

CUET-UG Sociology Sample Paper-5

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

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

Q1. According to the Malthusian theory of population growth, while population increases in a geometric progression, the means of subsistence (food supply) increases in:

- (A) Exponential progression
- (B) Arithmetic progression
- (C) Harmonic progression
- (D) Random progression

Q2. The 'Dependency Ratio' in a population refers to the relationship between the age group of 15–64 years and:

- (A) The age group of 0–14 years only
- (B) The age group of 65 years and above only
- (C) The children (0–14) and the elderly (65+) combined
- (D) The total female population of the country

Q3. In the context of the caste system, which of the following refers to the localized, empirical units of the system rather than the theoretical four-fold classification?

- (A) Varna
- (B) Jati
- (C) Gotra



(D) Sapinda

Q4. M.N. Srinivas introduced the concept of 'Sanskritisation' to explain:

- (A) The process of total westernisation of Indian culture
- (B) The upward mobility of lower castes by adopting rituals of upper castes
- (C) The migration of rural population to urban centers
- (D) The conversion of tribal populations to Christianity
- (E)

Q5. Which Article of the Indian Constitution formally abolished 'Untouchability' and forbade its practice in any form?

- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 15
- (C) Article 17
- (D) Article 21

Q6. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act is significant in Indian polity because it:

- (A) Provided constitutional status to Urban Local Bodies
- (B) Provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions
- (C) Lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years
- (D) Implemented the Mandal Commission recommendations

Q7. Who among the following was the chairperson of the Second Backward Classes Commission, which recommended 27% reservation for OBCs in central government jobs?

- (A) Kaka Kalelkar
- (B) B.P. Mandal
- (C) B.R. Ambedkar



(D) Jagjivan Ram

Q8. The process of 'Glocalization' in the context of globalization refers to:

- (A) The total domination of global culture over local traditions
- (B) The mixing of the global with the local to create unique cultural forms
- (C) The complete rejection of global products by local markets
- (D) The migration of local labor to global corporations

Q9. The 'Green Revolution' in India led to which of the following social consequences in rural areas?

- (A) Complete elimination of the rural-urban divide
- (B) Increased regional inequalities and class disparities
- (C) Uniform distribution of wealth across all farmer categories
- (D) Decrease in the use of chemical fertilizers

Q10. The 'Narmada Bachao Andolan' is categorized as what type of social movement?

- (A) Peasant Movement
- (B) Environmental Movement
- (C) Reformist Movement
- (D) Caste-based Movement

Q11. Which perspective on tribes suggests that tribal groups should be kept in 'National Parks' to preserve their culture from external interference?

- (A) Integrationist Perspective
- (B) Isolationist Perspective
- (C) Assimilationist Perspective
- (D) Globalist Perspective



- Q12.** The term 'Invisible Hand' used to describe the self-regulating nature of the market was coined by:
- (A) Karl Marx
 - (B) Max Weber
 - (C) Adam Smith
 - (D) Alfred Marshall
- Q13.** What is the primary difference between a 'Nation' and a 'State'?
- (A) A Nation is a political entity, while a State is a cultural entity
 - (B) A Nation is a cultural-psychological entity, while a State is a political-legal entity
 - (C) A Nation must have a constitution, but a State does not
 - (D) There is no difference; both terms are interchangeable in Sociology
- Q14.** Pressure groups differ from political parties primarily because pressure groups:
- (A) Do not seek to influence government policy
 - (B) Do not contest elections or seek to capture political power directly
 - (C) Are always based on religious identities
 - (D) Have a much larger membership than political parties
- Q15.** The 'Tebhaga Movement' in Bengal was primarily concerned with:
- (A) The demand for a separate state for tribal populations
 - (B) Sharecroppers demanding two-thirds of the harvest for themselves
 - (C) The abolition of the Sati system
 - (D) Protesting against the forest laws of the British government
- Q16.** The 'Mandal Commission' was officially known as the Second Backward Classes Commission. In which year did it submit its comprehensive report to the Government of India?



- (A) 1978
- (B) 1980
- (C) 1990
- (D) 1992

Q17. Which of the following terms describes a situation where a person is forced to work for a creditor to pay off a debt, often spanning across generations?

- (A) Wage labor
- (B) Bonded labor
- (C) Contractual labor
- (D) Seasonal labor

Q18. The 'Aligarh Movement', which aimed at modernizing the social and educational status of Muslims in India, was started by:

- (A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (B) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
- (C) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- (D) Badruddin Tyabji

Q19. In the context of demographic studies, 'Total Fertility Rate' (TFR) refers to:

- (A) Total number of children born in a country in a year
- (B) The number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years
- (C) The number of births per 1000 population
- (D) The ratio of births to deaths in a decade

Q20. The 'Chipko Movement' in the Himalayan foothills is a classic example of a social movement that combined environmental concerns with:

- (A) Religious revivalism



- (B) Peasant livelihoods and women's participation
- (C) Urban industrial demands
- (D) Caste-based reservations

Q21. According to the 2011 Census, which of the following states in India has the highest density of population?

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

Q22. The 'Social Darwinism' theory, which applied the concept of 'survival of the fittest' to human societies, is most closely associated with:

- (A) Auguste Comte
- (B) Herbert Spencer
- (C) Emile Durkheim
- (D) Max Weber

Q23. Under the 'Ryotwari System' of land revenue introduced during the British colonial period, the settlement was made directly with the:

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

Q24. The 'Self-Respect Movement', which challenged the dominance of Brahmins and the caste system in South India, was led by:

- (A) Jyotiba Phule
- (B) E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar)



- (C) Sri Narayana Guru
- (D) B.R. Ambedkar

Q25. Which feature of the 'Global Market' refers to the process where production is fragmented and spread across different countries to minimize costs?

- (A) Commodification
- (B) Global Commodity Chains
- (C) Marketization
- (D) Liberalization

Q26. The 'Stree Purush Tulana', written in 1882, is considered one of the earliest feminist critiques of the caste system and patriarchy in India. Who was its author?

- (A) Savitribai Phule
- (B) Tarabai Shinde
- (C) Pandita Ramabai
- (D) Annie Besant

Q27. The term 'Alienation', describing the feeling of estrangement of workers from the products of their labor in a capitalist society, was developed by:

- (A) Max Weber
- (B) Karl Marx
- (C) Talcott Parsons
- (D) Robert Merton

Q28. Which of the following is an example of an 'Ascribed Status' in social stratification?

