

# CUET 2024 Sociology Online Question Paper (Set-A) with Solution

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**Q.1 Match the following books (List-I) with their authors (List-II):**

List-I (Book)	List-II (Author)
(A) Suicide	(I) Bishop Joseph Butler
(B) Vedic Authorities for Widow Marriage	(II) Thomas Robert Malthus
(C) An Essay on the Principle of Population	(III) Emile Durkheim
(D) Analogy of Religion	(IV) M.G. Ranade

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)**

**Solution:**

- Suicide is authored by Emile Durkheim.
- Vedic Authorities for Widow Marriage is by Bishop Joseph Butler.
- An Essay on the Principle of Population is authored by Thomas Robert Malthus.
- Analogy of Religion is written by M.G. Ranade.

### Quick Tip

When matching questions, carefully read both lists to understand the context and relationships.

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**Q.2 In the Constitution of India, the category of 'OBCs' has been described as:**

- (1) Socially and Educationally backward tribes
- (2) Socially and Economically backward classes

- (3) Socially and Politically backward castes
- (4) Socially and Educationally backward classes

**Correct Answer: (4) Socially and Educationally backward classes**

**Solution:**

In the Indian Constitution, the term 'Other Backward Classes' (OBCs) is used to refer to those classes that are socially and educationally backward.

Quick Tip

Understanding the categories defined in the Constitution helps in recognizing the measures taken for social equity.

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**Q.3 Which of the following is a basic characteristic of traditional trading networks?**

- (1) They only dealt in cash payments.
- (2) Traditional banks were basically nuclear family firms.
- (3) Trading and banking activities were organised through caste and kinship relations.
- (4) The economic activities of these groups represented a kind of 'European capitalism'.

**Correct Answer: (3) Trading and banking activities were organised through caste and kinship relations.**

**Solution:**

Traditional trading networks often relied on social structures such as caste and kinship, facilitating trade and banking through established personal relationships rather than formalized institutions.

Quick Tip

Recognizing the social structures underlying traditional economies is key to understanding their operation and significance.

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**Q.4 As per data collected in 2011, arrange the following Indian states in terms of child sex-ratio from lowest to highest:**

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Haryana

(C) Tamil Nadu

(D) Sikkim

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

**Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)**

**Solution:**

Based on the data from the 2011 Census, the child sex-ratio in these states is as follows:

- Punjab: 846

- Haryana: 834

- Tamil Nadu: 946

- Sikkim: 970

Arranging these from lowest to highest child sex-ratio gives us:

1. Haryana (834)

2. Punjab (846)

3. Tamil Nadu (946)

4. Sikkim (970)

Thus, the correct arrangement is (A), (B), (C), (D).

**Quick Tip**

Understanding demographic data helps in addressing social issues such as gender inequality.

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**Q.5 Match the following concepts (List-I) with their appropriate definitions (List-II):**

List-I (Concept)	List-II (Definition)
(A) Age structure	(I) Large proportion of workers relative to non-workers
(B) Demographic dividend	(II) Persons in different age groups relative to the total population
(C) Population momentum	(III) Where a large cohort of women of reproductive age will fuel population growth
(D) Dependency ratio	(IV) Measure of comparing the proportion of non-working age group to working age group

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer:** (1) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

### Quick Trick

To remember the definitions, note that age structure (A) relates to the distribution (II), while a demographic dividend (B) indicates a favorable worker-to-dependent ratio (I). Population momentum (C) indicates sustained growth despite declining birth rates (III), and dependency ratio (D) quantifies the balance between working and non-working age groups (IV).

### Solution:

(A) Age structure is defined as the distribution of people of different ages within a population, correlating with (II).

(B) Demographic dividend refers to a larger proportion of workers relative to non-workers, matching with (I).

(C) Population momentum relates to the effect of a large cohort of reproductive age women fueling future population growth, aligning with (III).

(D) Dependency ratio is a measure comparing the non-working age group to the working age group, corresponding to (IV).

### Q.6 Arrange the following statements in a correct sequence to exemplify the success

(A) By associating with appropriate causes in rural areas, like the anti-arrack movement, this Telugu newspaper was able to reach the countryside.

(B) Eenaadu was being published from 10 towns in Andhra Pradesh and its circulation accounted for 70 percent of the entire Telugu daily circulation.

