

CUET-UG Sociology Sample Paper-19

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 'Dependency Ratio' is a demographic measure that relates the 'dependent' population to the 'working-age' population. In this calculation, the dependent population typically includes which age groups?

- (A) 0–14 years only
- (B) 65 years and above only
- (C) 0–14 years and 65 years and above
- (D) 15–64 years

Q17. Which of the following describes the 'Mass Media' in the context of a 'Global Village', a term popularized by Marshall McLuhan?

- (A) Media that serves only local rural communities
- (B) The contraction of the world into a single community through electronic media
- (C) The restriction of information flow by national borders
- (D) A system where only printed books are used for communication

Q18. The 'Sarda Act' (Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929) was a significant social reform during the colonial period. It primarily aimed at:

- (A) Encouraging widow remarriage
- (B) Raising the minimum age of marriage for boys and girls
- (C) Abolishing the practice of Sati
- (D) Granting inheritance rights to daughters

Q19. In the study of 'Social Stratification', the term 'Life Chances'—referring to the opportunities an individual has to improve their quality of life—was introduced by:



- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) Auguste Comte
- (C) Max Weber
- (D) Emile Durkheim

Q20. Which type of 'Social Movement' seeks limited change in a specific part of the social system, such as the Right to Information (RTI) movement in India?

- (A) Revolutionary Movement
- (B) Reformist Movement
- (C) Redemptive Movement
- (D) Resistance Movement

Q21. The process of 'De-skilling', often associated with the transition from craft-based production to industrial assembly lines, refers to:

- (A) Workers gaining multiple new technical skills
- (B) The breaking down of a complex job into simple, repetitive tasks
- (C) The increase in the wages of manual laborers
- (D) The movement of workers from factories to agricultural farms

Q22. The 'Communal Award' of 1932, which proposed separate electorates for the 'Depressed Classes', led to a historic agreement between Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar known as the:

- (A) Lucknow Pact
- (B) Poona Pact
- (C) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- (D) Shimla Conference

Q23. Which of the following is an example of an 'Ascribed Status' in the Indian social context?



- (A) Being a qualified Doctor
- (B) Being an elected Member of Parliament
- (C) Being born into a specific Caste
- (D) Being a Manager in a software company

Q24. The 'Sociological Imagination', a concept that helps individuals see the link between personal troubles and public issues, was proposed by:

- (A) C. Wright Mills
- (B) Talcott Parsons
- (C) Robert K. Merton
- (D) G.H. Mead

Q25. Under the 'Ryotwari System' of land revenue introduced by the British, the tax was settled directly with the:

- (A) Zamindars (Landlords)
- (B) Village Panchayats
- (C) Ryots (Individual Cultivators)
- (D) Tribal Chiefs

Q26. The concept of 'Dominant Caste' was introduced by M.N. Srinivas to describe a caste that:

- (A) Is at the top of the ritual Varna hierarchy
- (B) Owns a large amount of land and has numerical strength in a region
- (C) Has the highest literacy rate in a state
- (D) Migrated from Western countries

Q27. The 'Self-Respect Movement', which aimed at creating a society where backward castes have equal human rights, was started in South India by:

- (A) Jyotiba Phule



- (B) E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar)
- (C) Sri Narayana Guru
- (D) Savitribai Phule

Q28. 'Commodification' occurs when:

- (A) Things that were not originally for sale become objects of the market
- (B) People stop using money for transactions
- (C) The government provides free services to all citizens
- (D) Villagers exchange goods through the Barter system

Q29. In the context of the 'Gender Divide', the 'Missing Women' phenomenon in India primarily highlights:

- (A) The migration of women to foreign countries for work
- (B) The decline in the female-to-male sex ratio due to neglect and sex-selection
- (C) The lack of women in the armed forces
- (D) The high enrollment of girls in primary schools

Q30. Which of the following is a key feature of 'Formal Sector' employment?

- (A) Absence of written contracts
- (B) Lack of social security benefits like pensions
- (C) Regular wages and fixed working hours
- (D) Employment in small family-run shops

Q31. The 'Aitken-Nabira' or the 'Outsider-Insider' distinction in tribal studies, which highlights the exploitation of tribal people by non-tribal migrant traders and moneylenders, uses the local term:

- (A) Ryots
- (B) Dikus
- (C) Kamins



(D) Jajmans

Q32. In a 'Nuclear Family', the household typically consists of:

- (A) Multiple generations living under one roof with a common kitchen
- (B) A married couple and their own unmarried children
- (C) Only the elderly members of a kinship group
- (D) A group of people sharing the same 'Gotra' but living separately

Q33. The process through which a low-caste or tribe changes its customs, ritual, ideology, and way of life in the direction of a high, and frequently, 'twice-born' (dwija) caste is known as:

- (A) Secularisation
- (B) Westernisation
- (C) Sanskritisation
- (D) Modernisation

Q34. The 'Invisible Hand' is a metaphor used by Adam Smith to describe:

- (A) Government intervention in the stock market
- (B) The unintended social benefits resulting from individual self-interested actions in a free market
- (C) The hidden influence of religious leaders on economic policy
- (D) The illegal trade of commodities in the black market

Q35. Which of the following describes 'Urbanism' as a 'Way of Life', a concept famously explored by Louis Wirth?

- (A) The physical movement of people from villages to cities
- (B) A specific set of social behaviors characterized by impersonality, anonymity, and fleeting relationships
- (C) The construction of high-rise buildings and metro rails



(D) The increase in the percentage of the population living in urban areas

Q36. The 'Chipko Movement' (1973) in the Uttarakhand Himalayas is a classic example of an ecological movement. What was the primary method of protest used by the villagers?

(A) Violent strikes against forest officials

(B) Hugging trees to prevent them from being felled by contractors

(C) Blocking the national highways for several months

(D) Boycotting the use of all forest-based products

Q37. Which social reformer founded the 'Satyashodhak Samaj' (Truth Seekers' Society) to challenge the caste-based oppression and advocate for the education of women and lower castes?

(A) Dayanand Saraswati

(B) Jyotiba Phule

(C) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

(D) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

Q38. The 'Digital Divide' in the context of modern India refers to:

(A) The gap between software engineers and hardware technicians

(B) The inequality in access to information and communication technologies (ICT) between different social groups

(C) The difference in the cost of various smartphone brands

(D) The division of a computer screen into multiple windows

Q39. Under the 'Mahalwari System' of land revenue, the unit of assessment for tax was the:

(A) Individual peasant (Ryot)

(B) The entire village or estate (Mahal)



- (C) The provincial governor
- (D) The religious temple trust

Q40. The 'Green Revolution' in India was primarily focused on increasing the production of which two crops?

