

Question Paper Solution

2023

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Marking Scheme
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Senior School Certificate Examination, 2023
SUBJECT NAME SOCIOLOGY
(SUBJECT CODE P06239)
(PAPER CODE 62)

General Instructions: -

1	You are aware that evaluation is the most important process in the actual and correct assessment of the candidates. A small mistake in evaluation may lead to serious problems which may affect the future of the candidates, education system and teaching profession. To avoid mistakes, it is requested that before starting evaluation, you must read and understand the spot evaluation guidelines carefully.	
2	**"Evaluation policy is a confidential policy as it is related to the confidentiality of the examinations conducted, Evaluation done and several other aspects. Its' leakage to public in any manner could lead to derailment of the examination system and affect the life and future of millions of candidates. Sharing this policy/document with anyone, publishing in any magazine and printing in News Paper/Website etc may invite action under various rules of the Board and IPC."**	
3	Evaluation is to be done as per instructions provided in the Marking Scheme. It should not be done according to one's own interpretation or any other consideration. Marking Scheme should be strictly adhered to and religiously followed. **However, while evaluating, answers which are based on latest information or knowledge and/or are innovative, may be assessed for their correctness and due marks be awarded.**	
4	The Marking scheme carries only suggested value points for the answers These value points are in the nature of Guidelines only and do not constitute the complete answer. The students can have their own expression and if the expression is correct, should be awarded accordingly.	
5	The Head-Examiner must go through the first five answer books evaluated by each evaluator on the first day, to ensure that evaluation has been carried out as per the instructions given in the Marking Scheme. If there is any variation, the same should be marked after delibration and discussion. The remaining answer books meant for evaluation shall be given only after ensuring that there is no significant variation in the marking of individual evaluators.	
6	Evaluators will mark(√) wherever answer is correct. For wrong answer CROSS 'X" be marked. Evaluators will not put right **(✓)**while evaluating which gives an impression that answer is correct and no marks are awarded. **This is most common mistake which evaluators are committing.**	
7	If a question has parts, please award marks on the right-hand side for each part without encircling it. Finaly Marks awarded for different parts of the question should then be totaled up and written on the left-hand margin and encircled. **This must be followed strictly.**	
8	If a question does not have any parts, marks must be awarded on the left-hand side margin and encircled. **This too must be followed strictly**.	
9	If a student has attempted an extra question, answer of the question deserving more marks should be retained and the other answer scored out with a note **"Extra Question"**.	
10	No marks to be deducted for the cumulative effect of an error. It should be penalized only once.	
11	A full scale of marks _____(example 0 to 80/70/60/50/40/30 marks as given in	

	Question Paper) has to be used. Please do not hesitate to award full marks if the answer deserves it.	
12	Every examiner has to necessarily do evaluation work for full working hours i.e., 8 hours every day and evaluate 20 answer books per day in main subjects and 25 answer books per day in other subjects (Details are given in Spot Guidelines).	
13	Ensure that you do not make the following common types of errors committed by the Examiner in the past:- ● Leaving answer or part thereof unassessed in an answer book. ● Giving more marks for an answer than assigned to it. ● Wrong totaling of marks awarded on an answer. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the inside pages of the answer book to the title page. ● Wrong question wise totaling on the title page. ● Wrong totaling of marks of the two columns on the title page. ● Wrong grand total. ● Marks in words and figures not tallying/not same. ● Wrong transfer of marks from the answer book to online award list. ● Answers marked as correct, but marks not awarded. (Ensure that the right tick mark is correctly and clearly indicated. It should merely be a line. Same is with the X for incorrect answer.) Half or a part of answer marked correct and the rest as wrong, but no marks awarded.	
14	While evaluating the answer books if the answer is found to be totally incorrect, it should be marked as cross (X) and awarded zero (0)Marks.	
15	Any un assessed portion, non-carrying over of marks to the title page, or totaling error detected by the candidate shall damage the prestige of all the personnel engaged in the evaluation work as also of the Board. Hence, in order to uphold the prestige of all concerned, it is again reiterated that the instructions be followed meticulously and judiciously.	
16	The Examiners should acquaint themselves with the guidelines given in the "**Guidelines for spot Evaluation**" before starting the actual evaluation.	
17	Every Examiner shall also ensure that all the answers are evaluated, marks carried over to the title page, correctly totaled and written in figures and words.	
18	The candidates are entitled to obtain photocopy of the Answer Book on request on payment of the prescribed processing fee. All Examiners/Additional Head Examiners/Head Examiners are once again reminded that they must ensure that evaluation is carried out strictly as per value points for each answer as given in the Marking Scheme.	
	SECTION A	
1 Ans.	The measure of comparing the portion of a population which is composed of dependents with the portion that is the working population is : a. Age structure of the population b. Sex ratio c**.** Dependency ratio d. Growth rate of population (c) Dependency Ratio	**1**
2	*Assertion* (A): Caste groups are endogamous, i.e. marriage is restricted to members of the group. *Reason* (R): Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage. a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) .	**1**

