

CUET-UG Sociology Sample Paper-14

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 Demographic Transition Theory, the 'population explosion' in the second stage is primarily caused by:

- (A) A simultaneous and rapid increase in both birth and death rates.
- (B) High fertility rates persisting while mortality rates plummet due to better medicine.
- (C) The Malthusian "positive checks" failing to regulate the population.
- (D) A shift from agrarian production to industrialization reducing the value of children.

Q2. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the 'Dependency Ratio' burden in a country with a 'bulge' in the 0-14 and 60+ age groups?

- (A) An increase in the working-age population leading to a "demographic dividend."
- (B) A higher strain on the economically active population to provide for non-productive members.
- (C) A decrease in the total fertility rate below the replacement level.
- (D) The state's inability to provide employment to the youth (15-59 years).

Q3. Thomas Malthus's 'Essay on Population' argued that while food supply increases in ____, population grows in ____.

- (A) Geometric progression; Arithmetic progression.



- (B) Exponential progression; Linear progression.
- (C) Arithmetic progression; Geometric progression.
- (D) Static progression; Volatile progression.

Q4. In the context of Rural-Urban Migration in India, 'Push Factors' are often associated with:

- (A) The glamour and lifestyle of metropolitan cities like Mumbai.
- (B) Better educational opportunities and specialized healthcare in cities.
- (C) Agrarian distress, lack of non-farm employment, and caste-based oppression in villages.
- (D) High wages and job security in the informal urban sector.

Q5. The 'Replacement Level' of fertility, where a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next without migration, is generally considered to be:

- (A) 1.5
- (B) 2.1
- (C) 3.0
- (D) 2.5

Q6. The 'Son Meta-Preference' (as discussed in Economic Surveys) refers to:

- (A) The active use of sex-selective abortion to ensure the birth of a male child.
- (B) The tendency of parents to keep having children until the desired number of sons are born.
- (C) The cultural practice of investing more in a son's education than a daughter's.
- (D) The legal right of the eldest son to inherit ancestral property.

Q7. While 'Varna' is a four-fold, pan-Indian theoretical framework, 'Jati' is characterized by:

- (A) Being a rigid system of only five categories including the 'Ati-Shudras'.
- (B) Regional variations, endogamy, and specific occupational identities.



- (C) A fluid structure where individuals can change their status through wealth.
- (D) A lack of hierarchical ranking in localized settings.

Q8. The 'Integrationist' perspective regarding Tribes in India, championed by G.S. Ghurye, argued that:

- (A) Tribes are distinct cultural entities that must be isolated from Hindu society.
- (B) Tribes are 'Backward Hindus' who should be assimilated into the mainstream.
- (C) The 'Exclusion' policy of the British was the only way to save tribal culture.
- (D) Tribes should be given complete autonomy within their forest habitats.

Q9. Alfred Gell's study of the 'Dhorai' weekly market (Haat) emphasizes that it is:

- (A) Purely an economic space for the exchange of surplus goods.
- (B) A site where social, kinship, and political relations are as important as trade.
- (C) A modern capitalist institution that has replaced tribal barter systems.
- (D) Only meant for the exploitation of tribals by non-tribal 'Dikus'.
- (E)

Q10. Which feature of the 'Caste System' did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar define as 'Graded Inequality'?

- (A) The presence of only two classes—the oppressor and the oppressed.
- (B) A system where every caste is superior to some and inferior to others.
- (C) The practice of 'Endogamy' which restricts marriage within the group.
- (D) The divine origin of the caste system as mentioned in the Purusha Sukta.

Q11. The transition from 'Weekly Haats' to 'Global Markets' for Indian craftspersons often results in 'disintermediation'. This term refers to:

- (A) Increasing the number of middlemen to reach a larger audience.
- (B) The direct link between the producer and consumer using digital platforms.



- (C) The government's total control over the pricing of indigenous goods.
- (D) The complete elimination of traditional motifs to suit global tastes.

Q12. The 'Dominant Caste' concept by M.N. Srinivas requires a caste to possess which of the following sets of attributes?

- (A) High ritual status, Western education, and urban residence.
- (B) Numerical strength, land ownership, and political power.
- (C) Brahminical status, control over temples, and knowledge of Sanskrit.
- (D) Low population but high per-capita income and modern profession.

Q13. Which of the following is an example of the 'Commodification' of culture in the global market?

- (A) Practicing Yoga in a temple for spiritual fulfillment.
- (B) Selling traditional tribal 'Warli' art as branded designs on luxury apparel.
- (C) A community gathering for a local village festival.
- (D) Grandparents passing down oral folk songs to their grandchildren.

Q14. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution is unique because it is 'Absolute'. This means it:

- (A) Can be suspended during a National Emergency.
- (B) Abolishes 'Untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form.
- (C) Provides for the reservation of seats in the Lok Sabha.
- (D) Allows the state to differentiate between various types of untouchability.

Q15. The 'Mandal Commission' (1979) was specifically established to:

- (A) Identify the criteria for defining Scheduled Castes (SC).
- (B) Study the conditions of 'Socially and Educationally Backward Classes' (OBCs).
- (C) Recommend land reforms for landless Dalit laborers.



(D) Draft the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act.

Q16. Under the 'Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016', the reservation in government jobs for disabled persons was increased from 3% to:

(A) 4%

(B) 5%

(C) 7%

(D) 10%

Q17. The term 'Dalit' was popularized by the Dalit Panthers to signify:

(A) A religiously pure identity within the Hindu fold.

(B) A political identity emphasizing 'broken' people fighting for dignity.

(C) A synonym for the administrative term 'Scheduled Caste'.

(D) The 'Harijan' identity as proposed by Mahatma Gandhi.

Q18. The 'Stree Purush Tulana', written by Tarabai Shinde in 1882, is considered a landmark text because it:

(A) Supported the practice of Sati as a religious duty.

(B) Critiqued the double standards of patriarchal society regarding men and women.

(C) Demanded the right to vote for Indian women in colonial elections.

(D) Advocated for the education of only upper-caste women.

Q19. 'Social Exclusion' is often characterized as being 'involuntary'. This implies that:

(A) People choose to stay away from the mainstream to protect their culture.

(B) The excluded individuals are forced out of social participation by structural barriers.

(C) Exclusion is purely an economic phenomenon based on lack of income.

(D) It only occurs in Western societies and not in the Indian caste system.



