus, marriage was
'sacred' and 7-birth bond

⑥ Preventing sexual promiscuity

Replacement by contractual and
consumer driven sales

① Giddens ⇒ marriage transitioned
from straight life monogamy
to serial monogamy

② Laws like Hindu Code Bills
allowed for divorce by women

- ③ Wicky Heest talks about rising expectations of mutual compatibility within marriages rather than child-centric.
- ④ Emergence of Double Income No kids marriages underlines focus on sensual gratification and partnership.
- ⑤ Rising divorce rates, reconstituted families and cohabitation before marriages
- ⑥ Giddens gives reasons for -
- (a) Migration
 - (b) Modernisation
 - (c) Contraceptive revolution

Nonetheless, marriages still retain sacredness (Hindus) and traits of Pattern Variables A (Parsons)

[Faint handwritten notes in Hindi are visible in the background.]

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8.(c)

Critically analyze the Dependency Theory in understanding social change in developing countries. How does it explain the global inequalities in development? 10

Dependency Theory was introduced by Raul Prebisch.

Wallerstein's World System Theory

- ① It divides the world into 3 parts - Core, periphery and semi-periphery.
- ② Core nations have strong institutions, robust infrastructures, high education, economic and military power. eg: USA etc.
- ③ Periphery - are poor countries with high unemployment and poverty but with an affluent elites who preserve the interests of Core nations and themselves.
- ④ Peripheries are highly dependent on Core imports and exports of some agricultural commodities eg banana. The export industry is controlled by the Core nations.
eg Panama.

⑤ Semi-peripheries provide skilled workforce to core with low cost for core for skilling. eg: India.

AA Frank says that dependent states undergoing underdevelopment as its economy is being used in interests of core nations. He see it as neo-colonialism.

Critique

- ① Does not consider how FDI led to emergence of China as manufacturing hub or India as IT hub.
 - ② Does not give effective solutions
 - ③ No empirical evidence to support their arguments
 - ④ Does not take into consideration changed social economic and political situations eg. BRICS etc.
- Nonetheless, dependency theorists challenge the grip of developed economies over third-world nations.