(C) The newspaper launched 'district dailies'.

(D) There were tabloid inserts or features carrying sensational news from particular districts, as well as classified advertisements from villages and small towns of the area.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer:** (3) (A), (B), (D), (C)

#### Quick Trick

To remember the sequence, note that Eenaadu starts with grassroots activism (A), followed by its expanded reach (B), the launch of district dailies (C), and finally the sensationalized local news and ads (D).

#### Solution:

(A) demonstrates the newspaper's commitment to social causes, aiding its acceptance in rural communities.

(B) shows the wide distribution and impact of the newspaper.

(C) highlights the expansion into local markets through district dailies.

(D) reflects the engaging content designed to attract local readership.

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**Q.7 Sociology as a discipline can teach an individual how to look at oneself 'from the outside'. With which concept can this statement be associated?**

(1) Sociological imagination

(2) Sociological perspective

(3) Reflexivity

(4) Critical thinking

**Correct Answer:** (1) Sociological imagination

**Solution:** The concept of sociological imagination allows individuals to critically assess how societal contexts shape personal experiences, making them more aware of the external influences on their lives.

### Quick Trick

Sociological imagination helps individuals understand the link between personal experiences and larger social forces, viewing oneself from a broader societal perspective.

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#### **Q.8 What is the primary role of Gram Sabha in Panchayati Raj?**

- (1) Implementing national laws.
- (2) Deciding on inter-regional conflicts.
- (3) Providing an open forum for discussion on developmental activities.
- (4) Controlling state government finances.

**Correct Answer: (3) Providing an open forum for discussion on developmental activities.**

#### **Solution:**

The Gram Sabha serves as a platform for the residents of a village to discuss and deliberate on various developmental activities and issues affecting their community. It is crucial for ensuring local governance and participation in the planning and implementation of development projects.

### Quick Tip

Engaging with the Gram Sabha empowers citizens to actively participate in the governance process at the grassroots level.

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#### **Q.9 Which initiative has the Government of India launched to transform India into a 'digitally empowered society' and a 'knowledge economy'?**

- (1) Digital India
- (2) Digital Shakti
- (3) Digital Transformation
- (4) Digital Empower

**Correct Answer: (1) Digital India**

**Solution:** The Digital India initiative is a flagship program of the Government of India

designed to transform the nation into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy by promoting digital literacy, connectivity, and access to various services through technology.

#### Quick Trick

Digital India aims to enhance digital infrastructure and ensure that government services are made available to citizens electronically.

**Q.10 Which theory of population growth has three stages?**

- (1) The Malthusian Theory of Population growth
- (2) The Theory of Demographic Transition
- (3) The Theory of Population Explosion
- (4) The Demographic Structure Theory

**Correct Answer: (2) The Theory of Demographic Transition**

#### Solution:

The Theory of Demographic Transition describes the transition of a country from high birth and death rates to lower birth and death rates as it develops economically. This theory typically has three or four stages, with the first two stages often representing high population growth and the subsequent stages representing stabilization.

#### Quick Tip

Understanding the stages of demographic transition helps in analyzing population dynamics and planning for resources.

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**Q. 11 Which of the following happens when the death rates are brought down through advanced methods of disease control, public health, and better nutrition?**

- (1) Demographic Transition
- (2) Demographic Dividend
- (3) Population Explosion
- (4) Population Growth Rate

**Correct Answer:** (1) Demographic Transition

**Quick Trick**

Demographic Transition refers to the shift from high birth and death rates to lower birth and death rates, leading to population growth.

**Solution:** When death rates decrease due to improved public health and nutrition, the population initially grows as birth rates often remain high until they eventually decline, leading to a demographic transition.

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**Q.12 Who coined the term 'Status Symbol'?**

- (1) Karl Marx
- (2) Anne Hardgrove
- (3) Marcel Mauss
- (4) Max Weber

**Correct Answer: (3) Marcel Mauss**

**Solution:**

The term 'Status Symbol' was coined by sociologist Marcel Mauss in his work on social dynamics and the sociology of gifts. He examined how possessions could signify social status.

**Quick Tip**

Understanding the concept of status symbols can provide insights into social behavior and cultural values.

