

CUET-UG Sociology Sample Paper-7

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, population increases in an _____ progression while the means of subsistence increase in an _____ progression.

- (A) Arithmetic, Geometric
- (B) Geometric, Arithmetic
- (C) Harmonic, Linear
- (D) Exponential, Logarithmic

Q2. Which of the following best describes the "Demographic Dividend" in the context of the Indian population?

- (A) An increase in the number of elderly people due to better healthcare.
- (B) A rise in the birth rate leading to a younger population.
- (C) A period when the working-age population is larger than the non-working-age population.
- (D) The ratio of the female population to the male population in urban areas.

Q3. In a "Weekly Haat" in rural Chhattisgarh, the exchange of goods is not merely an economic transaction but also a social one. Which sociologist studied the market as a social institution?

- (A) Adam Smith



- (B) Alfred Gell
- (C) Max Weber
- (D) M.N. Srinivas

Q4. The 'Mandal Commission' was officially known as the Second Backward Classes Commission. Who was the Prime Minister who implemented its recommendations in 1990?

- (A) Morarji Desai
- (B) Indira Gandhi
- (C) V.P. Singh
- (D) Rajiv Gandhi

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 16
- (D) Article 17

Q6. The concept of "Sanskritisation" was developed by M.N. Srinivas to explain:

- (A) The adoption of Western lifestyles by the upper castes.
- (B) The process by which low castes seek upward mobility by emulating rituals of high castes.
- (C) The transition from a rural economy to an industrial economy.
- (D) The influence of Persian culture on Indian administration.

Q7. Which of the following is a structural change brought about by Colonialism in India?

- (A) The rise of the Bhakti movement.



- (B) The introduction of the Western education system and Railways.
- (C) The strengthening of the Jajmani system.
- (D) The decline of the Zamindari system during the Mughal era.

Q8. The 73rd Amendment Act of 1992 is significant in Indian polity because it:

- (A) Granted constitutional status to Urban Local Bodies.
- (B) Abolished the Right to Property.
- (C) Provided a constitutional guarantee to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- (D) Reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years.

Q9. The "Green Revolution" in India led to "Social Inequalities" because:

- (A) It benefitted only the landless laborers.
- (B) It was implemented only in the Eastern states of India.
- (C) It primarily benefitted large farmers who could afford HYV seeds and fertilizers.
- (D) It led to the total abolition of the caste system in villages.

Q10. The Chipko Movement, which started in the Reni village of Uttarakhand, is primarily classified as a:

- (A) Peasant Movement
- (B) Dalit Movement
- (C) Environmental Movement
- (D) Tribal Movement

Q11. What does the term "Glocalization" refer to in the study of New Arenas of society?

- (A) The total dominance of global culture over local traditions.
- (B) The blending of global and local cultures.
- (C) The migration of people from global cities to local villages.



(D) The rejection of international trade by local markets.

Q12. The "Dependency Ratio" is a measure that compares:

(A) The number of women to the number of men.

(B) The dependent population (0-14 and 65+) to the working-age population (15-64).

(C) The number of migrants to the number of residents.

(D) The rural population to the urban population.

Q13. "Communalism" in the Indian context refers to:

(A) A strong sense of community service.

(B) An ideology that links religion to political identity and conflict.

(C) The practice of living in a commune.

(D) The peaceful coexistence of different religious groups.

Q14. The "Dalit Panther Movement" was inspired by which international movement?

(A) The French Revolution

(B) The Black Panther Movement in the USA

(C) The Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa

(D) The Russian Revolution

Q15. In the context of Tribal identity, the "Integrationist" view suggests that:

(A) Tribes should be kept in isolation to preserve their culture.

(B) Tribes should be treated as "backward Hindus" and merged with mainstream society.

(C) Tribes should have their own independent nation-state.

(D) Tribes should only interact with the government through forest officials.

Q16. The transition from a high birth rate and high death rate to a low birth rate and low death rate is called:



- (A) Malthusian Cycle
- (B) Demographic Transition
- (C) Population Explosion
- (D) Natural Increase

Q17. Which of the following is a characteristic of "Westernisation" as defined by M.N. Srinivas?

- (A) It only affects the religious practices of a community.
- (B) It involves the adoption of Western technology, values, and lifestyle.
- (C) It is limited to the lower castes.
- (D) It is an indigenous process that started before the British rule.

Q18. The "Invisible Hand" theory, which suggests that market forces lead to social well-being, was proposed by:

- (A) Karl Marx
- (B) Adam Smith
- (C) Emile Durkheim
- (D) Max Weber

Q19. The "Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act" was passed in India in the year:

- (A) 1995
- (B) 2014
- (C) 2016
- (D) 2020

Q20. A "Nation-state" is characterized by:

- (A) A government that lacks a defined territory.
- (B) A state that claims to represent a single nation.
- (C) A society without any laws.



(D) A kingdom ruled by a divine monarch.

Q21. The "Tebhaga Movement" in Bengal (1946-47) was a struggle by sharecroppers to:

(A) Abolish the British Raj.

(B) Retain two-thirds of the produce for themselves.

(C) Get higher wages for industrial work.

(D) Promote organic farming.

Q22. "Liberalisation" in the Indian economy (1991) involved:

(A) Increasing government control over all industries.

(B) Closing the borders to international trade.

(C) Reducing state regulations and opening the economy to private investment.

(D) Banning all foreign direct investment.

Q23. The "Self-Respect Movement" was started by:

(A) Jyotiba Phule

(B) B.R. Ambedkar

(C) E.V. Ramaswamy (Periyar)

(D) Sri Narayana Guru

Q24. Which of the following is an example of "Civil Society"?

(A) The Indian Army

(B) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)

(C) The Parliament

(D) The Prime Minister's Office

Q25. The process of "Urbanisation" during the colonial period led to the rise of which new cities?



