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Moksha
UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)
(PAPER II)

FRESHERS 2025 (TEST -10)
MOCK TEST - II

DATE:

CANDIDATE NAME:

Ajay.

MOBILE
NUMBER:

UPSC ROLL NO:
(compulsory)

Email ID:

SIA UNIQUE ID

Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

Parts Q.No	a	b	c	d	e	Marks Obtained	Total Marks of Question
1							50
2							50
3							50
4							50
5							50
6							50
7							50
8							50
GRAND TOTAL							250

INSTRUCTIONS

- There are **EIGHT** questions divided in Two Sections.
- Candidates have to attempt **FIVE** Questions in all.
- Questions Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** question from each section.
- Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
- Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
- If you wish to cancel any work write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.
- Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression

etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer. Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.

- Please mention the question number and question before each answer, if you are submitting your answers in A4 sheets.
- Students submitting copies online must ensure that the **quality of scanning is not compromised. Badly scanned answers will not be evaluated.**
- Marks allocated to each answer is final, and we will not entertain any kind of reevaluation.

IF THERE ARE ANY **CONCERNS/GRIEVANCES/SUGGESTIONS**/ please mail to mokshasocio@shankariasacad.in

TIME TAKEN :

START:

END:

IF THERE ARE ANY SPECIAL REQUESTS WITH REGARD EVALUATION

EVALUATOR FEEDBACK

(THIS WILL INCLUDE COMMENTS ON POSITIVES / AREAS OF IMPROVEMENTS AND ASSIGNMENTS
WHEREVER RELEVANT)

Question Interpretation		
Content	Relevance	
	Quality	
Answer Structure		
Presentation		
<u>Other Parameters</u>		

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SECTION A

Q1. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)

(a) Examine the 'Integrated approach' to understanding social change in India. (10)

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Integrative approach of understanding
social change was adopted by Megendra
Singh through his work 'Modernisation of
Indian tradition'.

He adopted cultural and structural
approach in understanding change of
Indian society.

Culture structure

Great traditions leading to change

1. Borrowed ~~Borrow~~ from Robert Redfield and
refers to pan Indian cultural changes

2. (eg) Cultural Renaissance
(eg) Buddhism, Bhakti Movement.

3. Sanskritisation process across India

Little Traditions leading to change

1. Changes in dressing patterns

eg Shift from Pagis to Jeans.

2. Process of Universalisation concept of McKim Marriott
In creation of local deities to national level

Social Structure

Macro changes

1. Introduction of Persian administration by Mughals.
2. Creation of colonial administration - Judiciary, Police, British education.

Micro changes

1. Westernisation concept of MN Srinivas
eg Adoption of British dressing styles
internalisation of British values

Yogendra Singh's modernisation

theory helped in providing indigenism model of modernity, rejecting modernising theory of the west.

(b) Comment on the impact of the social reforms on the subaltern groups of colonial India.

(10)

Social reforms of 19th and 20th century was a period of upward social mobility of subaltern sections.

Impact of social reforms on subaltern groups of colonial India:-

1. Upholding female autonomy, on her body by abolition of sati in 1828.
2. Breaking institutional barriers for education of women.
(eg) Bethune school in Calcutta.
3. Increasing age of child towards the institution of marriage.
(eg) Efforts of B.M. Malabari, Western India
4. Challenging caste system by lower caste and Shudras.
(eg) Jyotibai Phule opening pathseekers

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Society for Dalit emancipation
5. Intellectual resistance to caste system
through writings.

(eg) Jyotibai Phule's Gulamgiri,
Ambedkar's Annihilation of Caste

6. Upward mobility of muslim community,
(eg) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan through the
establishment of Aligarh Muslim Uni.

Dysfunctional impact of social reforms:-

1. Limited agency of women in legislative
modernity
2. Subsuming of subaltern concern in
nation struggles by 20th century

Despite, criticism, impact of
social religious movements helped in making
Indian freedom struggle a mass one.

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(c) Illustrate the significance of the tribal movements in colonial India.

(10)

Tribal movements of colonial India underlines the subaltern resistance against British raj.

Significance of tribal movements in colonial India

1. Exposed British vested interest in forest policies.

Eg Rampa rebellion against Madras forest act.

2. Rise of anti colonial consciousness among tribes

Eg Birsa Munda declaring British as the enemy.

