

UPSC

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प्रश्न लिखने में
सही समय
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SOCIOLOGY (M) : 2022

TEST CODE : 2097

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- (1a) ~~According to Marx, "labour is the source of wealth"~~
- (2a) The change in intellectual orientation in Europe led to the emergence of sociology. Discuss.
- (3a) Emergence of sociology can be traced from the rise of modernity in Europe. The intellectual orientation in Europe changed with the advent of modernity.

Intellectual orientation in Europe before modernity: -

- 1.) Religion dominated the ideas and beliefs in every sphere.
- 2.) Pre-conceived notions and superstitions like Earth is at the centre of universe, God has created natural differences, divine rights of King.
- 3.) Estate system is natural.

Change in intellectual orientation: -

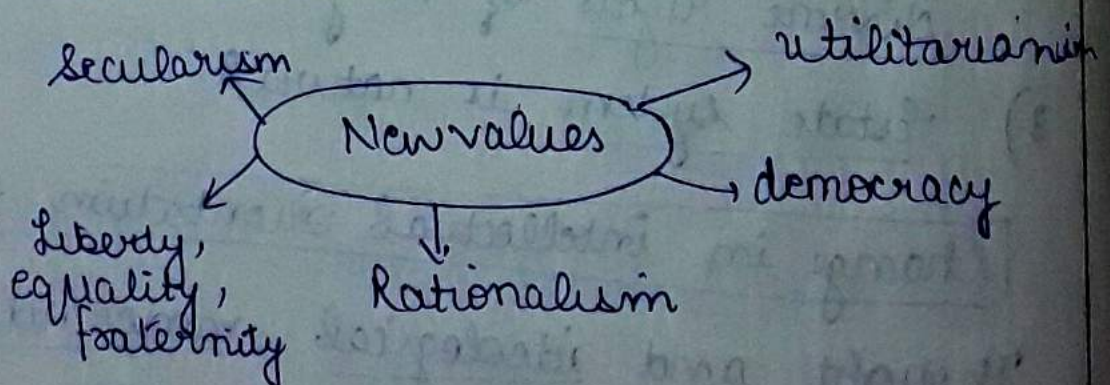
Thought and ideological modernity by many thinkers and philosophers.

(i) During renaissance :-

- Erasmus = "Praise of the foolies" = priests making people fool.
- Dante = "Divine comedy" by priests
- Protestant reformers = No heaven and hell, all are equal.
- Charles Darwin ⇒ "Origin of species"
- Copernicus revolution = Sun is at the centre of universe.

(ii) During ~~French~~ French revolution and IR:

- Rousseau = 'general will' = formed by combination of real and actual will
- Voltaire = Freedom of speech and expression.
- Montesquieu = Separation of power.
- Jeremy Bentham = utilitarian value.



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①b)

Do you think phenomenology restore the primacy of human experience and meaning giving acts of human consciousness?

b)

Phenomenology is the branch of interpretative school which believes that reality can be explored by understand the phenomenon through interactions. It opposed the positivist approach of sociology.

Restore the primacy of human experience and meaning : -

- 1) Social reality is not fixed → needs to understand meanings by interactions
- 2) Every human being has its own understanding and develops his own meanings to a phenomenon. E.g. = some people marry for love; others marry for economic reason as so one
- 3) Social reality is negotiated and cannot be available readymade.

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- 4) Society do not has any social structure.
- 5) Peter Berger = Facts cannot be available readymade and are not dropping from the sky.
Anthony Giddens = Double-hermeneutics in social sciences compared to single in natural sciences.
- 5) Causal-analysis cannot be done in social sciences.

Concerns : —

- Phenomenology gives too much focus on individualism and ignores social aspects completely.
E.g. = Why people follow social norms?
- result lack reliability because difficult to repeat.
- only small-scale study can be done.

However Phenomenology expands the scope of sociology definitely.

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(b) How viable is interview method in the present era of social distancing and virtual world? Can we eliminate it altogether, given the importance of method in social science research?

(c) Interview is the qualitative tool of sociological research where the researcher carries his research by ^{verbal} communication with subject about the topic.

