

 SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY™ Best Academy for Civil Services Exam Coaching	 Moksha UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES
SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL) (PAPER II)	
FRESHERS 2025 (TEST -10) MOCK TEST - II	
DATE: <u>12/08/25</u>	

CANDIDATE NAME:	<u>ROSHAN V</u>	MOBILE NUMBER:	[REDACTED]
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UPSC ROLL NO: (compulsory)	<u>1212090</u>	Email ID:	[REDACTED]
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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: <u>2:30</u>	END: <u>5:29</u>
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>		

SECTION A

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

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

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Integrated approach refers to the study of sociology and the integrated effect on various social systems.

SOCIAL CHANGE

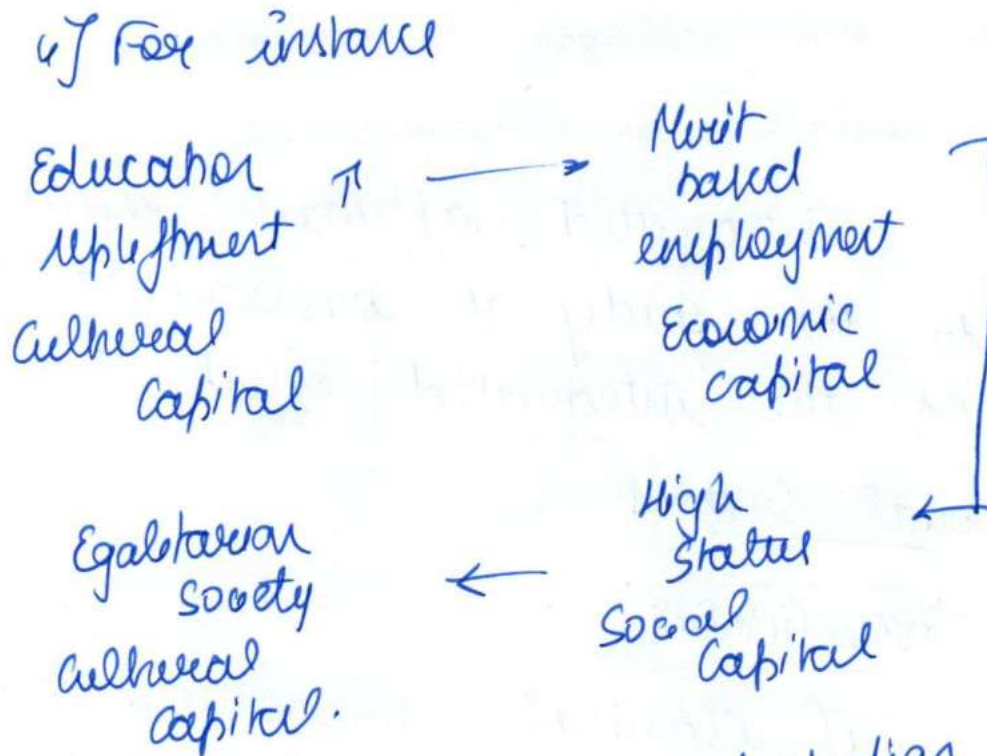
1) Classical functionalist believed that all social systems are interconnected.

2) When one social system is disturbed it leads to passing of effect on all other social systems.

3) This led to the social change in social structure.

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5] Integrated Society viewed Indian Society as a whole with connected social systems as Andree Beteille's Orgo Harmonious System

6] Harmonious System reflects the coherence of Econ, Pol, social Capital which maintains integration in Society

Integrated approach is a important sociological perspective on Social change.

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

(10)

Subaltern refers to the socially marginalised, discriminated group of individual from the state policies & histories writer Ramachandra Guha.

Impact on Social reforms

1] Equal access to public places like temples, wells was fostered

Eg:- Satya shodak Samaj.

2] It aimed to foster the dignity of the individual & attain equality

Eg:- Self Respect Movement

3] It led to creation of their own Govt & religion to maintain their liberty

Eg:- Sri Narayana Guru's pantheism

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4] It led to access to education
& fostering Cultural Capital.

