

CUET-UG Sociology Sample Paper-16

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. Which of the following demographic concepts best explains a situation where the birth rate remains high while the death rate declines sharply due to improved medical facilities, leading to a population explosion?

- (A) Demographic Transition Stage IV
- (B) Demographic Transition Stage II
- (C) Malthusian Positive Check
- (D) Zero Population Growth

Q2. The 'Replacement Level' of fertility, which ensures a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next without migration, is generally considered to be at a Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of:

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

Q3. According to M.N. Srinivas, the concept of 'Westernisation' involves changes in technology, ideology, and values. Which of the following is an example of a 'value' change under Westernisation?

- (A) Use of railways for travel
- (B) Adoption of the English language for administration



- (C) Rise of humanitarianism and secularism
- (D) Establishment of printing presses

Q4. In the context of social movements, the 'Telangana Movement' (1946-51) was fundamentally a response to which of the following grievances?

- (A) Demand for a separate linguistic state
- (B) Protest against the feudal exploitation by Nizams and Jagirdars
- (C) Environmental degradation due to mining
- (D) Exclusion of women from local panchayats

Q5. Under the 'Jajmani System', the relationship between the service-providing castes (Kamins) and the land-owning patron castes (Jajmans) was characterized by:

- (A) Purely contractual and temporary labor agreements
- (B) Hereditary and non-market based exchange of services for grain
- (C) Competition-driven pricing of artisan goods
- (D) State-regulated wages for village artisans

Q6. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act mandated the reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women in Panchayati Raj institutions. This is an example of:

- (A) Substantive Democracy
- (B) Procedural Democracy
- (C) Totalitarianism
- (D) Oligarchy

Q7. Which of the following acts of legislation was specifically designed to address the historical exclusion of OBCs by providing 27% reservation in higher educational institutions (Central)?

- (A) The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955
- (B) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006



- (C) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
- (D) The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

Q8. The 'National Planning Committee', set up in 1938 to envision the economic future of independent India, was chaired by:

- (A) Mahatma Gandhi
- (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (C) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (D) B.R. Ambedkar

Q9. In sociological terms, 'Minority Groups' are defined primarily by which of the following characteristics?

- (A) Numerical strength only
- (B) Lack of access to social, political, or economic power
- (C) Use of a foreign language
- (D) Religious practices that differ from the majority

Q10. The process of 'Internal Colonialism' within a nation-state refers to:

- (A) The occupation of one country by another foreign power
- (B) Uneven development where a dominant region exploits a peripheral region within the same country
- (C) The migration of rural labor to foreign nations
- (D) The adoption of global brands by local elites

Q11. Which of the following is a 'Structural' change brought about by colonialism in India?

- (A) Rise of new social classes like the industrial working class
- (B) Adoption of Western style of dressing
- (C) Increase in the use of Sanskrit in local rituals



(D) Growth of the Jajmani system in coastal cities

Q12. The 'Social Capital' of an individual refers to:

- (A) The total financial assets and property owned
- (B) The network of social relationships and trust that can be used for resources
- (C) The educational degrees and technical skills acquired
- (D) The ritual status assigned by birth in the Varna system

Q13. According to the 'Malthusian Theory', which of the following is considered a 'Preventive Check' on population?

- (A) Spread of an epidemic
- (B) Widespread famine
- (C) Moral restraint and celibacy
- (D) Devastating floods

Q14. The 'Green Revolution' primarily benefited the 'Middle Peasantry' in India. Sociologically, this led to the emergence of which group as a dominant political force?

- (A) Landless agricultural laborers
- (B) Backward Castes with land-owning rights (e.g., Yadavs, Jats)
- (C) The traditional Brahmin priestly class
- (D) The urban industrial capitalists

Q15. Which concept describes the situation where global cultural products are adapted to local conditions, such as 'McAloo Tikki' in an Indian McDonald's?

- (A) Cultural Imperialism
- (B) Glocalization
- (C) Homogenization
- (D) Assimilation



- Q16.** The 'Mandal Commission' used which of the following sets of indicators to identify 'Socially and Educationally Backward Classes' (SEBC)?
- (A) Only economic indicators (Income)
 - (B) Social, Educational, and Economic indicators
 - (C) Only religious affiliation
 - (D) Geographical isolation only
- Q17.** Which movement is associated with the slogan 'Our village, our rule' (Hamara gaon, hamara raj) in the context of tribal self-rule?
- (A) Chipko Movement
 - (B) Appiko Movement
 - (C) Movement for Jharkhand statehood
 - (D) Narmada Bachao Andolan
- Q18.** The transition from 'Status' to 'Contract', as discussed by Sir Henry Maine, signifies a shift from:
- (A) Modern to traditional society
 - (B) Kinship-based obligations to individual voluntary agreements
 - (C) Capitalism to Socialism
 - (D) Democracy to Monarchy
- Q19.** In the 'Commodity Chain' of the global garment industry, the maximum profit is usually captured by:
- (A) The raw cotton farmers in India
 - (B) The factory workers in Bangladesh
 - (C) The multinational brand owners and retailers in the West
 - (D) The local transporters in the producing country
- Q20.** The 'Dependency Ratio' increases when which of the following happens?



- (A) The working-age population grows faster than the elderly population
- (B) The proportion of children and the elderly increases relative to the working-age group
- (C) The birth rate and death rate both become zero
- (D) The literacy rate of women increases

Q21. Which of the following features of 'Tribalism' distinguishes it from 'Caste'?

- (A) Hierarchical ranking based on purity
- (B) Segmentary organization with a sense of egalitarianism
- (C) Occupation-linked status
- (D) Strict adherence to the Varna model

Q22. The 'Satyashodhak Samaj' was founded by Jyotirao Phule to primarily target the liberation of:

- (A) The urban middle class from British rule
- (B) Shudras and Ati-Shudras from Brahminical patriarchy
- (C) Religious minorities from communal violence
- (D) Tribal groups from Christian missionaries

Q23. The 'Liberalisation' of 1991 led to 'Disinvestment', which means:

- (A) The government investing more in the public sector
- (B) Selling government shares in public sector enterprises to private investors
- (C) Increasing taxes on foreign goods
- (D) Nationalizing private banks

Q24. The 'Self-Help Groups' (SHGs) are a key component of rural development because they focus on:

- (A) Micro-credit and collective empowerment of women
- (B) Establishing large-scale heavy industries in villages



- (C) Providing military training to rural youth
- (D) Promoting the use of chemical pesticides

Q25. Which sociological concept refers to the 'prejudice' or 'predisposition' to evaluate other cultures by the standards of one's own culture?

- (A) Cultural Relativism
- (B) Ethnocentrism
- (C) Xenocentrism
- (D) Multiculturalism

Q26. The 'Land Ceiling Acts' were intended to:

- (A) Fix the maximum amount of land a household could own to redistribute surplus to the landless
- (B) Increase the prices of land in urban areas
- (C) Prevent farmers from selling their land to the state
- (D) Abolish the system of private property altogether

Q27. Which of the following is a characteristic of a 'Nation-state' that distinguishes it from a 'Dynastic Empire'?

