

Previous Years' Paper
Common University Entrance Test for UG Programmes
CUET-UG - Sociology
Entrance Exam, 2025

(After the list of questions, the solution will Start.)

Q.1. Which of the following is a structural change that happened in Indian economy due to British rule?

1. Modernisation of thought
2. Sanskritisation of lower castes
3. Dependency on British industrialisation
4. Westernisation of mass media

Q.2. Why is detailed demographic data important?

1. It helps in the planning and implementation of State policies.
2. It is a hallmark of modern nation-state.
3. It helps to have a birds's eye view of the population.
4. It helps to understand demographic transition.

Q.3. What does the word 'dwija' imply?

1. Double standards
2. Twice-born
3. Jajmani system
4. Prejudice

Q.4. The 'Population Explosion' happens in which of the following stages?

1. First Stage

2. Third stage

3. Second stage

4. Developed stage

Q.5. In order to avoid the provisions of the Land Ceiling Act, which among the following strategies was adopted by the landowners?

1. Benami transfers

2. Contract farming

3. Abolition of zamindari system

4. Pay tax

Q.6. What is the purpose of the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act?

1. To prevent abortion due to poverty and ignorance.

2. To give incentives to families to raise girl child.

3. To prevent female infanticide.

4. To prevent misuse of technology for selective abortions.

Q.7. Which of the following is an "acquired" trait to classify tribes in India?

1. language

2. livelihood

3. racial features

4. habitat

Q.8. What was "Raiyatwari" system?

1. The tenants could keep two-third of the agricultural produce.

2. A situation of absentee landlords.

3. The cultivators paid agricultural tax directly to the British government.

4. Bvina land in the name of others after land ceilinal

Q.9. During 1960's Banshi and his fellow peasant workers organised committees to fight back against the atrocities and oppressions of their landlords. This social movement strived to change the existing social and political arrangement. What is this kind of movement called?

1. Redemptive

2. Reformist

3. Revolutionary

4. Radical

Q.10. Who had given the three aspects to the modern framework of change in colonial India?

1. Satish Saberwal

2. M. S. Rao

3. Keshav Chandra Sen

4. Vishnu Shastri

Q.11. What is the Liberal and Marxist critique of Malthus's theory of population growth?

1. That he disregarded poverty as a social problem.

2. That he only talked about positive and preventive checks.

3. That he did not give a detailed theory of demographic transition.

4. That he failed to give a theory of population explosion.

Q.12. What is the specific purpose of introducing Panchayati Raj governance?

1. To ensure direct grassroot democracy.

2. To act on poverty alleviation.

3. To ensure population control.
4. To ensure effective policy for State.

Q.13. Which of the following is a correct statement about demography?

1. Demographic change is purely biological.
2. Demographic data is a static data for a population.
3. Population explosion does not happen in every country.
4. Demographic change is based on economic, social and cultural variables.

Q.14. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(Types of Family)	(Characteristic)
(A) Matrilocal Family	(I) Consists of one set of parents and their children
(B) Patriarchal Family	(II) Based on the rule of residence
(C) Patrilineal Family	(III) Defines men exercise authority and dominance
(D) Nuclear Family	(IV) It pertains to the rule of inheritance

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Q.15. Which of the following are features of capitalism as a social system?

- (A) Commodification of labour power.
- (B) Caste based networks of trading.
- (C) Surplus Value
- (D) Rising inequalities.

Choose the correct answer from the options below.

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (C) and (D) only
3. (B), (C) and (D) only
4. (A), (B) and (C) only

Q.16. What is the term given by Jan Breman to migrant workers?

1. Dalit
2. Foot loose labour
3. Circulation of labour
4. Labour force

Q.17. The Nakarattars banking system is based on:-

1. Class based banking system
2. Caste based banking system
3. Western banking system
4. Free-Trade system

Q.18. What are the characteristics of social stratification?