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**Q.13 Which among these are the consequences of the Green Revolution?**

- (A) Led to regional inequalities
- (B) Increasing mechanisation in agriculture led to displacement of service caste groups
- (C) Increase in violence among landed vs landless workers
- (D) It was primarily the medium and large farmers who were able to benefit from the new technology



Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer: (4) (A), (B) and (D) only**

**Solution:**

The consequences of the Green Revolution include:

- (A) Led to regional inequalities: The benefits of the Green Revolution were not evenly distributed across regions.
- (B) Increasing mechanisation in agriculture led to displacement of service caste groups: Mechanisation often displaced traditional roles.
- (C) Increase in violence among landed vs landless workers: While this is a significant issue, it is not as directly associated with the Green Revolution as the other points.
- (D) It was primarily the medium and large farmers who were able to benefit from the new technology: This statement is correct as smaller farmers often lacked the resources to adopt new technologies.

Thus, the correct options are (A), (B), and (D).

#### Quick Tip

Understanding the socio-economic impacts of agricultural policies like the Green Revolution is crucial for evaluating their effectiveness.

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**Q.14 Who among the following recounts in her autobiography about a Dalit woman becoming a Sanskrit language teacher?**

- (1) Daya Pawar
- (2) Kumud Pawade

(3) Rajni Kothari

(4) Moji Riba

**Correct Answer: (1) Daya Pawar**

**Solution:**

Daya Pawar is known for her autobiography which discusses the struggles and experiences of Dalit women, including the challenges faced in education.

**Quick Tip**

Exploring autobiographies provides valuable insights into individual experiences and societal issues.

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**Q.15 Regionalism in India is rooted in which of the following factors?**

(A) Diversity of languages

(B) Diversity of cultures

(C) Diversity of castes

(D) Diversity of religions

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

**Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B) and (D) only**

**Solution:**

Regionalism in India is influenced by various factors including the diversity of languages, cultures, and religions, which contribute to the distinct identities of different regions. The diversity of castes also plays a role but is less about regional identity and more about social structure.

### Quick Tip

Understanding regionalism requires an analysis of cultural, linguistic, and religious diversity, as these elements shape regional identities.

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#### **Q.16 Which of the following are the basic responsibilities of the media?**

- (A) Impartial reportage
- (B) Protecting the interest of the masses
- (C) Sensitive towards national interest
- (D) Identifying sensational news items

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B) and (C) only**

**Solution:**

The basic responsibilities of the media include: (A) Impartial reportage: Media must present news in an unbiased manner.

(B) Protecting the interest of the masses: Media should advocate for and represent the interests of the general public.

(C) Sensitive towards national interest: Media should be aware of and act in accordance with the nation's interests.

(D) Identifying sensational news items: This is often more about generating viewership than fulfilling a core responsibility of ethical journalism.

Thus, the correct options are (A), (B), and (C) only.

### Quick Tip

Understanding media responsibilities is crucial for assessing the role of journalism in a democratic society.

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#### **Q.17 Which of the following characterises the concept of 'Social Stratification'?**

- (A) It is supported by belief or ideology.
- (B) It is only found in caste-based societies.
- (C) It persists over generations.
- (D) People with more privileges support the system of stratification.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer: (2) (A), (C) and (D) only**

#### **Solution:**

The characteristics of social stratification include: (A) It is supported by belief or ideology: Social stratification often relies on ideologies that justify unequal distribution of resources and privileges. (B) It is only found in caste-based societies:\*\* This is incorrect; social stratification exists in various forms across different societies, not just caste-based ones. (C) It persists over generations:\*\* Social stratification is typically inherited, with privileges and disadvantages passing from one generation to the next. (D) People with more privileges support the system of stratification:\*\* This statement holds true as those in privileged positions often benefit from maintaining the status quo.

Thus, the correct options are (A), (C), and (D) only.

### Quick Tip

Understanding social stratification is crucial for analyzing inequality and social dynamics within a society.

**Q.18 Match the following religious groups (List-I) with their population percentage (List-II).**

List-I	List-II
(A) Sikhs	(I) 2.3%
(B) Buddhists	(II) 1.9%
(C) Christians	(III) 0.8%
(D) Jains	(IV) 0.4%

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer:** (1) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)

**Solution:** The matches between the religious groups and their population percentages based on the Census 2011 (provisional) data are as follows: Sikhs (2.3%), Buddhists (1.9%), Christians (0.8%), and Jains (0.4%).