Eg:- Bethune School.

5] It resulted in mutual band.
employment & eradicating Social
evils → Social Capital.

Eg:- Harijan

6] It fostered Political representation
for subaltern which resulted in
affirmative action in post
independence

7] It reduced the Brahmanical
superiority & fostered class
based society in India.

Subaltern Social Movements
acted as Indian renaissance &
mobilised people towards freedom

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

(10)

Tribal Movements were the pioneer struggles against the Colonialist to ~~prevent~~ protect their Culture & autonomy.

SIGNIFICANCE

1) It acted as proto-Nationalist movement intended to oust Colonialist from their territory.

Eg:- Munda rebellion.

2) Tribal struggles are intended to protect their own culture & resist from foreign intrusion.

Eg:- Santal rebellion.

3) Tribal struggles acted as a role model for Indian Nationalist movements.

Eg:- Barua rebellion.

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4] Tribal movements aimed to
protect their own dignity &
identity against the exploitative
practices of British

5] It helped in conserving many
tribal resources from colonial's
access

6] H's brave struggle showed
India's courage to alienate
colonialism & attain self governance.

7] Tribal struggles reflected the
strength & iron glow of British
due to their relentless pursuit
towards Indian resources

Tribal movements are as significant
as Indian national movement in
India's independence.

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

(10)

Through Modernisation & Globalisation
Indian family roles have undergone
drastic social changes

CHANGING ROLES

1] The nature of family has been
shifted from joint family to
highly fluid nuclear family

Eg:- I.P. Desai - 50% nuclear families
in India

2] The role of women has been
transformed from unpaid care
worker to involving in economic
activities.

Eg:- 1 in 3 women are in labour
force

3] Family structure is undergoing
change.

authorocracy → Participatory
decision making

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4] New families like homosexual families which were earlier condemned are now accepted.

5] The focus from affinal & consanguinal kins shifted to friend kins

6] Romance based relationship assumed the pivotal role in Indian families

7] Hypergamy is in decline due to low sex ratio & increasing women's worth in marriage

8] Real artificial families have emerged which are giving importance to children's social capital

Role of families are under drastic change but also has its base with the tradition

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

(10)

Manufacturing Hubs & SEZs in India reflect places of Economic Capital of the Nation

IMPORTANCE :

1) Areas of employment for the citizens, leading to increase in Cultural Capital. → Symbolic Capital.

2) Increased National Revenue leading to state's prosperity

3) Rises the prestige & stature of the Nation thereby the social Capital of the nation

4) Presents India as an indigenised State leading to rise in Economic Capital of the Nation

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CRITICISM

1] These areas ~~are~~ have low labour laws & regulations

2] It leads to increased exploitation of worker through increased wages & decreased working hours

3] Global South Nations are used as labour force & given less profit says dependency theorist

4] These areas has less taxation thereby increasing competition w. local goods & with informal workers

Manufacturing hubs of SEZ acts as both boon & bane for Indian economic system

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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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Srinivas and Dumont presented a 2 binary opposite perspectives in the study of Caste Systems of Indian Society

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	MN. Srinivas	Dumont
Approach	structural Functionalism approach	Indological approach
Focus	The structural changes & Social differentiation to show mobility in caste systems	The <u>statics</u> of Caste System & the perpetuity.
Influenced by	Evans Pritchard - leading to <u>empirical</u> view of structures	Levi Strauss Binary opposites leading to Purity & Pollution.