- (A) It is based on natural differences.
- (B) It is a function of individual differences.
- (C) It persists over generations.
- (D) It is supported by patterns of belief/ideology.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) and (D) only
2. (C) and (B) only
3. (C) and (D) only

4. (A) and (B) only

Q.19. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(Term/Name)	(Characteristics)
(A) Privatisation	(I) Work which focuses on providing services like trade, transport, financial services etc.
(B) Disinvestment	(II) Spread of investment into different types of economic activities in order to reduce risks.
(C) Tertiary sector	(III) Private companies can invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government.
(D) Diversification	(IV) The government sells its share in public sector companies.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)
2. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
3. (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

Q.20. Which of the following is correct about unorganised sector work in India?

1. Less number of people work in this sector.
2. It is independent of personal relationships.
3. Lack of proper wages and other working conditions.
4. It is open for women and people of all ages.

Q.21 The characteristics of the caste system:-

- (A) Caste is an ascribed status.
- (B) Caste groups are 'endogamous'.
- (C) Caste is an achieved status.
- (D) Castes involve segmental organization.
- (E) Caste groups are based on choice of individuals

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (D), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (B) and (E) only
4. (B), (C) and (E) only

Q.22. In a democratic state, which of the following is a key actor in governance?

1. Women's groups
2. Status groups
3. Political parties
4. International organisations

Q.23. According to Emile Durkheim, what is the cause of suicide?

1. It is based on individual mindset.
2. It is based on biological anomaly.
3. It is influenced by social causes.
4. It is more prevalent in western countries.

Q.24. Which of the following is an example of the reformist social movement?

1. Right To Information
2. Bolshevik Revolution
3. Naxalite Movement
4. Anti-abortion Movement

Q.25. According to Max Weber, on what basis classes and status groups are differentiated?

1. Social facts
2. Lifestyles

3. Caste system

4. Market economy

Q.26. Which among the following statement(s) is/are correct about the Raiyatwari system:-

(A) Raiyat means cultivator.

(B) The actual cultivators were responsible for paying the tax.

(C) Zamindars play a dominant role.

(D) Colonial government dealt directly with the farmer.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Q.27. Arrange the following in chronological order:-

(A) Bengal Revolt

(B) Champaran Satyagraha

(C) Deccan Riots

(D) Bardoli Satyagraha

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Q.28. The process by which something which was not a commodity before in market economy and is made into a commodity is known as:-

1. Commoditisation
2. Capitalism
3. Labour power
4. Mode of production

Q.29. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(Name)	(Example)
(A) Eenadu	(I) Radio Channel
(B) Zee TV	(II) Soap Opera
(C) AIR	(III) Telugu Newspaper
(D) Buniyad	(IV) Satellite Channel

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Q.30. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(Book/Theory proposed)	(Author/Thinker)
(A) The Three Sermons of Human Nature	(I) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain
(B) The City	(II) Ralph Ellison
(C) Sultana's Dream	(III) Bishop Joseph Butler
(D) Invisible Man	(IV) Daya Pawar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
3. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
4. (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)

Q.31. Prejudices are often grounded in:-

1. Direct evidence
2. Logical conclusions
3. Stereotypes
4. Critical thinking

Q.32. Which of the following statements are correct in respect of New Farmer's Movement:-

- (A) It began in Punjab and Tamil Nadu.
- (B) It was party oriented
- (C) Ideology was anti-state and anti-urban.
- (D) The focus of demand was price and its related issues.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A), (B) and (D) only
2. (A), (B) and (C) only
3. (A), (C) and (D) only
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Q.33. Match List-I with List-II

List-I	List-II
(Concept)	(Example)
(A) Sanskritisation	(I) Dalit groups adopting the use of fork and spoons.
(B) Westernisation	(II) Dalit groups adopting the practice of dowry.
(C) Modernisation	(III) Public advertisements for jobs stating qualification only.
(D) Secularisation	(IV) Public holidays for festivals of all religions.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I)
2. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
3. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Q.34. The Adi Dharma Movement in India belonged to which category of social movement?

1. Caste Based Movement
2. Worker's Movement
3. Peasant Movement
4. Ecological Movement

Q.35. Arrange the following in chronological order:-

- (A) Caste Disabilities Removal Act
- (B) First Backward Commission
- (C) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (prevention atrocities) Act
- (D) State Reorganization Commission

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

2. (A). (B). (D). (C)

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

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

Q.36. The term 'dikus' refers to:-

1. Adivasis

2. Dalit

3. Migrant traders and Money lenders

4. Migrant workers

Q.37. Which of the following denotes racial discrimination followed in South Africa?

