

CUET-UG Sociology Sample Paper - 13

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

- This paper contains a total of 50 Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-1 mark**.
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.

Q1. According to the 2011 Census, which state in India has the highest density of population, reflecting extreme pressure on land resources?

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Bihar
- (C) Uttar Pradesh
- (D) Kerala

Q2. The 'Demographic Dividend' refers to a period in a nation's history when:

- (A) The birth rate is equal to the death rate.
- (B) The size of the working-age population is larger than the non-working-age population.
- (C) The population growth rate becomes negative.
- (D) The dependency ratio is at its highest peak.

Q3. Who among the following argued that the "Great Tradition" and "Little Tradition" interact to form the cultural fabric of India?

- (A) Robert Redfield
- (B) Milton Singer
- (C) M.N. Srinivas



(D) S.C. Dube

Q4. A family where the lineage or descent is traced through the father's line and property is inherited by sons is called:

- (A) Matrilineal
- (B) Patrilineal
- (C) Bilateral
- (D) Ambilineal

Q5. In the context of caste, the concept of 'Purity and Pollution' was centrally analyzed by which French sociologist in the book 'Homo Hierarchicus'?

- (A) Emile Durkheim
- (B) Louis Dumont
- (C) Auguste Comte
- (D) Pierre Bourdieu

Q6. The 'Colonial' impact on the Indian caste system resulted in _____, where caste identities became more rigid and documented for administrative purposes.

- (A) Decasteing
- (B) Substantialization
- (C) Secularization
- (D) Sanskritization

Q7. Which of the following describes a 'Tribe' that has completely lost its original cultural traits and has been absorbed into the Hindu caste hierarchy?

- (A) Integration
- (B) Assimilation
- (C) Isolation
- (D) Marginalization



- Q8.** The 'Invisible Hand' theory, which suggests that the market is a self-regulating entity, was proposed by:
- (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) Adam Smith
 - (C) Max Weber
 - (D) John Maynard Keynes
- Q9.** A 'Global Commodity Chain' refers to:
- (A) Goods produced and consumed within a single village.
 - (B) The network of labor and production processes whose end result is a finished commodity sold on the world market.
 - (C) A system where only gold is used for international trade.
 - (D) The distribution of food grains during the Green Revolution.
- Q10.** The 'Amnesty International' or 'Greenpeace' are examples of _____ that operate across national borders to influence global policy.
- (A) Regional Parties
 - (B) Transnational Civil Society
 - (C) State Bureaucracies
 - (D) Local Haats
- Q11.** The 19th-century movement 'Brahmo Samaj', which advocated for the abolition of Sati and child marriage, was founded by:
- (A) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
 - (B) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - (C) Dayanand Saraswati
 - (D) Keshab Chandra Sen
- Q12.** Under the 'Ryotwari System' of land revenue during British rule, the settlement was made directly with the:



- (A) Zamindar
- (B) Village Community
- (C) Individual Cultivator (Ryot)
- (D) Taluqdar

Q13. Which term is used by M.N. Srinivas to describe the process where Western technology and lifestyle are adopted without a corresponding shift in modern values or ideology?

- (A) Modernization
- (B) Superficial Westernization
- (C) Secularization
- (D) Sanskritization

Q14. The 'Beti Bachao Beti Padhao' scheme was launched primarily to address the issue of:

- (A) Female Literacy
- (B) Declining Child Sex Ratio
- (C) Maternal Mortality
- (D) Women's Political Representation

Q15. In the study of 'Social Exclusion', it is emphasized that individuals are excluded not because of their choice, but because of _____.

- (A) Lack of Merit
- (B) Structural patterns of society
- (C) Personal laziness
- (D) Religious preference

Q16. Who wrote the book 'Caste, Class and Power', which analyzed the changing social structure in a village named Sripuram?

- (A) Andre Beteille



- (B) M.N. Srinivas
- (C) G.S. Ghurye
- (D) Yogendra Singh

Q17. The 'Total Revolution' (Sampoorna Kranti) call was given by which social and political leader in the 1970s?

- (A) Vinoba Bhave
- (B) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (C) Ram Manohar Lohia
- (D) Morarji Desai

Q18. The 'Kumari' system in South India, which focused on the education and status of the girl child, is a part of which state's social history?

- (A) Tamil Nadu
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Karnataka
- (D) Andhra Pradesh

Q19. Which of the following is a 'New Social Movement' characteristic?

- (A) Focus on economic redistribution only.
- (B) Led by traditional political parties.
- (C) Focus on quality of life, identity, and environmental issues.
- (D) Aimed solely at capturing state power.

Q20. The 'White Revolution' in India is associated with the massive increase in the production of:

- (A) Rice
- (B) Milk
- (C) Cotton



(D) Egg

Q21. What is the primary sociological difference between 'Traditional' and 'Modern' markets?

(A) Use of paper money.

(B) The degree of social embeddedness vs. impersonal transactions.

(C) The number of goods sold.

(D) The location of the market.

Q22. The 73rd Amendment Act reserved _____ of seats in Panchayati Raj Institutions for women.

(A) 25%

(B) 33%

(C) 50%

(D) 10%

Q23. In the context of 'Globalisation', the term 'Digital Divide' refers to the gap between:

(A) High and low-income groups.

(B) Those with access to modern IT and those without.

(C) Urban and rural infrastructure.

(D) English speakers and non-English speakers.

Q24. Which movement in India protested against the alienation of tribal lands to mining corporations in the Niyamgiri hills?

(A) Chipko Movement

(B) Appiko Movement

(C) Anti-Vedanta Movement (Dongria Kondh)

(D) Silent Valley Movement



- Q25.** The term 'Social Capital' refers to:
- (A) Money kept in a savings account.
 - (B) The collective value of social networks and the inclinations that arise from these networks to do things for each other.
 - (C) Buildings and machinery owned by a company.
 - (D) The total number of people in a city.
- Q26.** The 'Functionalist' perspective on social stratification argues that inequality is _____ for the survival of society.
- (A) Harmful
 - (B) Necessary and Beneficial
 - (C) Temporary
 - (D) Accidental
- Q27.** Which Article of the Indian Constitution protects the interests of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions?
- (A) Article 25
 - (B) Article 29
 - (C) Article 30
 - (D) Article 32
- Q28.** The 'Self-Help Groups' (SHGs) are primarily aimed at providing _____ to women in rural areas.
- (A) Political positions
 - (B) Micro-finance and empowerment
 - (C) Higher education
 - (D) Legal aid
- Q29.** In the 'Village Studies' of the 1950s, which sociologist described the Indian village as a "Microcosm of Indian Society"?