- (A) Rule by a divine monarch
- (B) Sovereignty based on the 'people' as citizens
- (C) Lack of a defined territory
- (D) Use of the Jajmani system for administration

Q28. The 'Forced Migration' of tribal populations due to large-scale development projects like dams is often termed as:

- (A) Urbanisation
- (B) Development-induced Displacement
- (C) Voluntary Resettlement



(D) Sanskritisation

Q29. In a 'Patrilineal' and 'Patrilocal' system, which of the following is true?

(A) Property is inherited by daughters

(B) The groom moves to the bride's house after marriage

(C) The bride moves to the groom's house and lineage is traced through the father

(D) Women have the primary authority in decision-making

Q30. The 'Mass Media' acts as a 'Gatekeeper' of information. This means:

(A) It allows all information to pass through without filter

(B) It decides which news or issues reach the public and how they are framed

(C) It physically guards the offices of political parties

(D) It provides free internet to all citizens

Q31. The 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' criticized the 'Big Dam' model of development primarily because:

(A) It didn't produce enough electricity

(B) It caused massive ecological damage and displaced thousands of tribal families

(C) It was too cheap to construct

(D) It promoted the use of solar energy

Q32. Which of the following describes 'Secularism' in the Indian Constitutional context?

(A) Total hostility of the state towards all religions

(B) State support for only one majority religion

(C) Equal respect for all religions (Sarva Dharma Sambhava) and principled distance

(D) The abolition of all religious symbols in public life



- Q33.** The 'Invisible Hand' of the market, according to Adam Smith, ensures that:
- (A) The government controls all prices
 - (B) Individual self-interest leads to the overall social good through competition
 - (C) Religious leaders determine the value of goods
 - (D) Wealth is equally distributed by a central committee
- Q34.** The 'Ryotwari System' of the colonial era was different from the 'Zamindari System' because in Ryotwari:
- (A) Revenue was collected from big landlords
 - (B) Revenue settlement was made directly with the individual cultivator
 - (C) No revenue was collected from the peasants
 - (D) The village community as a whole paid the tax
- Q35.** Which of the following is a 'New Social Movement' characteristic?
- (A) Focus on class-based economic redistribution
 - (B) Focus on identity, environment, and quality of life
 - (C) Led exclusively by industrial workers
 - (D) Aimed at capturing the state through armed revolution
 - (E)
- Q36.** According to the 2011 Census, the 'Child Sex Ratio' (0-6 years) in India has shown a declining trend. This is primarily attributed to:
- (A) Higher mortality rate of adult men
 - (B) Son preference and misuse of medical technology for sex-selective abortion
 - (C) Increase in female literacy
 - (D) Migration of children to urban areas
- Q37.** The 'Assimilation' policy towards tribes suggests that:
- (A) Tribes should maintain their distinct cultural identity



- (B) Tribes should be merged into the mainstream Hindu or national culture
- (C) Tribes should be kept in total isolation in national parks
- (D) Tribes should be given separate sovereign nations

Q38. The 'Knowledge Economy' relies most heavily on which of the following as the primary factor of production?

- (A) Manual labor
- (B) Intellectual property and information technology
- (C) Raw minerals and ores
- (D) Traditional agricultural tools

Q39. Which of the following is an 'Ascribed' identity in the Indian social context?

- (A) Being a Doctor
- (B) Being a member of the Dalit community
- (C) Being a University graduate
- (D) Being a member of a political party

Q40. 'Communalism' in the sociological sense refers to:

- (A) Living together in a community happily
- (B) The aggressive promotion of one's religious identity over national identity
- (C) The study of village communities
- (D) The process of rural-to-urban migration

Q41. The 'Chipko Movement' was unique because it highlighted the link between:

- (A) Industrialization and high wages
- (B) Environmental conservation and women's traditional livelihood rights
- (C) Religious rituals and state law
- (D) IT sector growth and rural education



- Q42.** Which term describes a society where power is shared among many different interest groups and no single group dominates?
- (A) Authoritarianism
 - (B) Pluralism
 - (C) Monarchy
 - (D) Oligarchy
- Q43.** The 'Great Tradition' in Indian civilization is usually associated with:
- (A) Local oral myths and folk dances
 - (B) The codified, written, and pan-Indian Sanskritic culture
 - (C) Tribal tattooing and hunting rituals
 - (D) Contemporary street food culture
- Q44.** The 'Malthusian Catastrophe' occurs when:
- (A) Food supply grows faster than population
 - (B) Population growth exceeds the means of subsistence (food)
 - (C) The death rate becomes higher than the birth rate
 - (D) Urbanization reaches 100%
- Q45.** Which of the following was a social consequence of the 'Liberalisation' policy in the service sector?
- (A) Decrease in English-speaking jobs
 - (B) Growth of the 'call center' culture and IT-enabled services
 - (C) Ban on foreign direct investment
 - (D) Total disappearance of the informal sector
- Q46.** The 'Dalit Panther' movement was inspired by which international movement?
- (A) The French Revolution
 - (B) The Black Panther Movement in the USA



- (C) The Bolshevik Revolution in Russia
- (D) The Anti-Apartheid movement in South Africa

Q47. The 'Disability Rights' movement in India led to the passage of the 2016 Act, which increased the types of recognized disabilities from 7 to:

- (A) 10
- (B) 15
- (C) 21
- (D) 25

Q48. A 'Social Institution' is best defined as:

- (A) A temporary gathering of people for a festival
- (B) An established and enduring pattern of social relationships (like family or religion)
- (C) A building where the government operates
- (D) A private club for elite members

Q49. The 'Urbanisation' during the colonial period in India led to 'De-urbanisation' of traditional manufacturing hubs like:

- (A) Bombay
- (B) Madras
- (C) Surat and Masulipatnam
- (D) Calcutta



- Q50.** Which constitutional provision ensures that 'no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State... on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language'?
- (A) Article 17
 - (B) Article 29(2)
 - (C) Article 44
 - (D) Article 51A



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

The Demographic Transition Theory describes the transition from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as a country develops. Stage II is characterized by a "Population Explosion." This happens because while the death rate drops significantly due to improved sanitation, food security, and medicine, the birth rate remains high due to cultural lags and traditional preferences for large families.

Solution:

1. In Stage I (Primitive/Agrarian), both birth and death rates are high, leading to slow growth.
2. In Stage II (Transition/Explosion), the introduction of modern medicine and better nutrition causes the death rate to plummet.
3. However, social norms regarding family size take longer to change, keeping the birth rate high.
4. The resulting wide gap between high births and low deaths causes a rapid increase in population size.
5. Stage III and IV see the birth rate eventually falling to match the low death rate, leading to stability.

Final Answer: The correct stage for a population explosion due to declining death rates and high birth rates is Stage II.

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

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children born to a woman during her reproductive years. The 'Replacement Level' is the specific TFR at which a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next, assuming no net migration and stable mortality rates.