1. Apartheid

2. Assimilation

3. Reservation

4. Prejudice

Q.38. Arrange the following in order of their year of occurrence:-

(A) Statehood for Jharkhand

(B) All India Trade Union Congress

(C) Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha

(D) All India Kisan Sabha

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Q.39. Ritu works for an IT firm and is happy that the firm gives her freedom of working hours. She can even work late on Saturday night and come late on Monday, every time her boss gives her a deadline. Also, most meetings happen over a weekend dinner at the office. What is Ritu being subjected to?

1. knowledge economy where her work is in the IT sector
2. 'flexi-time' but in reality expansion of working hours by the management
3. globalisation because her clients are in Japan
4. gender discrimination

Q.40. Arrange the following events in order of their occurrence:-

- (A) Hong Kong Influenza
- (B) Spanish Flu
- (C) Asian Influenza
- (D) First Population Policy in India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (B), (D), (C), (A)
2. (A), (C), (B), (D)
3. (B), (A), (D), (C)
4. (C), (B), (D), (A)

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

The Right to Information Act 2005 (Act No. 22/2005) is a law enacted by the Parliament of India giving Indians access to government records. Under the terms of the Act, any person may request information from a "public authority" (a body of Government or instrumentality of State) which is expected to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. The Act also requires every public authority to computerize their records for wide dissemination and to proactively publish certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. This law

was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came into force on 13 October 2005. Information disclosure in India was hitherto restricted by the Official Secrets Act 1923 and various other special laws, which the new RTI Act now overrides. The Act specifies that citizens have a right to:

- Request any information (as defined)
- Take copies of documents
- Inspect documents, works and records
- Take certified samples of materials of work.
- Obtain information in the form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode.

Q.41. The Right To Information Act came into force on:-

1. 15 June, 2005
2. 13 October, 2005
3. 22 October, 2005
4. 17 June, 2005

Q.42. Under RTI who is given accountability?

1. A Public Authority
2. Private Organisations
3. Citizen of India
4. Civil Society

Q.43. Which of the following act is overridden by RTI Act?

1. Prevention of Atrocity Act
2. Official Secrets Act
3. Persons With Disability Act
4. Government of India Act

Q.44. Which of the following statements are correct about the purpose of RTI Act?

1. Gives citizens access to government records.
2. Prohibit public authorities to provide data voluntarily to the public.
3. RTI brings transparency in private organisations too.
4. Put accountability on public for good governance.

Q.45. Within how many days, a public authority is expected to reply under RTI?

1. 20 days
2. 10 days
3. 30 days
4. 11 days

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

There has been greater recognition that both men and women are constrained by dominant gender identities. For instance, men in patriarchal societies feel they must be strong and successful. It is not manly, to express oneself emotionally. A gender-just society would allow both men and women to be free. This, of course, rests on the idea that for true freedom to grow and develop, injustices of all kinds have to end. The idea of a gender-just society is based upon two important factors - educated women with multiple roles and improved sex ratio. The programme of the Government of India, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana is an important effort in the actualization of a gender-just society.

Q.46. Patriarchal society refers to:-

1. Dominant role of men
2. Dominant role of women
3. Rule of residence
4. Rule of lineage

Q.47. What is the basis for a gender-just society?

1. Gender identities based on commonsense.
2. Multiple gender roles and conflicts.
3. Presence of dominant gendered identities as role models.
4. Presence of educated women with multiple roles and improved sex ratio.

Q.48. What do men in patriarchal society usually feel?

1. Strong and successful
2. Equal to women
3. Underprivileged
4. Assume secondary role

Q.49. The government scheme of Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao is an example of:-

1. Gender biasness towards girl child.
2. Changes in patriarchal society.
3. Improved social status of girl child.
4. Actualisation of a gender-just society

Q.50. What is the situation of women in patriarchal society?

1. Have dominant role in household.
2. Can do all kinds of work.
3. Have equal access to resources.
4. Face discrimination in various spheres.

Solution

Q.1.

