

SOC 101 / L-18 / 27.10.2024/

Midterm Exam

- No content.

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Global Inequality

⊗ Global North vs Global South:

- Global North were wealthier and more developed than Global South. Because of industrial revolution.
- Nowadays, some country in Global South such as India, China, have grown a lot economically.
- But still there are a massive difference in wealth between countries.

⊗ Inequalities and disparities in life chances:

- Income and economy
  - people in rich countries
    - earns \$47k per year
    - higher standard of living
    - better chances for job.
  - poorer countries:
    - around \$2000 per year.

- Healthcare:

- rich country: average living age > 80 years
- poor country: < 60 years

- Education:

- wealthy country: almost all child went to schools.
- poor country: don't have access to quality education.

⊗ Richard Shaeffer:

- reasons for global inequalities
- Colonial Legacy.
- Globalisation and the Multinational Companies.
- Modernization.

⊗ Colonialism:

- involved a foreign power maintaining control over a region's political, social, economic, and cultural aspects for an extended period.

⊗ Neo-colonialism:

- countries that were once colonies, but the transition to real self-governance was incomplete.
- depends on more industrialized nations.



- this dependency and foreign domination is termed neo-colonialism.

### ⊗ Dependency theory:

- it looks at colonial/neo-colonial history and politics to explain why some countries don't develop as much.
- it argues that, development is an inherently unequal process.
- developing countries make economic advances but still they will remain weak and subservient to core nations.

### ⊗ The world system theory:

- falls within the dependency theoretical framework.
- divides the world's countries in three groups
  - Rich country : US, Japan, Germany
  - Semi-Periphery country
  - Periphery country :- Asia, Africa
- Rich country and poor countries are dependent each other but the relationship isn't equal.

- poor country often give their natural resources to rich country and then buy back the finished products.

### \* Criticism of dependency theory:

- tends to overlook the local socio-political context such as governance, political context, corruption, and socio-cultural factors that significantly impact a country's development.

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### \* Globalization and Multinational Corporations:

- countries around the world are combining their policies, cultures, and economies by trading and sharing ideas.
- world bank & international monetary fund play a big role in globalisation.
  - influenced by wealthy countries.
  - support the interests of wealthy countries first.
- global factories in developing countries.
  - operate overseas.



- conflict theorists argue that multinational corporations invest in specific sectors and regions, causing imbalances in economic growth.

### ⊕ Development & Modernisation:

- defined as a stage of growth or advancement, and it implies positive change or progress. ~~It~~
- associated with the idea of organic growth and evolution.
- development means, improvement of living standard.

### ⊕ Modernisation theory:

- proposes that modernization and development will gradually improve the lives of people in developing nations.
- a country will develop through industrialization, the cultivation of cash crops, the utilization of advanced technology, and urbanization.

## \* Criticism of modernization theory:

- linear development
- ethnocentric
- local cultural dynamics

## \* How modernization define the development?

### \* Social Perspective

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## Deviance, Crime and Social Control

### \* Deviance:

- ~~behav~~ behavior that out of the standard norms & values.
  - behavior deviate over time.
- refers to behavior that deviates from the accepted standards norms within a particular group or society.



## \* Stigma:

- don't do the expected behavior.
- acts differently from what society expects.
- ex-prisoner, recovering alcoholic

\* Deviance limit the boundary of expected behavior, when it is unexpected, known as stigma.

\* Norms, values, behavior, law everything is contextual.

## \* Deviance and Technology:

- changed how we talk and act online.
- first there were no clear rules but now there are rules and norms are being placed.
- selling movies or music is illegal now and serious crime.

## \* Social Control:

- is the broader concept of how societies enforce norms.
- Sanction is the key concepts of social control.

## \* Norms:

- shared understandings of acceptable behavior within a society, group, or culture.

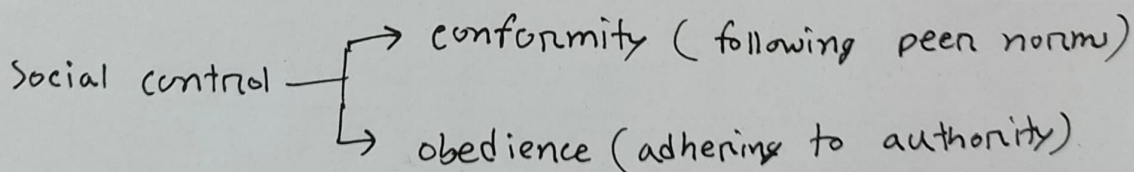
## \* Socialization:

- is the process by which individuals learn and absorb the norms of their society.

## \* sanctions are responses to behavior

## \* Social Control:

- is the use of techniques and strategies to regulate behavior in a society or culture.
- two types of social control:
  - formal - legal measures, ~~sa~~ death penalty, security
  - informal - subtle cues and physical discipline
- authority matters for social control.



## \* Stanley: Milgram:

- people often obey authority even if it contradicts their morals, influenced by the authority's legitimacy and the perceived necessity of their actions.