Solution:

1. If the TFR is 2.0, each couple is replacing themselves with two children.
2. However, some children may not survive to reproductive age, and the sex ratio at birth is slightly skewed toward males (roughly 105 boys for every 100 girls).
3. To account for these factors, the replacement level is slightly higher than 2.0.
4. In most developed and developing nations, this value is standardly accepted as 2.1.
5. A TFR below 2.1 eventually leads to population decline, while a TFR above 2.1 leads to growth.

Final Answer: The replacement level of fertility is 2.1.

Answer: (B)

Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

M.N. Srinivas defined 'Westernisation' as the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule. He categorized these changes into three levels: technology (machinery), institutions (legal systems/schools), and ideology/values (the way people think and moralize).

Solution:

1. Technological changes include the introduction of railways, the telegraph, and the printing press. 2. Institutional changes include the British-style administrative and judicial systems and modern schools. 3. Ideological or value-based changes refer to the internalisation of Western philosophical concepts. 4. Two primary values highlighted by Srinivas are 'Humanitarianism' (concern for all human beings regardless of caste/creed) and 'Secularism' (rational thinking over religious dogma). 5. While English and railways are markers of Westernisation, they represent institutional and technological tools, respectively, rather than a core shift in moral values.

Final Answer: The value-based change under Westernisation is the rise of humanitarianism and secularism.

Answer: (C)

Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

The Telangana Movement (1946–1951) was one of the most significant peasant uprisings in modern Indian history. It took place in the former Hyderabad State, which was ruled by the Nizam. It was a struggle led by the Communist Party of India (CPI) against the oppressive feudal structure.

Solution:

1. The Hyderabad State under the Nizam had a highly exploitative land tenure system where 'Jagirdars' and 'Deshmukhs' (local landlords) exercised total control. 2. Peasants were subjected to 'Vetti' (forced labor) and high illegal exactions. 3. The movement began as a protest against these feudal exactions and the demand for the abolition of 'Vetti'. 4. It later turned into an armed struggle where peasants seized land from landlords and redistributed it. 5. While there were linguistic aspects to the broader politics of the region later on, the 1946–51 phase was fundamentally a class-based peasant protest against feudalism.

Final Answer: The Telangana movement was a protest against feudal exploitation by Nizams and Jagirdars.

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

The Jajmani system was a traditional socio-economic arrangement in rural India that governed the exchange of goods and services between different castes. It was analyzed extensively by sociologists like William Wiser to show that the village was a self-sufficient unit based on reciprocal, though unequal, relationships.

Solution:

1. In this system, 'Jajmans' were typically land-owning dominant castes who required services like smithy, pottery, or ritual cleaning. 2. 'Kamins' (or Purjans) were the service-providing castes who performed these hereditary roles. 3. Unlike modern market transactions, the payment was not made in cash per task. 4. Instead, Kamins received a fixed share of the harvest (grain) during the reaping season and gifts during festivals or life-cycle rituals. 5. The relationship was durable, hereditary, and personal, rather than the temporary and impersonal nature of a modern market contract.

Final Answer: The Jajmani system was characterized by hereditary, non-market exchange of services for grain.

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) institutionalized the Panchayati Raj system in India. In political sociology, a distinction is often made between 'Procedural' and 'Substantive' democracy. While procedural democracy focuses on the mechanics of elections, substantive democracy focuses on the actual empowerment and representation of marginalized groups, including women and Dalits.

Solution:

1. Mandatory reservation of one-third seats for women was a landmark shift in Indian local governance. 2. It moved beyond the mere 'right to vote' (procedural) to ensuring 'right to hold office' (substantive). 3. This process aims to change the power dynamics within rural society by allowing women to participate in decision-making, budgeting, and planning. 4. Social scientists argue that this creates a "substantive" change because it brings the lived experiences and needs of women into the political mainstream of the village. 5. Therefore, this provision is a tool for achieving a more inclusive and substantive form of democratic participation.

Final Answer: The reservation for women in Panchayati Raj is an example of Substantive Democracy.

Answer: (A)

Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

Social inequality in India has been addressed through various legislative measures. The Other Backward Classes (OBCs) were identified as a category that required affirmative action based on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

Solution:

1. While the 1955 Act dealt with Untouchability and the 1989 Act dealt with Atrocities against SC/STs, the OBCs lacked a specific reservation framework in central education for a long time. 2. Following the Indra Sawhney case and subsequent political developments, the government sought to extend the benefits of the Mandal Commission. 3. The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, was enacted to provide 27% reservation for OBC students in higher educational institutions like IITs, IIMs, and Central Universities. 4. This was a significant step in addressing 'Social and Educational Backwardness' through institutional access. 5. The RPWD Act of 2016, on the other hand, deals with persons with disabilities.

Final Answer: The Act providing 27% reservation for OBCs in higher education is The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006.

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

Social and economic planning in India did not start only after 1947. Even during the freedom struggle, Indian leaders recognized that a modern nation-state required a planned economy to tackle poverty and industrialize.

Solution:

1. In 1938, the Indian National Congress (INC) met at Haripura under the presidency of Subhas Chandra Bose. 2. Bose was a strong advocate of heavy industrialization and state planning. 3. Under his initiative, the National Planning Committee (NPC) was established. 4. Bose invited Jawaharlal Nehru to chair this committee because Nehru shared a vision of a socialist-inspired planned economy. 5. The NPC laid the intellectual foundation for the Five-Year Plans that were eventually adopted by independent India's Planning Commission.

Final Answer: The National Planning Committee of 1938 was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Answer: (B)

Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

In sociology, the term 'Minority' does not simply refer to a statistical or numerical count. Instead, it is a concept linked to social hierarchy and the distribution of power within a society.

Solution:

1. A minority group is a category of people who experience relative disadvantage compared to members of a dominant social group. 2. Disadvantage can manifest as less access to wealth, political influence, or social status. 3. For example, a numerically small group that holds all the wealth and power (like white colonizers in Apartheid South Africa) is NOT a sociological minority; they are a dominant group. 4. Minority status is often associated with collective discrimination or prejudice. 5. Thus, the defining feature of a minority is their lack of access to social, political, or economic power.

Final Answer: Minority groups are defined primarily by their lack of access to social, political, or economic power.

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

'Internal Colonialism' is a sociological theory used to describe the structural political and economic inequalities between different regions within the same country. It suggests that the relationship between a dominant "core" and a subordinate "periphery" mimics traditional colonialism.

Solution:

1. In traditional colonialism, a foreign power exploits a colony's resources. 2. In internal colonialism, a specific ethnic group or region within a nation-state dominates and exploits another region. 3. The exploited region (the periphery) often provides raw materials and cheap labor, while the "core" region accumulates wealth and controls political decisions. 4. This concept has been used to explain regional movements in India, such as the demand for Jharkhand or Telangana, where locals felt their resources (minerals/water) were being extracted for the benefit of "outsiders" or distant urban centers. 5. It highlights that development is often unevenly distributed across space.

Final Answer: Internal Colonialism refers to uneven development where a dominant region exploits a peripheral region within the same country.

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

Sociologists distinguish between 'Structural' and 'Cultural' changes. Structural change refers to the emergence of new social arrangements, institutions, and classes, often as a result of shifts in the economy or political administration. Cultural change refers to shifts in values, beliefs, and lifestyles (like Sanskritisation or Westernisation).