- (A) M.N. Srinivas
- (B) S.C. Dube
- (C) Robert Redfield
- (D) McKim Marriott

Q30. The process of 'De-industrialization' in colonial India refers to:

- (A) The rapid growth of modern factories.
- (B) The destruction of traditional Indian handicraft and textile industries due to British competition.
- (C) The shift from agriculture to services.
- (D) The ban on foreign trade.

Q31. The 'Sociological Imagination' is a concept developed by _____ to connect personal troubles with public issues.

- (A) C. Wright Mills
- (B) Talcott Parsons
- (C) Anthony Giddens
- (D) Robert K. Merton

Q32. What is 'Endogamy'?

- (A) Marriage outside one's own social group.
- (B) Marriage within one's own social group (caste/tribe/religion).
- (C) Marriage to multiple partners.
- (D) Marriage involving the payment of dowry.

Q33. The 'Mandal Commission' used which criteria primarily to determine backwardness?

- (A) Purely Economic
- (B) Social and Educational



- (C) Religious
- (D) Linguistic

Q34. The 'Appiko Movement' in Karnataka was a southern version of which famous environmental movement?

- (A) Narmada Bachao Andolan
- (B) Chipko Movement
- (C) Silent Valley Movement
- (D) Jungle Bachao Andolan

Q35. The 'Glass Ceiling' in sociology refers to:

- (A) A type of architectural design in modern offices.
- (B) An invisible barrier that prevents women and minorities from rising to the highest levels of a hierarchy.
- (C) The increase in transparency in government.
- (D) The impact of climate change on urban buildings.

Q36. In a 'Patrilineal' society, property is usually passed from _____ to _____.

- (A) Mother to Daughter
- (B) Father to Son
- (C) Maternal Uncle to Nephew
- (D) Husband to Wife

Q37. Which scholar studied the 'Weekly Market' of the Kondh tribe in Odisha?

- (A) Alfred Gell
- (B) F.G. Bailey
- (C) Verrier Elwin
- (D) G.S. Ghurye



- Q38.** The term 'Anomie', referring to a state of normlessness in society during rapid change, was introduced by:
- (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) Emile Durkheim
 - (C) Max Weber
 - (D) Herbert Spencer
- Q39.** The 'Land Alienation Act' in tribal areas was meant to:
- (A) Allow non-tribals to buy tribal land easily.
 - (B) Prevent the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals.
 - (C) Nationalize all forest land.
 - (D) Encourage industrialization in tribal belts.
- Q40.** A 'Reference Group' is a group that:
- (A) An individual belongs to.
 - (B) An individual refers to as a standard for evaluating their own behavior and status.
 - (C) Provides legal advice.
 - (D) Is smaller than five people.
- Q41.** The 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' aims to provide universal access to:
- (A) Higher Education
 - (B) Elementary Education
 - (C) Technical Training
 - (D) Adult Literacy
- Q42.** The 'Green Revolution' led to the rise of a new class in rural India known as:
- (A) Feudal Lords
 - (B) Capitalist Farmers / Bull-ock Capitalists



- (C) Landless Serfs
- (D) Industrial Laborers

Q43. The 'National Commission for Backward Classes' was given constitutional status by which Amendment Act?

- (A) 101st Amendment
- (B) 102nd Amendment
- (C) 103rd Amendment
- (D) 104th Amendment

Q44. The term 'Ethnicity' is based on:

- (A) Shared biological traits (Race).
- (B) Shared cultural heritage, language, or religion.
- (C) Income level.
- (D) Political party membership.

Q45. The 'Peasant Movement' in Bardoli (1928) was led by:

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Baba Ramchandra

Q46. Which of the following is an example of an 'Ascriptive' identity?

- (A) Occupation
- (B) Caste/Gender
- (C) Education Level
- (D) Political Affiliation

Q47. The 'Mass Media' acts as a _____ of socialization in modern society.



- (A) Primary agent
- (B) Secondary agent
- (C) Tertiary agent
- (D) Informal agent

Q48. The 'Tana Bhagat' movement was a tribal movement among the Oraon tribe aiming at _____.

- (A) Armed rebellion
- (B) Sanskritization and social reform
- (C) Conversion to Christianity
- (D) Separation from India

Q49. In the context of 'Unity in Diversity', the Indian state follows the _____ model of the nation-state.

- (A) Assimilationist
- (B) Integrationist / Pluralist
- (C) Majoritarian
- (D) Segregationist

Q50. Which movement protested against the building of a hydroelectric project in the tropical rainforest of Kerala?

- (A) Narmada Bachao Andolan
- (B) Silent Valley Movement
- (C) Chipko Movement
- (D) Jungle Bachao Andolan



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution****Concept:**

Population density is a measure of the number of people per unit area, usually per square kilometer. It reflects the demographic pressure on land and resources. In India, density is influenced by geography, soil fertility, and urbanization levels.

Solution:

1. According to the 2011 Census, the average density of population in India was 382 persons per sq. km.
2. While West Bengal had been the most densely populated state in the 2001 Census, it was overtaken in 2011.
3. **Bihar** emerged as the most densely populated state with ****1,106 persons per sq. km****, followed by West Bengal (1,028).
4. This high density in Bihar is attributed to the fertile Indo-Gangetic plains which can support a large population, combined with a high birth rate.

Final Answer: Bihar**Answer: (B)****Q2.****Solution****Concept:**

The 'Demographic Dividend' is an economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure. It occurs when a country's birth rates decline and the proportion of the working-age population increases relative to the dependent population.

Solution:

1. When the dependency ratio (the ratio of children and elderly to the working-age population) decreases, there is a "window of opportunity" for economic growth.
2. This happens because there are more people in the **working-age group (15–64 years)** who can produce, save, and invest, while the number of consumers (dependents) is relatively low.
3. This "dividend" is not automatic; it requires investments in education, health, and job creation to be realized.
4. Therefore, it refers to the stage where the productive age group is larger than the non-working age group.