- (A) Educational Qualification
- (B) Occupational Position
- (C) Caste or Race



(D) Political Office

Q29. The 'Right to Information' (RTI) Act, which empowers citizens to question the government and promotes transparency, was passed in India in:

(A) 2002

(B) 2005

(C) 2009

(D) 2011

Q30. What does the 'Ecological Perspective' in urban sociology focus on?

(A) The impact of pollution on urban health

(B) The spatial distribution of people and institutions in the city

(C) The migration of rural poor to urban slums

(D) The role of political parties in urban development

Q31. The concept of 'Dominant Caste', used to describe a caste that yields economic and political power and occupies a fairly high ritual status, was proposed by:

(A) G.S. Ghurye

(B) M.N. Srinivas

(C) Yogendra Singh

(D) Andre Beteille

Q32. In which year was the 'Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act' passed in India, replacing the previous 1995 Act?

(A) 2012

(B) 2014

(C) 2016

(D) 2018



- Q33.** The process of 'Westernisation' as defined by M.N. Srinivas refers to changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule, affecting:
- (A) Only the religious beliefs of people
 - (B) Technology, institutions, ideology, and values
 - (C) Only the food habits of the upper class
 - (D) The replacement of Hindi with English as the national language
- Q34.** A 'Commodity' in a sociological sense, especially following Marx's analysis, is an object produced primarily for:
- (A) Self-consumption by the producer
 - (B) Use-value within a household
 - (C) Exchange in the market to earn profit
 - (D) Religious offerings in temples
- Q35.** Which type of social movement seeks to change the entire social system or the basic structure of society radically?
- (A) Reformist Movement
 - (B) Redemptive Movement
 - (C) Revolutionary Movement
 - (D) Resistance Movement
- Q36.** The term 'Demographic Dividend' refers to a period in a country's development when:
- (A) The birth rate is extremely high
 - (B) The death rate is higher than the birth rate
 - (C) The working-age population is larger than the non-working-age population
 - (D) The government provides dividends to all citizens from tax revenue



- Q37.** Which scholar argued that the 'Weekly Haat' (village market) is not just an economic institution but also a significant social institution for interaction?
- (A) Alfred Smith
 - (B) Alfred Gell
 - (C) Max Weber
 - (D) Bronisław Malinowski
- Q38.** The 'Munda Rebellion' (Ulgulan) against the British and the dikus (outsiders) in the late 19th century was led by:
- (A) Sidhu Murmu
 - (B) Kanhu Murmu
 - (C) Birsa Munda
 - (D) Tana Bhagat
- Q39.** Under the 'Liberalisation' policy of 1991, the Indian government significantly reduced 'License Raj' which meant:
- (A) Increasing the number of government departments
 - (B) Removing state control and permits required to start or run businesses
 - (C) Making it mandatory for everyone to have a driving license
 - (D) Nationalizing all private banks
- Q40.** The 'Satyashodhak Samaj' (Truth Seekers' Society) was founded in 1873 to propagate the cause of:
- (A) Brahminical supremacy
 - (B) Education and social rights for low castes and women
 - (C) The revival of ancient Vedic rituals
 - (D) The promotion of Sanskrit as a medium of instruction
- Q41.** Which of the following is a key characteristic of the 'Informal Economy'?



- (A) Regular salary and paid leave
- (B) Legal protection and social security benefits
- (C) Lack of fixed contracts and job security
- (D) Strict adherence to government labor laws

Q42. The 'New Social Movements' (NSMs) like environmentalism or LGBTQ+ rights differ from 'Old Social Movements' (like labor movements) because NSMs focus more on:

- (A) Capturing state power
- (B) Economic redistribution and class struggle
- (C) Quality of life, identity, and cultural issues
- (D) Establishing a military dictatorship

Q43. What is the main objective of the 'National Rural Employment Guarantee Act' (NREGA), later renamed MGNREGA?

- (A) Providing free education to rural children
- (B) Guaranteeing 100 days of unskilled manual work to rural households
- (C) Distributing free land to landless laborers
- (D) Providing high-speed internet to every village

Q44. The concept of 'Cultural Capital' (knowledge, skills, and education that provide a social advantage) was introduced by:

- (A) Pierre Bourdieu
- (B) Michel Foucault
- (C) Anthony Giddens
- (D) Jürgen Habermas

Q45. According to the 74th Amendment Act, what percentage of seats in Urban Local Bodies are reserved for women?

- (A) 25%



- (B) 33% (One-third)
- (C) 50%
- (D) 10%

Q46. The phenomenon where 'global' brands adapt their advertising or products to suit 'local' culture is an example of:

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

Q47. In a 'Patrilineal' society, property and lineage are passed down from:

- (A) Mother to daughter
- (B) Father to son
- (C) Uncle to nephew
- (D) Elder sister to younger sister

Q48. Who is known as the 'Father of Indian Sociology' for his pioneering work in establishing the department at Bombay University?

- (A) M.N. Srinivas
- (B) G.S. Ghurye
- (C) S.C. Dube
- (D) Irawati Karve

Q49. The 'Digital Divide' refers to the inequality in access to:

- (A) Safe drinking water
- (B) Information and Communication Technologies (ICT)
- (C) Primary health care
- (D) Traditional folk music



- Q50.** Which movement in India was a protest against the 'Forest Acts' that restricted tribal access to their traditional forest produce?
- (A) Swadeshi Movement
 - (B) Tana Bhagat Movement
 - (C) Chipko Movement
 - (D) Dalit Panther Movement



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

Thomas Robert Malthus, in his 'Essay on the Principle of Population' (1798), proposed a pessimistic view of population growth. He argued that human populations tend to grow at a much faster rate than the environment's ability to support them.

Solution:

1. Malthus identified two different rates of growth for population and resources. 2. He stated that the human population grows in a geometric progression (e.g., 2, 4, 8, 16, 32...). This is essentially an exponential increase. 3. In contrast, he argued that food production (subsistence) can only increase in an arithmetic progression (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5...) because of the law of diminishing returns in agriculture. 4. Because the population grows faster than the food supply, Malthus predicted inevitable poverty, famine, and disease unless "preventive checks" (like celibacy) or "positive checks" (like natural disasters) occurred.

