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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 2298)

Name of Candidate	Devashish		
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	1015773
Center	Mukherjee Nagar	Date	25 Aug 23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
5 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
- There are **EIGHT** questions divided in **TWO SECTIONS**. Candidate has to attempt **FIVE** questions in all. Questions Nos. **1** and **5** are compulsory and out of the remaining, any **THREE** are to be attempted choosing at least **ONE** 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 medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp. Punjab & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi-110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.
10 x 5 = 50

(a) In a village, the cooperative society enjoys a focal position as an important socio-economic institution. Critically discuss.

Cooperative Society is an egalitarian group that collectively works for common goals. It is based on equality and partnership sharing.

In villages they enjoy focal position as

- ① Primary credit societies (PCS)
give cheap loans
- ② Pool resources for collective gains and value addition
eg AMUL,
- ③ Increases community bonding
(social cohesion) → eg Kudumbashree
- ④ Provides cheap resources
eg IFFCO fertilizer, HAFED

- ⑤ Creates non farm jobs
eg. Farmer Producer Organisations,

However there are dysfunctional aspects also

- ① Elite capture - Daniel Thounen highlights that few rich control decisions
- ② Government interferences led to slow cooperative growth in UP, Bihar, Jharkhand. While its absence flourished them in Gujarat, Maharashtra.
- ③ Corruption, Crony Capitalism exists
- Recent FCRA norms amended to curb black money laundering.
- ④ Create interests groups which jeopardise larger goals.

Need for reforms exists in cooperative movement. It has enabled village societies by giving them voice

1. (b) Indian state shifted from socialist state to liberal state post 1991. Analyse the Impact of market led approach to development in the last three decades.

In 1991, India adopted liberalisation, privatisation and globalisation.

Changes in development

① Positive changes

- 1.1 Enhanced affluence (World Bank)
↳ GDP increased manifold.
- 1.2 More employment generation
- 1.3 liberating for women (Usta Patnaik)
 - gave options to them
 - economic empowerment
- 1.4 Competitive progress
 - Somashekara says global competition pushed us to improve our capabilities. [Tata buying Land Rover & Jaguar firms.]
- 1.5. Caste consciousness has given place to caste (Deepankar Gupta) though it has not totally collapsed.

1.6 Rise and expansion of urban centres (Louis Wirth)

However there have been certain demerits like

- 2.1 Pollution and environment degradation increased (CPCB)
- 2.2 Class divide widened (Oxfam Report)
- Rich got richer, poor poorer
 - 1% own more than bottom 50% combined
- 2.3 Patriarchy taking new manifestations
- crime against women
 - Pornography
 - Rapes and harassment
- 2.4 Digital divide widened
Usha Zacharias says its promoting inequalities.

LPG Reforms though had a tickle down effect on each section of society.

1. (c) The Constitution of India was adopted to force the pace of social and material renaissance in India as a step towards social change and nation building. Explain.

Constitution of India acted as a force to increase social and material renaissance as

- ① It abolished untouchability
 - ↳ Increase social respect
 - ↳ Brings social change (DR Ambedkar)
- ② Ideas of liberty equality and fraternity → social democracy led to rise in inclusive growth
- ③ "It created new belief in society to adapt to social change" Andre Beteille
- ④ 'Unity in diversity' propounds the nationalistic unification (G.S. Ghurye)
- ⑤ AR Desai opines that it would help overcome debacle caused by

Colonial rule

⑥ MSA Rao opines that it is a harbinger of social change which guides policies for progress

⑦ Idea of Separation of Powers and Judicial independence has ensured that democracy does not turn into oligarchy (ex CJI - NV Ramanna)

⑧ The constitution's design of blends of rigidity and flexibility gave it scope to stay firm as well as adapt to modernism (Deepankar Gupta)

Thus it has stood the test of time and basic structure is stronger than ever before (NITI Aayog)

1. (d) Though slums vary from one type to another, but certain general patterns of slums are universal. Discuss.

Slums are overcrowded, small housing spaces which are paradoxical of a city's development.