Final Answer: The size of the working-age population is larger than the non-working-age population.**Answer: (B)**

Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

Robert Redfield and later Milton Singer introduced the concepts of 'Great Tradition' and 'Little Tradition' to study the complexity of Indian civilization. It challenges the idea that "folk" culture and "elite" culture are separate.

Solution:

1. The **Great Tradition** refers to the literate, elite, and scriptural culture (often associated with the Vedas or Epics) that is pan-Indian.
2. The **Little Tradition** refers to the oral, localized, and folk traditions of the illiterate or rural masses.
3. **Milton Singer** and McKim Marriott used these concepts to show that Indian civilization is a result of the constant "interaction" between these two traditions (processes called Universalization and Parochialization).
4. For example, a local folk deity being integrated into a major Hindu temple represents this cultural interaction.

Final Answer: Milton Singer

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

Descent or lineage refers to the social rule that determines how individuals are related to their ancestors and how they inherit property and status.

Solution:

1. In a **Patrilineal** system, descent is traced exclusively through the male line. Sons inherit the family name and property, while daughters usually join their husband's lineage upon marriage.
2. In a "Matrilineal" system, descent is traced through the female line (as seen among the Khasis of Meghalaya).
3. Most of the mainstream Indian family structures follow the patrilineal model, which reinforces patriarchal control over resources.
4. Thus, tracing lineage through the father is the defining feature of a patrilineal system.

Final Answer: Patrilineal

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

Louis Dumont was a French sociologist who provided a structuralist analysis of the Indian caste system. He argued that the Indian system is fundamentally different from Western stratification because it is based on a specific religious ideology.

Solution:

1. In his book '*Homo Hierarchicus*' (1966), Dumont argued that the core principle of the caste system is the opposition between the **Pure and the Polluted**.
2. He suggested that hierarchy is not just about wealth or power, but about the ritual status determined by how "pure" a group's traditional occupation or lifestyle is perceived to be.
3. The Brahmins are at the top because they represent ultimate purity, while the Dalits (formerly Untouchables) were placed at the bottom because they were associated with "polluting" tasks.
4. This theory remains one of the most influential (and debated) sociological explanations of caste.

Final Answer: Louis Dumont

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

Sociologists study how British colonial administration fundamentally altered the traditional Indian caste system. Before British rule, caste was a relatively flexible and localized identity. However, the colonial state's need to classify and govern the population led to a process of "objectification" of caste.

The decennial census, starting in 1871, required people to identify with specific caste categories, which were then officially recorded, mapped, and ranked.

Solution:

1. This process is known as **Substantialization**. It refers to the process where castes, which were previously defined by their ritual relationship with other castes in a local village, began to act as independent, "substantial" interest groups at a regional or national level.
2. Colonialism made caste more rigid because it turned a fluid social identity into a fixed administrative category used for jobs, education, and representation.
3. "Secularization" refers to the decline of religious influence, and "Sanskritization" refers to upward mobility through ritual change, but the rigidification for administrative purposes is Substantialization.
4. Thus, the colonial impact resulted in the substantialization of caste identities.

Final Answer: Substantialization

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

The relationship between tribes and the Hindu caste society is often explained through different models of cultural contact. When a distinct cultural group (like a tribe) comes into sustained contact with a dominant group, various outcomes are possible depending on the degree of cultural loss and social merging.

Solution:

1. **Assimilation** is the process where a minority group (the tribe) gradually loses its distinctive cultural traits—language, religion, and social customs—and becomes fully absorbed into the dominant culture (the Hindu caste system).
2. In the Indian context, many tribes have assimilated by adopting the jati structure and being placed at the lower end of the caste hierarchy, often as laborers or peasants.
3. "Integration" implies that the tribe maintains its identity while participating in the national system; "Isolation" implies keeping them separate.
4. When the original cultural traits are completely lost in favor of the dominant system, the sociological term is Assimilation.

Final Answer: Assimilation

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

The transition from feudalism to capitalism was accompanied by new economic theories that argued for the efficiency of the "free market." These theories suggested that the economy works best when the government does not interfere.

This concept is a cornerstone of classical economics and has deep sociological implications for how society is organized around individual self-interest rather than community obligation.

Solution:

1. **Adam Smith**, in his 1776 book '*The Wealth of Nations*', introduced the idea of the '**Invisible Hand**'.
2. He argued that when individuals act in their own self-interest (e.g., a baker selling bread for profit), they are led by an "invisible hand" to promote the good of the whole society (providing food for everyone).
3. This theory provided the moral and intellectual foundation for *laissez-faire* capitalism, suggesting that market competition is a self-regulating mechanism.
4. While Karl Marx criticized this system and Max Weber studied its cultural origins, it was Adam Smith who proposed the invisible hand theory.

Final Answer: Adam Smith

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

Globalization has changed the way products are manufactured. Instead of a single factory in one city making a product, the production process is now fragmented and spread across many different countries to minimize costs and maximize efficiency.

This concept helps sociologists understand the global division of labor and the interconnectedness of workers in the "Global North" (consumers) and the "Global South" (producers).

Solution:

1. A **Global Commodity Chain** is a network of labor and production processes that spans the globe.
2. For example, a smartphone might be designed in the USA, its minerals mined in Africa, its microchips made in Taiwan, and the final device assembled in China before being sold worldwide.
3. Each link in this "chain" adds value to the product, and sociologists analyze who gets the most profit and who faces the most exploitation along this path.
4. It is a defining feature of the modern global economy, linking disparate geographical locations into a single productive system.

Final Answer: The network of labor and production processes whose end result is a finished commodity sold on the world market.

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

Civil society is not limited to the borders of a single nation. In the age of globalization, many non-governmental organizations operate on an international scale to address issues that affect all of humanity, such as human rights, climate change, and poverty.

These organizations use global media and international law to put pressure on governments and corporations, representing a new form of political participation.

Solution:

1. Organizations like Amnesty International (human rights) and Greenpeace (environment) are part of the **Transnational Civil Society**.
2. Unlike local NGOs, these groups have a global membership and a global mandate. They are "transnational" because they operate across and beyond the boundaries of individual states.
3. They play a critical role in creating "global norms"—standardized ideas of how governments should treat their citizens or the environment.
4. They provide a platform for citizens of different countries to collaborate on shared social and political goals, bypassing traditional state-to-state diplomacy.

Final Answer: Transnational Civil Society

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

The 19th-century social reform movements in India were a response to the challenges posed by Western education and colonial rule. Reformers sought to remove social evils within Hindu society by interpreting religious texts in a modern, rational light.