Viability of Interview in present era of social distancing and virtual world:

1) Non-personal interviews = by telephones
can be an effective way to ask from the subjects about any topic without meeting face to face.

Eg. ⇒ research on ~~the~~ women's condition in lockdown through telephone calls

2) Zoom video-calls and interview =
Eg. lot of aspirants of civil service examination gave mock interviews

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through video calls.

Ineffective —

However, there are few limitations also

- 1) Face expressions and gestures not seen online and on telephone properly.
- 2) ~~Less~~ Digital services are not available at all the regions.
- 3) Subsequent questions cannot be asked frequently like in face to face interaction.
- 4) Atmosphere of interview not present.

We cannot eliminate the method even though it is less effective because: —

- 1) It gives deep analysis compared to other surveys like questionnaires.
- 2) validity is high in interview method.

Thus the method can be improved by ~~carrying~~ supplementing it later with other methods like questionnaire etc.

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(1d) Do you agree that Pattern Variable Theory is pre-conceived?

d) Pattern Variable Theory by Talcott Parsons talks about two sets of values / ideas which can help make comparison between traditional and modern society.

Pattern Variable A	Pattern Variable B
1) Affectivity	1) Affective Neutrality
2) Diffusion	2) Specificity
3) Ascription	3) Achievement based
4) Particularism	4) Universalism
5) Collective orientation	5) Self-orientation

They help to guide individual when motivational orientation and value-orientation of a person is in conflict.
The movement from PV-A to PV-B is from

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traditional to modern society.

Not pre-conceived : —

- 1) help to avoid conflict between two orientations — value and motivational of a person.
- 2) gives dynamic interpretation to the problem faced by the actor while interpreting the action.
- 3) The two sets covers every aspect of man's life brilliantly.

Pre-conceived : —

- 1) There can be mixture of the two ~~is~~ also.
- 2) fixed set of ~~is~~ variables makes Talcott Parson's idea a very pre-planned and pre-conceived lacking dynamism.

Thus there are issues of pre-conceived notion in the theory but it has resolved the war between values and motives and gives answer to answer for his action.

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(1)e) In Marx view, social stratification is created by people's differing relationship to means of production. Discuss.

e) Social stratification is the hierarchical organisation of groups in the society based on various parameters like wealth, status etc.

Marx' ideas :-

* Basis of stratification $\Rightarrow$ unequal economic relation in the society.

The economic base has unequal relations because dominant class owns all the means of production whereas proletariats own nothing.

Labour who is ~~is~~ ~~not~~ having labour power and creates things / commodities own nothing whereas capital which produces nothing but owns everything.
(appropriation of labour).

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Structure : — As a result two classes emerged : —

- 1) Haves = Capitalists / Bourgeoisie
- 2) Have nots = Proletariats.

Proletariats own nothing and are exploited by the capitalists.

Undesirable model ⇒ Marx wants this unequal relation to end by creating true class consciousness when all workers irrespective of where they work join together and carry revolution to end the exploitation.

Criticism : — This conflict model ignores market, skills availability among workers. Workers lacked skills to perform big tasks and thus are low in rank. Weber revised Marx model.

No doubt, issues in the model exist but it has given new way of thinking to the world on social stratification.

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Q2 a) Micro sociological understanding of self and society ought to be different from macro sociological understanding of social systems - How?

(2) a) In sociology, there are two schools of thought — macro and micro. Both try to understand the reality in different ways.

Macro sociological understanding :-

- 1) foundation laid by synthetic school of France.
- 2) believe that social structure exist and can be studied using the quantitative methods.
- 3) Further into 2 types : —
 - Functionalism
 - Conflict theorists.

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Functionalism :-

- believe in functional pre-requisites for existence of society.
Eg. Eavis and Moore on social stratification.
- carry out organic analogy
Eg. Herbert Spencer compared society with human life.
- cohesion and integration focus.
No conflict can bring change.
Eg:- Durkheim focus on conscience collective.