Slums vary from one type to another as

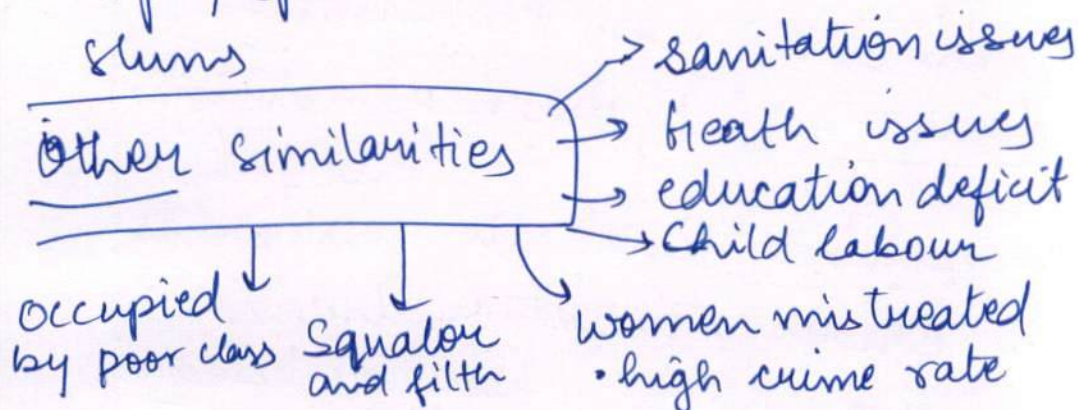
- ① Permanent slums eg Dharavi
- ② Temporary slums eg. created by displaced migrants (Rohingyas)
eg.
- ③ Organised slums which received support and some facilities from state → eg conversion to Chawls (Housing Awaas योजना)
- ④ Unorganised tenements mushrooming under bridges, footpaths, drains and railway track (houseless households)

Some universal pattern of slums

- ① ATUL Kohli says they are always small spaced.
- ② A slum ^{room} in India is smaller than space given to US prisoner

- ② Fight over Taps, lights and latrines (as highlighted by William Henry)

- ③ Gita Deewan Verma in 'Slumming India' writes city spaces are wasted in golf courses, parks and empty space while lakhs rot up in slums



→ To overcome these better planning and infrastructure along with visionary policies have to be implemented

1. (e) Women's movements in India are often accused of having a narrow middle-class base. Evaluate the statement in terms of leadership & issues of these movements.

Women movements raise issues central to women and seek remedy or favourable policies.

Leadership problem in women movement

- Comes from rich or middle class
- often promotes their version of needs (eg) → public toilets, cleanliness
- Sometimes neglects problems of lower strata (eg) → violence, job, sexual exploitation

Reason → middle class is aspirational
 → has educated manpower
 → has visions and ideas about how things work
 → have limited resources which if pooled in help in collective rise

lower class leaders generally ~~lack~~ lack these

Issues raised by women movement

① Issues with middle class led movements

① No unity - eg no unified front against Shah Bano rape convicts release.

② Class consciousness exists

eg. Kathua and Hathras victims and grievance redressal slow

③ Bureaucrathy apathy to middle class eg Non registering cases in Manipur for months.

④ Patriarchy and symbolic presentation
 only 14% Lok Sabha MP's women
 in Panchayats → Panchayat Patis dominate

Need is inclusive women's association which foster cooperation, coordination and compassion among themselves ^{and} for all.

