IAS GURUKUL

Civil Services (Main) Exam 2020

Time Allowed :Three Hours **Maximum Marks: 250**

SOCIOLOGY TEST SERIES & DAILY ANSWER WRITING PROGRAM

FULL LENGTH TEST-10

Name of Candidate	K. PRANAY KUMAR		
Medium	ENGLISH	Enrollment Number	
Centre	ONLINE	Date	25-8-2022
Test Paper Code	FLT-10		

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SECTION A			SECTION B		
Q.No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	Q.No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
Q.1(a)	10		Q.4(d)	10	
Q.1(b)	10		Q.4(e)	10	
Q.1(c)	10		Q.5(a)	20	
Q.1(d)	10		Q.5(b)	20	
Q.1(e)	10		Q.5(c)	10	
Q.2(a)	20				
Q.2(b)	20				
Q.2(c)	10				
Q.3(a)	20				
Q.3(b)	20				
Q.3(c)	10				
Q.4(a)	10				
Q.4(b)	10				
Q.4(c)	10				

128½/250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are **FIVE** questions divided in Two Sections and printed in ENGLISH.

Candidate has to attempt **All** questions.

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 Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.

Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.

Attempts of questions shall be counted in sequential order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.

Overall Comments/ Feedback/ Suggestions on Answer Booklet:

- You have good understanding of context
- Your flow of answer and structuring of answer is good
- Try to add facts, data to make your answers more authentic
- In almost all questions you didn't mention thinkers perspective try to add thinkers perspective to enrich your answer
- Rest decent attempt
- Keep writing

Candidate must not write on this margin.

SECTION A

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

a) Decay of dominant caste. 10

According to MN. Srinivas, Dominant Caste refers to group of people who wield economic and political power and fairly positioned in local caste hierarchy.

They influence, rural society and forms important part of rural India according to Srinivas as they.

(1) Help in redressal of disputes in rural society

(2) Influences and acts like reference group for village community

(3) Helps in cultural transmission i.e, Sanskritisation.

Can be avoided

Candidate must not write on this margin.

However, there is an argument that Dominant caste is decaying, due to following reasons.

(1) PRI, resulted in democratic decentralisation led to growth of numerous social and political elites reduced relevance of Dominant caste

(2) According MN. Srinivas, growth of education will gradually fade away caste system

(3) Increased role of class

(4) Privatisation of ritual sphere

(5) Substantialisation of caste according to L. Dumont

One, to various forces of social change, the dominat caste is delining but however, According to Rajni Kothari it is taking otherforms in terms of identity politics etc

Add other thinkers perspective who talked about decay of dominant caste
Add - K.L. Sharma point of view.

Relevant

Candidate must not write on this margin.

1. b) Urban areas are more vulnerable to the novel coronavirus. Explain. 10

Urbanisation led to growth of Urban cities and towns which are now witnessing overcrowding.

According to 2011 census, 22% of Indian people lives in Urban Centres

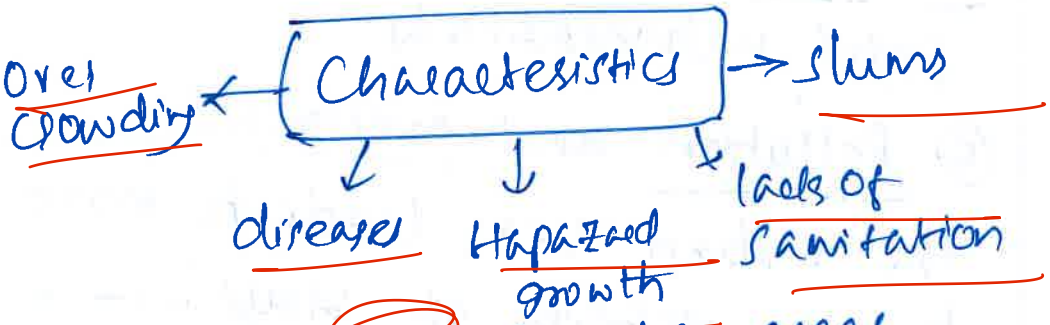


Fig: Char of Urban areas.