Ans.	b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A) . c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)	
3 **Ans.**	In every society, some people have a greater share of valued resources- money, property, education, health and power – than others. These social resources can be divided into three forms of capital. Which of the following is ***not*** a form of capital? a. Economic b. Cultural c. Social d. Educational (d) Educational	**1**
4 **Ans**.	Castes also involve sub-divisions within themselves, i.e. Castes almost always have sub-castes and sometimes sub-castes may also have sub-sub castes. This is referred to as a _____. a. Class b. Division c. Kinship d. Segmental division (d) Segmental Division	**1**
5 **Ans.**	Which of the following features is ***not*** an element of the policy of Apartheid? a. Denial of ownership of land b. Denial of South African citizenship c. Permission for mixed marriages d. Denial of formal voice in government. (c) Permission for mixed marriages	**1**
6 **Ans.**	A nation is a peculiar sort of community. Choose the ***incorrect*** statement about the nation. a**.** Hard to describe b. Hard to define c. Based on shared religion, language, culture d. It is a community of communities (a) Hard to describe	**1**
7 **Ans.**	To assert a single national identity by attempting to eliminate ethno-national and cultural differences from the public and political arena will be considered as a/an _____ policy. a. Assimilationist b. Dominant group c. State d. Diversity (a) Assimilationist	**1**
8	Which of the following is true for a model of South Asian colonial city? a. Recreational facilities were not available b. Unplanned streets c**.** Civic amenities were accessible in the European towns of the South Asian colonial city d. Cramped bungalows	**1**

Ans.	(c) Civic amenities were accessible in the European towns of the South Asian colonial city	
9	Assertion (A): Urbanization in the colonial period saw the prosperity of indigenous industries. Reason (R): There was emergence of new colonial cities. a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) . b. Both assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A). c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. (d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true	**1**
Ans.		
10	Assertion (A): The government has passed a number of laws to regulate the working conditions in coal mines. Reason (R) : Many contractors maintain proper register of workers and take responsibility for accidents giving all possible benefits. a. Both assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A). b. Both assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A). c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true. (c) Assertion (A) is true , but Reason (R) is false	**1**
Ans.		
11	What is ***not*** true for globalization and liberalization in rural society? a. Non-participation in WTO b. Free international trade c. Opening of Indian markets to imports d. Competition from the global market (a) Non-participation in WTO	**1**
Ans.		
12	Which of the following statements is true in the scenario of a high fertility rate? a. It takes more time to reach the replacement level. b. It takes less time to reach the replacement level c. It does not impact the replacement level d. The impact on replacement level cannot be determined (a) It takes more time to reach the replacement level	**1**
Ans.		
13	Assertion (A): To call a strike is a difficult decision. Reason (R): Managers may try to use substitute labour. Workers also find it hard to sustain themselves without wages. a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) . b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is ***not*** the correct explanation of Assertion (A) . c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	**1**