Final Answer: The means of subsistence increases in arithmetic progression.

Answer: (B)

Q2.**Solution****Concept:**

The dependency ratio is a demographic measure used to understand the economic burden on the productive part of a population. It divides the population into "dependents" (those typically not in the workforce) and "economically active" members.

Solution:

1. The "working age" or "economically active" population is generally defined as the group between 15 and 64 years of age. 2. There are two groups of dependents: children who are too young to work and the elderly who have retired. 3. The children are defined as those in the 0–14 age bracket. 4. The elderly are defined as those aged 65 years and above. 5. The dependency ratio is calculated by adding these two dependent groups together and comparing their total size to the 15–64 age group. A high ratio indicates that the working population faces a higher burden in supporting the young and the old.

Final Answer: The ratio refers to the children (0–14) and the elderly (65+) combined.

Answer: (C)



Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

In Indian Sociology, a distinction is made between the ideological/textual view of caste and the actual social reality on the ground. These are represented by the concepts of Varna and Jati.

Solution:

1. Varna refers to the broad four-fold social stratification mentioned in ancient texts (Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and Shudra). It is a pan-Indian theoretical framework. 2. Jati, however, refers to the thousands of regional, endogamous groups that people are actually born into. 3. While there are only four Varnas (and the "untouchables" outside it), there are thousands of Jatis. 4. Jati is the empirical unit, meaning it is the one that can be observed and experienced in daily social life, involving specific local hierarchies, occupations, and dietary rules. 5. Therefore, while Varna provides a general map, Jati is the actual functional unit of the caste system.

Final Answer: Jati refers to the localized, empirical units of the system.

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

M.N. Srinivas developed the concept of Sanskritisation to describe a specific form of social mobility within the traditional Indian social structure.

Solution:

1. Sanskritisation is a 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. It typically involves adopting the vegetarianism and teetotalism of the upper castes, as well as their ritual practices. 3. The goal of this process is to claim a higher position in the local caste hierarchy. 4. It is important to note that this represents "positional change" rather than "structural change"—the individual group moves up, but the overall system of caste hierarchy remains unchanged. 5. It is a process of internal imitation within the Indian cultural framework, distinct from Westernisation, which involves imitating European/Western culture.

Final Answer: The process of upward mobility of lower castes by adopting rituals of upper castes.

Answer: (B)



Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

The Indian Constitution contains several provisions to ensure social justice and equality, specifically targeting the historical oppression of "untouchables" (now referred to as Dalits).

Solution:

1. Article 17 falls under the Fundamental Rights (Part III) of the Indian Constitution. 2. It explicitly states: "'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden." 3. It further clarifies that the enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. 4. This is a unique article because it abolishes a social practice rather than just granting a right. 5. While Article 14 (Equality before law) and Article 15 (Prohibition of discrimination) provide general protection, Article 17 is the specific provision for the removal of the caste-based practice of untouchability.

Final Answer: Article 17 formally abolished 'Untouchability'.

Answer: (C)

Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts (1992) were landmark legislations aimed at strengthening local self-government in India, often referred to as 'Grassroots Democracy.'

Solution:

1. Before 1992, local bodies like Panchayats existed but were not constitutionally mandated, leading to irregular elections and lack of power. 2. The 73rd Amendment Act specifically targeted the rural local bodies, known as Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). 3. It added a new Part IX to the Constitution and the 11th Schedule, which lists 29 functional items for Panchayats. 4. The Act made it mandatory to hold elections every five years and provided for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women (one-third). 5. This decentralization of power ensures that the rural population has a direct say in local development and governance.

Final Answer: Provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

The reservation policy for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in India is rooted in the findings of the Second Backward Classes Commission, popularly known as the Mandal Commission.

Solution:

1. The Commission was established in 1979 by the Janata Party government under Prime Minister Morarji Desai. 2. It was chaired by B.P. Mandal, a Member of Parliament, to identify the "socially or educationally backward classes" of India. 3. The Commission used eleven social, economic, and educational indicators to determine backwardness. 4. It famously concluded that OBCs constituted approximately 52% of India's population and recommended a 27% reservation in central government services and public sector undertakings. 5. The implementation of these recommendations in 1990 by the V.P. Singh government led to widespread protests and significantly altered the landscape of Indian politics.

Final Answer: B.P. Mandal was the chairperson of the Commission.

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

Globalization is often misunderstood as a one-way process of Western culture overwriting local culture. Sociologist Roland Robertson coined 'Glocalization' to describe the actual complex interaction.

Solution:

1. Glocalization is a portmanteau of "globalization" and "localization." 2. It refers to the process where global forces or products are adapted to suit local conditions, tastes, and cultural contexts. 3. A classic example is a multinational fast-food chain (global) offering a spicy paneer burger specifically for the Indian market (local). 4. This process shows that local cultures are not passive recipients; they actively "re-model" global influences. 5. It results in a hybrid cultural form that is neither purely traditional nor purely global, but a mixture of both.

Final Answer: The mixing of the global with the local to create unique cultural forms.

Answer: (B)



Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

The Green Revolution, starting in the late 1960s, aimed to make India self-sufficient in food grains through High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, irrigation, and chemical inputs.

Solution:

1. While the Green Revolution succeeded in increasing food production, its social impacts were uneven. 2. The technology required significant capital investment (seeds, fertilizers, tractors), which only "big" or "capitalist" farmers could afford. 3. This led to a widening gap between wealthy farmers and poor peasants or agricultural laborers. 4. Geographically, it focused on regions with existing irrigation like Punjab, Haryana, and Western UP, leading to increased regional imbalances compared to the rest of India. 5. Consequently, it accelerated the process of differentiation in the countryside, where the rich became richer and the small farmers often fell into debt.

Final Answer: Increased regional inequalities and class disparities.

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

Social movements are organized efforts by groups to bring about (or resist) social change. The Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) is a prominent example of a "New Social Movement."