Urban areas → covid vulnerability

(1) As they are characterised by slums → more congestion leads to easy spread of corona virus.

(2) lack of sanitation and minimum basic needs makes them more vulnerable.

Avoid writing in this space.

Candidate must not write on this margin.

(3) Urban areas (periphery) also marked by exclusion and multiple deprivations makes them easy victims of covid.

(4) Women, children in these areas are characterised by anaemia, malnutrition etc, which inherently poses vulnerability

(5) Pollution and overcrowding in the urban areas leads to more transmissibility of virus.

Hence, better preparedness and covid appropriate behavior and mass campaign in this region helps in tackling corona vulnerability

Points can be add
- Poor public health infrastructure
- Mistrust between city's poor and city official
- Due to water shortage frequent hand wash not practicle

Thinkers perspective Missing

Candidate must not write on this margin.

1. c) Analyze the social impact of capital punishment in India. 10

Capital punishment refers to awarding death penalty to an individual according to procedure established by law.

Social Impact of Capital Punishment

(1) Functional perspective

i) Acts like deterrent against deviant behaviour

(eg) Nirbhaya case verdict.

ii) Reduces violence against women, and protects their dignity

iii) secures State security and welfare of all

(eg) Terrorists and others

iv) social harmony, reduces conflicts etc

- Helps in maintaining Value Consensus
- Add Durkheim suggested punishment serve to maintain the strength of collective sentiments

Candidate must not write on this margin.

However it has dysfunctions also

① Results in societal tolerance against crimes and violence

② It also involves moral issues
↳ eye for an eye makes one blind according to Gandhiji

③ alienating one from his life is beyond human nature.

However, According to Supreme court in Bachan singh case capital punishment act like agent of social change but needs to be used in rarest of rare cases.

- It violates Human rights
- Mention Innocence Project in USA where various innocent people were wrongly awarded death penalty
Add Uma chakravarti highlight death penalty may delay justice and also promote harsh crimes like killing a victim after rape

Thinkers perspective Missing

9½

Candidate must not write on this margin.

1. d) Can democracy's promise of inclusive education be achieved online? 10

Can start with some data

Unprecedented Covid 19 pandemic made whole society towards home and online either work from home or isolated society.

Inclusive education means education to all sections of the society as imagined by Gandhiji via Nai Taalim.

Online education – Inclusive education

These can be achieved if infrastructure is adequate in India

(1) As digital penetration in India is higher education can reach country side also.

(2) Making education online also reduces school drop outs, and women and girls will be incentivized to engage in education.

Candidate must not write on this margin.

(3) The vulnerable and excluded sections of the society like depressed classes also access education through digital means.

(eg) Youtube - NPTEL courses

However there are challanges?

(1) Rural - Urban divide: Internet penetration in Urban - 99% but rural - 43%. needs to be bridged.
↳ digital divide should be addressed

(2) According to NGO Pratham, lower sections & girl children do not have electronic devices to access education

(3) lack of digital infrastructure.

Hence, Democratic state needs to address these challenges to make education inclusive and effective tool of social change

Thinkers Missing

Add Marxists Perspective and other scholars perspective

4½

Candidate must not write on this margin.

1.e) Discuss the ethnic movements in Assam in the context of the NRC. 10

Ethnic movements are manifest -tation of raising ethnicity (consci -ousness) based on religion, langu -age, region etc.

Ethnic movements in Assam – NRC

NRC means National Register of citizens which accounts Indian citizens to differentiate between other illegal and natives.

No need to define

i) Ethnic movements in Assam can be understood with the concept of cultural deprivation theory.

ii) Indigenous communities of Assam state felt threat to their ethnic identities like culture, language due to illegal Bangladeshis migration.