- Q20.** How does 'Secularism' in the Indian context differ from the Western 'Separationist' model?
- (A) Indian secularism means the state has no religion and ignores all religious practices.
 - (B) Indian secularism allows 'principled intervention' to protect minority rights and social reform.
 - (C) Western secularism allows the state to fund religious schools.
 - (D) There is no difference; both models are identical in their treatment of religion.
- Q21.** The term 'Communalism' in South Asia is best described as:
- (A) A commitment to the welfare of one's local neighborhood community.
 - (B) An ideology that treats followers of a particular religion as a distinct political entity.
 - (C) The peaceful coexistence of different religious groups in a plural society.
 - (D) The state's effort to provide equal opportunities to all religions.
- Q22.** A 'Nation-state' is a unique political entity because it:
- (A) Has a government but no fixed territory.
 - (B) Combines a centralized sovereign political authority with a sense of cultural belonging (nation).
 - (C) Can only exist if there is a single language and single religion.
 - (D) Is a modern concept that originated only after the Cold War.
- Q23.** Which of the following is a primary characteristic of 'Civil Society'?
- (A) It is the same as the 'State' and its various administrative organs.
 - (B) It is the sphere of social life that is organized, autonomous from the state, and voluntary.
 - (C) It refers only to the 'Market' and profit-making corporate entities.
 - (D) It is a group of people living together in a tribal setting without laws.



- Q24.** The demand for 'Regional Autonomy' within the Indian Union is often a response to:
- (A) 'Internal Colonialism' where a region feels its resources are being exploited by the center.
 - (B) A desire to secede and form a completely independent country.
 - (C) The imposition of a single national language like Sanskrit.
 - (D) The complete success of the 73rd Amendment in every state.
- Q25.** 'Cultural Pluralism' is best represented by the metaphor of:
- (A) The 'Melting Pot' where all cultures blend into one.
 - (B) The 'Salad Bowl' where distinct cultures coexist while maintaining their identity.
 - (C) The 'Iron Cage' where bureaucracy dictates cultural norms.
 - (D) The 'Glass Ceiling' which prevents minorities from rising.
- Q26.** According to M.N. Srinivas, 'Sanskritisation' involves the:
- (A) Upper castes adopting Western lifestyles to maintain their superiority.
 - (B) Lower castes adopting the customs, rituals, and way of life of a 'twice-born' caste.
 - (C) Conversion of Hindus to other religions like Islam or Christianity.
 - (D) Process of urban migration to escape the clutches of the caste system.
- Q27.** The British colonial impact on 'Urbanisation' in India led to 'De-industrialisation' in certain areas. This specifically meant:
- (A) The rapid growth of traditional manufacturing hubs like Surat and Masulipatnam.
 - (B) The decline of old manufacturing towns as they could not compete with British machine-made goods.
 - (C) The establishment of heavy industries in rural Bihar and Odisha.
 - (D) The creation of 'Smart Cities' during the 19th century.



- Q28.** Which of the following is a 'Structural Change' brought about by Colonialism in India?
- (A) The introduction of new religious movements like the Brahmo Samaj.
 - (B) The emergence of a new middle class and a centralized administrative system.
 - (C) The adoption of Western dressing styles by the elite.
 - (D) The translation of the Upanishads into English.
- Q29.** 'Westernisation' as defined by Srinivas refers to changes in Indian society resulting from over 150 years of British rule, affecting:
- (A) Only the food habits and clothing of the people.
 - (B) Technology, institutions, ideology, and values.
 - (C) The total rejection of all traditional Indian values.
 - (D) The return to the Vedic way of life.
- Q30.** The 'Great Tradition' and 'Little Tradition' framework by Robert Redfield was used to study:
- (A) The difference between Urban and Rural social structures.
 - (B) The interaction between elite, literate culture and local, folk culture.
 - (C) The impact of the Green Revolution on Punjab and Haryana.
 - (D) The history of the Mughal Empire vs the British Empire.
- Q31.** The 'Modernisation' theory in Sociology often assumes that:
- (A) Every society will eventually follow the Western path of development.
 - (B) Traditional values are essential for industrial growth.
 - (C) Religion will become more powerful as technology advances.
 - (D) Rural life is superior to urban industrial life.
- Q32.** The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts (1992) are significant because they:



- (A) Abolished the Zamindari system and redistributed land.
- (B) Provided constitutional status to local self-governments (Panchayats and Municipalities).
- (C) Granted the Right to Education as a Fundamental Right.
- (D) Nationalized all major private banks in India.

Q33. What is the primary difference between a 'Pressure Group' and a 'Political Party'?

- (A) Political parties seek to exercise government power; Pressure groups only seek to influence it.
- (B) Pressure groups contest elections; Political parties do not.
- (C) Political parties are always based on religion; Pressure groups are not.
- (D) There is no difference; they are two names for the same organization.

Q34. The 'Reservation of Seats' for women in Panchayati Raj institutions is:

- (A) 10
- (B) 25
- (C) One-third (33)
- (D) 50

Q35. In the Indian political system, 'Interest Groups' often use 'Lobbying' to:

- (A) Directly overthrow the elected government through revolution.
- (B) Persuade legislators and bureaucrats to pass policies favorable to their cause.
- (C) Appoint their own members as judges of the Supreme Court.
- (D) Force the public to vote for a specific candidate.

Q36. The 'Green Revolution' of the 1960s led to 'Regional Inequalities' because:

- (A) It was implemented uniformly across all states in India.
- (B) It primarily benefited regions with assured irrigation like Punjab, Haryana, and Western UP.



- (C) It focused only on the production of cash crops like Cotton and Jute.
- (D) It completely abolished the need for chemical fertilizers.

Q37. What was a major social consequence of the 'Green Revolution' in the affected regions?

- (A) The rise of the 'New Farmer' class with political clout.
- (B) The immediate eradication of the caste system in rural Punjab.
- (C) A shift from commercial farming back to subsistence farming.
- (D) A decrease in the use of migrant labor from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh.

Q38. The 'Land Reforms' introduced after independence aimed at the 'Abolition of Intermediaries'. This meant removing the:

- (A) Money-lenders (Sahukars).
- (B) Zamindars and Talukdars who collected rent for the British.
- (C) Agricultural laborers who worked for wages.
- (D) Modern agro-processing companies.

Q39. The 1991 'Liberalisation' policy in India marked a shift towards:

- (A) A command economy with total state control.
- (B) A market-led economy with privatization and global integration.
- (C) The total ban on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
- (D) The strengthening of the 'License-Permit Raj'.

Q40. The concept of 'Footloose Labour' as described by Jan Breman refers to:

- (A) Highly skilled IT professionals who travel globally.
- (B) Migrant workers who have no permanent contract and move from one informal job to another.
- (C) Farmers who own large tracts of land in multiple states.
- (D) Government employees with transferable jobs.