- (A) Cotton and Jute
- (B) Wheat and Rice
- (C) Tea and Coffee
- (D) Sugarcane and Pulses

Q41. In the context of 'Kinship', a 'Matrilocal' residence pattern means that:

- (A) The couple lives with or near the husband's family
- (B) The couple lives with or near the wife's family
- (C) The couple establishes a completely new home separate from both families
- (D) The children are raised only by the father's sister

Q42. Which of the following is considered a 'Manifest Function' of education according to functionalist sociologists?

- (A) Providing a 'babysitting' service for working parents
- (B) The transmission of knowledge and specialized skills to the next generation
- (C) Keeping young people out of the full-time labor market
- (D) Providing a venue for finding a marriage partner

Q43. The 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' scheme was launched by the Indian government to primarily address:

- (A) High maternal mortality rates
- (B) Declining Child Sex Ratio and female education
- (C) Lack of women in the IT sector
- (D) Providing free mid-day meals to girl students only



- Q44.** The concept of 'Bureaucracy', characterized by a hierarchy of authority, written rules, and impersonality, was a core part of the sociological work of:
- (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) Max Weber
 - (C) Herbert Spencer
 - (D) George Simmel
- Q45.** A 'Social Movement' that aims to bring about a total change in the personal lives and beliefs of its followers is called a:
- (A) Reformist Movement
 - (B) Redemptive Movement
 - (C) Revolutionary Movement
 - (D) Alternative Movement
- Q46.** The 'Stree Purush Tulana' (A Comparison Between Women and Men), written in 1882, is considered one of the first feminist critiques of patriarchy in India. It was written by:
- (A) Pandita Ramabai
 - (B) Tarabai Shinde
 - (C) Sarojini Naidu
 - (D) Annie Besant
- Q47.** Which of the following is an example of an 'Unorganized Sector' activity?
- (A) Working as an officer in the Reserve Bank of India
 - (B) Working as a permanent teacher in a Government school
 - (C) Working as a daily-wage construction laborer
 - (D) Working as a software developer in a multinational company
- Q48.** The 'One-Person, One-Vote' principle is a fundamental aspect of:



- (A) Monarchy
- (B) Political Democracy
- (C) Theocracy
- (D) Dictatorship

Q49. According to the 2011 Census, which state in India has the highest literacy rate?

- (A) Bihar
- (B) Kerala
- (C) Maharashtra
- (D) Uttar Pradesh

Q50. Which Article of the Indian Constitution ensures that no citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State on grounds only of religion, race, caste, or 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. [cite: 86, 87]

Solution:

1. In Stage I (Primitive/Agrarian), both birth and death rates are high, leading to slow growth. [cite: 88] 2. In Stage II (Transition/Explosion), the introduction of modern medicine and better nutrition causes the death rate to plummet. [cite: 89] 3. However, social norms regarding family size take longer to change, keeping the birth rate high. [cite: 90] 4. The resulting wide gap between high births and low deaths causes a rapid increase in population size. [cite: 91] 5. Stage III and IV see the birth rate eventually falling to match the low death rate, leading to stability. [cite: 92]

Final Answer: The correct stage for a population explosion due to declining death rates and high birth rates is Stage II. [cite: 93]

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. [cite: 94, 95]

Solution:

1. If the TFR is 2.0, each couple is replacing themselves with two children. [cite: 96] 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). [cite: 97] 3. To account for these factors, the replacement level is slightly higher than 2.0. [cite: 98] 4. In most developed and developing nations, this value is standardly accepted as 2.1. [cite: 99] 5. A TFR below 2.1 eventually leads to population decline, while a TFR above 2.1 leads to growth. [cite: 100]

Final Answer: The replacement level of fertility is 2.1. [cite: 101]

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). [cite: 102, 103]

Solution:

1. Technological changes include the introduction of railways, the telegraph, and the printing press. [cite: 104] 2. Institutional changes include the British-style administrative and judicial systems and modern schools. [cite: 105] 3. Ideological or value-based changes refer to the internalisation of Western philosophical concepts. [cite: 106] 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). [cite: 107] 5. While English and railways are markers of Westernisation, they represent institutional and technological tools, respectively, rather than a core shift in moral values. [cite: 108]

Final Answer: The value-based change under Westernisation is the rise of humanitarianism and secularism. [cite: 109]

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. [cite: 110, 111, 112]

Solution:

1. The Hyderabad State under the Nizam had a highly exploitative land tenure system where 'Jagirdars' and 'Deshmukhs' (local landlords) exercised total control. [cite: 113] 2. Peasants were subjected to 'Vetti' (forced labor) and high illegal exactions. [cite: 114] 3. The movement began as a protest against these feudal exactions and the demand for the abolition of 'Vetti'. [cite: 115] 4. It later turned into an armed struggle where peasants seized land from landlords and redistributed it. [cite: 116] 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. [cite: 117]

Final Answer: The Telangana movement was a protest against feudal exploitation by Nizams and Jagirdars. [cite: 118]

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. [cite: 119, 120]

Solution:

1. In this system, 'Jajmans' were typically land-owning dominant castes who required services like smithy, pottery, or ritual cleaning. [cite: 121] 2. 'Kamins' (or Purjans) were the service-providing castes who performed these hereditary roles. [cite: 122] 3. Unlike modern market transactions, the payment was not made in cash per task. [cite: 123] 4. Instead, Kamins received a fixed share of the harvest (grain) during the reaping season and gifts during festivals or life-cycle rituals. [cite: 124] 5. The relationship was durable, hereditary, and personal, rather than the temporary and impersonal nature of a modern market contract. [cite: 125]

Final Answer: The Jajmani system was characterized by hereditary, non-market exchange of services for grain. [cite: 126]

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

Democracy can be understood in two ways: Procedural and Substantive. Procedural democracy focuses on the methods and rules of governance (like elections), while substantive democracy focuses on the actual outcome and the quality of participation, ensuring that marginalized groups have a real voice in decision-making.

Solution:

1. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) institutionalized the Panchayati Raj system in India. 2. A key feature of this act was the mandatory reservation of 1/3rd of seats for women at all levels of local government. 3. This was not just a procedural rule for holding elections; it was a deliberate structural intervention to ensure the participation of a group historically excluded from power. 4. By moving beyond just the "right to vote" and ensuring "presence in office," it aims to make democracy more inclusive and representative of the social fabric. 5. Therefore, this move is a classic example of "Substantive Democracy," where the goal is to achieve social equality through political empowerment.