Candidate must not write on this margin.

iii) To safeguard their ethnic cultures they started movement against bangladesh migrants.

iv) Similarly, border disputes between Assam & Meghalaya also highlights ethnic ideology.

v) Relative deprivation theory and structural strain theory also can be used to understand these movements.

vi) Due to different ethnic practices cultural strain happened and they felt relative deprivation.

In order to seense their ethnic identities, GOI started NRC however it also unintendly resulting in ethnic mobilisation.

Add thinkers perspective

Add according to Sanjib K Baruah, Movement in Assam was attempt at self expression of subnationalism by the Assamese Civil society.

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Q2. a) Analyze communal riots in India since independence from a sociological perspective. Has social media contributed to the problem in recent years? 20

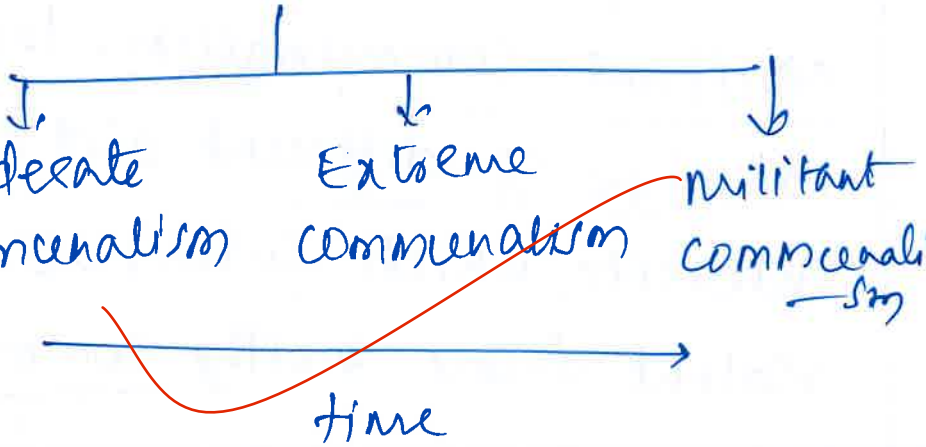
Directly start with Communal riots

Communalism refers to exploitation of sectarian beliefs for political mobilisations. It also includes communal riots.

Communal riots are extreme manifestation of communalism which takes violent means to achieve or propogate one's/groups ideology and hegemony.

Communal riots as an intense, possibly planned attack by members of group on civilians of another group.

Communalism in India developed in different phases those are



Candidate must not write on this margin.

moderate communalism, was a phase where different religions believed that their interests were same and complementary.

(eg) growth of muslim national league,

Extreme communalism, was a phase where different religions believed that their interests were different but not antagonistic

(eg) growing idea of communal electorate (Relative deprivation)

However, third phase, i.e, Militant communalism, led to ideology of different and opposite interests which culminated in violent forms mostly communal

Candidate must not write on this margin.

riots.

eg 1

Communal riots in Godhara, Gujarat in 2002 was the result of this form of communalism.

It led to clashes between Hindus and Muslims, led to human loss.

These kind of riots led to Islamophobia and other negative ideology towards muslims.

eg 2 Muzaffar nagar, UP, riots also reflects it.

Social Media – contribution

① Social media, according to some contemporary sociologists and journalists, played major role in

Candidate must not write on this margin.

propogating false consciousness like Islamophobia.

(2) commodification of muslim women (eg) Bulli bhai app.

(3) Exaggerating the communal ideology and also acted as a medium to mobilise people on communal lines.

(4) propogating Hatespeech and other offensive activities led to mob lynching and blasphemy

(5) In strengthening religions revivalism and fundamentalism which intrun manifest in communal riots.

Hence, regulating social media and promoting fraternity is the need of the hour to secure social fabric of the country.

relevant points

Thinkers Missing
Add View points of
- Ashutosh Varshney
- Wilkinson
- Paul Brass

10/12

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Q 2.b) Impact of Islam on Hindu society and religion. **20**

Mutual interaction between Hinduism and Islam resulted in growth of social harmony and rich religious Culture and diversity.

