

 SHANKAR IAS ACADEMY™ Best Academy for Civil Services Exam Coaching	 Moksha UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES
SOCIOLOGY (OPTIONAL) (PAPER II)	
FRESHERS 2025 - TEST - 8	DATE: <u>31/07/2025</u>
CANDIDATE NAME: <u>ROSHAN V</u>	MOBILE NUMBER: [REDACTED]
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SIA UNIQUE ID [REDACTED]	[REDACTED]

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>		



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)

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Detribalisation is the social process of losing the distinctive features of tribes like Culture, Lifestyle, Beliefs, Ideas. due to various Social Factors.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE :

1) Globalisation

The Homogenising tendency of Globalisation & Modernisation act as a threat to tribal identity.

Eg:- Munda rebellion against Colonial's.

Unifying tendencies

2) Syncretism

The process of tribes assimilating into the fold of Mainstream Culture.

Eg:- Gonds speak Hindi in Madhya Pradesh.

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3] Forced Conversions

Tribal areas in North-East where
either persuaded / Forced to adopt
Christianity by Missionaries
Eg:- Kharis & Jaintias

4] State led Development Policies

State Policies on preferring Mainstream
Society's for welfare & Viewing Tribes as
Secondary Citizens leading to their displacement
& loss of Socio-Cultural Fabric - Nandini Sunder

5] Failure to realise Self Governance

Failure of PESA, FRA to structure
a Self government structure leads to
detribalisation.

But tribal autonomy is also preserved.

1] Newer's tribal Panchayat.

2] State's Constitutional structure of

3rd Schedule

Detribalisation is accelerated in
the contemporary times due to the
Modernising tendency of Globalisation.



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

(10)

Middle class, generally is the intermediary class present between the landholding class & landless class.

CHANGES TAKING PLACE

1] T.K. Oommen writes that the Middle class is the harbinger of Silent revolution through PLI, Social Movements, NGOs

2] Transition between Old & New Middle class.

Old MC.	→	New MC.
mostly derived from <u>upper caste</u>		Falls across the boundaries of <u>religion</u> & <u>caste</u>
Emerged due to <u>merchandilism</u> of colonial rule & benefited from it		Emerged due to <u>merit based education</u> & <u>secular employment</u>

3] Amirkhya Sen writes that due to

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the ability of Middle class to realise
their Capability they achieved their
Cultural Social Mobility

4] They are becoming more tech-Savvy
& Brand oriented

Eg:- Increasing Patronisation towards iPhone

5] Increasing Consumerism though they
are hard & delayed - Qualification

Eg:- Food vlogging Culture.
Midnight Briyani Culture.

6] They act as a mediator between
Upper & lower class, thereby Maintaining
Social Harmony

7] Marxist criticised them for being
mouthpiece & reinforcers of The Bourgeoisie.
rule

Middle class in India are acting
as Modern Value Mobilisers in traditional.
to Modern Nation creating

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

(10)

Patriarchy refers to the assertion of Male centrality over Women's preferences leading to Women Subordination & Marginalisation

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES

1] Affirmative actions to Women allows for Upliftment of Social & Cultural Capital

2] Encouraging Women to participate in rural governance through amendments of Constitutional structures

Eg:- India - largest women legislature

3] Increasing emphasis on Gender Equality in Economic & Social Opportunities

4] Restoration of Religious tendencies

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to^{en} enforcing Gender inequality
Eg:- Sabarimala Case

5] Strict rules & regulations on
Patriarchal attitudes like Sexual
Harassment at Workplace Acts, etc

6] State's policies on transgender
or their inclusivity reduces Patriarchal
stronghold

Criticism

1] Ritu Menon - State is a patriarchal
institution which enforces Male Centric
Values

2] Prevalence of custodial rapes acts
as a state's patriarchal symbol

3] Women Representation in Parliament
< 20% & Shows Patriarchy

Legislation can also act as double
edged sword as vulnerable sections

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

(10)

SC Dube studied the Shanipur village and presented a Functionalist view on Indian Villages

Features

1) Indian Villages are Not static, Unchanging, Monolithic

2) Economic System like Tajmari reflected the interdependence of villagers

3) When any adversary is present villagers always stands together

4) His view on Caste is based on

3 factors

- Functional specialisation
- Occupational Mobilisation
- Interdependence

5) Villages are Not in Isolation but in constant connectivity to other villages
Eg:- Village Markets, weekend

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Criticism

1] Participant Observation presented by SC Dube may lead to Value Bias

2] Overexaggeration on Village unity was presented by SC Dube Says AR Desai

3] Narrow Empiricism where one village's state was reflected on all others.

