

SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1209)

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Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENGLISH	Registration Number	399525
Center	DL	Date	3/8/2018

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
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3 (a)	20	
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5 (a)	10	
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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:

Signature of Examiner

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The 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.

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.

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

10×5 = 50

1. (a) "Emergence of sociology was not merely a coincidence". Comment

According to Harris, 'sociology, as a discipline, emerged in a direct reaction to modernity'.

The above statement clearly elucidates that emergence of sociology was not merely a coincidence. There were a number of factors at play, during what is known as 'modernity', that led to its emergence. Following are the broad reasons:-

a) FRENCH REVOLUTION → The decline of feudal order, fall in the power wielded by Church, sudden spurt in ideas like liberty and equality, created such an atmosphere of chaos and uncertainty that there arose a need to explain these sudden changes. This impulse was fulfilled by sociologists like Comte in France.

(b) INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION → The root and

gime of industries, degenerate slums in urban peripheries, diseases and pollution had altered the entire structure. Thus, arose the need!

(c) RISE OF DEMOCRACY → Democracy's success was still in question. Conventionalists were mourning the decline of stable social order.

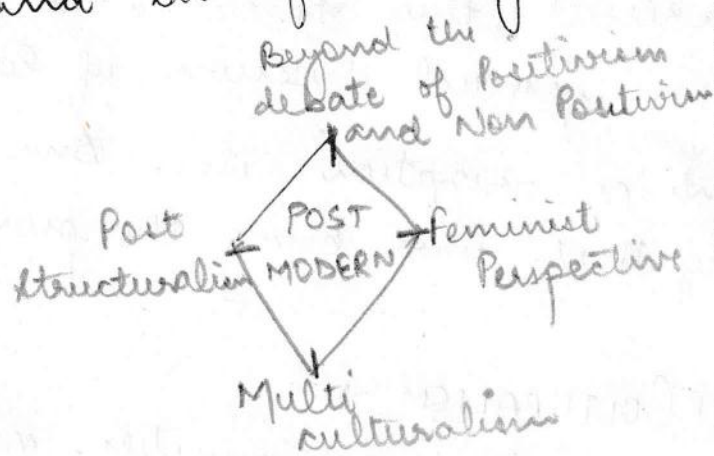
(d) INTELLECTUAL IDEAS → the idea of 'social contract' by Rousseau and 'separation of power' by Montesquie accompanied by Darwin's evolution of species paved the way for scientific study of society as well.

Thus, sociology's initial impulse was based on answering such complex questions posed in the society and more so, to predict what would unfold.

Thus, Renaissance & Modernity together provided impetus for its emergence.

1. (b) Post-modernity in sociology

Post modernity, in a way, arose as a reaction to and moved beyond what is commonly understood as modernity. In sociology, it can be understood on following aspects :-



BEYOND THE DEBATE →

When sociology emerged, there were two broad schools to align oneself to - Positivism and Non Positivism.

With the arising in of post modernity, sociologists like Merton and Parsons have moved beyond this debate and have suggested a blend of the two.

RISE OF FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE →

Post modernism embraces the chaos and accepts multiple view points. Feminists ~~to~~ argue that both the sexes visualise social reality differently.

As a result, they offered a new perspective of 'gendered/sexual division of labour', 'pink collarization' etc, Ann Oakley, Nicky Hart ~~was~~ being the pioneers.

MULTI CULTURALISM →

Various societies, communities, nations have distinct understanding of society - this became an accepted reality.

POST STRUCTURALISM →

Michel Foucault and Jacques Derrida, from this perspective, have seen how jails and schools are promoting a strict and disciplined behaviour.

Thus, post modernity embraces interdependence of disciplines and enriches sociology.

1. (c) Objectivity as a sociological goal

Objectivity refers to the principle of sociological research according to which the investigator's beliefs, ideas, race, creed, sex should not influence or guide the process in any way.

Objectivity, as a sociological goal, is highly contested. While early sociologists aimed for it, its acceptance declined later.

Positivists like Comte, Saint Simon, Durkheim, Marx favoured objectivity in sociological analysis.

Highly influenced by natural sciences as they were, they outrightly rejected subjectivity and value.

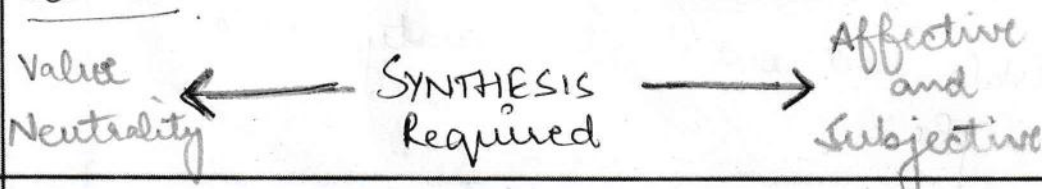
According to them, generalisations and theory building will not be possible without objectivity as a principle.

On the other hand, Non Positivists like Peter Berger (Phenomenologist), Alfred Schutz, Luckmann, Mead and Blumer (Symbolic Interactionists), Garfinkel (Ethnomethodologist) - they kept subjective analysis, interpretation of meanings at a higher plane.

For them, sociology should just understand and describe instead of generalise. They eschewed the normative element.

On the whole, objectivity as a goal is justly required; for it is the only thing that will keep the discipline systematised. But

But, care must be taken that value neutrality or objectivity does not pursue its goal at the cost of human element.



1. (d) Explain the nature and scope of quantitative methods of data collection in sociological research.

Quantitative methods are the ones which make use of statistical data and ~~most~~ quantities to reach the social understanding of reality.

Their objective is to produce theory which is highly value neutral and free from bias. Therefore, they keep away from attributes and emotions.

Structured interviews, for instance, can be used for analysing the correlation between standard of living and education.

For a larger population, surveys are used like decadal survey of population i.e. Census in India.

These methods keep the investigator in a fixed direction and does not

let him deviate from the hypothesis of study.

They also produce valid and reliable results and the element of error is reduced to a great extent.

Early sociologists ~~has~~ made extensive use of these ~~to~~ methods.
For instance - Durkheim's study of 'suicide'!

But at the same time, the scope of these methods is not that wide. Sociology's subject matter of study involves actions and phenomena - including human beings. Thus, attributes of emotions, behaviour are ignored, thereby, making it dry.

Thus, a blend of the two, like TRIANGULATION and MIXED METHODS

must be used to overcome the limitations of both quantitative and qualitative techniques.

1. (e) Participative methods

Participative methods are one of the qualitative techniques of data collection in which the investigator participates, in one way or the other, with the subjects of his study.

This method ~~is~~ is generally used to study communities and tribes for which data is inadequate.

The investigator, himself, participates in their activities over a course of time; analyses, records and finally, draws results. Following are the merits -

MERITS :-

- a) There is a better understanding of actions and phenomena.
- b) Investigator also gets to know motives behind the actions.
- c) Changes in reactions to same events over time provide depth to the analysis.

But at the same, this method entails certain DEMERITS -

a) the investigator might get emotionally involved at the cost of objectivity -

b) the subjects under study might not open up due to awareness of the fact that a research is under process.

c) the time and costs involved are high.

d) Such methods are suitable to a study of small groups only.

Keeping in mind both merits and demerits, the investigator must carefully use this method of investigation after adequate training, reflective analysis of self from time to time and must mention the use of such a method in final research so that the reader can make up for bias.

2. (a) Although social psychology and sociology at first glance appear to be similar, it is their focus of interests and scope that separates the two fields.
Elucidate

20

Sociology refers to the ~~the~~ science of society i.e. study of patterned interaction in society.

Social psychology, on the other hand, refers to a synthesis of sociology and psychology dealing with a psychological aspect of society only.

DIFFERENCE IN FOCUS OF INTEREST:

While the focus of interest of sociology includes study of

- social actions
- social phenomena
- social interaction
- social institutions,

the focus of interest of social psychology, only studies the

human psychology at two levels :

- individual level
- group level.

While sociology includes study of group and individual behaviour being affected by external factors also like change in political, cultural and economic factors.

these aspects are not taken into account by social psychology as it only focuses on passions, emotions, behaviours etc.

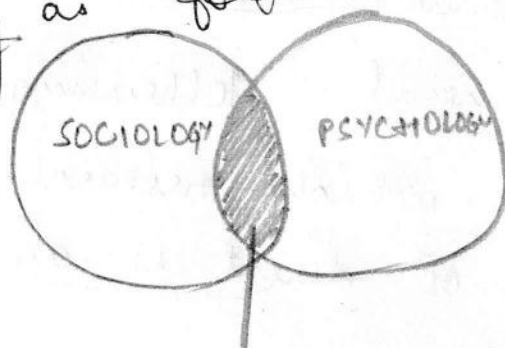
DIFFERENCE IN SCOPE :-

sociology has a broader scope as compared to social psychology, the latter only being a part of

the former.

While sociology also has a school embracing new scientific methods (NON POSITIVISTS); social psychology is essentially scientific in its scope.

Ginsberg, who proposed a synthesis between the two fields of sociology and psychology, gave social psychology as follows :-



SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY.

The above diagram clearly shows the narrower aspect of social psychology.

Despite the differences in focus of interest and scope, the two disciplines constantly enrich each other.

2. (b) What are the practical implications and applications of sociological research? List the ways in which sociology can make a valuable contribution to social life? 20

Sociological research refers to the process by which the investigator strives to understand social reality, using different methods.

IMPLICATIONS AND APPLICATIONS →

The sociological research is of grave importance to the sociology, as a discipline, in particular and society, in general. Following are the areas in which research in sociology is of direct social importance :-

a) POLICY FORMULATION → For the purpose of formulation of policy, sociology provides with adequate correlations and helps in determining various aspects of

policy. For instance - the positive correlation between poverty and illiteracy can guide the policy makers to uplift the family financially, and not just mere opening of schools.

b) POLICY IMPLEMENTATION → It is the theories built and validated by sociologists that form the basis of implementation. For instance, the relation between culture of a tribe and its deprivation will instantly change the direction of implementation.

c) EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL STRUCTURES → Sometimes, it is the 'intellectual development' which is the basis for evolution (contd). This backing is provided by sociological theories

instigating change.

CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIAL LIFE →

sociological theories, sometimes,
alter the social structures for
better.

Instances can be found in -

a) Marx's theory → It brought
tremendous alterations world over,
especially in USSR, changing its
fate forever.

~~Some~~ In fact, sudden spurt of labour
reforms are also attributed by some
to Marx.

b) Durkheim's theory of 'suicide' → It
had hit the common sensical notion
of link between psychology & suicide.

c) Lewis' 'Culture of Poverty' → It had
radically altered the view of poverty.

Thus, sociological research has immense
application & contribution to social life if put to
adequate use.

2. (c) What is the difference between fact and value? Comment on their significance in sociology? 10

'Fact' refers to a statement that is 'given' i.e. its acceptance or existence is non questionable.

'Value', on the other hand, refers to one's own understanding of an action or phenomena; or, the value that one places on an object/being / phenomena etc.

FACT

- a) It is highly objective in nature.
- b) It is ~~or~~ universally accepted.
- c) It was more emphasised by Positivists
- d) Major proponents ~~it~~ include Durkheim (SOCIAL FACT)

VALUE

- a) It is coloured by subjectivity
- b) It's acceptance is variable.
- c) Non Positivists gave more emphasis to value
- d) Major proponents include Weber, Peter Berger etc.

Early sociologists, being more under the influence of natural sciences, favoured 'facts' and eschewed 'value'.

According to Comte,

'Values mar the scientific study of society ---'

Later, Weber, proposed an 'interpretative understanding' loaded with values.