Answer: 3. Dependency on British industrialisation

During British rule, India's economy underwent a **structural change** — it became **dependent on British industrialisation**. Indian industries declined due to British policies, and the economy shifted from being self-sufficient and agrarian-based to one serving British industrial needs.

Q.2.

Answer: 1. It helps in the planning and implementation of State policies.

Detailed demographic data is crucial because it enables the government to **plan and implement effective policies** related to health, education, employment, housing, and social welfare based on the population's size, distribution, and characteristics.

Q.3.

Answer: 2. Twice-born

The term 'dwija' in Sanskrit literally means "**twice-born.**" It refers to members of the upper three varnas (Brahmins, Kshatriyas, and Vaishyas) who undergo the **Upanayana (sacred thread) ceremony**, symbolizing their second, spiritual birth.

Q.4.

Answer: 3. Second stage

The '**Population Explosion**' occurs during the **second stage** of the **Demographic Transition Model**, where **death rates decline rapidly** due to improvements in healthcare and sanitation, but **birth rates remain high**, leading to a **rapid increase in population**.

Q.5.

Answer: 1. Benami transfers

To **evade the Land Ceiling Act**, many landowners carried out **benami transfers**, meaning they **registered excess land in the names of relatives or fictitious persons** to retain ownership beyond the legal limit.

Q.6.

Answer: 4. To prevent misuse of technology for selective abortions.

The **Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act, 1994** was enacted to **stop the misuse of prenatal diagnostic technologies** (like ultrasound) for **sex determination** leading to **female foeticide and sex-selective abortions**.

Q.7.

Answer: 2. Livelihood

Among the given options, **livelihood** is an **acquired trait**, as it is developed through **social and economic adaptation** over time, unlike **language, racial features, or habitat**, which are more **inherited or environmental** characteristics used to classify tribes in India.

Q.8.

Answer: 3. The cultivators paid agricultural tax directly to the British government.

Under the **Raiyatwari system**, introduced by the British (mainly in **Madras and Bombay Presidencies**), the **actual cultivators (raiylats)** were recognized as owners of the land and had to **pay land revenue directly to the British government**, eliminating the role of intermediaries or landlords.

Q.9.

Answer: 3. Revolutionary

A **revolutionary movement** seeks to bring about **fundamental or complete change** in the **existing social, economic, or political structure**. The peasants'

organized resistance against landlords to alter oppressive systems in the 1960s reflects a **revolutionary** nature of social movement.

Q.10.

Answer: 1. Satish Saberwal

Satish Saberwal identified the **three aspects of the modern framework of change** in colonial India — **economic, administrative, and legal** — which together shaped the transformation of Indian society under British rule.

Q.11.

Answer: 1. That he disregarded poverty as a social problem.

Both **Liberal and Marxist critics** argued that **Malthus wrongly attributed poverty and hunger to overpopulation**, ignoring their **social and economic causes** such as **unequal wealth distribution and exploitation**. They viewed **poverty as a social problem**, not merely a result of population growth.

Q.12.

Answer: 1. To ensure direct grassroots democracy.

The **Panchayati Raj system** was introduced to **decentralize power** and **promote direct participation of people in governance** at the **village level**, thereby ensuring **grassroots democracy** and **local self-governance** as envisioned in the **73rd Constitutional Amendment (1992)**.

Q.13.

Answer: 4. Demographic change is based on economic, social and cultural variables.

Demography studies human population dynamics such as **birth, death, migration, and growth**, which are influenced not just biologically but also by **economic conditions, social structures, and cultural factors**. Hence, demographic change is **multidimensional**, not purely biological.

Q.14.

Answer: 1. (A) – (II), (B) – (III), (C) – (IV), (D) – (I)

- **(A) Matrilocal Family – (II) Based on the rule of residence** → The couple resides with or near the wife's family.
- **(B) Patriarchal Family – (III) Defines men exercise authority and dominance** → Male members hold authority in decision-making.
- **(C) Patrilineal Family – (IV) It pertains to the rule of inheritance** → Property and lineage are traced through the male line.
- **(D) Nuclear Family – (I) Consists of one set of parents and their children** → A small family unit with parents and children living together.

Q.15.