According to Yogendra Singh Great Tradition of Islam brough numerous changes in Indian society and Hindu religion. However it was not led to modernisation according to him.

Impact of Islam on Hindu society

(1) Political

i) Islam rulers like Mughals, Tughlaqs etc changed political equations in Hindu society.

Candidate must not write on this margin.

They place Islamic Principles over the subjects they rule in India.

ii) They become dominant sections of the society

iii) They also encouraged Hindu elites and dominant castes to lead regional leadership.
(eg) Military commander status to Shivaji son.

(2) ECONOMIC

i) They changed eastwhile hindu traditional economic structure

ii) Controlled / regulated market

Add
- Theological Impact
- Demographic Impact

Mention that In Modern times interaction between two led to the birth of ideologies like
- Communalism
- Secularism.

(2) Social

i) social discrimination towards Hindus (eg) Jizya tax

ii) Exclusion of hindu society from major social participation.

iii) led growth of numerous social institutions like sects & cults

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Thinkers perspective

Missing
Add. Jadunath Sarkar and Charles Elliot
Sitaram Goyal
View points

Islamic Impact on Hindu religion

Sufi movement had profound impact on Hindu religion.

i) The Hindu religion identified by polytheism impacted by monotheism of Islam.

(eg) growth of Lingayats in Karnataka

ii) Hinduism also absorbed various Islamic attributes.

- → can be seen in art & architecture
- → language (growth of Hindhi)
- → cultural practices

music, dance saw the blend between the two

iii) also became important factor for rise of Bakti movement which intern reformed Hindu religion

↳ Brahmanical dominance questioned

Candidate must not write on this margin.

↳ erstwhile excluded sections also made eligible for salvation

↳ Religion became inclusive and diverse.

In this way, the interaction between ~~All~~ Islam & Hinduism changed Indian society.

However, negative impacts also there like threat to indegenous cultures growth of religious revivals -sm, fundamentalism, communalism,

Despite this, Hindu society became more inclusive and Indian society witnessed rapid & gradual social change due to Islamic impact

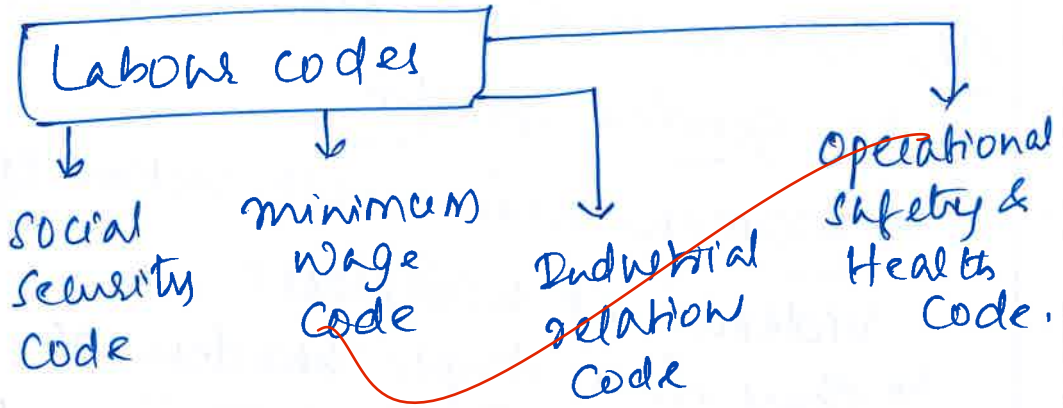
Add Critics View point also that According to Critics advent of Islam led to the birth of several social ills in Hindu politic -Practices like Jauhar Pardha child marriage

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Q 2.c) In the context of labour reforms the focus must be on social protection for all.