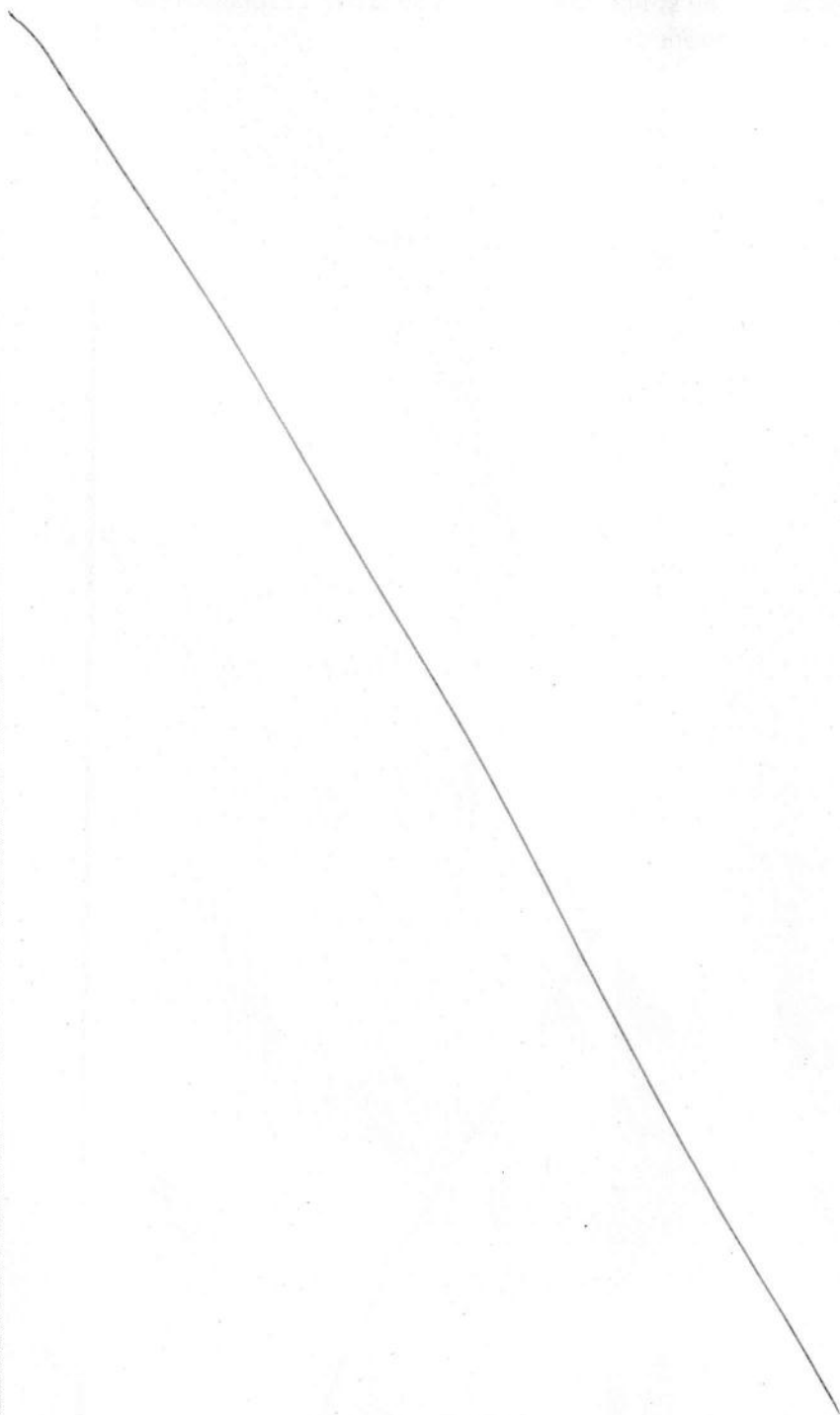
According to him, social reality lies in meanings that people attach to their actions.

This dichotomy was later resolved by Merton and Parsons who proposed a synthesis.

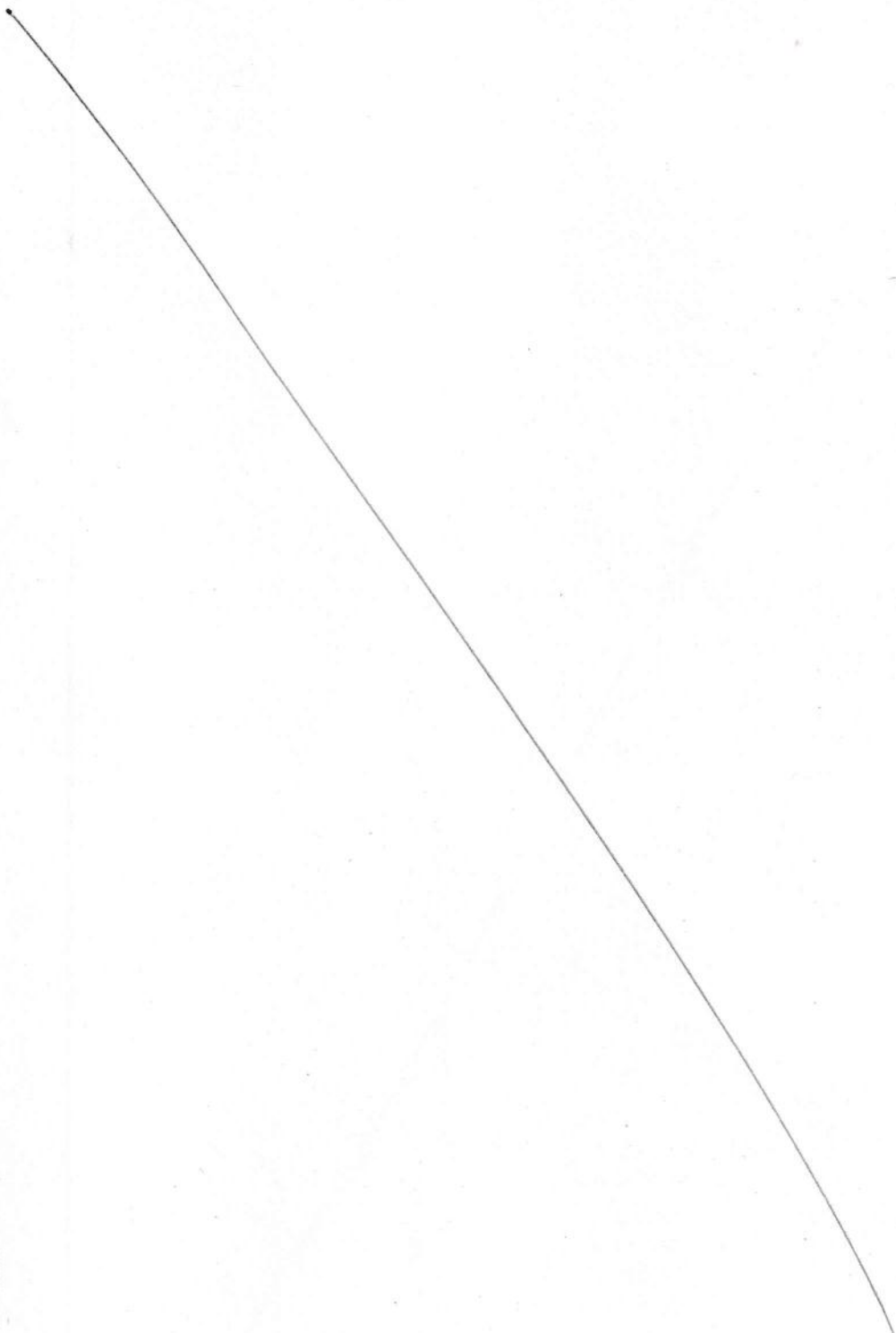
On the whole, the type of research guides fact vs. value debate. For comprehensive understanding, their dynamic relations must be kept in view and both, used accordingly.

3. (a) "Science is not "what you study" but is "how you study". Explain in the context of sociology as scientific discipline. **20**