Conflict theorists :-

- believe that unity lasts for very less time and social contradiction is the reality.
- focus on how dialectics and contradiction are important to bring change.
Eg ⇒ Marx Mode of production and class struggle to bring end to capitalism.

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Micro sociological understanding

- 1) It emerged as a contradiction to macro school. [often it is called as formal school]. (Interpretive school)
- 2) focus on interactions to study reality.
- 3) 3 sub-types: —
 - (i) Symbolic interactionism: —
 - Humans ~~communit~~ evaluate other's with meanings. Meanings are generated through social interactions.
 - Social structure may exist but is not fixed.
 - Humans experience reality differently.
 - Weber ⇒ Sociology studies human actions by understanding the motives.
 - George Simmel ⇒ ideas are build up in the mind to understand reality.
 - (ii) Phenomenology ⇒ It is more

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radical departure from macro school-

It completely rejects ~~so~~ existence of social structure and causal-analysis -

Reality is not fixed but different experienced by all.

Peter Berger $\Rightarrow$ facts are not available readymade form and not dropping from the sky.

(iii) Ethnomethodology $\Rightarrow$ Harold Garfinkel gave this school. It is about detailed account of how people lead their lives in social settings (People's method)

E.g. $\Rightarrow$ Participant observation ~~by~~

Malinowski.

Thus the two macro and micro sociology varies in understanding social reality.



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(b) The process of embourgeoisement is antithetical to the concept of 'proletarianism' and 'class in itself'. Critically analyse.

b) Karl Marx in his seminal work 'Das Capital' talked about the need for true class consciousness and revolution by the workers to come out of exploitation by capitalist class.

Concept of proletarianisation and class-in-itself :-

Karl Marx said with the rise of capitalism, inequality among capitalist class and proletariat will rise. Capitalist will try to bring false consciousness but gradually class for itself will translate into class in itself.

class for itself = All those engaged in the production at the same unit.

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Class in itself = all have not irrespective
of where they work comes together $\Rightarrow$
Objective class experience is fused with
Subjective class consciousness leading to
proletarianisation.

~~Proletarianism~~
Pauperisation $\rightarrow$ Realisation $\rightarrow$ Homogenisation
 $\downarrow$
Revolution $\leftarrow$ Polarisation

Proletarianisation: — with time, the so
called transitional middle class would
go down the mobility and will become
part of proletariats. Thus only 2
classes exist.

Eg.

- with Automation, skills of the
workers are lost and they are
getting proletarianised.

- Economic uncertainty today causes
many people to slide down from rich
to middle class or poor.

Process of embourgeoisement :-

It is opposed to the concept of ~~embar~~ proletarianism and class-in-itself, given by Marx.

➤ Manual workers and proletariats are no longer ^{part of} proletarian class but getting into middle class.

1) Weber ⇒ with modern capitalism, middle class is expanding because of large number of people entering from lower class into it as well as from upper class into it -

2) Eric Olson Wright = No one wants to remain worker and aspire to reach upper class.

3) Participation in the Trade unions is declining today.

4) Income level of workers is improving among the workers.

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5) No longer unity among working class-
Margaret Stacy study of Danbury = how
working class is divided - respectable
working class, ordinary working class and
rough working class.

~~But~~ However embourgeoisement
is not necessarily occurring -

1) Goldthorpe = Even though, working
class income is rising but their lifestyle
continues to be like working class.

2) Strikes by the workers today
reveal their poor condition and
proletarianisation among them.

