

(Please do not write anything except the question number in this space)
कृपया इस स्थान में प्रश्न संख्या को अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें।

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
Content of the Question is more important than length.
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस स्थान में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।
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$$\frac{21\frac{1}{2}}{50}$$

Good attempt
However the answers could be more nuanced and incorporate multidimensionality.
Keep writing!

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कुछ भी लिखें के अतिरिक्त केवल प्रश्न संख्या ही लिखें।

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Que 1 Examine how have the legislations regarding land reforms helped in bringing positive social change.

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land reforms were the major policy implemented after independence to break the old feudal socio economic structure of rural India.

⇒ Positive change brought by land reforms -

1. Social Mobility - increased as occupation of lower castes shifted from being tenants and labour to owning land and farming for their own.

2. Migration - from rural to urban was checked by land reforms.

3. Family - was nuclearised to evade the land ceiling laws.

4. Land ownership rights - provided to 7.7 million tenants.

5. Caste - conflicts decreased as caste was no more the basis of stratification.

You could contextualize the argument by mentioning Zamindari, Tenancy- Ryotwari

redistribution

Mention the various reforms

abolition of intermediaries

Tenancy

Land ceiling

Then you could focus on causes of failure

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shifted from caste to class.

6. Alienation - of lower castes was checked as they gained ownership rights and they became their own masters.

However, there were certain ill effects associated with land reforms like eviction of landless labourers, increase in absentee landlordism, social evil practices like drugs increased etc.

PC Joshi summarizes that land reforms led to decline of feudalistic tenancy but was replaced by more insecure and exploitative lease arrangement.

Answer needs to be more streamlined

could mention how overlapping social changes after contextualizing

however in conclusion you could write an overview a summative para rather than a particular point



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Que 2 Ambedkar treated rural areas as den of ignorance but still social order in rural areas is stronger and more resilient. Discuss.

Ans. Ambedkar treated rural area as a cesspool of degradation, corruption and worse.

There is little option for most people outside the confines of rural space.

But still social order in rural areas is stronger and more resilient because of the Indian village

1. Strong familial and kinship ties.
2. Stratification based on ascription, i.e., caste
3. Marriage - unbreakable and sacred bond.
4. Small land ownership and use of family labour.
5. Practice of subsistence agriculture.

Later, the social order in rural areas is undergoing certain changes as

result of policies like land reforms, green revolution. These include -

1. Nuclearization of family.

You could briefly mention Maine, Mercaut, Murroe, Gandhi to contrast the understanding of the Indian village

could quote sociological studies with relevant findings

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2. Increasing conflicts in marriage
3. Shift from caste to class as the basis of stratification
4. Feminisation of agriculture due to migration of men from rural to urban areas.
5. Increase in conspicuous income.
6. Social evils like dowry increased.

Mention along with stratification

While these points are apt the answer is lacking in organization

SC Dube, MN Srinivas emphasized the study of village so as to understand the historical basis as villages were the building blocks of larger society and had undergone rapid change through reforms.

You could be more specific and evaluative could mention Jajmani differentiate economic-social circumstances

And how various changes impacted the character of villages



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Que. 3

Critically analyze how migration during the first phase of COVID lockdown was more of anti-migration than migration in real sense.

Ans.

Migration is a livelihood strategy and a means to cope with distress arising from drought, flood and lack of employment opportunity locally.

During the first phase of COVID lockdown, large number of people moved from urban to rural areas i.e. back to their villages. In a way, it could be called anti migration as the emigrants became immigrants in their own villages.

However, it can also be looked as migration per se because now the place with pull factors became the place with push factors and vice versa and people migrated to cope with

? It is migration



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The distressed conditions due to the
COVID pandemic

could explore
COVID induced conditions
shortage of supplies
Impact of lockdown
stigmatisation

The translocatory migration turned
into circular migration for better security
The families that migrated faced poor
employment opportunities, food insecurity,
increased cases of domestic violence etc.

This historic migration of large
number of people to rural areas at
once would be more aptly be called
reverse migration.

The answer is lacking
in analytical evaluation

could mention
Implications of
reverse migration

You could incorporate
sociological perspectives

Ravenstein
Event Lee

Todaro Model



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Que 4

Has democracy in India been able to eliminate social evils present in Indian society and if this is the case then examine the reasons for the falling ranking in Democracy Index for India.

Ans.

Democracy, according to Gandhi, is not a legal phenomenon but a spiritual one involving respect for each other and decentralization of power.

Democracy in India has been able to eliminate social evils like -

1. Untouchability - abolished by Article 17
2. Trafficking in human beings and forced labour is prohibited under Article 23
3. Child labour is banned under Article 24
4. Gender inequality has to be abolished by equal pay for equal work, maternity relief etc.
5. Child marriages prohibited by law

while these are all correct the answer needs to be more sociological

Try to focus on social groups and implication more

Despite addressing these social evils,



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rank of India is falling in Democracy Index because

1. Bureaucratic structure inside the democracy has various flaws. It suppresses genuine people's participation [Robert Michels]

2. Due to the phenomenon of elite self recruitment (CW Mills)

3. Parties with divergent ideologies tend to become centrist when they come to power.

4. Bureaucrats become ritualists and tend to lose the sight of their goals.

There are certain problems in the democracy of India but to manage the diversity in India is a cumbersome task. Nevertheless, we are on the right path and will improve our rank in near future ✓

could mention how the composition of Lok Sabha exemplifies inequality

+ lack of political education

casteism
communalism
fundamentalism

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Que. It is not the constitution but its implementation which sows the seeds of social change. Critically analyze.

Ans. Social change is a value free concept that refers to attrition that occur in the social structure and social relations.

You could quote sociological theory on social change to contextualize the argument

unclear

Post-independence, many social changes have occurred in the society. The constitution established the rights of equality, freedom, justice etc. It abolished untouchability, forced labour and child labour. Still instances are noticed around us. Untouchability has taken newer forms, forced labour still practiced in Bihar, West Bengal and child labour is still employed.

Therefore, we can say that not just formulation of Constitution but its implementation sows the seeds of social



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could be more
nuanced

You could mention
values espoused in

Preamble and contextual
social changes

such as liberty, equality,
secularism,
Sabarimala, right to marry

changes
Reservations in Panchayati Raj Institutions
and urban local bodies uplifted the
marginalized section. Schemes like MGNREGA
provide employment to rural unemployed,
Ayushman Bharat provides health
insurance to the poor and PM Jan
Dhan Yojana helps financial inclusion
of all.
Many provisions of Constitution,
especially the DPSPs and Fundamental
Duties are not yet enforced and
implemented by legislations. Ensuring
this would further ensure the formation
of welfare state.