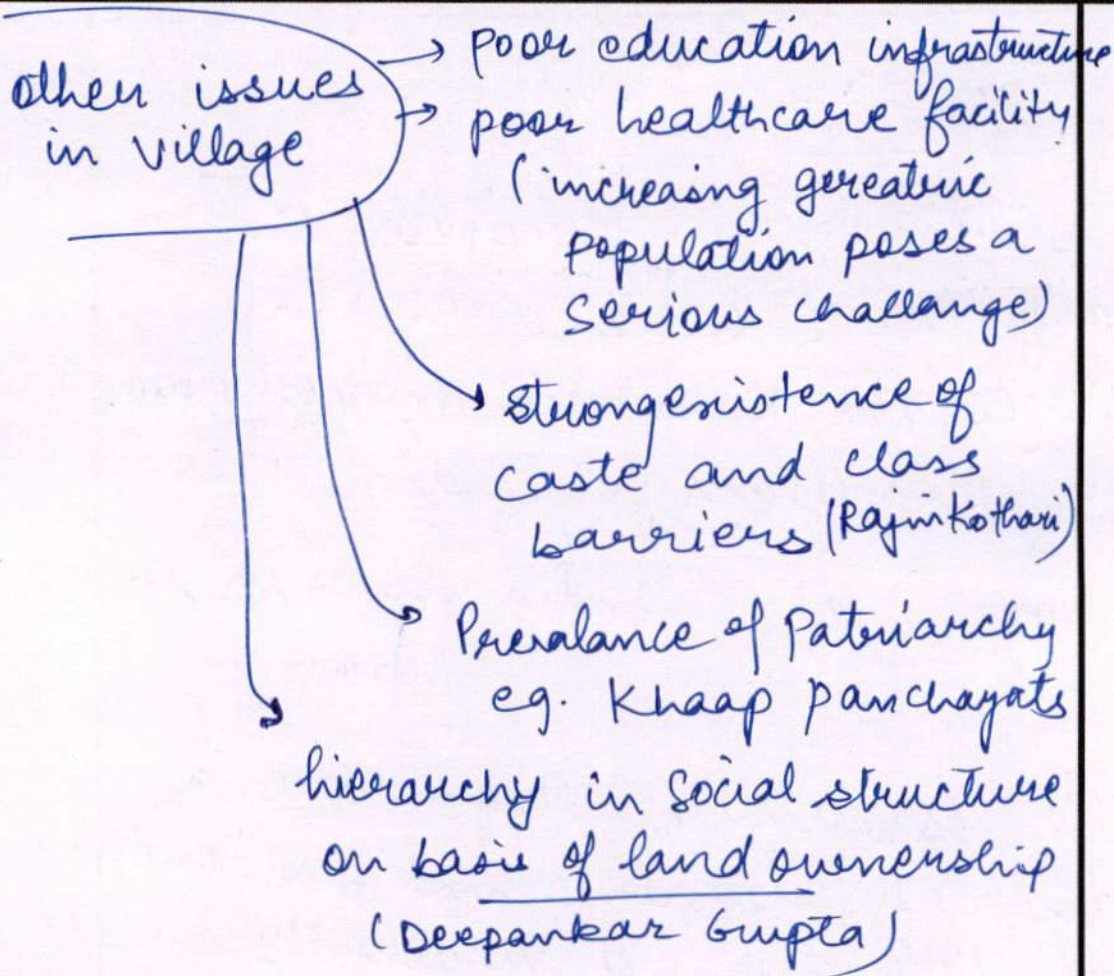
- 2 (a) "India lives in villages and the development of the nation cannot be achieved without the development of the villages". In light of this, discuss the scope of programmes of rural development. 20

The 2011 census reported that nearly 70% of Indians live in villages and there are more than 6.5 lakh villages in India. This shows that "India lives in its villages."

Currently, villages are backward, stagnant and traditional with little inflow of modernity.

① DR. Ambedkar called village as a sink of all orthodoxy and exclusion. He says

"In cities there is filth, squalor, crime but a hope that future will be better than today. There is no hope in villages."



In such a scenario there is a vast scope of improvement as

- ② Recreation of land Reforms to bring relative equity
- ② Irrigation improvement → by Pani Panchayat and Million Wells Programme (M. Swami nathan)

- ③ Food and nutrition by fortification and strengthening Public distribution
- ④ creating non farm employment to tackle issue of disguised unemployment. (M. Swaminathan Report)
- ⑤ Investment in research and development to enhance productivity
- ⑥ Address gender disparities by protecting, empowering, educating and employing women (Leela Dubey)
- ⑦ Community Projects encouraged by government, civil society and NGO's can go a long way

eg. Jal Jeevan Mission

→ Pahal by Kailash Satyarthi
for protecting educational
rights and freedom from child
labour.