- (A) Pataliputra and Ujjain
- (B) Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras
- (C) Hampi and Vijayanagara
- (D) Varanasi and Prayagraj

Q26. The "Stree Purush Tulana", a text critiquing the patriarchal social system, was written by:

- (A) Savitribai Phule
- (B) Tarabai Shinde
- (C) Pandita Ramabai
- (D) Sarojini Naidu

Q27. The concept of the "Global Village" was popularized by:

- (A) Marshall McLuhan
- (B) Anthony Giddens
- (C) Immanuel Wallerstein
- (D) Manuel Castells

Q28. "Social Exclusion" is often based on:

- (A) Only individual choice.
- (B) Structural features of society like caste, gender, and religion.
- (C) Random selection by the state.
- (D) Merely the lack of hard work.

Q29. The "Narmada Bachao Andolan" is an example of:

- (A) A Peasant Movement
- (B) A New Social Movement focusing on ecology and displacement
- (C) A Religious Movement



(D) A Student Movement

Q30. The "Jajmani System" was characterized by:

- (A) A purely cash-based market exchange.
- (B) Hereditary occupational relationships between different castes.
- (C) Modern industrial labor contracts.
- (D) The absence of any hierarchy.

Q31. "Secularism" in the Indian Constitution implies:

- (A) The state has its own official religion.
- (B) The state is hostile toward all religions.
- (C) Equal respect for all religions (Sarva Dharma Sambhava).
- (D) Only the majority religion is protected.

Q32. The "Total Fertility Rate" (TFR) refers to:

- (A) The number of children born per 1000 people.
- (B) The average number of children a woman would have in her lifetime.
- (C) The total number of births in a country in a year.
- (D) The percentage of the population that is fertile.

Q33. Which of the following is a "Push Factor" for rural-urban migration?

- (A) Better job opportunities in the city.
- (B) High quality of education in urban areas.
- (C) Lack of land or livelihood in the village.
- (D) Exciting city life.

Q34. The "Khasis" of Meghalaya follow which type of lineage system?

- (A) Patrilineal



- (B) Matrilineal
- (C) Bilateral
- (D) Neolocal

Q35. "Pluralism" in a society means:

- (A) Forcing everyone to follow one culture.
- (B) The coexistence of diverse ethnic, religious, and linguistic groups.
- (C) The rule of the majority over the minority.
- (D) The isolation of different groups from each other.

Q36. "Land Reforms" in India after independence aimed at:

- (A) Creating more Zamindars.
- (B) Abolishing intermediaries and distributing land to the tillers.
- (C) Banning agriculture in certain states.
- (D) Selling all land to foreign corporations.

Q37. The "Mass Media" serves as a powerful tool for:

- (A) Only government propaganda.
- (B) Shaping public opinion and spreading cultural values.
- (C) Only entertainment for children.
- (D) Communicating within a single family.

Q38. The "Mandal Commission" recommended reservation for:

- (A) Scheduled Castes (SC)
- (B) Scheduled Tribes (ST)
- (C) Other Backward Classes (OBC)
- (D) Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)

Q39. The "Isolationist" approach toward tribes was championed by:



- (A) G.S. Ghurye
- (B) Verrier Elwin
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Sardar Patel

Q40. "Varna" refers to a four-fold division of society, while "Jati" refers to:

- (A) Regional political parties.
- (B) Thousands of occupational and endogamous groups.
- (C) Only the priestly class.
- (D) People who live in forests.

Q41. The "Telangana Movement" (1946-51) was primarily a:

- (A) Peasant struggle against feudal landlords (Deshmukhs).
- (B) Movement for a separate state.
- (C) Religious reform movement.
- (D) Movement against British taxes.

Q42. The term "Adivasi" was coined to highlight the status of tribes as:

- (A) Immigrants from Europe.
- (B) The original inhabitants of the land.
- (C) People who do not speak any language.
- (D) Followers of a specific political party.

Q43. Which of the following is an example of a "Pressure Group"?

- (A) The BJP
- (B) The FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry)
- (C) The Election Commission
- (D) The Supreme Court



Q44. "Structural change" refers to changes in:

- (A) Only the individual's fashion sense.
- (B) The basic institutions and frameworks of society (e.g., economy, family).
- (C) The weather patterns of a region.
- (D) The architecture of a single building.

Q45. The "Sociology of the Market" emphasizes that:

- (A) Markets are free from any social influence.
- (B) Markets are embedded in social and cultural relationships.
- (C) Only economists can understand markets.
- (D) Markets only exist in urban areas.

Q46. "Sultana's Dream", a feminist utopia, was written by:

- (A) Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain
- (B) Annie Besant
- (C) Kamala Das
- (D) Anita Desai

Q47. The "74th Amendment Act" deals with:

- (A) Rural Panchayats
- (B) Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities)
- (C) The National Anthem
- (D) Fundamental Duties

Q48. A "Social Movement" is different from a "Calamity" because:

- (A) It is sudden and unplanned.
- (B) It involves collective action and clear objectives for social change.
- (C) It only happens in nature.



(D) It has no leaders.

Q49. "Alienation", a concept describing the feeling of being estranged from one's work, was central to the theories of:

- (A) August Comte
- (B) Karl Marx
- (C) Herbert Spencer
- (D) Talcott Parsons

Q50. The "National Health Policy 2017" in India aims to:

- (A) Increase the cost of healthcare.
- (B) Achieve the highest possible level of health and well-being for all.
- (C) Close down rural hospitals.
- (D) Focus only on urban rich people.



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

Thomas Robert Malthus, in his "Essay on the Principle of Population" (1798), proposed a theory regarding the relationship between population growth and food supply. He argued that population tends to outrun the means of subsistence unless kept in check by "preventive" or "positive" checks.

