

CUET UG (Sociology)

18 May 2024 Shift 3

Question 1

Which of the following arguments are correct about tribes in India ?

- (A) Adivasis were always the oppressed group, as they are now.
- (B) Tribes were absorbed in Hindu society through Sanskritisation.
- (C) Tribes occupied a special trade niche, trading forest produce, salt and elephants.
- (D) Adivasis often exercised dominance over the plains people through their capacity to raid them.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A), (B) and (D) only
- B. (B), (C) and (D) only
- C. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- D. (A), (C) and (D) only

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is -(B), (C), and (D) only.

 **Key Points**

- **Tribes were absorbed in Hindu society through Sanskritisation**
 - The process of **Sanskritisation** refers to the adoption of Hindu cultural practices and rituals by tribal groups to elevate their social status.
 - This process often led to the **integration** of tribes into mainstream Hindu society.
- **Tribes occupied a special trade niche**
 - Historically, tribes were engaged in the trade of **forest produce**, **salt**, and **elephants**.
 - They played a crucial role in the **economic** network by supplying these essential goods to the plains people.
- **Adivasis often exercised dominance over the plains people**
 - Tribal groups, due to their strategic **geographical** locations and martial capabilities, frequently conducted raids on the plains.
 - This gave them a position of **power** and sometimes **dominance** over the settled agricultural communities.

Additional Information

- **Concept of Adivasis**
 - The term **Adivasi** refers to the indigenous tribal population of India.
 - They have a unique cultural identity and historical legacy distinct from the mainstream society.
- **Sanskritisation**
 - Introduced by sociologist **M. N. Srinivas**, the concept explains how lower caste and tribal communities adopt upper-caste Hindu practices to improve their social standing.
 - This phenomenon has significantly influenced the **social structure** and cultural dynamics of Indian society.
- **Historical Trade Practices**
 - Tribes traditionally engaged in **trade** with settled communities, providing resources not available in agrarian societies.
 - These exchanges were vital for the **sustenance** and economy of both tribal and non-tribal populations.

Question 2

In which year did the first Backward Classes Commission headed by Kaka Kalelkar submit its report ?

Options:

- A. 1956
- B. 1953
- C. 1950
- D. 1958

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is - 1953

Key Points

- 1953
 - The first Backward Classes Commission was set up by the Government of India in January 1953.
 - This commission was chaired by Kaka Kalelkar, a noted Indian social reformer and educationist.
 - The commission was tasked with investigating the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes in India.
 - It submitted its report to the President of India in March 1955.

Additional Information

- Recommendations of the Kaka Kalelkar Commission
 - Identified criteria for determining backwardness, including low social position in the traditional caste hierarchy, lack of general educational advancement among the major section of a caste or community, and inadequate representation in government services.
 - Recommended measures such as reservation of seats in educational institutions and public services.
 - Stressed the need for the establishment of separate hostels for backward class students.
 - Impact and Follow-up
 - Although the Kaka Kalelkar Commission's report was not fully implemented, it laid the foundation for subsequent commissions and policies addressing the issue of backward classes in India.
 - The Mandal Commission, established in 1979, built upon the work of the Kalelkar Commission and significantly influenced the reservation policies in India.
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Question 3

In every society, some individuals have a greater share of valued resources – money, property, education, prestige etc., – than others. These social resources can be divided into different forms of capital. Identify them from the following.

(A) Economic capital

(B) Cultural capital

(C) Social capital

(D) Educational capital

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A), (B) and (D) only
- B. (A), (B) and (C)
- C. (A), (C) and (D) only
- D. (B), (C) and (D) only

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is - (A), (B) and (C).

Key Points

- **Economic capital**
 - Includes **money**, **property**, and other financial assets.
- **Cultural capital**
 - Comprises **education**, **skills**, and other cultural knowledge.
- **Social capital**
 - Involves networks of **relationships** and **social connections**.

Additional Information

- **Other forms of capital**
 - **Symbolic capital**: Refers to prestige, honor, and recognition within a society.
 - **Human capital**: Includes individual attributes like health, knowledge, and abilities.
- **Importance of capital in social stratification**
 - Different forms of capital contribute to **social mobility** and **status**.
 - Accumulation and exchange of capital influence one's **position** in the social hierarchy.

Question 4

Which of the following statements are true about stereotypes ?

- (A) Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups.**
- (B) Stereotypes fix whole groups into single entity.**
- (C) Stereotypes refuse to recognise the variation across individuals.**

(D) Stereotypes are partly colonial constructs.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A), (B) and (D) only
- B. (A), (B) and (C) only
- C. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- D. (B), (C) and (D) only

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - ~~(A)~~, ~~(B)~~, ~~(C)~~ and ~~(D)~~.

Key Points

- **Stereotypes**
 - Often applied to **ethnic and racial groups**, leading to generalized assumptions about individuals within those groups.
 - They tend to fix whole groups into a **single entity**, ignoring the individual differences and complexities within the group.
 - Refuse to recognize the **variation across individuals**, leading to a homogenized and often inaccurate view of the group.
 - Partly **colonial constructs**, created and propagated during colonial times to justify and maintain control over colonized populations.

Additional Information

- **Impact of Stereotypes**
 - Can lead to **discrimination** and social injustice as individuals are judged based on generalized beliefs rather than their personal attributes.
 - Often result in **self-fulfilling prophecies** where individuals conform to the stereotypes associated with their group.
 - Can negatively impact **mental health** and self-esteem of those who are stereotyped.
- **Countering Stereotypes**
 - Promoting **awareness** and education about the diversity and individuality within groups.
 - Encouraging **critical thinking** and questioning of generalized beliefs.
 - Fostering **inclusive environments** where diverse perspectives are valued and respected.

Question 5

What was the opinion of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar about local self-government during the drafting of the Constitution ?

Options:

- A. He believed that local elites and upper castes would exploit the downtrodden masses further.
- B. He thought that local self-government will empower the downtrodden masses.
- C. He believed that local self-government will ensure equal representation of all social groups.
- D. He believed that local self-government will lead to economic prosperity.

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is - He believed that local elites and upper castes would exploit the downtrodden masses further.



Key Points

- **Exploitation by Elites**
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was concerned that local elites and upper castes would continue to exploit the downtrodden masses.
 - He believed that the existing social hierarchy would hinder the effectiveness of local self-government in achieving true equality.
- **Historical Context**
 - His views were shaped by the historical oppression and social injustices faced by the lower castes in India.
 - He was wary of replicating these inequalities at the local governance level.



Additional Information

- **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Contributions**
 - He was the principal architect of the Indian Constitution and a staunch advocate for social justice.
 - His efforts led to the inclusion of several provisions aimed at protecting the rights of marginalized communities.
- **Local Self-Government in India**
 - Local self-government refers to the decentralized administration at the village or town level, known as Panchayati Raj institutions.
 - These institutions were intended to bring governance closer to the people and ensure participatory democracy.
- **Constitutional Provisions**
 - The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992) were significant in strengthening local self-governments.
 - These amendments provided for greater representation and empowerment of local bodies.

Question 6

Which of the following is not an example of community identity ?

Options:

- A. Membership of family
- B. Membership of religious group
- C. Membership of a professional group
- D. Membership of caste group

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - Membership of a professional group



Key Points

- **Membership of a professional group**
 - Community identity is typically formed based on common **cultural**, **ethnic**, or **religious** backgrounds.
 - Professional groups are formed based on **occupational** or **career** interests rather than cultural or social identity.
 - While professional groups can foster a sense of belonging, they do not constitute community identity in the traditional sociological sense.



Additional Information

- **Community Identity**
 - It is often based on factors such as **ethnicity**, **religion**, and **caste**.
 - Examples include membership in a family, religious group, or caste group, which provide a sense of **shared heritage** and **common values**.
- **Professional Groups**
 - These groups are typically formed around a **shared profession** or **career** field, such as doctors, engineers, or teachers.
 - While they can offer professional **networking** and support, they do not inherently provide the cultural or social bonds that define community identity.

Question 7

Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, provides for the Right of Minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their own and that the State shall not discriminate in granting aid to such educational institutions ?

