

### nature of traditional society and culture

- Families adhere to a **patriarchal ideology**
- Endorsed trad **gender roles**
- Traditionalist/collectivist based
- Family is extended - extended families often live in close living quarters
- Trad culture is fleeting as a result of **westernisation** and industrialisation
- Core religion is **Hinduism**
- Caste system is existent but the ties in-between are not as strong due to technology replacing trad roles
- Each caste has its own **customs, traditions, practices and rituals** etc

### nature of power and authority

- A Republic with a president (advised by PM and a head of council)
- Males have more power than women (control their families, husband/brothers>w-ife/daughters)
- Women have little to no power (lack of education) **1/100 GIRLS REACH GRADE 12 IN RURAL INDIA**
- Hinduism holds most religious power **800+MILLION FOLLOWERS OR 83% OF POP**
- Higher castes hold more power than lower castes
- Untouchables have absolutely no power over others, and very little power over themselves

### cont and change on indivs micro, meso, macro

|       |                                                                   |                                                                                      |
|-------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Micro | many aspects changed durasically                                  | e.g. joint families slowly dying out + nuclear families are becoming the "new thing" |
| Meso  | even the slightest changes can become a trend = change as a while | e.g. eruption of religious conflict = many communities fell apart                    |
| Macro | what the govt changes affects india + global community            | e.g. people rebelling against the govt bc of change = neglect and frustration        |

### Tech access' impact - rate/direction of change

|                                                                                                                                                                          |                           |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Influx of low cost smartp-hones, laptops + mobile plans                                                                                                                  | = empowers indian society |
| e.g. tech companies = drive growth, create jobs, increased access to resources, education and healthcare (∴ lower poverty rates + improved lifestyles for wider society) |                           |

### Tech access' impact - rate/direction of change (cont)

|                               |                                                                                               |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|                               | redirects the <b>rate</b> of change <b>transformatively</b> (opportunity to grow and prosper) |
| Access to ultrasound machines | = adversely affecting the growth of the female population                                     |
|                               | accessible, cheap and portable ultrasound machines = sex-selective abortion rate increasing   |

**63 MILLION WOMEN ARE SEEMINGLY 'MISSING' FROM THE POP ACCORDING TO THE INDIAN GOVT**

**EST 10 WOMEN DIE EVERYDAY DUE TO UNSAFE ABORTIONS**

**56% OF ABORTIONS IN INDIA ARE EST TO BE UNSAFE**

**8-9% OF ALL MATERNAL DEATHS IN INDIA ARE DUE TO THESE UNSAFE ABORTIONS**

families considering females as "unwanted children" = **21 MILLION GIRLS VICTIMISED**

gender based neglect =

a 2018 study found that approx **239,000** girls under the age of five died every year between 2000 and 2005



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### gender roles and the status of men

- gender roles have been clearly defined for many decades

- roles fulfilled by men and women were, and still are, decided largely by religious and cultural values

**WOMEN** - Maternal responsibilities (produce children, males in particular, care for those children)

- Traditionally women known as burden

### GENDER RATIO (W:M) IS 940:1000

- Highly controlled by men in their lives

- Powerless and vulnerable (arranged marriages, limited education opps, low lit rates)

- Little power or freedom for decision making within their family

**MEN** - Patriarchal society ∴ men have more **power** + higher **authority**

- Financial supporters of their families

- Traditionally were the only ones to receive an education

### The conflict theory in application of india

| ELEMENT OF THE THEORY | CAN IT BE APPLIED? | EVIDENCE |
|-----------------------|--------------------|----------|
|                       |                    |          |

### The conflict theory in application of india (cont)

|                                                  |     |                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------|
| Competition over resources rather than consensus | YES | ongoing tensions over land ownership, and governance |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                                                                                                    |     |                                       |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|
| Working class supporting the ruling class. but because they lack resources and therefore power, are subject to coercion and constraint imposed by the ruling class | YES | heavy enforcement of the caste system |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------|

|                                           |     |                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Class consciousness and tensions building | YES | castes are still prevalent in india. there is stratification in society and the lower castes have an understanding of their position. stark differences in particular with the Dalits (lower castes) |
|-------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