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

Answer: (A)

Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

The Indian State has implemented various legislative measures to correct historical injustices faced by different social groups. While SCs and STs had early access to reservations, the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) were granted reservation in central government jobs and educational institutions later, based on the recommendations of the Mandal Commission.

Solution:

1. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 (later renamed the Protection of Civil Rights Act) was aimed at the practice of untouchability against Dalits. 2. The SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989, provides legal protection against violence and humiliation. 3. For OBCs, the most significant recent legislative milestone was the 93rd Constitutional Amendment, which led to "The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006." 4. This specific act mandated a 27% reservation for OBC candidates in central higher education institutions like IITs, IIMs, and Central Universities. 5. This addressed the gap in access to high-quality higher education for the socially and educationally backward classes.

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

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

Before India gained independence, the Indian National Congress (INC) took proactive steps to plan for the nation's economic development. This reflected a consensus that the state would need to play a central role in industrialization and poverty alleviation.

Solution:

1. In 1938, during the Haripura session of the Congress, the then-President Subhas Chandra Bose initiated the creation of a planning body. 2. This body was named the 'National Planning Committee' (NPC). 3. Subhas Chandra Bose appointed Jawaharlal Nehru as the Chairman of this committee. 4. The NPC consisted of economists, scientists, and industrialists who worked on a blueprint for a planned economy, emphasizing heavy industry and self-reliance. 5. This committee laid the conceptual groundwork for the Planning Commission that was established in post-independent India in 1950.

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

Answer: (B)

Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

In sociology, the term 'Minority' is not merely a statistical or numerical term. While the size of the group matters, the sociological definition focuses on the power dynamics between groups in society.

Solution:

1. A minority group is defined as a group that experiences social disadvantage and has less power compared to the dominant group. 2. Members of a minority group often face discrimination and prejudice from the majority. 3. Even if a group is numerically small, if they hold all the economic and political power (like the white minority in Apartheid South Africa), they are sociologically the "dominant group," not the "minority." 4. Therefore, the defining feature of a minority is the lack of access to social, political, or economic resources and influence. 5. Minorities can be defined based on religion, language, or ethnicity, but the core sociological denominator is their subordinate position in the hierarchy of power.

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

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

The theory of 'Internal Colonialism' is used to describe a specific type of structural inequality that exists within the borders of a single nation-state, rather than between a colonizing nation and a foreign colony.

Solution:

1. In traditional colonialism, an external power (like Britain) exploits a colony (like India). 2. Internal colonialism occurs when the same logic of exploitation is applied by a dominant region or ethnic group over a peripheral region within the same country. 3. This often involves the extraction of resources from the peripheral region (e.g., minerals, labor) without providing fair economic development in return. 4. The peripheral region is often culturally or ethnically distinct and is kept in a state of dependency. 5. An example often cited in Indian sociology is the historical relationship between the resource-rich tribal belts (like Jharkhand) and the industrial/political centers, where wealth was extracted while the local population remained marginalized.

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:**

Structural change refers to the transformation of the institutions and frameworks of society, such as its economy, political system, or social stratification. Colonialism in India did not just change how people lived (cultural change) but fundamentally altered the very structure of Indian society.

Solution:

1. Before British rule, the Indian economy was primarily agrarian and based on the Jajmani system. 2. Colonialism introduced modern industry, railways, and a capitalist market economy. 3. This economic shift created entirely new social groups that did not exist in the traditional Varna or Jati framework. 4. The most significant of these was the "Industrial Working Class" (the proletariat) and the "Modern Middle Class" (lawyers, doctors, clerks). 5. While adopting Western dress or language is a 'Cultural' change, the emergence of a new class based on the industrial economy is a 'Structural' change.

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

Answer: (A)

Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

The concept of 'Social Capital' was popularized by sociologists like Pierre Bourdieu and Robert Putnam. It distinguishes between the different types of resources an individual can possess, beyond just money (Economic Capital) or education (Cultural Capital).

Solution:

1. Social Capital consists of the "who you know" factor. It is 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. These networks are built on mutual acquaintance and recognition, which often involves trust and reciprocity. 3. For example, if a person gets a job recommendation through a family friend, they are utilizing their social capital. 4. It is distinct from Financial Capital (money/assets) and Human Capital (skills/education). 5. In the context of India, caste often acts as a form of social capital, providing members with access to business networks or job opportunities within the community.

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

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

Thomas Robert Malthus, in his "Essay on the Principle of Population," 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. These are "nature's way" of reducing the population. 2. Preventive Checks are man-made or voluntary actions taken to decrease the birth rate. 3. Malthus particularly emphasized "Moral Restraint," which included late marriage, celibacy, and sexual abstinence. 4. He was personally against artificial contraception, so his "preventive checks" were rooted in moral and social discipline. 5. Therefore, while floods and famines kill people (Positive), moral restraint prevents births (Preventive).

Final Answer: A preventive check according to Malthusian theory is moral restraint and celibacy.

Answer: (C)

Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

The Green Revolution of the 1960s and 70s introduced High Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, and irrigation. While it increased food production, its social impact was uneven, specifically benefiting those who already owned a reasonable amount of land.

Solution:

1. The primary beneficiaries were the "Middle Peasantry"—those who had enough land to generate a surplus but were not traditional large-scale feudal landlords. 2. These groups often belonged to the Intermediate or Backward Castes (OBCs) rather than the upper castes. 3. In North India, groups like the Jats (Punjab/Haryana/UP) and Yadavs (Bihar/UP) gained significant economic strength. 4. This economic power was eventually converted into political power, leading to the rise of regional political parties and the decline of the one-party dominance of the Congress. 5. This shift moved political influence away from the urban elite and the traditional upper-caste priestly classes toward these agrarian dominant castes.

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 coined by Roland Robertson. It is a portmanteau of "Globalization" and "Localization." It describes how global brands or cultural products are modified to suit the specific tastes, religious beliefs, or cultural nuances of a local market.

Solution:

1. Cultural Imperialism suggests that one culture (usually Western) dominates and destroys local cultures. 2. Homogenization suggests that the whole world is becoming the same (e.g., everyone wearing the same clothes). 3. Glocalization, however, represents a hybrid approach. 4. When McDonald's (a global American brand) enters India, it cannot sell beef burgers due to local religious sentiments. 5. To succeed, it creates the 'McAloo Tikki' or 'Maharaja Mac' (using chicken/veg), which is a local adaptation of a global business model. This process is 'Glocalization.'

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

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Dependency Ratio' is a vital demographic indicator used to understand the economic burden on the productive part of a population. It divides the population into two main categories: the "working-age" group, which is traditionally considered economically active and productive, and the "dependent" group, which relies on the working group for economic support, health care, and education.