3. Instilling confidence among freedom fighters through tribal resistance

Eg Paika rebellion.

4. Challenged land alienation policy of British

Eg Passing of Chotanagpur Tenancy act due to tribal pressure.

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5. Protection of tribal ecosystem against plantation agriculture
6. Assertion of identity of Adivasi to uphold rights over tribal land (Virginia Xaxa)
7. Inclusion in national struggle in 20th century
(eg) Tribal support for non-cooperation movement

Issues surrounding tribal movements:-

1. Provincial view in early tribal movements
(eg) Localised struggles
2. Diverging interest due to heterogeneous tribal groups.

But the school visualised tribal struggle (Ranajit Guha) due to the neglect of nationalist historiography.

(d) Elaborate on the changing roles of family in India.

(10)

According to G.P Muebeck, family is an institution of two co-habiting adults with or without children.

Traditional role of family :-

1. Economic role by acting as financial support for children
2. Biological role for legitimised sexual interaction
3. Educational role through socialisation

Changing role of family in India :-

1. Source of emotional-comfort due to the strain of modern work
2. Transferring of care functions to specialised institution
(eg) Day-care's for children.
3. Sense of safe space in the context of cyclical and circular migration

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- (eg) Return of migrants during covid
4. Accommodation of individual needs
(eg) Formation of weekend families due to working conditions of couples.
5. Source of finance for middle class for start up ventures
(eg) Use of family money as Venture Capital.
6. Deinstitutionalisation of biological function due to live-in-relations and dating culture.
7. Site of consumer culture due to high consumption.
8. Maintaining jointness despite forming geographically fragmented nuclear families
(IP Desai) (eg) Whatsapp groups
- Changing nature of families
represents moving equilibrium of Parsons due to adaptations.

(e) Discuss the growth of manufacturing hubs and SEZs in India.

(10)

Economic backwardness of colonial rule was intended to cover through development planning with the focus on industrialisation. (P. C Mahalanobis Plan).

Growth of Manufacturing hubs and SEZs :-

1. Industrial-Licence Raj system to open up manufacturing hubs in backward regions.

(eg) Coimbatore in 1970s.

2. International collaborations for raw-material extraction

(eg) Construction of Jamshedpur, Bokaro and Bhilai.

3. Promotion of Indian Indigenous business groups through import substitution.

(eg) TATA Iron and Steel Company.

4. Consolidation of collective solidarity of

cooperative movements

eg Mega Parks of Textile Industry for Cooperatives

5. Inclusion of SEZs following China model

eg Tariff reductions

6. Liberalisation of economy leading to infusion of foreign technology

eg Collaboration of Maruti-Suzuki

7. Inflow of FDI as a source of international financial capital.

eg Port led manufacturing hubs.

8. Concept of GIFT city for global players due to globalisation [Ahmedabad]

Manufacturing hubs and SEZs are vehicles of manufacturing led development of Indian society, like Asian Tigers



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Q2. (a) Indian nationalism has been continuously evolving to accommodate regional aspirations. Elaborate.

(20)

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(b) Examine sociological dynamics of peasant movements in colonial India with a specific focus on the 'Champaran movement'. (20)

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(c) Elaborate on the issues that concern the digitization in India.

(10)

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- Q3. (a) Bring out the differences between Srinivas's and Dumont's perspective in the study of caste system. (20)**

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(b) Critically analyse the impact of the changing trends of urbanization on Indian kinship.

(20)

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- (c) **Illustrate the importance of 'Dharma, Praja and Rati' in changing institution of marriage and family.**

(10)

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Q4. (a) How has democratic decentralization worked with respect to Indian tribes? What are the differences in the pre and post-independence tribal policies of India? (20)

In India, democratic decentralisation is a tool of social justice, by promoting participatory democracy. Tribal decentralisation efforts were oriented towards upholding tribal autonomy and addressing colonial injustice.