Solution:

1. Colonialism in India was not just a political takeover; it fundamentally restructured the Indian economy and society. 2. The introduction of modern industries, railways, and a unified legal-administrative system led to the breakdown of traditional agrarian structures. 3. One major 'structural' result was the emergence of new social classes that did not exist in the pre-colonial Varna-Jati framework. 4. This included the 'Industrial Working Class' in cities like Bombay and Calcutta, as well as a modern 'Middle Class' consisting of doctors, lawyers, and teachers. 5. While adopting Western dress or language is a 'cultural' change, the creation of a new social class is a permanent shift in the 'structure' of society.

Final Answer: A structural change brought by colonialism was the rise of new social classes like the industrial working class.

Answer: (A)

Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

The concept of 'Capital' was expanded by sociologist Pierre Bourdieu beyond just money. He identified three main forms: Economic Capital (wealth), Cultural Capital (education/skills), and Social Capital. Social Capital consists of the resources available to an individual through their membership in a network.

Solution:

1. Social Capital is defined as the sum of resources, actual or virtual, that accrue to an individual or a group by virtue of possessing a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationships. 2. It is based on mutual acquaintance, recognition, and trust. 3. For example, if a person gets a job opportunity because of a recommendation from a family friend or an alumni network, they are using their 'Social Capital'. 4. It is distinct from 'Economic Capital' (cash/property) and 'Human Capital' (individual education/expertise). 5. In the Indian context, caste often acts as a significant source of social capital, providing members with access to business circles or political support.

Final Answer: Social Capital refers to the network of social relationships and trust that can be used for resources.

Answer: (B)

Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

Thomas Robert Malthus, in his 'Essay on the Principle of Population' (1798), argued that population growth would always outpace food supply. To maintain a balance, he proposed two types of "checks": 'Positive Checks' and 'Preventive Checks'.

Solution:

1. 'Positive Checks' are natural or external forces that increase the death rate, such as famines, diseases, wars, and natural disasters. They are "nature's way" of reducing the population. 2. 'Preventive Checks' are human-controlled efforts to decrease the birth rate. 3. These include 'Moral Restraint', which Malthus defined as celibacy, delaying marriage, and practicing sexual abstinence. 4. Malthus was a clergyman and did not support modern methods of contraception; he believed in self-control as the only ethical preventive check. 5. Therefore, while epidemics and famines are positive checks, moral restraint is a preventive check.

Final Answer: According to Malthusian theory, moral restraint and celibacy are considered preventive checks.

Answer: (C)

Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

The Green Revolution (starting in the late 1960s) introduced High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, and irrigation. While it increased food production, it had significant social consequences, particularly regarding land-owning patterns.

Solution:

1. The Green Revolution required capital (money for seeds/pumps). This meant that the primary beneficiaries were the 'Middle Peasants' or 'Bullock Capitalists'—those who owned enough land to produce a surplus but were not traditional large-scale landlords. 2. These groups belonged to the 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs) or 'Intermediate Castes' such as the Yadavs in Bihar/UP, Jats in Haryana/Punjab, and Vokkaligas in Karnataka. 3. As they became economically wealthy through commercial agriculture, they sought political power commensurate with their economic status. 4. This led to the decline of the traditional upper-caste hegemony in rural politics and the rise of powerful regional parties representing these agrarian interests. 5. The landless agricultural laborers, conversely, became more marginalized during this period.

Final Answer: The Green Revolution led to the emergence of Backward Castes with land-owning rights as a dominant political force.

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

'Glocalization' is a term used to describe the intersection of the 'Global' and the 'Local'. It suggests that global cultural products are not simply forced upon local cultures (which would be 'Cultural Imperialism'), but are instead modified to suit local tastes and traditions.

Solution:

1. Globalization often leads to 'Homogenization' (everyone becoming the same), but companies realized that to sell products, they must adapt. 2. The term 'Glocalization' (Global + Local) captures this process of hybridization. 3. For example, when an American brand like McDonald's enters India, it replaces beef burgers (cultural taboo) with local flavors like the 'McAloo Tikki' or 'Maharaja Mac' (chicken). 4. This allows the global brand to survive in the local market by respecting or utilizing local cultural nuances. 5. This proves that local cultures are active participants in globalization rather than just passive recipients.

Final Answer: The adaptation of global products to local conditions is called Glocalization.

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

The Mandal Commission (Second Backward Classes Commission) was established in 1979 to identify "Socially and Educationally Backward Classes" (SEBC). Unlike the SC/ST categories, which are identified primarily by untouchability and isolation, the OBCs required a more complex set of criteria to determine backwardness.

Solution:

1. The Commission, headed by B.P. Mandal, did not use a single criterion like income or religion. 2. It developed a systematic weighted formula consisting of 11 indicators grouped into three categories: Social, Educational, and Economic. 3. Social indicators included factors like whether the caste is considered backward by others or whether they participate in manual labor. 4. Educational indicators included school dropout rates and the percentage of children who never attended school. 5. Economic indicators included the value of family assets and the nature of housing (e.g., kucha houses). 6. By using this multi-dimensional approach, the commission identified 3,743 castes as OBCs, leading to the recommendation of 27% reservation.

Final Answer: The Mandal Commission used Social, Educational, and Economic indicators to identify SEBCs.

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

The movement for tribal self-rule and the protection of tribal identity has been a significant part of social movements in India. These movements often focus on 'Jal, Jangal, Jameen' (Water, Forest, Land) and the right of tribal communities to govern their own resources.

Solution:

1. The slogan 'Hamara gaon, hamara raj' (Our village, our rule) is most closely associated with the long-standing movement for a separate Jharkhand state. 2. This movement was rooted in the desire of the Adivasi population of the Chota Nagpur plateau to escape exploitation by 'Dikus' (outsiders) and the state. 3. It emphasized the autonomy of the village community (Gram Sabha) and traditional tribal systems of governance. 4. While the Chipko movement focused on trees and Narmada on displacement, the Jharkhand movement was a comprehensive political struggle for statehood based on tribal identity and self-determination. 5. The slogan eventually became a rallying cry for the implementation of the PESA (Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act.

Final Answer: The slogan 'Our village, our rule' is associated with the movement for Jharkhand statehood.

Answer: (C)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

Legal historian and sociologist Sir Henry Maine, in his work 'Ancient Law', analyzed the evolution of legal systems in societies. He famously argued that the movement of progressive societies has hitherto been a movement from 'Status' to 'Contract'.

Solution:

1. In 'Status'-based societies (traditional/ancient), an individual's rights, duties, and social position are determined by their birth, family, or caste. Relationships are fixed and involuntary. 2. In 'Contract'-based societies (modern/industrial), social relationships and obligations are the result of voluntary, individual agreements. 3. This shift signifies the rise of 'Individualism' where a person is free to enter into agreements (jobs, marriages, trade) based on their own will rather than hereditary obligations. 4. For example, moving from the Jajmani system (status) to a modern wage-labor employment (contract) is a classic illustration of this shift. 5. Therefore, the concept signifies the transition from kinship-based obligations to individual voluntary agreements.