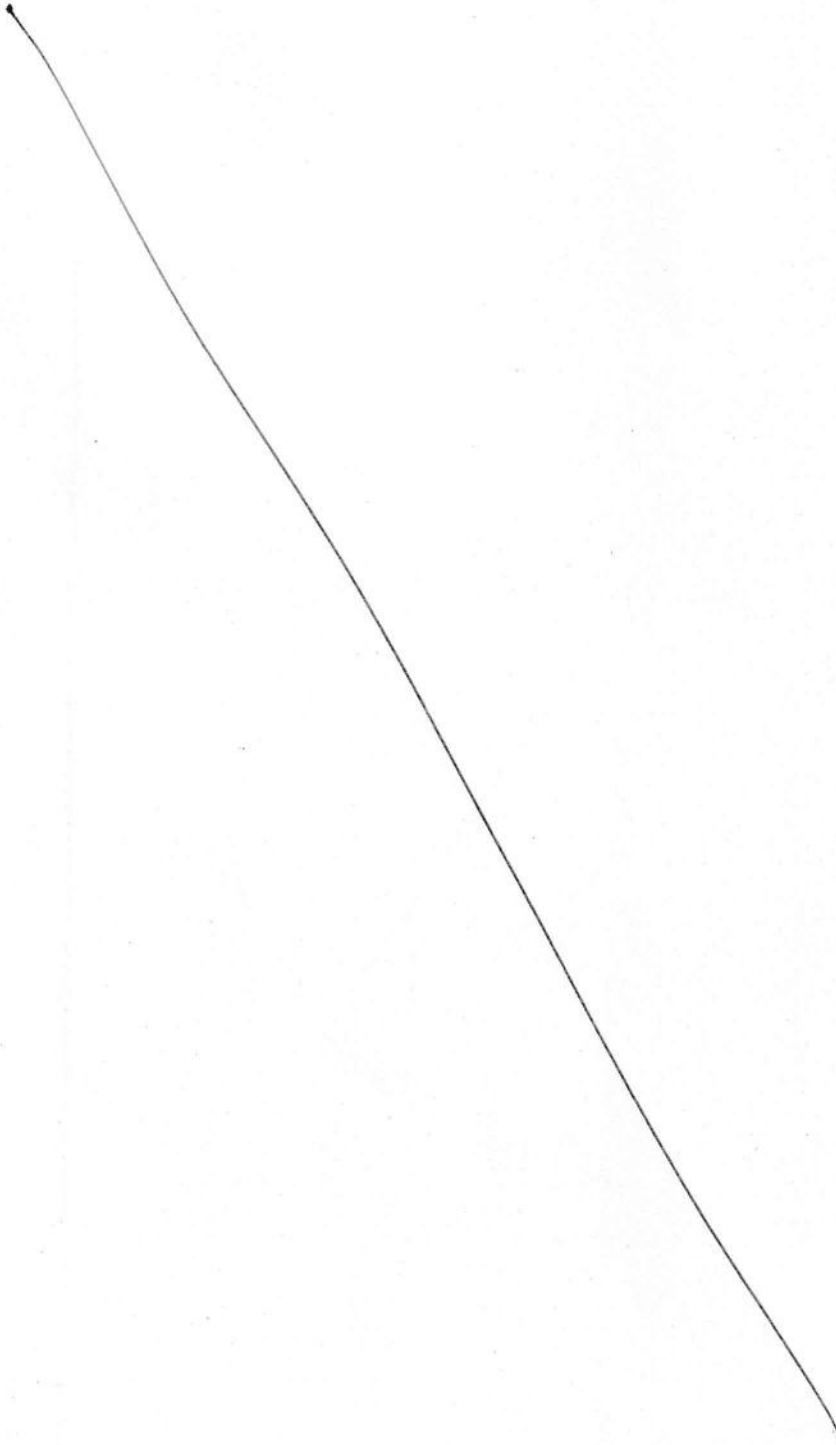
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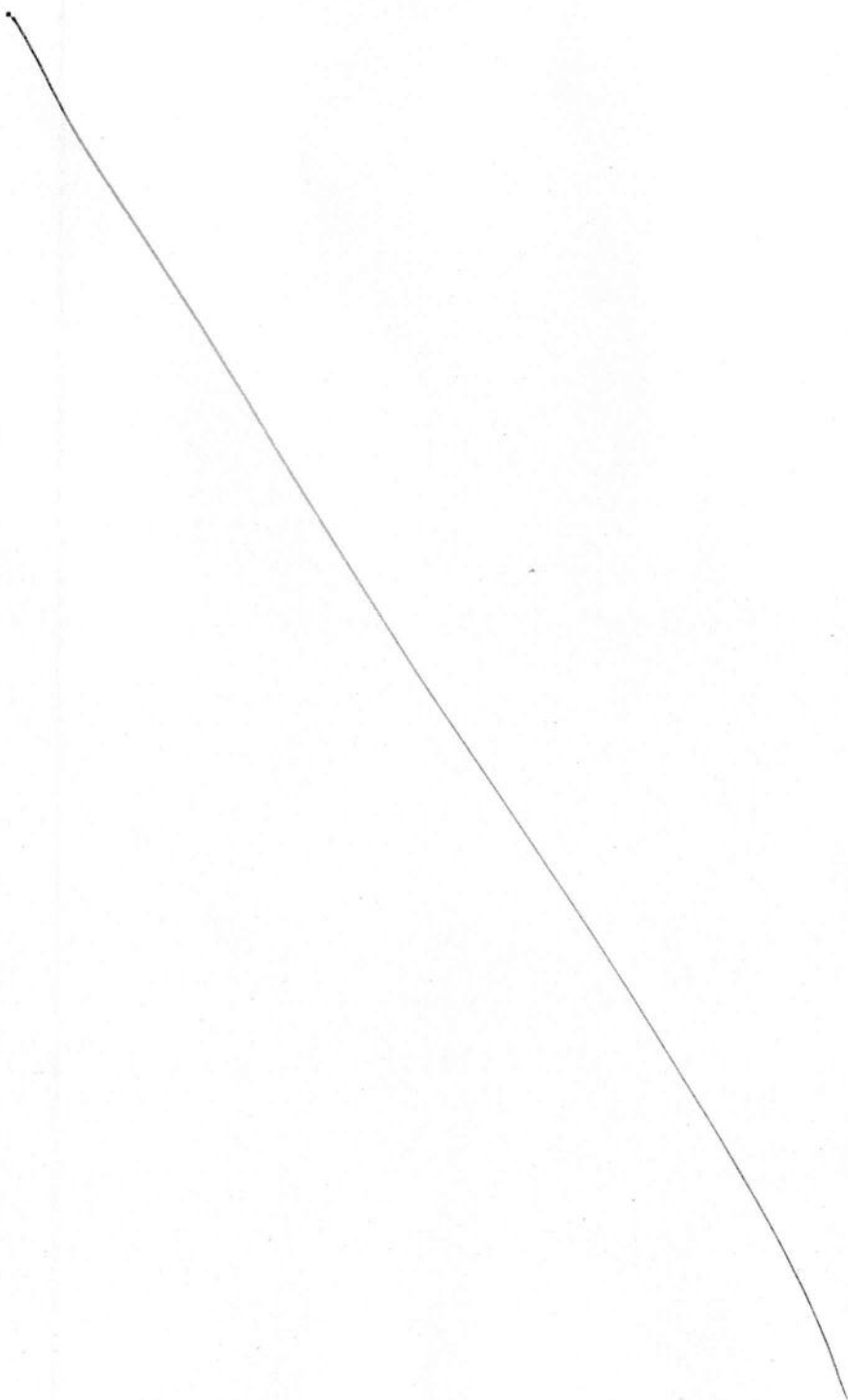
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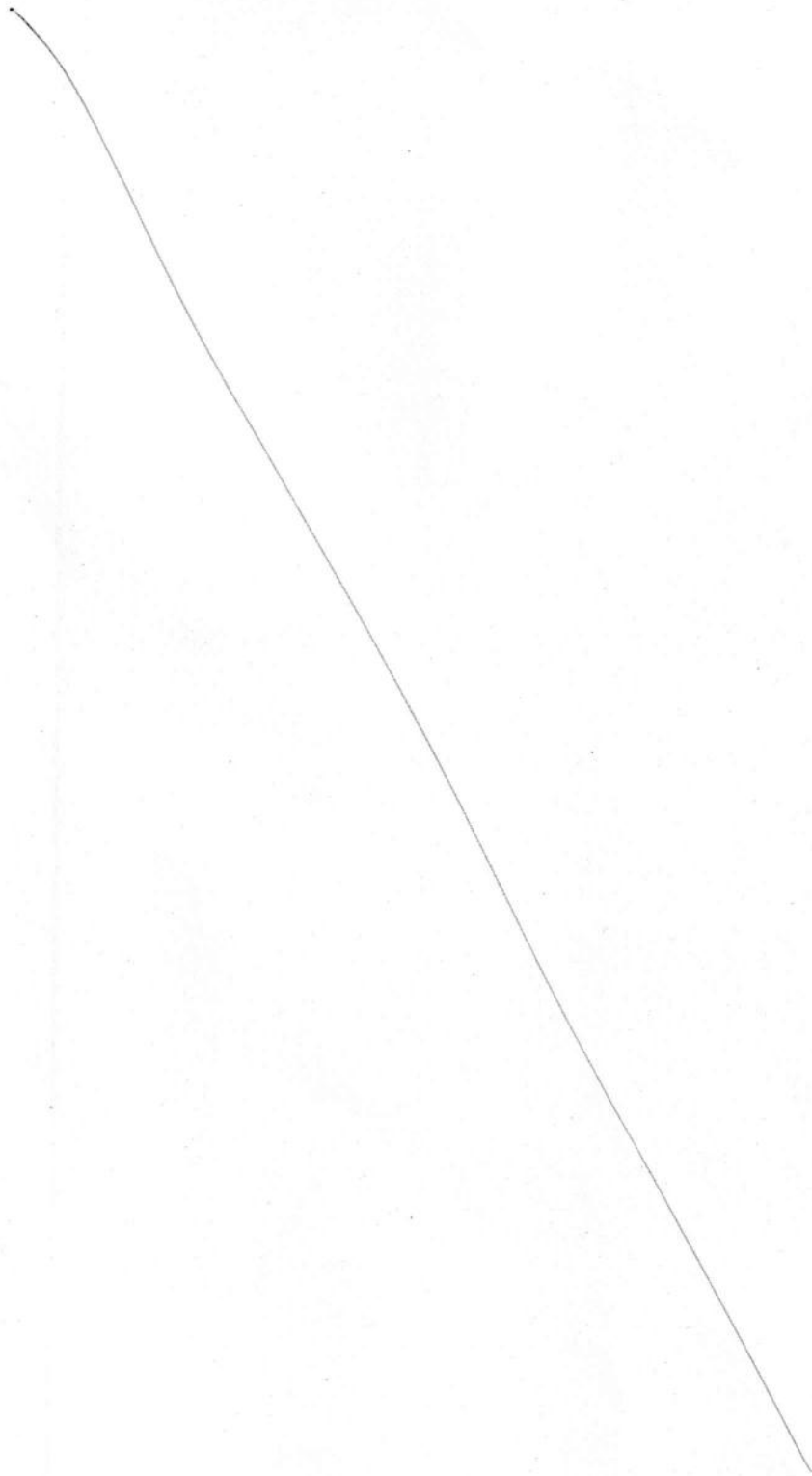
3. (b) Discuss the relevance of feminist methodology in sociological research. 20



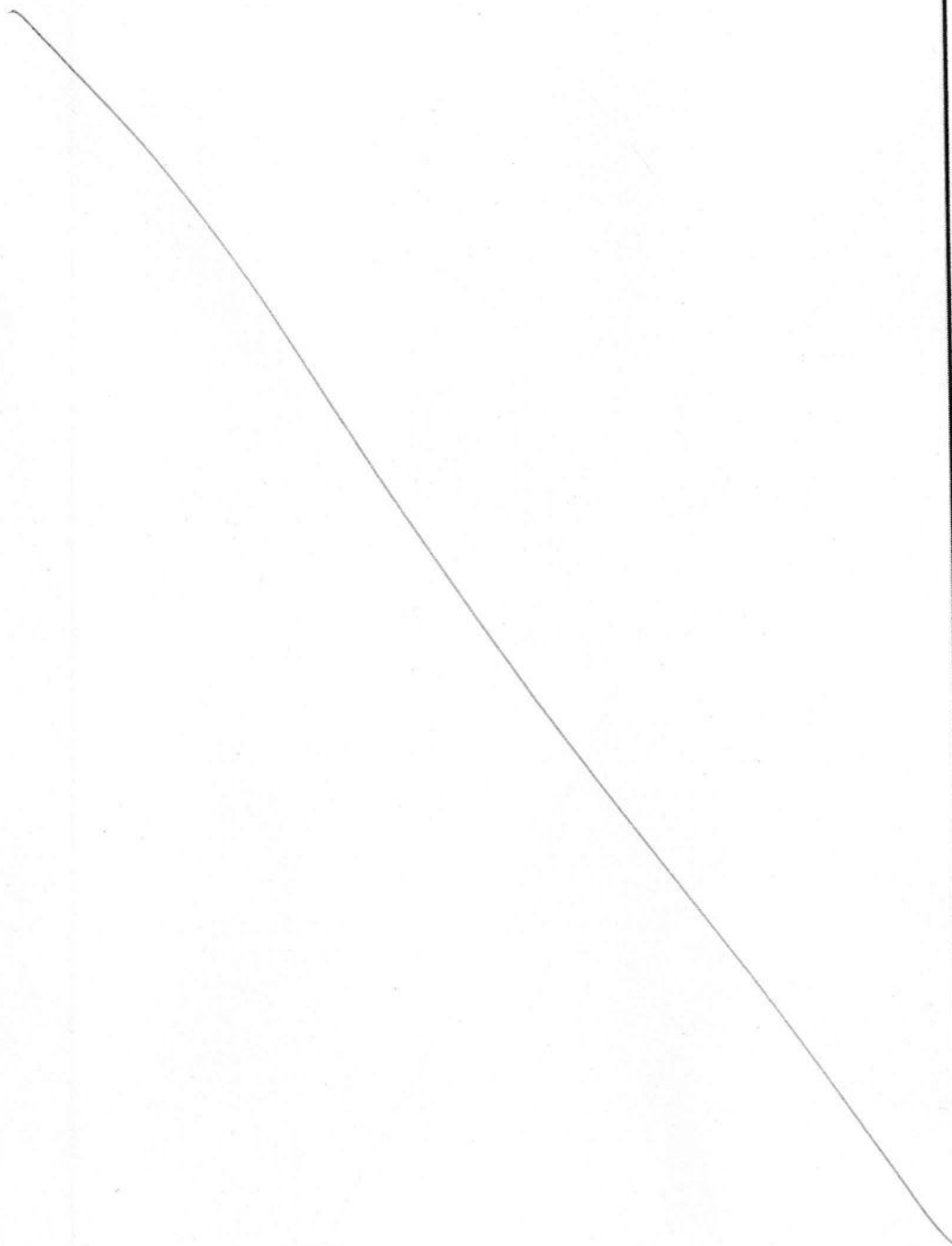
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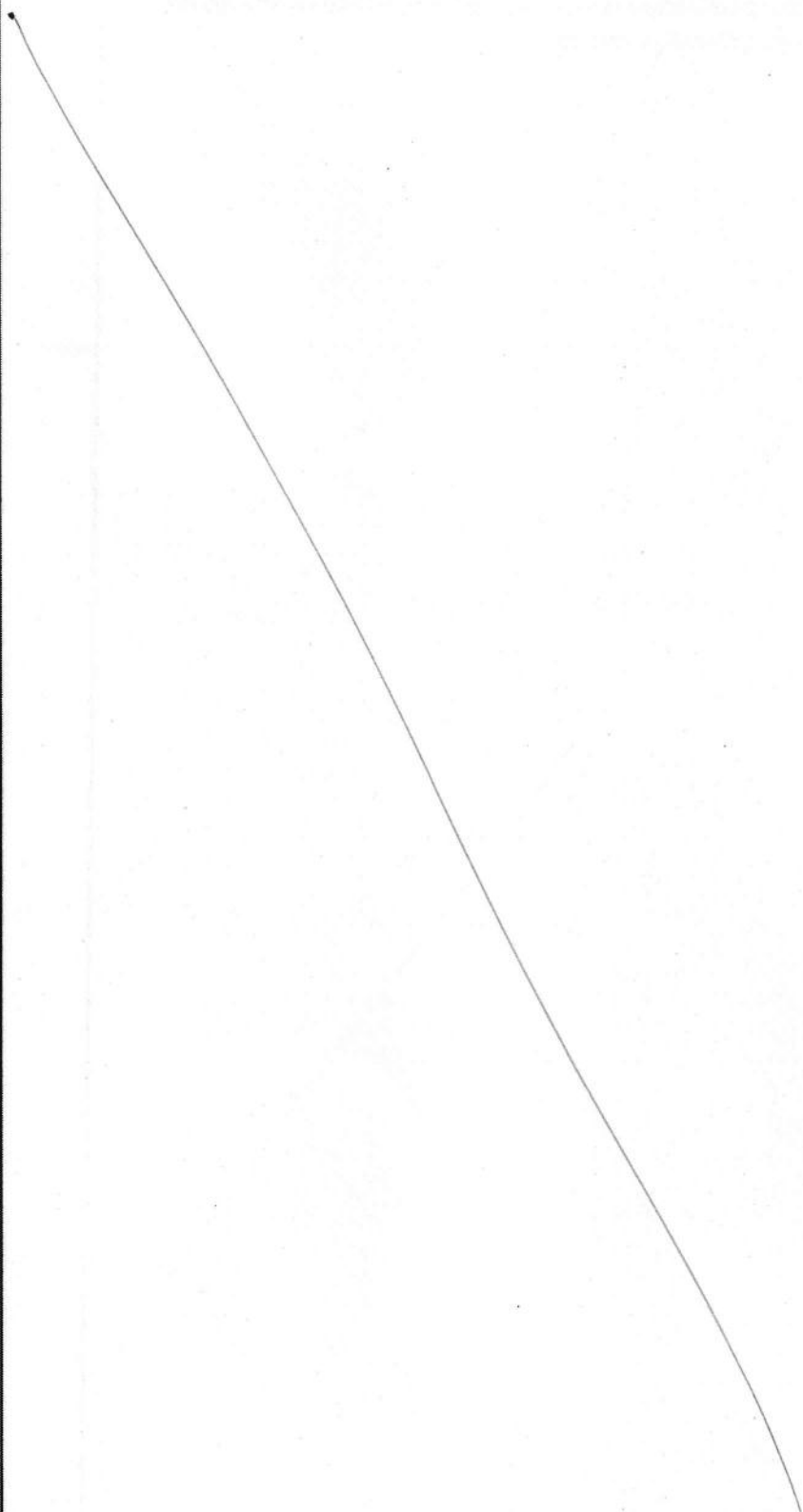
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3. (c) "Ageing is a demographic reality for many countries including India." Which method of data collection is suitable for understanding the situation of elderly population. Critically examine. 10