Progressive impact of democratic decentralisation w.r.t to Indian tribes:-

1. Tribal autonomy over resource control
(eg) Consent of tribal gram sabhas in mineral exploration and mining.
2. Upholding tribal customary practices through ADC and Tribal Advisory Councils

eg Bodo autonomous district (ADC) in Assam

3. Tribal representation in decision making

eg 16 member tribal advisory council are nominated among tribes

4. Participatory allocation of resources under tribal subplan

5. Forest rights act recognised the historical role of tribes in land management

eg Community rights and individual rights of tribes

Dysfunctional challenges of democratic decentralisation on tribals :-

1. Executive control through governor

2. Bureaucratic apathy in seeking consent of gram Sabha

3. Failure of state in implementing PESA

4. Imposition of state led modernity

eg Disregard for tribal languages in

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Differences in pre and post-independence tribal policies:-

Colonial

1. State imposed modernity
eg Missionary education disregarding indigenous knowledge
2. Lack of agency of tribes due to colonial impositions
3. Exclusion of tribes from main stream due to their distinct identity
eg Inner line permit to enter tribal regions
4. Hides from anthropological view

Post - Independence

1. Bottom-up approach of tribal indigenous modernity.
2. Tribe-led development
3. Controlled integration recognising tribal autonomy and interaction with main stream society
4. Influenced by field studies [Vernier Elwin]

Difference in approach underlines tribal way of modernity rejecting European colonial view.

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- (b) Evaluate the challenges faced by rural and urban poverty alleviation programmes in India. Substantiate your arguments with examples. (20)

The experiences of poverty is a product of colonial rule and existing social inequalities. ~~Urban~~

The Integrated rural development programme laid foundation for addressing rural poverty.

Challenges to rural poverty alleviation programmes:-

1. Land reforms efforts met with manifest and latent dysfunctions of bynamny transfers - evading land to trusts.
2. Green revolution led to emergence of elite farmers with large land consolidation (Utsa Patnaik)
3. eg Marginalisation of small and marginal farmers.

3. Regional inequalities of green revolution created uneven rural development.

(eg) Concentration in Punjab & Haryana

4. Politicisation of cooperative movement prevented rural development

5. Agricultural pressure groups prevented agrarian modernisation (Amrita Banisakar)

(eg) Dominants in rice and paddy as wheat in MSP

6. Bureaucratic apathy in creating social and economic infrastructure

(eg) slow implementation of PM AVAS Yojana and Sadak Yojana

Challenges to Urban Poverty Allevation Program

1. Large scale distress migration leading to disproportionate beneficiaries.

(eg) High demand for PM affordable

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housing programme

2. Lack of data to prove identity resulting from ⁱⁿ exclusion from Social Security Programme

eg loss of Aadhaar due to migration.

3. Rise of informal opportunities in slums.
creating culture of poverty

eg Dharavi in Mumbai

4. Limited financial inclusion preventing access to credit facilities

eg Absence of bank accounts in availing PM Shramidhi

5. External shocks due to unexpected social currents creating Anomie

eg Covid.

The launch of Syam Prasad Mukherjee Rural-Urban Mission is an attempt to bridge rural and urban challenges

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(c) Discuss the issues relating to the entitlement of children in Indian society. (10)

Entitlement of children refers to social and cultural capital that a child requires for empowerment. This was constitutionalised through Article 21A, Article 51A(k), Article 45(c).

Issues relating to Entitlement of children

1. Bonded labour system pushing children into child labour
eg Use of children in agriculture
2. Use of soft hands of children in glass and bidi making industries
3. Familial poverty leading to forced migration of children to metropolitan cities
eg UP and Bihar to Delhi
4. Exclusion of educationally and socially

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backward children in private institution
(eg) Violating provisions of RTE.

5. Period poverty preventing puberty hit children to achieve educational mobility
(eg) High drop out of girls in secondary schools.

6. Seasonal migration of families due to agriculture - prevents safe childhood atmosphere.

(eg) Childhood stayed in slum due to migration.

Recognising this state has created institutions of child welfare centres and civil society such as Bachpan Bachao

Andolan - Violating entitlement to children will lead to social reproduction of inequalities
(Pierre Bourdieu)

SECTION B

Q5. Write short notes on the following: (Each note should not exceed 150 words)

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Critique the dynamics of caste conflicts with regard to 'honour killing' in India. (10)

The practice of honor killing is a result of pratiloma marriages and anuloma marriage

Upper Caste Women
weds
Lower caste Men

Upper Caste Men
weds
Lower caste Women

The practice of honor killing comes from the notion of purity and pollution. The marriage between upper caste and lower caste, pollutes the ritually upper caste. It also emerges from endogamous nature of marriage. And honour killing is an attempt to bring order against any practices of violation

It is also a form of marriage related untouchability

The prevalence of the same

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justifies Ambedkar's view, that social democracy will not be guaranteed irrespective of political democracy.