- Q41.** 'Glocalization' is a sociological term used to describe:
- (A) The total domination of global culture over local traditions.
 - (B) The blending of global products or ideas with local cultural contexts (e.g., McAloo Tikki).
 - (C) The process of people moving from cities back to villages.
 - (D) The complete closure of a country's borders to international trade.
- Q42.** The 'Electronic Economy' or the 'Weightless Economy' is a hallmark of globalization because:
- (A) It deals only with the physical transport of heavy machinery.
 - (B) Products consist of information, software, and financial services traded digitally.
 - (C) It has made the use of paper currency mandatory for all transactions.
 - (D) It only benefits the agricultural sector of developing nations.
- Q43.** The impact of 'Mass Media' on culture is often criticized for 'Cultural Imperialism'. This refers to:
- (A) The equal exchange of cultural values between all nations.
 - (B) The imposition of Western (especially American) cultural values on the rest of the world.
 - (C) The promotion of local folk dance on international television.
 - (D) The state's control over the media to promote national unity.
- Q44.** Which of the following is a result of 'Globalisation' on the Indian middle class?
- (A) Expansion of the service sector and new consumption patterns.
 - (B) A return to purely traditional methods of communication.
 - (C) The total disappearance of the English language from schools.
 - (D) The end of all competition in the Indian market.



- Q45.** The 'Chipko Movement' is unique in the history of environmental movements because:
- (A) It relied on high-tech solutions to stop deforestation.
 - (B) It highlighted the role of women in protecting the ecological balance of the Himalayas.
 - (C) It was a movement led by urban industrialists against the government.
 - (D) It demanded the construction of more large dams in Uttarakhand.
- Q46.** The 'Dalit Panther' movement (1970s) was inspired by which international movement?
- (A) The Suffragette movement in the UK.
 - (B) The Black Panther movement in the USA.
 - (C) The Anti-Apartheid movement in South Africa. D. The French Revolution.
- Q47.** The 'Tebhaga Movement' in Bengal (1946-47) was a peasant struggle demanding:
- (A) Two-thirds of the harvest for the sharecroppers (bargadars) instead of half.
 - (B) The complete independence of Bengal from British rule.
 - (C) The right to grow Indigo instead of food crops.
 - (D) The establishment of a separate state for tribal people.
- Q48.** The 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' primarily focused on:
- (A) The promotion of chemical fertilizers in Gujarat.
 - (B) The displacement of tribal and rural people due to the construction of large dams.
 - (C) The cleaning of the Narmada river from industrial pollutants.
 - (D) The demand for higher MSP (Minimum Support Price) for wheat.
- Q49.** A 'Reformist' social movement aims to:
- (A) Overthrow the entire existing social and political system through violence.



- (B) Bring about gradual change in specific areas of the social structure (e.g., Arya Samaj).
- (C) Return to a past that never existed (Regressive movement).
- (D) Maintain the status quo and prevent any change from happening.

Q50. The 'Telangana Movement' (1946-51) was directed against:

- (A) The oppressive rule of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the feudal Deshmukhs.
- (B) The Portuguese colonial administration in Goa.
- (C) The introduction of the Ryotwari system by the British.
- (D) The partition of India and Pakistan.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: Demographic Transition Theory explains population change in stages. In the second stage, improvements in public health, sanitation, and medicine sharply reduce death rates, while birth rates remain high due to social and cultural factors. This gap between high fertility and falling mortality leads to rapid population growth, commonly termed a 'population explosion', characteristic of many developing societies undergoing early modernization.

Solution: The question asks about the cause of population explosion in the second stage of demographic transition. In this stage, death rates decline rapidly due to advances such as vaccinations, improved nutrition, and sanitation facilities. However, birth rates remain high because societal norms, lack of education, and limited access to contraception continue to encourage large families. This mismatch creates a widening gap between births and deaths, resulting in a steep rise in population. Option (A) is incorrect because both rates do not rise simultaneously. Option (C) misinterprets Malthusian theory, and (D) refers to later stages of transition. Therefore, the correct explanation lies in high fertility persisting alongside declining mortality.

Final Answer: High birth rates continue while death rates fall due to medical improvements

Answer: (B)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: Dependency Ratio measures the proportion of dependents (children and elderly) to the working-age population. A high dependency ratio indicates greater economic pressure on productive individuals, as they must support both young and aged populations. This affects savings, investment, and overall economic growth, especially in countries with demographic imbalances like a youth or ageing bulge.

Solution: The question focuses on a country with a large population in the 0–14 and 60+ age groups. These groups are considered economically dependent because they are typically not part of the workforce. When their proportion increases relative to the working-age group (15–59 years), the dependency ratio rises. This leads to greater financial and social pressure on the working population, who must provide for education, healthcare, and pensions. Option (A) describes a demographic dividend, which is the opposite situation. Option (C) relates to fertility trends, and (D) concerns unemployment, not dependency. Hence, the correct interpretation is increased strain on economically active individuals.

Final Answer: More burden on working population to support dependents

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: Thomas Malthus proposed a theory of population growth highlighting imbalance between resources and population. He argued that food production increases at a slower, arithmetic rate, while population grows at a faster, geometric rate. This mismatch would eventually lead to scarcity, famine, and natural checks unless controlled by preventive or positive measures.

Solution: The question asks to identify the type of growth patterns described by Malthus. According to his theory, food supply grows in an arithmetic progression, meaning it increases by equal increments over time. In contrast, population grows in a geometric progression, doubling at regular intervals. This creates a widening gap between population size and available resources, leading to inevitable crises. Option (A) reverses the correct order, while (B) uses different terminology but mismatches the pairing. Option (D) is irrelevant. Therefore, the correct answer reflects arithmetic growth of food and geometric growth of population.

Final Answer: Arithmetic progression; Geometric progression

Answer: (C)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Migration is influenced by push and pull factors. Push factors are adverse conditions in the place of origin that compel individuals to leave, such as poverty, unemployment, social discrimination, and lack of opportunities. In rural India, structural inequalities and agrarian crises often act as strong push factors driving migration toward urban areas.

Solution: The question asks for an example of push factors in rural-urban migration. Push factors refer to negative conditions in villages that force people to migrate. Agrarian distress, including crop failures, debt, and landlessness, creates economic insecurity. Additionally, lack of non-farm employment limits livelihood options. Social issues such as caste-based discrimination and oppression further push marginalized groups to leave rural areas. Options (A), (B), and (D) describe pull factors, which attract people to cities. Therefore, the correct answer must identify adverse rural conditions as the driving force behind migration.

Final Answer: Rural distress due to farming crisis, job scarcity, and caste oppression

Answer: (C)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Replacement Level Fertility (RLF) refers to the average number of children per woman needed for a population to exactly replace itself from one generation to the next, without migration.

