

★ Nation & Democracy :- with 2nd Paper.

★ Ideology :

→ The concept of Ideology originally developed during French Revoluⁿ. and it was coined by De Tracy. The meaning that he assigned to this concept was diff. for him, Ideology is the new 'Science of Ideas'. He believed that scientific study of ideas, tracing their origin and their consequences for the society was very much possible. However soon afterwards, the meaning of the term Ideology changed, particularly with the writings of Karl Marx. In Marx work, the German Ideology is evident. Marx no longer meant Ideology as the science of Ideas. It acq^uire the today's meaning of Ideology - "A coherent body of Ideas." Acc. to Marx, Ideology belong to the superstructure. He believed that nature of the ~~st~~ superstructure is determined by modes of production, hence he said that class which is ruling the material forces of society also rules the intellectual/mental production.

∴ the Ideology represents the class interest and the dominant Ideology represents the interest of dominant class.

→ Hence Marx gave a negative connotation to Ideology. - ~~part~~ ~~part~~ Acc. to Marx, Ideology is false consciousness. It makes the existing unjust arrangement of the society look just and natural. and therefore acceptable to the people.

→ Marx believed that ~~the~~ importance of Ideology will decline after communist revolution.

cerned the interests of oppressed. So "Utopias are the ideologies of Oppressed", and as hence they act as source of inspiration for conflict & change.

→ He distinguishes Particular Ideologies & Total Ideologies.

- ① Particular Ideologies are those thought systems which represent a particular section of society and are concerned with specific aspects of life.
- ② Total Ideologies encompasses the entire Weltanschauung. This world view may be shared by a particular class or an entire generation at a particular time. In this sense, Marxism, Liberalism, Islamic fundamentalism are examples of Total Ideologies.

→ There is another classification of Ideologies:

Closed & Open system of Ideologies.

- ① Closed system of Ideologies are those thought systems which claim a monopoly of truth and do not accept alternate view pt. eg: Marxism, Nazi
They tend to be totalitarian and intolerant.
- ② Open Ideological systems though propagate a particular view pt., but they are tolerant of other ideas.
eg. Liberalism.

→ ∴ Today Ideology has come to mean "more-or-less coherent set of Ideas that provide the basis for organized action, because sustained organized action is not possible without ideology. This action may be either intended to preserve or change the existing social order."
statist-Quislet Ideology. Revolutionary Ideology.

Contemporary trends in Family & Marriage.

25/6/

- With changes in society inst. of marriage & family are undergoing change.

∴ Debate → what are contemp. trends regarding this change? & what way they are changing.

It is gen. bel. that pre-ind. societies tended to have extended family & ⁱⁿ marriage - incidence of divorce was traditionally low though some societies allowed.

eg: Islamic - allowed even today.

Reasons given:-

- ① there was high mortality rate & life expectancy short in society.
- ② welfare state did not exist.

Family only was agency to provide social security.

In pre-ind =

- ① Economy → labour intensive
- ② Family was source of labour for eco. activities
so were desirable