These movements were the precursors to the modern Indian women's movement and the broader struggle for social equality, focusing on the domestic and social status of women and the abolition of orthodox rituals.

Solution:

1. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**, often called the "Father of Modern India," was the central figure of this era.
2. In 1828, he founded the **Brahmo Samaj**. The Samaj was committed to monotheism and the rational interpretation of the Upanishads.
3. Its primary social agenda was the **abolition of Sati** (the practice of widows burning on their husband's pyres). Roy's persistent campaigning led the British government to pass the Sati Abolition Act in 1829.
4. He also advocated for women's right to property and the end of child marriage, making the Brahmo Samaj the most influential reform organization of the early 19th century.

Final Answer: Raja Ram Mohan Roy

Answer: (B)



Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

The British colonial state introduced different land revenue systems to maximize tax collection. These systems fundamentally altered rural social structures by changing who owned the land and who was responsible for paying the state.

The three main systems were the Permanent Settlement (Zamindari), the Mahalwari system, and the Ryotwari system. Each created a different set of social classes in the countryside.

Solution:

1. The **Ryotwari System** was primarily implemented in Southern and Western India (Madras and Bombay Presidencies).
2. In this system, the government made the revenue settlement **directly with the individual cultivator (the Ryot)**, bypassing intermediaries like the Zamindars.
3. The Ryot was recognized as the owner of the land as long as he paid the revenue. However, the revenue rates were often so high that many Ryots fell into the hands of moneylenders.
4. Unlike the Zamindari system, which created a class of powerful landlords, the Ryotwari system theoretically aimed at protecting the peasant, though in practice it often led to direct exploitation by the state.

Final Answer: Individual Cultivator (Ryot)

Answer: (C)



Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

M.N. Srinivas made a crucial distinction between 'Westernization' and 'Modernization'. While Westernization refers to the adoption of Western ways (dress, food, language), it does not always mean a change in mindset.

Sociologists use these distinctions to analyze how tradition and modernity coexist in contemporary India, where people might use modern technology while still adhering to orthodox or superstitious beliefs.

Solution:

1. Srinivas used the term **Superficial Westernization** to describe a situation where a person or group adopts the "outward" symbols of Western life.
2. This includes using modern gadgets, wearing Western clothes, or speaking English, but without adopting the "inner" values of the West, such as scientific rationalism, secularism, or individualism.
3. For example, a person might be a highly skilled computer scientist (modern technology) but still practice rigid caste discrimination in their personal life (traditional ideology).
4. This "fragmented" change is common in many developing societies where cultural change lags behind technological change.

Final Answer: Superficial Westernization

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

Social policies in India are often designed to target specific demographic crises. One of the most alarming trends in recent decades has been the "missing women" phenomenon, caused by the preference for male children and the misuse of medical technology for sex-selective abortion.

Government schemes aim to shift social mindsets by linking the value of the girl child to education and survival.

Solution:

1. The '**Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**' (Save the Daughter, Educate the Daughter) scheme was launched in 2015.
2. Its primary and immediate goal was to address the **Declining Child Sex Ratio (CSR)**, which had reached historically low levels in the 0–6 age group.
3. The scheme focuses on multi-sectoral action, including preventing gender-biased sex selection and ensuring the survival and protection of the girl child.
4. By adding "Padhao" (Educate) to the slogan, the government emphasized that education is the key to empowering girls and improving their long-term social status.

Final Answer: Declining Child Sex Ratio

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

Social exclusion is a process by which individuals or groups are systematically blocked from (or denied access to) various rights, opportunities, and resources that are normally available to members of a different group, and which are fundamental to social integration.

Sociologists argue that exclusion is not about the faults of the excluded, but about the way society itself is organized.

Solution:

1. Social exclusion is characterized by its "involuntary" nature. It is not something people choose; it is forced upon them by the **structural patterns of society**.
2. These structures include the caste system, patriarchy, and class hierarchies, which create "barriers" (both physical and social) that prevent certain groups from participating fully in social life.
3. For example, a Dalit child might be excluded from a village school not because they lack merit, but because the structural rules of the caste system prohibit their entry.
4. Therefore, exclusion is a systemic failure of social institutions, not a result of individual preference or religious choice.

Final Answer: Structural patterns of society

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

Village studies became a major focus of Indian sociology and anthropology in the 1950s and 60s. These studies moved away from looking at India through ancient texts (Indology) and instead used intensive fieldwork to understand the lived reality of rural life.

One of the most famous studies focused on the intersection of three distinct hierarchies: the ritual hierarchy of caste, the economic hierarchy of class, and the political hierarchy of power.

Solution:

1. **Andre Beteille** conducted an intensive study of the village he called *Sripuram* in the Tanjore district of Tamil Nadu.
2. In his seminal book '**Caste, Class and Power**' (1965), he demonstrated that these three spheres, which were once tightly overlapping (where the top caste was also the top class and held all power), were beginning to "decouple" or drift apart.
3. He showed that with the introduction of adult franchise and education, political power was shifting toward non-Brahmin castes, even if they didn't have the highest ritual status.
4. While M.N. Srinivas studied 'Rampura' and developed the concept of the dominant caste, it was Beteille who specifically analyzed the tripartite relationship of caste, class, and power in Sripuram.

Final Answer: Andre Beteille

Answer: (A)



Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

In the mid-1970s, India experienced a period of intense political turmoil. A movement emerged that was not just about changing the government, but about a radical transformation of the entire social, economic, and political structure of the country.

This movement sought to address corruption, high inflation, and the erosion of democratic institutions, mobilizing students and the youth in particular.

Solution:

1. **Jayaprakash Narayan** (popularly known as JP) came out of retirement to lead this movement in 1974.
2. He gave the call for '**Total Revolution**' (Sampoorna Kranti). He argued that it was not enough to just win an election; society needed a fundamental change in its moral and social fabric.
3. The movement started in Bihar (the Bihar Movement) and eventually spread across India, leading to the first non-Congress government at the Center in 1977.
4. Vinoba Bhave is associated with the Bhoodan (land gift) movement, and Lohia with socialist theory, but the specific call for "Total Revolution" belongs to Jayaprakash Narayan.

Final Answer: Jayaprakash Narayan

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

Regional social histories in India often reveal unique gender and education dynamics. The southern states, particularly Kerala, have a long history of social reform movements that emphasized the human rights and education of marginalized groups and women.