Comment. **10**

Recent passage of four labour codes – 2021 led to the demand of social protection for all



Need of Inclusive labour reforms

① Most of the informal labour force (<10) are being excluded from social protection
↳ According to Labour Bureau 94% of people from Informal.

② They are often alienated from work due to unregulated behaviour – favouritism of employer

Candidate must not write on this margin.

(3) They forms low working class often characterised by poor human development indicators like health, education, etc

(4) Labour reforms also needs to be gender specific
↳ women were worst victims of violence at workplaces.
↳ they face triple burden of work alienation, harassment and domestic chores

(5) Child labour, bonded labour, etc needs to be addressed.

Thus, Labour reforms needs to be oriented towards protection of all instead of exclusion should focus on inclusivity.

Thinker Missing

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Q3.a) Discuss any two sociological perspectives to study Indian society. 20

Emergence of sociology in India owed to British colonialism. They needed an understanding of Indian society to maintain their dominance

However, their biased nature of societal study led to different sociological perspectives in India those are,

1. Indological perspective
2. Structural functionalism
3. Marxian Perspective etc.

1. Indological perspective :

i) The british orientalist studies on Indian society proved to be insufficient and in-line with their hegemonic idealism

Candidate must not write on this margin:

ii) classical Indological perspective based purely on text / sculptures felt insufficient (eg: villages - self sufficient, little republics, monolithic, religion centric etc)

iii) Hence, GS. Ghurye, laid foundation for modern Indology, and he analysed Indian society, through unique approach as western methods not suitable.

a) In his Race and caste in India 1932, He analysed Caste, and viewed indian society as wholly dominated by Caste

b) He also regarded tribes as backward hindus, and advocated for their assimilation.

c) He viewed, Religion and Caste as an integrative force in

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Indian society.

They (Indologists) follow religious and ancient texts to interpret and understand Indian society.

(2) Structural functionalist perspective

MN. Srinivas pioneered this perspective in applying to Indian society.

i) They combined book view with field view for better empirical understanding.

(eg) MN. Srinivas – Rampura study.

ii) They followed macro sociological generalisation on micro anthropological insights

iii) They viewed elements of Indian society such as caste, religion, etc as a functional whole with respect to large societal context.

Candidate must not write on this margin.

iv) They regarded that macro theoretical schema should be used to supplement micro empirical reality.

v) They followed an integrative, comparative and holistic framework to study Indian society

eg MN. Srinivas concepts of Dominant caste, sanskritisation, westernisation

These approaches, though have some limitations like Hinduised view, more functional bias, but acted as spring board on which later sociologists analysed Indian society and helped in developmental process with enriching Indian sociology.

Well attempt

11/2

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Q3.b) Assess India slipping 10 places in the 2019 global ranking of Democracy Index compiled by the Economist Intelligence Unit. 20

India ranked 51/167 in world democracy Index given by Economist Intelligence Unit (EIU).

The present India's ranking was slipped 10 places which calls for more vibrant democracy and inclusive participation of public and civil society to uphold the spirit of democracy.

Reasons for India's low rank

(1) Criminalisation of politics and politicisation of criminals.

(2) lacks of electoral transparency which threatens democracy

(3) Domination of political and social elites in political sphere.

Candidate must not write on this margin.

(4) Decreasing role of Civil society NGO's and Other Organisations.

(eg) NGO's license cancel by MHA
↳ morethan 10,000 NGO's by FCRA Act

(5) ~~The~~ State role in alienating people from their basic human and fundamental rights.

(eg) Internet service to J&K stopping of ^

(6) lack of women representatives in politics - only 14% of total MP's are women.

(7) Curbing of expression of dessent and protest which are safety valve of democracy
↳ (Dehrendorf)

Candidate must not write on this margin.

(8) Prevalence of authoritarianism majoritarianism against minorities

(eg) Bulldozer justice, act in UP.

These all culminated into the low ranking of India in democracy Index.

However there are apprehensions that the index is lacking transparency, objectivity and validity & reliability.