Solution:

1. The NBA began in the mid-1980s as a protest against the construction of large dams (specifically the Sardar Sarovar Dam) on the Narmada River. 2. While it involves peasants and tribal people (Adivasis) whose land was being submerged, its core objective is environmental protection and sustainable development. 3. It raised fundamental questions about the "model of development" that displaces thousands of people and destroys ecological balance. 4. Led by activists like Medha Patkar, it utilized non-violent methods, legal battles, and international pressure. 5. Because its primary focus is on the ecological impact of mega-projects and the rights of nature alongside the displaced, it is strictly classified as an environmental movement.

Final Answer: Environmental Movement.

Answer: (B)



Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

The debate regarding tribal welfare in India post-independence was dominated by two main schools of thought: the Isolationists and the Integrationists. Verrier Elwin was a key proponent of the former.

Solution:

1. The Isolationist Perspective (also known as the 'National Park' policy) argued that contact with the mainstream Hindu society and colonial administration was exploitative for tribes. 2. Proponents believed that tribal culture, language, and social structures were unique and would be destroyed by the "civilizing mission" of outsiders or money-lenders. 3. Therefore, they suggested that tribal areas should be isolated from the rest of the country, similar to national parks, where tribes could live their lives according to their own genius without interference. 4. This was criticized by Integrationists who felt that keeping tribes isolated would leave them in a state of permanent backwardness and deny them the benefits of development. 5. Eventually, the Indian government adopted a middle path known as 'Tribal Panchsheel' under Jawaharlal Nehru.

Final Answer: Isolationist Perspective.

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

The concept of the 'Invisible Hand' is a fundamental metaphor in classical economics, used to describe how individual self-interest can lead to positive social outcomes in a free market.

Solution:

1. Adam Smith, often called the father of modern economics, introduced this concept in his famous work 'The Wealth of Nations' (1776). 2. He argued that in a free-market economy, individuals acting in their own self-interest (to make a profit) are led, as if by an "invisible hand," to promote the general good of society. 3. For example, a baker doesn't bake bread out of benevolence, but to make money. However, in doing so, he provides food for the community. 4. Smith used this to argue against excessive government intervention, suggesting that the market is a self-regulating mechanism. 5. In Sociology, this is studied to understand the 'Market as a Social Institution' and how economic behavior is embedded in social logic.

Final Answer: Adam Smith coined the term.

Answer: (C)



Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

While 'Nation' and 'State' are often used interchangeably in common speech, Sociology and Political Science distinguish between them based on cultural versus political foundations.

Solution:

1. A 'Nation' is primarily a cultural-psychological entity. It refers to a group of people who share a common history, language, ethnicity, or set of values and feel a sense of belonging together.
2. A 'State' is a political-legal entity. It requires four specific elements: a defined territory, a permanent population, a government, and sovereignty (the power to make laws and use force).
3. A Nation-state exists when the boundaries of the cultural nation coincide with the boundaries of the political state.
4. However, some nations do not have their own state (e.g., Kurds), and some states contain multiple nations (multinational states like India or the UK).
5. Therefore, the key difference lies in the fact that one is built on shared identity and the other on legal authority.

Final Answer: A Nation is a cultural-psychological entity, while a State is a political-legal entity.

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

Both pressure groups and political parties are vital to a democracy, but they serve different functions and have different methods of operation.

Solution:

1. Political parties are organized groups that seek to capture political power by contesting elections. They have a broad agenda covering all aspects of national policy.
2. Pressure groups (or Interest Groups) are organizations that attempt to influence government policies or decisions in favor of a specific cause or interest.
3. Unlike political parties, pressure groups do not stand for elections and do not aim to form the government themselves.
4. They use methods like lobbying, protests, media campaigns, and litigation to exert "pressure" on the existing government.
5. Examples include FICCI (business), AITUC (labor), or various farmers' unions. Their focus is usually specific rather than general.

Final Answer: They do not contest elections or seek to capture political power directly.

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

The Tebhaga Movement (1946–1947) was a significant peasant uprising in Bengal that took place just before India's independence.

Solution:

1. The movement was led by the sharecroppers (known as 'bargadars') of Bengal. 2. Under the traditional system, sharecroppers had to give half (50%) of their harvest to the landlords (jotedars). 3. The Floud Commission had recommended that the sharecropper's share should be increased to two-thirds. 4. The name 'Tebhaga' literally means "three shares." The peasants demanded that the harvest be divided into three parts, with two parts staying with the sharecropper and only one part going to the landlord. 5. The movement was highly organized and involved significant participation from rural women, marking a major shift in peasant consciousness against feudal exploitation.

Final Answer: Sharecroppers demanding two-thirds of the harvest for themselves.

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

The Mandal Commission (Second Backward Classes Commission) was established to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes. Its timeline is crucial to understanding the history of reservations in India.

Solution:

1. The Commission was appointed by the President of India on January 1, 1979. 2. Under the chairmanship of B.P. Mandal, the commission spent nearly two years collecting data across the country, using eleven indicators to identify "backwardness." 3. The Commission completed its work and submitted its final report to President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy on December 31, 1980. 4. Although the report was submitted in 1980, it remained in cold storage for a decade until Prime Minister V.P. Singh announced its implementation in August 1990. 5. Therefore, while the implementation happened in 1990, the official submission of the report took place in 1980.

Final Answer: The report was submitted in 1980.

Answer: (B)



Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

Labor relations in India have often been influenced by debt and social hierarchy, leading to various forms of unfree labor.

Solution:

1. Bonded labor (also known as 'debt bondage') occurs when a person pledges their labor or services as security for the repayment of a debt or other obligation. 2. In many rural parts of India, poor peasants take loans from landlords for marriages or medical emergencies. When they cannot repay the cash, they are forced to work for the landlord for little or no wages. 3. Crucially, the interest rates are often kept so high that the debt is never cleared, and it is passed down from father to son, leading to "inter-generational bondage." 4. This practice was officially abolished in India by the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act of 1976, which discharged all such debts and made the practice a criminal offense. 5. It differs from wage labor because the worker is not free to leave or seek other employment until the "debt" is paid.

Final Answer: The term is Bonded labor.

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

The 19th-century social reform movements in India also included significant internal reform efforts within the Muslim community to reconcile traditional values with modern education.