Solution:

1. Malthus stated that human populations grow at a rate that follows a Geometric progression.

$$1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, \dots$$

2. This is because humans have a natural urge to reproduce, leading to doubling of the population over fixed periods. 3. On the other hand, the means of subsistence (food production) can only increase in an Arithmetic progression due to the law of diminishing returns in agriculture.

$$1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, \dots$$

4. Therefore, the imbalance between the two leads to poverty and misery unless checks are applied.

Final Answer: Population increases geometrically while subsistence increases arithmetically.

Answer: (B)

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

The "Demographic Dividend" refers to the economic growth potential that can result from shifts in a population's age structure. This occurs when the share of the working-age population is larger than the non-working-age share of the population.

Solution:

1. A population is typically divided into "dependents" (children below 15 and elderly above 64) and the "working-age" group (15 to 64). 2. When birth rates decline, the age structure shifts so that there are fewer young dependents. 3. This results in a "bulge" in the working-age population. 4. If this large workforce is healthy, educated, and employed, it can drive rapid economic growth, creating a "dividend" for the nation.

Final Answer: A period when the working-age population is larger than the non-working-age population.

Answer: (C)



Q3.

Solution**Concept:**

In Sociology, markets are viewed as social institutions that are embedded in specific cultural and social contexts. They are not just places for price-setting but for social interaction, status display, and kinship reinforcement.

Solution:

1. Anthropologist Alfred Gell conducted a famous study on the "Weekly Haat" (tribal market) in the Bastar district of Chhattisgarh. 2. He observed that the market serves as a site where different tribes and castes meet, exchange news, and arrange marriages. 3. The exchange of goods is often governed by social hierarchies and traditional norms rather than purely profit-driven motives. 4. This distinguishes the sociological view of the market from the purely economic view.

Final Answer: Alfred Gell studied the market as a social institution in tribal India.

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution**Concept:**

The Mandal Commission was established in India in 1979 by the Janata Party government under B.P. Mandal to identify the socially or educationally backward classes. Its implementation was a landmark event in Indian politics regarding reservations for OBCs.

Solution:

1. The commission submitted its report in 1980, recommending 27 percent reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in central government jobs and educational institutions. 2. The report lay dormant during the Congress governments of the 1980s. 3. In 1990, the National Front government led by Prime Minister V.P. Singh announced the implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations. 4. This led to widespread protests and a significant shift in the caste-based political landscape of India.

Final Answer: V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister who implemented the recommendations.

Answer: (C)



Q5.

Solution**Concept:**

The Constitution of India includes "Fundamental Rights" (Part III) aimed at ensuring social equality and justice. One of the most significant steps toward social reform was the constitutional abolition of untouchability.

Solution:

1. Article 17 of the Constitution of India states: "Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden." 2. It further specifies that the enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. 3. This article is unique because it is a "negative" right that forbids a specific social evil and is enforceable against private individuals as well as the state. 4. To give effect to this article, the Parliament passed the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955, later renamed the Protection of Civil Rights Act.

Final Answer: Article 17 abolished untouchability.

Answer: (D)

Q6.

Solution**Concept:**

Sanskritisation is a process of social change in the Indian caste system, a term coined by the renowned sociologist M.N. Srinivas. It describes 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.

Solution:

1. The core of Sanskritisation is the emulation of the rituals and lifestyles of the dominant or upper castes by lower castes to claim a higher status in the social hierarchy. 2. This often involves adopting vegetarianism, wearing the sacred thread, and performing specific religious ceremonies. 3. It is important to note that Sanskritisation leads to "positional change" for a particular group within the caste system, but it does not lead to a "structural change" of the system itself. 4. While it was initially described as a Hindu phenomenon, Srinivas later noted that it occurred among tribal groups as well.

Final Answer: The process by which low castes seek upward mobility by emulating rituals of high castes.

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution**Concept:**

Colonialism in India brought about profound "Structural Changes," which refer to fundamental alterations in the economic, political, and social frameworks of a society. Unlike cultural changes, structural changes redefine how a society is organized and governed.

Solution:

1. The British rule introduced new institutions and technologies that were essential for colonial administration and resource extraction. 2. The introduction of the Western education system was intended to create a class of Indians who could assist in administration, but it eventually led to the rise of modern nationalism. 3. The development of the Railways was a major structural shift that connected different parts of the country for trade and troop movement, fundamentally changing the Indian landscape and economy. 4. Other structural changes included the introduction of modern legal systems and new land revenue patterns like the Permanent Settlement.

Final Answer: The introduction of the Western education system and Railways.

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution**Concept:**

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 is a landmark in the history of Indian democracy. It aimed to strengthen grassroots democracy by providing a constitutional framework for rural local self-government.

Solution:

1. Before this amendment, local bodies existed but lacked constitutional protection and regular elections. 2. The 73rd Amendment added Part IX to the Constitution, titled "The Panchayats," and the Eleventh Schedule, which lists 29 functional items for Panchayats. 3. It mandated a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj (Gram Panchayat, Intermediate Panchayat, and Zilla Panchayat). 4. It also provided for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and importantly, not less than one-third of the total seats for women.

Final Answer: Provided a constitutional guarantee to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Answer: (C)



Q9.

Solution**Concept:**

The Green Revolution, launched in the 1960s, aimed to achieve food self-sufficiency through High-Yielding Variety (HYV) seeds, chemical fertilizers, and irrigation. While it succeeded in increasing production, it had significant social consequences.

Solution:

1. The technology required for the Green Revolution was capital-intensive, meaning it required significant financial investment in seeds, machinery, and fertilizers. 2. Large-scale farmers who already had land and resources were able to adopt these technologies easily, leading to a massive increase in their wealth. 3. Small and marginal farmers, unable to afford these inputs, often fell into debt or were forced to sell their land, becoming landless laborers. 4. This widened the gap between the rich and poor in rural areas, leading to increased social stratification and regional inequalities (e.g., Punjab and Haryana benefited more than other regions).