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Nature
of
Caste

Reflected the
dynamic Nature
of Caste through
Sanskritisation
& Westernisation

Primary
factors

Secular
attributes like
Cultural &
Economic
Capital Superior
than religious
attributes

Functions
of
Caste

Interdependence
Cooperation
Integration

Stratification
-or-

Based on
division of
labour

Future
of
Caste

Caste System
will be
abolished

Unilateral & Moralistic
view on Caste as
unchanging

Religious attributes
are always superior
to secular attributes

Division of Labour
Hierarchy of Society

Based on Purity
& Pollution

There will be changes
in Caste System &
Not changes of Caste System

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Hierarchy of Caste Systems replaced by Cooperation & Integration

Eg:- Caste no class
Morti no Morti

Dynamism Caste are inherently fluid in nature
Eg:- Dominant Caste

Criticism
(i) Over exaggeration of fluidity in Caste
(ii) dysfunctions of Caste Not studied

Integration of Caste System will be replaced by competition

Eg:- Caste band Politics

Castes are always static

(i) Modernity & its influence of Caste reduced Brahmin superiority in secular sphere - Yogendra Singh
(ii) Studied what Caste ought to be & Not what it is today - Andre Beteille.

Book view & Field view of Caste represented a very different perspectives in the Sociological study of Indian Society

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

(20)

Urbanisation refers to the process of movement of the individual from rural to Urban areas for better life chances.

POSITIVE IMPACTS

1] The role of women transformed from unpaid care worker to involving in economic activities.

Eg:- 1 in 3 women are working in India

2] The prospects of urbanisation created fluid families i.e. nuclear families which is easily movable based on economic opportunities.

3] Due to New economic opportunities the power from the Government is declined $\rightarrow$ hand on land

Eg:- Karta authority declined.

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4] Modern values of urbanisation led to emergence of Romance-Bond relationship driven by Gender equality

5] Modern values spread through these migrants to rural areas and helps in eradicating Caste-based restrictions like Tajmani System.

6] Through Urbanisation, preference from Cousinhood & affinal kins been shifted to fictive kins like friends, Company co-workers

7] Urbanisation created an egalitarian family structure where both the parents or spouses can perform in decision making.

8] It also led formation of filial centric family, where residence is based on the comfortability of the children

Thus urbanisation played a major role especially in women's empowerment.

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NEGATIVES

1] Urbanisation caused the migration of husband, leading to a phenomena of "left-behind wives", who are vulnerable for Domestic Violence, anaemia, etc

2] It also led to "Feminisation of Poverty" where women became primary care takers of unviable fields.

3] Creation of Nuclear families led to High Voltage families, increased stress between the members - Edmund Leach

4] Both Parents working Households increased stress & burden on their children due to their loneliness, and high expectations.

Modernisation & Urbanisation has acted as both boon & bane for the kinship systems.

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

(10)

Dharma, Praja, Rati represents the traditional values associated with the marriage & family

Dharma	- Values & Integrity of the institutions
Praja	- People involved in these institutions
Rati	- Sanctity of Women.

(i) Dharma

→ The values of holding the family & marriage together was religiously sanctioned in traditional society

→ whereas, in Modern the flexibility was introduced, where partners can exit the marriage whenever they want.

→ Nick Hays writes that marriages which could have survived earlier & are

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breakdown today.

(i) Praya:

In traditional society, Praya includes the Joint family & the larger village society who are interconnected through primary, secondary, tertiary kinship.

In Modern society Praya is confined to nuclear family structures.

(ii) Roh:

In traditional society, the sanctity of women's role in family & kinship represented the patrilachal subordination.

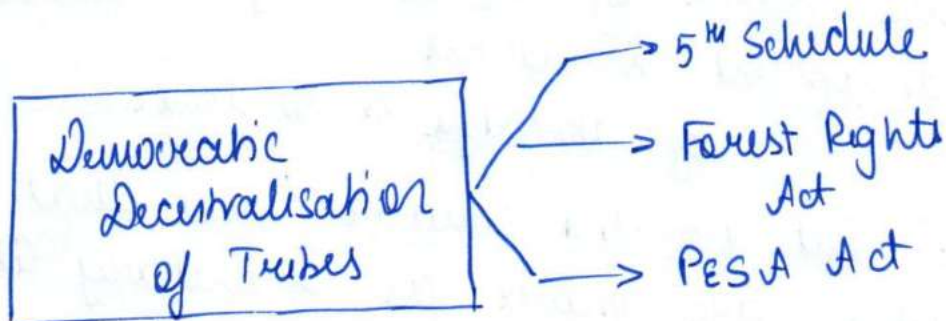
In Modern women are given freedom of choice in their lifestyle, occupation & decision-making.