Solution:

1. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was the leading figure of the Aligarh Movement. 2. He believed that the progress of the Muslim community in India depended on the adoption of Western scientific education and loyalty to the British administration to secure government jobs. 3. In 1875, he founded the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College (MAO College) at Aligarh, which later became the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in 1920. 4. The movement aimed at social reforms such as the removal of purdah, polygamy, and the promotion of a rational interpretation of Islamic scriptures. 5. It played a pivotal role in the emergence of a modern Muslim intelligentsia in the Indian subcontinent.

Final Answer: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started the movement.

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is a more refined demographic measure than the Crude Birth Rate because it focuses on the specific population capable of giving birth.

Solution:

1. TFR is a synthetic rate that estimates the average number of children a woman would have during her lifetime. 2. It assumes that the woman will live through her entire childbearing age (usually defined as 15–49 years) and follow the current age-specific fertility rates. 3. A TFR of 2.1 is known as the 'Replacement Level Fertility,' which is the level at which a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next without migration. 4. Unlike the birth rate, which is per 1000 people (including men and children), TFR gives a clear picture of the reproductive behavior of women in a society. 5. According to recent National Family Health Surveys, India's TFR has fallen to approximately 2.0, which is below the replacement level.

Final Answer: The number of children that would be born to a woman if she were to live to the end of her childbearing years.

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

The Chipko Movement is recognized globally as a pioneering environmental movement, but its sociological roots are deeply tied to local economy and gender.

Solution:

1. The movement began in 1973 in the Reni village of Chamoli district (Uttarakhand) when villagers hugged trees to prevent them from being felled by commercial loggers. 2. While it was about protecting the forest (environment), it was also a peasant movement because the villagers relied on the forest for fodder, fuel, and small-scale agriculture. 3. A unique feature was the leading role of women (like Gaura Devi), who realized that deforestation led to floods and landslides that directly affected their daily lives and household management. 4. It highlighted the conflict between local subsistence needs and "outsider" commercial exploitation of natural resources. 5. Thus, it is a multi-dimensional movement involving ecological, economic, and gender-based resistance.

Final Answer: Combined environmental concerns with peasant livelihoods and women's participation.

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

Population density is a measurement of population per unit area. It is a key demographic indicator that shows the concentration of people in a specific geographic region.

Solution:

1. According to the 2011 Census of India, the average density of population in India was 382 persons per square km. 2. While Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in terms of total numbers, it is not the most densely populated due to its large land area. 3. Bihar emerged as the state with the highest population density, recording 1,106 persons per square km. 4. It surpassed West Bengal, which held the top position in the previous 2001 census (West Bengal recorded 1,028 persons per square km in 2011). 5. High density in Bihar is attributed to the fertile Indo-Gangetic plains and high birth rates, combined with a relatively smaller geographical area compared to its total population.

Final Answer: Bihar has the highest density of population.

Answer: (C)

Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

Social Darwinism was a 19th-century theory that attempted to apply the biological concepts of natural selection and 'survival of the fittest' to sociology and politics.

Solution:

1. While Charles Darwin developed the theory of biological evolution, it was Herbert Spencer who coined the phrase "survival of the fittest." 2. Spencer argued that just as plants and animals evolve, human societies also evolve from simple to complex forms. 3. He believed that social progress resulted from the "fit" individuals and societies succeeding while the "unfit" perished or lagged behind. 4. This theory was often used to justify social inequalities, colonialism, and laissez-faire capitalism, suggesting that government intervention to help the poor interfered with the natural "selection" process. 5. In Sociology, this is studied under the 'Evolutionary Perspective' of social change.

Final Answer: Herbert Spencer is most closely associated with this theory.

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

The British colonial administration introduced different types of land revenue systems in India to maximize collections, which significantly altered rural social structures.

Solution:

1. The Ryotwari system was primarily introduced in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies by Thomas Munro and Alexander Read. 2. Unlike the Permanent Settlement (Zamindari) where the government dealt with a landlord, the Ryotwari system established a direct link between the State and the peasant. 3. The word 'Ryot' refers to the individual cultivator or peasant. 4. The peasant was recognized as the owner of the land as long as they paid the land revenue directly to the government. 5. While it aimed to eliminate middle-men, the high revenue rates often forced 'Ryots' into the hands of local money-lenders, leading to new forms of rural indebtedness.

Final Answer: The settlement was made directly with the Individual Cultivator (Ryot).

Answer: (C)

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

The Self-Respect Movement (Suyamariythai Iyakkam) was a radical social movement in Tamil Nadu that sought to create a society where backward castes have equal human rights.

Solution:

1. E.V. Ramasamy, popularly known as Periyar, started the Self-Respect Movement in 1925. 2. Periyar argued that "self-respect" must come before "self-rule" (Swaraj). He believed that the caste system was a tool of Brahminical dominance. 3. The movement advocated for the abolition of the caste system, the promotion of the Tamil language, and the liberation of women from patriarchal and religious norms. 4. A unique feature was the "Self-Respect Marriages," which were conducted without Brahmin priests or religious rituals. 5. Periyar's ideology laid the foundation for the Dravidian movement and significantly influenced the political and social landscape of modern South India.

Final Answer: E.V. Ramasamy (Periyar) led the movement.

Answer: (B)



Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

In the era of globalization, the nature of industrial production has shifted from being localized in one factory to being spread across the globe.

Solution:

1. Global Commodity Chains refer to the network of labor and production processes whose end result is a finished commodity. 2. In this system, a product might be designed in the USA, the raw materials sourced from Africa, the parts manufactured in China, and the final assembly done in Vietnam. 3. This fragmentation allows transnational corporations (TNCs) to take advantage of low labor costs, specific expertise, or proximity to resources in different parts of the world. 4. It connects workers across the globe in a single production "chain," though the profits are usually concentrated at the top of the chain. 5. This is a hallmark of the 'Global Market' where the assembly line is no longer under one roof but spans across continents.

Final Answer: Global Commodity Chains.

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

The 19th-century social reform movement in India saw the rise of powerful voices against gender and caste oppression. Tarabai Shinde was a pioneering figure in this regard, especially within the context of Maharashtra.

