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SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1533)

Name of Candidate	Yaksh Chaudhary		
Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	342734
Center	online	Date	17/12/20

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:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should **attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions** strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. 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.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) "India's destiny is not caste in stone." Comment.

Indian Constitution provides a path for Indian development and goals for Indian society to achieve. It's preamble gives secularisation, fraternity, justice and equality as aims that India needs to achieve.

GUNNAR MYRDAL in his book "Asian Drama" advocated that Indian institutions (i.e. social, economic and political) are not conducive for the economic growth of India. Professor Rajkrishna also predicted in 1960s and 1970s that India will not be able to achieve growth rate of more than 3%, called Hindu Growth rate.

But in the past seventy

years after independence, India has shown that India's destiny is not caste in stone.

- ① Poverty: Poverty in 1950 was 55% in India. In 2011-12 it went down to 22% (Rendulkar Committee Report)
- ② Economic Growth: India is 3rd largest economy in per capital income. It is one of the fastest growing economy.
- ③ Social inequalities: Caste system which was exploitative has been losing vigor and jajmani system has broken down. Women are not leading important role.
- ④ Population growth rate has come to below 20% (TFR: 2.3 in 2011 Census)
- ⑤ Democracy in India is functioning well.

Hence India is doing well and India's destiny is not caste in stone but it is changing.

1. (b) Tribal revolts in colonial period

Tribal revolts in colonial period started as reaction to Colonial policies related to land, Forests etc.

Major causes of tribal Revolts

- ① Tribal alienation because of elimination of tribal rights on land.
- ② fear of deculturation because of outsiders and missionaries
- ③ Presence of outsider (ie. moneylenders, Contractors etc.) who exploited them.

Many tribal revolts occurred in pre independence time.

- ① Santhal Revolt: In 1956, this revolt was against Britishers who alienated tribals from their land. They also revolted against moneylenders and Zamindars.
- ② Revolt of jungle mahal: In Chotanagpur Region, exploitation of tribals by

Britishers and outsiders led to this revolt.

- (3) Revolt in Khasi Hills: It occurred because of many Construction projects carried out by British and the migrant workers which Britishers brought to the area.

- (4) Birsa munda Revolt: In 1890s, a charismatic leader Birsa munda came to become saviour of tribals. He, along with other tribals revolted against Britishers.

After advent of Indian national movement, many tribals joined it. For example - many forest satyagrahas were conducted during the Civil Disobedience movement in 1930.

1. (c) Explain Ghurye's sociology of Indian Civilization.

Ghurye used indological approach to study Indian society and civilisation. He interpreted ancient texts, architecture etc. and also conducted field study to come up with his understanding of Indian civilisation.

He advocated that Aryans came from outside and dominated the indigenous population.

In his book "race and caste in India", 1932, he advocated that caste system is based on values of Indian society. If one group has higher values which are given importance by the society, his rank will be higher in caste hierarchy.

Talking about tribes, he suggested that tribes are nothing but the backward Hindus. These tribes

should be assimilated into Hindu Culture for their development.

Ghurye considered that Indian Culture is same as Hindu Culture. minorities like - Muslim, tribes etc. are threat to solidarity and integrity of Indian society.

In his book "Indian Sadhus", he said that sadhus are the intermediaries and play important role in dissemination of cultural values.

Ghurye also considered that caste system is supposed to whither in modernity stage of Indian society.

He considered Cities of India as cradle of innovation.

However Ghurye is criticised for his textual view, Brahminic bias and undue focus on culture.

1. (d) Evaluate the impact of modernization on the "village community".

YOGENDRA SINGH defines modernisation as a process of rationalisation of outlook and evaluation of issues from universalistic view and not particularistic view in his book - "Modernisation of Indian tradition".

Modernisation has impacted Village Community in many ways:

Impacts

① Impacts on Institutions

- Family: India is moving from joint family to Nuclear family.
- marriage: - Arrange to love marriage
- Reducing role of Religion in marriage sanctions.
- jajmani system: - It is breaking down in village because of market economy, Urbanisation and industrialisation.

② Culture:

- women empowerment
- Consumerist culture is increasing
- Increasing individualism
- weakening of caste system

③ Political

- emergence of Panchayati Raj, land reforms etc have led to emergence of dominant castes according to MN SRINIVAS.
- Dalit in rural areas have got political rights like - Voting, standing in elections.