Relevance → Dharma - still in many societies marriages are done through religious rituals.
→ Praya - 70% wants Joint family - IP Desai
→ Roh - Domestic Violence

The traditional ²⁶ values are in continuous change towards Modern values in Indian society.

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)

Version Elvin advocated for the preservation of tribal culture through rising their autonomy & self governance structure.



HAS IT WORKED?

1. Through 5th Schedule in the state's Constitution self governance was fostered by the state
2. Land rights over forests were given to the tribes for the first time through FRA Act.
3. The PESA act facilitated tribes to form self governance or local institutions to rule their resources.

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4. It gave control to the Gram Sabha of tribal villages to decide on the developmental activities.

5. Various Judicial pronouncements supported the cause of tribal rights over development structures.

Eg:- Dongriya Konde Law.

6. But Nandini Sundar writes that tribes are viewed as secondary citizens to facilitate the favour of mainstream society.

7. Atreya says that FRA, 2006 & PESA failed to decentralise powers viewing the continuation of colonial tendencies of independent state.

8. Bino Agarwal writes that the egalitarian society of Tribes are polarising towards patriarchy due to its increasing contact with the mainstream culture.

So tribal decentralisation are partly successful & also has drawbacks.

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DIFFERENCES IN PRE-POST INDEPENDENCE

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Pre Independence

- 1] Abrupt isolation of tribes leading to increased dependence on colonial rulers.
- 2] Marginalisation of tribes riminal Tribes Act leading to social exclusion
- 3] Extraction of Forest resource without their consent & maintaining benevolent character
- 4] Almost No Political participation to restrict questions on extraction

Tribal Panchsheel of Nehru acted as a pathway for tribal policies

Post Independence.

- 1] Gradual Upliftment of tribes on its own course, rather than abrupt Integration
- 2] Policies to give opportunities to tribes to foster Cultural Capital
Eg:- PM JANMAN
- 3] Extraction with their consent for whole community well-being
- 4] Political Participation through affirmative action.

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

Poverty alleviation programmes aimed to eradicate absolute poverty from the targeted area.

According to Nih' Aayog, India uplifted 250 Mn people from Multidimensional poverty

CHALLENGES FACED

1] Rural Poverty

1.1] Entrenched caste systems & its division of labour ~~face~~ band dysfunctions.

Eg:- Manual Scavenging - Dalits 98%

1.2] Emigration of Poverty in rural areas due to urbanisation & modernisation

1.3] Rigid social structure sanctified by religion having social mobility.

Eg:- Jajmani Systems.

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1.4] Tying of the tenants & labour with
the agricultural bondage work for
generation

Eg:- Jan Bremner's rural bondage
theory.

1.5] Community Development Programme failed.
due to lack of social coherence between the
individuals.

1.6] Lack of accessibility to remote regions
alienated these rural areas from
mainstream society increasing inequality

1.7] state officials acting as ideological
state apparatus and having dysfunctions like
corruption, custodial rapes, etc

2] Urban

2.1] Urban poverty majorly occurred
due to the unplanned construction of
urban areas.

2.2] Slums represents the cornerstone,
of urban poverty, where there is lack.

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of data to formulate public policies.

2.3] Urban poverty was generally neglected in poverty alleviation programmes due to the misconception of poverty exist in rural areas alone.

2.4] Cycles of Poverty exists like



2.5] Multidimensional poverty leading to social exclusions or Transgender community and disabled placing them at the bottom of Exotic pyramid eg:- Prostitution

2.6] The labelling theory accelerates the deviance among the poor fastening the perpetuation of Poverty Eg:- Social Guilt involving poor ↑

The Urban & rural poverty are very different social dimensions & need separate social studies for policy measures.

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

Entitlement of children refers to the rights & welfare measures available to the children, given by the state.

Issues related

1] Bino agarwal writes that girl child are viewed as a burden due to the dowry structure - which leads to the slow progress in alleviating female infanticide.
Eg:- Beti Bachao & Beti Padhao.