Solution:

1. The "working-age" population is internationally defined as individuals aged 15 to 64 years. This group contributes to the economy through labor and taxes. 2. The "dependent" population consists of two distinct segments: children and the elderly. 3. Children (aged 0–14 years) are considered dependents because they are in the phase of growth and education and are not yet part of the labor force. 4. The elderly (aged 65 years and above) are considered dependents as they generally retire from active work and may require social security and medical assistance. 5. A high dependency ratio indicates that the working-age population has a higher "burden" to support the young and the old. Conversely, a "youthful" population (like India's) can lead to a 'Demographic Dividend' if the 15–64 age group is gainfully employed.

Final Answer: The dependent population includes both children (0–14) and the elderly (65+).

Answer: (C)



Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

The term 'Global Village' was coined by Canadian media theorist Marshall McLuhan in the 1960s. It describes how the world has been "contracted" or "shrunk" into a village-like intimacy by the rapid spread of electronic information and communication technologies.

Solution:

1. In a traditional village, everyone knows everyone else's business because communication is instantaneous and face-to-face. 2. McLuhan argued that electronic media (originally television and radio, and now the internet) allow us to experience events on the other side of the planet in real-time. 3. This creates a sense of shared experience and global interconnectedness, effectively transcending the physical barriers of geography and the political barriers of nation-states. 4. Information moves at the speed of light, making us "neighbors" with people thousands of miles away. 5. Therefore, the "Global Village" signifies the move from isolated regional cultures to a single, interconnected global community driven by mass media.

Final Answer: The 'Global Village' refers to the contraction of the world into a single community through electronic media.

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

Social reform movements in colonial India often targeted deep-seated patriarchal practices. One such significant legislation was the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929, popularly known as the 'Sarda Act' after its sponsor, Harbilas Sarda.

Solution:

1. During the 19th and early 20th centuries, child marriage was a widespread social evil in India, often leading to early widowhood and health complications for young mothers. 2. Reformers argued that child marriage hindered the education and physical development of children. 3. The Sarda Act was the first major legislative step to fix a minimum age for marriage. 4. It originally set the minimum age of marriage at 14 years for girls and 18 years for boys (which was later amended in post-independent India to 18 and 21 respectively). 5. The Act was a victory for the women's movement and social reformers who sought to modernize Indian social customs through legal intervention.

Final Answer: The Sarda Act primarily aimed at raising the minimum age of marriage for boys and girls.

Answer: (B)

Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Max Weber, a founding father of sociology, expanded the understanding of social stratification beyond Karl Marx's purely economic focus on 'Class'. Weber introduced a three-dimensional model consisting of Class, Status, and Power. Within this, he used the term 'Life Chances'.

Solution:

1. Unlike Marx, who saw class as a group defined by its relation to the means of production, Weber saw class as a group of people who share a similar position in the "market." 2. 'Life Chances' refer to the empirical probability or opportunities an individual has to acquire social resources. 3. These resources include access to quality education, healthcare, a high standard of living, and longevity. 4. Weber argued that one's position in the market (their wealth and skills) directly determines their life chances. 5. For example, a child born into a wealthy family has better "life chances" for professional success compared to a child born into poverty, even if they have the same inherent talent.

Final Answer: The concept of 'Life Chances' was introduced by Max Weber.

Answer: (C)

Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

Sociologists categorize social movements based on the degree and scope of change they seek. The four main types are Reformist, Revolutionary, Redemptive, and Alternative movements.

Solution:

1. A 'Revolutionary' movement seeks a total transformation of the entire social and political system (e.g., the French Revolution). 2. A 'Reformist' movement, however, does not want to overthrow the entire system. Instead, it seeks to fix or "reform" a specific part of it to make it more just or efficient. 3. The Right to Information (RTI) movement in India is a classic example of a reformist movement. It did not seek to change the democratic structure of India; rather, it sought to make the existing government more transparent and accountable. 4. By introducing a specific law (The RTI Act), the movement achieved a significant but localized change in how the bureaucracy functions. 5. Other examples include movements for environmental protection or changes in specific labor laws.

Final Answer: A movement seeking limited change in a specific part of the system is a Reformist Movement.

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

The transition from a craft-based, artisanal economy to a modern industrial factory system fundamentally changed the nature of human labor. This process is sociologically termed as 'De-skilling'. It describes how the control over the production process shifted from the individual worker to the management and the machine.

Solution:

1. In a traditional craft (like making a hand-carved chair), a single worker possessed the 'skill' to design, choose the wood, carve, and finish the product. 2. Under industrial capitalism and systems like 'Taylorism' (Scientific Management), this complex job is broken down into hundreds of tiny, repetitive steps. 3. One worker might only tighten a single screw, while another only sprays paint. 4. This means the worker no longer needs to understand the whole process or possess high-level expertise; they only need to repeat one simple motion. 5. Consequently, the worker becomes easily replaceable, and their bargaining power decreases because their "skill" has been transferred into the design of the machine or the organizational flowchart. This leads to the alienation of the worker from their own labor.

Final Answer: De-skilling refers to the breaking down of a complex job into simple, repetitive tasks.

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

The Poona Pact (1932) was a landmark agreement in Indian political history that resolved a deep conflict regarding the political representation of the 'Depressed Classes' (now known as Scheduled Castes). It was a direct result of the British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald's 'Communal Award'.

Solution:

1. The Communal Award of 1932 proposed 'Separate Electorates' for the Depressed Classes, treating them as a distinct minority from Hindus. 2. Mahatma Gandhi strongly opposed this, fearing it would permanently split the Hindu community. He began a 'fast unto death' in Yerwada Jail, Poona. 3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, who had advocated for separate electorates to ensure true representation for Dalits, eventually agreed to negotiate to save Gandhi's life. 4. The resulting 'Poona Pact' abandoned the idea of separate electorates. Instead, it provided for 'Reserved Seats' for the Depressed Classes within the general electorate. 5. Crucially, the number of seats reserved for the Depressed Classes in provincial legislatures was increased significantly (from 71 to 148) compared to what the Communal Award had originally offered.

Final Answer: The agreement between Gandhi and Ambedkar is known as the Poona Pact.

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

In sociology, 'Status' refers to the social position a person occupies. Sociologists distinguish between two types of status based on how they are acquired: 'Ascribed Status' and 'Achieved Status'.