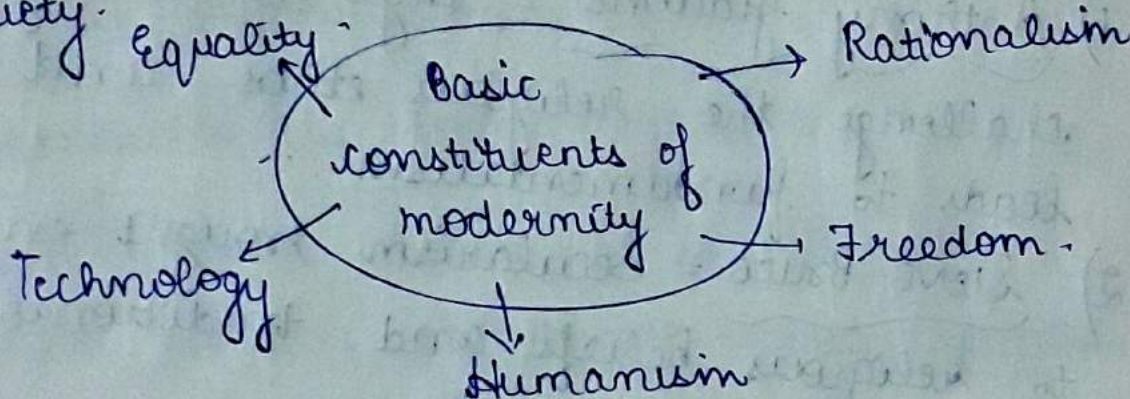
Thus the concept no doubt
is opposed to proletarianism and
class-in-itself but it is not a
universal truth

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(2) c) 'Modernity has many children, one of them is fundamentalism.' Critically evaluate the relevance of the statement.

(c)

Modernity is defined as set of values which question the dogmas and pre-conceived notions about society.



Fundamentalism and modernity —

Generally, ~~now~~ the two are opposed and anti-thetical to each other —

- 1) Fundamentalism believes in exclusivism
- 2) Non-secular in nature

- 1) Modernity believes in universalism
- 2) Secularism is the founding pillar

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|--|--|
| 3) Infallible scriptures | 3) All are equal |
| 4) Non-violence and intolerance against others | and pluralism is the important quality |

Complementary relation

But with the advent of Modernity, fundamentalism is rising.

- 1) Anthony Giddens = 'High modernity' challenge the religious ethos and leads to fundamentalism.
- 2) Steve Bruce = Secularism brought end to religious beliefs and traditional forces grew as a response.
- 3) Relative deprivation = due to unequal growth and development among few sections — Eg. tribal ethnic groups.

Thus modernity which seemed to end fundamental practices has given space to it. But not a universal truth. Today religious institutes also doing secular works like education.

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(4) a)

'Davis and Moore' theory of stratification has provoked a lengthy debate". In this context, produce a comprehensive criticism of their ideas.

(4) a)

Social stratification is defined as hierarchal gradation of groups in the society in terms of various parameters like ~~the~~ wealth, status etc.

Davis and Moore model

It is a functional model of stratification which justifies the need and relevance of social stratification in the modern society.

1) Inevitable ⇒ Social stratification is inevitable because there are certain pre-requisites of society fulfilled by it:

(i) all the jobs in the society must be filled

(ii) they require competent people to fill the jobs

(iii) certain positions are very strategic

(iv) Lack of talented people in society.

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- 2) Basis of stratification $\Rightarrow$ ~~two~~ sets of
there is lack of talent to fill the
strategic posts in the society.
- 3) Structure $\Rightarrow$ 2 classes $\Rightarrow$ haves and
have nots exist.
- 4) Desirable $\Rightarrow$ to reward people who
sacrifice their freedoms and enjoyments
for the sake of occupying those strategic
positions.
- 5) Functional $\Rightarrow$ promotes integration in
the society and motivates people to
work hard to achieve the goals.

Criticisms of the model

- (1) Melvin Tumin $\Rightarrow$ He gave structural
functional model and questioned
Davis and Moore's model:
(i) how to determine which posts are

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Important and which are not?

- (i) every posts irrespective of its status is equally functional for the society-
- (ii) sacrifices made are not justified because ~~if~~ they are getting good training and many other benefits later.
- (iv) situational constraints are ignored completely.

(2) Economic & rewards are not the only reason for motivation.

Nationalism & love for nation and many other reasons also act as motivational factors for hard work.

e.g. Japanese people love for nation promoted technological development-

(3) Marx = Model is flawed because it ignores inherent inequality in the basic structure of society

where workers have no ownership
of means of production.

(4) The model fails to explain why
issues like Naxalism, dalit consciousness
etc exist in India even though
stratification is functional for society.