Final Answer: It primarily benefitted large farmers who could afford HYV seeds and fertilizers.

Answer: (C)

Q10.

Solution**Concept:**

The Chipko Movement was one of the most famous people's movements in India. It demonstrated the link between environmental conservation and the livelihoods of local communities, particularly women.

Solution:

1. The movement began in the early 1970s in the Uttarakhand Himalayas when villagers hugged trees (Chipko means "to hug") to prevent them from being cut down by commercial loggers. 2. The villagers relied on the forest for fuel, fodder, and stabilization of the soil; their protest was a demand for the rights of local people over their natural resources. 3. It is categorized as an "Environmental Movement" because its primary focus was ecological protection and the sustainable use of forest resources. 4. It also gained international recognition for the prominent role played by rural women, who were the most affected by deforestation.

Final Answer: Environmental Movement.

Answer: (C)



Q11.

Solution**Concept:**

The term "Glocalization" is a portmanteau of "globalization" and "localization." It was popularized in sociology to describe how global products or cultural trends are adapted to meet local conditions, tastes, or laws.

Solution:

1. Globalization is often viewed as a top-down process where global culture (often Western) dominates. However, glocalization suggests a more complex interaction. 2. In this process, global brands or ideas are not just accepted blindly; they are modified to fit the local culture. 3. A classic example is a multinational fast-food chain offering a vegetarian or spicy menu specifically for the Indian market. 4. Therefore, it represents the simultaneous presence of both globalizing and localizing tendencies, leading to a unique cultural blend rather than total homogenization.

Final Answer: The blending of global and local cultures.

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution**Concept:**

The dependency ratio is a demographic indicator that expresses the relationship between those who are "dependent" on others for their economic needs and those who are in the productive age group.

Solution:

1. In demographic studies, the population is divided into three age cohorts: 0 to 14 years (children), 15 to 64 years (working age), and 65+ years (elderly). 2. The children and the elderly are generally considered "dependent" because they are typically not part of the active labor force. 3. The dependency ratio is calculated by taking the sum of the young and old populations and dividing it by the working-age population. 4. A high dependency ratio indicates that the working population and the overall economy face a greater burden in supporting the non-working segments of the population.

Final Answer: The dependent population (0-14 and 65+) to the working-age population (15-64).

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution**Concept:**

In the Indian sociological and political context, "Communalism" has a specific meaning that differs from its general meaning of "community feeling." It refers to the use of religious identity to achieve political ends.

Solution:

1. Communalism is an ideology that claims that people who follow the same religion have common political, economic, and social interests. 2. It further posits that the interests of one religious community are necessarily divergent from or even hostile to the interests of another religious community. 3. This ideology often leads to political mobilization along religious lines, which can result in communal tensions or violence. 4. Sociologists point out that communalism is not a natural result of religious diversity, but a modern political construct used to manipulate groups.

Final Answer: An ideology that links religion to political identity and conflict.

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution**Concept:**

The Dalit Panther Movement was a radical social movement founded in Maharashtra in 1972. It aimed to fight against caste-based discrimination and untouchability using more assertive and militant methods than previous reformist movements.

Solution:

1. The founders of the movement, such as Namdeo Dhasal and Raja Dhale, were young Dalit writers and activists who were disillusioned with the existing political leadership. 2. They drew significant inspiration from the "Black Panther Party" in the United States, which fought for the rights of African Americans and against racial discrimination. 3. Like their American counterparts, the Dalit Panthers used literature, poetry, and protest to challenge the status quo and reclaim their dignity. 4. The movement highlighted the "Dalit" identity as a source of pride and a political force for revolutionary change.

Final Answer: The Black Panther Movement in the USA.

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution**Concept:**

The debate regarding the status of tribes in India during the colonial and post-colonial era was divided between two main schools of thought: the "Isolationists" and the "Integrationists."

Solution:

1. The "Integrationists," supported by sociologists like G.S. Ghurye, argued that tribes were not distinct, isolated entities but were actually "backward Hindus." 2. They believed that tribes had been in constant contact with Hindu society for centuries and were gradually being absorbed into the Hindu fold. 3. This view suggested that the problems of the tribes were similar to those of other backward sections of Indian society and they should be integrated into mainstream national life. 4. This was in contrast to the "Isolationists" (like Verrier Elwin) who argued for keeping tribes in protected "national parks" to save them from exploitation by outsiders.

Final Answer: Tribes should be treated as "backward Hindus" and merged with mainstream society.

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution**Concept:**

The Theory of Demographic Transition describes a three-stage process of population change that accompanies industrialization and economic development. It explains how societies move from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates.

Solution:

1. In the First Stage (Pre-industrial), both birth rates and death rates are high, resulting in a low and stable population growth rate. 2. In the Second Stage (Transitional), death rates fall rapidly due to better medicine and sanitation, while birth rates remain high. This leads to a "population explosion." 3. In the Third Stage (Post-industrial), birth rates eventually drop to match low death rates as society becomes more urbanized and educated. 4. This entire shift from a high-growth potential state to a low-growth stable state is what demographers call the Demographic Transition.

Final Answer: Demographic Transition.

Answer: (B)

Q17.

Solution**Concept:**

Westernisation, as defined by M.N. Srinivas, refers to the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule. It is a multi-layered process affecting technology, institutions, ideology, and values.

Solution:

1. Srinivas used the term to denote "the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule." 2. At one level, it involves the adoption of Western technology (e.g., railways, telegraph) and organizational structures (e.g., modern bureaucracy, legal systems). 3. At a deeper level, it involves the adoption of Western values like humanitarianism, rationalism, and secularism. 4. Unlike Sanskritisation, which is an endogenous process (originating within the caste system), Westernisation is an exogenous process (originating from outside the culture).