Key Idea:

- Each couple must replace themselves (2 children)
- Additional fraction is needed due to:
 - Infant and child mortality
 - Slightly higher number of male births

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Conclusion:

- The standard replacement level fertility is approximately 2.1

Final Answer: 2.1

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Son Meta-Preference is a demographic behavior where families continue to have children until the desired number of sons is achieved. Unlike direct sex selection, it operates through fertility decisions. This practice contributes to higher fertility rates and can indirectly affect gender balance in societies with strong patriarchal norms.

Solution: The question asks for the meaning of son meta-preference. This concept differs from sex-selective abortion, as it focuses on repeated childbearing until a preferred number of sons is born. Parents may not necessarily eliminate female fetuses but will continue reproduction if sons are lacking. This leads to larger family sizes and sustained gender bias. Option (A) refers to direct selection, while (C) relates to investment bias and (D) to inheritance norms. Hence, the correct answer highlights the continuation of childbirth until achieving desired male offspring.

Final Answer: Preference for sons leads to continued childbearing

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: The caste system in India distinguishes between Varna and Jati. Varna is a broad, theoretical classification into four categories, while Jati refers to localized, birth-based groups. Jatis are characterized by endogamy, hereditary occupations, and regional diversity, forming the actual basis of social organization and hierarchy in everyday life.

Solution: The question asks about the characteristics of Jati. Unlike the abstract Varna system, Jati operates at the ground level with thousands of localized groups. These groups are defined by strict endogamy, meaning members marry within the same group. They are also linked to traditional occupations and vary across regions. Option (A) misrepresents the system, (C) suggests mobility which is limited, and (D) ignores hierarchy. Therefore, the defining features of Jati include regional variation, occupational identity, and endogamous practices.

Final Answer: Regional variations, endogamy, and specific occupational identities

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: The Integrationist perspective, associated with G.S. Ghurye, views tribes as part of the broader Hindu social structure. He argued against isolating tribal communities and instead emphasized their gradual assimilation into mainstream society, considering them 'Backward Hindus' rather than entirely distinct cultural entities.

Solution: The question asks about Ghurye's integrationist view of tribes. He opposed the colonial policy of isolation, arguing that tribes share cultural and social similarities with Hindu society. According to him, tribes are not separate but represent a less developed section of the same civilization. Therefore, he advocated assimilation into the mainstream rather than exclusion or autonomy. Option (A) reflects isolationism, (C) supports colonial policy, and (D) suggests autonomy. Hence, the correct answer is that tribes are 'Backward Hindus' who should be integrated into society.

Final Answer: Tribes are 'Backward Hindus' who should be assimilated into the mainstream

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: Anthropological studies of markets highlight that they are not merely economic institutions but embedded within social structures. Alfred Gell's work on tribal haats demonstrates how exchange spaces function as arenas of interaction, where kinship ties, alliances, and political negotiations coexist with trade. Such markets are integral to maintaining community cohesion and cultural continuity.

Solution: The question asks about the nature of the 'Dhorai' weekly market as studied by Alfred Gell. His ethnographic analysis emphasizes that tribal markets are multifunctional spaces. While economic exchange is important, these haats also serve as social hubs where people meet relatives, arrange marriages, exchange news, and negotiate local politics. These interactions reinforce kinship networks and social organization. Option (A) is too narrow as it limits the market to economic activity alone. Option (C) incorrectly labels it as a purely modern capitalist institution, while (D) reflects a biased and reductionist view. Therefore, the correct interpretation is that such markets integrate economic, social, and political dimensions.

Final Answer: A site where social, kinship, and political relations are as important as trade

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described the caste system as a structure of 'graded inequality', where hierarchy is distributed across multiple levels. Unlike a binary system, each caste occupies a specific rank, being superior to some and inferior to others. This layered inequality prevents collective resistance, as each group seeks to maintain its relative advantage over those below it.

Solution: The question focuses on Ambedkar's idea of graded inequality. According to him, caste is not simply a division between oppressor and oppressed; instead, it is a hierarchical ladder. Every caste group considers itself superior to those below and inferior to those above. This creates fragmentation within society and weakens the possibility of unified opposition against discrimination. Option (A) reflects a class-based binary model, which Ambedkar rejected in this context. Option (C) refers to endogamy, a feature of caste but not the definition of graded inequality. Option (D) concerns religious justification. Thus, the correct answer identifies the layered hierarchical structure.

Final Answer: A system where every caste is superior to some and inferior to others

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Disintermediation refers to the removal of intermediaries in a supply chain, enabling direct interaction between producers and consumers. In the context of globalization and digital platforms, artisans can bypass middlemen and directly access markets, improving profit margins and visibility while also transforming traditional systems of trade and distribution.

Solution: The question asks about the meaning of disintermediation in the transition from local haats to global markets. Traditionally, artisans relied on multiple middlemen to sell their products, which reduced their earnings. With the advent of digital platforms and e-commerce, producers can now directly connect with consumers across the globe. This eliminates intermediaries and allows artisans to retain a larger share of profits. Option (A) is the opposite of disintermediation, while (C) and (D) are unrelated to the concept. Therefore, the correct answer highlights the direct linkage between producers and consumers facilitated by technology.

Final Answer: The direct link between the producer and consumer using digital platforms

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: The concept of 'Dominant Caste', introduced by M.N. Srinivas, explains how certain castes wield local power not solely due to ritual status but because of material and political advantages. Key factors include numerical strength, control over land resources, and access to political authority, which together enable dominance in village-level decision-making.

Solution: The question asks about the attributes required for a caste to be considered dominant. According to Srinivas, dominance is not determined only by ritual hierarchy but by practical factors. A caste with a large population (numerical strength) can influence social decisions. Ownership of land provides economic power, while political influence ensures control over local governance. Option (A) overemphasizes modern attributes, (C) focuses on ritual superiority, and (D) contradicts the idea of numerical strength. Therefore, the correct answer identifies the combination of demographic, economic, and political power.

Final Answer: Numerical strength, land ownership, and political power

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Commodification of culture refers to the process by which cultural elements are transformed into marketable goods. In globalization, traditions, art forms, and practices are repackaged for commercial purposes, often detaching them from their original cultural context and assigning them economic value in national and international markets.

Solution: The question asks for an example of commodification of culture. This occurs when cultural expressions are converted into products for sale. Traditional tribal art like Warli, originally rooted in ritual and community life, becomes commodified when used as branded designs on commercial goods such as clothing or décor items. Option (A) reflects spiritual practice, while (C) and (D) represent cultural continuity rather than commercialization. Thus, the correct answer identifies the transformation of cultural heritage into a commodity for profit in global markets.

Final Answer: Selling traditional tribal 'Warli' art as branded designs on luxury apparel

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Article 17 of the Indian Constitution abolishes 'untouchability' and declares its practice in any form illegal. It is considered absolute because it cannot be suspended, even during emergencies, and imposes a fundamental obligation on the state to eliminate all forms of caste-based discrimination rooted in untouchability.