Element of bio-politics is also viewed due to the killing of men, to uphold the chastity of female.

Patriarchal nature is visibly present due to the outreach of male members in honour killing.

(Example) Father and brother of female partners

As observed by Supreme Court in Shakti Vahini Case, there is nothing honourable in honour killing as it reinforces the principle of separation and exclusion.

(b) Does hierarchy influence the 'disaster vulnerability' of social groups? Illustrate with examples. (10)

Disaster vulnerability of communities cannot be limited to geographical and environmental factors. Social factors of hierarchy also contribute in increasing vulnerability.

Influence of hierarchy in disaster vulnerability of social group:-

1. Spatial exclusion due to hierarchy may lead to settlements vulnerable regions by marginal communities

(eg) Globam poor residing in river banks due to landlessness

2. Weak land reforms policies of state, may lead to settlement of landless population in vulnerable territories

(eg) Settlement of victims of Wayand landslide in government allotted land.

3. Hierarchy also bring social capital for

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1. people in higher strata
(eg) Contact with local NGOs in case of disaster
4. People in higher strata also have infrastructure facilities to get protected from disaster.
(eg) Strong housing facilities.
5. Hierarchy may also contribute to preferential treatment during disaster
(eg) Special care from Police for village head man.
6. Gendered minorities become vulnerable during disasters
(eg) Access to Sanitary pads etc
7. Social connections of higher sections will help in easy movement from vulnerable regions post disaster, compared to poor

These social dimensions warrants the inclusion of social angle in disaster management planning.

(c) Explain the dynamics of middle-class movements in contemporary India. (10)

Middle class movements is part of new social movement phenomenon, moving away from economic factors alone.

Dynamics of middle class movements :-

1. Issue based mobilisation over ideology based
(eg) Support for Friday for future movement
2. Formation of pressure group for good governance (professor John Harris) &
(eg) India against Corruption by Anna Hazare
3. Influence of global issues
(eg) Support for children in Gaza.
4. Use of digital media for protest and agitation
(eg) Me too movement
5. Urban centre movements
(eg) Nubhaya protest; 2012
6. Higher participation from higher

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(eg) Protest on Rohit Vemula, across university.

7. Emergence of Charismatic leaders

(eg) Anand Kulkarni from India against corruption movement

8. Movements translating into Politics

(eg) Formation of Aam Admi Party.

Limitations of Middle Class movements:-

1. Neglect of rural concerns.

2. Limited politicisation of women-dalit questions (Sharmila Rege)

(eg) Hathras Rape Case

Rising middle class movement represent heterogeneous political interest due to proliferation of middle class (Weber)

(d) Assess the issues that concern women safety in Indian cities.

(10)

Despite the claim of Urban space being modern, 'Male gaze' still haunts women in urban space, affecting their safety.

Assessment of issues that concern women safety in Indian cities :-

1. Violence against women
(eg) Rape culture in Metropolitan cities
- Nirbhaya case
2. Stalking culture - both physically and digitally
(eg) Creating fear among women due to surveillance
3. Revenge culture due to rejection of male demands
(eg) Acid attacks against ex-girlfriends
4. Trafficking due to poverty

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(eg) Prostitution centre in cities - G B Road, Delhi

5. Safety blind spots due to poor physical and social infrastructure in key parts of the city.

(eg) Proper street lighting

6. Gendered tags in travelling due to lack of public transport.

(eg) Travelling through unsafe areas due to connectivity issue.

7. Toxic patriarchal culture in urban work spaces

(eg) Death of IT employee in Pune.

8. Fear and social accessibility issues of legal institutions

(eg) Patriarchal bias of police in filing FIR

Addressing safety spaces through urban planning and de-internalsing patriarchal culture can make urban space women friendly

(e) Is the Indian bureaucracy an outdated colonial vestige? How has it affected social policy? (10)

Weber associates growth of bureaucracy with growth of colonisation. With spread of colonisation to India, colonial bureaucracy also got implanted.