These movements often challenged the orthodoxies of the caste system and laid the foundation for the high literacy rates and social indicators seen in these regions today.

Solution:

1. The **Kumari** system or the emphasis on the "Girl Child" as a central figure in social progress is deeply rooted in the social history of **Kerala**.
2. Kerala's history is marked by the influence of reformers like Sri Narayana Guru and Ayyankali, and also by the unique *Matrilineal* traditions of communities like the Nairs, which gave women a higher social standing than in patrilineal societies.
3. The Christian missionary schools and the progressive policies of the Travancore and Cochin royal families also prioritized female education early on.
4. This historical trajectory explains why Kerala consistently leads India in child sex ratio and female literacy.

Final Answer: Kerala

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Sociologists distinguish between "Old" and "New" social movements. Old movements (like labor unions or peasant revolts) were primarily concerned with economic redistribution and state power. New Social Movements (NSMs), which gained prominence after the 1960s, are different. They often cut across class lines and focus on issues that affect the overall quality of human life and identity.

Solution:

1. A key characteristic of a **New Social Movement** is its **focus on quality of life, identity, and environmental issues**. Examples include the feminist movement, the environmental movement (like Chipko), and LGBTQ+ rights.
2. Unlike old movements, NSMs are often decentralized and are not necessarily led by traditional political parties.
3. They are less about "Who owns the factory?" and more about "How do we live a dignified and sustainable life?" or "How is our identity recognized?"
4. Therefore, aiming solely at capturing state power is a feature of traditional political or revolutionary movements, whereas NSMs focus on cultural and lifestyle changes.

Final Answer: Focus on quality of life, identity, and environmental issues

Answer: (C)

Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

Parallel to the Green Revolution in agriculture, India launched a massive program to increase the production of milk and dairy products. This program, known as "Operation Flood," transformed India from a milk-deficient nation into the world's largest milk producer.

Sociologically, this is significant because it was based on a cooperative model, where small-scale rural producers were linked directly to urban consumers.

Solution:

1. The **White Revolution** is associated with the massive increase in the production of **Milk**.
2. The movement was pioneered by **Dr. Verghese Kurien**, who founded the Amul cooperative in Anand, Gujarat.
3. The cooperative model ensured that the "middlemen" were eliminated, allowing the rural dairy farmers (many of whom were women) to receive a fair price for their milk.
4. It demonstrated how small-scale rural production could be modernized through professional management and technology without displacing the small producers.

Final Answer: Milk

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

Sociologists, unlike classical economists, view markets as more than just a place for price-setting. They study markets as social institutions that are "embedded" in the cultural and social life of a community.

Traditional markets are often based on personal ties and long-term social obligations, whereas modern capitalist markets tend toward impersonal, purely rational-legal interactions.

Solution:

1. In a traditional market (like a village Haat), the relationship between the buyer and the seller is often based on their social status, caste, or kinship. This is known as **"Social Embeddedness"**.
2. In contrast, modern markets are characterized by **"impersonal transactions"**. When you buy a product from an online retailer or a supermarket, the transaction is governed by a standard price and legal contract, regardless of who you are or your relationship with the seller.
3. Therefore, the primary sociological difference is the degree to which social relationships influence the economic transaction.
4. While the use of paper money or the location of the market are differences, they are secondary to the shift in the social nature of the exchange.

Final Answer: The degree of social embeddedness vs. impersonal transactions.

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, was a milestone in the history of women's empowerment in India. It recognized that for local self-government (Panchayati Raj) to be truly representative, it must include those who had been historically excluded from the political process.

The Act introduced mandatory quotas to ensure a critical mass of women in leadership roles at the village, block, and district levels.

Solution:

1. The Act mandated that not less than **"one-third (33%)"** of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat shall be reserved for women.
2. This reservation also applies to the offices of the Chairpersons (Sarpanch) at all three levels of the Panchayati Raj system.
3. Some states, like Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, and Uttarakhand, have since increased this reservation to 50%, but the central constitutional requirement introduced in 1992 was 33%.
4. This has led to millions of women entering the public sphere as elected representatives, significantly altering the local power dynamics.

Final Answer: 33%

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

Globalization is driven by Information and Communication Technology (ICT). However, the benefits of this technology are not distributed equally. The 'Digital Divide' is a sociological term used to describe the inequality in access to and use of digital information and communication technologies.

This divide exists both between nations (Global North vs. Global South) and within nations (Urban vs. Rural, or Wealthy vs. Poor).

Solution:

1. The **Digital Divide** refers to the gap between those who have access to modern IT (computers, high-speed internet, smartphones) and those who do not.
2. This gap is not just about owning a device; it is also about having the skills (digital literacy) to use that technology to access information, education, and economic opportunities.
3. In India, this divide is prominent between urban centers with 5G connectivity and remote rural areas where even basic mobile signals might be weak.
4. This divide reinforces existing social inequalities, as those on the wrong side of the divide find it harder to participate in the modern global economy.

Final Answer: Those with access to modern IT and those without.

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

Tribal movements in contemporary India are often centered on 'Jal, Jangal, Jameen' (Water, Forest, Land). These movements arise when the state or large corporations attempt to acquire tribal land for industrial or mining projects without the genuine consent of the local population.

The Niyamgiri movement is a landmark case where the cultural and religious rights of a tribe were upheld against industrial interests.

Solution:

1. The **Dongria Kondh** tribe, residing in the Niyamgiri hills of Odisha, led a long struggle against a mining giant (Vedanta) that wanted to mine bauxite in their sacred hills.
2. The tribe argued that the hills were the home of their deity, Niyam Raja, and that mining would destroy their ecological and spiritual identity.
3. In a historic judgment, the Supreme Court of India ruled that the local Gram Sabhas must decide whether the mining project would violate their religious and cultural rights.
4. The Gram Sabhas unanimously rejected the mining project, making the **Anti-Vedanta Movement** a major victory for indigenous rights in India.

Final Answer: Anti-Vedanta Movement (Dongria Kondh)

Answer: (C)



Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

Pierre Bourdieu, a French sociologist, expanded the concept of 'capital' beyond just money. He identified different forms of capital that individuals use to gain status and power in society, including Cultural Capital and Social Capital.

Social Capital emphasizes that our relationships and who we know can be just as valuable as what we have in the bank.