Options:

A. Article 21

B. Article 29

C. Article 30

D. Article 25

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - Article 30



Key Points

- **Article 30**
 - Article 30 of the Constitution of India provides the right to religious and linguistic **minorities** to establish and administer **educational institutions** of their choice.
 - The state shall not discriminate against any educational institution managed by a minority while granting **aid**.
 - This article ensures the protection of cultural and educational rights of minorities, promoting **diversity** and **inclusivity**.



Additional Information

- **Article 21**
 - Article 21 guarantees the protection of life and personal liberty, stating that no person shall be deprived of their **life** or **personal liberty** except according to the procedure established by law.
- **Article 29**
 - Article 29 provides protection to the interests of **minorities** by ensuring their right to conserve their distinct **language**, **script**, or **culture**.
- **Article 25**
 - Article 25 guarantees the freedom of **religion** to all citizens, ensuring the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate religion.

Question 8

Which of the following statements about Communalism are correct ?

(A) Communal means something related to a community.

(B) Communalism is about religion, not politics.

(C) A devout believer may or may not be communal.

(D) Communalism results in constructing identity of large and diverse groups as singular and homogeneous.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. (A), (B) and (D) only

B. (A), (B) and (C) only (3)

C. (A), (C) and (D) only

D. (B), (C) and (D) only

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - (A), (C) and (D) only.



Key Points

- **(A) Communal means something related to a community.**
 - This statement is correct as the term "**communal**" refers to anything pertaining to a community or society.
- **(C) A devout believer may or may not be communal.**
 - This statement is true. A person can be deeply religious (devout) without promoting communalism.
- **(D) Communalism results in constructing identity of large and diverse groups as singular and homogeneous.**
 - This statement is accurate. Communalism often involves viewing diverse groups as one homogeneous entity, ignoring internal diversity.



Additional Information

- **Communalism:**
 - Refers to a system where communities are organized around shared religious or ethnic identities.

- Often leads to social tensions and conflicts when one group tries to assert dominance over others.
 - **Religion and Politics:**
 - While communalism is often associated with religion, it is also deeply intertwined with politics.
 - Political leaders may exploit communal sentiments to gain support, leading to polarization.
 - **Homogeneous Identity Construction:**
 - Communalism simplifies complex social identities into singular categories, which can ignore the nuanced realities of the group.
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Question 9

On account of which of the following identity markers, do people often face discrimination and exclusion ?

(A) Gender

(B) Ethnicity

(C) Disability

(D) Caste

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. (A), (C) and (D) only

B. (A), (B) and (D) only

C. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

D. (B), (C) and (D) only

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - ~~(A)~~, ~~(B)~~, ~~(C)~~, **and (D)**.



Key Points

- **Gender**

- Discrimination based on gender includes unequal treatment in employment, education, and social roles.
- Women and non-binary individuals often face disparities in pay, career advancement, and representation.
- **Ethnicity**
 - Discrimination based on ethnicity can result in social exclusion, racism, and limited access to resources.
 - Ethnic minorities may face prejudice in various aspects of life including housing, healthcare, and law enforcement.
- **Disability**
 - People with disabilities often encounter barriers in accessibility, employment, and social acceptance.
 - Discrimination can manifest in the form of inadequate accommodations and social stigmas.
- **Caste**
 - In certain societies, caste-based discrimination leads to social stratification and limited opportunities for lower-caste individuals.
 - It affects access to education, employment, and social integration.

Additional Information

- **Gender Inequality**
 - Gender inequality is prevalent globally and affects various sectors including politics, where women's representation is often lower.
 - Efforts to mitigate this include policies promoting gender parity and empowerment programs.
- **Ethnic Discrimination**
 - Ethnic discrimination is a major social issue that can lead to systemic inequalities and social unrest.
 - Anti-discrimination laws and multicultural policies aim to reduce ethnic disparities.
- **Disability Rights**
 - Global movements advocate for the rights of disabled individuals, emphasizing equal opportunities and accessibility.
 - Legislation such as the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) aims to protect and promote disability rights.
- **Caste System**
 - The caste system, particularly in South Asia, perpetuates social hierarchies and impacts socioeconomic mobility.
 - Affirmative action policies and social reforms aim to dismantle caste-based discrimination.

Question 10

Which of the following are true about Gram Sabha in Panchayati Raj ?

(A) The Gram Sabha collects central taxes from the village.

(B) The Gram Sabha consists of the entire body of citizens in a village.

(C) The Gram Sabha is the general body that elects the local government.

(D) The Gram Sabha participates in village-level development activities.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. (A), (B) and (D) only

B. (A), (B) and (C) only

C. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

D. (B), (C) and (D) only

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is - (B), (C) and (D) only.



Key Points

- **(B) The Gram Sabha consists of the entire body of citizens in a village**
 - The **Gram Sabha** includes all persons registered in the electoral rolls of the village within the area of the Panchayat at the village level.
- **(C) The Gram Sabha is the general body that elects the local government**
 - Members of the **Gram Sabha** vote to elect the members of the Gram Panchayat, the executive body of the Panchayati Raj system.
- **(D) The Gram Sabha participates in village-level development activities**
 - The **Gram Sabha** is actively involved in approving development plans and identifying beneficiaries for government programs and schemes.



Additional Information

- **Role of Gram Sabha**
 - The **Gram Sabha** serves as a forum for people to express their views on various issues and ensures transparency and accountability in the functioning of the Gram Panchayat.
 - It also plays a crucial role in the social audit of various projects and programs implemented in the village.
- **Meetings of Gram Sabha**
 - Regular meetings of the **Gram Sabha** are mandated by law to ensure active participation of the community in local governance.

- The frequency of these meetings can vary from state to state in India, but it generally meets at least twice a year.
 - **Financial Powers**
 - While the Gram Sabha does not collect central taxes, it does have the power to approve the annual budget and the audit reports of the Gram Panchayat.
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Question 11

How did the Supreme Court enhance Fundamental Rights, particularly relating to the Right to Life under Article 21 ?

Options:

- A. By restricting individual liberty.
- B. By narrowing the scope of Article 20.
- C. By expanding the interpretation to include various aspects of a quality life.
- D. By expanding the scope of Fundamental Duties.

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - **By expanding the interpretation to include various aspects of a quality life**



Key Points

- **Expanding Interpretation of Article 21**
 - The Supreme Court of India has significantly broadened the scope of Article 21 by interpreting the **Right to Life** to include various facets that contribute to a dignified and quality life.
 - This interpretation goes beyond mere survival to encompass the **right to a dignified existence**.
- **Landmark Judgements**
 - In the **Maneka Gandhi case (1978)**, the Court held that the right to life includes the right to live with human dignity and all that goes along with it.
 - In the **Francis Coralie Mullin case (1981)**, the Supreme Court ruled that the right to life includes the right to live with basic human dignity and the bare necessities of life.
- **Inclusion of Various Rights**
 - The interpretation of Article 21 has been expanded to include the right to education, health, privacy, and a clean environment.
 - These elements are considered essential for leading a life of dignity and well-being.



Additional Information

- **Article 21 of the Indian Constitution**

- Article 21 states: "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law."
 - This article is a fundamental right and is part of the basic structure of the Constitution.
 - The right to life is not confined to mere animal existence but includes the right to live with human dignity.
 - **Judicial Activism**
 - The judiciary has played a crucial role in expanding the scope of fundamental rights through various landmark judgements.
 - Judicial activism has ensured the protection and enhancement of fundamental rights, making them more comprehensive and inclusive.
 - **Impact on Policy and Governance**
 - The expanded interpretation of Article 21 has influenced various policies and laws aimed at improving the quality of life for citizens.
 - Government initiatives and schemes often draw upon the principles laid down by the judiciary to ensure a life of dignity for all.
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Question 12

Who amongst the following Sociologists remarked that tribal institutions in themselves need not necessarily be democratic in their structure and functioning ?

Options:

- A. Tiplut Nongbri
- B. Virginius Xaxa
- C. Verrier Elwin
- D. G.S. Ghurye

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is - **Tiplut Nongbri**

Key Points

- **Tiplut Nongbri**
 - Tiplut Nongbri is a well-known sociologist who has made significant contributions to the study of tribal societies.
 - She **remarked** that tribal institutions in themselves need not necessarily be democratic in their structure and functioning.