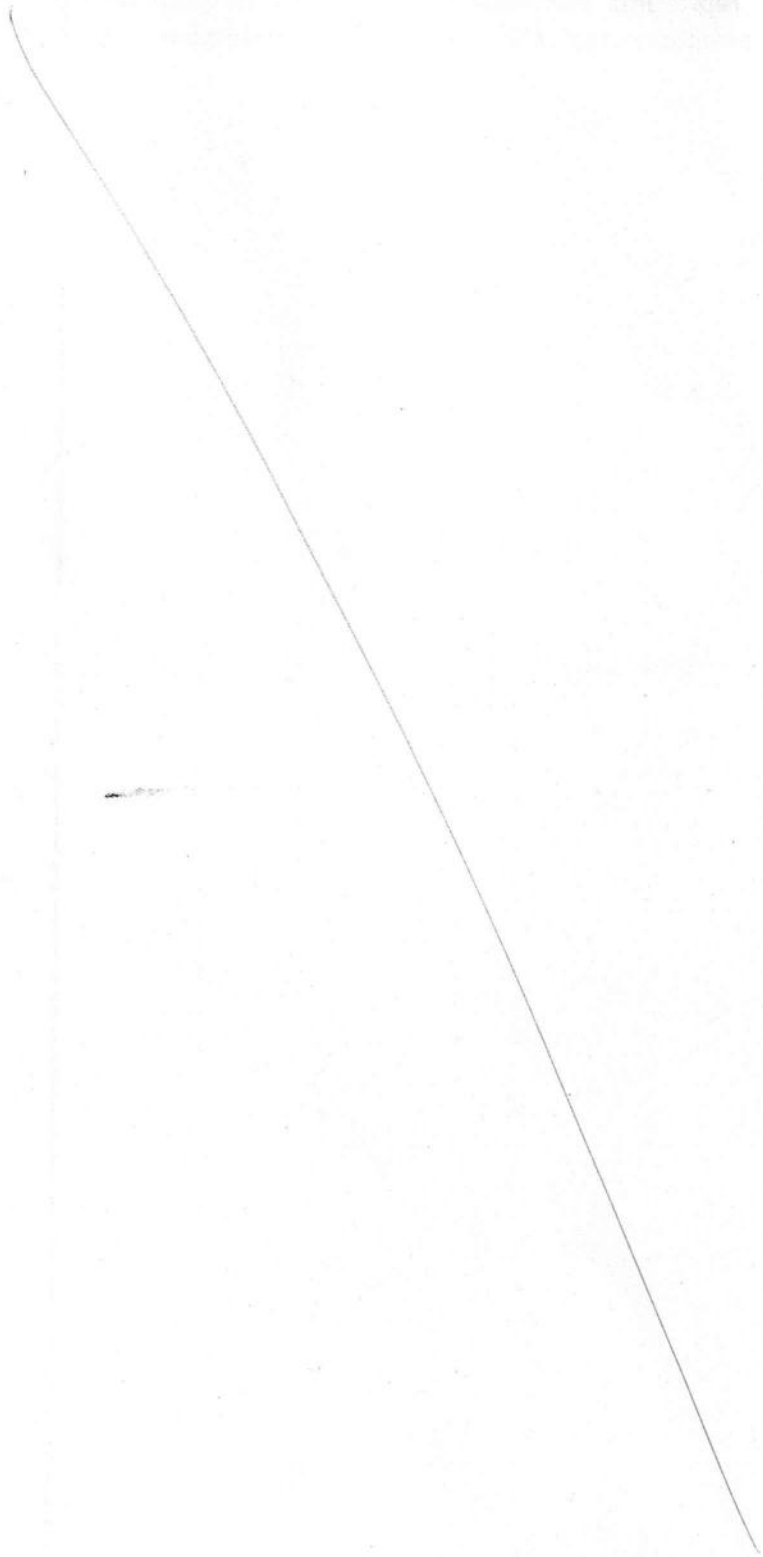


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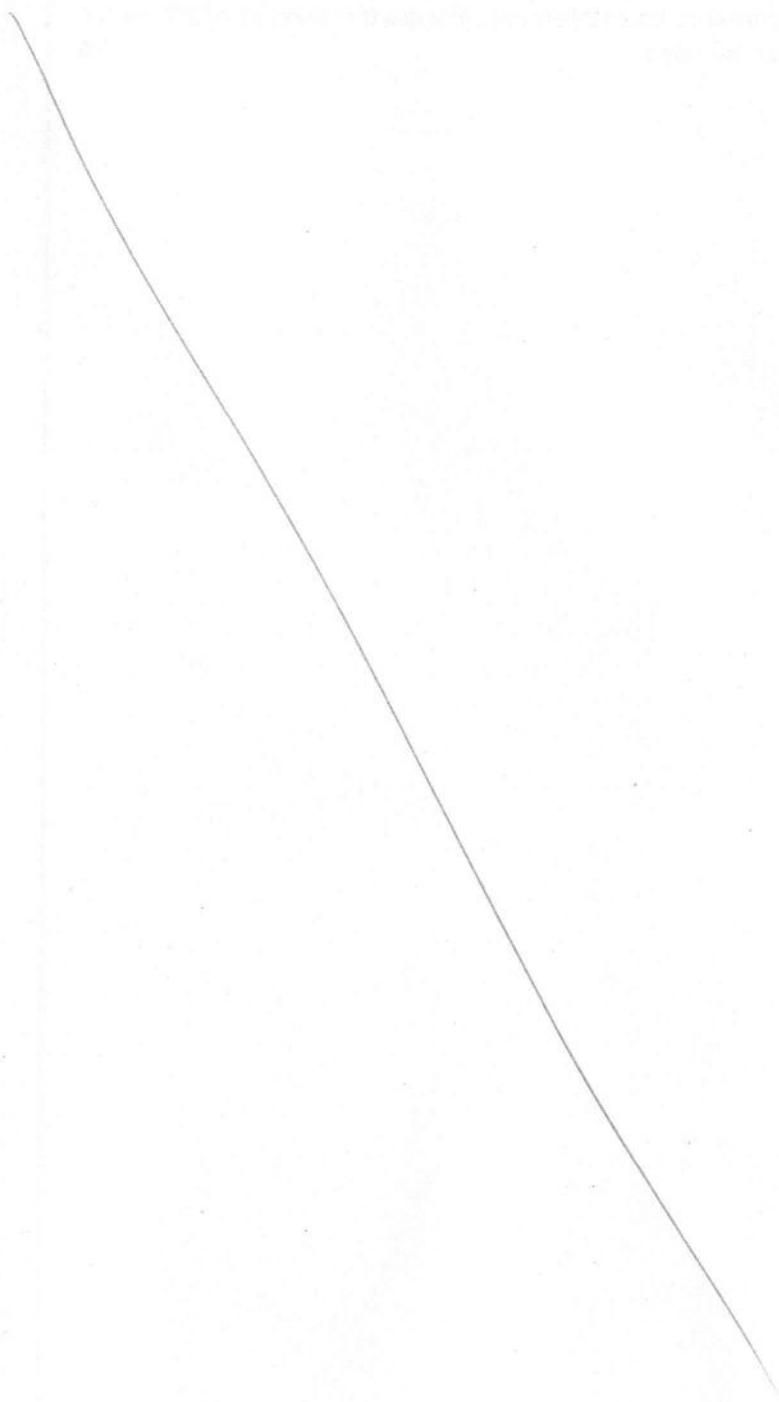


4. (a) "Phenomenology represents the most radical departure from the 'scientific' quantitative methodology". Critically analyse the statement. 20