Solution:

1. An 'Achieved Status' is a social position that a person attains through their own efforts, talents, and choices. Examples include becoming a Doctor, a Manager, or an Olympic athlete. 2. An 'Ascribed Status' is a social position that is assigned to an individual at birth or involuntarily later in life. It is not based on the individual's actions. 3. Examples of ascribed status include race, ethnicity, age, gender, and, most prominently in India, Caste. 4. One does not "become" a member of a caste through merit or exams; one is born into it, and it remains a permanent identity throughout life in the traditional social framework. 5. While modern education and jobs allow for 'achieved' identities, the 'ascribed' nature of caste continues to play a significant role in social networks and marriage patterns.

Final Answer: Being born into a specific Caste is an example of an Ascribed Status.

Answer: (C)

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Sociological Imagination' is one of the most influential concepts in modern sociology. It was developed by the American sociologist C. Wright Mills in his 1959 book of the same name. It serves as a tool for understanding the intersection of individual lives and the larger historical context.

Solution:

1. Mills argued that people often feel trapped by their private problems (like losing a job or being in debt) and do not see the larger social forces at play. 2. The Sociological Imagination is the ability to see the connection between "Personal Troubles" and "Public Issues." 3. For example, if one person is unemployed, it might be a personal trouble (lack of skill). But if 10 million people are unemployed, it is a public issue caused by the structure of the economy. 4. This perspective allows individuals to understand that their own experiences are shaped by social structures and historical changes. 5. It encourages a critical view of society, moving beyond individualistic explanations to look at how institutions, power, and history influence the human condition.

Final Answer: The 'Sociological Imagination' was proposed by C. Wright Mills.

Answer: (A)



Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

The British colonial administration introduced several different land revenue systems in India to maximize tax collection. The three main systems were the Zamindari (Permanent Settlement), Mahalwari, and Ryotwari systems.

Solution:

1. In the Zamindari system, the government dealt with powerful landlords (Zamindars) who collected tax from peasants. 2. In the Ryotwari system, which was primarily implemented in Southern and Western India (Madras and Bombay Presidencies), the middleman was removed. 3. The term 'Ryot' refers to the individual cultivator or peasant. 4. Under this system, the British government settled the land revenue directly with the individual Ryot. 5. The Ryot was recognized as the owner of the land as long as they paid the land revenue regularly. However, the tax rates were often set very high and were subject to periodic revision, leading to significant hardship for the peasants.

Final Answer: Under the Ryotwari system, the tax was settled directly with the Ryots (Individual Cultivators).

Answer: (C)

Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

The concept of 'Dominant Caste' is one of the most significant contributions of M.N. Srinivas to Indian sociology. It was developed to explain the actual power dynamics in rural India, which often differed from the theoretical hierarchy of the Varna system. It shifted the focus from ritual status to secular power.

Solution:

1. According to Srinivas, for a caste to be 'Dominant' in a particular region, it must possess certain key characteristics. 2. The most important factor is 'Numerical Strength'—the caste must have a large number of members in the locality to exert political influence. 3. Secondly, it must possess 'Economic Power', which in rural India primarily means ownership of a large portion of the cultivable land. 4. Thirdly, it usually holds a relatively high position in the local ritual hierarchy (though not necessarily at the very top like Brahmins). 5. Finally, access to modern Western education and jobs in the government administration further strengthens its dominance. Examples include the Jats in Haryana, Vokkaligas in Karnataka, and Reddys in Andhra Pradesh. These castes often act as "vote banks" and control local panchayats and cooperatives.

Final Answer: A Dominant Caste is one that owns a large amount of land and has numerical strength in a region.

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Self-Respect Movement' was a powerful egalitarian movement in South India that aimed at the radical transformation of society. It was founded on the principles of rationalism and the rejection of the caste system, specifically targeting the social and ritual hegemony of the priestly classes.

Solution:

1. The movement was started in 1925 in Tamil Nadu by E.V. Ramasamy, popularly known as 'Periyar' (The Elder One). 2. Periyar argued that true freedom was impossible without 'self-respect', and self-respect could only be achieved by discarding the superstitious beliefs and caste identities imposed by traditional religion. 3. The movement advocated for 'Self-Respect Marriages', which were performed without Brahmin priests and without religious rituals, emphasizing equality between the bride and groom. 4. It campaigned vigorously against the untouchability faced by Dalits and the subjugation of women. 5. Periyar's ideology laid the foundation for the Dravidian movement in South Indian politics, emphasizing a distinct Dravidian identity that was separate from the North Indian, Sanskritic, and Brahminical traditions.

Final Answer: The Self-Respect Movement was started in South India by E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar).

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

'Commodification' is a process central to the growth of capitalism. It refers to the social and economic transformation of things, services, ideas, or even people into "commodities"—objects that are produced and traded primarily for their exchange value in the market.

Solution:

1. Historically, many aspects of life were part of a "gift economy" or traditional social obligations (like the Jajmani system) where no money changed hands. 2. Commodification happens when these non-market items are assigned a price tag and sold. 3. A classic example is 'Water'. In many traditional societies, water was a common resource free for all. Today, bottled water is a multi-billion dollar industry where water is a commodity. 4. Other examples include the commercialization of rituals (wedding planning services), the sale of traditional knowledge (patenting herbal medicines), or even 'labor' itself, where a person's time and skill are sold as a commodity on the job market. 5. This process tends to prioritize economic value over social or sentimental value, often leading to the "disenchantment" or "depersonalization" of social relationships as everything becomes a transaction.

Final Answer: Commodification occurs when things that were not originally for sale become objects of the market.

Answer: (A)



Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Missing Women' phenomenon is a term coined by the Nobel Prize-winning economist Amartya Sen. It refers to the demographic deficit of women in certain parts of the world, especially in Asia, where the actual number of women is significantly lower than what would be expected based on natural biological trends.

Solution:

1. Biologically, women tend to be more resilient than men, and in most parts of the world, there are more women than men. 2. In India, however, the Child Sex Ratio (the number of girls per 1000 boys in the 0-6 age group) has seen a worrying decline over several decades. 3. This "missing" status is not due to a single event but a cumulative process of "social discrimination." 4. Key factors include female infanticide (historically), female foeticide (enabled by modern ultrasound technology), and the general neglect of the girl child in terms of nutrition and healthcare. 5. This phenomenon is a stark indicator of "Son Preference" in patriarchal societies, where male children are valued for lineage and economic security, while female children are often viewed as a financial burden (due to practices like dowry).

Final Answer: The 'Missing Women' phenomenon highlights the decline in the female-to-male sex ratio due to neglect and sex-selection.

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

Economies are typically divided into two sectors: the Formal (Organized) sector and the Informal (Unorganized) sector. The distinction is based on the nature of the employment relationship, the scale of the enterprise, and the application of labor laws.