Final Answer: The shift from 'Status' to 'Contract' signifies a shift from kinship-based obligations to individual voluntary agreements.

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Commodity Chain' is a concept in global sociology that tracks the process of a product from its raw material stage to the final consumer. In the era of globalization, this chain is often spread across multiple countries, leading to unequal distribution of profit.

Solution:

1. In the global garment industry, cotton might be grown in India, spun into yarn in China, stitched into clothes in Bangladesh, and finally sold in the USA or Europe. 2. The producers (farmers) and manufacturers (factory workers) operate in a highly competitive environment with low wages and minimal profit margins. 3. The highest "Value Addition" happens at the stage of branding, marketing, and design. 4. Multinational Corporations (MNCs) and retailers like Zara, HM, or Nike capture the largest share of the final price because they control the 'Brand' and the distribution networks. 5. This highlights the 'North-South' divide where developing nations provide labor and resources while developed nations capture the economic surplus.

Final Answer: In the global garment commodity chain, the maximum profit is captured by the multinational brand owners and retailers in the West.

Answer: (C)

Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Dependency Ratio' is a demographic measure used to understand the economic burden on the working-age population. It compares the size of the "dependent" population (those who typically do not work) to the "productive" population.

Solution:

1. The working-age population is standardly defined as those between 15 and 64 years old. 2. The dependent population consists of two groups: Children (0–14 years) and the Elderly (65 years and above). 3. The ratio is calculated as: $\frac{\text{Children} + \text{Elderly}}{\text{Working-age population}} \times 100$. 4. An increase in the birth rate increases the child dependency, while an increase in life expectancy increases the old-age dependency. 5. A high dependency ratio indicates that the working population has to support a larger number of non-working individuals, which can put a strain on the economy and social services.

Final Answer: The Dependency Ratio increases when the proportion of children and the elderly increases relative to the working-age group.

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

Tribal classification in India is often studied through two lenses: 'traits' (shared characteristics like language/race) and 'acquired traits' (how they interact with the rest of society). A key distinction is between the 'Frontier' tribes and 'Non-frontier' (Interior) tribes.

Solution:

1. This classification is primarily based on geographical and ecological distribution. 2. 'Frontier' tribes are located in the border areas, particularly in the North-East of India (like Nagaland, Mizoram, etc.). 3. 'Non-frontier' or 'Interior' tribes are located in the heartland of India, such as the tribal belts of Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, and Jharkhand. 4. The distinction is sociologically important because Frontier tribes often maintained a degree of isolation from the Varna-Jati system, whereas Interior tribes have had centuries of interaction and assimilation with the Hindu agrarian society. 5. While hierarchy and caste are central to Jati, tribes are traditionally organized as 'segmentary' societies which are more egalitarian.

Final Answer: The feature that distinguishes tribalism from caste is its segmentary organization and egalitarianism.

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

Social reform movements in the 19th and 20th centuries often targeted the structural inequalities of the caste system. Jyotirao Phule, a pioneer of social reform in Maharashtra, founded the Satyashodhak Samaj (Truth Seekers' Society) in 1873.

Solution:

1. Phule argued that the caste system was a tool of exploitation created by 'Aryans' to dominate the indigenous people of India. 2. He used the terms 'Shudras' (peasantry) and 'Ati-Shudras' (Dalits/Untouchables) to describe the oppressed classes. 3. The Satyashodhak Samaj aimed to liberate these groups from the religious and mental slavery of Brahminical ideology. 4. Phule advocated for education for both men and women of lower castes as the primary means of empowerment. 5. His work was revolutionary because it rejected the Varna system entirely and sought a society based on social equality and rationalism.

Final Answer: The Satyashodhak Samaj was founded to liberate Shudras and Ati-Shudras from Brahminical patriarchy.

Answer: (B)

Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

The New Economic Policy (NEP) of 1991 shifted India from a 'Mixed Economy' with a dominant public sector to a 'Market Economy' driven by Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalization (LPG).

Solution:

1. Liberalisation involved the removal of 'License Raj' and government controls over the economy.
2. A key policy within this was 'Disinvestment'.
3. Disinvestment refers to the process where the government sells its equity (shares) in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) to private institutional investors or the general public.
4. The objective is to reduce the fiscal burden on the state, improve the efficiency of these enterprises through private management, and raise funds for social welfare.
5. This is the opposite of 'Nationalization', where the state takes over private assets.

Final Answer: Disinvestment means selling government shares in public sector enterprises to private investors.

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are small voluntary associations of rural people, typically women, who come together to solve their common problems through mutual help and small savings. They have become a cornerstone of rural development in India.

Solution:

1. SHGs address the problem of 'Financial Exclusion' where the rural poor lack access to formal banks due to a lack of collateral (security).
2. Members save small amounts of money regularly, which is then pooled to provide micro-credit (small loans) to members at low interest rates.
3. This reduces their dependency on exploitative local moneylenders.
4. Beyond finance, SHGs provide a platform for women to discuss social issues like health, education, and domestic violence, leading to 'Collective Empowerment'.
5. Successful models like NABARD's SHG-Bank Linkage program have transformed the rural credit landscape.

Final Answer: SHGs focus on micro-credit and the collective empowerment of women.

Answer: (A)



Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

Sociologists study how individuals and groups perceive different cultures. Two opposing concepts are 'Ethnocentrism' and 'Cultural Relativism'.

Solution:

1. 'Ethnocentrism' is the tendency to view one's own culture as superior and use it as the "standard" to judge all other cultures. 2. It often leads to 'Prejudice', where other cultural practices (food, dress, religion) are seen as "weird," "backward," or "wrong" simply because they are different. 3. For example, judging a community's eating habits based on one's own dietary restrictions is an ethnocentric act. 4. In contrast, 'Cultural Relativism' is the practice of understanding a culture on its own terms without judgment. 5. 'Xenocentrism' is the opposite of ethnocentrism—the belief that foreign cultures are superior to one's own.

Final Answer: The predisposition to evaluate other cultures by one's own standards is called Ethnocentrism.

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

Land reforms were a major socio-economic intervention in post-independence India aimed at restructuring agricultural land ownership. The 'Land Ceiling Act' was one of the three pillars of land reform, alongside the abolition of the Zamindari system and tenancy reforms.

Solution:

1. Before reforms, land ownership was highly skewed, with a few landlords owning vast tracts of land while the majority of peasants were landless laborers. 2. The Land Ceiling Act legally fixed the maximum amount of agricultural land that an individual or a family could own. 3. Any land owned by a household above this 'ceiling' limit was declared 'surplus'. 4. The state was empowered to take over this surplus land and redistribute it to landless agricultural laborers and small farmers, particularly those from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. 5. While the policy was revolutionary in intent, its implementation was hindered by 'benami' transfers, where landlords registered land in the names of relatives or employees to bypass the law.

Final Answer: The Land Ceiling Acts were intended to fix the maximum land a household could own to redistribute surplus to the landless.