- This observation highlights the diversity and complexity of tribal governance systems, which may not always align with modern democratic principles.

Additional Information

- **Tribal Governance**
 - Tribal governance structures vary widely across different regions and communities.
 - While some tribes may have democratic processes for decision-making, others may follow hierarchical or consensus-based approaches.
- **Verrier Elwin**
 - Verrier Elwin was a British-born Indian anthropologist, who studied tribal cultures extensively, especially in central India.
 - He advocated for the preservation of tribal traditions and cultures, often emphasizing their unique social structures.
- **G.S. Ghurye**
 - G.S. Ghurye was one of the founding figures of sociology in India, known for his work on caste and tribal communities.
 - He provided critical insights into the integration of tribal societies within the broader Indian social framework.

Question 13

Match List-I with List-II.

List - I		List - II	
(Dominant Caste)		(Region)	
(A)	Rajputs	(I)	Andhra Pradesh
(B)	Lingayats	(II)	Punjab
(C)	Jat Sikhs	(III)	Karnataka
(D)	Kammas	(IV)	Uttar Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- B. (A) - (III), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- C. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
- D. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is - (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I).

Key Points

- **Rajputs** - Uttar Pradesh
 - Rajputs are a dominant caste in the state of **Uttar Pradesh**.
- **Lingayats** - Karnataka
 - Lingayats are a significant and influential community in **Karnataka**.
- **Jat Sikhs** - Punjab
 - Jat Sikhs form a major part of the rural population in **Punjab**.
- **Kammas** - Andhra Pradesh
 - Kammas are a prominent and influential group in **Andhra Pradesh**.

Additional Information

- **Dominant Castes**
 - Dominant castes play a crucial role in the socio-political landscape of India.
 - They often have significant influence in their respective regions, affecting local and state politics.
 - **Regional Distribution**
 - Understanding the regional distribution of different communities helps in comprehending the socio-political dynamics of the area.
 - It also aids in the implementation of region-specific policies and development programs.
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Question 14

Which of the following festivals are related to agriculture ?

(A) Bihu

(B) Baisakhi

(C) Holi

(D) Pongal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. (A), (B) and (D) only

B. (A), (B) and (C) only

C. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

D. (B), (C) and (D) only

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is - (A), (B) and (D) only.



Key Points

- **Bihu**
 - Celebrated in Assam, Bihu is a set of three festivals marking the agricultural cycle.
 - **Bohag Bihu** (Rongali Bihu) marks the Assamese New Year and the spring festival.
 - **Bhogali Bihu** (Magh Bihu) celebrates the end of the harvesting season.
 - **Kongali Bihu** (Kati Bihu) is a modest and solemn occasion reflecting a period of scarcity.
- **Baisakhi**
 - Celebrated in Punjab, Baisakhi marks the beginning of the harvest season of the Rabi crops.
 - It is also significant for the Sikh community as it commemorates the formation of the Khalsa Panth.
- **Pongal**
 - Pongal is a four-day harvest festival celebrated in Tamil Nadu.
 - It marks the end of the traditional farming season and gives thanks to the Sun God for the harvest.
 - The festival includes cooking the dish **Pongal**, a sweet rice dish, symbolizing prosperity.



Additional Information

- **Holi**
 - Holi is known as the festival of colors and is primarily a Hindu festival celebrated across India.
 - It signifies the arrival of spring and the end of winter but is not directly related to agricultural practices.
 - The festival has cultural and mythological significance, especially related to the legend of Holika and Prahlad.
- **Other Agricultural Festivals**
 - **Makar Sankranti**: Celebrated in January, marking the end of the winter solstice and the beginning of the harvest season.
 - **Onam**: Celebrated in Kerala, this festival marks the harvest season and the homecoming of the legendary King Mahabali.

Question 15

Which of the following are the indicators of globalisation of agriculture ?

(A) Contract farming

(B) Increased dependence of farmers on fertilisers and pesticides

(C) Promotion of indigenous knowledge for agriculture

(D) Entry of multinationals into agricultural sector

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. (A), (B) and (C) only

B. (A), (B) and (D) only

C. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

D. (B), (C) and (D) only

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is - (A), (B) and (D) only.



Key Points

- **Contract farming**
 - Involves agreements between farmers and multinational corporations (MNCs) for the production and supply of agricultural products.
 - Ensures a predefined price for the produce, which benefits farmers by providing a stable income.
- **Increased dependence of farmers on fertilizers and pesticides**
 - Globalization leads to the adoption of modern agricultural techniques which often include the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides.
 - This increases yield but also makes farmers dependent on these inputs provided by global companies.
- **Entry of multinationals into the agricultural sector**
 - Multinational companies bring advanced technologies and investment into the agricultural sector. This enhances productivity and provides better market access for farmers.



Additional Information

- **Promotion of indigenous knowledge for agriculture**
 - This is not typically considered an indicator of globalization.
 - Focuses on traditional farming practices and local knowledge, which are often overshadowed by global agricultural practices.
 - **Effects of globalization on small-scale farmers**
 - Globalization can lead to both positive and negative impacts on small-scale farmers.
 - While it provides access to larger markets, it also increases competition and may lead to the marginalization of small farmers.
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Question 16

Under which of the following systems is all work broken down into its smallest repetitive elements and divided amongst the workers ?

Options:

- A. Binary System
- B. Corporate System
- C. Flexi System
- D. Scientific Management System

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is - **Scientific Management System**



Key Points

- **Scientific Management System**
 - Developed by **Frederick Winslow Taylor**, a pioneer in the field of industrial engineering.
 - Focuses on breaking down work into its **smallest repetitive elements**.
 - These elements are then **standardized** and divided among workers to increase **efficiency** and **productivity**.
 - Employs techniques such as **time and motion studies** to optimize task performance.



Additional Information

- **Principles of Scientific Management**
 - **Science, not rule of thumb**: Establishing scientific methods for each element of work rather than relying on traditional methods.
 - **Harmony, not discord**: Promoting cooperation between workers and management.
 - **Cooperation, not individualism**: Ensuring all workers cooperate to achieve organizational goals.

- **Development of each individual**: Providing training and development to enhance worker efficiency.
- **Applications of Scientific Management**
 - Widely used in manufacturing and production industries to streamline processes.
 - Applied in administrative tasks to improve workflow and reduce redundancy.
 - Helps in setting performance standards and incentive systems to motivate workers.

Question 17

Match the concepts (List-I) with their respective descriptions (List-II) :

List - I		List - II	
(Concepts)		(Descriptions)	
(A)	Liberalisation	(I)	Economy based on information and technology
(B)	Transnational Corporations	(II)	Mixing of global and local culture
(C)	Glocalisation	(III)	Companies producing goods and services in multiple countries
(D)	Weightless Economy	(IV)	Opening up of the economy to the global markets

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- B. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
- C. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
- D. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I).

Key Points

- **Liberalisation - Opening up of the economy to the global markets**
 - Refers to the relaxation of government restrictions in areas such as trade and industry.
 - It allows for a more free-market economy and increased foreign investment.
- **Transnational Corporations - Companies producing goods and services in multiple countries**
 - These corporations operate across national boundaries and have a global presence.
 - Examples include multinational companies like Apple, Google, and Toyota.
- **Glocalisation - Mixing of global and local culture**
 - This concept refers to the adaptation of international products or practices to fit local culture and preferences.
 - Example: McDonald's menu varies significantly across different countries to cater to local tastes.
- **Weightless Economy - Economy based on information and technology**
 - It emphasizes the role of knowledge and information rather than physical goods.
 - Includes sectors such as software, digital services, and intellectual property.

Additional Information

- **Liberalisation**
 - It often involves reducing tariffs, import quotas, and government regulations.
 - Aim is to create a more competitive and efficient market environment.
 - **Transnational Corporations**
 - These companies often have significant influence on the global economy and politics.
 - They can benefit from economies of scale and access to a larger customer base.
 - **Glocalisation**
 - It is a blend of "globalization" and "localization."
 - Helps in creating products or services that have global appeal but meet local needs.
 - **Weightless Economy**
 - Driven by advancements in technology and the growth of the internet.
 - Prominent in sectors like e-commerce, online services, and digital media.
-

Question 18

Who among the following is credited with the invention of the printing press ?