Indian bureaucracy, an outdated Colonial Vestige:-

1. Use of power to augment social prevelages
(eg) High desire for residential facilities
(Bonglows)
2. Colonial mindset towards people
(eg) Spirit/culture of mastery of people instead of serving them
3. Rule book keepers (Weber) creating Iron cage of rationality.
(eg) Culture of red tapism due to technicalities.
4. Culture of corruption through 'Babu-Netha' nexus.
(eg) Promotions by pleasing politicians.

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Indian bureaucracy as not colonial vestige:-

1. Development role in post-independence India
(eg) Sukumar Sen conducting India's first general election
2. Active role in policy transitions,
(eg) Man Mohan Singh, liberalisation of Indian economy.
3. Guiding to self sufficiency of food production through Green revolution
(eg) ICR head M.S. Swaminathan green project

Its affects on Social Policy:-

- due to colonial hangover
1. Disconnect from people
 2. Transformation into pressure group.
(eg) IAS lobby

- due to development
1. Human capital development through planning
 2. Industrialisation and Atma Nirbhas Bharat

The Commitment of Indian bureaucracy could be seen in Vikasit Bharat by 2047



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- Q6. (a) Examine the socio-cultural factors influencing demographic structure and silver dividend of India. (20)**

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- (b) **Has Green Revolution led to the creation of pressure groups in India? Elaborate your answer. (20)**

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- (c) Do ghettos exist in India? Enlist the causes and consequences of Ghettoisation of society. (10)

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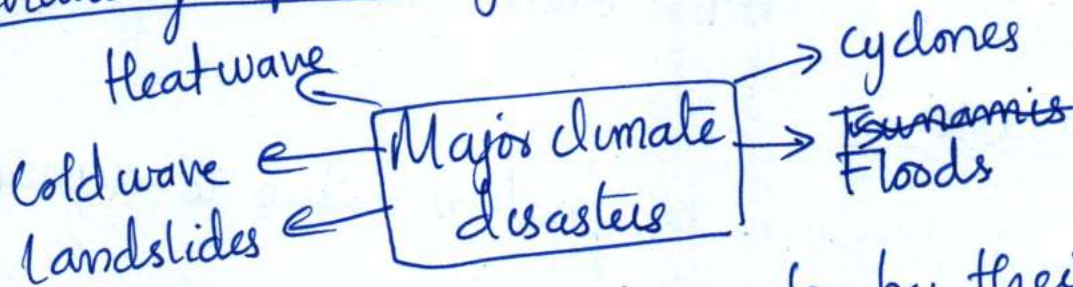
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Q7. (a) Discuss how climate disasters pose challenges to Indian society? Why is democracy key to containing climate change? (20)

According to climate vulnerability index, India ranks 7th in terms of vulnerability. However in India, climate change is more than an environmental crisis.

Challenge posed by climate disasters :-



1. Social displacement of people by their habitat

(eg) The recent cloudburst in Uttarakashi

2. Breaking of social bond due to community displacement

(eg) loss of near and dear ones

3. Increases unpaid care work of women

(eg) taking care of severely injured family during disasters

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4. Reduced efficiency of women, due to heat waves adding to their burden of work

(eg) walking miles to collect water in drought prone regions

5. Distressed migration due to natural disasters

(eg) Urban migration - due to agricultural collapse.

6. Agrarian farmer suicide due to crop loss due to extreme weather situations

(eg) Marathwada region of Maharashtra.

7. Community trauma due to disaster affects re-habilitation

(eg) Post-Stressed (PTSD)

8. Pushes children to poverty & child labour

(eg) Demand for more hands in agriculture

Democracy key in containing climate change :-

1. Providing inter generational equity
(eg) Children, elderly
2. Preventing ~~push~~ ^{pushing} factors of migration due to climate change
3. Reducing climate refugees from displaced territories
4. Addressing climate justice towards vulnerable communities.
(eg) People in low lying regions
5. Sustainable urban cities
(eg) Preventing flash floods.
6. Constitutional fulfilment of environmental commitments
(eg) Article 48A

Disaster management in India, warrants sociological dimension to address the social dysfunctions of climate change.

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER II)

TEST - 10 (MOCK TEST II)

(b) What are the various dimensions of 'purity and pollution' in modern India? Critically examine. (20)

Notion of purity and pollution is a governing principle of caste system in India. (Louis Dumont). In Ancient society,

this was manifested through:-

(i) Occupational division - polluting jobs for backward caste.