Ans.	(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A)	
14	In terms of positive characteristics, tribes have been classified according to their 'permanent' and 'acquired' traits. Which one of the following is a permanent trait? a. Region, language b. Physical characteristics c. Ecological habitat d. All of the above	**1**
Ans.	(d) All of the above	
15	The sociological importance of contract farming does ***not*** include which of the following? a. It disengages people from the production process b. Indigenous knowledge of agriculture becomes irrelevant c. It caters primarily to the production of elite items. d. It is ecologically sustainable	**1**
Ans.	(d) It is ecologically sustainable	
16	Assertion(A) : Social movements are directed towards some broad goals. Reason (R): It involves long and continuous social effort and action by people. a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A) . b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A) . c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.	**1**
Ans.	(d) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true	
17	_____ social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual incremental steps. a. Reformist b. Redemptive c. Revolutionary d. Relative deprivation	**1**
Ans.	(a) Reformist	
18	Which of the following is true for caste system? I. Hierarchy II. Achieved status III. Segmental division a. I is false b. I, II are true c. I, III are true d. I, II, III are true	**1**
Ans.	(c) I and III are true	
19	Which of the following makes dominant caste dominant? a. Land rights granted by land reforms b. Intermediate caste identity c. Large numbers converting to political power d. All of the above	**1**
Ans.	(d) All of the above	
20	Which term is applicable to foreigners, slaves and conquered people? a. Panchama b. Brahman c. Kshatriya d. Jati	**1**
Ans.	(a) Panchama	
	SECTION-B	

21 **Ans.**	Several profound transformations in the nature of social relations in rural areas took place in the post-independence period, especially in those regions that underwent the Green Revolution. Name any two transformations. i. an increase in the use of agricultural labour as cultivation became more intensive ii. a shift from payment in kind (grain) to payment in cash iii. a loosening of traditional bonds or hereditary relationships between farmers or landowners and agricultural workers (known as bonded labour) iv. the rise of a class of 'free' wage labourers (Any two)	**1+1=2**
22 **Ans.**	How has liberalization impacted the employment patterns in India? Mention any two ways. The government is trying to sell its share in several public sector companies through disinvestment. Many government workers are scared of losing their jobs. More and more companies are reducing the number of permanent employees and outsourcing their work to smaller companies or even workers. This is done in order to get cheap labour. (Any other relevant points)	**1+1=2**
23 **Ans.**	(a). Social movements also develop distinct modes of protest. Write the names of any two distinct modes of protest. Candle and torch light processions, use of black cloth, street theatres, songs, poetry. (Any other relevant modes of protest) (Any two) **OR** (b)At the time of Independence, we had the two most classical cases of peasant movements. Write the names of the two peasant movements. (b)Tebhaga movement and Telangana movement	**1+1=2**
24 **Ans**. **Ans.**	(a). Write the meaning of the term "circulation" in the concept of circulation of labor. • Wealthy farmers often prefer to employ migrant workers for harvesting and other such intensive operations rather than the local working class. Hence, local landless labourers move out of their home villages in search of work in peak agricultural seasons, while migrant workers are brought in from other areas. • These migrant workers have been named 'footloose labour'. • Migrants are easily exploited because they are paid low wages. Workers circulate between their home villages and more prosperous area where there is more demand for labour and higher wages. **OR** (b). In the first phase of the Green Revolution in the 1960s and 1970s, the introduction of new technology seemed to be increasing inequalities in rural society. Mention two ways by which inequalities increased. • The introduction of machinery led to the displacement of the service caste groups.	**1*2=2** **1+1=2**