Solution:

1. Tarabai Shinde was an associate of Jyotiba and Savitribai Phule in the Satyashodhak Samaj. 2. In 1882, she published 'Stree Purush Tulana' (A Comparison Between Women and Men) in response to the harsh treatment of a young widow. 3. The book is considered one of the first feminist texts in India as it directly challenged the double standards of a patriarchal society that punished women for actions that men were forgiven for. 4. Shinde argued that women were not inherently inferior or "weak" as portrayed in religious texts, but were suppressed by the social structures created by men. 5. Her work remains a critical document in Indian sociology for understanding the intersection of gender, caste, and religion in the 19th century.

Final Answer: Tarabai Shinde was the author.

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

Alienation is a central concept in Marxist theory, describing the objective and subjective state of the worker in a capitalist mode of production.

Solution:

1. Karl Marx developed the theory of alienation in his 'Economic and Philosophical Manuscripts of 1844'. 2. He argued that under capitalism, work is not a creative or self-fulfilling activity but a forced labor for a wage. 3. Marx identified four levels of alienation: (a) Alienation from the product (the worker doesn't own what they make); (b) Alienation from the process (the work is repetitive and controlled); (c) Alienation from fellow workers (competition replaces community); and (d) Alienation from 'species-essence' (man is separated from his true human nature). 4. For Marx, this sense of estrangement is a structural result of private property and the division of labor. 5. This concept helps sociologists understand the psychological impact of modern industrial work and class conflict.

Final Answer: Karl Marx developed the term.

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

Social stratification involves different ways people are assigned a position in society. Sociologists distinguish between status that is given at birth and status that is earned.

Solution:

1. 'Ascribed Status' refers to a social position that a person receives at birth or takes on involuntarily later in life (e.g., age, race, caste, or kinship). 2. 'Achieved Status' refers to a social position that a person takes on voluntarily and reflects personal ability and effort (e.g., being a doctor, a graduate, or a criminal). 3. In a traditional society like the Indian caste system, a person's status is primarily ascribed because it is determined by the family and caste into which they are born. 4. Education and occupation, on the other hand, are achieved statuses because they require individual action and merit. 5. Therefore, caste and race are prime examples of ascribed status as the individual has no control over these identities.

Final Answer: Caste or Race.

Answer: (C)



Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

The Right to Information (RTI) is a key legislative milestone in Indian democracy that shifted the relationship between the citizen and the state from one of secrecy to one of accountability.

Solution:

1. The RTI movement was spearheaded by grassroots organizations like the Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) in Rajasthan, which demanded to see payrolls to fight corruption in local projects. 2. After years of activism, the Central Government passed the Right to Information Act in June 2005. 3. It came into full force on October 12, 2005. 4. The Act allows any citizen to request information from a "public authority," which is required to reply within thirty days. 5. This law has become a powerful tool for social activists, journalists, and ordinary citizens to uncover corruption and ensure the transparent functioning of government departments.

Final Answer: The Act was passed in 2005.

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

The Ecological Perspective in Urban Sociology, also known as the Chicago School of Sociology, applies biological principles to explain how urban populations organize themselves.

Solution:

1. Developed by scholars like Robert Park and Ernest Burgess, this perspective views the city as a "social organism." 2. It focuses on how different social groups and institutions compete for space, leading to the formation of distinct "natural areas" (e.g., slums, business districts, residential zones). 3. Concepts like 'Invasion', 'Succession', and 'Dominance' are used to describe how one group moves into a territory and eventually replaces another. 4. Burgess's 'Concentric Zone Model' is a famous application of this perspective, showing a city expanding outward from a central business district. 5. Thus, the focus is on the spatial and environmental arrangement of the city and its impact on human behavior.

Final Answer: The spatial distribution of people and institutions in the city.

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution**Concept:**

M.N. Srinivas developed the concept of 'Dominant Caste' to analyze rural social structures and power dynamics in post-independence India.

Solution:

1. For a caste to be 'dominant' in a particular region, it usually needs to fulfill several criteria: numerical strength (a large population), ownership of land (economic power), and political power. 2. Ritual status also plays a role, though a dominant caste is not always the highest-ranking (Brahmin) caste. 3. Dominant castes often act as intermediaries between the village and the outside political world. 4. Examples include the Jats in Punjab/Haryana, the Vokkaligas in Karnataka, and the Yadavs in Bihar/UP. 5. This concept shifted the sociological focus from the textual 'Varna' system to the empirical reality of how power is actually wielded in rural India.

Final Answer: M.N. Srinivas proposed the concept.

Answer: (B)

Q32.

Solution**Concept:**

Legislation for the disabled in India has evolved from a medical perspective to a rights-based perspective, ensuring equality and non-discrimination.

Solution:

1. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act was passed by the Indian Parliament in 2016. 2. It replaced the older 'Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995'. 3. One of the most significant changes in the 2016 Act was the expansion of the list of recognized disabilities from 7 to 21, including conditions like Parkinson's disease, acid attack injuries, and learning disabilities. 4. The Act increased the reservation for persons with disabilities in government jobs from 3%. It emphasizes "accessibility" in public buildings, transport, and websites as a mandatory right rather than a welfare gesture.

Final Answer: The Act was passed in 2016.

Answer: (C)



Q33.

Solution**Concept:**

Westernisation is one of the two major processes of social change in India identified by M.N. Srinivas (the other being Sanskritisation).

Solution:

1. Srinivas defined Westernisation as the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule. 2. It is a broad concept that covers changes at various levels: technology (telegraph, railways), institutions (modern education, legal systems), ideology (liberalism, secularism), and values (individualism, humanism). 3. Unlike Sanskritisation, which occurs within the traditional religious framework, Westernisation is linked to modern, secular, and rational ways of thinking. 4. It affected different sections of society differently; for example, the upper castes often "westernized" their lifestyle while lower castes used "Sanskritisation" to move up. 5. It is not just about "imitating the West" but involves the fundamental restructuring of Indian social life.

Final Answer: It affects technology, institutions, ideology, and values.

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:**

In Sociology and Economics, a 'Commodity' has a specific meaning that distinguishes it from a simple 'Object' or 'Good'.

Solution:

1. An object becomes a commodity when it is produced specifically for sale in the market. 2. Karl Marx emphasized the 'exchange-value' of a commodity. While an object has 'use-value' (it satisfies a human need), a commodity's primary purpose is to be exchanged for money (profit). 3. The process of 'Commodification' occurs when things that were previously not traded in the market (like labor, human organs, or traditional knowledge) become objects of sale. 4. For example, water becomes a commodity when it is bottled and sold for profit rather than being a free natural resource. 5. Therefore, the defining feature is the intent of exchange and profit-making within a market system.