Hence, Global institutions should follow more appropriate methods like Triangulation (Norman and multivariate analysis (Durkheim) to enhance the reliability and

Candidate must not write on this margin.

validy of the research.

Despite apprehensions, India as a nation-state should strive for more inclusive & vibrant democracy by respecting constitutional values and fundamental rights and promote civil society to uphold popular sovereignty.

Relevant points covered

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Q3. c) Analyze the depiction of Indian women in media from a sociological perspective. **10**

Rapid penetration of internet in India even to countryside and hinterland promoted connectivity and communication and acted as fourth pillar of democracy. — Media

Depiction of Indian women in media

(1) It promoted women leadership through propogating feminist ideologies.

(2) Depicting the vulnerabilities and by creating awareness among larger mass of people it acted as vehicle of social change.

(eg) #MeToo movement

(2) Acted as voice to voiceless sections

Candidate must not write on this margin:

However, media also posed and Depicted women in negative ways

(1) Propogated Patriarchal ideology and depicted women as inferior

(2) It led to commodification of women (eg) Bullibhai app

(2) perpetuated discrimination, deprivation in different forms

(4) resulted in growth of pornography women trafficking through social media networks-

Hence, media acted as double edged sword against women. It needs to be regulated inorder to use it as effective vehicle of social change for women empowerment

Thinkers perspective Missing

Candidate must not write on this margin.

SECTION B

Q4.Write short answers, with a sociological perspective, of the following questions inabout 150 words each: **(10x5 = 50)**

a) Unity in diversity. **10**

Good start

India known by it's popular names - land of diversity, heaven on earth, and salad bowl of world.

According to different sociologists and historians, like G.S. Ghurye, indian civilisation witnessed numerous ideologies, religions and cultural practices.

India accounts for regional diversity (himalayas, -J&K, tropical - southern), Linguistic diversity - more than 1652 languages, Caste diversity (6748), multiple religions, numerous ideologies, different cultures, ethnicity etc

Candidate must not write on this margin:

but it acts like only one tradition i.e, Great tradition of India.

Though country stands for diversity but also stands on unity

Though there are differences & pressure points & fault lines but it always showed unity in it's existence

Whatever happens in internal matters like fights blw ethnicities, religions etc when it comes to nation country unites on one thing i.e, Indian Nationalism

→ community of sentiments according to Weber Durkheim India itself is a community. based on organic solidarity.

Add
- M.N. Srinivas
- Andre Beteille
Point of View

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Q4. b) Sustainable development. **10**

Development refers to strategic planning of social change which is desirable in society - Yogendra singh

Directly start from here

Sustainable development can be understood as development without compromising the needs of future generation.

Sustainable development as a concept took birth in Paris convention with the conception of sustainable development goals (SDG's) — Brundtland Commission report

SDG 1: No poverty: improves standard of living of vulnerable

SDG 2: Zero hunger: reduces hunger India worst performer in GHI

Candidate must not write on this margin.

fights off malnourishment, etc.

SDG 3: Good health: Universal health to all, exclusionary sections

SDG 5: Gender equality against Patriarchal society, equal rights for all

SDG 10: minimisation of inequalities poor and rich should be bridged

SDG 13: Climate Justice, As climate change posing challenges to vulnerable countries like India, sustainable development helps in coping with this

These goals acts as direction for Indian Nation-state to achieve sustainable development marked by egalitarianism, humanism and without exploiting future generations

Can be avoided rather add Major principles of sustainable development

Add few thinkers perspective

4½

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Q4. c) Is religion necessary? Explain from Ambedkar's point of view. **10**

According to Ambedkar, religion acts like sense of identity to any individual / group.

He favoured religion but he was against Hindu religion as he felt that it was beyond repair.

He viewed Hindu religion as discriminatory, exploitative, exclusi-onary and promoter of evil practi-ces and narrow ideology.