Over the years, village
focused approach was taken
by the government and.

Scheme like vibrant village
programme, ODF, Poshan,

Sambal (for women), SWAMITVA
(for conclusive land titles) and

KUSUM scheme (for solarisation)
have been started. Their

success and transformative
changes depend on successful
implementation.

2. (b) Paul Brass focused more on how the Indian state allowed itself to be emasculated, than on the gory details of communal riots. Discuss the contributions of Paul Brass to Indian politics and society. 20

Paul Brass is a socio-political thinker who has written extensively on politics and society in India.

① In his study on multiparty politics, he cites lack of internal party democracy as a challenge to the greater goal of national unity.

→ He cites frequent coalitions and defections as elements of opportunism rather than strong ideology.

① Paul Brass gave a very systematic study on riots.

His theory of Institutional Riot System (IRS) has often led to ^{explanation of} communal and ethnic riots.

↳ He calls it a 3 step process

① Activation → Certain political individuals keep the lamps of hate and arrogance on by creating minor incidents.

(eg) Participation of cow vigilantes in Religion processions through minority areas.

② Execution → the leaders hire and reward youth from poor backgrounds who participate in violence.

③ Diffusion of blame is done by projecting that violence was

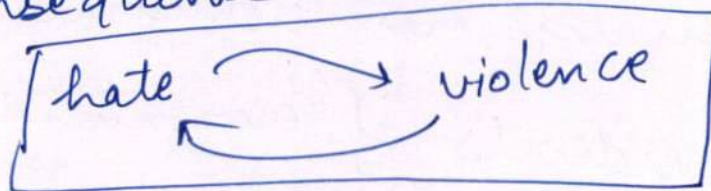
Spontaneous, unavoidable and out of ~~the~~ leadership's control. This ensures that multiple groups get blamed which further carry on the activation phase for next incidents.

Applying his theory to recent incidents of communal clashes in Mewat (Haryana) and ethnic clashes in Churachampur (Manipur) we find it to be true.

① Paul Brass further tells that Indians are more guided by culture than by constitution. This promotes regionalism.

However certain critics call him a reductionist for emphasising only on disharmonious aspects leaving behind the peace and prosperity.

⊙ He has also accused for taleology where he takes reason for a consequence and vice versa.



On a broader scale Berens has enriched understanding of how Indian state gave space to riots rather than giving details of riots. Gunnar Myrdal calls such states as 'weak Democracies' which cannot suppress divisive elements.

2. (c) Write about the classification of informal sector workers as given by Jan Breman along with suitable examples. 10

Informal Sector workers

are those who are governed and employed by whims and fancies of the employer.

They are not bound by a fixed contract or documentation
(Anthony Giddens)

Jan Breman classifies Indian unorganised sector as 3 parts

① Petty Bourgeoisie who own small shops and work for themselves. eg. Mechanic Shop owner,

Small general stores etc.

② Skilled labour like painter, carpenter, Mason, mechanic who wanders for work.

He calls them as footloose labour.

③ Paupers are lumpendrag
whose existence is not valued
by anyone.
eg. Beggars, unskilled labour

In the agrarian (rural
setup) Jan Breeman's classification
is similar to Daniel Thouner's
Malik - Kisan - Mazdoor.

- 3 (a) From India's 'hidden apartheid' to questioning the hierarchy and discrimination, discuss how a section of Dalits has started to refuse the conventional social stigmatization and subordination by the upper castes.

20

3. (b) How do global forces and transnational connections influence the development and trajectory of social movements in India? **20**

3. (c) What is the relationship between political elites and the business community in India, and how does this impact economic growth and development in the country? 10

- 4 (a) Regionalism is often seen as a serious threat to the development, progress and unity of the nation but it does make a contribution to the nation. Discuss.

20

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(इस भाग में
कुछ ना लिखें)

4. (b) Although participation of the private sector in education is today the need of the hour, nevertheless certain concerns are expressed regarding the rapid growth of educational institutions under private management. Discuss.