Options:

- A. Leonardo da Vinci
- B. Johann Gutenberg
- C. Galileo Galilei
- D. Isaac Newton

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is - Johann Gutenberg



Key Points

- **Johann Gutenberg**
 - He is credited with the **invention of the printing press** around 1440.
 - His most notable work, the **Gutenberg Bible**, was printed in 1455 and is considered a masterpiece of typography.
 - Gutenberg's invention revolutionized the way books were produced, making them more accessible and affordable, leading to a rise in literacy and the spread of knowledge.



Additional Information

- **Leonardo da Vinci**
 - He was a renowned polymath known for his contributions to art, science, and engineering, but he did not invent the printing press.
- **Galileo Galilei**
 - He was an Italian astronomer, physicist, and engineer who played a major role in the scientific revolution but did not invent the printing press.
- **Isaac Newton**
 - He was an English mathematician, physicist, astronomer, and author known for his laws of motion and universal gravitation, but he did not invent the printing press.
- **Impact of the Printing Press**
 - The invention of the printing press led to the rapid spread of information and ideas, contributing significantly to the Renaissance, Reformation, and the Scientific Revolution.
 - It facilitated the mass production of books and other printed materials, reducing the cost and making literature more widely accessible.

Question 19

Match the following individuals with their contributions to Indian media.

List - I		List - II	
(Individuals)		(Contributions)	
(A)	Raja Rammohun Roy	(I)	Started the Bombay Samachar
(B)	Fardoonji Murzban	(II)	Encouraged media to act as a watchdog of democracy
(C)	Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar	(III)	Started the Shome Prakash

(D)	Jawaharlal Nehru	(IV)	Started the Sambad- Kaumudi
-----	---------------------	------	--------------------------------

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

B. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

C. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

D. (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is - ~~(A) - (IV)~~, ~~(B) - (I)~~, ~~(C) - (III)~~, ~~(D) - (II)~~.



Key Points

- **Raja Rammohun Roy**
 - He started the **Sambad-Kaumudi**, a Bengali weekly newspaper, in 1821.
- **Fardoonji Murzban**
 - He started the **Bombay Samachar**, the oldest continuously published newspaper in India, in 1822.
- **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**
 - He was associated with the **Shome Prakash**, a significant Bengali newspaper.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru**
 - He encouraged media to act as a **watchdog of democracy** and emphasized the importance of a free press in a democratic society.



Additional Information

- **Raja Rammohun Roy**
 - Known as the "Father of the Indian Renaissance" for his efforts towards social and educational reforms in India.
 - His newspaper, **Sambad-Kaumudi**, played a crucial role in spreading his reformist ideas.
- **Fardoonji Murzban**
 - He was a Parsi scholar and printer who contributed significantly to Indian journalism.
 - The **Bombay Samachar** started as a weekly publication and later became a daily newspaper.
- **Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar**
 - He was a prominent social reformer and educator who worked tirelessly for the upliftment of women and the underprivileged.
 - His association with **Shome Prakash** helped in advocating for widow remarriage and women's education.
- **Jawaharlal Nehru**

- India's first Prime Minister and a central figure in Indian politics before and after independence.
 - He emphasized the role of a free press in a democratic nation and supported media independence.
-

Question 20

The Chipko Movement is an example of

Options:

- A. Peasant Movement
- B. Workers Movement
- C. Ecological Movement
- D. Dalit Movement

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - **Ecological Movement**



Key Points

- **Ecological Movement**
 - The **Chipko Movement** was an environmental movement aimed at protecting trees and forests from being cut down.
 - It took place in the **Uttarakhand region** of India in the early 1970s.
 - Villagers, especially women, played a crucial role by hugging trees to prevent their felling, hence the name "Chipko," which means "to embrace" in Hindi.
 - The movement led to a significant **ban on tree felling** in the region for 15 years.



Additional Information

- **Historical Context**
 - The movement was inspired by earlier grassroots efforts such as the Bishnoi community's resistance to tree felling in Rajasthan.
 - It also drew on Gandhian principles of non-violent resistance and local self-sufficiency.
- **Impact and Legacy**
 - The Chipko Movement raised awareness about the importance of forests in maintaining ecological balance and sustaining rural livelihoods.
 - It inspired similar ecological movements across India and globally, promoting the idea of community-led conservation.
- **Key Figures**

- Key leaders included Chandi Prasad Bhatt and Sunderlal Bahuguna, who advocated for sustainable development and environmental conservation.
-

Question 21

In South Bihar, the locals have a common resentment against migrant traders and moneylenders. What are these migrant groups known as ?

Options:

- A. Nakarattars
- B. Adivasis
- C. Dikus
- D. Oraons

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - Dikus

Key Points

- Dikus
 - The term Dikus is used to refer to migrant traders and moneylenders in various regions, including South Bihar.
 - These groups are often resented by the local population due to their exploitative practices.
 - The term is commonly associated with non-indigenous people who engage in economic activities that impact the local tribal communities.

Additional Information

- Nakarattars
 - The Nakarattars were a merchant and banking community in Tamil Nadu, not Bihar.
 - They played a significant role in the trade and financial sectors of South India during the colonial period.
- Adivasis
 - The term Adivasis refers to the indigenous tribal communities in India, including regions like Bihar.
 - They are not migrant traders or moneylenders but the original inhabitants of the land.
- Oraons
 - The Oraons are a tribal community primarily found in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and parts of Bihar.
 - They are indigenous people and are not categorized as migrant traders or moneylenders.

Question 22

According to one of the theories of social movements, social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than others around it. What is this theory known as ?

Options:

- A. Theory of Relative Deprivation
- B. Theory of Reformative Action
- C. Theory of Redemptive Action
- D. Theory of Resource Mobilization

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is - Theory of Relative Deprivation

Key Points

- Theory of Relative Deprivation
 - This theory suggests that social conflict arises when a group feels it is worse off compared to others.
 - It is based on the perception of inequality and injustice, which can lead to social movements and protests.
 - Relative deprivation is a key concept in understanding the motivation behind social movements and the grievances of disadvantaged groups.

Additional Information

- Other Theories of Social Movements
 - Theory of Reformative Action
 - Focuses on specific changes within the existing social structure rather than complete overhaul.
 - Examples include movements aiming for policy changes or legal reforms.
 - Theory of Redemptive Action
 - Targets individual transformation and personal improvement.
 - Often associated with religious or spiritual movements.
 - Theory of Resource Mobilization
 - Emphasizes the importance of resources (money, labor, social networks) in the development and success of social movements.
 - Highlights the role of organizational structure and leadership in mobilizing these resources.

Question 23

Which of the following characteristics are associated with the Women's Movement of post-1947 ?

- (A) Involvement of women in nation building task**
- (B) Growth of autonomous women's movement**
- (C) All women suffer discrimination at uniform level**
- (D) Change in ideology and organizational strategy**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A), (B) and (D) only
- B. (A), (B) and (C) only
- C. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- D. (B), (C) and (D) only

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is - (A), (B) and (D) only.

Key Points

- **Involvement of women in nation building task**
 - Post-1947, women were actively involved in the **nation building** efforts, contributing to various sectors such as education, healthcare, and politics.
 - This involvement marked a significant shift in the role of women in Indian society.
- **Growth of autonomous women's movement**
 - The period saw the **emergence of independent women's organizations** that worked towards addressing issues specific to women.

- These movements were characterized by their autonomy from political parties and other organizations.
- **Change in ideology and organizational strategy**
 - There was a noticeable **shift in the ideological framework** and the strategies adopted by women's organizations.
 - Organizations began to focus more on grassroots mobilization and advocacy for policy changes.

Additional Information

- **Uniform level of discrimination**
 - The statement that "all women suffer discrimination at uniform level" is inaccurate as the level of discrimination varies based on factors like **caste, class, and region**.
 - Women from marginalized communities often face multiple layers of discrimination.
- **Impact of women's movements**
 - Women's movements have led to significant **legal reforms** such as laws against domestic violence and dowry, and the recognition of women's rights in various spheres.
 - The movements have also played a crucial role in **raising awareness** about gender issues and promoting gender equality.