Thus the model faces
lot of criticism but it also helps
to justify the need for social
stratification for very strategic position.
Civil Service aspirants working hard
and sacrifice many things deserves
good rewards as well when selected for
civil service exams.

There are both pros and
cons of the model

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(4)b)

Through Protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism, Weber stressed the influence of religious attitudes on economic ones. In light of this, how far do you think religion influence economic outcomes in contemporary times.

b)

Max Weber in his seminal work "Protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism" talks about how religious values influence economic success of an individual in the society.

Protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism

Weber believes that in the rationalisation process, protestant reforms came and gave new set of ideas which matched with the philosophy and ideas of capitalism.

There is electric affinity between ideal types of both protestantism and capitalism.

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Ideal type of ^{Electric Affinity} protestantism ← Capitalism

- 1) Work is worship
- 2) This life is important. No After life
- 3) Material Asceticism is needed.
- 4) ethical source of wealth generation
- 5) Time is money.
- 6) Concept of pre-destination

- 1) free market economy
- 2) Money generation ethically
- 3) Profit must be reinvested for the furtherance of profit.
- 4) Importance of time and discipline

Cross-religion analysis:

- 1) Europe → developed because protestantism is the main religion.
- 2) India, China → less developed because Buddhism, Hinduism, etc. lacked protestant values and focus much on ritual performance, visit to temples etc.

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Religion's influence on economic outcomes in contemporary times

1) Urban versus rural areas →

urban culture discards ritual performance and promote commitment to duty, thus more developed compared to rural

where caste, religion still dominates.

2) India's ^{cultural} ~~gita~~ teachings

Gita talks about importance of Karam in the society. Many communities like Marwaris are committed to work ethics and are very prosperous.

3) Parsi community a richest community in India due to their beliefs of work commitment given by the religion.

4) Businesses follow religious practices and makes profit.

→ McDonald serving Navratri special diet to attract consumers.
→ Vishkarma day ⇒ ~~Not~~ ^{he} worship of machines by every company and

5) 'trade vintage religion' ⇒ religion as commodity ⇒ yoga pants, mats etc.

Religious practices ~~are~~ decreasing economic growth.

① Caste and untouchability ⇒ leads to failure of many welfare schemes and projects. Eg — ~~no~~ ^{barriers} to manual scavenging eradication.

② Lack of labour commitment ⇒

M.S.A. Rao says labour commitment low in India due to affiliation of labour towards religious values.

Thus religion acting as both ways + boosting as well as hindering economic growth.

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(5)a) According to Marx, "labour is the source of wealth and prime basic condition for human existence." Comment.

(5)a) Karl Marx in his seminal work 'Das Capital' talks about 2 classes in the capitalist society — capitalists and proletariats. He linked labour with human potential.

Labour is the source of wealth.

1) Marx believes that it is labour which produces everything and capitalists produces nothing.

2) Labour is the source of surplus generation in the capitalist society and that surplus is accumulated as private wealth by capitalists.

3) Labour does all the production and makes all goods and commodities.

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Labour is the basic condition for human existence :-

Human potential is very vast to give shape to the ideas it has in the mind. Thus there is a link between human potential and labour. With labour, all the creativity and innovation gets shape in the form of objectification of commodities. Thus through one's labour, person feels happy and enjoys his work. ~~However this is~~

These conditions are perverted in the capitalism. Labour which is means to an end becomes end in itself leading to alienation from product, production process, production environment and self/society.

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(5) b) 'Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely'. Analyse the sociological relevance of the statement.

(b)

Power is the process where people tries to influence others even against their own will. It is an important tool to study authority and control of a person/group on others.

Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts

absolutely ⇒ Meaning of the statement is that centralisation of power is dangerous and brings risk to the people and society at large.

i) Marx = Power is held by dominant class in the society and exploits poor working class.

E.g. ⇒ poor working class for workers.
↳ corporate-politics nexus.

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2) Louis Althusser = how the state is using ideological apparatus to control the people.

Eg. ⇒ Sinification in China ⇒ Uighur Muslims are made to adopt China's way of living and give up Muslim practices.