20

4. (c) The entire family system will be under great stress if marital rape is brought under law. In the light of this statement, critically discuss the necessity of criminalising marital rape in India. 10

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Discuss the significance of Backward Class movements for the Politico-Economic dominance of non-Brahmin intermediate castes in India.

Time up

5. (b) Planning is commitment to concentrated actions. It is adjustment of social institutions to new social, economic and political conditions. In this context discuss planning as an agent of social change.

Planning is the process of outlaying steps and procedures along with probable actions to be taken.

Planning as agent of
Social change

- ① Does not allow deflection
→ helps in focused approach
(eg) 1st 5 year plan gained success
- ② Includes factors to be careful about → minimizing risk
(eg) launching space mission ISRO
- ③ Counts variables and keeps suitable alternatives
(eg) Plan B if A fails in Army ops.

Time up

5. (c) Rapid urbanization is antithetical to sustainable development.
Comment.

Urbanisation is ~~the~~ rise in number of cities and people living in urban areas.

Sociologically Louis Wirth calls it a way of life which includes values like rationalisation and modernisation.

Rapid urbanisation

↘ Antithetical to
Sustainable
development

as ① Causes environment pressure
→ deforestation, encroachment

② Social pressure

↳ rise of slums

↳ poor health and education

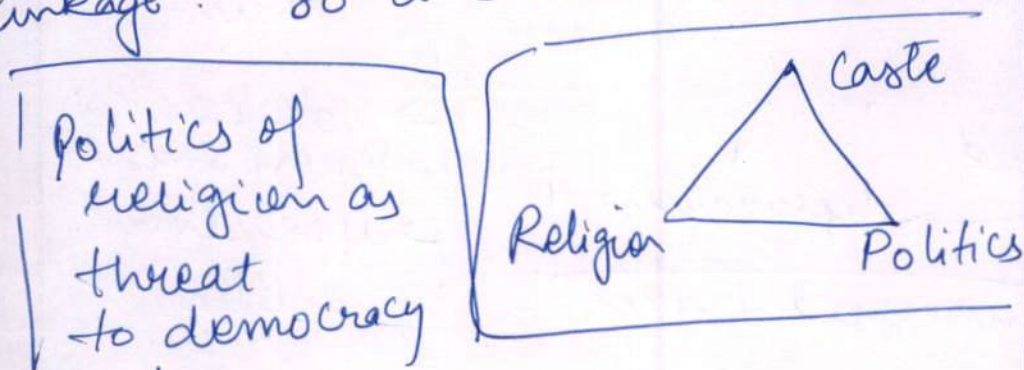
↳ U without Q } universality
(Esther Dufflo) } without
Quality }

- ③ Amartya Sen says it leads to over exploitation of resource
- ④ " Modern cities are like giant monsters that devour energy and generate waste at unsustainable rates "
- ⑤ As per CPCB → cities contribute to ~~50%~~ ^{60%} of pollution
- Dumping of waste in rivers
 - clogging drain
 - urban floods

India faces dual problem of both underurbanisation (due to less number of cities) and overurbanisation (due to overcrowded cities). Need is to create new-planned cities to cater to needs of 21st century and beyond.

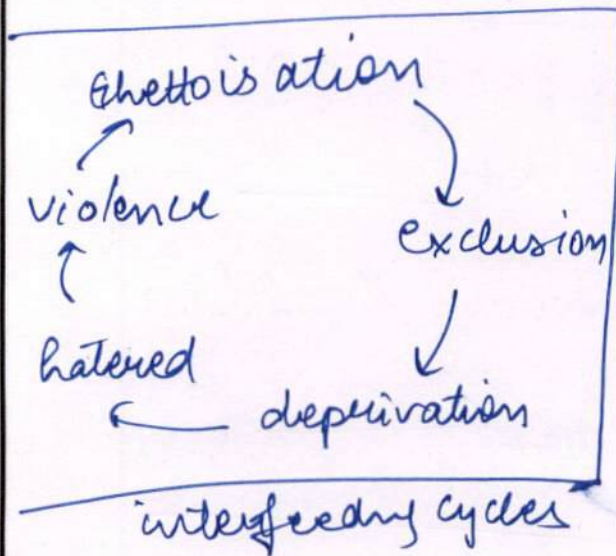
5. (d) Politicisation of religion is threat to Indian democracy. Comment.