④ Economical

- market Economy
- RUDOLPH AND RUDOLPH argue that "bullock capitalists" have emerged in rural India because of marketisation of agriculture.
- ANDRE BETEILLE advocate that farms are now organised as enterprise

1. (e) Distinguish between the 'book view' and 'field view' of the Indian caste system.

Early British scholars and Administrators like - Mutton, Max Müller etc. gave their view of Indian Caste System.

later Ghurye and Louis Dumant presented their view from anthological perspective which involved

Book View.

Book view of Indian Villages

- ① Isolated and self sufficient villages of India called little republics. Caste System contributed to self sufficiency.

- ② Village patriotism is present based on caste system.

Field view

MN SRINIVAS argued that villages have connections outside village. Hence they are not isolated.

occasional village patriotism based on caste (MN Srinivas and FG. Bailey)

③ mobility not possible.
(LOUIS DUMONT, GHURYE)

mobility can be there.
MN SRINIVAS gave Concept of Sanskritisation to prove this

④ Hierarchical System.

Stratificational System.

⑤ Based on Value system (GHURYE), purity and pollution (Louis DUMONT)

stratification can be based on other secular factors apart from ritual factors.

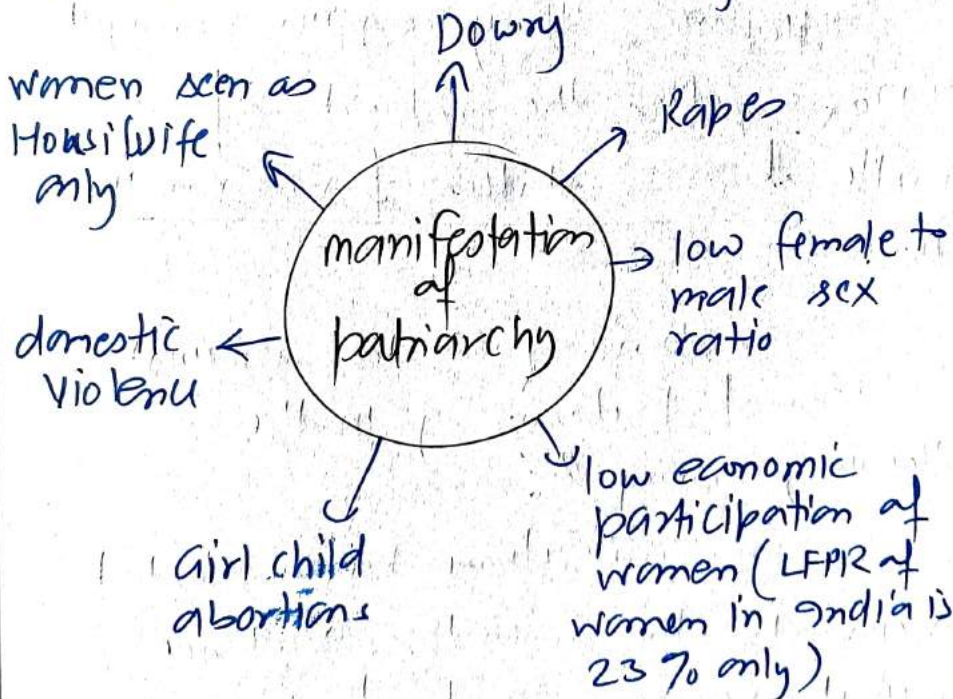
ANDRE BETEILLE says Class, Caste and power defines stratification.

MN SRINIVAS says dominant Caste based on secular parameters.

Hence both field view and book view present different pictures of caste system.

3. (a) Explain the concept of Patriarchy? How have the women's movements in post-independence India confronted the norm of patriarchy? 20

SYLVIA WALBY defines patriarchy as a system of institutions, values etc. which domination of man over provides for woman. Men patriarchy as an ideology gives subordinate role to women in the society.



Religion, culture, economy are some of the factors used to provide justification of patriarchy in the society.

Women protested against patriarchy in pre-independent India. But after India becoming a welfare state, having centralised planning, equality for women in Constitution, these women movement faded out.

However they again emerged in 1970s after the report of Committee on status of women in India.

Women have protested against the norm of patriarchy in the following way :

- ① Women organisations have started movements to counter Violence against women and dowry.

Eg. Dahej Virodhi Chetna Manch was formed in 1900s, to protest against dowry.

② Women movement has countered the existing inequalities in the society and have asserted their right to equality. Recently supreme Court of India allowed women entry into Sabaimala temple.