Final Answer: It involves the adoption of Western technology, values, and lifestyle.

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution**Concept:**

The "Invisible Hand" is a fundamental concept in classical economics that suggests that individual pursuit of self-interest in a free market inadvertently contributes to the social and economic well-being of society as a whole.

Solution:

1. This concept was introduced by Adam Smith in his seminal work, "The Wealth of Nations" (1776). 2. Smith argued that when individuals trade in their own interest, they are led by an "invisible hand" to promote an end which was no part of their intention—the public good. 3. Sociologists study this because it presents the market as a self-regulating institution that functions independently of direct social or state control. 4. Later sociologists, however, argued that markets are never truly "free" and are always influenced by social norms and power structures.

Final Answer: Adam Smith.

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution**Concept:**

Social exclusion of persons with disabilities is a significant sociological concern. To address this, the Indian state has enacted legislation to ensure equal opportunities, protection of rights, and full participation.

Solution:

1. The "Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act" was passed by the Indian Parliament in December 2016. 2. This Act replaced the older Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995. 3. The 2016 Act significantly expanded the types of disabilities recognized from 7 to 21, including conditions like Parkinson's disease and acid attack victimization. 4. It also increased the reservation in government jobs for persons with benchmark disabilities from 3 percent to 4 percent.

Final Answer: 2016.

Answer: (C)

Q20.

Solution**Concept:**

In political sociology, a "Nation-state" is a specific type of state that derives its political legitimacy from serving as a sovereign entity for a nation. It is a combination of a political entity (the state) and a cultural entity (the nation).

Solution:

1. A "State" is a centralized political organization that maintains a monopoly of the legitimate use of physical force within a certain territory. 2. A "Nation" is a community of people who share common cultural features like language, religion, or history. 3. A Nation-state exists when the boundaries of the state coincide with the boundaries of the nation, meaning the state claims to represent a single, unified national identity. 4. Modern India is often described as a "civilizational state" or a "nation-in-the-making" because of its immense pluralism and diversity.

Final Answer: A state that claims to represent a single nation.

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution**Concept:**

The Tebhaga movement was a significant peasant agitation initiated in Bengal by the Kisan Sabha (the peasant front of the Communist Party of India) in 1946–47. It was a struggle against the exploitative 'Adhiari' system.

Solution:

1. Under the existing system, sharecroppers (known as Bargadars or Adhiars) had to give half of their harvest to the landlords (Jotedars). 2. The term "Tebhaga" literally means "three shares." 3. The central demand of the movement was that the sharecroppers should retain two-thirds of the produce for themselves, while the landlord's share should be reduced to one-third. 4. The movement also demanded that the crop be stored in the sharecropper's granary (Khamar) rather than the landlord's house. 5. This movement highlighted the class consciousness and organizational strength of the peasantry just before independence.

Final Answer: Retain two-thirds of the produce for themselves.

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution**Concept:**

Economic Liberalisation refers to the process of reducing government regulations and restrictions in the economy in exchange for greater participation by private entities. In India, this was a response to the Balance of Payments crisis in 1991.

Solution:

1. Before 1991, India followed a model of "License Raj," where the state heavily regulated industrial entry and exit. 2. The 1991 reforms, led by then Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, moved the economy toward a market-oriented system. 3. Key features included the abolition of industrial licensing for most sectors, the reduction of import duties, and the opening of several sectors to Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). 4. From a sociological perspective, this led to the growth of a new urban middle class, increased globalization, and changes in consumption patterns and labor relations.

Final Answer: Reducing state regulations and opening the economy to private investment.

Answer: (C)



Q23.

Solution**Concept:**

The Self-Respect Movement was a powerful social movement in South India that aimed at achieving a society where backward castes have equal human rights and encouraging backward castes to have self-respect in the context of a caste-based society.

Solution:

1. The movement was founded in 1925 by E.V. Ramaswamy, popularly known as Periyar. 2. Periyar critiqued the Brahminical hegemony and the religious justifications for the caste system. 3. The movement promoted "Self-Respect Marriages" which were conducted without the presence of a priest or religious rituals. 4. It advocated for the use of Tamil identity as a unifying force and was instrumental in the political awakening of the Non-Brahmin communities in the Madras Presidency.

Final Answer: E.V. Ramaswamy (Periyar).

Answer: (C)

Q24.

Solution**Concept:**

Civil Society refers to the "third sector" of society, distinct from the State (government) and the Market (business). It consists of voluntary associations, organizations, and networks that operate in the public sphere.

Solution:

1. Civil society acts as a mediator between the individual and the state, providing a space where citizens can organize to pursue common interests. 2. It includes non-governmental organizations (NGOs), trade unions, community groups, social movements, and professional associations. 3. Unlike the State, which has the power of coercion, civil society relies on voluntary participation. 4. A healthy civil society is considered vital for democracy because it keeps a check on the power of the state and gives voice to marginalized groups.

Final Answer: Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).

Answer: (B)



Q25.

Solution**Concept:**

The colonial period in India witnessed a unique pattern of urbanization. While ancient religious and administrative centers often declined (de-urbanization), new urban centers emerged to serve the needs of British trade and administration.

Solution:

1. The British required port cities to facilitate the export of raw materials and the import of finished goods from Britain. 2. This led to the rapid growth of the "Presidency Towns": Bombay (now Mumbai), Calcutta (now Kolkata), and Madras (now Chennai). 3. These cities were designed with "White Towns" for the British and "Black Towns" for the native population, reflecting the racial hierarchy of colonialism. 4. These urban centers became the hubs of modern education, the new middle class, and eventually, the nationalist movement.

Final Answer: Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras.

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution**Concept:**

The 19th century in India saw the rise of a distinct feminist consciousness. Several women writers challenged the traditional patriarchal norms and the double standards of morality applied to men and women.