	• It increased the pace of rural-urban migration. • Well-to-do farmers who had access to land, capital, technology, and know-how could increase production and earn more money. • Through the process of differentiation, rich farmers became richer and the landless and marginal holders' condition became worse. • Worsening of regional inequalities. (Any Two)	
25 **Ans.**	States are often doubtful of cultural diversity. State two reasons for the given statement. o Most states feared that the recognition of such differences would lead to social fragmentation and prevent the creation of a harmonious society. o Accommodating these differences is politically challenging so states either suppress these diverse identities or ignore them on the political domain. o Cultural diversity can present tough challenges because cultural identities are very powerful. o Cultural identities can arouse intense passion and mobilise large number of people. o Cultural differences are often accompanied by economic and social inequalities which further complicate things. (Any Two)	**1+1=2**
26 **Ans.**	Very often family is a site of bitter conflicts. Give two reasons to justify the statement. 1. Sometimes we assume the interferences and the overbearing ways of family members. 2. female infanticide 3. Violent conflicts between brothers over property (Any other relevant point)	**1+1=2**
27 **Ans.**	Identify the two sets of principles used to understand the caste system. Define any one set. -Wholism and Hierarchy; Difference and Separation. -Wholism and Hierarchy- These different and separated castes do not have individual existence. They exist only in relation to the larger whole. This whole is a hierarchical rather than an egalitarian system. Each individual caste occupies a distinct place and an ordered rank. This is based on purity and pollution. -Difference and Separation-Each caste is supposed to be different from and is therefore strictly separated from every other caste. Many of the scriptural rules of caste are designed to prevent the mixing of castes-rules ranging from marriage, food sharing and social interaction to occupation. (Define any one set)	**1+1=2**
28 **Ans.**	Explain the two types of Demography. **Formal Demography**- is a largely quantitative field. Concerned with measurement and analysis of components of population change with highly developed mathematical methodology. **Social Demography**-focuses on the social, economic and political aspects of population. Enquires into the wider causes and consequences of population structures and change.	**1+1=2**
29 **Ans.**	(a). Define work in the organized sector. It consists of units employing 10 or more people throughout the year.They have to be	**2**

Ans.	registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries, pension and other benefits. (Any other relevant point) **OR** (b). What is the basic task of a manager? The basic task of manager is to- i. Control workers ii. Get more work out of them. (Any other relevant point)	**1+1=2**
	SECTION-C	
30 **Ans.**	(a). Sanskritisation seems to justify a model that rests on inequality and exclusion. Explain this model. ▪ It appears to suggest that to believe in purity and pollution of groups of people is justifiable or all right. ▪ Therefore, to be able to look down on some groups just as the upper caste looked down on the lower caste is a mark of privilege. ▪ It shows how such discriminatory ideas become a way of life. Discrimination seek to give their own meaning to their excluded status. ▪ They aspire to be in a position from where they can in turn look down on other people. This reflects an essentially undemocratic vision. ▪ Erosion of Dalit culture ▪ Adoption of upper caste rites and rituals leading to practices of secluding girls and women. (Any four points) **OR** (b). Explain the phenomenon of Modernity as given by Rudolph and Rudolph.	**1*4=4** **1*4=4**
Ans.	• Modernity assumes that local ties and parochial perspectives give way to universal commitments and cosmopolitan attitudes; • That the truths of utility, calculation, and science take precedence over those of the emotions, the sacred, and the non-rational; • That the individual rather than the group be the primary unit of society and politics; • That the associations in which men live and work be based on choice not birth; • that mastery rather than fatalism orient their attitude toward the material and human environment; • That identity be chosen and achieved, not ascribed and affirmed; • That work be separated from family, residence, and community in bureaucratic organization. (Any four points)	
31 **Ans.**	Discuss the phenomenon of "Time slavery" in the I.T. sector. • 10–12 hours is an average work day and it is not uncommon for employees to stay overnight in the office, when faced with a project deadline. Long working hours are central to the industry's 'work culture'. • Overwork is built into the structure of outsourced projects: project costs and timelines are usually underestimated in terms of man-days, based on an eight-hour	**1*4=4**