Question 24

Match List-I with List-II :

List - I (Name of Sociologists)		List - II (Work)	
(A)	Nicholas Dirks	(I)	Family, Kinship and Marriage in India
(B)	Louis Dumont	(II)	Homo-Hierarchicus- The Caste System and its Implications
(C)	Patricia Uberoi	(III)	Castes of Mind : Colonialism and the Making of Modern India
(D)	Andre Beteille	(IV)	The Reproduction of Inequality : Occupation, Caste and Family

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)

B. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (II)

C. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

D. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - **(A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV).**



Key Points

- **Nicholas Dirks**
 - He is the author of "**Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India**".
 - This work explores how colonial understandings shaped modern perceptions of caste in India.
- **Louis Dumont**
 - He wrote "**Homo-Hierarchicus: The Caste System and Its Implications**".
 - This book is a seminal study of the caste system in India, analyzing its social and ideological dimensions.
- **Patricia Uberoi**
 - She is noted for her work "**Family, Kinship and Marriage in India**".
 - This text examines the complex structures and cultural norms surrounding family and marriage in Indian society.
- **Andre Beteille**
 - He authored "**The Reproduction of Inequality: Occupation, Caste and Family**".
 - This work discusses the intersections of occupation, caste, and family in perpetuating social inequalities.



Additional Information

- **Sociological Contributions**
 - These authors have significantly contributed to the understanding of Indian society through their extensive fieldwork and analysis.
 - Their works are frequently cited in sociological studies and are essential readings for those studying Indian sociology.
- **Importance in Academia**
 - Understanding these works is crucial for students preparing for exams in sociology, as they provide fundamental insights into the structure and function of Indian society.
 - These texts help in comprehending the broader implications of caste, family, and social hierarchy in India.

Question 25

Match the following concepts (List-I) with their appropriate description (List-II) :

List - I (Concepts)		List - II (Definition)	
(A)	Fertility Rate	(I)	Number of live births per 1000 women in the child bearing age group
(B)	Total Fertility Rate	(II)	Total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have during her entire reproductive years
(C)	Infant Mortality Rate	(III)	Total number of women who die in childbirth per 1000 live births
(D)	Maternal Mortality Rate	(IV)	Number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- B. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
- C. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
- D. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - ~~(A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)~~.

Key Points

- **Fertility Rate**
 - Defined as the **number of live births** per 1000 women in the **childbearing age group**.
- **Total Fertility Rate**
 - Represents the **total number of live births** a hypothetical woman would have during her **entire reproductive years**.
- **Infant Mortality Rate**

- Indicates the **number of deaths** of babies before the age of one year per **1000 live births**.
- **Maternal Mortality Rate**
 - Refers to the **total number of women** who die in childbirth per **1000 live births**.

Additional Information

- **Fertility Rate**
 - This measure is used to understand the **reproductive behavior** of women within a specific age group, typically 15-49 years.
 - It helps in planning and implementing **population control** measures.
- **Total Fertility Rate**
 - Provides insight into the **average number of children** a woman would have in her lifetime.
 - It is useful for **projecting population growth** and understanding long-term demographic trends.
- **Infant Mortality Rate**
 - A key indicator of the **health status** and well-being of infants in a population.
 - It is often used to evaluate the effectiveness of **healthcare systems** and maternal-child health programs.
- **Maternal Mortality Rate**
 - Indicates the quality of **maternal healthcare** and the risks associated with childbirth.
 - High rates may point to **inadequate healthcare** facilities and services for pregnant women.

Question 26

The statement "The changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British Rule, the term subsuming changes occurring at different levels...technology, institutions, ideology and values" refers to the process of _____.

Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below.

Options:

- A. Sanskritisation
- B. Colonisation
- C. Westernisation
- D. Secularisation

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - Westernisation

Key Points

- Westernisation
 - Refers to the transformation of Indian society and culture under the influence of British rule.
 - Includes changes in technology, institutions, ideology, and values.
 - Encompasses the adoption of Western modes of education, legal systems, and administrative structures.
 - Often results in the blending of Western and traditional Indian elements.

Additional Information

- Colonisation
 - Refers to the establishment of control over a region or country by a foreign power.
 - Involves economic exploitation, political domination, and cultural change.
 - While Westernisation is a part of colonisation, they are not synonymous.
 - Sanskritisation
 - Describes the process by which lower castes adopt the practices and rituals of higher castes to improve their social status.
 - Is an internal process within Indian society, not influenced by external forces like Westernisation.
 - Secularisation
 - Refers to the process by which religious institutions, practices, and beliefs lose their social significance.
 - Involves the separation of religion from political, educational, and other societal institutions.
-

Question 27

In Begum Rokeya Sakhawat's book "Sultana's Dream" we find the following excerpt, "Where are the men ?..., where they ought to be...we shut our men indoors...just as we are kept in the zenana ?" What do these lines describe ?

Options:

- A. Double standard imposed by male dominated society
- B. Comparison of work done by men and women in a male dominated society
- C. Reversal of roles of Gender
- D. Challenging patriarchy

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - Reversal of roles of Gender

Key Points

- Reversal of roles of Gender
 - The excerpt from Begum Rokeya Sakhawat's book "Sultana's Dream" illustrates a scenario where traditional gender roles are reversed.
 - In this reversal, men are confined to the domestic sphere, just as women were traditionally kept in the zenana.
 - This is a direct inversion of the gender norms prevalent in a patriarchal society.
 - The purpose of this role reversal is to critique the existing gender inequalities and highlight the absurdity of confining any gender to the home.

Additional Information

- Begum Rokeya Sakhawat
 - Begum Rokeya was a prominent Bengali writer and social worker who advocated for women's rights and education.
 - Her works, including "Sultana's Dream," often explored themes of gender equality and the empowerment of women.
 - Patriarchy
 - Patriarchy is a social system in which men hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege, and control of property.
 - It often results in the subjugation of women and the establishment of rigid gender roles.
 - Zenana
 - The term "zenana" refers to the part of a house reserved for the women of the household in South Asian cultures.
 - It symbolizes the spatial and social confinement of women in a patriarchal society.
-

Question 28

For which of the following reasons is the city preferred over village ?

(A) Decline of common resources in villages

(B) Opportunity for earning cash income

(C) Sufficient work opportunity

(D) Relative Anonymity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A), (B) and (D) only
- B. (B), (C) and (D) only
- C. (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- D. (A), (C) and (D) only

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - ~~(A)~~, ~~(B)~~, ~~(C)~~ and ~~(D)~~.

Key Points

- **Decline of common resources in villages**
 - Many villages experience depletion of **community resources** such as water bodies, forests, grazing lands, and shared infrastructure, leading people to migrate to cities.
 - Limited access to modern agricultural methods and declining productivity further push villagers towards urban employment opportunities.
 - **Opportunity for earning cash income**
 - Cities provide numerous job opportunities in the **industrial**, **service**, and **corporate** sectors.
 - Unlike villages, where income is primarily based on **agriculture** and **traditional occupations**, cities offer **diverse employment** options.
 - **Sufficient work opportunity**
 - Urban areas have a higher **concentration of businesses**, factories, and educational institutions that generate employment.
 - People migrate from villages to cities in search of **better wages** and **stable employment**.
 - **Relative Anonymity**
 - Unlike villages, where social life is closely knit, cities provide a sense of **privacy and independence**.
 - People in cities can maintain their personal lives without **constant social scrutiny**.
-

Question 29

Which of the following factors was not responsible for unification of India under Colonial rule ?

Options:

- A. Socio-Cultural

- B. Economic
- C. Political
- D. Administrative

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is - **Socio-Cultural**

Key Points

- **Socio-Cultural**
 - The unification of India under colonial rule was primarily driven by **economic**, **political**, and **administrative** factors.
 - While socio-cultural factors did play a role in shaping Indian society, they were not the main driving force behind the unification.
 - The British focused more on establishing control through economic exploitation, political dominance, and administrative integration.

Additional Information

- **Economic**
 - The British introduced new economic policies that unified different regions under a common economic framework.
 - These policies included the introduction of a uniform land revenue system and the establishment of railways and telegraphs.
- **Political**
 - The British established centralized control through the implementation of laws and governance structures that were uniform across the country.
 - This political centralization was essential for maintaining control over the vast territory of India.
- **Administrative**
 - The British set up a structured administrative system that included a network of civil services, police, and judicial systems.
 - This administrative framework helped in enforcing British policies and laws uniformly across India.

