

Time Allowed : 3 Hrs

SOCIOLOGY
PAPER II
QUESTION PAPER

Max. Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

- 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.
- The number of marks carried by a question / part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium or other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in the questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of Questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

SECTION A

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

- (a) What, according to you, are the factors responsible for detribalization in India? (10)
- (b) Discuss the changes taking place in the middle-class structure in India. (10)
- (c) Do you think patriarchy is being affected by legislative changes in India? (10)
- (d) What are the features of Indian villages as characterised by S.C Dube? (10)
- (e) The prevalence of child labour in present India is an indicator of social backwardness. Discuss. (10)

Q2.

- (a) Indian modernity has paradoxical features of continuity and change. Elaborate. (20)
- (b) Differentiate between the 'Indological' and 'Functional' perspectives on the study of caste system. (20)
- (c) What is tribe caste continuum? What are Elwin's views on the same? (10)

Q3.

- (a) Discuss how population policies of India altered the socio-demographic profile of India. (20)
- (b) Do you think constitutional modernity has led to the minority empowerment? Clarify your opinion. (20)
- (c) Discuss how industrialization of India has impacted class structure. (10)

Q4.

- (a) Give a sociological analysis of the emerging trends in the role of ethnicity in social movements in India. (20)
- (b) Critically analyse the impact of the changing trends of urbanization on Indian women. (20)
- (c) Discuss the changing nature of migration in India. (10)

SECTION B

Q5. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)

- (a) Examine with suitable examples the recent trends in the marital practices in India. (10)
- (b) Is violence against women and children a manifestation of patriarchy? Justify your answer with reference to the Indian context. (10)
- (c) Highlight the prominent critique of colonial idea of Indian villages with illustrations. (10)
- (d) What are the critical issues daunting and stagnating the Disaster Management in India? (10)
- (e) What is meant by the term 'tribal assertion'? Examine its influence on the Indian freedom movement? (10)

Q6.

- (a) Assess the performance of rural development programmes in rural empowerment and poverty alleviation. (20)
- (b) Discuss the major challenges related to the environment crisis in India. What measures would you suggest to overcome this crisis? (20)
- (c) Trace the evolution of coalition politics in modern India. (10)

Q7.

- (a) Describe the changing dynamics of rural conflicts in India. Substantiate with suitable examples. (20)
- (b) Discuss the nexus between caste, class and power in Indian social scenario. (20)
- (c) To what extent has land reforms been effective in strengthening democracy in India? (10)

Q8.

- (a) Explain the reasons for the spurt of overt expressions of religiosity in modern India. (20)
- (b) Examine the nature of rural-urban disparities in the standard of living across different regions of India. (20)
- (c) Compare and contrast education attainment of various social groups in India. (10)



ALL INDIA CIVIL SERVICES COACHING CENTRE

SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL)

FULL LENGTH TEST - PAPER II



யோபாபத் தேர்வுகள் பிரிவு

CANDIDATE NAME:	ARUNPRAKASH.M	MOBILE NUMBER:	[REDACTED]
-----------------	---------------	----------------	------------

UPSC ROLL NO:	1203659	Email ID:	[REDACTED]
---------------	---------	-----------	------------

NM ID	24000336	Date of Exam	02/08/2025
-------	----------	--------------	------------

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

Q.No	Parts	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 and printed in **ENGLISH**.

Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all.

Question Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each Section.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

TIME TAKEN :	START: _____	END: _____
IF THERE ARE ANY SPECIAL REQUESTS WITH REGARD EVALUATION		

EVALUATOR FEEDBACK

Overall Macro Comments/Feedback/Suggestions on Answer booklet

(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>		

SECTION "A"

Q.1. Write short answers to the following questions in about 150 words each, with a sociological perspective: (10 x 5 = 50)

(a) What, according to you, are the factors responsible for detrribalization in India? (10)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

According to Gazette of India, Tribes are the collection of families with common dialects, names, professing common territory and non endogamous, though originally they might have been

Factors responsible for Detribalization

1) Colonial policy

British followed isolation and exploitatory policy against the tribes. Role of christian missionaries and money lenders led to cultural invasion.