Answer: 2. (A), (C) and (D) only

Key features of **capitalism** as a social system include:

- **(A) Commodification of labour power** – Labour becomes a commodity bought and sold in the market.
- **(C) Surplus Value** – Workers produce more value than they receive in wages, creating profit for capitalists.
- **(D) Rising inequalities** – Unequal distribution of wealth arises due to concentration of capital.

(B) Caste-based networks of trading are **not** a feature of capitalism; they are pre-capitalist, traditional social structures.

Q.16.

Answer: 2. Foot loose labour

Jan Breman termed migrant workers as “footloose labour” because they move frequently in search of temporary or seasonal employment.

Q.17.

Answer: 2. Caste based banking system

The Narakattars banking system in India was traditionally organized around caste, where financial services and lending were primarily restricted within specific caste groups.

Q.18.

Answer: 3. (C) and (D) only

Social stratification **persists over generations** (C) and is **supported by beliefs or ideology** (D). It is **not purely based on natural or individual differences**.

Q.19.

Answer: 2. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Privatisation (A) → Private companies can invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government (III).

Disinvestment (B) → The government sells its share in public sector companies (IV).

Tertiary sector (C) → Work which focuses on providing services like trade, transport, financial services etc. (I).

Diversification (D) → Spread of investment into different types of economic activities in order to reduce risks (II).

Q.20.

Answer: 3. Lack of proper wages and other working conditions

The unorganised sector in India is characterized by **low job security, irregular wages, and poor working conditions**. Most workers here are employed without formal contracts, benefits, or social security.

Q.21.

Answer: 1. (A), (B) and (D) only

- **Caste is an ascribed status (A)** → People are born into a caste.
- **Caste groups are endogamous (B)** → Marriages occur within the same caste.

- **Castes involve segmental organization (D)** → Society is divided into hierarchical segments.
- **Caste is not an achieved status (C) and not based on individual choice (E).**

Q.22.

Answer: 3. Political parties

In a democratic state, **political parties** are key actors in governance as they contest elections, form governments, and make policies. While other groups like women's groups or status groups may influence politics, political parties are central to the functioning of democratic governance.

Q.23.

Answer: 3. Influenced by social causes

Émile Durkheim argued that suicide is largely **influenced by social factors** such as the level of social integration and regulation in society, rather than just individual mindset or biological factors.

Q.24.

Answer: 1. Right To Information

Reformist social movements aim to **bring about change within the existing social and political framework**. The **Right To Information (RTI) movement** sought to improve transparency and accountability in governance without overthrowing the system, making it a reformist movement.

- **Bolshevik Revolution** → Revolutionary movement.
- **Naxalite Movement** → Revolutionary/violent movement.
- **Anti-abortion Movement** → Reactionary movement.

Q.25.

Answer: 2. Lifestyles

Max Weber explained that **classes and status groups** are differentiated by **economic position and lifestyles**, which include patterns of consumption, education, and social prestige, rather than solely by birth or legal status.

Q.26.

Answer: 1. (A), (B) and (D) only

Raiyat means cultivator (A).

Under the **Raiyatwari system**, the **actual cultivators paid taxes directly** to the colonial government (B and D).

Zamindars did not play a dominant role in this system, unlike in the Zamindari system.

Q.27.

Answer: 1. (C), (A), (B), (D)

Chronological order of events:

- Deccan Riots (C) → 1875
- Bengal Revolt (A) → 1905
- Champaran Satyagraha (B) → 1917
- Bardoli Satyagraha (D) → 1928

Q.28.

Answer: 1. Commoditisation

Commoditisation is the process by which goods, services, or even labor that were not previously treated as commodities are **brought into the market** and assigned an exchange value.

Q.29.

Answer: 4. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

Eenadu (A) → Telugu Newspaper (III)

Zee TV (B) → Satellite Channel (IV)

AIR (C) → Radio Channel (I)

Buniyad (D) → Soap Opera (II)

Q.30.

Answer: 2. (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)

The Three Sermons of Human Nature (A) → Bishop Joseph Butler (III)

The City (B) → Daya Pawar (IV)

Sultana's Dream (C) → Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain (I)

Invisible Man (D) → Ralph Ellison (II)

Q.31.