Question 30

Which of the following factors was not considered significant during industrialisation in independent India ?

Options:

- A. Development of heavy and machine-making industries

- B. Expansion of the public sector
- C. Presence of a large cooperative sector
- D. Role of coastal cities for trading purpose

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is - Presence of a large cooperative sector

Key Points

- Presence of a large cooperative sector
 - During the industrialisation phase in independent India, the focus was primarily on the development of heavy and machine-making industries.
 - The expansion of the public sector was also given significant emphasis to stimulate industrial growth and reduce dependence on foreign imports.
 - Coastal cities played a crucial role in facilitating trading purposes and enhancing India's trade capacity.
 - However, the large cooperative sector was not considered a significant factor during this phase of industrialisation.

Additional Information

- Development of heavy and machine-making industries
 - This was seen as essential for achieving self-reliance and reducing foreign dependence.
 - Industries such as steel, machinery, and heavy engineering were prioritized.
 - Expansion of the public sector
 - The public sector was expanded to control the commanding heights of the economy.
 - This included sectors like iron and steel, heavy machinery, and infrastructure development.
 - Role of coastal cities for trading purposes
 - Coastal cities like Mumbai, Kolkata, and Chennai were vital for international trade.
 - They served as major ports for import and export activities, boosting industrial growth.
-

Question 31

In which of the following States is Birhor tribe found ?

Options:

- A. Assam
- B. Bihar

C. Rajasthan

D. Nagaland

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is - **Bihar**



Key Points

- **Bihar**
 - The Birhor tribe is primarily found in the state of **Bihar**.
 - They are a small tribal community known for their traditional lifestyle and unique cultural practices.
 - The Birhor people are also found in neighboring states such as Jharkhand and Odisha.
 - They traditionally live in forested areas and rely on hunting and gathering for their livelihood.



Additional Information

- **Tribal Communities in India**
 - India is home to a diverse range of tribal communities, each with its distinct culture, language, and traditions.
 - Some other prominent tribes in India include the Gond, Santhal, Bhil, and Munda tribes.
 - The Indian government has various schemes and programs aimed at the upliftment and development of tribal communities.
- **Conservation of Tribal Culture**
 - Efforts are being made to preserve the unique cultural heritage of tribal communities through documentation and promotion of their art, music, and traditions.
 - Organizations and NGOs often work with tribal groups to ensure their rights and access to education, healthcare, and employment opportunities.

Question 32

The term “prejudice” refers to _____.

Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below.

Options:

A. Community identity

B. Social inequality

C. Pre-judgement

D. Individual's life chances

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - Pre-judgement

Key Points

- Pre-judgement
 - The term **prejudice** derives from the Latin word "*praejudicium*," which means **pre-judgement**.
 - It refers to the act of forming an opinion or feeling about someone or something **before** having enough knowledge or facts.
 - Typically, prejudice involves **unfounded** or unreasonable feelings, opinions, or attitudes, especially of a hostile nature, directed against an individual, a group, a race, or their supposed characteristics.

Additional Information

- Types of Prejudice
 - **Racial Prejudice**: Negative attitudes or discrimination against individuals based on their race or ethnicity.
 - **Gender Prejudice**: Biased attitudes or discrimination based on a person's gender.
 - **Religious Prejudice**: Hostility or discrimination against individuals based on their religion or beliefs.
 - **Age Prejudice**: Discrimination against individuals based on their age, often termed as ageism.
 - **Sexual Orientation Prejudice**: Negative attitudes or discrimination against individuals based on their sexual orientation.
- Social Impact
 - Prejudice can lead to **social inequality**, creating barriers to equality and opportunities. It can foster **discrimination**, hostility, and even violence, affecting the mental and physical well-being of individuals.
 - Understanding and addressing prejudice is crucial in promoting **social cohesion** and inclusivity.

Question 33

Which of the following leaders is not associated with AITUC ?

Options:

A. M.N. Roy

B. S.A. Dange

C. V.V. Giri

D. Jayprakash Narayan

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is - Jayprakash Narayan



Key Points

- All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)
 - AITUC is the **oldest trade union federation** in India, founded in **1920**.
 - It was established to represent the **interests of workers** and strengthen the labor movement.
- Leaders Associated with AITUC
 - **M.N. Roy** - A Marxist revolutionary who played a role in early trade union movements.
 - **S.A. Dange** - A prominent communist leader and one of the founders of AITUC.
 - **V.V. Giri** - A former President of India and an influential trade unionist.
- Jayprakash Narayan's Role
 - Jayprakash Narayan was **not directly associated** with AITUC.
 - He was a key figure in the **Indian freedom movement** and later focused on **social movements and total revolution**.
 - He played a crucial role in **anti-Emergency protests** and led the movement for democratic reforms.

Question 34

What does the term ‘liberalisation policy’ refer to in the given passage ?

What does the term ‘liberalisation policy’ refer to in the given passage ?

Options:

- A. Regulation of State subsidies
- B. Regulation of market forces
- C. Regulation of social welfarism
- D. De-regulation of market forces

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is - De-regulation of market forces



Key Points

- **De-regulation of market forces**
 - The term **liberalisation policy** refers to the process of reducing or eliminating government regulations and restrictions in an economy to allow for a free and efficient marketplace.
 - This policy aims at enhancing the role of private enterprises in the economy by **de-regulating market forces**.
 - **De-regulation** leads to increased competition, innovation, and efficiency in various sectors.
 - By removing constraints, businesses can operate more freely, which can lead to economic growth and development.



Additional Information

- **Economic Reforms**
 - Liberalisation is often part of broader economic reforms which may include **privatisation** and **globalisation**.
 - These reforms are aimed at making the economy more market-oriented and expanding the role of the private sector.
 - **Historical Context**
 - Many countries adopted liberalisation policies in the late 20th century as part of their economic strategies.
 - This shift was often driven by the need to improve economic performance and integrate with the global economy.
 - **Impact on Economy**
 - The impact of liberalisation can be significant, leading to increased foreign investment, technological advancements, and economic diversification.
 - However, it can also lead to challenges such as inequality and market instability if not managed properly.
-

Question 35

What is the central political vision reflected in the economic policies underpinning Globalisation ?

What is the central political vision reflected in the economic policies underpinning Globalisation ?

Options:

A. Free enterprise

- B. State subsidies
- C. Centralised power
- D. State regulation

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is - Free enterprise



Key Points

- **Free enterprise**
 - The concept of **free enterprise** is central to the economic policies underpinning **Globalisation**.
 - It emphasizes minimal government intervention in business activities, allowing the market forces of supply and demand to drive the economy.
 - This vision supports the idea that businesses operate best when they are free to compete, innovate, and respond to consumer needs without excessive regulation.
 - **Globalisation** aims to create a global market where goods, services, and capital can move freely, promoting economic growth and efficiency.



Additional Information

- **State subsidies**
 - While state subsidies can support certain industries, they are generally seen as contrary to the principles of **free enterprise** and **Globalisation**.
 - Subsidies often distort market competition and can lead to inefficiencies.
- **Centralised power**
 - Centralised power involves significant government control over the economy, which is the opposite of the **free enterprise** model.
 - This approach can hinder innovation and flexibility in the market.
- **State regulation**
 - Although some level of state regulation is necessary for market stability and consumer protection, excessive regulation is seen as a barrier to the **free enterprise** principles of **Globalisation**.
 - Excessive regulation can stifle competition and economic growth.

Question 36

What is the economic measure that accompanied the collapse of the socialist world and the advent of Globalisation ?

What is the economic measure that accompanied the collapse of the socialist world and the advent of Globalisation ?

Options:

- A. Conservative measures
- B. Welfare measures
- C. Neo-liberal measures
- D. Protectionist measures

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - Neo-liberal measures



Key Points

- Neo-liberal measures
 - These measures are characterized by policies that emphasize the role of free markets, deregulation, and privatization.
 - The aim is to reduce the role of the state in economic affairs and increase the influence of private enterprises.
 - These policies became prominent with the decline of socialist economies and the rise of globalization in the late 20th century.