Answer: (A)



Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Nation-state' is a modern political construct that differs significantly from pre-modern forms of governance like empires or kingdoms. It is characterized by a specific set of institutional and ideological features.

Solution:

1. In a Dynastic Empire, the source of authority is the Monarch or Emperor, often justified by divine right or heredity. People are 'subjects' of the crown. 2. In a Nation-state, sovereignty (ultimate power) resides in the 'people'. Individuals are 'citizens' with defined rights and duties. 3. A nation-state possesses a clearly defined territory, a centralized government, and a sense of shared national identity (often based on language, history, or political values). 4. Unlike empires, which often have fluid or expanding borders, the nation-state operates within fixed international boundaries recognized by other states. 5. Therefore, the shift from subjects to citizens is the most fundamental distinction.

Final Answer: A characteristic of a Nation-state is that sovereignty is based on the 'people' as citizens.

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

The human cost of development is a major theme in Indian sociology. While projects like dams, mines, and industrial hubs are intended for national growth, they often result in 'Development-induced Displacement'.

Solution:

1. Tribal populations are disproportionately affected by large projects because their habitats are often rich in minerals, forests, and water resources. 2. When the state acquires tribal land for a dam (like the Sardar Sarovar) or a mine, the migration is 'forced' or 'involuntary' because the community has no choice but to leave. 3. This is different from 'Urbanisation', which is often a voluntary migration in search of jobs. 4. Displacement leads to the loss of livelihood, culture, and social networks, as tribes are deeply connected to their specific geographical environment. 5. Sociologists use this concept to critique the 'top-down' model of development that ignores the rights of marginalized communities.

Final Answer: The forced migration of tribes due to development projects is termed Development-induced Displacement.

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

Kinship systems are categorized based on how lineage is traced and where a couple resides after marriage. These systems determine the flow of property, authority, and identity.

Solution:

1. 'Patrilineal' (from 'Pater' meaning father) means that descent and inheritance of property pass from father to son. 2. 'Patrilocal' (meaning father's place) refers to the residential rule where the bride leaves her natal home and moves into her husband's (or his father's) house after marriage. 3. In this system, the lineage of children is traced exclusively through the male line. 4. Most communities in India, particularly in the North, follow this system. 5. It is the opposite of 'Matrilineal' and 'Matrilocal' systems, such as those found among the Khasis of Meghalaya or the Nayars of Kerala (traditionally).

Final Answer: In a patrilineal and patrilocal system, the bride moves to the groom's house and lineage is traced through the father.

Answer: (C)

Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

In the sociology of media, 'Gatekeeping' is a process by which information is filtered for dissemination, whether for publication, broadcasting, or the internet.

Solution:

1. The public cannot witness every event in the world; they rely on media organizations to provide information. 2. Media professionals (editors, journalists, owners) act as 'Gatekeepers' who decide which stories are "newsworthy" and which are not. 3. This gives the media the power to set the 'Agenda'—directing public attention toward specific issues while ignoring others. 4. Gatekeeping also involves 'framing', where the media presents a story from a particular perspective that can influence public opinion. 5. In the modern era, while social media has decentralized information, traditional media houses and algorithms still perform significant gatekeeping functions.

Final Answer: Mass media acts as a Gatekeeper by deciding which news or issues reach the public and how they are framed.

Answer: (B)

Q31.

Solution**Concept:**

Environmental social movements in India often arise as a critique of the "Developmental State" which prioritizes large-scale industrial projects over the ecological and livelihood security of local communities. The Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) is a classic example of such a conflict.

Solution:

1. The NBA was formed in response to the Sardar Sarovar Project, a massive dam project on the Narmada river flowing through Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Maharashtra. 2. The movement, led by activists like Medha Patkar, argued that the dam would submerge hundreds of villages and thousands of hectares of fertile forest and agricultural land. 3. A central sociological concern was the 'displacement' of millions of people, a majority of whom were Adivasis (tribals) and Dalits who had no land titles and thus received no compensation. 4. The movement highlighted that "Big Dams" often serve urban centers and industrial lobbies while the costs (loss of home and ecosystem) are borne by the rural poor. 5. It challenged the definition of 'National Progress' and demanded a more decentralized and ecologically sustainable approach to water management.

Final Answer: The Narmada Bachao Andolan criticized the Big Dam model because it caused ecological damage and displaced thousands of tribal families.

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution**Concept:**

Secularism is a complex concept with different meanings in Western and Indian contexts. While the Western (French/American) model often implies a strict "wall of separation" between the Church and the State, the Indian model is based on "Principled Distance" and equal respect.

Solution:

1. In the Indian Constitution, the Preamble declares India to be a 'Secular' Republic. 2. Indian Secularism does not mean that the state is "anti-religion." Instead, it is based on the ancient Indian ideal of 'Sarva Dharma Sambhava' (Equal respect for all religions). 3. The state maintains a 'Principled Distance', meaning it does not have an official state religion and does not interfere in religious affairs unless it is to address social evils (like untouchability). 4. The state can provide aid to religious educational institutions (Article 30) and respects the personal laws of different communities. 5. Therefore, it is a proactive model that seeks to manage religious diversity in a pluralistic society rather than ignoring it.

Final Answer: Indian secularism refers to equal respect for all religions and maintaining a principled distance.

Answer: (C)



Q33.

Solution**Concept:**

Sociology of the Market often begins with the classical economic theories of Adam Smith. In his book 'The Wealth of Nations' (1776), Smith introduced the metaphor of the 'Invisible Hand' to explain how market self-regulation works.

Solution:

1. Adam Smith argued that individuals in a market act out of their own 'self-interest' (e.g., a butcher sells meat to earn money, not out of charity). 2. However, in a free market, competition ensures that if the butcher sells bad meat or charges too much, customers will go elsewhere. 3. To survive, the butcher must provide good quality at a fair price. 4. Thus, even though everyone is acting for themselves, the 'Invisible Hand' of the market ensures that the community gets the best goods at the best prices. 5. This theory formed the basis for 'Laissez-faire' (let it be) economics, suggesting that the government should stay out of the market.

Final Answer: The 'Invisible Hand' ensures that individual self-interest leads to the overall social good through competition.

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:**

The British colonial administration introduced different land revenue systems in different parts of India to maximize tax collection. These systems fundamentally changed rural social structures.

Solution:

1. The 'Zamindari System' (Permanent Settlement) was introduced in Bengal/Bihar where big landlords (Zamindars) were made owners and collected rent from peasants to pay the British. 2. The 'Ryotwari System' was introduced primarily in South and West India (Madras and Bombay Presidencies). 3. In Ryotwari, the British government recognized the individual cultivator (the 'Ryot') as the owner of the land. 4. The revenue settlement was made 'directly' with the Ryot without any intermediary (like a Zamindar). 5. While this seemed fairer, the revenue rates were extremely high, often forcing Ryots into the hands of moneylenders, leading to widespread rural indebtedness.

Final Answer: In the Ryotwari system, the revenue settlement was made directly with the individual cultivator.