Rajni Kothari in his seminal work Caste in Indian politics also recognises the role of religion in perpetuation of caste ↔ politics linkage. So it is like a trio,



Creates vote bank (MN Srinivas)
 ↓
 leads to 'Brother versus other' ideas
 ↓
 creates relative deprivation feeling
 ↓
 latent forms of segregation appear
 ↓
 Manifest violence burst open
 during social upheaval

Paul Brass concept of
institutionalised Riot systems show
how religion becomes a tool for
politics.



It is a threat
as

- ↳ Breaks moral fabric of society
 - ↳ Perpetuates hate
 - ↳ may lead to secessionist tendencies e.g. Khalistan
- “This is not an era of war but, of peace and negotiations.”

major causes

- ↳ history
separation of nation-
- ↳ vote banks
- ↳ Places of worship
- ↳ appeasement politics
- ↳ emergency situation
- ↳ diversion tactics

Solution

- ↳ peace and harmony
- ↳ out reach
- ↳ cultural mixing
- ↳ education.

5. (e) Child labour is a crime committed by few, but the whole society is responsible. Comment.

child labour is employment
of children in work which
restricts their ~~gta~~ growth
and learning outcomes.

It is a crime → Article 24
bans it

→ 2006 Supreme Court
put a blanket ban
on employing children
of age below 14 years

Neta Mohan says middle class
perpetuates child labour
in search of cheap helpers

- ① Functionalists see it as a
defence mechanism of poor
to survive. "More hands to earn"

Marxists see it as an apathy of the capitalist class and governments to provide gainful work to its citizens.

Thus its a social evil and entire society is responsible for it.

↳ Because those to employ are at fault
↳ those who receive service are at fault
↳ those who dont complaint or raise voice are also passive acceptors and are at fault.

6. (a) "Manual scavenging is a stink that never washes off". In the light of this statement, provide the reasons for the unabated existence of manual scavenging in Indian society and suggest possible solutions. **20**

6. (b) Government accountability for the consequences of state-imposed displacement has been virtually absent. Discuss social and cultural implications of displacement for the displaced communities in India? 20

6. (c) Of all the developmental programmes introduced during post-independence period, the Green Revolution is considered to have been the most successful. Critically analyse this statement. **10**

7. (a) Indian political parties are considered as weak in principles and organisation and thus, pressure groups are supposed to be very significant in the functioning of the Indian Political System. Discuss. 20

Political parties are a group of people which aim to secure power and contest in elections.

Pressure Groups are based on common interests of people who seek to safeguard and enhance their collective interests without contesting elections as capturing powers.

Indian political parties are weak in organisation as:-

- ① dynasty politics and nepotism exists. MN Srinivas highlights caste as an important recruiting factor in parties.

- ② lack of internal party democracy
- as opined by Paul Brass
- ③ elite capture as highlighted by
Pareto and Mosca, in 'circular
elite theory.'
- ④ Gap between the government and
governed arises when single
party continues in power,
{ IRON law of oligarchy → those in
power seek to perpetuate it? }

In such case, Pressure
groups and civil society organisation
fill the gap. as

- ① Watchdog of rights of people -
eg. RTI activists
- ② Agitator on behalf of voiceless
eg. PETA activists.
- ③ Harbinger of social change
eg. 'lawyers Collective' led to passage

of prohibition of domestic violence act.

- ④ Secure their interests
eg - FICCI for industries
- ⑤ Mobiliser of public opinion
eg Pressure groups asking governments for caste census.
- ⑥ Educator of people about government policies
of government about pulse of people.
- ⑦ Service delivery in unsewed and undersewed areas
eg - Red Cross, Khalsa Aid

De Tocqueville cites existence of pressure groups as necessary for such vibrant democracy.

In his seminal work, 'Who Governs' Robert Dahl highlights that government often bargains with pressure groups to satisfy all of them. This ensures that there is no single vote bank but diffused voters.