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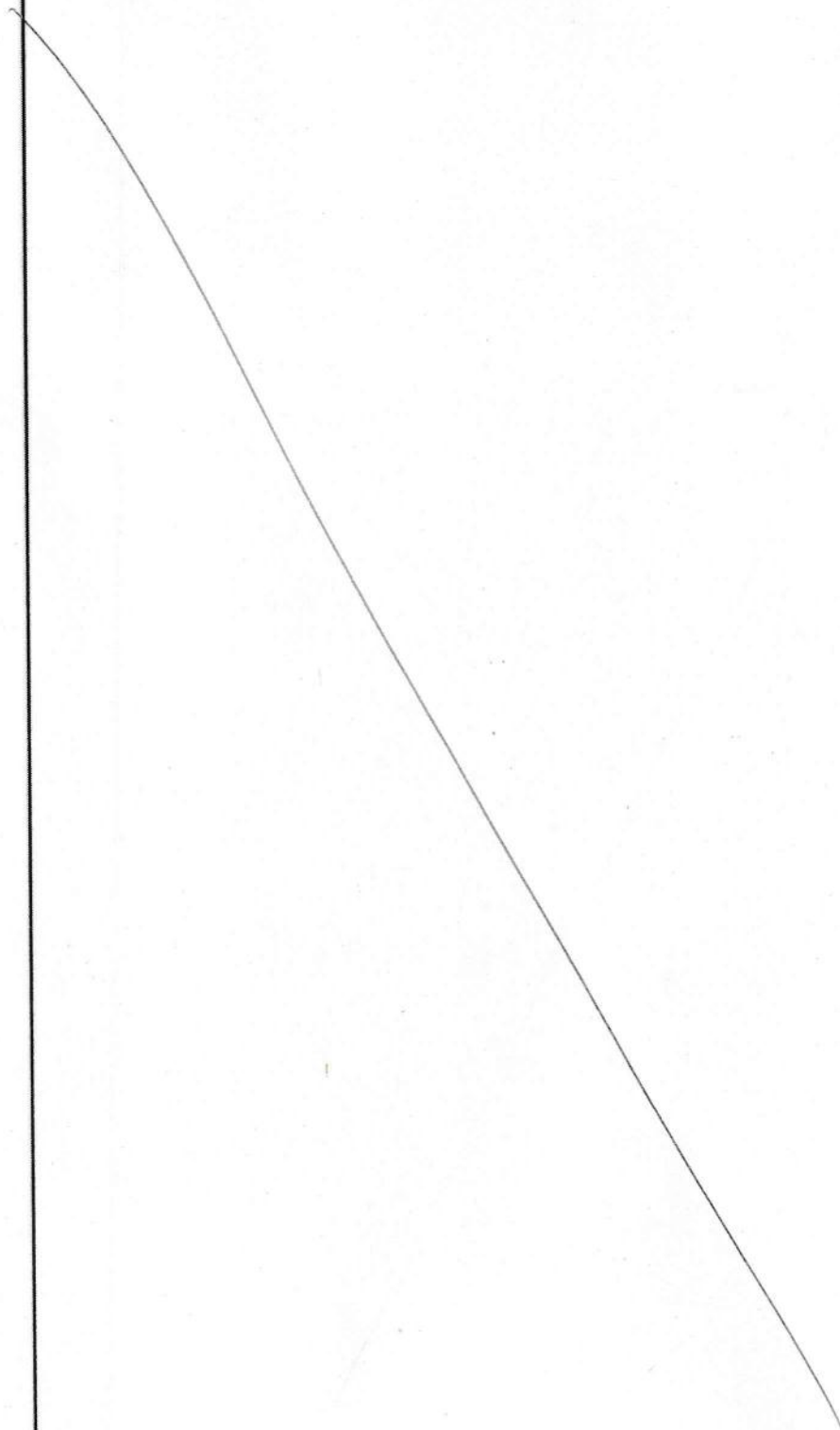


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4. (b) "Methodological pluralism is an increasingly common feature of social research." In the context of this statement, discuss the ways in which multi-strategy research can be used. **20**

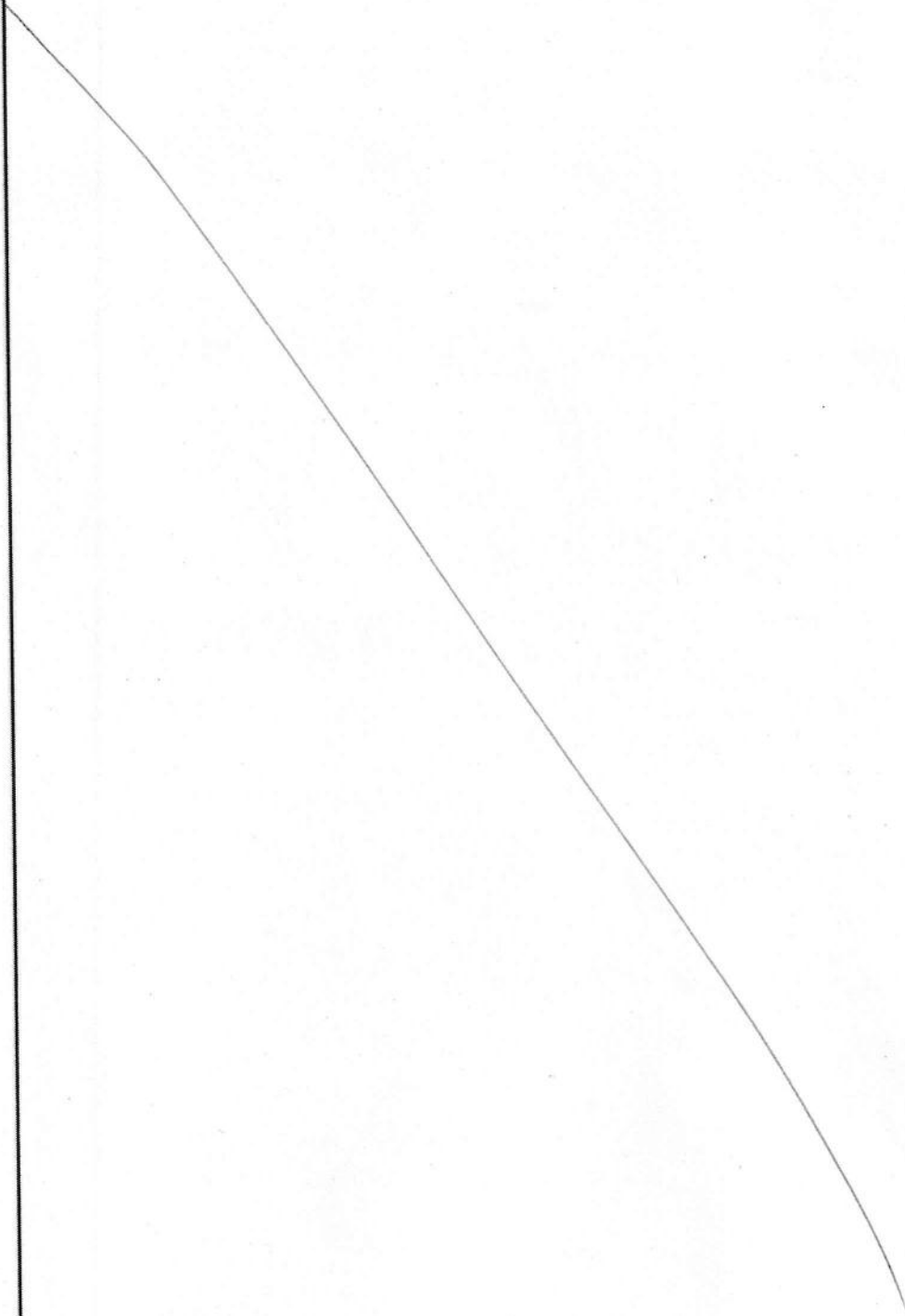
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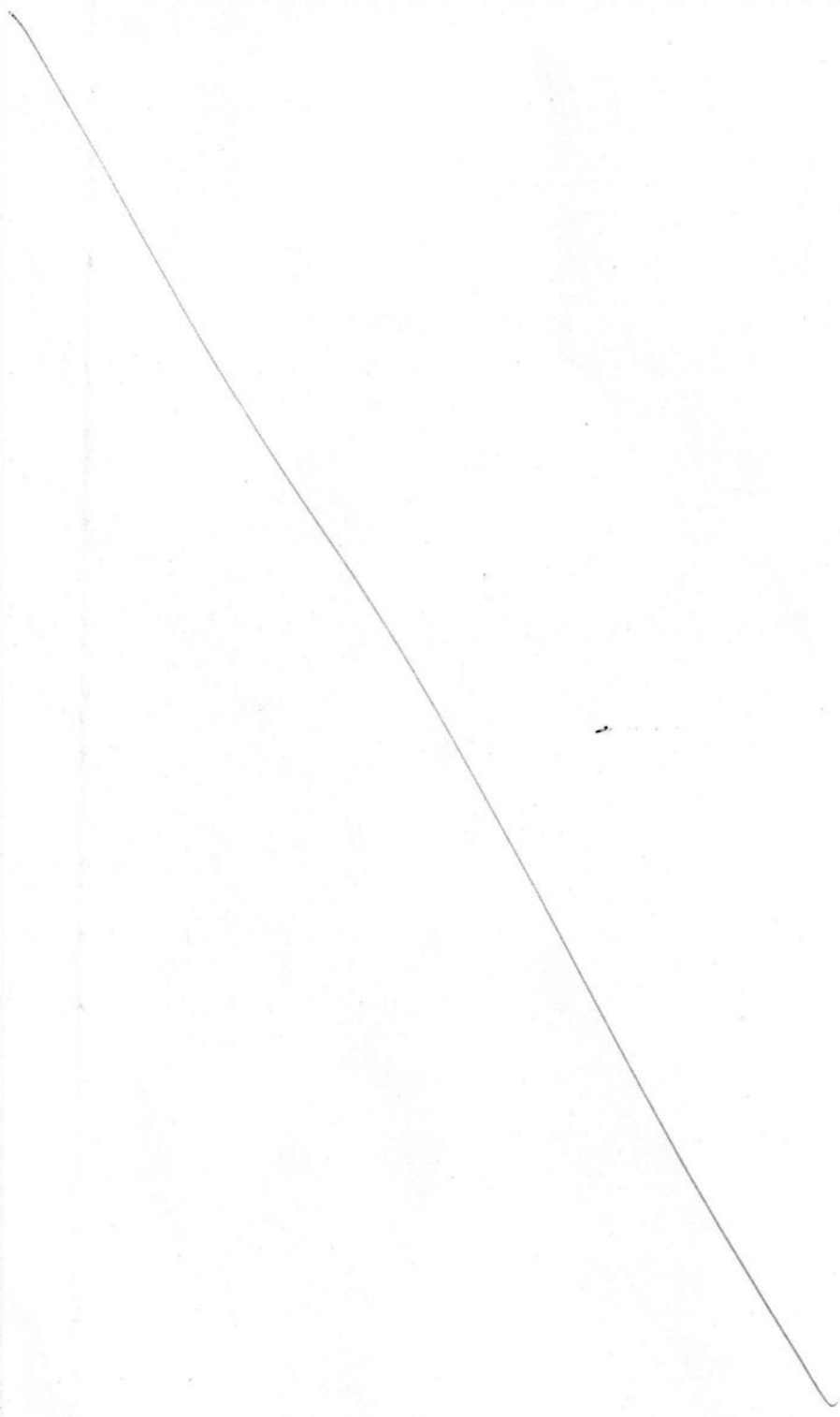
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4. (c) "Sociology and common sense share a complimentary relationship".
Comment 10



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

10×5 = 50

5. (a) Work in feudal societies

'Work' refers to performance of tasks which require psy physical and/or mental labour in order to create goods and services for fulfilling human needs.

In feudal societies, following were the features :-

a) There existed an ancient mode of production in which land was the primary resource.

b) Broadly, there existed three estates -
+ Nobility
+ Nobility
+ Commoners

The first two ruled the rest at the cost of the commoners.

c) Workers had, ~~some~~ nevertheless, significant autonomy in production process. Thus, alienation was less as compared to

modern societies.

- d) ~~And~~ animate sources of power were dominant.
 - e) the concept of private property was gradually developing.
 - f) The concept of 'nation state' had not gained ground.
 - g) Technology, if any, was quite primitive.
 - h) Family was the unit of production.
- Thus, work in feudal societies was largely agricultural. Though workers were not tied to feudal lords, they increasingly became tied to land due to lack of choice.

This mode of production was a transition stage where 'work', as seen in modern context, was evolving.

5. (b) Critically assess the 'cultural lag' theory of social change

The theory of 'cultural lag' was propounded by Ogburn.

According to Ogburn, the pace at which material development takes place far exceeds the development in cultural aspects of that society.

In reaction to economic determinism, the theory of cultural lag seeks to explain the differential pace of change of cultural and material aspects.

For instance → Though the division of labour based on sex has been established, has the culture adapted? Has patriarchy declined at the same pace?

This theory was a landmark as it came in reaction to economic determinism of Marx according to which the superstructure (including culture) responds immediately to the base (economic)

But even this theory seems to ~~igno~~ be inapplicable in the present context. In modern societies, the reverse is being visualised i.e. the pace of cultural advancement is exceeding that of material development, according to a prominent sociologist.

The 'cultural lag' theory, despite its criticism, holds true to a great extent in various aspects of social understanding.

5. (c) Explain the correlation between Residency and Lines of Descent.