Solution: The question asks why Article 17 is termed 'absolute'. This article uniquely guarantees the complete abolition of untouchability without exceptions. Unlike some fundamental rights that can be restricted or suspended under special circumstances, Article 17 remains enforceable at all times. It not only prohibits the practice but also mandates legal action against violations. Option (A) is incorrect because it cannot be suspended. Option (C) relates to political reservation, and (D) contradicts its universal prohibition. Therefore, the correct answer emphasizes its uncompromising ban on untouchability in all forms.

Final Answer: Abolishes 'Untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: The Mandal Commission was established in India to investigate the conditions of Socially and Educationally Backward Classes (SEBCs). Its primary focus was to identify backwardness using social, educational, and economic indicators and to recommend measures such as reservations in government jobs and education to promote social justice and reduce inequality.

Solution: The question asks about the purpose of the Mandal Commission (1979). It was constituted under the chairmanship of B.P. Mandal to examine the situation of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in India. The commission aimed to identify socially and educationally backward communities and recommend affirmative action policies, including reservations in public employment and education. It was not concerned with defining Scheduled Castes, land reforms, or disability legislation. Option (A) relates to SC classification, (C) to agrarian reforms, and (D) to disability rights law. Therefore, the correct answer is that the commission studied the conditions of OBCs to promote social justice and equal opportunity.

Final Answer: Study the conditions of 'Socially and Educationally Backward Classes' (OBCs)

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016 ensures equal opportunities and increased reservation for persons with disabilities in education and government employment.

Key Provision:

- Earlier reservation: 3%
- Revised reservation under RPWD Act, 2016: 4%

Significance:

- Enhances inclusion in government services
- Expands categories of disabilities covered under the law

Old: 3% —————> New: 4%

RPWD Act, 2016

Final Answer: 4%

Answer: (A)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: The term 'Dalit' emerged as a political and social identity asserting dignity and resistance against caste oppression. The Dalit Panthers movement popularized it to replace derogatory labels and emphasize the collective identity of oppressed communities in India, focusing on rights, justice, and empowerment.

Solution: The question asks about the meaning of the term 'Dalit' as used by the Dalit Panthers. The term literally means 'broken' or 'oppressed' and was adopted to represent a unified identity of marginalized groups resisting caste discrimination. It signified a political awakening and assertion of dignity rather than a religious or administrative label. Option (A) is incorrect as it is unrelated to purity, (C) is merely a bureaucratic term, and (D) refers to Gandhi's 'Harijan' concept. Therefore, the correct answer highlights its role as a political identity of resistance.

Final Answer: A political identity emphasizing 'broken' people fighting for dignity

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Tarabai Shinde's 'Stree Purush Tulana' (1882) is one of the earliest feminist critiques in India. It challenged patriarchal norms by exposing the unequal moral standards applied to men and women, making it a foundational text in Indian feminist thought.

Solution: The question asks about the significance of 'Stree Purush Tulana'. In this work, Tarabai Shinde strongly criticized the patriarchal society that imposed strict moral codes on women while allowing men greater freedom. She questioned gender inequality and highlighted hypocrisy in social norms. Option (A) is incorrect as she did not support Sati, (C) is unrelated to voting rights, and (D) is restrictive and inaccurate. Therefore, the correct answer is that the text critiques double standards in patriarchal society regarding gender roles and morality.

Final Answer: Critiqued the double standards of patriarchal society regarding men and women

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: Social exclusion refers to the process by which individuals or groups are systematically denied access to social, economic, political, and cultural participation. It is often involuntary, meaning it is imposed by structural inequalities, discrimination, and institutional barriers rather than individual choice.

Solution: The question asks about the meaning of 'involuntary' social exclusion. In sociology, exclusion is considered involuntary when individuals are forced out of mainstream society due to systemic barriers such as caste discrimination, poverty, or institutional bias. It is not a voluntary withdrawal but a condition imposed by society. Option (A) misrepresents it as a choice, (C) reduces it only to economics, and (D) is incorrect and geographically biased. Therefore, the correct answer emphasizes structural compulsion that restricts participation in society.

Final Answer: Structural barriers push people out of social participation

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: Indian secularism differs from Western separationist models by maintaining principled distance rather than strict separation. It allows the state to engage with religion in order to ensure equality, protect minority rights, and promote social reform, especially in a diverse and plural society.

Solution: The question asks how Indian secularism differs from the Western model. In the Western separationist model, the state maintains a strict boundary from religion. In contrast, Indian secularism is interventionist in a principled way, meaning the state may regulate or support religious practices to ensure justice and equality. This includes reforms like abolition of untouchability and protection of minority rights. Option (A) wrongly suggests complete separation, (C) misrepresents Western practice, and (D) ignores conceptual differences. Therefore, the correct answer is that Indian secularism allows principled intervention for social justice and equality.

Final Answer: State can intervene to protect minorities and promote social reform

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Communalism in South Asia refers to a political ideology where religious identity becomes the primary basis of social and political organization. It often leads to the perception that followers of different religions belong to separate and sometimes antagonistic political communities, which can result in tension or conflict in plural societies.

Solution: The question asks for the correct meaning of communalism. In sociological terms, communalism is not simply religious harmony or local community welfare, but the politicization of religion. It involves treating members of a religious group as a unified political bloc with shared interests that may conflict with other groups. This can lead to polarization and conflict in diverse societies like India. Option (A) refers to local community welfare, which is unrelated. Option (C) describes secular coexistence, and (D) reflects secular state policy. Therefore, the correct answer is the ideology that defines religious communities as distinct political entities, often leading to division.

Final Answer: Ideology viewing a religion as a separate political identity

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: A nation-state is a modern political formation that combines territorial sovereignty with a shared sense of national identity. It unifies political authority (state) and cultural belonging (nation), though in reality many nation-states are culturally diverse rather than homogeneous.

Solution: The question asks about the defining feature of a nation-state. A nation-state integrates two key elements: a sovereign government that exercises authority over a defined territory and a collective identity among people who see themselves as part of a nation. While some nation-states may have dominant languages or religions, these are not strict requirements. Option (A) is incorrect as territory is essential. Option (C) is too rigid and unrealistic. Option (D) is historically inaccurate. Hence, the correct answer highlights the combination of political authority and cultural belonging.

Final Answer: A state with sovereign power linked to a shared national identity

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: Civil society refers to the organized and voluntary sphere of social life that exists between the state and the market. It includes NGOs, associations, unions, and other groups that operate independently of government control to represent interests, advocate causes, and promote collective action.