	day, engineers have to put in extra hours and days in order to meet the deadlines. • Extended working hours are legitimised by the common management practice of 'flexi-time', which in theory gives an employee freedom to choose his or her working hours. But which in practice, means that they have to work as long as necessary to finish the task at hand. • Even when there is no real work pressure, they tend to stay late in office either due to peer pressure or because they want to show the boss that they are working hard.	
32 **Ans.**	Discuss the impact of land reforms during the colonial period. **Zamindari System**: • In this system zamindars were given more control over land than they had before. Since the colonisers also imposed heavy land revenue on agriculture, zamindars extracted as much produce or money as they could out of the cultivators. • As a result, agriculture production stagnated or declined during much of the period of British rule. **Raiyatwari System**: • The actual cultivators rather than the zamindars were responsible for paying the taxes because the colonial government dealt directly with the farmers or landlords, rather than through the overlords, the burden of taxation was less and cultivators had more incentive to invest in agriculture. • As a result, these areas became more productive and prosperous.	**2+2=4**
33 **Ans.**	(a). How were labourers recruited and appointed by the colonial administrators in the tea gardens? • Colonial government often used unfair means to hire and forcibly keep labourers. • Colonial government acted on behalf of the British planters. • Colonial administrators were clear that harsh measures were taken against the labourers to make sure they benefited the planters. • Colonial administrators were also fully aware that the laws of a colonised country did not have to stick to the democratic norms that the British back home had to follow in Britain. (Any other relevant point) **OR**	**1*4=4**
Ans.	(b). How did the planters in the tea plantations live? • They had lived lives of luxury. Huge, sprawling bungalows, set on sturdy wooden stilts to protect the inmates from wild animals, were surrounded by velvety lawns and jewel bright flower beds. • They had trained a large number of malis, bawarchis and bearers to serve them to perfection. Their wide verandahed houses gleamed and glistened under the ministrations of this army of liveried servants. • Of course, everything from scouring powder to self-raising flour, from saftey pins to silverware, from delicate Nottingham lace tablecloths to bath salts. • Even the large cast-iron bathtubs that were invitingly placed in huge bathrooms, tubs which were filled every morning by busy bistiwallahs carrying buckets up from the bungalow's well.	**1*4=4**

34 **Ans.**	Who wrote the book "Sultana's Dream"? Why is this a remarkable story? • Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain • It is the earliest example of science fiction writing in India, and among the first by a woman author anywhere in the world. • In her dream, Sultana visits a magical country where the gender roles are reversed. • Men are confined to the home and observe 'purdah' while women are busy scientists vying with each other at inventing devices that will control the clouds and regulaterain, and machines that fly.	**1+3=4**
35 **Ans.**	The women's questions arose in modern India as part of 19th century middle-class social reform movements. These reformers used a mix of ideas. Explain these ideas. • They were often inspired by the democratic ideals of the modern west and by a deep pride in their own democratic traditions of the past. Many used both these resources to fight for women's rights. • For example- Anti-Sati campaign led by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Bengal, the Widow Remarriage Movement in the Bombay Presidency by Ranade. • Raja Ram Mohun Roy attacked the practice of sati on the basis of both appeals to humanitarian and natural rights doctrines as well as Hindu shastras. • Ranade's writings entitled The Texts of the Hindu Law on the Lawfulness of the Remarriage of Widows and Vedic Authorities for Widow Marriage elaborated the shastric sanction for remarriage of widows. • The content of new education was modernising and liberal. The literary content of the courses in the humanities and social sciences was drawn from the literature of the European Renaissance, Reformation and Enlightenment. Its themes were humanistic, secular and liberal. • Sir Syed Ahmed Khan's interpretation of Islam emphasised the validity of free enquiry (ijtihad) and the alleged similarities between Koranic revelations and the laws of nature discovered by modern science. • Kandukiri Viresalingam's The Sources of Knowledge reflected his familiarity with navya-nyaya logic. At the same time he translated the works of Julius Huxley, an eminent biologist. (Any four points)	**1*4=4**
	SECTION-D	
36 **Ans.**	(a). "Malthus's theory of population growth was a rather pessimistic one. It was challenged by theorists." Justify the statement**.** **i**. Malthus argued that human population tends to grow at a much faster rate than the rate at which the means of human subsistence can grow. **ii**. Therefore, humanity is condemned to live in poverty forever, because the growth of agricultural production will always be overtaken by population growth. **iii**. It was also challenged by theorists who claimed that economic growth could outstrip population growth. **iv**. The patterns of population growth begin to change in the later half of 19th century and by the end of the first quarter of 20th century, these changes were quiet dramatic. **v**. Birth rates had declined and outbreaks of epidemic diseases were being controlled. **vi**. Malthus's prediction was proved false because both food production and standards of living continued to rise despite the rapid growth of population. **vii**. Malthus was also criticised by liberal and Marxist scholars for asserting that poverty	**1*6=6**