③ Women movements have protested against unequal treatment of women at workplace.

eg. movement against sexual harassment of women at workplace.

Equal wages for man and woman

Recently Supreme Court ordered for permanent Commission for women in armed forces due to women protest.

④ Anti-rape movement of women has led to enactment of Vishakha Guidelines and strict penalty.

(i.e. death sentence) for gang rapes

⑤ women organisation are demanding now for equal rights of women and not welfarist approach of state.

⑥ In Contemporary times, social media like facebook, twitter has provided new avenues for women movement
Eg. #MeToo movement on twitter

⑦

3. (b) Urbanization of pandemics has only exposed the already haphazard and lopsided urbanization process. Analyse.

20

Urbanisation is a process of increasing population in urban areas and moving of population from rural to urban areas. LOUIS WIRTH defines Urbanisation not only as a demographic phenomenon, but its a way of life not confined to the boundaries of cities.

In 2020, outbreak of Corona Virus in many parts of world have shown the inadequacy of cities to control such pandemic but also haphazard urbanisation process, especially in India.

- ① migration: Indian cities have a large migrant population in Indian cities (estimated to be above 10 crores). But these migrants are not provided with enough employ-

ment , enough residential areas and facilities , healthcare etc. them during pandemic of Corona, they were forced to go to their villages.

- ② Inadequate Housing : inadequacy and expensiveness of land in the urban areas has lead to the emergence of slums in Indian cities. According to Planning Commission report , 23% of urban population live in slums in India. Ghan Shyam Shah giving his caste dimension says that scheduled castes are predominantly represented in slums. outbreak of COVID-19 in Dharavi manifested the bad conditions of Indian slums.

- ③ Inadequate Employment: The population of urban areas has increased at very high pace, but rate of employment generation has been slow. Inadequacy of employment leads to poor people and migrants to engage in dead end jobs like vendors, domestic helps etc. where there is lack of minimum wages, no social security etc. Exodus of migrants from urban areas during pandemic presented the dismal picture of Indian urbanisation. Without employment, migrants were forced to go to their villages.
- ④ Lack of Healthcare: There are multi-speciality hospitals on one hand and lack of primary healthcare on the other. While rich section can

avail the expensive healthcare from private sector, at the same time poor people suffer. Hence inequality and inadequacy of health care in urban areas is a problem exposed by the COVID-19 where hospitals beds were not available for patients.

⑤ Other problems of urbanisation in India

- lack of transportation.
- pollution problem
- lack of green areas etc.

Hence the COVID-19 pandemic has shown a picture of Indian cities which was prevailing in India silently for a long time.

3. (c) Even though Untouchability seems to be eradicated in manifest forms, it still exists in a latent form. Examine. 10

Untouchability is not only physical segregation but refers to a broad area of disability (cultural and economic and political) and exploitation.

with decline of caste system, Untouchability has declined in its manifest form but still exists in latent form.

- ① Untouchability still exists in rural areas in latent form. families still reserve different food wares for Untouchables. GHANSHYAM SHAH and SUKHDEO THORAT (2006 study) suggest that Untouchability is still practiced in more than 100% of villages.

- ② Amra Caste Conflicts: with rise of Untouchables, dominant castes have

became intolerant towards them. SMRITI SHARMA in her study from 2001 to 2010 advocate that reducing material gap between Untouchables and higher caste has led to increase in violence against Dalits. NCRB 2017 data shows 45000 Dalit atrocities in India. Even a city like Bangalore witnessed 140 such atrocities.

Dalits in many areas are not allowed to ride horse in many regions.

③ Employment :

- 90% of Manual scavengers are Untouchables.
- SECC 2011 shows that India has 10 lakh manual scavengers.
- Untouchables are still discriminated at workplace.

Hence Untouchability is still prevalent in latent form in Indian society.

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

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Briefly discuss the impact of Buddhism on Indian society.

Buddhism emerged in India in 5th and 6th Century. With the advent of Buddhism the culture and religion of Indian society was affected.

① Impact on Hindu Religion:

- Brahmins who used to consume beef and meat and drank alcohol, now refrained from them under influence of Buddhism. Since Buddhism gave importance on non-vegetarianism.

② Impact on Culture:

- Buddhism believed in equality of man and women. Women were even given entry into band of monks in Buddhism. ~~Many~~ Many Men's equality as an idea was promoted.

in Indian culture.