Additional Information

- Globalisation
 - Globalisation refers to the process of increased interconnectedness and interdependence of the world's markets and businesses.
 - This phenomenon is driven by international trade, investment, and aided by information technology.
 - It leads to a more integrated global economy with fewer trade barriers and more free flow of goods, services, and capital.
- Impact on Socialist Economies
 - Many socialist economies transitioned to market-oriented economies as part of the global trend towards liberalization.
 - This transition often involved significant economic reforms including the adoption of neo-liberal measures.
 - Examples include the economic transformations in Eastern Europe, Russia, and China in the late 20th and early 21st centuries.

What major political change is highlighted in the passage ?

What major political change is highlighted in the passage ?

Options:

- A. Collapse of Welfare State
- B. Collapse of Capitalist State
- C. Collapse of Socialist State
- D. Collapse of trade protectionism

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - Collapse of Welfare State

Key Points

- **Collapse of Welfare State**
 - The passage indicates significant changes in the political landscape, specifically highlighting the decline of the **welfare state**.
 - A welfare state refers to a government that plays a key role in the protection and promotion of the economic and social well-being of its citizens.
 - The collapse signifies a shift away from policies that prioritize social welfare programs such as healthcare, education, and social security.
 - This change often leads to increased privatization and reduced government intervention in social services.

Additional Information

- **Welfare State**
 - Historically, the concept of the welfare state emerged in the early 20th century as a response to the social and economic challenges of industrialization and urbanization.
 - Key characteristics include government responsibility for providing a safety net for citizens, including unemployment benefits, pensions, and healthcare.
 - Prominent examples of welfare states include countries like Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, known for their extensive social programs.
- **Factors Leading to Collapse**
 - Economic pressures such as recession and increasing national debt can strain the resources available for welfare programs.
 - Political ideologies favoring free-market policies and reduced government spending contribute to the decline of the welfare state.
 - Globalization and technological advancements have also influenced the reduction in welfare state provisions due to changing economic landscapes.

Question 38

According to the passage, what is the political vision behind Globalisation ?

According to the passage, what is the political vision behind Globalisation ?

Options:

- A. It supports State regulation
- B. It is critical of State regulation
- C. It advocates for Socialist State
- D. It advocates for State subsidies

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is - It supports State regulation

Key Points

- **It supports State regulation**
 - The passage mentions the political vision behind globalization as supporting **State regulation**.
 - This implies that in the context of globalization, the role of the State is emphasized in terms of regulating economic and social policies.
 - It suggests that State intervention is considered necessary to manage and guide the processes involved in globalization effectively.

Additional Information

- **State Regulation in Globalization**
 - The concept of State regulation in globalization includes various mechanisms such as:
 - **Economic Policies**: Ensuring that globalization benefits are distributed equitably through taxation, subsidies, and other economic measures.
 - **Social Policies**: Addressing social issues such as labor rights, environmental protection, and social welfare to mitigate the negative impacts of globalization.

- **Historical Context:** Historically, different countries have approached globalization with varying degrees of State intervention, often reflecting their political and economic ideologies.
 - **Critiques of State Regulation**
 - While State regulation is advocated by some, others criticize it for potentially stifling innovation and economic freedom.
 - Debates continue on finding a balance between necessary regulation and promoting a free market economy.
-

Question 39

Which of the following is the main reason for opening up of new opportunities for the people of North-East ?

Which of the following is the main reason for opening up of new opportunities for the people of North-East ?

Options:

- A. Urbanization
- B. Sanskritization
- C. Western education
- D. Modernization

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - **Western education**



Key Points

- **Western education**
 - The passage indicates that the exposure to European culture and education opened up new opportunities for the North-East people.
 - It was seen as a means to get ahead and improve one's social status.
-

Question 40

According to the passage, which of the following is a gateway to upward mobility ?

According to the passage, which of the following is a gateway to upward mobility ?

Options:

- A. Politics
- B. Education
- C. Cultural change
- D. Social change

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is - Education

Key Points

- **Education**
 - The passage mentions that education was considered a gateway to upward mobility for the Naga people.
 - It enabled individuals to improve their societal status and provided better communication facilities among themselves and with the world.

Question 41

Name the process through which the movement of individuals takes place from their existing status to improved status.

Name the process through which the movement of individuals takes place from their existing status to improved status.

Options:

- A. Sanskritization
- B. Westernization
- C. Assimilation
- D. Upward Mobility

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is - Upward Mobility.



Key Points

- Upward Mobility
 - The process described is the movement of individuals from their existing social status to a higher, more improved status.
 - Education facilitated such upward mobility among the Naga people.
-

Question 42

Who among the following represented India at the UN ?

Who among the following represented India at the UN ?

Options:

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Vijaylakshmi Pandit
- C. British Missionaries
- D. Naga leaders

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is - Vijaylakshmi Pandit

Key Points

- Vijaylakshmi Pandit
 - As stated in the passage, Vijaylakshmi Pandit was the Indian lady who represented India at the UN.
 - She served as an inspiration for the protagonist's mother to pursue education and achieve recognition.
-

Question 43

Which of the following is the reason for improved communication among the different factions of the Naga tribes ?

Which of the following is the reason for improved communication among the different factions of the Naga tribes ?

Options:

- A. Use of English language
- B. Missionary help
- C. Naga leaders
- D. Working together in British administration

Answer: A

Solution:

The correct answer is - Use of English language

Key Points

- Use of English language
 - The adoption of English helped Naga tribes communicate with different factions and with the world.
 - It played a crucial role in making English the official state language, enhancing inter-tribal communication.
-

Question 44

Which of the following Sociologists argued that Sociology helps in understanding the links and connections between “personal troubles” and “social issues” ?

Options:

- A. Durkheim
- B. C.W. Mills
- C. Bourdieu
- D. Weber

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is - C.W. Mills



Key Points

- C.W. Mills
 - Charles Wright Mills was a prominent American sociologist who introduced the concept of the **sociological imagination**.
 - The term "sociological imagination" refers to the ability to see the relationship between **individual experiences** and larger **social forces**.
 - Mills argued that sociology helps us understand how **personal troubles** (individual challenges) are linked to **public issues** (broader societal problems).
 - This perspective allows individuals to place their personal experiences within a wider social and historical context.



Additional Information

- Personal Troubles vs. Public Issues
 - **Personal troubles** are private problems experienced within the character of the individual and the range of their immediate relations with others.
 - **Public issues** are problems that transcend the individual and are collective interests or values felt to be threatened.
 - For example, unemployment can be viewed as a personal trouble for an individual, but when large numbers of people are unemployed, it becomes a public issue that requires societal intervention.
- Sociological Imagination
 - The **sociological imagination** enables us to grasp history and biography and the relations between the two within society.
 - It is a critical tool for understanding how societal structures impact individual lives and vice versa.

- This concept encourages a deeper understanding of how societal norms, policies, and institutions influence personal experiences.
-

Question 45

Which programme of the Government of India directly targets at improving sex-ratio ?

Options:

- A. Widow Pension
- B. Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act
- C. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- D. Sukanya Samridhi Yojana

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**



Key Points

- **Beti Bachao Beti Padhao**
 - This scheme was launched by the Government of India in **2015**.
 - It aims at addressing the declining **child sex ratio** and empowering the girl child through various initiatives.
 - The program focuses on **awareness campaigns** and multi-sectoral action in 100 selected districts low in Child Sex Ratio.
 - It also emphasizes improving the **quality of education** for girls.



Additional Information

- **Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act**
 - This Act was enacted in **1994** and aims to prevent the misuse of prenatal diagnostic techniques for sex determination, thereby curbing female foeticide.
 - It regulates the use of prenatal diagnostic techniques like **ultrasonography** and **amniocentesis**.
- **Sukanya Samridhi Yojana**
 - This scheme was launched in **2015** as part of the Beti Bachao Beti Padhao campaign.
 - It aims at encouraging parents to build a fund for the future education and marriage expenses of their girl child.
 - It offers **tax benefits** under Section 80C and provides **higher interest rates** compared to other savings schemes.

- **Widow Pension**
 - This is a social security scheme aimed at providing financial assistance to **widows**.
 - It does not directly target the issue of **improving sex-ratio**.
-

Question 46

Which of the following statements is true about Colonialism in India ?