2) Displacements

Protective forest policy and 'forests' for development attitude of Indian state led to large scale displacement of tribes. 42% of total displaced since 1950 are tribes

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

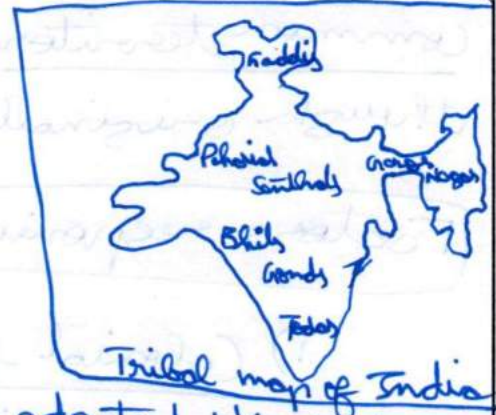
(Candidates must not write on this margin)

3) Tribals in mainstream

Contact of tribes with mainstream due to developmental initiatives led to percolation of mainstream culture to tribes -

4) Lack of protection to tribal culture - led to depletion of tribal religion, language,

cultural practices. [Eg]: Bhils adopted Hinduism, away from earlier Animism



5) Land Market Development

It led to mainstream percolating into tribal areas, leading to uprooting of tribal social worlds.

[Eg]: Bengalis in Assamese hill areas.

Tribal culture must be protected for multicultural diversity as per Verrier Elwin's principle of neighbourliness.

(b) Discuss the changes taking place in the middle-class structure in India. (10)

Middle class are the social group that is best positioned to represent the larger societal interest as per [Satish Deshpande].

Changes taking place in Middle Class structure in India

1) Middle class during earlier days was only urban centered. Now rise of middle class in rural areas also. [Eg]: Green revolution led to richness of rural agrarian section.

2) Middle class was due to collective mobility earlier. But now there is increased focus on individualism, due to achievement orientation of society.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

3) Rise of Middle class is now also due to technological advance-ments, with better education and skilling of workforce.

(Eg) Rise of IT industry in India has led to growth of Middle class.

4) Middle class was earlier largely from dominant and upper castes largely. Now there is a trend of growth of Debit Middle class also.

5) Globalisation and liberalisation after 1991 has led to growth of middle class as Morrist say, middle class emerge to consume extra surplus.

Middle class has emerged to be a policy think tank with more public policy discussions, as Amartya Sen put forth.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(c) Do you think patriarchy is being affected by legislative changes in India? (10)

Patriarchy refers to the system of ideas and social structure, where men dominate, exploit and oppress women, as per Sylvia Walby

Effect of legislative changes on Patriarchy in India

- 1) Prevention of Notal Test Act has led to reduced female foeticide, thus declines the societal view of women as burden.
- 2) Inheritance rights to women through amendment of Hindu Succession Act has improved access of women to ancestral properties.
- 3) Domestic violence Act 2005 has led to reduced act of violence

and suppression of women in the household and family.

4) Prevention of sexual harassment against women in workplaces Act 2013 has led to higher participation of women in economic activities.

5) Recent Nari Shakti Adhiniyam bill influences higher women participation in political process, thus changing authority structure in favour of women.

Dysfunctions associated

1) Lack of proper implementation in spirit leads to continuation of patriarchy. Eg: Continuity of Dowry is an evidence.

2) Cultural lag as put forth by Ogburn shows that real change comes with social acceptance.

Better implementation and social acceptance can bring about real change in women's social position.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(d) What are the features of Indian villages as characterised by S.C Dube? (10)

SC Dube made a structural functionalist study in Shamirpet village to understand rural dynamics of Indian society.

Features of Indian villages as characterized by S.C. Dube

1) Village is not a single social unit, but an individual in village is influenced by caste, class, religion, etc. So village is not an autonomous unit.

2) Caste influences economic and social relations in the village. But there exists inter dependence of different castes, resulting in social solidarity.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

3) Religion in village
is adaptable to local little tradition
becoming syncretic and flexible
social institution.

4) Individual's status in village
depends on ① Caste & Class ② Position
in local hierarchy ③ Personality traits and Age
④ Social cohesion developed in village organization.