4] Caste acts as a primary force of Patriarchy & its Women Subordination → Feminist Leela Dubey

5] The Negative effects on Dalits was not reflected Says Subaltern Ruha

SC Dube presented a Functionalist view of Indian Villages in Indian Society

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

Discuss.

(10)

Child Labour refers to the employment of children under exploitative conditions which deprives them of their childhood.

INDICATOR OF SOCIAL BACKWARDNESS

1) Poor people highly engage in child labour as they try all means to survive economically.

2) Exploitative Bourgeoisie allow child labour due to their decreased wages & ↓ Social Security.

3) Girl child are primarily engaged in child labour as they are subordinated to the Educational preference to Boy child.

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4] Lack of access to education makes children to go for Man-labour

5] Some Traditional Societies inherently had child labour which alleviated them reflecting their Backwardness

Eg:- Traditional Indian Society

6] Some caste voluntarily indulge in child labour for passage of business to next generation.

Eg:- Marwaris

7] State's reluctance to restrict child labour reflects the Society's backwardness

8] Collective Consensus of Society allowing child labour also reflects it

Child labour should be alleviated to ensure social & cultural capital,

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Q2.

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

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Yogendra Singh writes that India, contemporarily is characterised by both Modernity & Traditional Values. Undergoing transition through Continuity & change

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Features of Continuity

1) Persistence of Caste System through Endogamous Marriages, Honour killings & persistence of Occupational Segregation
Eg:- Mudaliyar Mahimay

2) Entrenching Patriarchy in Social, Political & Economic Sphere through gender parity. Glass ceiling - Domestic Violence

Eg:- Women Constitutes less than <20% in Parliament

3) Religion reflected through Fundamentalist

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tendencies like Low Vigilance, Forced
Conversions & religious riots.

Eg:- Karnataka Hindu-Muslim riot, 2023

1) I.P. Desai writes that still 60% of
individuals working in Factory - Mahua,
Gujarat wants Joint family - "Spirit of
Jointness"

2) "Othering" of the transgenders making
them reside in "Bottom of Exotic Pyramid"

Eg:- NALSA Judgement - Transgenders → Most
exploited

3) Grand extravagant Celebration of Festivals
Marriages assertion of Social Status

Eg:- Anhavi's Wedding Ceremony

CHANGE IN FEATURES

1) Education as Social Mobiliser

↳ Breaking Caste & Structural Barriers

↳ Increasing Social & Cultural
Capital

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- Eg:- Meenas Tribes uplifted through Edu
- 2] State laws & Actions facilitated equitable treatment by abolishing Untouchability, titles & upliftment through Affirmative action
- 3] Globalisation induced new Market based employment, marking a shift from ascriptive employment Eg:- IT Companies - 20-30% of workforce
- 4] Migration accelerated within & outside the nation for new Economic opportunities as the "Karbo" got declined.
- 5] Feroz Khan writes that Backward class sukked in land holdings where in 1990s 30% of BL's held land changing Power equation.
- 6] Agrarian Society transformed from traditional ritual-based agriculture to Modern secular profitable agri

Indian Society is now under transition from tradition to Modern through exogenous & Heterogenic factors

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

Indology is the Systematic study of Indian Society by reading & interpreting the ancient literary & religious texts

Functionalism is the view of Positivists in general or the positive functions of phenomena under study

Indological View

If This View was mainly put forth by G.S. Ghurye where he viewed Caste & Culture as central element to Indian Society

According to him, the features of Caste were.

- (i) Segmental Divisions of Society
- (ii) Hierarchy
- (iii) Endogamy
- (iv) Notion of Purity & Pollution
- (v) Civil & Religious Disabilities
- (vi) Lack of choice of Occupation

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3] He viewed that Caste are Not exploitative
& there is No inferiority / Superiority in
between Castes

4] He glorified the Caste System as the
Unique feature of India, to maintain Social
Order & Harmony

5] He attributed Surajs for creating Caste
Based divisions in Indian Society.

FUNCTIONAL VIEW

1] MN Srinivas presented a Functional.
View on Caste System to Counter the
Orientalist View on Indian Society as static.