Solution:

1. Tarabai Shinde was a social reform activist from Maharashtra who wrote "Stree Purush Tulana" (A Comparison Between Women and Men) in 1882. 2. The text was written as a response to the hostile public reaction to a Brahmin widow who had been sentenced to death for having an illegitimate child. 3. Shinde used sharp logic and wit to argue that women were not inherently inferior or more "sinful" than men. 4. It is considered one of the first modern feminist texts in India, predating many Western feminist works in its radical critique of gender inequality.

Final Answer: Tarabai Shinde wrote the text "Stree Purush Tulana".

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution**Concept:**

The "Global Village" is a term used to describe how the world has been contracted into a village by electric technology and the instantaneous movement of information from every quarter to every point at the same time.

Solution:

1. This concept was popularized by the Canadian media theorist Marshall McLuhan in his books, such as "The Gutenberg Galaxy" (1962). 2. McLuhan argued that electronic media (originally radio and television, and later the internet) break down physical distances. 3. This creates a state where everyone is involved in everyone else's lives, much like in a small, traditional village. 4. From a sociological perspective, this leads to the globalization of culture and the creation of "transnational" communities.

Final Answer: Marshall McLuhan popularized the term.

Answer: (A)

Q28.

Solution**Concept:**

Social exclusion refers to the ways in which individuals or groups are cut off from full involvement in the wider society. It is a multidimensional process that prevents people from participating in the economic, social, and political life of their community.

Solution:

1. Sociologists argue that exclusion is rarely an individual choice; it is a structural phenomenon built into the way society is organized. 2. It is often involuntary and based on social categories such as caste, gender, religion, or physical ability. 3. For example, a person born into a specific caste may be excluded from certain occupations or social spaces regardless of their personal merit or desire. 4. Exclusion often results in "cumulative disadvantage," where being excluded from education leads to exclusion from good jobs, which leads to poor health and housing.

Final Answer: Structural features of society like caste, gender, and religion.

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution**Concept:**

Social movements are categorized based on their goals and methods. "New Social Movements" (NSMs) emerged in the latter half of the 20th century, focusing on quality-of-life issues, identity, and human rights rather than just class-based economic demands.

Solution:

1. The Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) is a major social movement that began in the 1980s against the construction of large dams on the Narmada River. 2. It highlighted the issue of "developmental displacement," where thousands of tribal and rural people were forced to leave their homes without adequate rehabilitation. 3. It is a quintessential New Social Movement because it combines ecological concerns (environmental protection) with human rights (the right to livelihood and culture). 4. The movement also challenged the dominant model of development, asking "Development for whom?"

Final Answer: A New Social Movement focusing on ecology and displacement.

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution**Concept:**

The Jajmani system was a characteristic feature of the traditional Indian rural economy. It represented a non-market, social form of exchange between different caste groups in a village.

Solution:

1. In this system, certain castes (known as Kamiens or service castes, like blacksmiths, barbers, or potters) provided specialized services to the dominant landowning castes (known as Jajmans). 2. The payment was typically made in kind (grains, fodder, or clothing) during the harvest season rather than in cash. 3. These relationships were hereditary and often lasted for generations between families. 4. While it provided a sense of economic security and social integration, it was also a deeply hierarchical system based on unequal power dynamics.

Final Answer: Hereditary occupational relationships between different castes.

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution**Concept:**

Secularism in the Western sense often means the total separation of church and state. However, the Indian version of secularism is unique and is often defined as "Sarva Dharma Sambhava," which means equal respect for all religions.

Solution:

1. The word "Secular" was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976. 2. Indian secularism does not mean that the state is irreligious or anti-religious. Instead, it means that the state maintains a "principled distance" from all religions. 3. The state does not have an official religion and ensures that all citizens have the right to profess, practice, and propagate their faith (Article 25). 4. The state can also intervene in religious matters to remove social evils, such as the abolition of untouchability or the regulation of temple management.

Final Answer: Equal respect for all religions (Sarva Dharma Sambhava).

Answer: (C)

Q32.

Solution**Concept:**

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is a more refined measure of fertility than the Crude Birth Rate because it accounts for the age structure of the population and focuses specifically on women of reproductive age.

Solution:

1. TFR represents the average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to pass through all her childbearing years (usually defined as 15 to 49 years). 2. It is a predictive measure rather than a count of actual births in a single year. 3. A TFR of 2.1 is generally considered the "Replacement Level Fertility," where a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next without migration. 4. India's TFR has been steadily declining and has recently reached or dipped below the replacement level in many states.

Final Answer: The average number of children a woman would have in her lifetime.

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution**Concept:**

In the study of migration, sociologists use the "Push-Pull" framework. "Push factors" are negative conditions in the place of origin that force people to leave, while "pull factors" are positive attractions in the destination.

Solution:

1. Migration from rural to urban areas in India is driven by a combination of both factors. 2. Push factors in villages include poverty, lack of land, environmental degradation, and the stagnation of traditional agriculture. 3. When a farmer loses their livelihood due to small landholdings or lack of irrigation, they are "pushed" out of the village to seek survival elsewhere. 4. Pull factors in cities include the perception of better wages, modern healthcare, and better educational opportunities.

Final Answer: Lack of land or livelihood in the village.

Answer: (C)

Q34.

Solution**Concept:**

Lineage refers to the way descent is traced and property is inherited in a kinship system. While most of India follows a patrilineal system, certain communities follow a matrilineal system.

Solution:

1. In a matrilineal system, descent is traced through the mother's line, and property is inherited from the mother to the daughter. 2. The Khasis of Meghalaya are one of the most well-known matrilineal societies in India. 3. In this system, the youngest daughter (Khadduh) usually inherits the ancestral property and remains in the mother's house. 4. However, it is important to distinguish matriliney from matriarchy; while descent is through women, political and social power often still resides with men (like the maternal uncle).