'Descent' refers to a group of members who relate to a common ancestor whose identity is usually unknown.

This identity is, sometimes, attributed to mythological figures like - sage 'Vashishtha' in Brahmins.

Residency refers to the place where a family resides, essentially.

The correlation between residence and lines of descent can be understood through various types on the basis of which descent is traced -

a) PATRILOCAL → When the bride moves to groom's residence after marriage.

In this case, the descent is usually traced along the father's line i.e. from father to son.

b) Matrilocal → When the groom moves to bride's home after marriage.

The descent, in this case, is carried forward by daughter from the mother.

c) NEOLocal → When both husband and wife move to a separate residence which ~~is~~ is neither bride's nor groom's.

In such a case, the descent can either be patrilineal or matrilineal or ambilineal, depending upon the cultural context.

5. (d) Informal organization of work

'Organization of work' refers to the pattern of activities that exists in the process of production.

'Informal organization' refers to the one in which there are no rules or legislations which guide the relation between employer and employee.

Following are the major CHARACTERISTICS:

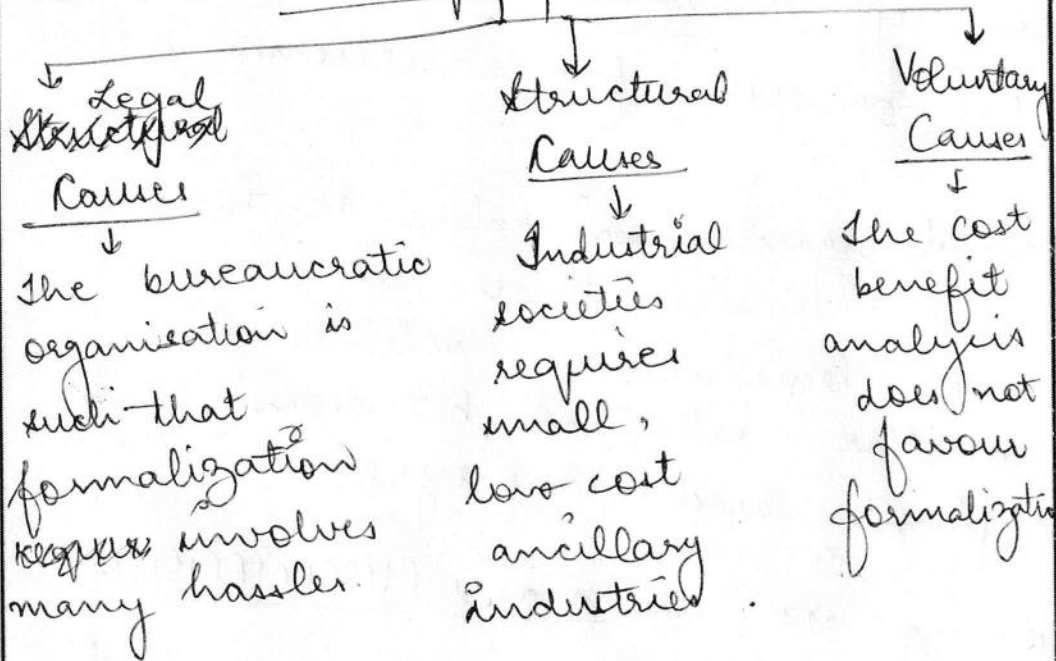
a) There is a ritual relation between the employer and employee, instead of a contractual one.

b) The chances of exploitation are more.

c) There are no laws governing their relationship.

d) There are no fixed hours of working.

↳ This informal organization exists because of multiple factors. Following are the varied perspectives :-



Sometimes, within the formally organized work structure, informalization occurs.

- Major decisions are taken only by the handful.
- Situations like emergency or crisis demand constant reworking of plan.
- Ad-hoc committees needing quick results are informalised.

Thus, informalization of work, in certain cases, is necessary and desirable but must be shunned, if exploitative.

5. (e) social change and development.

Social Change, according to WILBERT MOORE, refers to the transformation of structure of society, including its norms and beliefs.

Social Change and Development are inextricably linked. 'Development' refers involves both material aspects as well as intellectual, health aspects; according to Amartya Sen; i.e. economic & human development.

The development is brought about by social change. For instance - Weber's 'Protestant Ethics and Spirit of Capitalism' clearly elucidates how change in social values brought about capitalism in Europe.

At the same time, development also brings about social change. For instance - with Westernization, various orthodox institutes like sati,

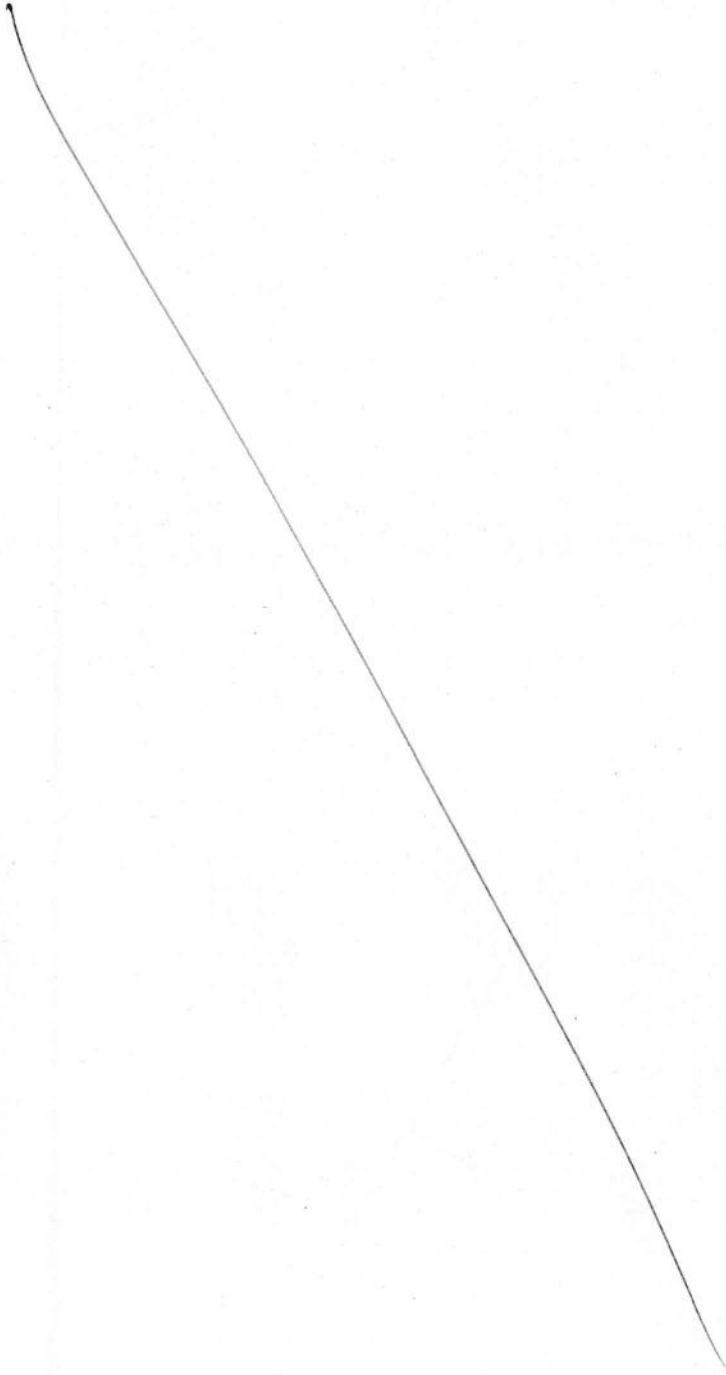
prohibition of widow remarriage, practice of child marriage are taking a backseat

But the ^{very} concept of 'development' is under criticism. The development has stood to signify the model adopted by the West.

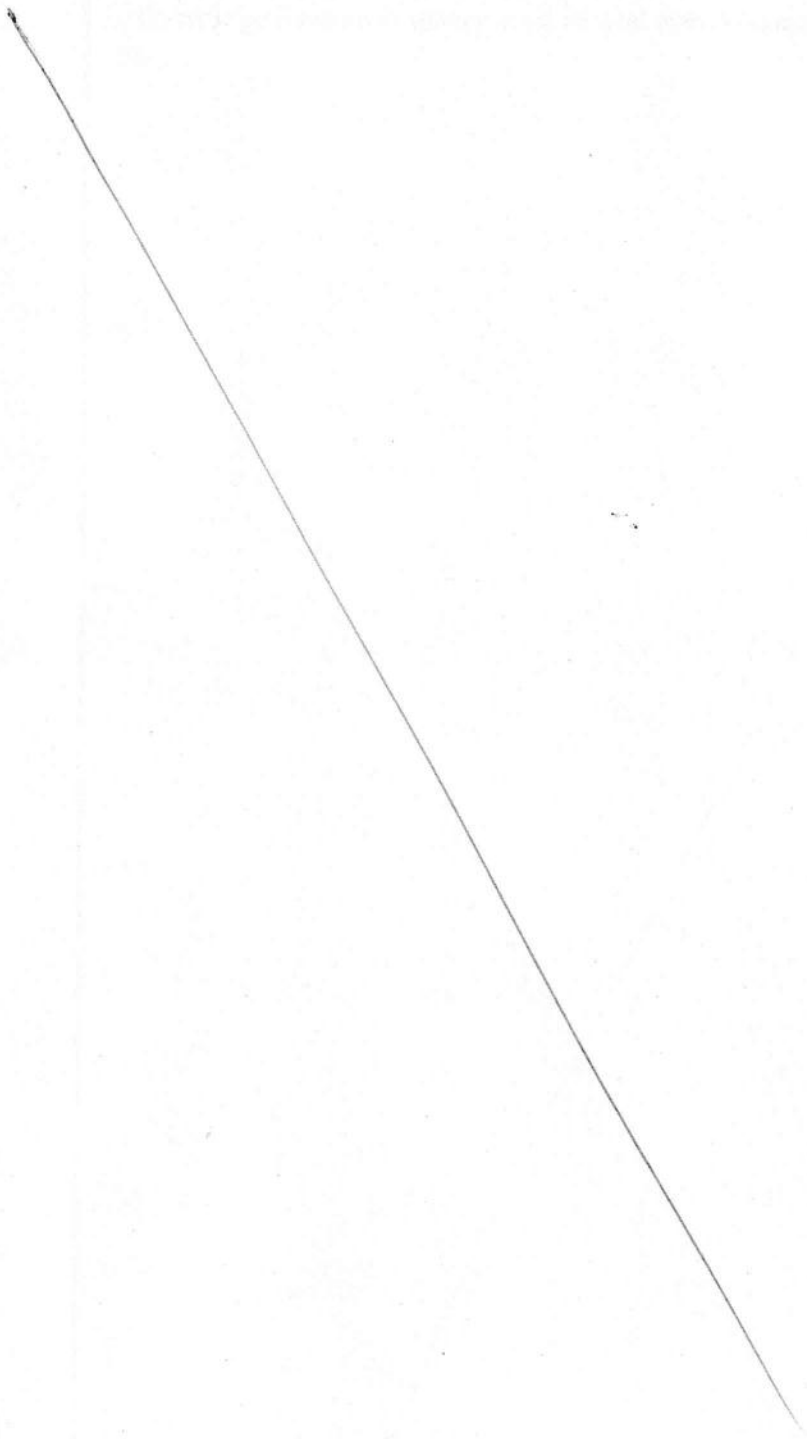
This model has increasingly brought social change in countries, but negative too i.e. in the form of dependency. Their resources are flowing out in the ~~no~~ hollow notion of Western development.

Thus, social change and development, are inextricably linked; one leading to another. But the notion of 'development' is disfavoured by underdeveloped nations, as pointed out by Latin American Communist nations.