2] He presented that Social Mobility was
present within Caste System through the
process of "Sanskritisation"

3] He viewed that Dominant Caste acted
as lightning conductor in Bringing
Modernity & act as reference group

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into the villages.

As Andre Beteille writes that the Brahminical Orientation & Binary Oppositional view of Caste put forth by Louis Dumont has false because

↳ Caste & class are intertwined with each other, difference

↳ There exist an inter social reality way of life, ritual pattern within Brahmin

As SC Dube viewed Caste systems like Jajmani System ensured interdependence among Caste

Criticism

↓ Indology

- Bookish View, No Empirical analysis
- over alignment with Caste & Culture rather than Political Economic
- Exaggeration of Glorification of Indian Society

↓ Functional

- Women & Subaltern View Not Considered
- Exaggerated the unity among Caste
- Caste are Based on ritual sphere - Dumont

Indology & Functionalism emerged as reaction towards Orientalist View

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

(10)

"Tribe Caste Continuum" was presented by Fr. Bailey that there is a gradual transformation of Tribal Culture, lifestyle & belief system towards Mainstream

FACTORS FOR TRIBE-CASTE CONTINUUM

1] Syncretism: The Mainstream ideas get ingrained in the tribal identity
Eg:- Gonds, Bhils have hierarchical structures.

2] Backward Kindness is the term used by G.S. Behnke to represent tribes as they are already under assimilation to Hinduism
Eg:- Kandariya Mahadeva Temple

3] Universalisation: The rituals & practices of little traditions i.e. tribes are adopted by Mainstream
Eg:- Ayyappa Cult.

4] Parochialisation / Sanskritisation: Great

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tradition value are adopted by the tribes: Eg:- Rituals, Poojas, Bhejans.

5] Generally, tribes migrating for economic opportunities are placed in the lower rungs of Caste System

Eg:- Chamars.

Evans' View

1] He asserted the need for Tribal autonomy & isolation of preserving the identity, culture & traditions of the tribes

2] He felt that Tribes as Unique Cultural Identity which needs to be preserved from mainstream evils

3] He supported Adivasi Autonomy for inculcating Education & Health without affecting the culture

4] He asked for Policies of Tribal protection & supported 5th Schedule & Tribal Sub plan.

Nehru's Panchsheel acts as a lighthouse on tribal policy making.

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Q3.

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

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(PAPER II)

TEST 8

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

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

(10)

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Q4.

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

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Ethnicity is a group of individuals who identify themselves with the same language, customs, traditions & history

Social Movements refers to the collective actions generally against the state for favourable policies.

SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

1] On Linguistics Band

1.1] Andre Beteille writes that Linguistic reorganisation reflects the emergence of ethnicity in Indian society.

1.2] Sociologist scholars perceived linguistic and ethnic identities are other as it is non-antagonistic to National identities

Eg:- Jallikattu Movement in 2017.

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2] On tribal lines

2.1] Tribes undergo social movements for.

- (i) Access our resources. Eg:- Dongria Kondh
- (ii) Autonomy. - Eg:- Mizo tribe
- (iii) Secessionist - Eg:- Naga insurgency
- (iv) Protecting tribal identity - Eg:- Munda rebellion
- (v) Equitable distribution of wealth from Mainstream Society - Eg:- North East movements
- (vi) Historical conflicts - Nagas & Kukis

3] On Religious Lines

3.1] Bipin Chandra viewed that the group of people under same religion resort for social movement when they perceive that their exploitation are due to the common enemy generally from other religion.

Eg:- Gujarat riots 2002

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4] Regional Basis

There is an increase in tendency towards autonomy in Punjab region due to.

(i) Marxists writes it is the result of increasing input costs & inequality due to Green Revolution

(ii) Adoption of Communism, Reckonism which is against the values of Sikhs.

5] Migration as a Factor

Increasing inflow of Migrants from North-Eastern states to Southern states like Karnataka & Kerala leading to xenophobia as there is ethnic clash

6] Andre Beteille writes that Ethnicity acts as a Social Mobiliser in case of Social movements

Due to the increasing Ethnicisation of Marginal Work there is increasing Social Movement as well

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

(20)

Urbanisation is the process of migration of generally agrarian distressed labourers to urban areas for new livelihood opportunities

CHANGING TRENDS OF URBANISATION ON WOMEN

1) Intersectionality in a Double Burden where caste, class pressures multiplies with gender constraints

2) Prevalence of Patriarchy through Domestic Violence, sexual abuse acting as a barriers of Upliftment.