### Quick Tip

Understanding demographic statistics is crucial for analyzing societal structures and cultural diversity.

**Q.19 Who established the Textile Labour Association (TLA)?**

- (1) B.P. Wadia
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi
- (3) V.V. Giri

(4) S.A. Dange

**Correct Answer: (2) Mahatma Gandhi**

**Solution:**

The Textile Labour Association (TLA) was established by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920 in Ahmedabad. It aimed to organize the textile workers to secure their rights and improve their working conditions.

Quick Tip

Understanding the contributions of key figures in labor movements can provide insights into historical social reforms.

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**Q.20 Which of the following books explained that rational self-interest in a free-market economy leads to economic well-being?**

- (1) The Division of Labour in Society
- (2) The Market Wheel
- (3) The Wealth of Nations
- (4) Rulers, Townsmen and Bazaars; North Indian Society in the Age of British Expansion

**Correct Answer: (3) The Wealth of Nations**

**Solution:**

”The Wealth of Nations,” written by Adam Smith in 1776, explains how individuals pursuing their own self-interest in a free market can lead to overall economic prosperity and well-being.

Quick Tip

Familiarity with foundational economic texts can enhance understanding of modern economic principles and theories.

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**Q.21 During the Census of 2011, an attempt was made to collect information on how many types of disabilities?**

- (1) 5

- (2) 10
- (3) 6
- (4) 8

**Correct Answer: (3) 6**

**Solution:**

During the Census of 2011, information was collected on six types of disabilities, which included:

1. Blindness
2. Low Vision
3. Leprosy Cured
4. Hearing Impairment
5. Speech Impairment
6. Movement Impairment

These categories aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of the disabled population in India.

**Quick Tip**

Knowing the classification of disabilities is essential for understanding social issues and policy planning.

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**Q.22 Which of the following items were exported from Madras to Britain in the colonial era?**

- (A) Coffee
- (B) Indigo
- (C) Jute
- (D) Sugar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B) and (D) only**

**Solution:**

During the colonial era, items such as coffee, indigo, and sugar were significant exports from Madras to Britain, while jute was primarily exported from Bengal.

**Quick Tip**

Familiarity with colonial trade patterns can provide insights into economic history and the impact of colonialism.

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**Q.23 Out of the following, which initiative by the Government of India aims at creating a balance, structure, and quality in India's ecology?**

- (1) Make in India
- (2) MUDRA
- (3) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan
- (4) Gram Uday se Bharat Uday Abhiyan

**Correct Answer: (3) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan**

**Solution:**

Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a nationwide campaign launched to clean the streets, roads, and infrastructure of cities and rural areas. It aims at improving the sanitation and quality of life in India.



### Quick Tip

Understanding government initiatives helps in recognizing efforts towards sustainable development and public health.

**Q.24 Which of the following states has suffered a dilution of the tribal share of population due to industrialization?**

- (1) Jharkhand
- (2) Tamil Nadu
- (3) Madhya Pradesh
- (4) Himachal Pradesh

**Correct Answer: (1) Jharkhand**

### Solution:

Jharkhand has experienced significant industrialization, leading to the displacement of tribal communities and a dilution of their population share in the region.

### Quick Tip

Studying the impact of industrialization on tribal populations can provide insights into socio-economic changes and challenges faced by indigenous communities.

**Q.25 Match the following thinkers (List-I) with their major ideas (List-II):**

List-I (Thinker)	List-II (Idea)
(A) Harry Braverman	(I) Work is broken down into its smallest repetitive elements and di
(B) Mahatma Gandhi	(II) Machinery de-skills workers
(C) Karl Marx	(III) Machinery helps to increase production, but will eventually rep
(D) Frederick Winslow Taylor	(IV) Workers produce only one small part of a product which make

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

**Solution:**

- Harry Braverman's idea reflects the division of labor.
- Mahatma Gandhi critiqued the de-skilling effect of machinery
- Karl Marx discussed how machinery increases production but threatens jobs.
- Frederick Winslow Taylor emphasized efficiency in repetitive tasks.

Quick Tip

Matching thinkers with their ideas can enhance understanding of their contributions to social and economic theories.