Solution: The question asks for the primary characteristic of civil society. Civil society is distinct from both the state and the market. It consists of voluntary organizations where citizens engage collectively to express interests and influence public policy. It is not part of government administration, nor is it limited to profit-making activities. Option (A) incorrectly equates it with the state. Option (C) reduces it to the market, and (D) misrepresents it as tribal society. Therefore, the correct answer is the autonomous and voluntary sphere of organized social life.

Final Answer: Voluntary, autonomous sphere of society outside the state

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Regional autonomy movements in India arise from perceptions of unequal development and exploitation. The concept of internal colonialism explains how certain regions feel marginalized when their resources are extracted for national development without proportional benefits to the local population.

Solution: The question asks why demands for regional autonomy emerge. Internal colonialism refers to situations where economically or politically dominant regions exploit resources of less developed areas, leading to feelings of neglect and injustice. This creates demands for greater control over local governance and resources. Option (B) is incorrect as it refers to complete secession, not autonomy. Option (C) is unrelated, and (D) is factually incorrect. Therefore, the correct answer is the perception of internal colonialism and resource exploitation by the center.

Final Answer: Internal colonialism—periphery feels exploited by the center.

Answer: (A)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: Cultural pluralism refers to a society where multiple cultural groups coexist while maintaining their distinct identities. Unlike assimilation models, pluralism values diversity and encourages coexistence without forcing cultural homogenization.

Solution: The question asks for the metaphor best representing cultural pluralism. The 'salad bowl' metaphor is widely used to describe pluralistic societies, where different cultures retain their unique identities while existing together in a shared social space. This contrasts with the 'melting pot' model, where cultures blend into one dominant identity. Option (A) represents assimilation, (C) refers to bureaucratic domination, and (D) is unrelated to culture. Therefore, the correct answer is the salad bowl metaphor, emphasizing coexistence with diversity.

Final Answer: The 'Salad Bowl' where distinct cultures coexist while maintaining their identity

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Sanskritisation, as defined by M.N. Srinivas, is a social process in which lower castes adopt the rituals, practices, and lifestyle of higher (twice-born) castes to improve their social status within the caste hierarchy.

Solution: The question asks about the meaning of Sanskritisation. According to Srinivas, lower castes attempt to elevate their social position by imitating the customs, rituals, dietary habits, and values of dominant upper castes, especially Brahmins. This process may lead to gradual status mobility within the caste system. Option (A) is incorrect as it refers to Westernization. Option (C) is about religious conversion, and (D) is unrelated migration. Therefore, the correct answer is the adoption of upper-caste practices by lower castes to achieve upward mobility.

Final Answer: Lower castes adopting the customs, rituals, and way of life of a 'twice-born' caste

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: British colonial policies in India led to significant changes in urbanisation and industry. De-industrialisation refers to the decline of indigenous manufacturing sectors due to competition from British machine-made goods, resulting in the collapse of traditional artisan-based economies.

Solution: The question asks about the meaning of de-industrialisation under colonial rule. During British rule, Indian handicraft industries faced severe decline because they could not compete with cheaper, mass-produced goods from Britain. As a result, traditional manufacturing centers like Surat and Dhaka lost prominence. This led to unemployment among artisans and a shift toward agrarian dependence. Option (A) incorrectly suggests growth, while (C) and (D) are historically inaccurate. Therefore, the correct answer is the decline of traditional manufacturing towns due to industrial competition from Britain.

Final Answer: Decline of traditional manufacturing towns due to British machine-made goods

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: Colonialism in India brought deep structural transformations that altered political, economic, and administrative systems. Structural change refers to long-term institutional reorganization such as the creation of centralized bureaucracy, new classes, and modern state apparatus, rather than superficial cultural changes like dress or lifestyle.

Solution: The question asks about structural change under colonialism. Structural change implies fundamental transformation in institutions and systems of governance. The British colonial rule introduced a centralized administrative system, modern legal framework, and new socio-economic classes such as the educated middle class serving in administration and professions. These changes permanently altered India's social structure. Option (A) refers to religious reform movements, which are social but not structural. Option (C) and (D) represent cultural or ideological changes rather than institutional transformation. Therefore, the correct answer is the emergence of a new middle class and centralized administration, which reflects deep structural reorganization of society under colonial rule.

Final Answer: The emergence of a new middle class and a centralized administrative system

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: M.N. Srinivas defined Westernisation as a broad socio-cultural process resulting from British colonial rule. It involves changes in Indian society across multiple dimensions including technology, institutions, ideology, and values, rather than being limited to superficial lifestyle changes.

Solution: The question asks about the meaning of Westernisation. According to Srinivas, Westernisation refers to the impact of over 150 years of British rule, which introduced new administrative systems, education, legal frameworks, scientific knowledge, and value systems. It is not limited to food or clothing, nor does it imply complete rejection of Indian traditions. Instead, it represents a complex process of cultural and institutional change. Option (A) is too narrow, (C) is incorrect as traditions were not fully rejected, and (D) is unrelated. Therefore, the correct answer is that Westernisation affects technology, institutions, ideology, and values.

Final Answer: Technology, institutions, ideology, and values

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: Robert Redfield's 'Great Tradition' and 'Little Tradition' framework explains the interaction between elite, textual, and formal cultural systems and local, folk, and oral traditions in society. It highlights cultural continuity and exchange between different levels of society.

Solution: The question asks about the purpose of Redfield's framework. The 'Great Tradition' refers to classical, literate, and elite cultural forms often associated with urban centers and religious texts. The 'Little Tradition' represents localized, folk, and oral cultural practices in villages. The framework studies how these two traditions interact, influence each other, and coexist within the same civilization. Option (A) is too narrow, focusing only on urban-rural divide. Option (C) and (D) are unrelated historical or economic topics. Therefore, the correct answer emphasizes the interaction between elite and folk culture.

Final Answer: The interaction between elite, literate culture and local, folk culture

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Modernisation theory in sociology explains social change as a transition from traditional to modern societies, often modeled on Western industrialized nations. It assumes a linear path of development involving industrialization, rationalization, and institutional change.

Solution: The question asks about the core assumption of modernisation theory. A central idea of this theory is that all societies progress through similar stages of development, eventually resembling Western industrial societies in terms of economy, governance, and culture. This implies a universal model of progress. Option (B) incorrectly prioritizes tradition, (C) misrepresents religion's role, and (D) contradicts the theory. Therefore, the correct answer is that societies are expected to follow the Western path of development as they modernize.

Final Answer: Every society will eventually follow the Western path of development

Answer: (A)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts institutionalized decentralized governance in India. They granted constitutional recognition to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies, strengthening grassroots democracy and local self-governance.