3) Robert Michels = "Iron law of Oligarchy" exist in the world. Democracy is just a myth.

4) Michelle Foucault = state is panopticon and carries surveillance on the citizens.

However the idea is opposed by functionalists who believes social control is needed to maintain integration and law and order in the society. Thus strong state and power/authority is needed.

(5) (c) There is a strong correspondence between sociology of religion and sociology of knowledge. Comment.

(c) Sociology of religion and sociology of knowledge shares many common characteristics and complement each other in many ways.

Strong correspondence between both

(1) Cognitive = Both attempt to use mind to understand the things in the best possible manner.

(2) Qualification = certain minimum qualification and knowledge required to carry sociological research in both.

(3) Both science and religion attempt to understand something which cannot be seen.

(4) Integration = Both attempt to

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promote integration in the society.

Durkheim ⇒ says scientific thought is an extension of religious thought and grows out of it. It is more refined form of religious thought.

Non-convergence

Sociology of Knowledge	Sociology of religion
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1) reflective and analytical way of understanding	1) speculative and unreflective.
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2) concrete test results gathered.	2) No concrete results came.
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3) empirically tested and verified results	3) No empirical testing possible
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eg. ⇒ Marx ⇒ ~~both~~ knowledge & sci are opposed to each other.

Thus both share complementary and diverging relationship

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(5) d) ~~Do you~~ → Examine digital parenting as a need of the hour in an increasingly digitised world.

(5) d) Digitisation is the new normal. It covers every aspect of lives and every domain — governance, economy, society etc. In this background idea of digital parenting comes.

Digital parenting : —

Parents' role of socialising their child, monitoring the activities and care are done through digital mode rather than face to face interactions.

Need of an hour : —

1) Migration ⇒ due to more globalisation and mobility in the jobs & work, one or both parents live away from child.

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2) Working parents = Both parents working and find less time to interact with their child, thus digital connecting ensures monitoring by parents.

3) Risks in the digital world → (online child abuse)
parents need to monitor and teach their child about how to prevent abuse digitally and use digital media in the best possible manner. Eg → parental locks in digital media.

4) digital education → parents need to help child in it
But this alone is not sufficient for protection of child.
There is need for supplementation of face-to-face ~~integ~~ interaction with child and transmitting good cultural values as well.

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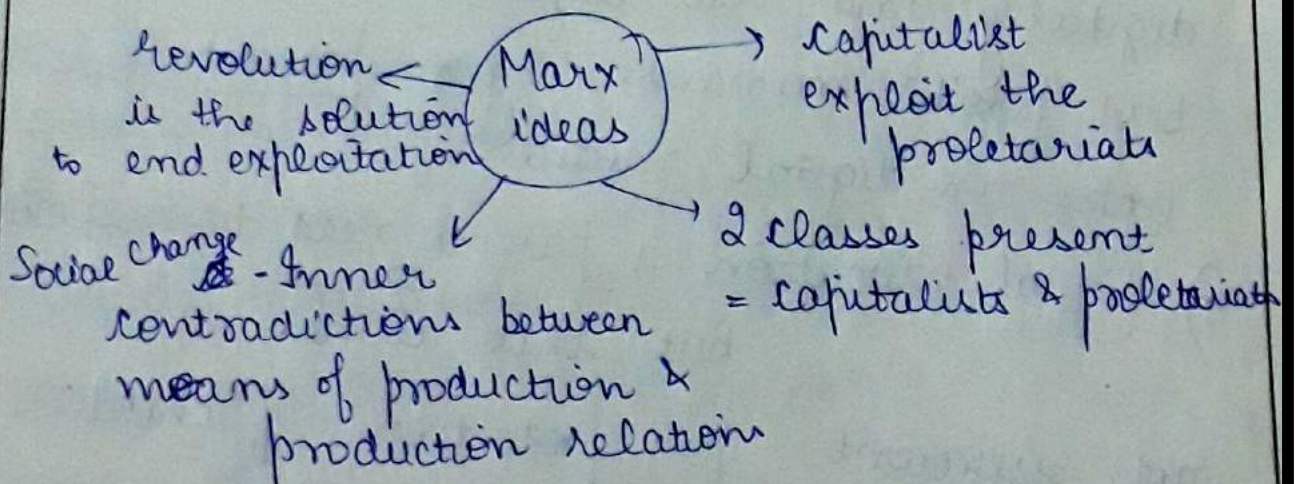
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(5) e)