Final Answer: Matrilineal.

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution**Concept:**

Pluralism is a social philosophy that recognizes and affirms the diversity within a political body. It is considered a core strength of the Indian nation-state, often described by the phrase "Unity in Diversity."

Solution:

1. A pluralistic society is one where different ethnic, religious, and linguistic groups maintain their unique identities while participating in a common national life. 2. Unlike "assimilation," where minorities are expected to lose their culture and merge into the majority, pluralism encourages the coexistence of different cultures. 3. In India, pluralism is protected by constitutional provisions that allow minorities to establish their own educational institutions and preserve their language and script (Articles 29 and 30). 4. It is the opposite of cultural homogenization or communalism.

Final Answer: The coexistence of diverse ethnic, religious, and linguistic groups.

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution**Concept:**

Land reforms in post-independence India were a series of legislative measures aimed at restructuring agricultural land ownership and distribution to ensure social justice and economic efficiency.

Solution:

1. The primary goal of land reforms was the abolition of intermediaries like the Zamindars, who acted as tax collectors for the British and exploited the actual tillers of the land. 2. The slogan of the movement was "Land to the Tiller," reflecting the desire to give ownership rights to those who actually worked on the soil. 3. Other components included tenancy reforms (regulating rent and providing security of tenure) and land ceiling acts (setting a maximum limit on the amount of land one family could own). 4. The objective was to eliminate the feudal structure of rural India and create a more equitable distribution of resources to reduce rural poverty.

Final Answer: Abolishing intermediaries and distributing land to the tillers.

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution**Concept:**

Mass media refers to various technologies that intend to reach a large audience via mass communication. In sociology, it is studied as a primary agent of socialization and a pillar of the public sphere.

Solution:

1. Mass media (television, newspapers, radio, and social media) plays a crucial role in disseminating information and creating a shared cultural language. 2. It has the power to set the "agenda" by deciding which issues are important for the public to discuss. 3. It acts as a bridge between the state and the citizens, allowing for the spread of government policies while also providing a platform for public dissent and opinion. 4. Furthermore, mass media facilitates the spread of global culture, often leading to "Glocalization" as global ideas are interpreted through local lenses.

Final Answer: Shaping public opinion and spreading cultural values.

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution**Concept:**

The Mandal Commission, or the Second Backward Classes Commission, was tasked with identifying the "Socially and Educationally Backward Classes" (SEBC) of India to address their under-representation in public life.

Solution:

1. While Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) already had constitutional reservations, there was no such provision for other groups facing similar social handicaps. 2. The commission used several indicators—social, educational, and economic—to identify thousands of castes as "Other Backward Classes" (OBC). 3. It recommended a 27 percent reservation for OBCs in all levels of government services and educational institutions. 4. This recommendation was based on the fact that OBCs constituted approximately 52 percent of the Indian population at that time.

Final Answer: Other Backward Classes (OBC).

Answer: (C)



Q39.

Solution**Concept:**

The "Isolationist" approach was a policy perspective regarding the administration of tribal areas in India, focusing on the preservation of tribal culture and protection from outside exploitation.

Solution:

1. Anthropologist Verrier Elwin was the most prominent advocate of this approach. He argued that contact with "civilization" had brought only misery, debt, and cultural decay to the tribes. 2. He suggested that tribal areas should be treated as "National Parks" or "Reserved Areas" where entry by outsiders (moneylenders, missionaries, and traders) was strictly regulated. 3. The goal was to allow tribes to develop at their own pace according to their own genius, without being forced to assimilate into the "vices" of the mainstream. 4. This view was later criticized by "Integrationists" who felt it would keep the tribes in a state of permanent backwardness.

Final Answer: Verrier Elwin.

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution**Concept:**

Sociologists distinguish between "Varna" and "Jati" to understand the complexity of the Indian caste system. While Varna is a theoretical framework, Jati is the practical reality of social organization.

Solution:

1. "Varna" is the pan-Indian four-fold classification (Brahmin, Kshatriya, Vaishya, and Shudra) mentioned in ancient texts. 2. "Jati," on the other hand, refers to the thousands of localized, endogamous (marrying within the group) groups that people actually belong to. 3. Jatis are often associated with a traditional occupation and have their own unique customs, rituals, and internal governance (Jati Panchayats). 4. While the Varna system is fixed and hierarchical across India, the relative status of different Jatis can vary significantly from one region to another.

Final Answer: Thousands of occupational and endogamous groups.

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution**Concept:**

The Telangana Movement (1946–51) was a massive armed peasant uprising in the former Hyderabad State. It was one of the most significant insurgencies in modern Indian history, targeting the oppressive feudal system of the Nizam.

Solution:

1. The movement was directed against the "Deshmukhs" and "Jagirdars" (feudal landlords) who practiced illegal land grabs and the system of "Vetti" (forced labor). 2. It was organized by the Communist Party of India through the Andhra Mahasabha. 3. The peasants demanded the abolition of forced labor, the cancellation of debts, and the redistribution of land to the landless. 4. At its peak, the movement succeeded in liberating thousands of villages and implementing land reforms before it was eventually suppressed after the Indian Army's intervention in Hyderabad.

Final Answer: Peasant struggle against feudal landlords (Deshmukhs).

Answer: (A)

Q42.

Solution**Concept:**

The term "Adivasi" is a Sanskrit word that translates to "original inhabitant." It is used to describe the various tribal groups in India who are considered the indigenous people of the subcontinent.

Solution:

1. The term was coined in the 1930s by political activists to give a common identity to the diverse tribal populations. 2. It was intended to assert their claim as the "original" inhabitants of the land, emphasizing that they lived in India before the arrival of the Aryans or other groups. 3. This identity was crucial for political mobilization, especially regarding rights over land, forests, and natural resources. 4. By using the term Adivasi, tribal leaders sought to distinguish themselves from the "backward Hindu" label and claim specific constitutional protections.