- Buddhism discarded varna system and caste system. Hence caste system as an institution weaken under influence of Buddhism.
- Theravada (Early form of Buddhism) believed in idea of no idol worship. Hence idea of monotheism ~~was~~ gained importance, which was even reflected in "Advaita philosophy" of Hindu religion.

Hence Buddhism religion had an impact on Indian society. The structure, institutions and culture of society was affected in many ways.

5. (b) Objectives of Hindu and Muslim marriage.

GP MURDOCK defines marriage as a sexual union of two person for economic Cooperation, residence and reproduction.

In Hindu Religion, marriage is considered as sacred and there is no concept of divorce in ancient Hindu scriptures. The union of two person in marriage is considered for next seven lives. The main objective of marriage in Hinduism is reproduction and making children. This is so because without children, there would be not salvation ("mukti" of soul). children give fire to their parent's pyre. children are also responsible

for "Pinda daan" which is giving food to ancestors.

while in Islam religion, marriage is considered as a Contract which can be broken down by the Couple. A monetary sum is fixed at the time of marriage which is given by husband to wife at the time of divorce. It is called "Meher" in Urdu language. There is no concept of "Pinda Dan" and salvation of souls of parents through their children in Islam.

Menu both Islam and Hindu religion differ in their objectives of marriage. However both religions give importance to the institution of marriage.

5. (c) Approaches to understand concept of 'Ethnicity'.

Ethnicity is a social identity which is based on common History, language, Religion, geography, race etc. while race is considered purely biological, ethnicity is a product and creation of society and is social in origin.

Some scholars suggest that Religion can also be a basis of Ethnicity. Hence Ethnicity also plays role in Communalism.

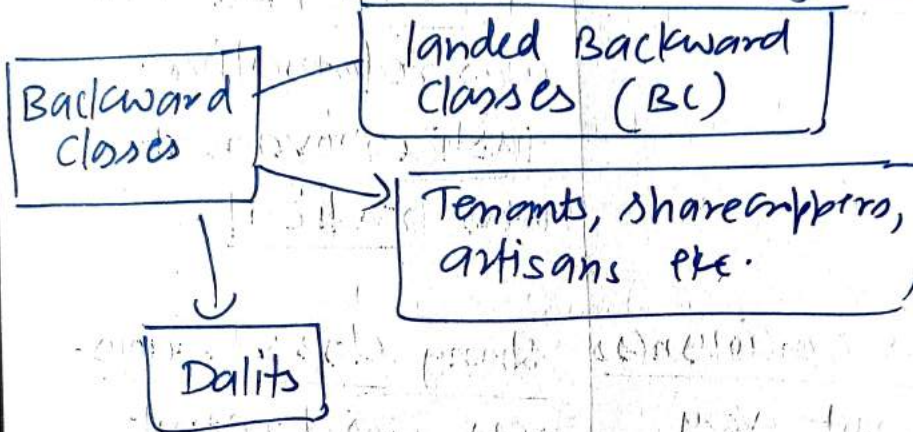
Ethnicity can also be based on tribal identity. Nagas, Kukis, Mishmis, etc. Consider them to be distinct ethnicities.

Geography also plays role

In defining ethnicity. North Eastern Indian tribes, though diverse, consider themselves as a different ethnicity from mainstream India. It was clear from their recent opposition to National Population Register and National Register of Citizens.

5. (d) Compare the evolution of backward class movement in north and south India.

~~Backward classes~~ are group of
MSA RAO defines and categorises
Backward classes into 3 categories



BC Movement in North India

BC Movement in South India

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| ① | It emerged <u>late</u> | It emerged <u>earlier</u> than North India's. |
| ② | It was <u>not violent</u> and was mostly <u>reformative</u> in nature.
Eg. <u>Arya samaj</u> tried to reform Hindu | |

caste system and
Encouraged
Sanskritisation

It was reformative
as well as Violent.
eg. SNPP movement
was reformative.
justice movement
was radical.

③ Class Consciousness
was not very
strong for the
emergence of
BC movement

Strong Class Consciousness
was present
eg. During Justice
movement/Self Respect
movement, all BC
came together again
st Brahmins.

Hence North Indian and South
Indian BC movement had their
different evolution but worked
for the same objective i.e. liberation
and empowerment of BC.

5. (e) Discuss Davis and Blake perspective on "relationship between fertility and social structure".

Fertility can be defined as the capability to reproduce. while fertility rate is defined as number of child per 1000 women.