5) Changing villages

Percolation of democratic
politics in villages has resulted in
welfare state with better development
of rural areas.

Villagers are not coerced
to forced labour and involved
in labour of choice due to bureaucratic action.

But S.C. Dube is criticized for
failure to notice rural conflicts and
patriarchy that hinders inclusivity.

(e) The prevalence of child labour in present India is an indicator of social backwardness. Discuss. (10)

Child labour refers to the exploitative practice of employing children below age 14 in harmful labour, that curbs his/her life chances.

Child labour → Indicator of Social backwardness

1) Child labour was the feature of earlier pre colonial feudalistic society, where social position was based on ascription.

2) Child labour affects the Education and health of children, affecting the human resource as per Amartya Sen's capability approach.

3) Child labour affects the

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

development of India, reducing the skilled population.

4) World systems theory of

Immanuel Wallerstein portrays that exploitative practices like child labour are prevalent in underdeveloped periphery countries leads to perpetuation of slavery.

5) Child labour ensures that lower class and caste people don't attain social mobility and perpetuates historical backwardness and injustice.

Proper implementation of Article 23 and Child labour prohibition act can lead to proper utilisation of demographic dividend of India, through resourceful youths.

Q.2. (a) Indian modernity has paradoxical features of continuity and change. Elaborate. (20)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

- (b) Differentiate between the 'Indological' and 'Functional' perspectives on the study of caste system. (20)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(c) What is tribe caste continuum? What are Elwin's views on the same? (10)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

Q.3. (a) Discuss how population policies of India altered the socio-demographic profile of India. (20)

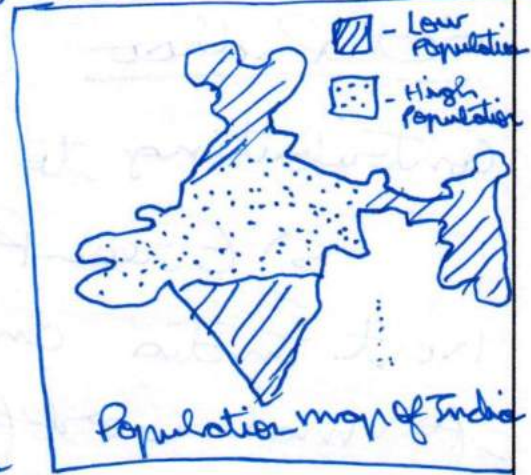
(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

India is presently the most populous country in the world with 1.5 billion population, but on the other hand India's TFR has reached below replacement rate of 2.1.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

Population policies of India altered socio demographic profile of India

1) India adopted Family planning in 1952 as the first country in the world.
→ Reduced population growth in Central India



2) Anti Natalist approach during Emergency period resulted in temporary curb in growth, yet it was not substantiated → continued growth of population in Central highlands and Gangetic plains.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

3) Improved socio economic development through Rights based approach led to stable population in South India. (Eg): Decadal growth rate of Kerala's population is just 5%.

4) Improved women's position through policies like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao led to late marriages, contributing to TFR decline.

5) Green Revolution in North West India and increased demand for male workforce, led to skewed sex ratio in favour of men.

6) Poor development of infrastructure and economy, combined with poor implementation of population policies lead to higher

(b) Do you think constitutional modernity has led to the minority empowerment? Clarify your opinion. (20)

Constitution has made distinction between majority and minority and established itself as an inclusive document.

Constitutional Modernity → Leading to minority empowerment

1) Constitution has offered Equality of status to all, irrespective of religion, race, caste, sex, thus reduced discrimination against minorities. [Eg]: Article 16 offers equal chance in job opportunities

2) Secularism

It offers 'pluralism' as a core belief, thus curbing social stigma against any particular belief system. [Eg]: Individuals practice any religion can get converted too.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

3) Leads to physical security of the minorities, reducing their chance of alienation in society.

4) Constitution through Article 29, 30 establishes cultural protection → Improves educational institutions and academic qualification of minorities.

5) Constitution also encourages Education through Mother language, improves protection and empowerment of endangered languages.