Solution:

1. The Formal Sector includes large-scale industries, government departments, and multinational corporations. 2. A key feature of this sector is that employment is regular and structured. Workers typically have "appointment letters" or written contracts. 3. Employees in the formal sector are entitled to social security benefits, such as the Provident Fund (PF), pensions, health insurance, and paid leave. 4. Working hours are clearly defined, and there are legal mechanisms for grievance redressal. 5. In contrast, the Informal Sector (where nearly 90% of India's workforce is employed) is characterized by a lack of contracts, irregular wages, and no social security. Examples of the informal sector include street vending, agricultural labor, and small home-based businesses. The formal sector represents the "modern" economy that is closely monitored and regulated by the state.

Final Answer: A key feature of Formal Sector employment is regular wages and fixed working hours.

Answer: (C)



Q31.

Solution**Concept:**

The tribal regions of India, particularly the 'tribal belt' in middle India (Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha), have a long history of resistance against outsiders. In the sociological and historical study of these movements, the term 'Diku' plays a central role in defining the identity of the 'other' or the exploiter.

Solution:

1. The term 'Diku' literally means "outsider" or "foreigner" in several tribal languages, such as Mundari. 2. Historically, as the British opened up tribal lands for resource extraction, a large number of non-tribal people migrated into these areas. 3. These outsiders included 'Mahajans' (moneylenders), 'Thikadars' (contractors), and traders who often used deceptive practices to seize tribal land. 4. The 'Dikus' were seen as the agents of the colonial state who destroyed the traditional tribal way of life and reduced the indigenous people to the status of landless laborers or debt-slaves. 5. Major uprisings, such as the Birsa Munda revolt (Ulgulan), were specifically directed against the 'Dikus' and the British administration to restore the "Golden Age" of tribal self-rule.

Final Answer: The local term used by tribal people for exploitative outsiders is Dikus.

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution**Concept:**

In sociology, family structures are classified based on their size, composition, and the number of generations living together. The 'Nuclear Family' is often associated with modern, industrial, and urban societies, representing a shift away from traditional 'Joint Families'.

Solution:

1. A 'Joint Family' or 'Extended Family' typically consists of several generations (grandparents, parents, uncles, aunts, and cousins) living in a single household and sharing a kitchen. 2. A 'Nuclear Family', by contrast, is a smaller unit. It is defined as a social unit composed of two parents (a married couple) and their biological or adopted children. 3. The key characteristic is that once children get married, they typically move out to start their own separate households. 4. Sociologists like Talcott Parsons argued that the nuclear family is "functionally fit" for industrial society because it is geographically mobile—small enough to move to cities where jobs are located. 5. In India, while nuclear families are becoming the norm in cities, they often maintain strong emotional and financial ties with the extended kin group, a phenomenon sometimes called the 'Joint Family in Spirit'.

Final Answer: A nuclear family consists of a married couple and their own unmarried children.

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution**Concept:**

'Sanskritisation' is a concept introduced by M.N. Srinivas to describe a specific process of cultural change and social mobility within the Indian caste system. It challenges the idea that the caste system is a completely rigid and static hierarchy.

Solution:

1. Sanskritisation is the process by which a "low" Hindu caste, or tribal or other group, changes its customs, ritual, ideology, and way of life in the direction of a high, and frequently, "twice-born" (dwija) caste. 2. This usually involves adopting vegetarianism, teetotalism (abstaining from alcohol), and wearing the sacred thread. 3. It also includes the adoption of Sanskritic theological ideas like Karma, Dharma, and Rebirth. 4. The goal of this process is to claim a higher position in the local caste hierarchy. However, Srinivas noted that this only leads to "positional change" (a caste moving up relative to others) but not "structural change" (the caste system itself remains intact). 5. Sanskritisation usually follows the acquisition of economic or political power by a lower group, which then seeks to "legitimize" its new status through ritual purity.

Final Answer: The process of adopting the lifestyle of high castes for upward mobility is Sanskritisation.

Answer: (C)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:**

Adam Smith, known as the father of modern economics, introduced the concept of the 'Invisible Hand' in his 1776 masterpiece, "The Wealth of Nations." This concept serves as the foundational argument for 'Laissez-faire' or free-market capitalism.

Solution:

1. The 'Invisible Hand' is a metaphor for the self-regulating nature of the marketplace. 2. Smith argued that individuals acting in their own self-interest (e.g., a baker selling bread to make a profit) inadvertently contribute to the public good. 3. Because the baker wants to make money, they will produce good quality bread at a price people are willing to pay. This satisfies the needs of the consumer and creates economic efficiency. 4. No central government authority needs to tell the baker how much bread to bake or what price to set; the "market forces" of supply and demand guide these decisions. 5. Thus, the "invisible hand" ensures that the pursuit of private profit leads to the efficient allocation of resources and the maximization of social welfare without state interference.

Final Answer: The 'Invisible Hand' describes the unintended social benefits from individual self-interest in a free market.

Answer: (B)

Q35.

Solution**Concept:**

Louis Wirth, a prominent member of the Chicago School of Sociology, made a vital distinction between 'Urbanization' and 'Urbanism'. While urbanization is a demographic process (people moving to cities), Urbanism is a sociological and psychological state.

Solution:

1. In his 1938 essay "Urbanism as a Way of Life," Wirth argued that the city produces a unique form of social existence. 2. Because cities have large, dense, and heterogeneous populations, it is impossible to know everyone personally. 3. This leads to social interactions that are 'Secondary' rather than 'Primary'. Relationships become 'segmental'—you know your bus driver only as a driver, not as a whole person. 4. This results in a sense of 'Anonymity' and 'Impersonality'. While this can lead to 'Alienation' or loneliness, it also provides individuals with more freedom from the strict social controls found in small villages. 5. Therefore, Urbanism refers to the complex of traits—such as calculated self-interest, fleeting contacts, and social distance—that define the mindset of a city dweller.

Final Answer: Urbanism as a 'Way of Life' refers to social behaviors characterized by impersonality and anonymity.

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution**Concept:**

The Chipko Movement, which began in the early 1970s in the Garhwal region of Uttarakhand, is one of the most famous environmental movements in the world. It was a "grassroots" movement led primarily by village women who were dependent on the forest for their daily livelihood (fuel, fodder, and water).