Ambedkar felt that hindu religion in the name of caste perpetuating superior / inferior ideology and is the main cause for practice of untouchability with the notion

Candidate must not write on this margin.

of Purity and pollution.

He also traced the origin of untouchability in Broken man theory. and concluded that present untouchables were past Buddhist wanderers lost in wars.

Hence, he favoured Buddhism as it promoted equality and bordered on inclusivity.

He said that, he was born as Hindu but don't want to die as one. (Hindu).

By standing truth to his words he converted to Buddhism with his 8 lakh followers.

Hence, it can be said that according to Ambedkar religion is necessary for one's Identity.

relevant points

5/12

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Q4. d) Write a short note on achieved and ascribed status. 10

Talcott Parsons in his pattern variables considered achievement and ascribed as dilemmas.

Ascribed status means one's get high position/status by virtue of birth (eg) Caste system.

Achieved status refers to one's position/status because of his/her abilities/talent.

(eg) Class system

Due to impact of modernisation the ascriptive status gradually diminishing and it resulting in incentivization of talent and abilities to achieve higher position in local hierarchy.

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Achieved status implies social mobility in hierarchy which can be happened by acquiring education -al qualifications, wealth, good occupation.

While ascribed status reflects traditional society, on otherhand achieved status reflects modern society.

However elite self recruitment, by David glass and Duncan & Blau denotes that though achievement is important but ascription plays important role in long range mobility.

Recent, Santhal tribal woman becoming President of India reflects achievement status and India's move towards modernity.

Can say one's ascribed status may affect ones achieved status. example Blacks may find more difficult to achieve high ranking occupation due to racial discrimination

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Q4. e) Discuss the nature of tribal uprisings during the colonial period. 10

British colonial policies with maximisation of economic gains exploited tribal society which led to tribal uprising.

Colonial Policies of British: (Tribes)

(1) Forest Policies.
↳ Forests Act 1874, denied traditional forest rights of tribes.

(2) Administrative policies
↳ isolation of tribes
↳ indiscriminate development of railways according to Fernandes 3Cr people displaced 42% from tribes
↳ Buddhadeb used term detribalisation of tribes to indicate their exploitation

(3) missionary activities threatened their culture.

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Nature of tribal Uprising:

① Religious revivalism to safeguard their culture and sense of identity
(eg) munda rebellion. by Birsa Munda

② To strengthen their autonomy
(eg) santhal rebellion.

③ To protect their forest rights
(eg) kol and Ho movement

④ Check indiscriminate assimilation into mainstream society and reduce the impact of money lenders middlemen in tribal society.

Hence, tribal uprising due to colonial policies have mixed nature of religion, autonomy, integration.

relevant points but add thinkers perspective

OK

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Q5.a) What are right conditions to foster social mobility? Analyze how India fares in this? 20

According to Pitrim sorokin in his book social mobility, 2004, It refers to transition of individual or group from one position to other in social stratification.

social mobility is many types

- Vertical & horizontal
- absolute & relative
- Intergenerational & Intra generational

Right conditions for social mobility

① Education act like good vehicle for social mobility in achievement oriented societies.

② Culture, it acts by providing

Candidate must not write on this margin.

good value system to individuals or groups → Oscas Lewis → culture of poverty

(3) wealth / income – According to KL Sharma, one can step up in social ladder by income, land etc

(4) SC-Dube in his Shamirpet study states that government jobs provides good status to individuals.

(5) According to Pierre Bourdieu different capitals like social, economic, political and symbolic capitals, access to them provides right condition for social mobility

(6) Anticipatory socialisation by acting like reference group &

Add
- Technology
- Social Institution
Condition for Mobility globally

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Sanskritization – MN. Srinivas also provides avenues for social mobility

Similarly, health which is prerequisite for all, rational society, political avenues, inclusive society all creates conducive and right conditions for social mobility.