6) Increases political participation of minorities through democracy.

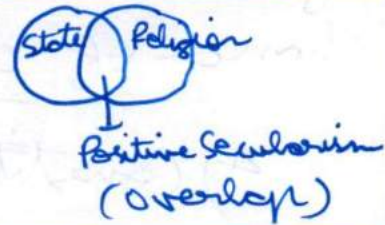
[Eg]: Around 8% MPs are Muslims, establishing minority empowerment.

→) Constitution has led to improved economic mobility of minorities through universalisation of education and competition.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Dysfunctions associated

1) Constitution doesn't provide for Negative secularism involving selective secularistic role of state.



2) Non provision of Universal /

Uniform civil code has led to differential justice for minorities, causing social conflicts. Eg Position of women is affected.

3) Lack of proper implementation of constitutional provisions lead to minority suppression affecting their life chances. Eg: Hate speech against minorities go unpunished sometimes

4) Lower social performance of minorities. Eg Sachar committee reveals 25% of Muslims didn't attend school

Improved implementation of constitutional provisions and higher inter faith dialogue with pluralism can lead to social cohesion.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(c) Discuss how industrialization of India has impacted class structure. (10)

Industrialization in India began with the British rule, with introduction of inanimate power for mass production.

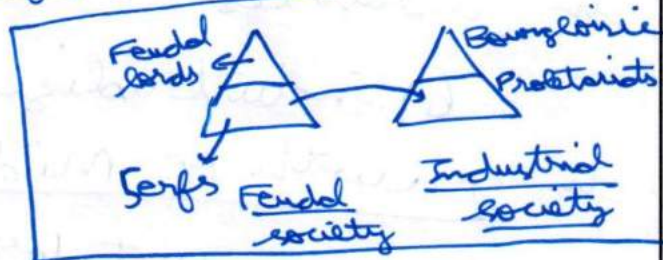
Impact of industrialization on class structure

1) Led to the raise of working class, in modern industrial outlook

2) Industrialization led to the breakdown of feudalism,

but earlier serfs (lower class) continued to be newer Proletariats,

but Bourgeoisie were the emergent class in society.



(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

3) Industrialization affected class relations by offering social mobility to rural lower class, through Economic prosperity.

4) Growth of service class has led to decline of industrial class recently, as workers were highly alienated in industries, as per Marxists.

5) Automation in industries led to raise of Technocratic class in industries.

6) Industrialized has resulted in growth of middle class surplus as put forth by Weber.

Industrialisation also led to precarity of work, which needs to be overcome by compassionate capitalism.

Q.4. (a) Give a sociological analysis of the emerging trends in the role of ethnicity in social movements in India. (20)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(b) Critically analyse the impact of the changing trends of urbanization on Indian women. (20)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

SECTION "B"

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

(a) Examine with suitable examples the recent trends in the marital practices in India. (10)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Marriage refers not just to the union of two individuals, but sharing of social resources and establishment of new kinship relations.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Recent trends in Marital practices

1) Marriage is not just a ritual duty now, but a contractual relationship.

2) Growth of Self choice marriages symbolise increasing individualism and status is of achievement, not of age.

3) Higher grey marriages indicate need for social

and emotional support to the aged population.

4) Increased civil marriages symbolise reduced role of religion in marriage. Eg) Growing self respect marriage

5) Inter caste marriages lead to breakdown of endogamy and caste as a social reality is declining.

6) Equal authority of women in marriages symbolify women is not a property of men, as portrayed by Patriarchy. Eg) Thali as a symbol is now not worn continuously by women; men also wear rings.

Marriage undergoes changes with modernity, but maintains residence of family as per Patriarchal

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(b) Is violence against women and children a manifestation of patriarchy? Justify your answer with reference to the Indian context. (10)

Violence against women is due to unequal patriarchal social structure and related cultural practices.

Violence against women and children, due to Patriarchy

1) Female foeticide

Patriarchal mindset that women as burden has led to 'missing women' (Nearly 20 Crores)

2) Domestic violence

[Shirin Jeebhoy] says that husbands who witnessed fathers hitting mothers are 5 times more chanceful in hitting their wives, symbolising patriarchal entitlement.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

3) Sexual violence

Power and sexual harassments are largely about power, than about sex, to demean the 'honour' associated with women as patriarchy portrays.