Solution:

1. The movement was triggered when the government auctioned off large tracts of forest land to commercial sporting goods manufacturers while denying local villagers the right to use timber for making agricultural tools. 2. The term 'Chipko' literally means "to cling" or "to hug" in Hindi. 3. When the contractors' axemen arrived to cut the trees, the villagers, led by figures like Gaura Devi, Sunderlal Bahuguna, and Chandi Prasad Bhatt, physically embraced the trees. 4. By putting their bodies between the axes and the trees, they used a non-violent (Satyagraha) method to prevent deforestation. 5. This movement was significant because it highlighted the link between environmental conservation and social justice, showing that the poor and women are the most affected by ecological destruction. It eventually led to a 15-year ban on commercial felling in the Himalayan forests above 1000 meters.

Final Answer: The primary method of protest was hugging trees to prevent them from being felled.

Answer: (B)

Q37.

Solution**Concept:**

The 19th-century social reform movements in India often targeted the intersections of caste and gender oppression. While many reformers belonged to the upper castes, Jyotiba Phule was a pioneer who spoke from the perspective of the marginalized 'Bahujan' or 'Shudra-Ati Shudra' communities.

Solution:

1. Jyotiba Phule, along with his wife Savitribai Phule, founded the 'Satyashodhak Samaj' (Society of Seekers of Truth) in 1873 in Pune. 2. The primary aim of the Samaj was to liberate the lower castes and Dalits from the exploitation of the priestly classes and the upper-caste "intermediaries" between God and man. 3. Phule rejected the authority of the Vedas and the Varna system, arguing for a social order based on human rights and equality. 4. The Satyashodhak Samaj also focused heavily on education. Phule believed that 'lack of education' was the root cause of the backwardness of the masses. 5. He famously wrote 'Gulamgiri' (Slavery), dedicated to the American movement to abolish slavery, drawing a parallel with the caste system in India. His work laid the ideological foundation for later Dalit and non-Brahmin movements in India.

Final Answer: The Satyashodhak Samaj was founded by Jyotiba Phule.

Answer: (B)



Q38.

Solution**Concept:**

As society moves toward an 'Information Age' or a 'Knowledge Economy', the ability to access and use technology becomes a major source of social stratification. This phenomenon is known as the 'Digital Divide'. It is not just about having a gadget; it is about the power that comes with information.

Solution:

1. The 'Digital Divide' refers to the gap between those who have access to modern information and communication technology (like high-speed internet, computers, and smartphones) and those who do not. 2. In India, this divide is visible across several dimensions: the Rural-Urban divide, where cities have better infrastructure; the Gender divide, where fewer women have independent access to the internet; and the Class/Caste divide, where the cost of data and devices is a barrier. 3. This inequality is critical because today, access to technology is linked to access to education (online classes), healthcare (telemedicine), banking, and government services (Direct Benefit Transfers). 4. Someone on the wrong side of the digital divide is excluded from the modern economy and social opportunities, further deepening existing social inequalities. 5. Bridging this divide through initiatives like 'Digital India' is considered essential for achieving substantive democracy and inclusive growth.

Final Answer: The Digital Divide refers to the inequality in access to information and communication technologies (ICT).

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution**Concept:**

The Mahalwari system was the third major land revenue system introduced by the British in India (primarily in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and parts of Central India). It was a variation of the Zamindari system but focused on the collective unit of the village.

Solution:

1. Unlike the Zamindari system (where a landlord was responsible) or the Ryotwari system (where the individual peasant was responsible), the Mahalwari system looked at the 'Mahal'. 2. A 'Mahal' was a revenue unit that could be a single village or a group of villages. 3. The village community as a whole was held responsible for the payment of land revenue. 4. The 'Lambardar' (village headman) or a committee of village elders collected the tax from the various cultivators and handed it over to the government. 5. This system recognized the communal nature of land ownership in North India, but like the other systems, the revenue demands were often excessively high, leading to peasant indebtedness and the eventual breakdown of the traditional village economy.

Final Answer: Under the Mahalwari system, the unit of assessment was the entire village or estate (Mahal).

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution**Concept:**

The Green Revolution, launched in India in the mid-1960s under the leadership of M.S. Swaminathan and with the support of the government, aimed to make India "self-sufficient" in food grains. This was a response to the frequent famines and the dependence on food aid (like PL-480 from the USA).

Solution:

1. The Green Revolution was a technology-driven package that included High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and expanded irrigation facilities. 2. While the long-term goal was overall food security, the immediate focus was on the two primary staple cereal crops that fed the majority of the population. 3. These two crops were Wheat and Rice. 4. The impact was most spectacular in the "Wheat-belt" of Punjab, Haryana, and Western Uttar Pradesh, where production tripled within a few years. 5. Although it successfully ended India's "ship-to-mouth" existence and made the country a net exporter of food, it also created regional imbalances and ecological concerns due to the over-use of water and chemicals.

Final Answer: The Green Revolution primarily focused on increasing the production of Wheat and Rice.

Answer: (B)

Q41.

Solution**Concept:**

Kinship rules govern not only whom one can marry but also where a newly married couple will reside. These residence patterns are closely linked to the lineage system (Patrilineal or Matrilineal) of the society.

Solution:

1. In a 'Patrilocal' residence pattern (common in most of India), the bride leaves her natal home to live with or near the husband's family. 2. In a 'Matrilocal' residence pattern, the opposite occurs: the groom moves to live with or near the wife's family. 3. This system is typically found in matrilineal societies, where descent and inheritance are traced through the female line. 4. In India, the Khasis of Meghalaya and the Nayars of Kerala (historically) are classic examples of matrilineal and matrilocal systems. 5. In these societies, the woman remains in her ancestral home, and the property is often passed from mother to daughter, providing women with a different kind of social and economic security compared to patrilocal systems.

Final Answer: A matrilocal residence pattern means the couple lives with or near the wife's family.

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution**Concept:**

Functionalist sociologists, such as Robert K. Merton, distinguish between the different types of functions that social institutions perform. These are categorized into 'Manifest' functions and 'Latent' functions.

Solution:

1. A 'Manifest Function' is the recognized and intended consequence of any social pattern or institution. It is the "official" reason why the institution exists. 2. For education, the manifest functions include the transmission of knowledge, teaching reading and writing, and providing students with the specialized technical skills needed for the modern job market. 3. A 'Latent Function' is the unrecognized and unintended consequence. 4. Examples of latent functions of school include providing childcare for working parents, social networking, or even keeping young people off the streets and out of the labor market to keep unemployment figures lower. 5. While both are important, functionalists argue that the primary (manifest) role of education is to "socialize" the next generation into the values and skills required by society.

Final Answer: A manifest function of education is the transmission of knowledge and specialized skills.

Answer: (B)

Q43.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' (Save the Daughter, Educate the Daughter) scheme was launched in 2015 as a flagship program of the Indian government. It addresses the deep-rooted gender inequalities that manifest in demographic and educational data.