Solution: The question asks about the significance of the 73rd and 74th Amendments. These amendments marked a major step in democratic decentralization by giving constitutional status to Panchayats in rural areas and Municipalities in urban areas. They ensured regular elections, reservation for marginalized groups, and financial powers for local bodies. Option (A) relates to land reforms, (C) to education rights, and (D) to banking reforms, none of which are related. Therefore, the correct answer is that these amendments provided constitutional status to local self-government institutions.

Final Answer: Gave constitutional status to Panchayats and municipalities

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: Pressure groups and political parties are both important actors in a democratic system but differ in their objectives. Political parties aim to gain and exercise governmental power through elections, while pressure groups seek to influence policy decisions without directly contesting power.

Solution: The question asks for the key difference between pressure groups and political parties. Political parties participate in elections, form governments, and implement policies. In contrast, pressure groups represent specific interests such as labor, business, or social causes and influence decision-making through lobbying, protests, or advocacy. Option (B) is incorrect because pressure groups do not contest elections. Option (C) is incorrect as both can be based on various identities. Option (D) is false. Therefore, the correct answer is that political parties seek to exercise governmental power, while pressure groups only aim to influence it.

Final Answer: Political parties aim to gain power; pressure groups only influence it.

Answer: (A)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment institutionalized grassroots democracy in India by introducing reservations for marginalized groups and women in Panchayati Raj Institutions. This aimed to ensure inclusive participation in local governance and improve representation of women in political decision-making at the village level.

Solution: The question asks about the percentage of reservation for women in Panchayati Raj institutions. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) mandates that not less than one-third of the total seats in Panchayats at all levels shall be reserved for women, including those belonging to SC and ST categories. This provision was introduced to enhance gender representation and empower women in rural governance structures. Some states have further increased this reservation to 50

Final Answer: One-third (33%)

Answer: (C)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: Interest groups are organized collectives that seek to influence public policy without directly contesting elections. One of their main methods is lobbying, which involves persuading legislators and bureaucrats through information, negotiation, and advocacy to shape favorable policies.

Solution: The question asks about the function of lobbying by interest groups. In democratic systems, interest groups represent specific sectors such as business, labor, or environmental causes. They use lobbying to influence policymakers by providing data, arguments, and sometimes pressure to support their interests. They do not aim to overthrow governments, appoint judges, or force voting behavior. Option (A) is incorrect as it describes revolution. Option (C) and (D) are unrealistic and undemocratic. Therefore, the correct answer is that lobbying is used to persuade legislators and bureaucrats to adopt favorable policies.

Final Answer: Persuade legislators and bureaucrats to pass policies favorable to their cause

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: The Green Revolution introduced high-yielding varieties of seeds, chemical fertilizers, and irrigation-based agriculture. However, its benefits were unevenly distributed, leading to regional inequalities as agriculturally advanced regions gained more compared to less irrigated and resource-poor areas.

Solution: The question asks why the Green Revolution led to regional inequalities. The technological inputs of the Green Revolution required assured irrigation, fertilizers, and infrastructure, which were available mainly in regions like Punjab, Haryana, and western Uttar Pradesh. These regions experienced rapid agricultural growth, while rain-fed and resource-poor regions lagged behind. Option (A) is incorrect because implementation was not uniform in effectiveness. Option (C) and (D) misrepresent its focus and impact. Therefore, the correct answer is that it primarily benefited irrigated and well-equipped regions.

Final Answer: Mainly benefited irrigated regions like Punjab, Haryana, and western UP

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: The Green Revolution not only transformed agricultural productivity but also reshaped rural social structures. It led to the emergence of a new class of prosperous farmers who gained economic power and increasingly influenced local and regional politics.

Solution: The question asks about the social consequences of the Green Revolution. One major outcome was the rise of a new farmer class, particularly large and medium landowners, who benefited from increased productivity and market integration. This group gained significant political influence in rural areas. Option (B) is incorrect as caste was not eradicated. Option (C) is opposite to observed trends, and (D) is incorrect as migrant labor actually increased in many areas. Therefore, the correct answer is the rise of a politically influential new farmer class.

Final Answer: The rise of the 'New Farmer' class with political clout

Answer: (A)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: Land reforms in post-independence India aimed to restructure agrarian relations by removing intermediaries between the state and cultivators. The abolition of intermediaries was intended to eliminate exploitative rent-collecting classes and establish direct ownership for tillers.

Solution: The question asks who were targeted under the abolition of intermediaries. Intermediaries primarily referred to Zamindars and Talukdars who collected rent from peasants on behalf of the colonial system. Land reforms sought to transfer ownership rights to actual cultivators. Option (A) refers to moneylenders, who were not intermediaries in land revenue systems. Option (C) and (D) are unrelated. Therefore, the correct answer is Zamindars and Talukdars.

Final Answer: Zamindars and Talukdars who collected rent for the British

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: The 1991 Liberalisation reforms in India marked a major shift from a heavily regulated economy to a market-oriented system. It involved reducing state control, encouraging private enterprise, and integrating the Indian economy with global markets through trade and investment liberalization.

Solution: The question asks about the nature of liberalisation in 1991. Before reforms, India followed a controlled economy with strict licensing systems. The 1991 policy introduced deregulation, privatization of public enterprises, and openness to foreign investment, marking a shift toward globalization. Option (A) and (D) describe the pre-1991 system, while (C) is incorrect as FDI was encouraged, not banned. Therefore, the correct answer is a market-led economy with privatization and global integration.

Final Answer: A market-led economy with privatization and global integration

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: Jan Breman's concept of 'Footloose Labour' describes a class of informal workers who lack stable employment, social security, and permanent contracts. They move continuously between short-term jobs, often in urban informal sectors, reflecting precarity in modern labor markets.

Solution: The question asks about the meaning of footloose labour. According to Breman, such workers are not tied to any specific employer or location. They migrate in search of temporary and insecure jobs, often in construction, agriculture, or informal urban work. They lack legal protections and stable income. Option (A) refers to skilled professionals, (C) to landowners, and (D) to government employees, all of which are incorrect. Therefore, the correct answer is migrant workers engaged in unstable informal employment.

Final Answer: Workers with no fixed job, moving between informal work

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: Glocalization is a key concept in globalization studies that explains how global cultural forms are adapted to fit local contexts. It highlights the interaction between global influences and local traditions, resulting in hybrid cultural products rather than cultural homogenization or complete domination.

Solution: The question asks about the meaning of 'Glocalization'. This term combines 'global' and 'local' and refers to the process by which global brands, ideas, or practices are modified to suit local cultural preferences. For example, multinational food chains in India adapt their menus to include vegetarian or culturally familiar items like McAloo Tikki. Option (A) is incorrect because it suggests complete global domination, which ignores local adaptation. Option (C) refers to migration patterns, and (D) describes protectionism, not cultural blending. Therefore, the correct answer is the blending of global products or ideas with local cultural contexts.