### The conflict theory in application of india (cont)

|                                                         |     |                                                                            |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Continuing conflict, change is abrupt and revolutionary | YES | Drastic gender ration differences and increased gender selective abortions |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                      |    |                                                                                                                                                                                |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| **Society develops from feudalism to capitalism through to socialism | NO | Feudal systems pre-date british colonialisation but there is little evidence of socialism in india. india is a democracy and has been since the end of british colonialisation |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

|                                                                                                                         |     |   |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---|
| Owners of resources make use of their economic power to gain control of the state and in turn serve their own interests | YES | ? |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---|

|                                                                                |     |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---|
| Religion serves capitalist interests by pacifying (using force) the population | YES | ? |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|---|



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| Is all change necessarily progress?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |                                         |                                            |          | Who benefits from change? (cont)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                                                                           | Trends and future directions (cont)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|----------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| CHANGE                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | BENEFIT                                 | DONT BENEFIT                               | PROGRESS | LITERACY LEVELS IN INDIA SINCE INDEPENDENCE HAS IMPROVED FROM 16% IN 1951 TO 74% IN 2011                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                           | - More advanced and reliable in terms of education                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    | - <b>47.78%</b> out of school children in india are girls (counted illiterate in the next census)                                                       |
| Growth of middle class in india                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        | Middle class, Govt, economy             | People in poverty, upper class             | YES      |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |                                                                                           |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                         |
| Rising rates of gender selective abortion                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | males, parents (to an extent)           | females across various Asian countries     | NO       | Who doesn't benefit from change (red)<br>People living in poverty, Muslims and Dalits                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                                                                           | - higher lit rate of females for the 3rd year in a row                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                | - inequality based on gender differences resulted in female literacy rates being lower at <b>65.4%</b> (than that of their male counterparts at 82.14%) |
| Technological change                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   | Indian economy, global community, women | Female-s/P-arents who don't want abortions | YES      | Quality of education beginning to deteriorate<br><b>5/10 STUDENTS UNABLE TO READ</b><br><b>50+% 14 YR OLDS UNABLE TO SOLVE SIMPLE MATHS</b>                                                                                                                                                                                             |                                                                                           | The average literacy rate of females (15-48 yrs) has shown an overall increase<br>○ 84.8% in 2016, 85.3% in 2017 and <b>87% in 2018</b>                                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                         |
| - not all changes are necessarily progressive = have affect to the value system+society<br>(sharp growth in individualism +nuclear family [new gen] = decrease in family priority + joint families, which are trad and culturally important)<br>^^ due to growth of westernisation, modernisation, urbanisation, and industrialisation |                                         |                                            |          | Extreme inequality rates<br><b>23% of women</b> in paid work is among the lowest in the world ( <b>men = 78%+</b> )<br>○ Employment opportunities for Indian women = overshadowed by ..<br>■ Dominant tradition of female domestic responsibility;<br>■ Prevailing social patriarchy; and<br>■ Deeply entrenched cultural expectations; |                                                                                           | Importance of technologies (prediction)<br>- increasing access to tech with lead to further modernisation and increased affluence for indians ( <b>POS</b> )<br>- increased access to information and opportunities (education, employment, new ideas) will allow indian women to achieve a more equal status with men ( <b>POS</b> ) |                                                                                                                                                         |
| Who benefits from change?                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              |                                         |                                            |          | Trends and future directions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |                                                                                           | - the improvements in prenatal scanning technology and increased access to ultrasound tech led to increases in gender selective abortion ( <b>NEG</b> )                                                                                                                                                                               |                                                                                                                                                         |
| - progression in becoming an egalitarian society = improved access to social media, education and social enterprises                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |                                         | = more women in the workforce              |          | LIKELY CHANGES                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          | PROBABLE CONTINUITIES                                                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                         |
|                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |                                         |                                            |          | - More women joining the workforce/in higher positions                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  | - Strong stereotyping of gender roles = likely to have no change (dominance of tradition) |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |                                                                                                                                                         |



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