2] Poor families prefer to send their children to work rather than education for their economic survival at all costs.

3] Overburdening, children with not based learning systems deprive them from their childhood and reduce their curiosity.

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4] Influencer - Parenting as a phenomena
uses children as a digital content
for material wealth affects their
mental well being.

5] 2 Parent working households acts like
high-powered electric circuit increasing
stress on their child into the deficit
of love & care

6] Over screen time affects their physical
health & reduces their innovativeness

7] Girl child are given less preference
for entitlement of education than boy
child due to patriarchal reasons.

Entitlements of children in Indian
Society are deprived in various ways
which needs effective addressing.

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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)

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Honour killing refers to killing of either one or both the couple by the higher caste for inter-caste marriages

DYNAMICS:

1] Honour killings are perceived as restoration of sense of pride of the caste.

2] Louis Dumont Purity & Pollution is reflected in Honour killing based caste conflicts

3] It is perceived as restoration the method to makeup one's reputation for the impure conduct of their ancestors

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- 4] It acts as a resisting force on perceived mixing of purity & impurity
- 5] These incidents are highly relevant in endogamic society
- 6] Society's collective conscience reinforces the caste based norms & values through socialisation
- 7] Conditions for Honour killing
- Unemployed Youth
 - Collective groups with similar caste
 - Hostile caste member.

Honour killing is perceived to act as a deterrent against the transition towards egalitarian society.

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

Hierarchy refers to the arrangement of social groups based on the social, political and economic capital which determines their social standing.

INFLUENCE ON DISASTER VULNERABILITY

1) Hierarchy determines the life-chances of the individual during adversities.

2) Individual's with higher Material wealth can shield themselves from the disaster.

Eg:- High raised apartments and floods.

3) Slums & its residence are adversely affected by the disaster due to their inability to counter it.

Eg:- Leaking roofs, flooded house.

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4] Individual's with high wealth can
stock ~~themselves~~ themselves & resist the
disastrous conditions like cyclones
for days

5] Low Hierarchy individuals lack
the economic ability to buy materials
in stocks as most of them were on
daily wages

6] High hierarchy can continue their
livelihood through remote working
& earn income.

7] Low Hierarchy generally informal
in nature depends upon the
environment

8] Being in low hierarchy creates
Social exclusion & affects opportunity

Thus disaster vulnerability differ
among hierarchies

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

Middle class movements in India
represents new social movements
differing from the attributes of
old social movements

DYNAMICS

1] Andre Beteille writes that they
are engaged in silent political
revolution through PL, NROs, etc.

2] Rudolph & Rudolph talks about
how agrarian middle class
shapes regional & national policies
by being a Bullock Capitalist.

3] Middle class movements actⁱⁿ
as a conducive force in maintaining
the order of society

4] It acts as a venting out

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mechanism of marginalised & voice
out their concern.

5] It helps in keeping the political
spirit alive & mobilised during
elections.

6] It checks the government actions
frequently on the just nature of
its policies

7] It reflects the varying interests
of the different middle class
communities & to arrive at a
state policies for benefit of all

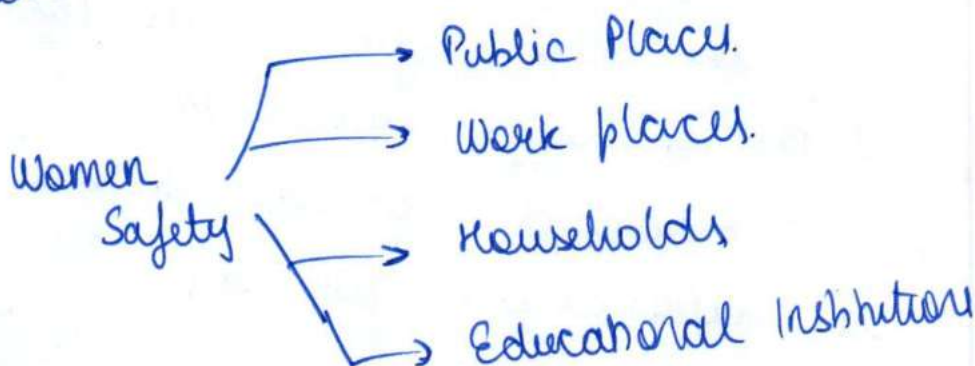
8] Middle class being the consumer
class shapes the economy of the
state

Middle class acts as the major
force in maintaining the communal
harmony in India

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

(10)

Women Safety in Indian cities are an important social issue due to multi-dimensional crimes against women.