3) Erasure of Poverty in rural areas, As male counterpart leans for urban areas

4) Modern Institutions reflecting gender inequality through gender pay gap, glass ceilings, absence of Basic

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amenities like toilets

Eg:- Less than 20% of Indian Courts has
Women toilets.

5] "Left-Behind Wives" a phenomena in
Rural areas.

↳ Increased exploitation by affinal
kins Eg:- Dowry Deaths

↳ Increased access to Neonatal
or Prenatal Care

↳ ↓ access to Husbands, ↑ stress
among wives

↳ ↑ Sexual abuse, Harassments
threats create distress.

Eg:- Every 1 hour, 4 women undergoing
Sexual abuse in India.

6] Due to Unplanned Urbanisation, absence of
Households, leading to Makeshift accommodation
slums

↳ Health deprivation due to low
sanitation

↳ Social deprevation to Marginalisation, exclusion.

↳ Material deprevation due to Unemployment

Positives

1) Women's Nature of Migration changed

Rural → Rural Migration
village Exogamy

→ Rural → Urban
Education,
Jobs

2) Education as a Social Mobiliser
refusing confidence to alleviate Patriarchy

Eg:- Reservations in IITs

3) State's actions in creating Women friendly environment, improving accessibility.

Eg:- Free Bus rides in TN.

4) Women in contact with Modern values reflecting in households where

Patriarchal Family

→

Romance Based relation.

5) Nuclear residential group increased.
Women autonomy & ³² decreased Bureaucracy

For women, Urbanisation is a double edged sword.

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(c) Discuss the changing nature of migration in India.

(10)

Migration is the process of Movement
from rural to Urban / rural to
rural / Urban to Urban / Urban to
rural for Better opportunities

CHANGING NATURE

1) Push-Back factors / Reverse Migration
Ashish Bose writes that ~~increasing~~
slumisation of Urban, health & social
deprivations caused reverse-migration
to Rural areas

2) Women Migration
Transitioned from Village exogamy
based rural to rural to Employment
based rural to Urban.

3) International Migration
Due to irrelevance of caste of

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Joint Family, Individuals seek New
opportunities even in other Native

4] Nuclearised Migration

Fragmentation of lands, due to
land reforms caused Nuclearisation
of Family which provides fluidity
in Migration.

5] Global Band Migration

Migration for Better Educational
& Employment opportunities for children
is a New phenomena

6] Dalit Migration

To move away from the Caste
based oppression in rural areas

7] Tribal Migration

Due to state developmental Policies
which affects the Socio-Economic fabric,
of Tribes

Migration in India occurs either due to
Orthogenic or Heterogenic tendencies.

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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)

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Marital Practices in India has been gradually in Synchronisation with the Western values leading to introduction of various forms

Recent Trends

1] Live-In relationship

The Practice where couples engage in sexual practices & other dependencies without engaging with Marital ~~relationship~~ bonding

This occurs to decrease the expectations among the Couple

2] Friends with Benefits

The nature of relationship with primary focus on sexual relation in Friends with benefits

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3] Long Distance Relationships

New form where the basic feature of co-residence is absent & couples connect through digital technologies

4] Homosexual Marriages

Couples of same sex engaging in marital affairs is seen prevalent today
Eg:- Gay / Lesbian Marriages.

5] Big Social Monogamy

Increasingly seen among famous personalities where cycles of Marriages & divorces takes place

Through these trends Modern values are gradually penetrating into the Indian Society

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

Patriarchy refers to the domination of Male centricity over women preferences leading to Subordination & Marginalisation

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN & CHILDREN
A MANIFESTATION OF PATRIARCHY?

1] Increasing violence against women in nuclear family reflects the assertion of Husband's authority over Wife.

Eg! Cases of Drunk Husband beating wife for Money

2] Sexual abuse, rapes reflects the societal ~~to~~ patriarchal resistance to women's upliftment.

Eg! - Nirbhaya's case.

3] Violence in workplaces reflects

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the Inaccessibility of women for their
Social & Cultural Upliftment

CHILDREN

1) Violence against children reflects the
assertion of Dominance of / Supremacy of
Father in the family

2) Socialisation of Patriarchy takes
place through this Violence

Other Causes for Violence

1) Capitalistic exploitation being of husband
reflected through Violence in family

2) Nuclearisation making families
as overloaded Electric Circuit due to
Increasing Exploitation

3) Overburden of husband to achieve
↑ expectation due to ↑ Consumerism in
middle class

Violence has both Manifest &
Latent causes in Indian Society

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

(10)

Colonial Traditions of Indian villages was presented by classical Indologists like Macaulay to understand the working of Indian Societies better.