Final Answer: Produced for exchange in the market to earn profit.

Answer: (C)



Q35.

Solution**Concept:**

Social movements are classified based on the scope and degree of change they intend to achieve.

Solution:

1. Reformist Movements seek to change specific parts of the social system (e.g., the Right to Information movement). 2. Redemptive Movements aim to change the individual rather than the society (e.g., religious conversion movements). 3. Revolutionary Movements seek a total, radical transformation of the entire social structure and power relations (e.g., the French Revolution or the Naxalite movement). 4. Resistance/Regressive Movements seek to block change or return to an earlier state (e.g., movements against globalization). 5. Because the question specifies a "radical" change to the "entire social system," it strictly refers to a revolutionary movement.

Final Answer: Revolutionary Movement.

Answer: (C)

Q36.

Solution**Concept:**

The 'Demographic Dividend' is a window of economic opportunity that occurs during the demographic transition of a country when the age structure of the population shifts.

Solution:

1. As birth rates fall and longevity increases, the proportion of children (0–14) in the population decreases. 2. This leads to a temporary period where the "bulge" of the population is in the working-age group (typically 15–64 years). 3. Because there are fewer dependents (children and elderly) to support, the society has more surplus resources to invest in economic development. 4. This can lead to accelerated economic growth, provided there are adequate policies for education, health, and employment to utilize this labor force. 5. India is currently in this phase, which is expected to last until the mid-2040s, making it one of the youngest large economies in the world.

Final Answer: The working-age population is larger than the non-working-age population.

Answer: (C)



Q37.

Solution**Concept:**

Sociologists and anthropologists view markets not just as places of economic transaction, but as "social institutions" embedded in specific cultural contexts.

Solution:

1. Alfred Gell conducted significant ethnographic research on the 'Weekly Haats' in tribal areas like Bastar (Chhattisgarh). 2. He argued that these markets are vital social hubs where people from different villages meet to exchange news, arrange marriages, and socialise. 3. The market serves a "social integrative" function, bringing together different tribes and castes. 4. While economics (buying and selling) is the manifest function, the latent function is the reinforcement of social ties and regional identity. 5. This perspective challenges the classical economic view that markets are purely driven by cold, rational calculations of price and demand.

Final Answer: Alfred Gell argued this perspective.

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution**Concept:**

The Munda Rebellion, also known as the 'Ulgulan' (The Great Tumult), was one of the most important tribal uprisings against British colonial rule in the late 19th century.

Solution:

1. The movement took place in the Chotanagpur region (present-day Jharkhand) between 1899 and 1900. 2. It was led by Birsa Munda, a young tribal leader who was seen as a 'Messiah' or 'Dharti Aba' (Father of the Earth) by his followers. 3. The rebellion was directed against the 'dikus' (outsiders like moneylenders and landlords) and the British officials who were destroying the traditional land system (Khuntkatti system) of the Mundas. 4. Birsa Munda advocated for a return to tribal roots and a golden age free from exploitation. 5. Although the rebellion was suppressed and Birsa died in jail, it forced the British to pass the Chotanagpur Tenancy Act (1908) to protect tribal land rights.

Final Answer: Birsa Munda led the rebellion.

Answer: (C)



Q39.

Solution**Concept:**

The Economic Reforms of 1991, often termed as LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation), marked a radical shift in India's developmental strategy.

Solution:

1. Before 1991, India followed a 'command economy' model where the state had strict control over the private sector. 2. This era was derogatorily called the 'License-Permit Raj' because entrepreneurs needed government permission (licenses) for everything: starting a factory, deciding the quantity of production, or importing raw materials. 3. 'Liberalisation' involved the 'de-licensing' of most industries, meaning the government stepped back from micro-managing businesses. 4. This was intended to encourage competition, improve efficiency, and attract foreign investment. 5. It shifted the role of the state from being a 'controller' to being a 'regulator' of the market.

Final Answer: Removing state control and permits required to start or run businesses.

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution**Concept:**

The Satyashodhak Samaj was a revolutionary social reform organization in 19th-century Maharashtra that focused on the empowerment of the marginalized.

Solution:

1. It was founded by Jyotirao Phule (Jyotiba Phule) in Pune in 1873. 2. The primary aim was to liberate the 'Shudras' and 'Ati-shudras' (Dalits) from the ideological and social "slavery" of Brahminical dominance. 3. The Samaj advocated for the education of girls and lower-caste children, which Phule believed was the only way to achieve social equality. 4. It rejected the need for priests in religious ceremonies and promoted the idea of a direct relationship between the individual and God. 5. Phule's work through this Samaj laid the ideological groundwork for the later anti-caste movements led by B.R. Ambedkar.

Final Answer: Education and social rights for low castes and women.

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution**Concept:**

The informal economy (or unorganized sector) consists of economic activities, enterprises, and workers that are not fully regulated or protected by the state.

Solution:

1. In the formal economy, workers usually have written contracts, fixed wages, and social security benefits like pensions or insurance. 2. The informal economy is characterized by the absence of these formal structures. Workers often find employment through verbal agreements rather than legal contracts. 3. Because these jobs are outside the purview of labor laws, there is no job security; an employer can terminate a worker's services at any time without notice or compensation. 4. It includes a wide range of activities, from street vending and domestic work to small-scale home-based manufacturing. 5. In India, a vast majority of the workforce (over 90%) is employed in the informal sector, which makes them highly vulnerable to economic shocks.

Final Answer: Lack of fixed contracts and job security.

Answer: (C)

Q42.

Solution**Concept:**

Sociologists distinguish between 'Old' and 'New' social movements based on their participants, goals, and organizational styles.

Solution:

1. 'Old' social movements, such as the labor movement or anti-colonial movements, were primarily concerned with economic redistribution, class struggle, and capturing state power. 2. 'New' social movements (NSMs) emerged in the latter half of the 20th century (e.g., environmental, feminist, and peace movements). 3. NSMs are less about material resources and more about "post-materialist" values. They focus on individual and collective identity, lifestyle choices, and the quality of life. 4. For example, an environmental movement is concerned with the right to clean air, while an LGBTQ+ movement is concerned with the right to dignity and identity. 5. These movements often operate through decentralized networks and focus on bringing change in the social and cultural sphere rather than just the political sphere.