(ii) Untouchabilities of various kinds - Shadow, Touch, See.

(iii) Spatial discrimination - access to temples.

Various dimensions of purity and pollution in modern India:-

1. Honor killings to protect purity related to caste endogamy.

(eg) Targeting of lower caste spouse in inter-caste marriages.

2. Institutionalisation of purity and pollution (Satish Desh Panday)

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eg) Discrimination against Dalit students in Universities.

3. Exclusionary social spaces

eg) Apartment culture restricting entry for lower caste workers.

4. Gendered dimensions of purity and pollution in accessing public places

eg) Taboo on menstruation in temple entry.

5. Occupationalisation of purity and pollution

eg) Predominance of dalit workers in cleaning jobs. (Gopal Guru)

6. Bureaucratic untouchabilities - low proportion of dalits in Indian bureaucracy

7. Notions of pollutions on religious minorities.

eg) ghettoisation of muslim community due to limited access in space

8. Diffusion of caste system in non-Hindu religion

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(eg) Discrimination against Dalit Christians

Progressive actions towards purity and pollution

1. Creation of social eco-system for vulnerable sections in educational institutions

(eg) equal opportunity cells in universities.

2. Sustainable urban models with demand for right to city (David Harvey)

3. Social movements against mensuational related Taboos

(eg) Success of Sabarimala case

4. Technological interventions to uphold human dignity

(eg) Bhandicut robots

Experience of untouchability is an act of humiliation. According to Gopal Guru,

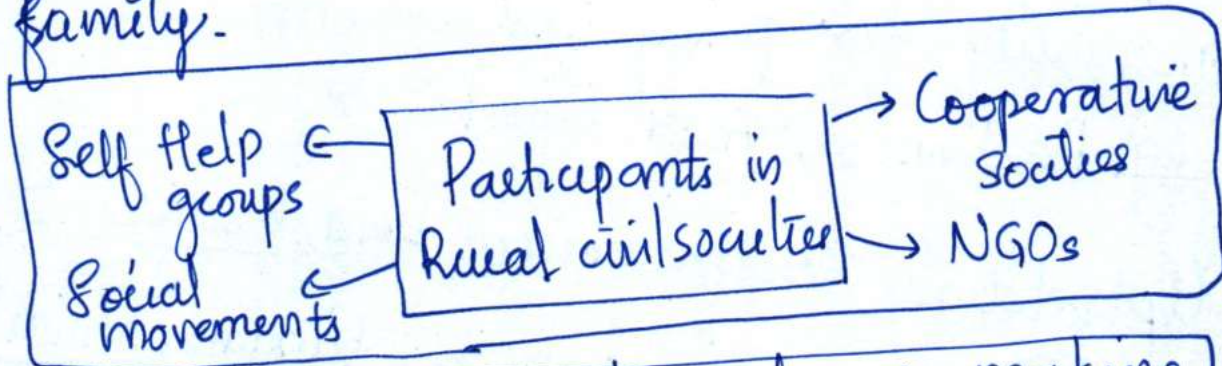
Hence addressing them as a question of social justice.

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(c) How has civil society contributed in making rural India more inclusive? (10)

According to Hegel, civil society is an active space between state and the family.



Achievements of civil society in making rural India - inclusive :-

1. Cooperative movements mobilised female labour force in economy
(eg) Amul with high share of female farmers
2. Mobilisation of rural resources for collective ventures
(eg) Land consolidation by FPO for intense agriculture - Punjab/Haryana
3. Involvement of private players in

agricultural modernisation

eg '24 Mantra' for procuring organic products

4. Information provider to state on rural inequality for policy inducement

eg Pradom on ASER report

5. Upholding ecofeminism and biodiversity

eg Nardhanya farm by Vandana Shiva

6. Disaster resilience through technology interventions.

eg early warning systems introduced by NIPs

However, rural civil society is limited by urban bias of policies, limited penetration of NGOs, professionalisation of cooperative movements and limited empowerment of SHGs.

Active rural civil society bridge gap between rural-urban divide.

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- Q8. (a) Explain the impact and implications of globalization in situating the changes in social stratification in India. (20)

Globalisation is a process of integrating boundaries of nation and people, reducing globe/world as a village.