4) John Galtung speaks about

the cultural violence against women stemming from history through arts and literature.

5) New forms of violence against women like online abuses, acid attacks, stalking are also due to socialisation of patriarchy and adopted digitalisation.

Sexual education with ^{moral} value based socialisation can lead to gender egalitarian society in India.

(c) Highlight the prominent critique of colonial idea of Indian villages with illustrations. (10)

Villages are the microcosm of Indian society, portraying Indian social practices and culture, in miniature.

Colonial idea

Classical indologists (British) viewed villages as static, orthodox and unchanging. Metcalf called villages as little republics due to less interaction with outsiders.

Critique of Colonial idea

1) Villages had external relations as they followed village Exogamy as put forth by US Ghurye.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

2) Though religion was a central institution in villages, they were adaptable to changes

Eg: Adopted commercial agriculture when Capitalism arrived.

3) M.N. Srinivas through his Sanskritisation portrayed that Caste structure is not so rigid in rural India.

4) Villages are central elements for development of Indian society, as per Gandhiji.

5) Functionalists portrayed social solidarity existed in villages against British view of conflicts
Eg: Village festivals

Villages are the cultural repository of Indian tradition, thus need protection and development.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(d) What are the critical issues daunting and stagnating the Disaster Management in India? (10)

With climate change, there is increased focus on disaster management as world braces for adaptation.

Critical issues in Disaster Management

1) Lack of social coordination between people and bureaucracy to manage disasters.

2) Poor utilisation of local knowledge and resources in disaster management due to centralised policies -

3) Lack of mock drills to socially train to adapt to the vulnerabilities of disasters.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

4) Lack of preventive strategies instead reactive measures result in large scale damage to people and property.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

5) Poor early warning systems leave the vulnerable people face the impacts of the disasters. Marrists accuse Bourgeoisie leave poor to get impacted for Market reasons.

6) Civil society and Government coordination lags during critical times lead to lack of prevention of disasters.

Disaster management can be increased with synergistic cooperation of Government, Civil society and people.

(e) What is meant by the term 'tribal assertion'? Examine its influence on the Indian freedom movement? (10)

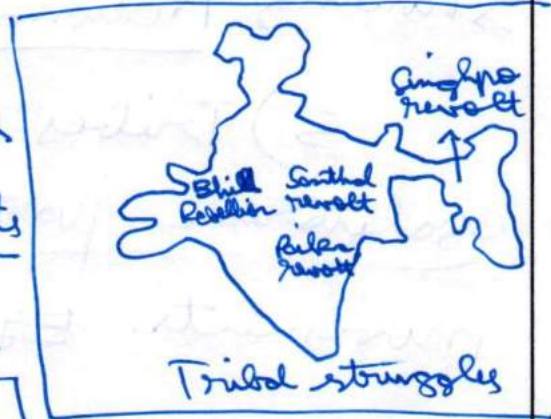
(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Tribal assertion refers to the claim / raise of tribal people to dominance, exhibiting and exercising their social rights as 'equals'. [Eg]: Tribal cultural protection movements like Mukti Marcha

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Influence on Indian freedom Movement

1) Tribals were not passive recipients but active participants in freedom struggle as per Ranajit Guha



2) Raise of tribal leadership like Birsa Munda resulted in class for itself → Tribal unity

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

3) Tribes opposed British colonial practices like exploitative land revenue systems, fighting and establishing their land rights, showcasing sovereignty.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

4) Tribes also participated in Gandhian movements like Civil disobedience Eg: Santals
 showing Nationalism Distillation rights

5) Tribes also influenced egalitarian participation in National movements. Eg: More women participation had inspiration from Tribes

Tribes exhibited instrumental role in protection of Indian forests and resources.

Q.6. (a) Assess the performance of rural development programmes in rural empowerment and poverty alleviation. (20)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

After independence, rural development was seen as a priority for Parsonian sense of national integrationist perspective.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Performance of rural development programmes in rural empowerment and Poverty alleviation

Functional aspects:

1) It focussed on establishing a sense of community in rural areas, with focus on self reliance.