Solution:

1. **Social Capital** refers to the **collective value of social networks**. It is the "goodwill" or the capacity to get things done through your connections.
2. It involves trust, reciprocity, and cooperation among members of a group. For example, if a neighbor watches your house while you are away because you once helped them, that is an exercise of social capital.
3. It can be "bonding" (ties within a close-knit group) or "bridging" (ties between different social groups).
4. While financial capital is about money and physical capital is about tools, social capital is about the resources stored in human relationships.

Final Answer: The collective value of social networks and the inclinations that arise from these networks to do things for each other.

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

The Functionalist perspective in sociology, represented by theorists like Kingsley Davis and Wilbert Moore, seeks to explain why social stratification (inequality) exists in every known human society. They argue that stratification is a functional necessity rather than a social defect.

Solution:

1. Functionalists believe that certain positions in society (like doctors or engineers) are more functionally important and require more talent and training than others.
2. To ensure that the most qualified people fill these difficult roles, society must offer them higher rewards—such as prestige, power, and wealth.
3. Therefore, they argue that inequality is **necessary and beneficial** because it acts as an incentive system that ensures society operates efficiently.
4. This view is often criticized by Conflict theorists (like Marxists), who argue that inequality is actually a way for dominant groups to exploit others.

Final Answer: Necessary and Beneficial

Answer: (B)

Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

The Indian Constitution provides specific protections for religious and linguistic minorities to ensure that the "majority" culture does not swallow up their unique identities. These rights are fundamental to the "Pluralist" model of Indian democracy.

Solution:

1. While Article 29 protects the "distinct language, script or culture" of any section of citizens, **Article 30** goes further in providing institutional support.
2. Article 30 (1) states: "All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to **establish and administer educational institutions** of their choice."
3. This allows minority communities to maintain schools and colleges where they can teach their own religion or language alongside the national curriculum.
4. The state cannot discriminate against such institutions when providing financial aid.

Final Answer: Article 30

Answer: (C)

Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are a contemporary tool for rural development and poverty alleviation. They are based on the principle of "mutual help" and "collective strength," moving away from the traditional model of individual charity.

Solution:

1. SHGs are small voluntary associations of people (usually 10–20 women) from the same socio-economic background who come together to save small amounts of money regularly.
2. The primary goal is to provide **micro-finance and empowerment**. By pooling their savings, they can give small loans to members for emergencies or starting small businesses, reducing their dependence on exploitative local moneylenders.
3. Over time, these groups are linked to formal banks (SHG-Bank Linkage), providing them access to larger credit.
4. Sociologically, SHGs empower women by giving them control over financial resources and a platform to discuss social issues like health, nutrition, and domestic violence.

Final Answer: Micro-finance and empowerment

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

During the 1950s, village studies became the "laboratory" for Indian sociologists. These scholars debated whether the Indian village was an isolated entity or a part of a larger civilization.

Solution:

1. **M.N. Srinivas** was a major proponent of the idea that to understand India, one must understand its villages.
2. He described the Indian village as a **"Microcosm of Indian Society."** By this, he meant that the village contains all the essential elements of the larger Indian social structure—caste, kinship, religion, and economic inter-dependence.
3. He argued that the village was never completely isolated; it was always linked to the wider world through marriage ties, trade, and pilgrimage.
4. His work in the village of Rampura provided the empirical basis for his theories on Sanskritization and the Dominant Caste.

Final Answer: M.N. Srinivas

Answer: (A)

Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

De-industrialization is a term used by economic historians and sociologists to describe a specific phase of the colonial economy in India. It refers to the decline of traditional manufacturing without a corresponding growth of modern industry.

Solution:

1. Before British rule, India was a world leader in the export of hand-loomed textiles (muslins and silks).
2. With the Industrial Revolution in Britain, cheap, machine-made textiles flooded the Indian market. Simultaneously, the British government imposed high duties on Indian textiles entering Britain.
3. This led to the **destruction of traditional Indian handicraft and textile industries**. Millions of weavers and artisans lost their livelihoods and were forced back into agriculture.
4. This made the Indian economy "more rural" than it had been in the pre-colonial period, which is why it is called "de-industrialization."

Final Answer: The destruction of traditional Indian handicraft and textile industries due to British competition.

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Sociological Imagination' is one of the most influential concepts in modern sociology. It provides a framework for individuals to understand their own lives not just as personal experiences, but as part of a larger historical and social context.

Solution:

1. **C. Wright Mills** introduced this concept in his 1959 book. He argued that we cannot understand the life of an individual or the history of a society without understanding both.
2. The sociological imagination allows us to distinguish between **'Personal Troubles'** (e.g., one person being unemployed) and **'Public Issues'** (e.g., a 15
3. By using this "imagination," individuals can see how social structures, like the economy or the education system, shape their personal choices and life chances.
4. It is the tool that transforms a person from a "passive subject" of history into an "active participant" who understands the social forces at play.

Final Answer: C. Wright Mills

Answer: (A)

Q32.

Solution**Concept:**

Kinship systems are governed by rules of exclusion and inclusion. These rules determine who is a "permitted" partner and who is "forbidden." Every society has rules regarding where one must look for a spouse.

Solution:

1. **Endogamy** is the rule that requires an individual to **marry within their own social group**.
2. In India, the caste system is the most rigid example of an endogamous system, where individuals are expected to marry someone from the same Jati.
3. This practice helps maintain the "purity" of the group and ensures that property and status remain within the community.
4. "Exogamy," by contrast, is the rule of marrying outside a specific group (such as the *Gotra* or clan), and "Polygamy" refers to having multiple spouses.

Final Answer: Marriage within one's own social group (caste/tribe/religion).

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution**Concept:**

The Mandal Commission (Second Backward Classes Commission) had the difficult task of identifying "Other Backward Classes" (OBCs) in a way that was legally and sociologically sound.

The commission recognized that backwardness in India is not just a matter of low income, but is deeply rooted in the historical and social structure of the country.

Solution:

1. The Mandal Commission developed 11 indicators to measure backwardness, grouped into three main categories: Social, Educational, and Economic.
2. However, the **Social and Educational** criteria were given more weight. For example, a caste was considered socially backward if it was seen as "low" by others or if its members performed manual labor.
3. It was considered educationally backward if the number of children finishing school was significantly below the state average.
4. While economic factors were included, the primary logic was that social and educational deprivation is what keeps certain castes from progressing in a modern democracy.