Final Answer: Mixing global ideas/products with local culture (glocalization)

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: The electronic or weightless economy is a defining feature of globalization where economic activity is increasingly based on information, digital services, and intangible goods rather than physical production. It reflects the rise of knowledge-based and technology-driven global trade.

Solution: The question asks why the electronic or weightless economy is associated with globalization. In this system, value is generated through information, software, financial transactions, and digital communication rather than physical goods. This allows rapid, borderless exchange of services such as online banking, IT services, and digital platforms. Option (A) incorrectly focuses on physical goods, (C) is unrelated to digital economies, and (D) is sector-specific and incorrect. Therefore, the correct answer is that products consist of information, software, and financial services traded digitally.

Final Answer: Products consist of information, software, and financial services traded digitally

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: Cultural imperialism refers to the dominance of one culture over others through media, communication, and globalization processes. It often describes how Western cultural values, especially from powerful nations, shape and influence global cultural consumption patterns.

Solution: The question asks about cultural imperialism in the context of mass media. This concept highlights how global media industries, particularly Western and American corporations, spread their cultural norms, lifestyles, and values across the world. This can lead to the marginalization of local cultures and traditions. Option (A) is incorrect as it suggests equality, while (C) and (D) do not reflect domination dynamics. Therefore, the correct answer is the imposition of Western cultural values on other societies through media influence.

Final Answer: Spread of Western (especially American) cultural dominance globally

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: Globalization has significantly transformed the Indian middle class by expanding employment opportunities, especially in the service and IT sectors, and by introducing new consumption patterns influenced by global markets and lifestyles.

Solution: The question asks about the impact of globalization on the Indian middle class. Globalization has led to the growth of sectors such as information technology, finance, retail, and services, creating new job opportunities. It has also influenced consumption patterns, leading to increased demand for global brands and lifestyles. Option (B) and (C) are incorrect as they misrepresent linguistic and communication trends, while (D) is incorrect because competition has increased rather than ended. Therefore, the correct answer is the expansion of the service sector and new consumption patterns.

Final Answer: Expansion of the service sector and new consumption patterns

Answer: (A)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: The Chipko Movement was a pioneering environmental movement in India that focused on forest conservation through non-violent resistance. It is especially significant for highlighting the role of rural women in protecting natural resources and ecological balance in the Himalayan region.

Solution: The question asks what makes the Chipko Movement unique. In this movement, villagers, particularly women, embraced trees to prevent them from being cut down by contractors. It emphasized ecological sustainability and community rights over forest resources. Option (A) is incorrect as it was not technology-based. Option (C) and (D) misrepresent its objectives. Therefore, the correct answer is that it highlighted the role of women in environmental protection in the Himalayan region.

Final Answer: Highlighted women's role in Himalayan ecological conservation

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: The Dalit Panther movement in India drew ideological inspiration from international struggles against racial discrimination and oppression. It adopted militant assertiveness similar to the Black Panther movement in the United States to fight caste-based injustice.

Solution: The question asks about the international inspiration of the Dalit Panther movement. Formed in the 1970s in Maharashtra, the movement was influenced by the Black Panther Party in the USA, which fought racial discrimination against African Americans. The Dalit Panthers adopted a similar assertive stance against caste oppression in India. Option (A), (C), and (D) are unrelated historical movements. Therefore, the correct answer is the Black Panther movement in the USA.

Final Answer: The Black Panther movement in the USA

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: The Tebhaga Movement was a major peasant uprising in Bengal during 1946–47. It demanded a fairer share of agricultural produce for sharecroppers (bargadars), challenging exploitative landlord systems under colonial agrarian structures.

Solution: The question asks about the demand of the Tebhaga Movement. Sharecroppers traditionally gave half of their produce to landlords. The movement demanded that their share be increased to two-thirds, leaving only one-third for landlords. This reflected a struggle for economic justice and agrarian reform. Option (B), (C), and (D) are unrelated to its objectives. Therefore, the correct answer is the demand for two-thirds of the harvest for sharecroppers instead of half.

Final Answer: Two-thirds of the harvest for the sharecroppers (bargadars) instead of half

Answer: (A)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: The Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) is a prominent environmental and social movement in India that emerged in response to large-scale development projects on the Narmada river. It highlights issues of displacement, environmental justice, and the rights of tribal and rural communities affected by dam construction.

Solution: The question asks about the primary focus of the Narmada Bachao Andolan. This movement, led by activists like Medha Patkar, opposed large dam projects such as the Sardar Sarovar Dam on the Narmada river. The central concern was the forced displacement of tribal populations, farmers, and rural communities without adequate rehabilitation or compensation. It also raised broader questions about development, environmental sustainability, and human rights. Option (A) is unrelated to the movement, as it deals with agriculture. Option (C) is incorrect because the movement was not primarily about pollution control. Option (D) is also unrelated as it concerns agricultural pricing policy. Therefore, the correct answer is the displacement of tribal and rural people due to large dam construction.

Final Answer: The displacement of tribal and rural people due to the construction of large dams

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: Social movements can be classified based on their goals and methods. Reformist movements aim at partial or gradual changes within the existing system rather than complete overthrow or revolutionary transformation. They seek to improve specific aspects of society through organized and often non-violent means.

Solution: The question asks about the meaning of a reformist social movement. Reformist movements work within the existing social and political framework to bring gradual improvements. For example, movements like Arya Samaj aimed at social reform such as education, abolition of social evils, and religious modernization without destroying the entire system. Option (A) describes revolutionary movements, not reformist ones. Option (C) refers to regressive movements, and (D) describes conservative resistance to change. Therefore, the correct answer is that reformist movements bring gradual change in specific areas of society.

Final Answer: Gradual reform in specific social structures (e.g., Arya Samaj)

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: The Telangana Movement (1946–51) was a peasant-led uprising in the princely state of Hyderabad. It combined resistance against feudal oppression by landlords and the autocratic rule of the Nizam, aiming to secure land rights, social justice, and democratic governance.

Solution: The question asks about the target of the Telangana Movement. The movement emerged against the feudal exploitation under the Nizam's rule in Hyderabad, where landlords (Deshmukhs) exercised oppressive control over peasants. It was both an agrarian struggle and a political movement against autocratic governance. Option (B) refers to Portuguese colonial rule in Goa, option (C) to British land revenue policy, and option (D) to partition, all of which are unrelated. Therefore, the correct answer is the oppressive rule of the Nizam of Hyderabad and feudal landlords.

Final Answer: The oppressive rule of the Nizam of Hyderabad and the feudal Deshmukhs

Answer: (A)



Answer Key

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