COLONIAL IDEA - LITTLE REPUBLICS

1] Macaulay viewed Indian Societies as static, atomistic & monolithic

2] They wrote that in villages,
Religion → Orthodox social unit.
Caste → Essential part of life.

3] Notion of Purity & Pollution of Caste system regulated the occupational structure of villages

4] They viewed villages as Backward & the ones which reflected British values as forward.

5] Self Sufficiency as the Hallmark of Indian villages

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CRITICISM

1] SC Dube writes that Villages are
never static & always interconnected

Eg:- Village Markets

2] No boundaries is clear as Upper
Caster where serviced by Many
lower Caster from various villages.

Eg:- Tajmari System.

3] Villagers had contact with Urban areas
capital cities for Non-agrarian
activities

Eg:- Architecture, Sculptures

4] Religion based Tourism was present
from ancient times

Eg:- Kasi-Rameshwaram

5] Political Integration present since
ancient times

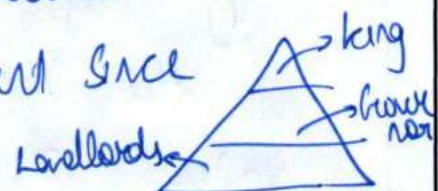


Fig:- Pol Integration

Colonial View of little republics
reflected the one sided view without
multidimensional analysis

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

(10)

Disaster Management in the state's
policy, actions & framework on
the preparation, prevention & management
of disasters

CRITICAL ISSUES.

1] Antagonistic relationship with the
Nature creating alienation between Man
& Nature through ↑ Disasters

Eg:- Increasing Population beyond carrying
capacity in Himalayas → ↑ landslides.

2] Over-exploitation of Natural resources
like Breakdown of mountains, Deforestation
leads to Global concerns like climate
changing

3] Absence of Sustainable Management
of resource extraction

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4] Viewing Aged people as last preference
in case of disaster creates Alienation

Eg:- During Pandemic Less Beds for aged.

5] Unequal alerts in disasters due
to Exclusion & Marginalisation of slums
remote rural areas.

Eg:- Chennai Dam release went
Unnoticed in 2015. Technology

6] Lack of access to FPs like Mobile
Disaster Prevention kits creates lack of
awareness on disasters.

Eg:- Google Disaster alerts on Mobile.

7] Marginalisation & Subordinating preference
on Women during disasters as they
are not viewed as family members in
traditional rural areas.

Disaster Management should be.
integrated with Social Justice & Equity
to ensure Substantive Equality.

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

Tribal assertion refers to the tribal activity of reinforcement of their own traditional, values, beliefs & Culture

Factors :

1] External threat like ⁱⁿ migration of new affecting the tribal culture through influence of New Values

2] State's tendency of preferring Mainstream Society & Viewing tribes as Secondary Citizens

3] Modernisation tendency of Homogenisation acting as a threat to tribal values,

4] Competition over resource access.
Eg:- Kuki & Netti,

5] For autonomy & self Governance
Eg:- Naga Insurgency

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INDIAN FREEDOM MOVEMENT

Tribal assertions acted as a pioneer movement reflecting ~~pseudo~~ proto-nationalism which then streamlined to Indian Nationalism

1) Revival of Cultural identity was reflected in many indigenous movements
Eg:- Munda rebellion.

2) Asserting their ownership over resources & their alignment to their motherlands Eg:- Aluri Siharama Raju

3) ~~Pushing~~ st Pushing the Foreign rule, the activity of Christian Missionaries leading to Tribal assertion

4) Developmental Policies of British leading to influx of "Dikus" was fought to maintain tribe culture Eg:- Kol rebellion.

^{negative} Tribal assertion acts as a indicator of Developmental policies on tribes & should be corrected with



Q6.

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

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

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

(10)

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Q7.

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

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

(20)

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

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Q8.

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

(20)

Religion is the system of Beliefs & Sentiments related to Sacred things i.e., things that are set apart & forbidden which unify different individuals into a single common identity.