1] Public Places

1.1] Women faces various violence like & eve-teasing - sexual harassment like rapes etc

1.2] This reflects the Patriarchal structure & its effects on women in public places says Bina Agarwal

2] Work places

2.1] Sexual Harassment in workplaces

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are primary women safety concerns
leading to Unhacked guidelines

3] Household

Marital rapes are yet to be criminalised
by the state reflecting its Patriarchal
tendencies Says Ritu Menon

Entrenched Domestic Violence reflects
the Patriarchal Superiority.

4] Educational Institutions

Threats like sexual harassment
are minors - child Sexual Abuse
material are concerns of women
safety

This leads to trauma & psychological
health of the girl child & increased
surveillance by their family.

Women Safety is a pre-requisite
for their engagement in social
ladder for Upliftment

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

Indian Bureaucracy was alleged to be in typical continuance of the Colonial bureaucracy

COLONIAL VESTIGE

1] Acting as a repressive state apparatus rather than being a welfare state

Eg:- Tuluva, shooting protest

2] Indulging in coercive methods rather than inquisitive or evaluative methods on the accused

Eg:- Custodial deaths

3] Increased importance to means as if it is the ends leading to Weber's Iron Cage rationality

4] Austin & Kosack criticise bureaucracy for posing as a benovolent character

for merely doing their work, like the Colonialists.

EFFECT ON SOCIAL POLICY

1] State's Public Service Delivery was affected due to various leakages like Corruption, Bribery.

2] Pseudo-taxations in the form of bribery reduces state revenues and keeps India Informal.
Eg:- Indian Economy - 85% Informal.

3] Red Tapism of Bureaucracy delays led to the failure of Tenancy laws in land reforms.

4] Crony Capitalism in Bureaucracy leads to Elite recruitment & entrenched inequality.

Bureaucracy should be based on rationalisation rather than colonial vestiges.

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER II)

TEST - 10 (MOCK TEST II)

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

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TEST - 10 (MOCK TEST II)

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

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(PAPER II)

TEST - 10 (MOCK TEST II)

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

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TEST - 10 (MOCK TEST II)

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

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
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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)

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER II)

TEST - 10 (MOCK TEST II)

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

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(PAPER II)

TEST - 10 (MOCK TEST II)

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

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Globalisation refers to the social process of increasing connectivity of values, and materials between various regions of the world.

Social stratification refers to the hierarchy of groups of individuals differing in wealth, power equation & social standings, etc.

IMPACT

1] The old social stratification like caste status are replaced by new hierarchy or class.

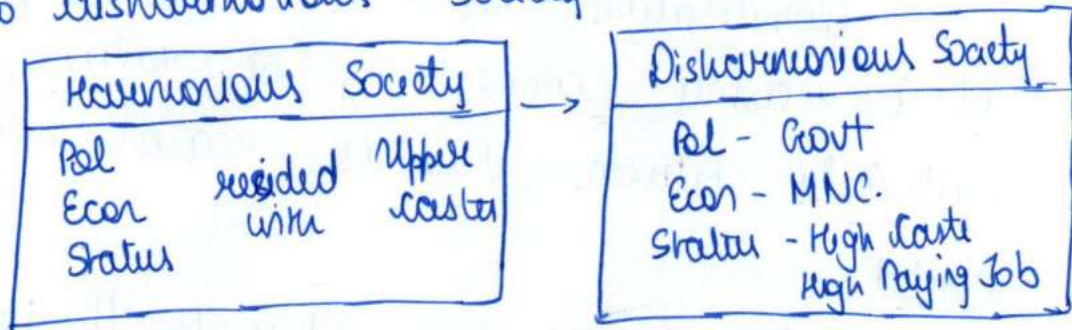
2] Unlike ascriptive based caste, class is achievement-based.