(Eg): MGNREGA build social assets in villages.

2) It led to reduction of poverty from 55% in 1950s to

21.9 % in 2011, showcasing social mobility.

3) Improved access to education resulted in utilisation of local resources and knowledge systems for cultural welfare.

[Eg]: Technology influenced irrigation structures favouring Agriculture

4) It led to growth of agriculture, along with value addition through rural industrialisation

[Eg] Around 45% MSMEs in rural India

5) Improved position of women with access to credits and Education, resulted in women empowerment.

6) Reduced rural conflicts due to fluidity of caste and religion dynamics in rural areas.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Dysfunctional aspects

1) Lack of bureaucratic and political will resulted in rise of rural elites and corrupted development of villages.

2) It failed to account for rural dynamics, assuming social solidarity exists, while conflict is the reality as per A.R. Davis.

3) Rural-Urban migration is still very high due to inequity in development.

4) Lower literacy and higher poverty incidence in rural areas is an evidence of failure of rural development program.

Rural development should focus on inclusive development with 'community spirit' and sustainability.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

- (b) Discuss the major challenges related to the environment crisis in India. What measures would you suggest to overcome this crisis? (20)

'Metabolic rift' as per Marx suggests that man is moving away from environment, which is causing environmental crisis -

Major challenges related to environmental crisis in India

1) Environmentalism of the poor

Status and power determines the ability of one to protect from the environmental crisis. So there is high vulnerability of the poor.

2) Feminisation of the crisis

Environmental crisis affect women and children to higher incidence, due to 'care role' of women and dependence on men.

Eg: Drought increases women's time spent to draw water → Waterwires of Rajasthan

3) Environmental Migrants

Coastal regions may submerge with raising sea level, thus affecting slums and fisher populations largely.

4) Rural discrimination

Increased climate change effects rural areas, though they practice sustainable life, through unpredictable monsoon patterns affecting agricultural productivity.

5) World systems → Marxist approach (Satellite - Metropolis)

A.G. Frank portrays that poor countries will be largely affected by environmental crisis, as they lack technological ability for resilience.
 [Eg]: Poor financial & Technological transfer by developed countries by UNFCCC

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Measures to overcome the environmental crisis

1) Sustainable livelihood

Adopt ecocentric + Anthropocentric approach to safeguard interest of both humans & nature.

Eg: LIFE initiative of India.

2) In situ resettlement

Proper rehabilitation and skilling of vulnerable population ensures their survival.

3) Adopt Blue-Green Infrastructure to protect social and economic livelihood of vulnerable people.

4) Improve local adaptation and mitigation strategies by decentralised policy making for quick resilience. 'Environment' centric livelihood can lead to sustainable and inclusive society, ⁵⁰ with altruism.

(c) Trace the evolution of coalition politics in modern India.

(10)

Coalition politics refer to the sharing of power structure for achievement of mutual interest of the concerned parties.

Evolution of Coalition politics

Initially after independence, INC was in power in both Centre and in states for few tenures consistently. Rajni Kothari speaks about Congress system of Government.

Later due to over centralisation and raise of regional interests, regional parties emerged, leading to competitive politics.

Ex) Rise of Shiv Sena in Maharashtra

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

Rise of more regional parties and capture of power in states, led to rise of Coalition politics in the centre, as majority could not be attained.

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

Now with more reorganisation of states and higher aspiration of people, more parties emerge and compete for power, leading to joint government.

Coalition politics has issues like pull out politics, where stability of government is threatened due to ethnic regional interests.