Thus in Indian political system such groups are essential. Though there are certain issues like elite capture, promotion of self interest over national interest, leadership deficit, external influence etc which exist. But governments over the years have maintained a balanced distance so as to not be too influenced, nor be too aloof from public demands.

7. (b) How does migration shape the development patterns of cities and regions, including the growth of informal settlements, the formation of new ethnic enclaves, and the impact on urban services and infrastructure?

20

Migration is movement of people from a hostile or poor area to a more hospitable or enriched area. (UNDP)

Migration develops patterns of cities and regions as -

- ① It leads to growth of cities
eg → people moving from villages to urban areas for education, jobs and lifestyle (Louis Wirth)
- ② It expands cities eg agglomeration zones [Gurgaon, Noida and NCR around Delhi]
- ③ Patterns within cities also develop → Posh colonies for rich
→ Slums shanties for poor

Growth of informal settlements

- ① From a functionalist perspective, it is essential as they provide cheap living space which ensures that cheap labour is available.
- ② According to Marxists such settlements show apathy of the state and upper class which seeks to suppress the poor in perpetuity.
- ③ Jean Jacques says that in such settlements there is tussle for taps, lights and latrines.
- ④ Oscar Lewis opines that such habitations create a culture of poverty.
- ⑤ From feminist viewpoint, crime and violence against women are very high in such areas. (Utsa Patnaik)

Formation of New ethnic enclaves

① enables people (migrants) to preserve their culture and traditions.

eg celebrations of Navrozi and Garba in New York.

② leads to social bonding and enriches 'social capital' of migrants who gain strength in collective organisation.

(Pierre Bourdieu)

③ This increases their bargaining power as well.

④ on the flip side such enclaves breed sub cultural characteristics (Chicago School)

⑤ They may lead to communal clashes and riots eg - Delhi riots 2021.

Impact on urban services and infrastructure

- ① Cheap services become available
- ② ensures that all types of work gets done (functionalists)
- ③ Infrastructure gets crowded
 - ↳ Traffic jams on roads
 - ↳ human load in public transport
(Mumbai local stuffed to the brim in work hours)
- ④ Slums and skyscrapers depict paradox of life.

As per census 2011, 38% people are internal migrants in India. Article 19 gives fundamental right to all. Better city planning, urban transport, drainage, employment etc are needed to cater to India @ 100

7. (c) With the growth of modern industries, the factory workers gradually shaped themselves into a distinct category. Discuss how working-class structure is changing in India. 10

The growth of modern Industries in India increased manifold after LPG reforms of 1991.

Factor workers have shaped themselves into distinct category as Industrial workers. There are several hierarchies within this system as well.

changing working class-structure

① Managerial Revolution (Robert Blauner)

has created long series of senior-junior managers.

[white collar within Blue collar]

② Rise in footloose labour
(Jan Breman) who are hired
and fired at will.

③ Increasing participation of
women

- ↳ Gig work gives them more
freelancing options
- ↳ Flexible timings allow work-life
balance
- ↳ Dual shift ~~is~~ burden of
family-work increased.

MSA Rao opines that industrialisation
and modernisation did not bring
linear changes in India. "Caste, joint
family and religion did not pave
way for class, nuclear family and
secularism." So India has
undergone traditional modernisation

8. (a) As per the UN report, India will become the most populous country in 2023. Analyse the impact of population dynamics on Indian society. 20

As per 2011 census, India was home to 1.21 billion people. On extrapolation of data UN report postulated that India would be most populated. Recent reports have confirmed that India is largest population holder nation surpassing china - (1.41 Billion people)

Impact of Population dynamics

(I) Positive impacts

1. Rich demography → Median age is 29 years. So we have high growth potential
2. Human Resource is ample.

- with excellency in multiple domains

- ① Agricultural surplus
- ① Space Missions (Chandrayaan 3) success
- ① 100+ unicorns and multi-billion startups (Unacademy, Infosys etc) Jio.