3] This transforms India's social stratification from closed to open society.

4] Andre Beteille writes that Globalisation

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led to transformation from Harmonious to disharmonious Society.



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5] Globalisation led to the flow of modern values of liberty, equality causing Social Justice & affirmative actions as the primary upliftment source of Marginalised

6] It led to change from interdependence to cooperation & integrated nature of Card System to competitive nature of Caste

IMPLICATIONS

7] Globalisation has inherent tendencies of inequality which entrenches the polarisation of various strata in Indian Society

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1] Elite recruitment in globalised world leads to perpetuation of inequality and a myth of open society.

2] Increased competition among caste tribes over resources affects Social Order.

Eg:- Manipur Violence

3] Even class based stratifications are exploitative leading to Haves & Have Nots.

Eg:- Top 10% has 77% of India's Wealth

4] Globalisation leads to increased aspirations & insatiable desire among various strata leading to anomie

5] Pseudo Upper Caste / class in the form of Modern elite has been created in the Indian Society

Globalisation has its own disadvantage in Indian Society due to its inherent values

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SOCIO FRESHERS 2025

SOCIOLOGY
(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)

Secularism refers to the non-allegiance to any particular religion and treating everyone equally

Is it a Weak Ideology?

1] Secularism in India is not a new concept, as India had multiple religions since ancient times

2] Polarisation based on religion i.e., communalism arose due to Colonial policy of Divide and Rule Says Bipin Chandra

3] Co-existence of Ram & Shikh has been the cornerstone of Indian Medieval period which is the basic essence of Secularism writes Iqbal Ahmed.

4] The state's ideology of Principled distance of Secularism allows it to reform the dysfunctions of religion.
Eg:- Sabarimala case.

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5] Indian Nature of Secularism being different from the west is due to its historical alignment towards secular values.

Eg:- "Vasudheiva Kutumbakam"
(World has one family)

Thus India's secularism is never a weak ideology but always existed firmly. Though it has some challenges like!

1] Jagan Ahmed writes about eroding of minorities leading to social changes in Indian Society.

2] Increasing Religious Fundamentalism and orientation towards one's religious values and imposing on others is a grave challenge - Ashutosh Varshney
Eg:- Cow Vigilantism

3] New Media based Hate-Speech & misinformation presents a high threat to India's Secularism

Eg:- Nuh Violence, Haridwar

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4] Vengeance towards Historical Marginalisation, leading to Communalism and targeted violence.

Eg:- Chhava & its violence
None

5] Threats & Support from other states affect the Communal harmony in India.

Eg:- Pahalgam attack
on Selective Communities

6] Secularisation process reining counter forces like religious revivalism & communalism

7] Increasing Globalisation leading to clash of civilisation according to Samuel Huntington causing religious revivalism

Indian secularism is highly relevant & an effective ideology built from ancient to modern values, can foster cohesion

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

Social Media refers to the digital platforms where individuals can interconnect and share their values, actions, etc.

Socialisation refers to the process of passing cultural norms & values from one generation to other.

SOCIOLOGICAL INTERCONNECTION

1] Social Media are emerging as new modes of socialisation on both functions as well dysfunctions.

Eg:- Youtube videos on religious rituals.

2] Social Media presents a wider channel for socialisation and relatively easily passed to other individuals.

Eg:- WhatsApp chats.

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3] Social Media allows the individual to know the consequence of not adhering to norms & values

Eg:- News Spread - easily accessible

4] Social Media earn connectivity to the successful personality & aid in socialisation which is adhering to the norms & values of those person

5] Social Media act as a guide for the parents, teachers to or what values to pass through.

6] The visual representation of Social Media are easily acceptable by the individuals

7] Social medias can also spread negative emotions, for enmity towards other sections to through unverified fact

Social Media represents New channels of socialisation in modern Indian Society

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