India and social mobility

(1) As India masked by caste system which is ascriptive in nature provides less opportunities for social mobility

↳ However MN. Srinivas. concepts like sanskritisation brought dynamism to indian society

(2) compared to other countries

Candidate must not write on this margin.

elite self recruitment in Indian society is not much frequent

(2) Democratic decentralisation (PRI) etc provided for new social & political elites

(4) Through education & other opportunities many witnessed Intragenerational & intergenerational mobility

(eg) Chaiwala became honourable PM of India, Tribal woman became President and many more

Though there are inherent barriers to social mobility in form of caste, prejudices, etc but more emphasis on merit, inclusivity & human development led to great social mobility in Indian society

Mention about muslims social Mobility

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Q5.b) Discuss the impact of developmental programs on rural society. 20

Post-Independce, development of rural society became important agenda for the state as most of the population lived in villages.

In order to sow the developmental seeds in rural India, GOI launched numerous developmental programs, some of them are.

(1) Community development program.
↳ To develop rural infrastructure, health, education, bridge gender inequality, regional inequality etc.

(2) National extension services,
to empower agriculturalists and to strengthen rural agrarian social structure

Candidate must not write on this margin.

(3) Panchayat Raj Institutions :
73rd CAA, democratic decentralisation
local leadership.

(4) Cooperatives, etc.

(5) Land reforms
- abolition of Zamindary (Intermediaries)
- land ceiling
- Tenancy reforms

(6) Green revolution
etc

Impact of these programs

~~(1) Land reforms resulted~~

(1) ECONOMIC

i) Land reforms resulted in re distribution of land to landless
↳ nearly 2.5 Cr rural people benefitted.

ii) With abolition of Zamindari, and exploitative taxes, the standard of living of people improved in rural society

Candidate must not write on this margin.

iii) Land ceiling, led to redistribution of land → 1.25 cr benefitted.

② Political

i) with PRI, local leadership improv -ed. led to creation of rural elites

ii) Reservations for women (33%) and backward classes strengthend their positions in rural power structure

iii) led to creation of new social and political elites (eg) Jats in North

③ social:

i) Land ceiling led to alteration in family structure - Nuclearisation

ii) Development of dominant castes,

iii) power alterations in rural hierarchy

iv) health, education, literacy develop -ment.

Some changes
- Change in caste traditional occupation
- class distinction.
- Diversification of economic activities
- shift from subsistence to market economy.
- In rural area divergence of class-caste-power

Candidate must not write on this margin.

However there were ~~also~~ negative consequences: also.

i) Imbalance in development led to regional inequalities - migration

ii) Lacks of structural change, patriarchal nature - sarpanch pati

iii) Increased caste conflicts

iv) Green revolution resulted in changes in cropping pattern, soil pollution etc

Though, rural development has happened in India, it is far from real development as aspired. Hence the need of the hour is to led a mass campaign to develop rural India and to bridge rural-urban inequalities..

- Due to development programmes backward area becomes further backward
- failure of development programmes lead to migration of males to cities leads feminization of agriculture
- Development projects helps largely to rich people.

Add thinkers perspective

10/15

Candidate must not write on this margin.

Q 5.c) Sociological perspective on the decriminalization of homosexuality. 10

Supreme Court in Navtej Singh Case decriminalised homosexuality by making section 377 partly void. Functional perspective of it

(1) State acting as legitimising social change - Yogendra Singh

(2) Accommodating various sections of society and against exclusion of their human rights.

(3) Leads to reduction of their alienation from mainstream and results in tolerance towards such sections. (Breaks down stereotypes)

(4) LGBTQ+ community massed by multiple deprivations helps in

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uplifting them.

Negative aspects

how?

(1) This may lead to demand for Children adoption
↳ which can be exploited by these groups.

(2) against law of nature

(3) Reverse basic role of family & marriage i.e, procreation

(4) may lead to social disharmony, violence against them

(5) Promotes deviant behaviour against community

However, SC stand was inline with social & constitutional morality and upbringing them and changing attitude of large sections of society lies next.

5½

Relevant points

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