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**Q.26 In IT and advertising sectors, it is not uncommon for employees to stay overnight in the office when faced with a project deadline. What phenomenon does this example indicate?**

- (1) Night Out
- (2) Unorganised workforce
- (3) Virtual work
- (4) Alienation

**Correct Answer: (4) Alienation**

**Solution:**

Staying overnight at work under pressure indicates a sense of alienation, where employees may feel disconnected from their personal lives due to work demands.

Quick Tip

Understanding workplace phenomena can help identify issues of work-life balance and employee satisfaction.

**Q.27 Who argued, "Party actions are always directed towards a goal which is striven for in a planned manner. The goal may be a 'cause' ..., or the goal may be 'personal'?"**

- (1) Durkheim
- (2) Marx
- (3) Comte
- (4) Weber

**Correct Answer: (4) Weber**

**Solution:**

Max Weber emphasized the purposeful nature of social action, stating that actions are motivated by various goals, including both personal and collective interests.

Quick Tip

Familiarity with the theories of sociologists like Weber can enhance understanding of social dynamics and behaviors.

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**Q.28 Who argued that the Bhuria Committee Report failed to recognize the complexity of the tribal institution?**

- (1) K. T. Shah
- (2) T. Nongbri
- (3) A. C. Majumdar
- (4) Virginius Xaxa

**Correct Answer: (4) Virginius Xaxa**

**Solution:**

Virginius Xaxa criticized the Bhuria Committee Report for oversimplifying tribal identities and institutions, emphasizing the need to consider their complexities.

### Quick Tip

Analyzing critiques of significant reports can deepen understanding of social issues and policy implications.

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#### **Q.29 The 73rd Constitutional Amendment provides:**

- (A) A two-tier system of Panchayati Raj.
- (B) Constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions.
- (C) Reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Panchayati Raj institutions.
- (D) Thirty-three percent seats for women in all offices of local bodies.

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

**Correct Answer: (4) (B), (C) and (D) only**

#### **Solution:**

The 73rd Amendment provides constitutional recognition to Panchayati Raj institutions, ensures reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women.

### Quick Tip

Understanding constitutional amendments is vital for grasping the framework of local governance in India.

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#### **Q.30 When religious identity overrides everything else, it leads to:**

- (1) Secularism
- (2) Casteism

- (3) Communalism
- (4) Regionalism

**Correct Answer: (3) Communalism**

**Solution:**

When religious identity takes precedence over other identities, it can foster communalism, where group interests may conflict with others, leading to social tensions.

**Quick Tip**

Recognizing the impact of religious identities on social relations is essential for promoting harmony and understanding in diverse societies.

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**Q.31 Characteristics of an Authoritarian State include:**

- (A) Abolition of Civil liberties.
- (B) Freedom of political activities.
- (C) Restrictions on freedom of press.
- (D) Infringement of Fundamental Rights.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer: (1) (A), (C) and (D) only**

**Solution:**

An authoritarian state typically abolishes civil liberties, restricts press freedom, and infringes on fundamental rights, while political activities are often limited.

### Quick Tip

Understanding the characteristics of political systems is essential for analyzing governance and civil rights.

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### Q.32 Which of the following Acts override the Official Secrets Act, 1923?

- (1) Right to Education Act
- (2) Indian Overseas Act
- (3) Indian Penal Code
- (4) Right to Information Act

**Correct Answer: (4) Right to Information Act**

#### **Solution:**

The Right to Information Act, 2005 allows citizens to request information from public authorities, thereby overriding the secrecy provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1923.

### Quick Tip

Awareness of laws that enhance transparency is vital for promoting accountability in governance.

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### Q.33 Among these examples, which one is NOT an example of stereotypes?

- (1) Group C is lazy.
- (2) Tribe A is irrational.
- (3) She is a brave person.
- (4) Community B is coward.

**Correct Answer: (3) She is a brave person.**

#### **Solution:**

The statement "She is a brave person" is an individual characteristic, while the other statements generalize attributes to entire groups, which is the essence of stereotypes.

### Quick Tip

Identifying stereotypes is crucial for understanding biases and promoting individual assessment over group generalizations.