Final Answer: The original inhabitants of the land.

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution**Concept:**

A Pressure Group is an organized group of people that seeks to influence government policy and legislation in a way that benefits its members' interests. Unlike political parties, they do not contest elections or seek to form the government.

Solution:

1. Pressure groups use various methods like lobbying, public campaigning, and legal action to exert "pressure" on the state. 2. The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) is a classic example of an interest-based pressure group. 3. It represents the interests of the Indian business community and works to ensure that economic policies are favorable to private industry and trade. 4. Other examples include trade unions (AITUC), farmers' organizations (BKU), and student unions (ABVP or NSUI).

Final Answer: The FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry).

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution**Concept:**

Structural change refers to long-term shifts in the way a society is organized. It involves fundamental changes in social institutions, economic systems, and the distribution of power and resources.

Solution:

1. Sociologists distinguish between "cultural change" (changes in values, beliefs, and symbols) and "structural change" (changes in the social framework). 2. For example, the transition from an agrarian economy to an industrial one is a structural change because it changes where people live (urbanization) and how they relate to their work (labor contracts). 3. Similarly, the shift from a monarchy to a democracy is a structural change in the political institution. 4. These changes are usually broad and affect the entire society's functioning over a long period.

Final Answer: The basic institutions and frameworks of society (e.g., economy, family).

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution**Concept:**

The Sociology of the Market challenges the classical economic view that markets are purely rational, self-regulating systems driven only by individual profit. Instead, it argues that markets are social constructions.

Solution:

1. Sociologists like Mark Granovetter have argued that economic actions are "embedded" in social networks and relationships. 2. Markets are influenced by social norms, trust, kinship, and political power. For instance, who you trade with is often determined by your social background or community ties. 3. Social institutions like the law and state regulation provide the framework within which markets operate. 4. Even modern, high-tech stock markets are social environments where collective behavior and group psychology play a major role in determining economic outcomes.

Final Answer: Markets are embedded in social and cultural relationships.

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution**Concept:**

"Sultana's Dream" is a classic work of feminist science fiction written in 1905. It depicts a feminist utopia called "Ladyland" where gender roles are reversed and technology is used to create a peaceful, ecological society.

Solution:

1. The story was written by Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain, a pioneer of women's education and rights in undivided Bengal. 2. In the story, men are confined to the "Mardana" (seclusion) while women run the country using their scientific knowledge to control the weather and harness solar energy. 3. It was a radical critique of the "Purdah" system and the patriarchal idea that women were intellectually inferior to men. 4. The text remains one of the earliest examples of feminist writing in India that used literature to envision a world free from gender-based oppression.

Final Answer: Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain wrote "Sultana's Dream".

Answer: (A)



Q47.

Solution**Concept:**

While the 73rd Amendment focused on rural governance, the 74th Amendment Act of 1992 was aimed at strengthening democratic governance in urban areas through the creation of Municipalities.

Solution:

1. This amendment added Part IX-A to the Constitution, titled "The Municipalities," and the Twelfth Schedule, which lists 18 functional items for urban local bodies. 2. It provided for three types of municipalities: Nagar Panchayats for transitional areas, Municipal Councils for smaller urban areas, and Municipal Corporations for larger urban areas. 3. Similar to the 73rd Amendment, it mandated regular elections and reservations for SCs, STs, and women (at least one-third of seats). 4. The goal was to ensure that urban governance became more representative and capable of managing rapid urbanization in India.

Final Answer: Urban Local Bodies (Municipalities).

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution**Concept:**

A social movement is a type of group action. It refers to a collective effort by a large group of people to bring about, or resist, social change. Sociologists distinguish these from spontaneous or natural events.

Solution:

1. Unlike a "calamity" (like an earthquake or flood), which is an unplanned and sudden natural event, a social movement is a conscious, organized effort. 2. A social movement requires a degree of organization, leadership, and a shared ideology or set of objectives. 3. It involves sustained collective action over a period of time, whereas a riot or a calamity is often short-lived or lacks a specific political goal. 4. For example, the Women's Movement or the Environmental Movement are organized around changing specific laws, attitudes, or social structures.

Final Answer: It involves collective action and clear objectives for social change.

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution**Concept:**

The concept of "Alienation" is a cornerstone of Marxist theory. It describes the state of being estranged from one's own nature, the products of one's labor, and other human beings within a capitalist system.

Solution:

1. Karl Marx argued that in a capitalist society, workers lose control over their lives and their work. 2. He identified four types of alienation: alienation from the product (the worker doesn't own what they make), alienation from the process (work is repetitive and meaningless), alienation from others (competition replaces cooperation), and alienation from self (loss of creative potential). 3. Marx believed that this was a result of the private ownership of the means of production and the commodification of labor. 4. Alienation leads to a sense of powerlessness and frustration among the working class.

Final Answer: Karl Marx.

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution**Concept:**

Social policy in a welfare state like India aims to provide essential services to its citizens. The National Health Policy (NHP) 2017 is a framework designed to strengthen the healthcare system and move toward Universal Health Coverage.

Solution:

1. The primary objective of NHP 2017 is to achieve the highest possible level of health and well-being for all at all ages through a preventive and promotive healthcare orientation. 2. It aims to increase government health expenditure to 2.5 percent of the GDP in a phased manner. 3. The policy emphasizes "Universal Access" to good quality healthcare services without anyone having to face financial hardship as a consequence. 4. It also focuses on reducing maternal and infant mortality rates and tackling the growing burden of non-communicable diseases.

Final Answer: Achieve the highest possible level of health and well-being for all.

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

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