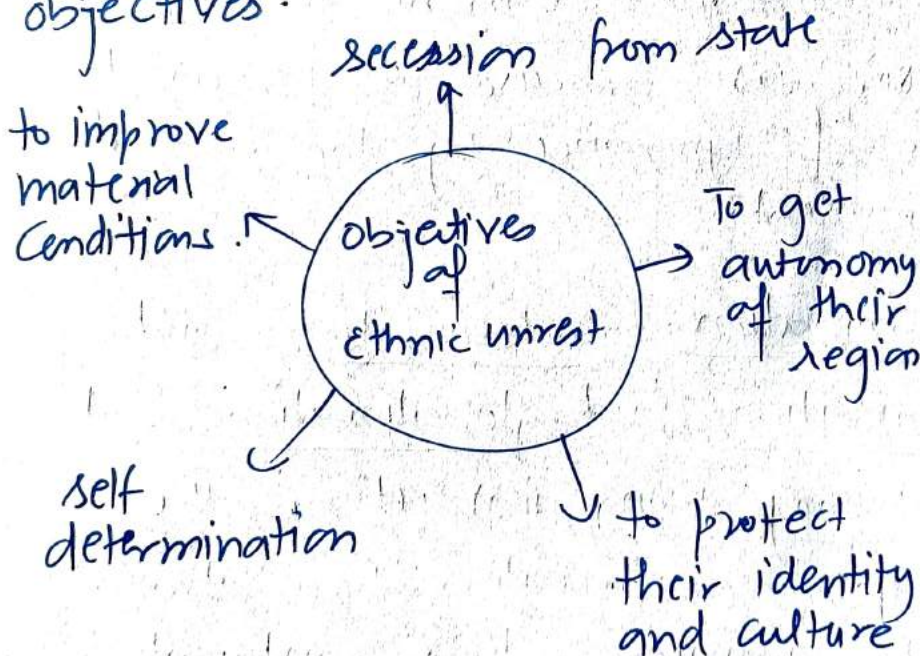
Relationship between fertility and social structure

- ① Poverty in society tends to increase fertility and number of children
- ② Modernisation and urbanisation decrease fertility.
- ③ Smaller family size and Nuclear families have an ideology to produce less number of children, hence it reduces fertility.
- ④ Population Policy of Government also impact fertility of a country.

7. (a) "The surge in ethnic unrest and conflicts in India in recent years has become a matter of serious concern". In this context, critically examine the factors responsible for the intensification of ethnic assertions in India. 20

Ethnic unrests and conflicts are the result of zeal of ethnicities to protect the interests of ethnicities and preserve their culture.

Ethnic unrests can have different objectives.



In recent times, India has seen an increase in ethnic conflicts in India due to various reasons.

Factors for Ethnic Conflicts in India

- ① Relative deprivation: A sense of deprivation, real or perceived has played an important role in Ethnic Conflicts in India.

Eg. Khalistan movement in Punjab in 1980s was because of perceived sense of ignorance by the central government.

- ② Modernisation: modernisation and urbanisation and globalisation had an homogenising impact on the society. modernisation has also led to anomie, disenchantment of individuals. Hence, members of society try to find a new identity through ethnicities. KOTHARI says ethnic upsurges in India are because of homogenising impact of

modernisation.

Eg. 1979 revolution of Iran was because of perceived threats of modernisation.

③ Threat to Culture: Believe of ethnicities that their culture and language might be under threat. Hence they protest to save their language and culture.

Eg. Dravidian movement in south.

Assam unrest of 1980s, due to threat to their culture from migrants.

④ Threat from majority: majoritarianism in society provides a sense of fear to minority ethnicities that their identity might be assimilated in the mainstream culture of the society.
Eg. Ethnicities like - Bodos, Nagas are demanding separate state.

⑤ Unequal development: differential development of regions also leads

to demand by ethnicities for separate state or even secession.

ex - Hari Pradesh demand in UP

was because western UP is relatively more developed.

ex - Khalistan movement.

⑥ Resource Competition: economic and political resources and their inadequacy leads to the competition between different communities.

eg. "sons of soil" theory in Maharashtra (By Myron Weiner)

⑦ External support: many state and non-state actors provide arms, money etc. to ethnic groups for upsurging.

eg. Khalistan movement got support from Sikhs in Canada and UK.