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution**Concept:**

Social movements are categorized by sociologists into 'Old' and 'New' movements. Old movements (like labor or peasant movements) were primarily concerned with economic issues and state power. 'New Social Movements' (NSMs) emerged in the late 20th century.

Solution:

1. NSMs are not based on a single economic class (like 'workers' or 'peasants'). Instead, they attract people from various social backgrounds. 2. They focus on 'Identity' (Women's, LGBTQ+, Dalit movements), 'Environment' (Chipko, NBA), and 'Quality of Life' (Anti-nuclear, Consumer rights). 3. These movements are often decentralized and operate through non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society groups. 4. They seek to change the cultural and social values of society rather than just asking for a bigger share of the economic pie. 5. Therefore, a focus on identity and environmental quality is a defining feature of NSMs.

Final Answer: A characteristic of New Social Movements is their focus on identity, environment, and quality of life.

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution**Concept:**

The Child Sex Ratio (CSR) is the number of girls per 1000 boys in the age group of 0–6 years. While the general sex ratio in India has improved in some areas, the CSR has shown a worrying decline over recent decades, reaching its lowest point in the 2011 Census.

Solution:

1. Sociologists point out that this decline is not due to natural biological reasons, as girls are biologically sturdier than boys at birth. 2. The primary reason is the deeply rooted 'Son Preference' in Indian patriarchal society, where sons are viewed as assets (breadwinners, lineage carriers) and daughters as liabilities (dowry, leaving the natal home). 3. The availability and misuse of modern medical technologies, such as Ultrasound and Amniocentesis, have allowed for 'Pre-natal Sex Determination'. 4. This has led to the practice of female foeticide (selective abortion of female fetuses). 5. Despite the Pre-Conception and Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PCPNDT) Act of 1994, which bans sex-selective abortion, the practice continues in many states, particularly in prosperous regions like Punjab and Haryana.

Final Answer: The declining child sex ratio is primarily attributed to son preference and the misuse of medical technology for sex-selective abortion.

Answer: (B)

Q37.

Solution**Concept:**

Post-independence, the Indian state faced a debate on how to integrate tribal populations into the national fabric. There were two main schools of thought: 'Isolationism' (the National Park approach) and 'Integration/Assimilation'.

Solution:

1. The 'Isolationist' view, supported by Verrier Elwin, suggested that tribes should be left alone to protect them from exploitation by moneylenders and traders. 2. The 'Assimilation' view, supported by G.S. Ghurye, argued that tribes were merely "backward Hindus" and should be merged into the mainstream culture. 3. Assimilation implies that tribal groups should give up their distinct languages, religious practices, and social structures to adopt the dominant national culture (often Hindu culture in the Indian context). 4. Critics argue that forced assimilation leads to the loss of unique tribal heritage and the marginalization of tribes at the bottom of the Hindu caste hierarchy. 5. Jawaharlal Nehru eventually proposed a middle path known as the 'Tribal Panchsheel', focusing on development without imposing an outside culture.

Final Answer: The policy of assimilation suggests that tribes should be merged into the mainstream Hindu or national culture.

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution**Concept:**

In the era of globalization and the digital revolution, the nature of economic production has shifted. We have moved from an Industrial Economy (based on manufacturing) to a 'Knowledge Economy' (based on information).

Solution:

1. In a Knowledge Economy, wealth is generated not through manual labor or heavy machinery, but through the creation, distribution, and use of knowledge and information. 2. The primary factors of production are 'Intellectual Property', such as software, patents, scientific research, and professional expertise. 3. Industries like Information Technology (IT), Biotechnology, and Finance are the backbones of this economy. 4. Workers in this economy are often called "knowledge workers" or "white-collar professionals" who use their mental skills rather than physical strength. 5. This shift has led to the rise of 'Educational Capital' as the most important asset for individuals in the modern job market.

Final Answer: The Knowledge Economy relies most heavily on intellectual property and information technology.

Answer: (B)

Q39.

Solution**Concept:**

Sociologists distinguish between two types of social status: 'Ascribed Status' and 'Achieved Status'. These concepts explain how identity is formed in traditional versus modern societies.

Solution:

1. 'Ascribed Status' is a social position that is assigned at birth and is generally unchangeable. It is based on biological or social inheritance (e.g., race, gender, age, or caste). 2. 'Achieved Status' is a social position that a person takes on voluntarily and that reflects personal ability and effort (e.g., being a doctor, a graduate, or a pilot). 3. In the Indian context, being born into a specific community (like a Dalit community or a Brahmin family) is a classic example of ascribed status. You cannot change your caste through merit or wealth. 4. While modern India encourages achieved status through education and employment, ascribed identities like caste and religion continue to play a major role in social and political life. 5. Being a member of a political party or a university graduate is an 'achieved' status because it requires a voluntary choice and effort.

Final Answer: Being a member of the Dalit community is an example of an ascribed identity.

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution**Concept:**

In the Indian context, 'Communalism' has a specific political meaning that is different from its general meaning of "living in a community." It refers to the construction of a political identity based on religious affiliation.

Solution:

1. Communalism is an ideology that claims that because people belong to a particular religion, they have common social, political, and economic interests. 2. It further argues that the interests of one religious community are naturally opposed to those of another. 3. In its extreme form, it involves the aggressive promotion of one's religious group and the belief that the religious community should have its own separate political nation-state. 4. Communalism is often used by political leaders to mobilize people by creating "fear of the other" (inter-religious conflict). 5. Sociologically, it is seen as a modern phenomenon linked to the way the British colonial state categorized Indians by religion for administration and census purposes.

Final Answer: Communalism refers to the aggressive promotion of one's religious identity over national identity.

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution**Concept:**

The Chipko Movement (1973) is a seminal environmental movement in India that originated in the Garhwal Himalayas. It is often cited as a classic example of an "Ecofeminist" movement because of the central role played by village women.

Solution:

1. The movement began when the state forest department refused to allow local villagers to use ash trees for making agricultural tools, but instead auctioned the same trees to a commercial sports goods manufacturer. 2. The villagers, particularly women, protested by "hugging" (chipko) the trees to prevent them from being felled by the contractors. 3. Sociologically, the movement highlighted that for rural communities, the environment is not just "nature" but a source of "livelihood." 4. Women were at the forefront because they were the ones responsible for gathering fuel, fodder, and water from the forest; thus, deforestation affected their daily lives directly. 5. It established that conservation efforts must involve the local people who have traditional rights over the forest, rather than just treating forests as state-owned commercial property.

Final Answer: The Chipko movement highlighted the link between environmental conservation and women's traditional livelihood rights.

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution**Concept:**

Social and political scientists use various terms to describe the distribution of power in a society. 'Pluralism' is a model of democracy where power is not concentrated in one hand but is dispersed among several interest groups.

Solution:

1. In a 'Pluralist' society, multiple groups (like trade unions, business associations, religious groups, and NGOs) compete to influence government policy. 2. No single group is powerful enough to dominate all others consistently. 3. This ensures that different voices and interests are heard in the political process, leading to compromise and negotiation. 4. It is the opposite of 'Authoritarianism' (where one person/party has all power) or 'Oligarchy' (where a small elite group rules). 5. Pluralism is considered a healthy feature of a liberal democracy as it prevents the "tyranny of the majority" and protects minority interests.