~~Impact-function of globalisation~~
Functional Impact and Implication of globalisation :-

1. Global migration for employment opportunity promotes upward social mobility of lower caste
(eg) Chiff migration from Kerala, Improving status of millions
2. Opportunity creations for women creating gender mobility
(eg) Migration of female nurses from India's nurses to UK.
3. Influx of cosmopolitan values undermining caste barriers.
(eg) Cosmopolitan spaces such as hotels

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4. Emphasis on class, eclipse caste identities
eg) Growth of Dalit capitalist
5. Spread of social movements through
Media influencing discussions on identity.
eg) Black life matters movement triggering
discussion on racist behavior towards
north-east population.
6. Upholding of ascribed status for social
mobility - ↑
eg) Merit based selection in MNCs.
7. Sustainable tourism models promoting
economic mobility for tribes
eg) Selling of minor forest produce for foreigners

Dysfunctional impact and implication of
globalisation :-

1. Brain drain due to emergent employment
opportunities

1. eg Migration of IT professionals to USA
2. Preferential treatment of migrants from India

3. eg High regard for H1B visa holders.
3. Issues of human trafficking - distressed migration through 'donkey routes'

4. Reinforcing of master-slave behavior
eg Kafala system in Gulf regions.

5. Pink colonisation of job
eg Migration of women in care sectors.

6. Museumisation of tribe for global audience - reinforcing stereotype.

7. Decentralisation of work - reduces opportunities for digital havenotes in rural area

eg Lack of wfh facilities.

Globalisation as a agent of change could be viewed from manifest and latent functions and dysfunctions.

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(PAPER II)

TEST - 10 (MOCK TEST II)

(b) Do you think secularism in India is a weak ideology? Comment on the challenges faced by Indian secularism.

(20)

India follows positive form of secularism with the co-existence of state and religion in public sphere.

Reason for Indian model of secularism:-

1. Religious plurality
2. Historical coexistence of multiple religions
3. Influence of Gandhian approach to religion

Indian secularism as a strong ideology:-

1. Protection of community rights upholds social democracy of people
eg) Freedom to choose one's religion, freedom of different religions
2. Acknowledgement of positive roles played by religion in change.
eg) Socio-religious movements of 19th century
3. India's Taking cue from India's rich

history of co-existence of religion and contextualising it (~~P.N~~ Madam).

4. Rejection of colonial modernity by keeping co-existence of state and religion.

5. following of principle distance (Rajiv Bhaugava) to prevent communalisation of state

6. Priority given to human dignity and right to equality over religious rights underlines constitutional values of social justice.
Recognising negative role of religion.

Weak areas of Indian secularism:-

1. Balancing between extend of state interference and religious autonomy.

2. Inability in breathing social consciences for social reforms

eg religious opposition for legislative modernisation through UCC

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Challenges faced by Indian Secularism :-

1. Communalist tendencies
eg Delhi riot of 2020
2. Pressure group politics of religious communities
eg Muslim divorce women maintenance act to nullify verdict of Shah Bano Case
3. Relative deprivation between communities
engendering tensions.
4. Ghettoisation leading to concentration of minorities
5. Resistance to judicial interpretations of religion
eg Protest against Doctrine of essential religious practice
6. Emergence of fundamentalism and transnational network

According to T.N Madam, Indian secularism lies on empathetic understanding of religion.

(c) Analyse the sociological interconnections between social media and socialization in India. (10)

Social media has emerged as the public sphere influencing technology induced socialisation in India.

Functional interconnection between social media and socialization:-

1. Exposure to global culture to children
eg Reels of Jacky Chan.
2. Exposure to cosmopolitan values to youth
eg Interaction with global citizens in social media platforms.
3. Gender sensitisation for men.
eg Impact of Me too movement.
4. Sex-education for children
eg Web series : Netflix - Sex Education
5. Expression of creativity
eg Reel making

Dysfunctional interconnections of social media and socialisation :-

1. Bullying culture against women
eg Cyber harassment
2. Internatisation of ^{wrong} role modelling by women
eg Korean beauty standard and unscientific fasting
3. Imitation of social media treats by children
eg Suicide due to blue whale game
4. Generational gap in socialising patterns
eg Comprehending Gen Z terms by parents
- Movie Adolescents
5. Digital addiction among children creating anxiety.

Emergence of social media necessitates an adaptational change towards parenting than complete ban.