Solution:

1. The primary trigger for this scheme was the alarming decline in the Child Sex Ratio (CSR), which had reached 918 girls for every 1000 boys in the 2011 Census. 2. The scheme aims to prevent gender-biased sex-selective elimination (female foeticide) by strictly enforcing laws and changing social mindsets. 3. The second major pillar of the scheme is "Beti Padhao," which focuses on ensuring that girls are not just born but are also enrolled and retained in schools. 4. It tackles the social perception of girls as "paraya dhan" (someone else's wealth/burden) by promoting the idea that an educated girl is an asset to her family and the nation. 5. By combining survival, protection, and education, the scheme seeks to improve the overall status of women and ensure their participation in the country's development.

Final Answer: The scheme primarily addresses the declining Child Sex Ratio and female education.

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution**Concept:**

Max Weber was deeply interested in the process of 'Rationalization' in modern society. He saw 'Bureaucracy' as the most rational and efficient form of human organization ever developed, essential for managing large-scale states and corporations.

Solution:

1. Weber identified several "ideal-type" characteristics of a bureaucracy. 2. First is a clear 'Hierarchy of Authority', where each lower office is under the control and supervision of a higher one. 3. Second is the reliance on 'Written Rules' and regulations that govern every action, ensuring consistency and predictability. 4. Third is 'Impersonality'. Decisions are made based on objective criteria rather than personal feelings, favoritism, or family connections. 5. Finally, there is a clear 'Division of Labor', where each official has a specialized task. While Weber admired the efficiency of bureaucracy, he also warned of the "Iron Cage"—a situation where human life becomes trapped in a system of cold, calculated rules that stifle individual freedom and creativity.

Final Answer: The concept of Bureaucracy was a core part of the work of Max Weber.

Answer: (B)

Q45.

Solution**Concept:**

Social movements are classified by sociologists like David Aberle based on the amount of change they want (limited vs. radical) and who they want to change (individuals vs. the whole society).

Solution:

1. A 'Redemptive Movement' targets specific individuals and seeks to bring about a "total" change in their personal lives and inner beliefs. 2. These are often religious or spiritual movements where followers undergo a "rebirth" or deep personal transformation (e.g., a movement that helps people overcome addiction through a change in faith). 3. In contrast, an 'Alternative Movement' seeks limited change in individuals (e.g., promoting healthy eating). 4. A 'Reformist Movement' seeks limited change in social structures (e.g., the RTI movement). 5. A 'Revolutionary Movement' seeks a radical, total change of the entire social structure (e.g., a movement to overthrow capitalism). Because redemptive movements focus on the "redemption" of the individual's soul or mindset, they are distinct from movements that focus on political laws.

Final Answer: A movement aiming for total change in personal lives and beliefs is a Redemptive Movement.

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution**Concept:**

The 19th-century social reform movement in India saw the rise of powerful voices that critiqued the patriarchal structure of Hindu society. Tarabai Shinde, a woman from a privileged Maratha background in Maharashtra, wrote one of the most radical texts of this period, which remained largely forgotten until it was rediscovered by modern feminist scholars.

Solution:

1. In 1882, Tarabai Shinde published 'Stree Purush Tulana' (A Comparison Between Women and Men). 2. The book was a direct response to an article in a Pune newspaper that had harshly criticized a young widow for having a child and accused women of being inherently "vile" and "unfaithful." 3. Shinde used a sharp, satirical, and conversational style to expose the double standards of society. 4. She argued that men committed the same "sins" for which women were condemned, yet men faced no social or legal consequences. 5. By questioning the very basis of male authority and the religious texts that supported it, her work is considered a pioneering document in Indian feminism, predating many Western feminist critiques by several decades.

Final Answer: 'Stree Purush Tulana' was written by Tarabai Shinde.

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Unorganized Sector' (or Informal Sector) consists of small-scale enterprises or individual activities that are not registered with the government and do not follow formal legal and labor regulations. This sector accounts for the vast majority of the Indian workforce.

Solution:

1. Employment in the unorganized sector is characterized by low wages and a lack of job security. 2. Unlike a government teacher or an RBI officer, a daily-wage construction laborer does not have a written contract or a fixed salary. 3. There are no social security benefits like pensions, provident funds, or paid sick leave. 4. If a construction laborer does not work for a day due to illness or lack of work, they are not paid. 5. The working conditions are often hazardous, and the workers have very little bargaining power because they are rarely part of a recognized trade union. This makes them highly vulnerable to economic fluctuations.

Final Answer: Working as a daily-wage construction laborer is an example of the Unorganized Sector.

Answer: (C)

Q48.

Solution**Concept:**

Political Democracy is a system of government where the citizens exercise power directly or through elected representatives. One of its most fundamental pillars is 'Universal Adult Franchise', which is embodied in the principle of 'One-Person, One-Vote'.

Solution:

1. In a democracy, the legitimacy of the government comes from the "will of the people." 2. The principle of 'One-Person, One-Vote' ensures political equality. It means that the vote of a wealthy industrialist, a high-ranking official, and a landless laborer all have the exact same value. 3. This is a radical shift from historical systems like Monarchy (where power is hereditary) or Oligarchy (where only the rich or elite can vote). 4. In India, this principle is enshrined in the Constitution, allowing every citizen above the age of 18, regardless of gender, caste, or religion, to participate in the selection of their leaders. 5. While social and economic inequalities may persist, this principle ensures that every citizen has an equal voice in the formal political process.

Final Answer: The 'One-Person, One-Vote' principle is a fundamental aspect of Political Democracy.

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution**Concept:**

Literacy is a key indicator of the social and human development of a state. The Census of India, conducted every ten years, provides detailed data on literacy rates, which are defined as the ability of a person aged 7 and above to read and write with understanding in any language.

Solution:

1. According to the 2011 Census, the overall literacy rate in India was approximately 74.04%. 2. However, there are significant regional variations across different states. 3. Kerala has consistently maintained the highest literacy rate in India for several decades due to its historical focus on social reform, community-led education initiatives, and high government spending on primary schooling. 4. In the 2011 Census, Kerala's literacy rate was recorded at approximately 93.91%. 5. In contrast, states like Bihar recorded the lowest literacy rates (around 61.8%), highlighting the uneven nature of educational development across the country.

Final Answer: According to the 2011 Census, Kerala has the highest literacy rate.

Answer: (B)

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 in state-aided institutions.

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	C	17	B	18	B	19	C	20	B
21	B	22	B	23	C	24	A	25	C
26	B	27	B	28	A	29	B	30	C
31	B	32	B	33	C	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	B	50	B