Final Answer: Quality of life, identity, and cultural issues.

Answer: (C)



Q43.

Solution**Concept:**

The MGNREGA is a landmark social security legislation that aims to provide a "legal right to work" to the rural population in India.

Solution:

1. The Act was passed in 2005 and is implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.
2. Its core objective is to enhance the livelihood security of people in rural areas by guaranteeing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household.
3. This work must be "unskilled manual work," such as building roads, digging ponds, or improving irrigation facilities.
4. If the government fails to provide work within 15 days of an application, it is legally bound to pay an "unemployment allowance."
5. By providing a wage floor and an alternative to seasonal migration, it has significantly empowered rural laborers and increased rural consumption.

Final Answer: Guaranteeing 100 days of unskilled manual work to rural households.

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution**Concept:**

Pierre Bourdieu, a French sociologist, expanded the concept of 'Capital' beyond just money (economic capital) to include social and cultural assets.

Solution:

1. Cultural Capital refers to the collection of symbolic elements such as skills, tastes, posture, clothing, mannerisms, and educational credentials.
2. Bourdieu argued that children from privileged backgrounds inherit "cultural capital" from their families (e.g., knowledge of art, sophisticated language).
3. When these children enter the education system, their cultural capital is recognized and rewarded, giving them an unfair advantage over children from working-class backgrounds.
4. It functions as a mechanism of social reproduction, ensuring that the existing class structure is maintained across generations.
5. Therefore, education is not just about neutral knowledge; it is a field where cultural capital is converted into success.

Final Answer: Pierre Bourdieu introduced the concept.

Answer: (A)



Q45.

Solution**Concept:**

The 74th Amendment Act (1992) aimed to institutionalize urban local governance (Municipalities) and ensure the representation of marginalized groups.

Solution:

1. The Act mandated the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in proportion to their population in the urban area. 2. Crucially, it provided that not less than one-third (33.3%) of the total number of seats shall be reserved for women. 3. This reservation includes the number of seats reserved for SC/ST women within their respective quotas. 4. The goal of this provision was to increase the participation of women in urban decision-making and urban planning. 5. Some states have since increased this reservation to 50%, but the minimum constitutional requirement remains 33%.

Final Answer: 33% (One-third).

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution**Concept:**

Glocalization is a strategy used by multinational corporations to navigate the tension between global standardization and local cultural preferences.

Solution:

1. Globalization often involves the spread of standardized products worldwide, which can lead to "cultural homogenization." 2. However, to be successful in diverse markets, companies realize they must adapt to local norms. This is "Glocalization." 3. Advertising is a key area for this; for instance, a global soft drink brand might use local celebrities, local languages, and local festivals in its commercials to feel "closer" to the consumer. 4. Similarly, product adaptation (like meat-free menus in India for global fast-food chains) ensures the brand is culturally acceptable. 5. This process proves that globalization is not just a "top-down" imposition but a "two-way" negotiation where the global is reshaped by the local.

Final Answer: The phenomenon is an example of Glocalization.

Answer: (C)



Q47.

Solution**Concept:**

Lineage and descent systems determine how kinship is traced and how property is inherited through generations.

Solution:

1. 'Patrilineal' comes from the Latin 'pater' (father) and 'linea' (line). 2. In a patrilineal society, descent is traced exclusively through the male line. This means children belong to the father's kingroup. 3. Consequently, property, titles, and the family name are passed down from the father to his sons. 4. This is the most common form of descent in India, particularly among Hindus and Muslims. 5. It is distinct from 'Matrilineal' systems (like the Khasis of Meghalaya or Nayars of Kerala), where lineage and property pass from mother to daughter.

Final Answer: Property and lineage are passed down from Father to son.

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution**Concept:**

The institutionalization of Sociology as an academic discipline in India required the efforts of early pioneers who adapted Western sociological concepts to the Indian context.

Solution:

1. G.S. Ghurye is widely regarded as the 'Father of Indian Sociology.' 2. In 1924, he took over the Department of Sociology at the University of Bombay, which was the first of its kind in India. 3. Ghurye was a prolific writer who combined ethnography, history, and Indology to study Indian social structures. 4. His most famous work, 'Caste and Race in India', provided a comprehensive analysis of the caste system. 5. He also founded the Indian Sociological Society and started the journal 'Sociological Bulletin', providing a platform for future generations of Indian sociologists.

Final Answer: G.S. Ghurye is known as the Father of Indian Sociology.

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution**Concept:**

The Digital Divide is a form of social inequality that has emerged in the Information Age, reflecting existing socio-economic disparities.

Solution:

1. As society becomes increasingly reliant on digital platforms for education, banking, and government services, access to technology becomes a fundamental necessity. 2. The 'Digital Divide' refers to the gap between those who have access to modern Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) and those who do not. 3. This divide exists between different regions (urban vs. rural), different age groups (young vs. old), and different socio-economic classes (rich vs. poor). 4. Lack of access to the internet or hardware (like smartphones or computers) results in "information poverty," where individuals cannot benefit from digital opportunities. 5. Bridging this divide is essential for ensuring "social inclusion" in a globalized world.

Final Answer: The inequality in access to Information and Communication Technologies (ICT).

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution**Concept:**

Tribal movements in India have historically been a response to the encroachment of colonial and post-colonial states onto tribal lands and resources.

Solution:

1. The British administration passed several 'Forest Acts' (such as those in 1865 and 1878) that declared forests as state property. 2. This effectively turned tribal people, who had lived in and off the forests for centuries, into "encroachers" on their own land. 3. The Tana Bhagat Movement (1914) among the Oraon tribe was a response to this exploitation by the British and local landlords. 4. The movement combined a call for social reform (stopping animal sacrifice and liquor) with a political protest against the forest laws and high land taxes. 5. While the Chipko movement was a later environmental protest, the Tana Bhagat movement was one of the early instances of tribal resistance specifically targeting the loss of traditional forest rights.

Final Answer: Tana Bhagat Movement.

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

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