Reasons For Spurt

1] Homogenising tendency of Globalisation leading to increasing fear of loss of religious identities

2] Increasing Fanaticism toward Secularisation by state, acts as a force leading to be countered by Religious revivalism

3] Fear of Assimilating into the Majoritarian & Great tradition due to its increasing reinforcements

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in Modern Era.

Eg:- Jews or Palestinian Muslims
Cow Vigilante

4] Inherent Modernisation tendency of unequal development leads to hostility between communities.

5] Social Media acting as a Mobiliser of Cultural & religious conflict, sparking the growth of animosity between religion

6] Increased access to religious texts through technological platform leads to spread of religious values

Eg:- Youtube channels on religion

7] Divide and Rule Policy of the colony created ingrained disparity between Hindus & Muslims which was extrapolated by Partition riots.

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8] Heterogeneous factors like sponsorship by Pakistan or Turkey, financial help from Middle Eastern countries for terror attacks are other reasons.

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9] Marxist writes that increasing input cost in agriculture leads to inequality which creates economic disparity which acts as a implicit force for religiosity.

10] Primordialist view that Man always aligns with his language, religion, culture & gives primacy to it.

11] Feminist writes that increasing religiosity has the nature of paternalism to reinforce gender norms & stop women empowerment.

12] Functionalist asserts that increasing religiosity is to maintain social order & harmony. as the individual's life is dis-embedded from local context.

Religiosity's increased suppression reflects the resistance of religion to allow modernity.

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

Rural-Urban disparities refers to the unequal development, opportunities & infrastructural capacities present in Urban & rural area

NATURE OF DISPARITIES ACROSS INDIA

i) Social Mobility

(UR) Urban areas: Increased Achievement based Employments act as social ladder to achieve Upliftment.

Eg:- [IT Jobs, Bureaucracy] in Bangalore

(R) Rural areas: Prevalence of Ascriptive based employments & constraints of.

Caste System

Eg: Across India,

Manual Scavenger → 98% - Dalit
↓
95% - Women.

ii) Caste Constraints

(UR) Urban-areas: Breakdown of Caste

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cleavages through Institutional Household structures

Eg:- Hostels in IIT Bombay, Delhi

(R) Rural areas: Caste being reinforced through Endogamy, Honour killings, etc

Eg:- recent Hinnaboli Honour killing

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3] MOBILITY

UA: Presence of Rapid technologies for transport like METRO & Connectivity like 5G Eg:- Chennai, Delhi Metro.

RA: Absence of Basic Mobility in remote regions act as a barrier in spread of Modern Values.

Eg:- No rail connectivity in North-East.

4] FLUIDITY

UA: Nuclearisation of Family & Households
↳ ↑ availing of Economic Opportunities,
↳ ↓ Social Security for elderly,
↳ Families acting as High Voltage Electric Circuit

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RA: Ishwaran writes that 87% of rural areas are in Joint family

- ↳ ↑ Social Security for elders
- ↳ ↑ Tension Management.
- ↳ ↑ exploitation of women

5] WOMEN

VA: Education, Employment acted as a force of ↑ women's Social & Capital Cultural Capital.

RA: Feminisation of Poverty in left Behind Wires

6] HEALTH

VA: Increased access to Health infrastructures due to ↑ Hospitals, clinics

RA: Low health infra access due to dysfunctional Primary Health care Centres.

Though disparities exist between Rural & Urban, individuals returned to rural areas during Covid ⁶⁶ for for emotional support

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

Education is the process of learning secular knowledge in contemporary times which increases the life chances of the individual

VARIOUS SOCIAL GROUPS

1] Dalits:

Positive: Through affirmative actions, state facilitated Subaltern entry to schools & Universities which led to Breakdown of Caste to some extent

Negative: Dalit Struggle in ITs reflects the persistence of Caste Based Discrimination

2] Women:

+ve: Secular Based Education allowed women to access employment thereby ↓ dependence on husband & ↑ Bargaining Power

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-ve: Patriarchy reinforcement through
sexual abuse, glass ceilings, gender pay gap

3] Tribes:

+ve: State actions like PM SHRI schools,
Eklavya Schools aims for increasing
Social & Cultural Capital among tribes.

-ve: Language Barrier, influx of Mainstream
values acts as a threat

4] Peasants like EWS, OBC

+ve: Education allowed them to
develop into New Middle class
affecting Political & Production decisions.

-ve: Increasing inequality within them
due to Elite Capture of Benefits.

Education acts as a Social Mobiliser
to climb Social ladder & alleviate
Social evils