Options:

- A. Parochialism gave birth to Colonialism in India.
- B. Colonialism gave birth to Nationalism in India.
- C. Urban poor were the main carriers of Nationalism in Colonial India.
- D. Capitalist economic changes in India were not related to Colonialism.

Answer: B

Solution:

The correct answer is - **Colonialism gave birth to Nationalism in India.**



Key Points

- **Colonialism gave birth to Nationalism in India**
 - Colonial rule in India led to widespread oppression and exploitation, which sparked a sense of unity and common identity among Indians.
 - The economic, social, and political policies implemented by the British created a shared experience of suffering among diverse Indian communities.
 - Intellectuals and leaders began to articulate the need for self-rule and independence, fostering the growth of a nationalist movement.
 - Historical events such as the Revolt of 1857 and the formation of the Indian National Congress in 1885 were significant milestones in the rise of Indian nationalism.



Additional Information

- **Impact of British Policies**
 - The British introduced several economic policies that heavily favored British interests and led to the deindustrialization of India.
 - Land revenue systems like the Zamindari system led to the exploitation of peasants and widespread rural distress.
- **Socio-cultural Awakening**
 - The introduction of Western education and the spread of modern ideas led to a socio-cultural awakening among Indians.

- Reform movements such as the Brahmo Samaj and Arya Samaj played a crucial role in the revival of Indian culture and heritage.
- **Formation of Political Associations**
 - Several political associations and parties emerged during the late 19th and early 20th centuries, advocating for greater Indian participation in governance.
 - The Indian National Congress became a major platform for expressing nationalist aspirations and demands for self-rule.

Question 47

Match the following terms (List-I) with their description (List-II) :

List - I		List - II	
(Terms)		(Descriptions)	
(A)	Varna system	(I)	Process of adopting higher caste practices
(B)	Scheduled Castes	(II)	Four-fold division of society
(C)	Sanskritisation	(III)	Opposed to Hindu society
(D)	Resistance Tribes	(IV)	Recognised by Govt. of India Act, 1935

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

- A. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
- B. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
- C. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
- D. (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is - ~~(A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)~~.



Key Points

- **(A) Varna system - (II) Four-fold division of society**
 - The **Varna system** is an ancient Indian social classification that divides society into four main categories: Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas, and Shudras.
- **(B) Scheduled Castes - (IV) Recognised by Govt. of India Act, 1935**
 - **Scheduled Castes** were officially recognized in the Government of India Act, 1935. This recognition was aimed at providing special protections and opportunities to historically disadvantaged groups.
- **(C) Sanskritisation - (I) Process of adopting higher caste practices**
 - **Sanskritisation** refers to the process whereby lower castes adopt the rituals, practices, and lifestyle of higher castes to improve their social status.
- **(D) Resistance Tribes - (III) Opposed to Hindu society**
 - **Resistance Tribes** are communities that have historically resisted assimilation into mainstream Hindu society, maintaining distinct cultural and social practices.

Additional Information

- **Varna system**
 - The Varna system is one of the oldest social stratification systems in the world and has significantly influenced Indian society and culture.
 - Each Varna has specific duties and responsibilities, known as Dharma.
- **Scheduled Castes**
 - The Constitution of India provides various safeguards to protect the rights and interests of Scheduled Castes.
 - Affirmative action policies, including reservations in education and employment, are in place to uplift these communities.
- **Sanskritisation**
 - This process often involves the adoption of vegetarianism, wearing sacred threads, and participating in rituals traditionally reserved for higher castes.
 - Sanskritisation can lead to social mobility for lower castes within the hierarchical structure of Indian society.
- **Resistance Tribes**
 - These tribes often have their own distinct languages, traditions, and governance systems.
 - Many resistance tribes live in remote and forested areas, maintaining a symbiotic relationship with nature.

Question 48

Which of the following are arguments given by Alfred Gell to explain the significance of market beyond its economic function?

(A) Layout of the market symbolises the hierarchical inter-group social relations of that region.

(B) Few goods are free in the market for groups lower in the hierarchy.

(C) Different social groups are located according to their position in the caste hierarchy and hierarchical market system.

(D) Interactions between tribals and non-tribal traders are based on social inequalities.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. (A), (B) and (D) only

B. (A) and (C) only

C. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

D. (C) and (D) only

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is - (C) and (D) only.



Key Points

- **Hierarchical Market System**
 - The market layout often reflects the **social hierarchy** of the region.
 - Different social groups are positioned according to their status in the **caste hierarchy**.
- **Social Inequalities in Trade**
 - Interactions between **tribal and non-tribal traders** are influenced by existing social inequalities.
 - These interactions highlight the social and cultural dimensions beyond mere economic transactions.



Additional Information

- **Economic Function of Markets**
 - While markets are primarily seen as places for **economic exchange**, they also serve social and cultural functions.
 - The way markets are structured and operate can reflect broader **societal structures**.
- **Anthropological Perspectives**
 - Anthropologists study markets to understand their **social significance**.
 - They analyze how markets can reinforce or challenge existing **social hierarchies** and relations.

Question 49

Which of the following principles are applied to maintain caste based restrictions ?

(A) Birth

(B) Marriage

(C) Food Sharing

(D) Occupation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. (A), (B) and (D) only

B. (A), (B) and (C) only

C. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

D. (B), (C) and (D) only

Answer: D

Solution:

The correct answer is - (A), (B), (C) and (D).



Key Points

- **Birth**
 - Caste is traditionally determined by **birth**, meaning an individual's caste is inherited from their parents.
- **Marriage**
 - Caste endogamy is practiced, meaning individuals are expected to marry within their own **caste**.
- **Food Sharing**
 - Restrictions are placed on sharing food with members of different castes to maintain **social** boundaries and hierarchies.
- **Occupation**
 - Traditionally, certain occupations are linked to specific castes, and this occupational segregation is maintained through **hereditary** means.



Additional Information

- **Historical Context**
 - The caste system has roots in ancient India and is linked to the **Vedic** social order.
 - The Manusmriti, an ancient legal text, outlines the duties and responsibilities associated with different castes.
 - **Modern Implications**
 - Despite legal prohibitions, caste-based discrimination persists in various forms, affecting social and economic opportunities.
 - Government policies such as reservations aim to address caste-based inequalities by providing opportunities in education and employment.
 - **Social Mobility**
 - Inter-caste marriage and urbanization are factors that contribute to the weakening of traditional caste boundaries.
 - Education and economic advancement can also facilitate social mobility, allowing individuals to transcend caste restrictions.
-

Question 50

How has national development impacted tribal development ?

(A) Tribal areas located in mineral rich and forest covered parts of the country paid a disproportionately high price for development.

(B) Large dams, factories and mines were built in Nehruvian era.

(C) Tribals were dispossessed of their land for setting up hydroelectric power plants.

(D) These developments benefitted the tribes at the expense of others.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

Options:

A. (A), (B), (C) and (D)

B. (A), (C) and (D) only

C. (A), (B) and (C) only

D. (B), (C) and (D) only

Answer: C

Solution:

The correct answer is - (A), (B) and (C) only



Key Points

- (A) Tribal areas located in mineral rich and forest covered parts of the country paid a disproportionately high price for development.
 - This statement highlights the **negative impact** of national development on tribal areas, which often include **displacement** and **loss of land**.
- (B) Large dams, factories and mines were built in Nehruvian era.
 - During the Nehruvian era, the focus was on **industrialization** and **infrastructure projects** that often required land from tribal regions.
- (C) Tribals were dispossessed of their land for setting up hydroelectric power plants.
 - This statement indicates the direct **displacement** of tribals for national development projects like **hydroelectric power plants**.



Additional Information

- Impact of Development on Tribals
 - Large-scale development projects often result in the **displacement** of tribal communities.
 - The loss of traditional lands can lead to **economic hardship** and the **disruption of cultural practices**.
 - Government Policies
 - There have been various **rehabilitation and compensation** policies aimed at addressing the issues faced by displaced tribals.
 - However, the effectiveness of these policies is often **criticized** due to **implementation challenges**.
 - Historical Context
 - The Nehruvian era marked the beginning of large-scale **industrialization** in India, which prioritized **economic growth** over the welfare of marginalized communities.
-