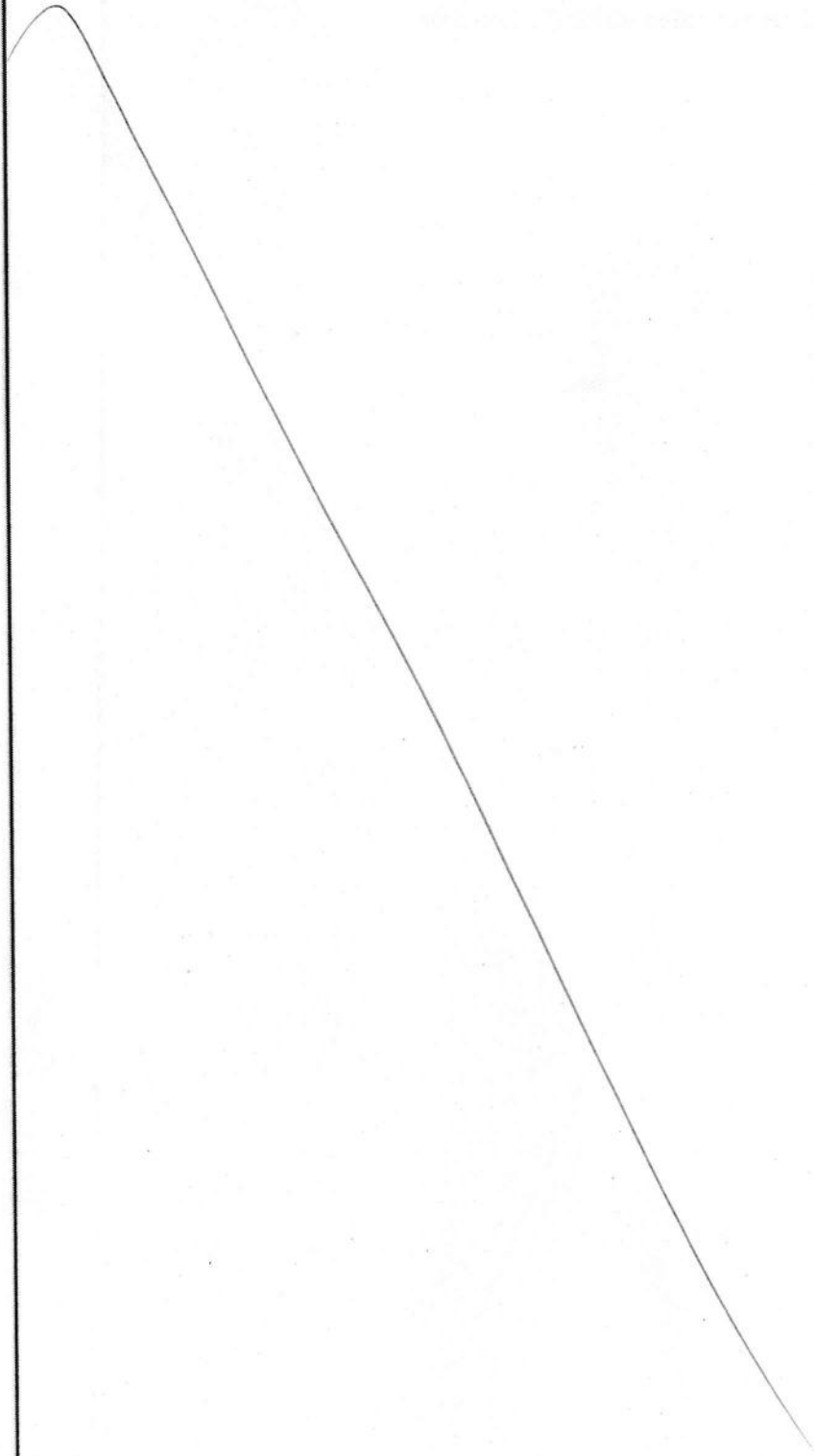
6. (a) Societies are characterised by diversity of household and family types, and the idea of a typical family and its universality is misleading. Critically analyse 20



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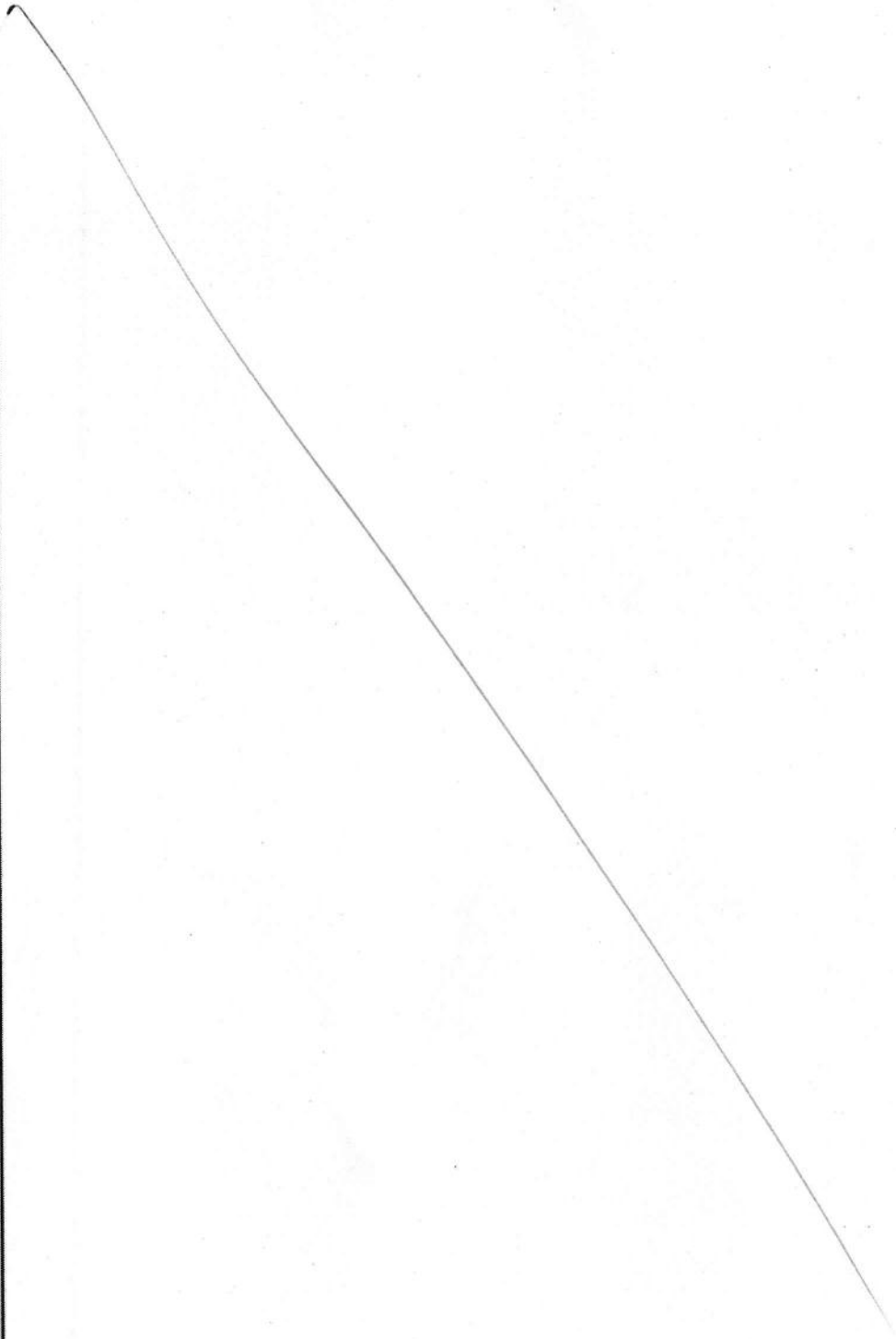


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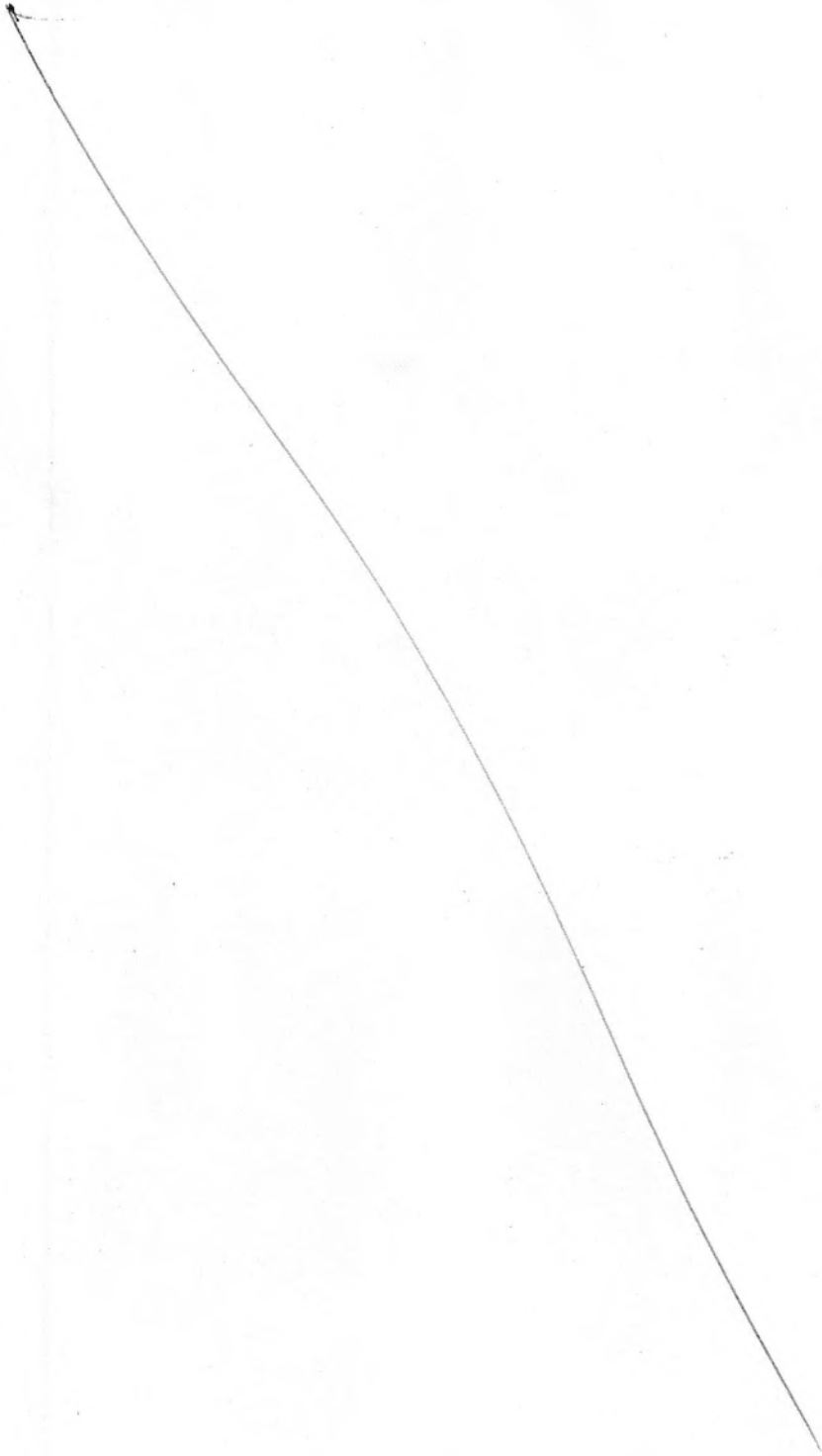


6. (b) Social change is not a smooth, orderly progression that gradually unfolds in harmonious evolution. Critically Examine 20