7. (b) "A population policy that protects our demographic assets while preparing for difficult challenges that lie ahead is the need of the hour." Critically examine. 20

A population policy can be defined as a policy that influences birth rate, sex ratio, death rate, migration etc in a state.

Need of India's population policy

- ④ The various components that should be part of India's population policy are.

- ① Birth Rate : Earlier India ~~was~~ used to control birth rate strictly. But according to CENSUS 2011, 23 states of India already have Total Fertility RATE (TFR) below replacement level TFR (ie. 2.1). Hence today, the need of India is not to control birth rate very strictly but manage the population. However

looking at the huge population size of India and to provide better development to citizens, there is need to Control birth rate in states like - Bihar (TFR: 3.4) and other similar states.

- ② Aged Population : India has around 8.6% population above 60 years of age (Census 2011 data). UN population Division predicts that it would cross 20% by 2050. Hence better facilities for aged in the form of health care, old age homes is the need of the hour. PANDA in his study of odisha finds out that poor economic situation of family is the cause of bad conditions of aged. Hence India's policy must

focus on to provide better facilities to aged people. However PHIL MULLAN in his book "The Imaginary Time Bomb" says that with better health care facilities, the problem of aged will not be very huge.

- ③ Reproductive Health : It is an emerging issues in modern time. It refers to the overall well being of people, not just free from diseases, but in all matters related to reproductive health (WHO). NIRMALA in her study finds out that uterus removal, breast cancer etc. are emerging issues in reproductive health of women. Hence population policy of India need to focus on reproductive health of adults. Provide them all choices of Contraceptives and leave up to them to choose. Better Health care facilities need to be provided.

- ④ Migration : COVID-19 has exposed the bad face of rural to urban migration in India. Migration needs to be regulated by a National Migration Policy. Better opportunities need to be provided in rural areas to prevent push factors for rural to urban migration. Employment and social security in urban areas can reduce urban to rural migration which ASHISH BOSE refers as "Push Back factors".

Hence India needs to manage its population rather than controlling population today. It need to provide for aged, reproductive health of couples and a more regulated migration in its population policy.

7. (c) Migration in India is primarily a male dominated practice. In this light analyse the role of females in raising the families. 10

Migration can be defined as permanent or semipermanent change in residence.

Women dominate rural to rural migration while men dominate rural to urban migration. While men migrate to urban area, women are left to provide for the family.

Role of females in raising the family

- ① women in such case engage in economic activities for livelihood. It leads to economic empowerment of women.
- ② women now take care of children and aged parents. The decision making ability of women increases.
- ③ women also become vulnerable to many problems. like - Sexual

Violence etc.

④ migration of male from rural to urban areas has led to concentration of females in rural informal sector. It has led to informalisation of women employment.

⑤ more number of women work in agriculture field, once their husband migrates. It has led to "Feminisation of agriculture".

Hence, male dominated migration has led to economic, social and political empowerment of women at household but at the same time she has also become vulnerable to sexual violence. etc.

8. (a) The reason behind dismal state of India in Global Hunger Index Report lies in the patriarchal society where females suffer from stark socioeconomic inequalities, among other reasons. Elaborate. 20

Patriarchy is deep rooted in Indian society in all the spheres, be it social or economic. It is the process by which man dominates over women. This has led to poor health, economic and political empowerment of women.

The low rank of India in Global Hunger Index can be attributed to patriarchy in the following manner:

① Social Inequalities

① Education: male literacy rate is 82% in India while female's is 65% according to census 2011.

lack of education to women leads to perpetuation of patriarchy. women is not able to get good employment

and not able to make decisions at home due to lack of education. More educated women produce less number of children and take care of their health and nutrition properly. Census 2011 shows that women educated for more than 12 years have fertility rate of 1.7 while uneducated have 3.1.

(b) Stereotyping : due to the stereotypical attitude of society, women are discouraged to come forward and take part in the activities of mainstream society.

(c) Health and Nutrition : women are more malnourished than men. Global Economic Survey of India 2015-16 shows that 43% of

Pregnant women in India are underweight and Indian women gain only 7.5 kg of weight during pregnancy (WHO recommends it to be 12-18 kg). Hence, malnourished mother will give birth a weaker children (stunted and wasted). More than half of women in India are anaemic according to Global Nutrition Report. In India, it is common practice for women to eat at last due to deep rooted patrilarchy.

②

Economic Inequality :

- ① lack of Employment : lack of skills, education etc. makes it difficult for women to get job. Even in the job sexual harassment, glass ceiling etc. discourage women.