Final Answer: Social and Educational

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:**

Environmental movements in India are often interconnected. When a successful model of protest is developed in one region, it frequently inspires similar movements in other parts of the country, adapted to local languages and cultures.

Solution:

1. The **Appiko Movement** began in the 1980s in the Uttara Kannada district of Karnataka.
2. 'Appiko' in the local Kannada language means 'to hug.' This was a direct adaptation of the **Chipko Movement** from the Himalayas.
3. Like the Chipko activists, the villagers in Karnataka hugged trees to prevent them from being cut down by contractors for industrial use.
4. The movement had three main aims: *Uli* (save), *Belesu* (grow), and *Mita Balake* (rational use of forest produce).

Final Answer: Chipko Movement

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Glass Ceiling' is a metaphorical term used to describe a form of social exclusion that is subtle but very real. It is often studied in the sociology of work and gender to explain why certain groups are underrepresented in leadership roles.

Solution:

1. The **Glass Ceiling** refers to an **invisible barrier** that prevents women or minority groups from rising above a certain level in a hierarchy (corporate, political, or social).
2. It is called "glass" because it is not an official rule or law; on the surface, everything might seem equal. However, through subtle biases and "old boys' networks," these groups find it impossible to reach the top.
3. For example, even if a woman is highly qualified, she might be passed over for a CEO position due to stereotyped ideas about leadership.
4. Breaking the glass ceiling is a major goal of modern equity and diversity movements.

Final Answer: An invisible barrier that prevents women and minorities from rising to the highest levels of a hierarchy.

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution**Concept:**

A 'Patrilineal' system is a kinship system in which an individual's family membership is traced through their father's lineage. This involves the inheritance of property, names, and social status through the male line. It is the dominant form of kinship in most of India.

Solution:

1. In such a system, the primary link for the transmission of wealth and identity is from **Father to Son**.
2. Daughters are often viewed as "transient" members of the patrilineage because they are expected to leave the household and join their husband's lineage upon marriage (patrilocality).
3. This system reinforces the economic power of men within the family, as they become the primary custodians of ancestral land and resources.
4. While "Matrilineal" systems (Mother to Daughter) exist in parts of Meghalaya and Kerala, the patrilineal model is the standard for the majority of the Indian population.

Final Answer: Father to Son

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution**Concept:**

The study of periodic markets (Haats) in tribal areas provides deep insights into how traditional economic systems interact with the modern world. Anthropologists and sociologists use these sites to observe social interaction, barter, and the influence of outside traders on indigenous life.

Solution:

1. **Alfred Gell** is the anthropologist famous for his detailed study of the **weekly market of the Kondh tribe** in Odisha (specifically in the Dhorai region).
2. He analyzed the market not just as a place for exchange, but as a site of "social drama" where different social groups negotiated their status.
3. He observed how tribal people, though participating in a market economy, often maintained their own internal logic of value and exchange that was distinct from the purely profit-motivated logic of the outside traders (*sahu*) who visited the Haats.
4. This study remains a classic in the sociology of markets and the anthropology of value.

Final Answer: Alfred Gell

Answer: (A)

Q38.

Solution**Concept:**

'Anomie' is one of the most important concepts in functionalist sociology. It describes a condition of instability resulting from a breakdown of standards and values, or from a lack of purpose or ideals. It often occurs during periods of rapid social change, such as industrialization or economic crisis.

Solution:

1. **Emile Durkheim** introduced the term in his work *'The Division of Labour in Society'* and later expanded it in his study *'Suicide'*.
2. He argued that when society undergoes rapid changes, the old "norms" (rules of behavior) no longer apply, and new ones haven't yet formed. This leaves individuals feeling lost, confused, and disconnected.
3. For Durkheim, society provides a "moral compass." When this compass is broken, **Anomie** (normlessness) sets in, which can lead to increased social deviance or higher rates of suicide.
4. It is a critical concept for understanding the psychological stress that accompanies modernization and urbanization.

Final Answer: Emile Durkheim

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution**Concept:**

Land is the primary source of survival for tribal communities. Historically, British colonial laws and later "development" projects led to the large-scale transfer of tribal land to non-tribals, leaving indigenous people landless and impoverished.

Solution:

1. To protect tribal communities from exploitation, various **Land Alienation Acts** were passed in several states (like the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act).
2. The objective of these acts was to **prevent the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals**.
3. This was done by making it legally impossible for a non-tribal person to buy land in scheduled areas, ensuring that the land remained within the community.
4. Despite these laws, "alienation" continues to happen through illegal means or through state acquisition for "public purposes" like dams or mines, which remains a major cause of tribal unrest today.

Final Answer: Prevent the transfer of tribal land to non-tribals

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution**Concept:**

A 'Reference Group' is a concept in social psychology and sociology used to explain how individuals form their attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. It is not necessarily a group that one belongs to, but a group that one admires or looks up to.

Solution:

1. A **Reference Group** is a group that **an individual refers to as a standard for evaluating their own behavior and status**.
2. For example, a lower-caste group might use a higher-caste group as a reference group to emulate their lifestyle (the process of Sanskritization).
3. Similarly, a middle-class student might use "successful entrepreneurs" as a reference group, adopting their work ethic and speech patterns even before becoming one.
4. Reference groups can be positive (groups we want to be like) or negative (groups we want to distance ourselves from).

Final Answer: An individual refers to as a standard for evaluating their own behavior and status.

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution**Concept:**

The Right to Education (RTE) is a fundamental pillar of social development. In India, the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' (SSA) was launched as a flagship program to achieve the goal of Universal Elementary Education (UEE) in a time-bound manner.

Solution:

1. **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan** (Education for All Movement) was pioneered to provide **universal access to Elementary Education** for children in the 6–14 age group.
2. It was backed by the 86th Constitutional Amendment, which made free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right.
3. The program focuses on bridging social, regional, and gender gaps, with a specific emphasis on the education of the girl child and children with special needs.
4. While "Higher Education" and "Technical Training" are handled by other schemes (like RUSA), SSA is the definitive program for the primary and upper-primary levels.

Final Answer: Elementary Education

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution**Concept:**

The Green Revolution did more than just increase grain yields; it transformed the class structure of rural India. By introducing capital-intensive farming, it favored those who had the resources to invest in technology, creating a new tier in the rural hierarchy.