Many social theorists have built on Marx' conflict theory to bolster it, grow it and refine it over the years.
Comment

e)

Marx' theory of Dialectical materialism, class conflict etc. has been used by many next-generation sociologists - some use it as it is, other modify it



Marx theory used by others

1) Marxists :-

→ Braverman - how capitalism rise cause automation and leads to skill less for workers, thus proletarianisation occur.

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1. ~~Louis Althusser = how state is the~~
→ Westergaard and Resler ⇒ how economic exploitation by ruling class creates inequality.

② Neo-Marxists : — economic infrastructure not necessarily control superstructure, rather superstructure can also control economic infrastructure.
Gramsci ⇒ hegemony of the state is maintained by talking to masses and not forcefully.

③ Feminists ⇒ used Marxist ideas to explain exploitation of women by men.

(i) Utsa Patnaik = talks about how women are exploited by men through sexual abuse and control over economy.

(ii) Sylvia Walby = how patriarchy transforms from private to public sphere ⇒ rapes, violence etc.

Thus Marx theory is used, abused, overused by many thinkers in their own ways

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(8) a) Rostow's growth model asserted that all countries exist somewhere on the linear spectrum, and climb upward through each stage in the development process. Comment:

(8) a) W.W. Rostow is a profound sociologist of "Modernisation" Theory. He believes that all the newly independent nations must give up traditional ways and adopt modern ones to grow sustainably.

W.W. Rostow's model : —

He said all the nations pass through 5 different stages in the process of growth and development: —

(i) Traditional stage : —

→ Lack of knowledge among people and illiteracy.

→ No tools and technology for growth and development.

E.g. → pre-historian societies in the world.

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② Pre-Take off stage

- Knowledge about how to best utilise resource slowly emerged
- But overall conditions remain backward.

③ Take off stage

- education and skills emerged.
- industries and technology evolved gradually

④ Drive to maturity

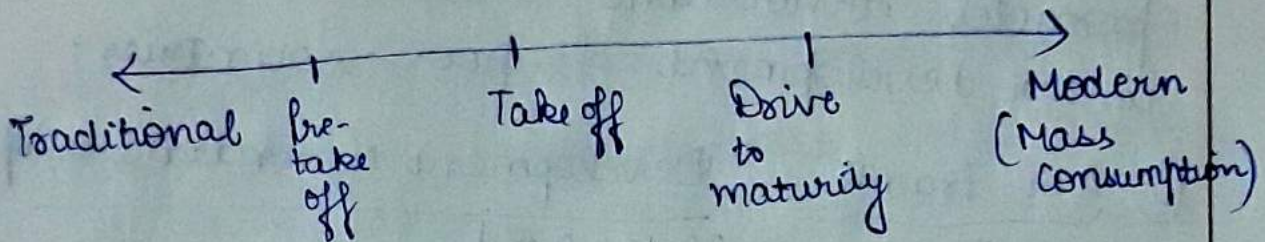
- technology incorporation in large amount.
- large scale production of goods and services in the economy

⑤ Mass consumption

- most advanced stage where demand also increased manifold
- industrial production and trade in large amount.

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Rostow believed that all the countries lies anywhere between the this continued spectrum.



The developed world lie ~~on~~ towards right of the spectrum and others like developing and least developed ones somewhere in between the spectrum.

With more and more adoption of western ~~model~~ model of growth and development, developing countries too can migrate towards right side of the spectrum i.e. growth and development like developed world.

In support of the model

→ Amartya Sen = helped to improve condition of health, education in poor countries
→ Latin American countries growth success.

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Criticism

The dependency theorists question the validity of this theory & model. It promotes ethnocentric bias and cause under-development of poor countries.