Coalition politics has led to deepening of democracy with higher participation in governance as per Dipankar Gupta

Q.7. (a) Describe the changing dynamics of rural conflicts in India. Substantiate with suitable examples. (20)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(b) Discuss the nexus between caste, class and power in Indian social scenario. (20)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(c) To what extent has land reforms been effective in strengthening democracy in India? (10)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(c) To what extent has land reforms been effective in strengthening democracy in India? (10)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

Q.8. (a) Explain the reasons for the spurt of overt expressions of religiosity in modern India. (20)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Religious revivalism has led to coming back of religion to influence various social and political institutions.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

Reasons for overt expressions of religiosity in Modern India

1) Threat to identity has led to overt expression of the religious identities, to ensure participation and its spread. Eg Reduced Sanskrit wage, leads to 'Sanskritisation'

2) Selective secularism has led to raise of religious expressions in public life, due to vote bank politics where majority runs the Government here. Eg Anti conversion laws.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

3) Growth of sects and cults lead to higher exhibitionism of religious values in public life.
 [Ex]: Mylara cult

4) Westernisation and Modernisation has led to cultural erosion and hence religion comes back to ensure its 'purity'.

5) Religion has itself secularised, increasing its participation in educational, charity, hospital activities.

[Ex]: Ramakrishna Mission

6) Increased participation of people in institutional religion, due to higher complexities of modern life and search for answers by spirituality.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

7) Growth of Media
 → increases religious education and rituals, thus higher degree of religious expression in public life.

8) Hate speeches and blasphemy lead to gain of religious consciousness showing solidarity, to oppose miscreants. [Eg]: Nuh violence 2022.

9) Technology has aided in cultural preservation and socialisation thus transferring religious values to generations, influencing overt expressions.

Religion guided by rationality and pluralism can lead to inclusivity as per [N. Modhan].

- (b) Examine the nature of rural-urban disparities in the standard of living across different regions of India. (20)

Differences in development pattern of Rural and Urban areas determine the migration pattern of the region.

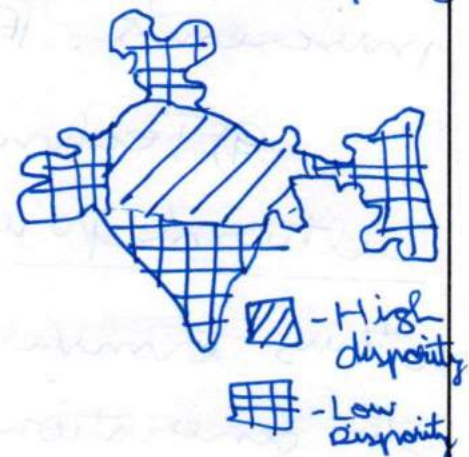
Nature of Rural-Urban disparities and standard of living across different regions of India

1) North India

Higher level of Education and infrastructural development of cities, but rural areas have low education and

dominated by agriculture, which is affected by rainfall pattern. This results in higher population density in urban centres due to migration (Sex selective migration)

Rural-Urban disparity



(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

as infrastructural growth in urban areas, outpace rural development, leading to economic alienation.

(Eg): Concentration of IT parks and jobs in cities → Results in North South Migration
 IT jobs Low paid jobs

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

4) North East India

Lower level of development in both urban and rural areas due to geographic constraints
 (Eg): Rivers, Hills; and existence of social conflicts.

People prefer protection of their local area → Aspires for territorial sovereignty, so less migration in North East.

Improving rural development can reduce urban migration in long term, with empowerment of local areas.

(c) Compare and contrast education attainment of various social groups in India. (10)

Education is a tool to establish 'Social Equality', but its unequal access has paved way for social inequality.

Education attainment of various social groups in India

1) Class

Commercialisation of Education has resulted in dilution of equal access to quality education, affecting lower class. Bourdieu says Education is based on one's status (cultural capital)

2) Gender

Though women literacy is increasing, there is high dropouts of women after school education, due to marriage and patriarchy.

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

3) Religion

Sachar Committee reveals that just 4% of Muslims attain graduation, showcasing poor access to education to minorities.

4) Rural - Urban disparity

Lower number of schools and teachers in rural areas result in poor human resource development in the rural areas.

5) Regional variation

Higher educational spending result in better literacy rate in states like Kerala. But states like Bihar suffer from under development due to lower literacy rate.

Education can be used as a tool of social change in Indian society with multiple cleavages as per Redhokrishnan

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

(Candidates must not write on this margin)

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)

(Candidates
must not write
on this margin)