Final Answer: A society where power is shared among many interest groups and no single group dominates is called Pluralism.

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution**Concept:**

Anthropologist Robert Redfield introduced the concepts of 'Great Tradition' and 'Little Tradition' to analyze how civilizations function. These were later applied to the Indian context by sociologists like Milton Singer and McKim Marriott.

Solution:

1. The 'Great Tradition' refers to the cultural heritage that is written, codified, and spread across a large geographical area. 2. In India, this is associated with the 'Sanskritic' tradition—the Vedas, Puranas, and Epics that are recognized throughout the country and maintained by the priestly and literate classes. 3. The 'Little Tradition' refers to the local, oral, and unlettered traditions of the village community, such as local folk tales, village deities, and regional festivals. 4. These two traditions are not isolated; they constantly interact through processes of 'Universalisation' (local elements becoming part of the Great Tradition) and 'Parochialisation' (Great Tradition elements being adapted to local contexts). 5. Therefore, the Great Tradition represents the pan-Indian, high-culture aspect of the civilization.

Final Answer: The 'Great Tradition' is associated with the codified, written, and pan-Indian Sanskritic culture.

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Malthusian Catastrophe' (or Malthusian Trap) is the theoretical point where population growth outstrips the earth's or a country's ability to produce enough food to support that population.

Solution:

1. Malthus hypothesized that population increases at a 'Geometric rate' (1, 2, 4, 8, 16...). 2. In contrast, he argued that food production (means of subsistence) only increases at an 'Arithmetic rate' (1, 2, 3, 4, 5...). 3. Because the population grows much faster than the food supply, a gap inevitably widens over time. 4. When this gap becomes too large, a "catastrophe" occurs, characterized by mass starvation, famine, and conflict. 5. This forced reduction of population continues until the population level falls back down to a level that the food supply can once again support.

Final Answer: A Malthusian catastrophe occurs when population growth exceeds the means of subsistence (food).

Answer: (B)

Q45.

Solution**Concept:**

The policy of Liberalisation (1991) significantly impacted the 'Tertiary' or Service Sector of the Indian economy. By opening up the economy to foreign investment and reducing regulations, new industries emerged.

Solution:

1. One of the most visible changes was the boom in Information Technology (IT) and Business Process Outsourcing (BPO). 2. Because India had a large pool of English-speaking, educated youth and a lower cost of labor, multinational companies "outsourced" their service work to India. 3. This led to the creation of "Call Centers" and IT hubs in cities like Bangalore, Hyderabad, and Gurgaon. 4. This growth created a new urban professional class and changed the social lifestyle of youth (night shifts, global work culture, high disposable income). 5. It also led to the 'Feminization' of certain service sector jobs, providing more employment opportunities for urban women.

Final Answer: A consequence of liberalisation in the service sector was the growth of the 'call center' culture and IT-enabled services.

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Dalit Panther' movement was a radical social movement founded in 1972 in Maharashtra. It was led by young Dalit writers and activists like Namdeo Dhasal and J.V. Pawar who were disillusioned with the existing political leadership and persistent caste-based violence.

Solution:

1. The movement was a response to the continued practice of untouchability and atrocities against Dalits despite constitutional bans. 2. The founders were deeply influenced by the 'Black Power' ideology in the United States. 3. They specifically drew inspiration from the 'Black Panther Party', which fought against racial discrimination and state violence in America. 4. Like the Black Panthers, the Dalit Panthers adopted a militant stance, used literature and poetry as a weapon of protest, and redefined 'Dalit' as a term of pride and struggle rather than a category of victimhood. 5. This international inspiration highlights the "Global Solidarity" of oppressed groups seeking human rights and dignity.

Final Answer: The Dalit Panther movement was inspired by the Black Panther Movement in the USA.

Answer: (B)

Q47.

Solution**Concept:**

The Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016, replaced the older 1995 Act. This new legislation significantly expanded the definition of disability, moving from a medical model to a rights-based model in line with the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

Solution:

1. The earlier 1995 Act recognized only 7 types of disabilities (including blindness, leprosy cured, hearing impairment, etc.). 2. The 2016 Act increased this number to 21 recognized disabilities. 3. New categories added include acid attack victims, Parkinson's disease, blood disorders (like Thalassemia and Sickle Cell disease), and specific learning disabilities (like Dyslexia). 4. Expanding the list ensures that more people can access government benefits, reservations in jobs (4%), and educational quotas (5%). 5. The Act also emphasizes "Reasonable Accommodation" and the right to a life of dignity for all disabled persons.

Final Answer: The 2016 Act increased the types of recognized disabilities from 7 to 21.

Answer: (C)

Q48.

Solution**Concept:**

A 'Social Institution' is a core concept in sociology. It refers to the organized ways in which a society meets its basic needs. Institutions are the "building blocks" of social structure.

Solution:

1. Unlike a "meeting" or a "club," a social institution is permanent and endures over generations. 2. It consists of a complex set of norms, values, roles, and status positions that govern a particular area of social life. 3. Major social institutions include Family, Religion, Education, Economy, and Polity (Government). 4. For example, the 'Family' as an institution regulates procreation and socialization; 'Religion' provides a shared belief system and moral framework. 5. They are "institutionalized" because they are widely accepted and standardized across the society.

Final Answer: A social institution is an established and enduring pattern of social relationships.

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution**Concept:**

Colonialism in India led to two simultaneous processes: the growth of new 'Colonial Cities' and the 'De-urbanisation' or decline of traditional pre-colonial urban centers.

Solution:

1. The British developed "Port Cities" like Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras to facilitate the export of raw materials and the import of British manufactured goods. 2. These new cities became the centers of colonial power and commerce. 3. Consequently, traditional manufacturing and trading hubs that were famous for indigenous industries (like handloom textiles) began to decline. 4. Surat (on the western coast) and Masulipatnam (on the eastern coast) are primary examples of such cities that lost their glory as trade shifted to the British ports. 5. This process is called "De-urbanisation" because it involved a shift of population away from these traditional towns back to agriculture or toward the new colonial hubs.

Final Answer: Colonialism led to the de-urbanisation of traditional hubs like Surat and Masulipatnam.

Answer: (C)

Q50.

Solution**Concept:**

The Indian Constitution contains several 'Fundamental Rights' aimed at ensuring equality and preventing discrimination. Article 29(2) is a crucial provision found under 'Cultural and Educational Rights'.

Solution:

1. While Article 17 deals with the 'Abolition of Untouchability', Article 29 protects the interests of minorities. 2. Specifically, Article 29(2) states that no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them. 3. This ensures that public-funded education is accessible to all citizens regardless of their identity. 4. Article 44 (Directive Principles) deals with the Uniform Civil Code, and Article 51A deals with Fundamental Duties. 5. Thus, Article 29(2) is the primary safeguard for non-discriminatory access to education.

Final Answer: The provision ensuring non-denial of admission to state-aided educational institutions is Article 29(2).

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

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