- ① A.G. Frank = "Development of under development" ⇒ satellite and states where rich ones tries to extract maximum from poor.
- ② Wallerstein = World system theory — core, ~~pe~~ semi-peripheral and peripheral states ~~lead~~ where core one exploits other two.
- ③ WTO talks halt due to interests of developed west. No solution to peace clause.
- ④ MNCs extract wealth from developing in the form of tax evasion.

The model is successful in some areas of the world but has various limitations also.

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⑧b) Are religious beliefs sometimes conducive to science, or do they inevitably pose obstacles to scientific inquiry?

⑥ Religion and science are thoroughly covered by sociologists and many varying interpretations exist.

Religion and science conducive

① Durkheim ⇒ Scientific thought is an extension of religious thought and is a more refined form of religious thought.

- (i) Both tries to address social problems
- (ii) Both tries to explore unseen objects
- (iii) Both promotes integration

In his work '~~that~~ "Elementary

② ~~Webb~~ forms of religious life" ⇒

Durkheim talks about how religion in both traditional & modern societies promote integration

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(2) Weber = In his work 'Protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism' = how religious values of the people influence the success in the economic life.

- Protestant ethics and capitalist values share complementary relation with each other — this elective affinity leads to growth of capitalism in Europe.
- In India, China $\Rightarrow$ values of Buddhism, Taoism, Hinduism etc. do not match with capitalist values, thus causes lack of capitalism here.

(3) ~~Max~~ Parsons $\Rightarrow$ held that Religion play important role in the $\&$ latency functions in the society in modern times.

(4) Steve Bruce $\Rightarrow$ ~~set~~ science has limitations, the vacuum is filled by religion.

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⑤ Albert Einstein - "Science without religion is ~~blind~~ lame and religion without science is blind. Both are needed.

Religion as obstacle to scientific inquiry

① Marx ⇒ religion is a tool of dominant class and dulls the oppression faced by the proletariats. It is an opium of masses, ~~relief~~ for
It gives false consciousness.
Eg. caste system in India and untouchability is accepted due to prescription in religious texts like manuscripts.

② Comte ⇒ 3 stages of growth of society ⇒ Theological → metaphysical → modern. In the modern society, religion will be gone.

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(3) Difference between religion and scientific thoughts / beliefs : —

<u>Religion</u>	<u>Science</u>
(i) unreflective.	(i) empirically verifiable facts
(ii) promotes dogmas, pre-conceived notions	(ii) promotes rational thinking
(iii) concrete results cannot be found	(iii) gives concrete findings and results

Thus religion and science are viewed differently by the scholars — some gave it in complementary relation ; others opposed it —

(8) c)

The negative impact of the globalisation of the world ~~on~~ economy is borne disproportionately by women. Critically discuss.

(c)

globalisation is defined as inter-linkage and inter-connection between various parts of the world in terms of economy, polity, society etc. It impacts almost all the sections of the society.

Negative impacts of globalisation on women

1) Commodification of women : —

Hyper sexual culture, rise of pornography, beauty contests, pole dances etc. shows commodification of women by men.

2) Feminisation of poverty : —

(i) Male migration to cities leading to rise of women in agriculture primarily as labourer. In India, 71% of agricultural

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labourers are women.

(i) glass-ceiling in jobs $\Rightarrow$ "Hidden Poverty" by Diane Pearce $\Rightarrow$ women

could not rise in the jobs and face ceiling in promotions -

(ii) concentrated in few jobs = 5Cs

(cashing, catering, cleaning etc)

(iv) gender-pay gap $\Rightarrow$ India is 100th in global gender gap Index

(v) Reserve army of labour $\Rightarrow$ Marx

says women are prone to job insecurity and act as reserve army

(3) double burden in household

However there are positives for women also by globalisation.

1) Dependency on men decline $\Rightarrow$ economically more secure and have more freedom.

2) education among women increase

3) Freedom rights = "Me too" movement demanding justice against sexual exploitation

Thus there are both positive and negative impacts of globalisation on women