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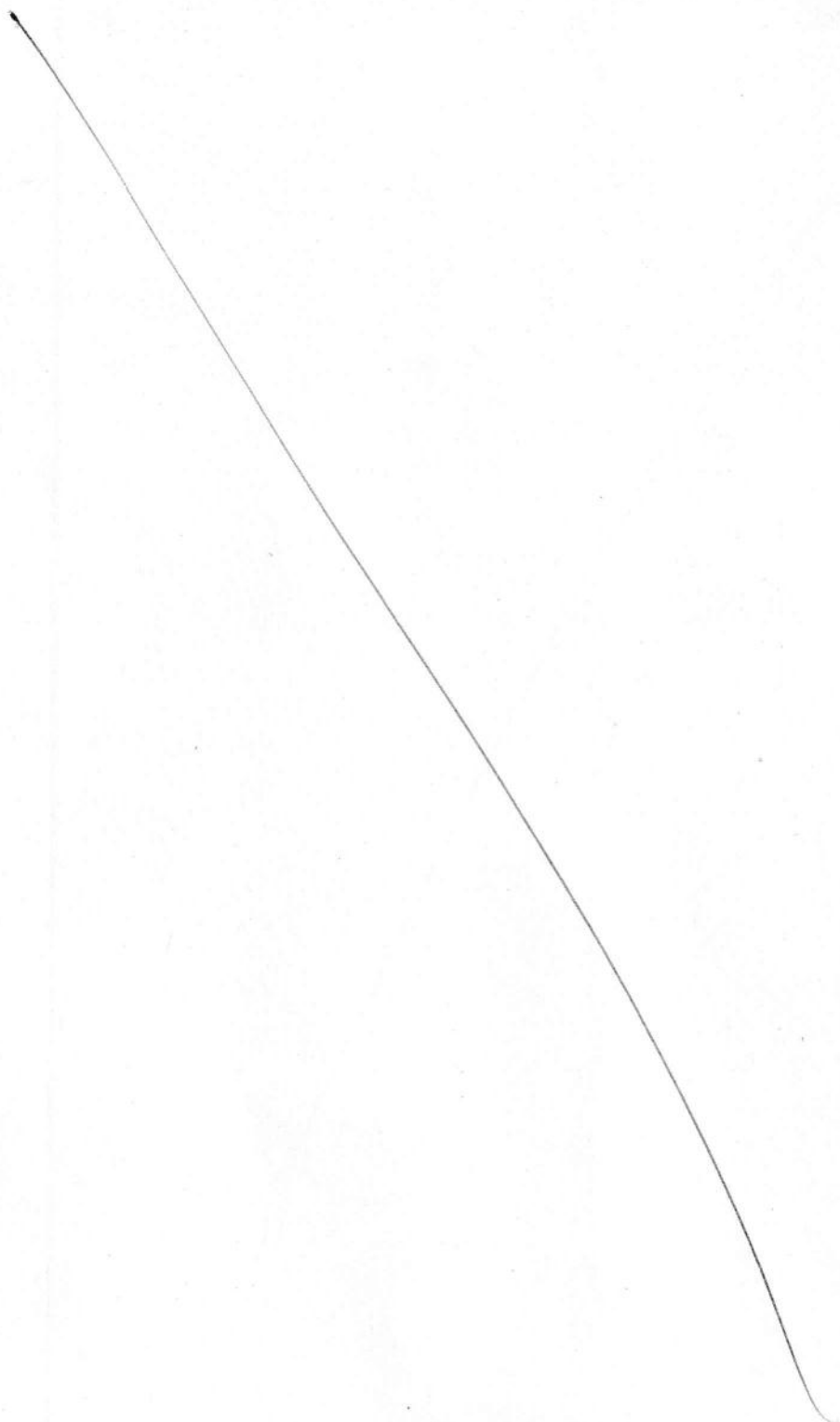
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6. (c) Discuss the sociological significance of distinction between 'Family' and 'Household'. **10**

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7. (a) What do you mean by Social organization of work? Also discuss how it is changing in contemporary society and the implications for individuals and society. 20

Social Organisation of work indicates how the activities are patterned in the process of production.

The organisation of work can be seen from two aspects :-

a) Technical → like in the form of division of labour

b) Social → in the form of power relations, social dynamics, stratification and mobility etc.

In the contemporary society, this organisation of work, in social terms, is changing. Following are the dimensions of change.

a) There is increasing participation of women in workforce.

b) Due to increasing formalization and other legislations, the work culture is less exploitative.

c) Avenues of mobility are higher as the patterns of stratification are becoming less rigid.

d) The status is transforming from being ascriptive to achievement based. People are known by what they do.

e) Workers are ~~more~~ ^{being} consulted more and more in the process of decision making, thereby, making them in a better power position.

f) Forms of protest like lock outs and strikes are evolving. Such instances are decreasing due to reformative laws.

g) Forced labour, child labour are being effectively kept in check.

h) ~~Emergence of 'isolated nuclear~~
It's effect on individuals is tremendous. Workers are becoming more mobile. ~~Some~~ Emergence of 'isolated nuclear families', in Parsonian terms is on the rise. At the same time, alienation is increasing as a person is more restricted to a cubicle.

This, in turn, has grave effects on society as well. There are increasing instances of marital breakdown due to stress at work place. This has an overall effect on integration in society. Kinship ties are breaking down due to mobility.

Thus, changing social organisation has many effects, both positive and negative. It is a strong instrument of social change.

7. (b) What is feminization of work? Critically examine, why this does not mean that gender equality has been achieved? 20

'Feminization of work' refers to increasing women participation in the work force.

According to a UN Report, the ~~work for~~ number of women participating in outdoor activities has substantially increased, thereby, indicating 'feminization'.

But, this unfortunately has not meant 'gender equality'. Gender equality refers to equal status of women in society in all aspects.

Though feminization of work has brought about considerable autonomy for women by making them financially independent, lending them a voice to stand for their

rights but the glass ceiling has not
been shattered.

According to Jessie Bernard, women
are exploited doubly: one, at
the workplace (through unequal
pay for equal work); and
secondly, at home.

The exploitation at home is not
necessarily visible but sometimes,
latent too. For instance, while
the woman is expected to work
for the same number of hours
outside the home as the man;
she alone has to carry out
domestic chores and child bearing
and rearing activities.

It must be noted that women's
participation has increased but
in specific sectors. This phenomena
is occurring in front desk jobs in

hospitality sector, work of nurses,
teachers etc.; also termed as
'Pink Collarization'.

~~for~~ This indicates that though, women's
participation is increasing, the
cultural acceptance of equality of
sexes seems a distant dream.

Yet, in some sectors, women have
managed to break the glass
ceiling and achieve top most
positions in organisations; Indira
Nooyi and Chanda Kochhar being
the prominent examples.

Thus, 'gender equality', though has
not been achieved in full; but
increasing participation of women
has opened up avenues of mobility
which women are exploiting to their full.

7. (c) Evaluate Max Weber's 'theory of religion' as a 'factor of social change. 10

Max Weber's 'Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism' contains his theory of religion.

According to Weber, some of the doctrines of Protestantism like 'doctrine of predestination', 'chosen one', 'value of saving' are in direct link with the ethos of capitalism.

He gave evidence to establish the link between the two in European society and noticed entrepreneurs, skilled workers and professionals belonging to Protestantism.

According to him, it was these ethics which brought about a social change from feudal to capitalist society.

This argument, to a great extent, is valid as he evidently proved it.

Moreover, this correlation was absent in other societies like and religions like Hinduism (promoted asceticism), Buddhism (preached non materialism) etc.

For him, both material & religious factors have to be conducive for change.

For instance, India had resources but lacked religious values.

Israel, on the other hand, lacked resources but not religious backing.

Thus, his theory of religion as a force driving social change, is to a great extent, irrefutable.

8. (a) Is social change evolutionary or revolutionary? Discuss this statement in context of Marxian and Parsonian idea of social change. 20

Social Change refers to the transformation in structures of society, including the beliefs and norms.

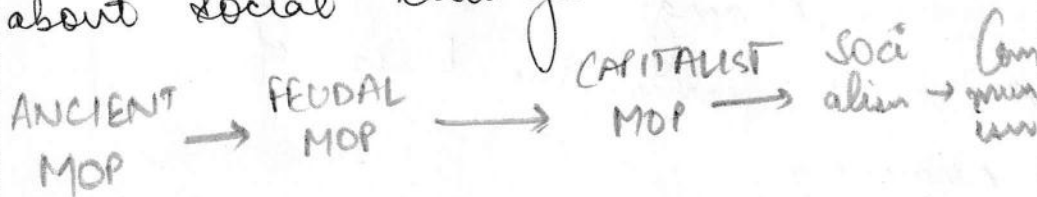
There are varied perspectives on how this change is brought about and what forms the basis of this change.

Social Change, according to Marx, is revolutionary in the sense that 'revolution' is the driving force of change. Though he has an evolutionary perspective on the society as a whole; but what ~~best~~ transforms one mode of production into another is REVOLUTION.

For instance → Marxian theory visualises a 'true revolution' when capitalism would be at its peak; this would bring about social change i.e.

to a 'socialism' and gradually, to 'communism'

In a similar manner, Marx traced various revolutions like 'Slave Revolt', 'Agrarian Revolt' etc. which, though 'false', brought about social change.



[Driving force underlying them all → REVOLUTION]

While Marx saw revolution as basis, Parsonian view was contrastingly focussed on evolution.

For Parson, various internal and external stimuli work on a society. When the force of change exceeds the integrative force / force of equilibrium, the society

evolves i.e. moves into a new
dynamic equilibrium. P

Parsons, nowhere, talks of a sudden
change. His structural functionalist
perspective only visualised on
a 'society in ^{dynamic} equilibrium', moving
from one 'value consensus' to
another i.e. forming 'Universals'
as it evolves.

Thus, social change can be either,
seen from different perspectives.
Some changes in society are so
disruptive that revolutions might
occur; some others bring small
disruption to which society adapts
and goes on evolving in
the process.

8. (b) "Technology is the key to understanding social change today". Critically analyse 20

Technology accompanies us from cradle to grave.

In modern contemporary societies, human labour is constantly being overpowered by technical component; thus the hold / influence that technology has over our lives is increasing each day.

Therefore, in order to understand social change, technology becomes a crucial element; rather the key.

The very invention of steam engine changed the destiny of entire world. In comparison to those changes, the IT revolutions occurring today are higher in both pace and intensity.

The 'Fordism' era has ushered in mass production of goods, as William Goode analyses.

Increasing automation, coming up of Artificial Intelligence, IoT has had a profound influence on the levels of employment.

Increasing unemployment further brings about many social changes.

Moreover, 'genome sequencing', 'DNA Profiling' etc. have ~~turned~~ increasingly turned humans into a God by facilitating the process of cloning.

Space Technology is so disruptive that man is heading towards space wars.

All the above mentioned technologies

are not isolated ; rather highly influence the society .

The role of technology in bringing social change can be understood with the example of Japan and Israel , countries naturally unsupported by resources but technologies have ushered in tremendous changes .

At the same time, technology cannot be seen as the only element of social change . Other factors ; political, cultural, environmental ; are increasingly influencing the social understanding of reality . Japan, for instance, only developed after Meiji Restoration ; thereby depicting role of political ~~the~~ setup .

Nonetheless, technology , if not the only, is definitely one of the most important aspects of understanding social change .

8. (c) Critically examine 'dependency theory' of underdevelopment.

10

Arose in reaction to Western model of development, 'dependency theories' attribute their underdevelopment to Western & neo colonialism.

While Western models focus on capitalism, free trade economy and democracy; it must be noted that this model is not applicable to all the economies / states.

Through manipulated exchanges, there is net outflow of resources from underdeveloped countries to developed ones and their MNCs; thereby perpetuating a dependence of the former over the latter.

~~But~~ This ~~was~~ even exemplified in ~~was~~ recent Doha Round of WTO, through which, neo colonial impulses and hegemonic tendencies of superpowers

came to the fore.

At the same time, these theories have come under criticism. Amartya Sen, for instance, attributed technology transfer to developed countries only. What they achieved in centuries is provided to us in decades.

Moreover, South Korea is a classic example of developed country following the Western model in contrast to its counterpart North Korea which has remained closed and thus, underdeveloped.

Apart from this, Gunnar Myrdal has attributed lack of values and institutional barriers to their underdeveloped and not the dependency.

These theories, do, hold true to a certain extent but must not be wholly attributed to, what should be called, 'underdevelopment' in ~~the~~ these nations