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**Q.34 Correct the sequence on the emergence of new markets in the pre-colonial, colonial, and post-colonial era:**

- (A) Rise of Marwaris as the best-known business community.
- (B) New groups entered into trade and business in alliance with merchant communities.
- (C) India was the major supplier of the manufactured goods to the world market.
- (D) Expansion of the market economy in India under changing economic circumstances.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)**

**Solution:**

The correct sequence begins with the rise of the Marwaris, followed by new groups entering trade, India supplying manufactured goods, and the expansion of the market economy.

### Quick Tip

Understanding historical market developments can provide insights into contemporary economic structures.

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**Q.35 Which of the following statement about caste system is NOT correct?**

- (1) Castes do not have individual existence; they can only exist in relation to a larger whole.
- (2) Castes that are considered as ritually impure have high status.

- (3) Caste groups are complementary and non-competing groups.
- (4) Caste groups practice endogamy.

**Correct Answer: (2) Castes that are considered as ritually impure have high status.**

**Solution:**

This statement is incorrect as castes deemed ritually impure typically have lower social status within the hierarchical structure of the caste system.

Quick Tip

Critically examining statements about social structures can help clarify misconceptions and promote understanding.

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**Q.36 What was the central demand of Bardoli Satyagraha?**

- (1) Refusal to do indigo cultivation
- (2) Refusal to pay land revenue
- (3) Refusal to do sharecropping
- (4) Demand for better market opportunities

**Correct Answer: (2) Refusal to pay land revenue.**

**Solution:**

The central demand of the Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928 was the refusal to pay increased land revenue, which led to significant protests against the British tax policies.

Quick Tip

Understanding key movements in India's struggle for independence can provide insights into the socio-political landscape of that era.

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**Q.37 Identify the characteristics of the New Farmer's movement that began in the 1970s in Punjab and Tamil Nadu.**

- (A) Movements were regionally organised.
- (B) Movements were organised by communist leaders.



- (C) Movements involved farmers rather than peasants.  
(D) Basic ideology of the movement was strongly anti-state and anti-urban.

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

**Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B) and (D) only**

**Solution:**

The New Farmer's movement was characterized by regional organization, communist leadership, and a strong anti-state and anti-urban ideology.

**Quick Tip**

Recognizing the characteristics of social movements helps in understanding the dynamics of agricultural policies and farmer rights.

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**Q.38 Which of the following are post-liberalisation developments in India?**

- [(A)] Ikea store in Hyderabad [(B)] ICICI-Lombard selling insurance [(C)] HYV seeds  
[(D)] MTV

**Choose the correct answer from the options given below:**

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

**Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B) and (D) only**

**Solution:** The developments listed include the opening of international retail chains (Ikea), the entry of private insurance companies (ICICI-Lombard), and the introduction of new agricultural technologies (HYV seeds) and channels like MTV, which represent shifts in various sectors post-liberalization.

### Quick Tip

Post-liberalization developments in India have led to significant changes in retail, insurance, agriculture, and media sectors, reflecting the globalized economy.

**Q.39 Which of the following are examples of geographically distant territories belonging to the same nation?**

- (A) Austria, Germany
- (B) Alaska and the United States of America
- (C) Pakistan before 1971
- (D) Falkland Islands and the United Kingdom

**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

**Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B) and (D) only**

### **Solution:**

Examples of geographically distant territories that belong to the same nation include Alaska and the United States, as well as the Falkland Islands and the United Kingdom.

### Quick Tip

Geographically distant territories often reflect historical, political, or cultural ties between regions.

**Q.40 Among the middle class youth of India, the iPhone has become extremely popular as it reflects their social standing. Which concept can be best associated with this example?**

- (1) Consumerism
- (2) Status Symbol
- (3) Modernisation
- (4) Westernisation

**Correct Answer: (2) Status Symbol.**

**Solution:**

The iPhone symbolizes social status among the middle-class youth in India, representing wealth and modernity.

**Quick Tip**

Consumer products often serve as status symbols in society, reflecting social hierarchy and values.

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**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The process of making Bidis starts in forested villages where villagers pluck Tendu leaves and sell it to the forest department or a private contractor who in turn sells it to the forest department. On average a person can collect 100 bundles (of 50 leaves each) a day. The government then auctions the leaves to Bidi factory owners who give it to contractors. The contractor in turn supplies tobacco and leaves to home-based workers. These workers, mostly women, roll the bidis first dampening the leaves, then cutting them, filling in tobacco evenly and then tying them with thread. The contractor picks up these bidis and sells them to the manufacturer who roasts them and sells them and puts his own brand label. The manufacturer then sells them to a distributor who distributes the packed bidis to wholesalers who in turn sell to your neighborhood pan shops.