It's a well established fact that income of women is mostly spent on food and education of children by her. Hence without proper employment, it might not be possible.

However in last decades the condition of women is increasing. They are now taking active part in education and employment.

Hence patriarchy has led to low empowerment of women, low health and nutrition state of women which has led to the low rank of India in Global Hunger Index.

8. (b) The cooperative movement in India has its origin in agriculture and allied sectors. Elaborate. Also comment on the threats posed by globalization on cooperative societies in India.

20

Cooperatives are Voluntary organisation where its members use their Common resources to achieve and fulfil Common interests. Generally Cooperatives are the organisations of poor and marginalised members of the society.

Evolution of Cooperative movement in India

Cooperatives in India came into being during British time. British land revenue policies led to emergence of moneylenders, Zamindars, absentee landlords etc. who exploited peasants and farmers. Hence small peasants were under dual exploitation of

Colonial state and these interme-
dianies. The peasants were not
able to pay rent to Britishers
because of sad economic conditions.
Hence to solve this problem,
Britishers encouraged formation
of cooperatives in agriculture.
They did so for their own vested
interests of economic exploitation of
Indian Peasants.

Britishers passed Cooperatives
Act, 1904 and Cooperatives Act, 1912
to encourage formation of cooperatives

presence of moneylenders in
the rural areas and need of
farmers/peasants to pay for
rent led to high borrowing of

money by peasants from moneylenders.
This indebtedness at usurious interest
rate led to exploitation of rural
masses. Hence to solve this
problem of moneylending at higher
~~per~~ interest rate, they resorted
to formation of rural credit societies.
In these societies, peasants shared
their monetary resources and led
to mutual borrowing.

Hence the roots of origin of
cooperatives in India lies in agriculture.
However today cooperatives in India
have diversified into many sectors.
Amul Cooperative of Gujarat,
IFFCO Cooperative for fertilizers etc.
are working very well. Globalization
has posed some challenges to
cooperatives in India.

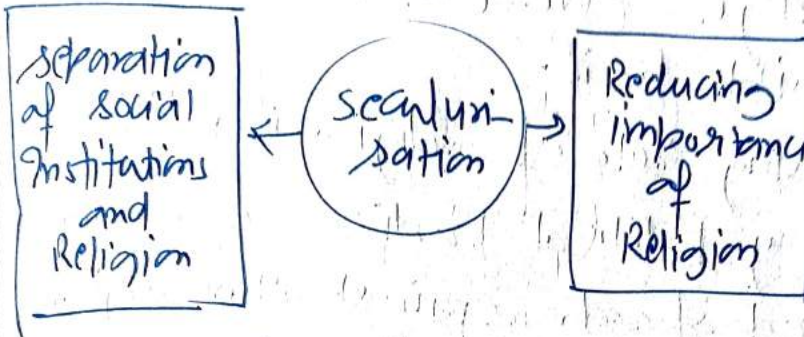
Globalisation : A threat to Cooperatives in India

- ① expansion of foreign banks has led to reduced importance of cooperative banks.
- ② The cheap import of agriculture products has led to decline of many agriculture cooperatives.
Emergence of Trans National Companies has led to depeasantisation according to Vibha Arora.
- ③ multi National Companies today are contracting directly with farmers to buy their product. Hence farmer producer cooperatives are impacted by it.
Hence cooperatives in India firstly emerged in agriculture sector but today they are facing challenges from globalisation.

8. (c) Recent Delhi riots prove that project of secularization in India is far from being complete. Comment.

10

Bob Jessop defines secularism through two dimensions.



Secularization in India is defined through first dimension, i.e. separation of state and Religion. Recent Delhi Riots has exposed the communal cleavages in India which are anti-thesis to secularisation.

Reducing secularization in India

- ① Increasing Communalism
Eg. Muzaffar Nagar Riots in 2013
- ② Proliferance of sects and cults:
Many new religious organisations

are increasing in India. "Theodicy of disprivilege" (WEBER) can be responsible for it.

- ③ Increasing role of Religion in Politics
Eg. Many political parties are resorting to hatred speech against other religions to attract vote bank.

- ④ Recent incidences of hate speech and lynching against some particular religious community has shown that Communalism in India is deep rooted.

Hence secularisation as a process is not complete in India.

However, industrialisation, urbanisation, modernisation and rationalisation in society has definitely undermined the role of religion in the society.