	was caused by population growth. The critics argued that problems like poverty and starvation were caused by the unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth. An unjust social system allowed a wealthy and privileged minority to live in luxury while the vast majority of the people were forced to live in poverty. (Any six points) **OR**	
Ans.	**"**Sometimes the city may be preferred for social reasons". Enumerate these social reasons. **i**. Mass media and communication channels are bringing images of urban lifestyles and patterns of consumption into the rural areas. Hence, urban norms and standards are becoming well-known in remote villages creating new desires and aspirations for consumption. **ii**. Mass transit and mass communication are bridging the gap between rural and urban areas. **iii**. Rural areas are closely getting integrated into the consumer market. **iv**. The fact that urban life involves interactions with strangers can be advantage for varied reasons. **v**. Socially oppressed groups like SC and STs may get some partial protection from daily humiliation unlike in villages where caste identity is prominent. **vi**. Anonymity of the city allows the poorer sections of the socially dominant rural groups to engage in low status work which they won't otherwise engage in, in the village. **vii**. Decline in common property resources. **viii**. Job opportunities, health, education (Any six points)	**1*6=6**
37	"The main criteria for inclusion in civil society are that the organization should not be State-controlled, and it should be a purely commercial profit-making entity." Discuss the given statement at length.	**1*6=6**
Ans.	**i**. Civil society is the name given to the broad arena which lies beyond the private domain of the family but outside the domain of both state and market. **ii**. Civil society is the non-state non-market part of the public domain in which individuals get together voluntarily to create institutions and organisations. **iii**. It consists of voluntary associations, organisations or institutions formed by group of citizens. **iv**. It includes political parties, media institutions, trade unions, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), religious organisations, and other kinds of collective entities. **v**. The main criteria for inclusion in civil society are that the organsiation should not be State controlled and it should not be a purely commercial profit-making entity. **vi**. Today the activities of civil society organisations have an even wider range including advocating and lobbying activities with National and International agencies as well as active participation in various movements. **vii**. Civil liberty organizations have been particularly important in keeping watch on the State and forcing it to obey the law. (Any six points)	

38	Read the passage given and answer the questions:	**2+2+2=6**
Ans.	The following observations were made by G.B. Pant during a speech that moved the constitution of the Advisory Committee on fundamental rights, minorities, etc. We have to take particular care of the Depressed Classes, the Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes… We must do all we can to bring them up to the general level…The strength of the chain is measured by the weakest link of it and so until every link is fully revitalised, we will not have a healthy body politic. Recent years have seen renewed debate about the States' decision on reservation to this section. (a). Based on the passage, who are referred to as the weakest link of the society? (b). Why should and how can this weakest link be fully revitalized? (c). Define 'secularisation of caste'. a. The weakest link of society are the Depressed classes, the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes. (Any two points) (Any other relevant point) b. **i**. We have to take particular care of the Depressed Classes, the Scheduled Castes and the Backward Classes. **ii**. The strength of the chain is measured by the weakest link of it and so until every link is fully revitalised, we will not have a healthy body politic. **iii**. In 2019, the Government of India introduced 10% reservation in education and Government jobs for economically weaker sections among upper castes. **iv**. Recent years have seen a renewed debate about the state's decision on reservations for the depressed classes. (Any two points) (Any other relevant point) c. • Caste began to lose its ritual content and became more and more secularized for political mobilization. • It often functions as a political pressure group. • Contemporary India has seen such formation of caste associations and caste-based political parties. • They seek to press upon the state their demands. (Any two points)	**1+1=2** **2** **2**