Answer: 3. Stereotypes

Prejudices are **preconceived opinions or judgments** formed without proper knowledge or reasoning, and they are often **based on stereotypes**, which are oversimplified and generalized beliefs about a group of people.

Q.32.

Answer: 3. (A), (C) and (D) only

The New Farmer's Movements of the 1970s–80s:

- Began in **Punjab and Tamil Nadu** (A).
- Were **non-party movements**, not linked to political parties (so B is incorrect).
- Had an **anti-state and anti-urban ideology** (C).
- Focused mainly on **price and related economic issues** like fair crop prices (D).

Q.33.

Answer: 2. (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)

Sanskritisation (A) → Dalit groups adopting the **practice of dowry (II)** to emulate upper castes.

Westernisation (B) → Dalit groups adopting **use of fork and spoons (I)**, showing Western cultural influence.

Modernisation (C) → **Job ads based on qualification only (III)**, reflecting rational and merit-based values.

Secularisation (D) → **Public holidays for all religions (IV)**, showing equal respect for all faiths.

Q.34.

Answer: 1. Caste Based Movement

The **Adi Dharma Movement** was a **caste-based movement** that emerged among the Dalits in Punjab. It aimed to challenge caste discrimination and promote equality and self-respect among the lower castes.

Q.35.

Answer: 2. (A), (B), (D), (C)

Solution (Chronological Order):

- (A) Caste Disabilities Removal Act – 1850
- (B) First Backward Commission – 1953
- (D) State Reorganisation Commission – 1956
- (C) SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act – 1989

Q.36.

Answer: 3. Migrant traders and money lenders

The term '**dikus**' was used by **Adivasis** to refer to **outsiders**, especially **migrant traders, moneylenders, and officials** who exploited them and took away their land and resources.

Q.37.

Answer: 1. Apartheid

Apartheid was the official policy of **racial segregation and discrimination** practiced in **South Africa**, which separated people based on race and denied equal rights to the non-white population.

Q.38.

Answer: 1. (B), (C), (D), (A)

- (B) All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) – 1920
- (C) Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha – 1929
- (D) All India Kisan Sabha – 1936
- (A) Statehood for Jharkhand – 2000

Q.39.

Answer: 2. 'Flexi-time' but in reality expansion of working hours by the management

Although Ritu's firm claims to offer **flexible working hours (flexi-time)**, in practice it results in **longer and irregular working hours**, showing how management extends work time under the guise of flexibility.

Q.40.

Answer: 1. (B), (D), (C), (A)

(B) Spanish Flu – 1918

(D) First Population Policy in India – 195

(C) Asian Influenza – 1957

(A) Hong Kong Influenza – 1968

Q.41.

Answer: 2. 13 October, 2005

The passage states that the RTI Act was passed on **15 June 2005** and **came into force on 13 October 2005**.

Q.42.

Answer: 1. A Public Authority

The Act holds **public authorities** accountable to provide information to citizens and respond to their requests.

Q.43.

Answer: 2. Official Secrets Act

The RTI Act overrides the **Official Secrets Act 1923** and other special laws that restricted information disclosure.

Q.44.

Answer: 1. Gives citizens access to government records.

The main purpose of the **Right to Information (RTI) Act** is to **empower citizens by providing access to government records**, so that they can know how public authorities function and ensure transparency. While accountability is an outcome, the Act specifically **grants the right to access information**, making Option 1 directly correct.

Q.45.

Answer: 3. 30 days

The passage mentions that any public authority is expected to **reply expeditiously or within thirty days**.

Q.46.

Answer: 1. Dominant role of men

The passage mentions that men in patriarchal societies are expected to be strong and successful, indicating male dominance.

Q.47.

Answer: 4. Presence of educated women with multiple roles and improved sex ratio

The passage clearly states that “The idea of a gender-just society is based upon two important factors – educated women with multiple roles and improved sex ratio.”

Q.48.

Answer: 1. Strong and successful

As per the passage, men in such societies feel they must be strong and successful.

Q.49.

Answer: 4. Actualisation of a gender-just society

The passage says this scheme is “an important effort in the actualization of a gender-just society.”

Q.50.

Answer: 4. Face discrimination in various spheres

Patriarchal societies favor men, so women face discrimination in various spheres.