Solution:

1. The Green Revolution led to the emergence of a class often called **Capitalist Farmers** or **Bullock Capitalists**.
2. These were typically intermediate-caste farmers who owned a decent amount of land and used their profits to reinvest in tractors, HYV seeds, and irrigation.
3. Sociologist **Rudolph and Rudolph** coined the term "Bullock Capitalists" to describe these self-employed, mid-size farmers who became a powerful political lobby in states like Punjab, Haryana, and Western UP.
4. This class replaced the old "absentee landlords" as the most influential economic and political force in the countryside.

Final Answer: Capitalist Farmers / Bullock Capitalists

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution**Concept:**

The institutional framework for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) has been strengthened over time to ensure that their grievances are heard at the highest level of governance.

Solution:

1. The 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2018 granted constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC).
2. Previously, the NCBC was a statutory body under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
3. By granting it constitutional status under Article 338B, the commission was given powers equivalent to a civil court to investigate complaints and welfare measures for socially and educationally backward classes.
4. This brought the NCBC on par with the National Commissions for SCs and STs.

Final Answer: 102nd Amendment

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution**Concept:**

Ethnicity is a concept used to categorize groups of people who share a common identity. Unlike "Race," which is often mistakenly associated with purely biological or physical traits, ethnicity is a social construction based on culture.

Solution:

1. Ethnicity is primarily based on shared cultural heritage, language, or religion.
2. Members of an ethnic group see themselves as sharing a common ancestry and a distinct way of life that separates them from other groups.
3. In India, ethnicity can be based on regional identity (e.g., Bengali, Punjabi), linguistic identity (e.g., Tamil, Telugu), or religious identity (e.g., Parsi, Sikh).
4. It is an "ascriptive" identity because people are usually born into their ethnic group, and it provides a sense of belonging and "we-ness."

Final Answer: Shared cultural heritage, language, or religion.

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution**Concept:**

Peasant movements in India were frequently integrated into the broader National Movement for Independence. The Bardoli Satyagraha is a classic example of how local agrarian grievances were used to mobilize the masses against British colonial taxation.

Solution:

1. The **Bardoli Satyagraha of 1928** in Gujarat was led by **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**.
2. The movement was a protest against a 22
3. Patel's successful leadership of the non-violent tax strike earned him the title 'Sardar' (Leader) from the women of Bardoli.
4. It remains a landmark in the history of civil disobedience and demonstrated the power of organized peasant resistance.

Final Answer: Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution**Concept:**

Sociologists distinguish between identities that are "given" at birth and those that are "earned" through effort. This is the difference between Ascribed and Achieved status.

Solution:

1. An **Ascriptive identity** is one that is assigned at birth and is generally involuntary. **Caste and Gender** are prime examples.
2. You do not choose the caste or gender you are born into; they are "ascribed" by the social structure from day one.
3. In contrast, "Occupation" and "Education Level" are "Achieved" identities, as they are the result of an individual's choices and actions.
4. Understanding ascriptive identities is key to analyzing how social inequality is passed down from one generation to the next.

Final Answer: Caste/Gender

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution**Concept:**

Socialization is the lifelong process through which individuals learn the norms and values of their society. Different institutions, known as "agents of socialization," play different roles at various stages of a person's life.

Solution:

1. Primary socialization happens in the family. All other agents that influence a child later in life are considered **Secondary agents**.
2. The **Mass Media** (TV, internet, social media) is a powerful **Secondary agent of socialization**.
3. It transmits information, shapes public opinion, and introduces individuals to diverse lifestyles and global cultures that may differ from those taught by their parents.
4. In the modern world, the media often rivals the school and peer groups in its influence over the attitudes and behaviors of young people.

Final Answer: Secondary agent

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution**Concept:**

Tribal movements are not always about armed conflict; many are "Revitalization" movements that seek to improve the social and moral standing of the community by adopting cleaner lifestyles or higher-status rituals.

Solution:

1. The **Tana Bhagat** movement (1914) among the Oraon tribe of Chota Nagpur was a social reform movement.
2. The followers, known as Tana Bhagats, sought to "purify" their lives by giving up meat and liquor and adopting the worship of a single god.
3. This is a classic example of **Sanskritization and social reform** within a tribal context, as the tribe attempted to raise its status by mimicking the practices of high-caste Hindus.
4. They also became deeply involved in the non-violent struggle led by Mahatma Gandhi against British taxes.

Final Answer: Sanskritization and social reform

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution**Concept:**

Sociologists study how the state manages diversity. The "Assimilationist" model tries to make everyone the same, while the "Pluralist" model allows different groups to live together while maintaining their unique identities.

Solution:

1. The Indian state officially follows the **Integrationist / Pluralist** model.
2. This is encapsulated in the slogan **"Unity in Diversity."** The state does not demand that citizens give up their religious, linguistic, or regional identities to be "Indian."
3. Instead, the constitutional framework (through Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles) provides space for these identities to coexist within a single political community.
4. This model views diversity as a richness to be preserved rather than a problem to be solved.

Final Answer: Integrationist / Pluralist

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution**Concept:**

Ecological movements often emerge when development projects threaten rare ecosystems. These movements highlight the conflict between short-term economic gain and long-term environmental sustainability.

Solution:

1. The **Silent Valley Movement** was a social and environmental protest in the late 1970s and early 80s in **Kerala**.
2. It was directed against the building of a **hydroelectric project** that would have flooded a significant portion of the Silent Valley National Park, one of the last remaining tropical evergreen forests in the Western Ghats.
3. The movement was unique because it was led by scientists, environmentalists, and local citizens (the Kerala Sastra Sahitya Parishad) rather than just politicians.
4. It was a major success, as the central government eventually scrapped the project and declared the area a protected National Park.

Final Answer: Silent Valley Movement

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	B	2	B	3	B	4	B	5	B
6	B	7	B	8	B	9	B	10	B
11	B	12	C	13	B	14	B	15	B
16	A	17	B	18	B	19	C	20	B
21	B	22	B	23	B	24	C	25	B
26	B	27	C	28	B	29	A	30	B
31	A	32	B	33	B	34	B	35	B
36	B	37	A	38	B	39	B	40	B
41	B	42	B	43	B	44	B	45	B
46	B	47	B	48	B	49	B	50	B