③ Large diaspora → influential + numerical

- Sundar Pichai (CEO google)
- Satya Nadela (Microsoft)
- largest collector of remittances (80 bn \$ +)

④ Amarthy Sen says

Capability + opportunity

enhancement would put India on global top forum in all aspects

⑤ largest growing economy

- expected to be 3rd largest in GDP Terms by 2025 (Economic Survey)

⑥ Defence forces are large and well organised.

However huge population poses certain challenges like

① widening - Rich - poor divide
(MN Srinivas)

② Poor educational outcomes with emphasis on universalisation of education rather than quality
(U without Q Syndrome → Esther Dufflo)

③ Poor health infrastructure
- 57% girls anaemic
- global hunger Index 101/117

④ Sanitation and crowding issues
→ 25% urbanites live in slums.
(Atul Kohli)

⑤ Absence of gainful employment
→ leads to issues of child labour

So large population is both a boon and a bane. It is the onus of current generation to pull India to wurthering Heights [India@75] NITI Aayog

- To transform human population into human resource emphasis has been given on education (New education policy 2020), industry (ease of doing business), taxation reforms along with focusing on grassroot development.

By Sabka sath, sabka vikas and Sabka prayas we shall reap benefits of large population

8. (b) Though India glorifies secularism, importance of religion has increased manifold in personal life of people. Discuss religious revivalism in contemporary Indian society in this context. 20

Secularism is reduction in influence on religion in social, political, economic and other aspects of daily life. - MN Srinivas.

Indian secularism is different from the west. It does not seek to eliminate religion from public life rather seeks to promote all religions equally.

[More inclined to Sarv Dharma Sambhava rather than Dharma Nirpeksheta] (JL Nehru)

So India glorifies secularism and due to this, importance of religion has increased.

Religious Revivalism is a belief and practice of restoration of antient or pre modern forms of religious practices.

Causes of revivalism

① Historical traditions still in continuation
eg. Marriage in a church, around fire altars or in a mosque.
So a personal bond of kinship has forever been guided by religion

② Growth of self respect and confidence in our traditions

BG Tilak through Shivaji and Ganesh festivals rebrought this ~~beli~~ belief.

③ western influence seen as a threat to traditions and

Purity • Ghalata Ahmed calls westoxication as reason for rise of Ayatollah Khomeini in Iran

④ search for old social order in a rapidly modernising society. eg. LGBTQ, homosexuality, sologamy, divorces, guilt free sexuality before and after marriage, live in relationships etc are seen as a spiritual and mental pollution which can be cured only by revivalism

⑤ Binary opposition from other revivalists creates tensions eg. Hindus vs. Muslims on love jihad and religious conversions. [Paul Brass]

In contemporary society,
multiple forms to-exist.

The Salaf Bowl model
of Indian-ness gives space
to all to flourish and grow.

Article 25 gives each citizen
right to practice, profess and
propagate their religion.

Thus in India conception
of secularism is different and
more egalitarian. P. Prashy

Says it is Positive Secularism
as it empowers all rather than
restricting all.

8. (c) In the recent times, the idea of nation in India is transitioning from peaceful, inclusive & tolerant to violent, aggressive & exclusionary. Critically examine. 10

The recent times can be compared to Anomic conditions where old rules have not left and new ones not solidified yet.

Industry 4.0, Artificial intelligence, Computing, hyperconnectivity and modernity are all factors contributing to these conditions.

Idea of India transforming
 from — peaceful → violent
 — tolerant → aggressive
 — inclusive → exclusionary

(Yes)

- ① Rise of ethnic and communal clashes
- ② Caste and religious discriminations exist

(No)

- ① Such clashes are localised and not all over India
- ② Talent and skill based life exists.

Yes

③ women rights brushed under carpet
[Release of Godhra Rape convicts]

④ lynching, cow vigilantism, religious hoodlumism, bulldozer justice are rampant.

No

① women organisation more strengthened
- Kudumbashree
- SEWA etc.

② law takes it course. Constitutional morality being enforced by courts and civil society

In a country as vast and as diverse as India, many aspects coexistants. There is war and peace, freedom and slavery, information and deceit, purity and pollution along with love and hatred.