**Q.41 What kind of work does the passage exemplify?**

- (1) Government work
- (2) Home-based work
- (3) Factory work
- (4) Minor forest produce

**Correct Answer: (2) Home-based work.**

**Solution:**

The passage illustrates the home-based work involved in the bidi-making process, particularly by women who roll the bidis.

Quick Tip

Identifying the nature of work within industries helps in understanding labor dynamics and gender roles.

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**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The process of making Bidis starts in forested villages where villagers pluck Tendu leaves and sell it to the forest department or a private contractor who in turn sells it to the forest department. On average, a person can collect 100 bundles (of 50 leaves each) a day. The government then auctions the leaves to Bidi factory owners who give it to contractors. The contractor in turn supplies tobacco and leaves to home-based workers. These workers, mostly women, roll the bidis first dampening the leaves, then cutting them, filling in tobacco evenly and then tying them with thread. The contractor picks up these bidis and sells them to the manufacturer who roasts them and sells them and puts his own brand label. The manufacturer then sells them to a distributor who distributes the packed bidis to wholesalers who in turn sell to your neighborhood pan shops.

**Q.42 In home-based work such as rolling Bidis, who among the following provides raw material to the home-based worker?**

- (1) Government
- (2) Contractor
- (3) Manufacturer
- (4) Distributor

**Correct Answer: (2) Contractor.**

**Solution:**

The contractor is responsible for supplying the raw materials, such as tobacco and leaves, to the home-based workers.

**Quick Tip**

Understanding supply chains in informal sectors reveals the dependencies and vulnerabilities of workers.

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**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The process of making Bidis starts in forested villages where villagers pluck Tendu leaves and sell it to the forest department or a private contractor who in turn sells it to the forest department. On average, a person can collect 100 bundles (of 50 leaves each) a day. The government then auctions the leaves to Bidi factory owners who give it to contractors. The contractor in turn supplies tobacco and leaves to home-based workers. These workers, mostly women, roll the bidis first dampening the leaves, then cutting them, filling in tobacco evenly and then tying them with thread. The contractor picks up these bidis and sells them to the manufacturer who roasts them and sells them and puts his own brand label. The manufacturer then sells them to a distributor who distributes the packed bidis to wholesalers who in turn sell to your neighborhood pan shops.

**Q. 43 What is the usual method of payment for workers described in the passage?**

- (1) Monthly
- (2) Daily
- (3) Piece Rate
- (4) Annually

**Correct Answer: (3) Piece Rate.**

**Solution:**

The workers typically receive payment based on the quantity of bidis they produce, which is indicative of a piece-rate payment system.

### Quick Tip

Understanding payment structures in labor markets is crucial for analyzing worker conditions and rights.

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**Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:**

The process of making Bidis starts in forested villages where villagers pluck Tendu leaves and sell it to the forest department or a private contractor who in turn sells it to the forest department. On average, a person can collect 100 bundles (of 50 leaves each) a day. The government then auctions the leaves to Bidi factory owners who give it to contractors. The contractor in turn supplies tobacco and leaves to home-based workers. These workers, mostly women, roll the bidis first dampening the leaves, then cutting them, filling in tobacco evenly and then tying them with thread. The contractor picks up these bidis and sells them to the manufacturer who roasts them and sells them and puts his own brand label. The manufacturer then sells them to a distributor who distributes the packed bidis to wholesalers who in turn sell to your neighborhood pan shops. **Q.44 Who among the following receives the maximum profit in the Bidi industry?**

- (1) Government
- (2) Workers
- (3) Manufacturers
- (4) Contractors

**Correct Answer: (4) Contractors.**

**Solution:**

Contractors typically earn the highest profit in the bidi industry due to their control over the supply chain and distribution networks.

### Quick Tip

The dynamics of profit distribution in industries reveal the power structures and inequalities present in labor markets.

**Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:**

The process of making Bidis starts in forested villages where villagers pluck Tendu leaves and sell it to the forest department or a private contractor who in turn sells it to the forest department. On average a person can collect 100 bundles (of 50 leaves each) a day. The government then auctions the leaves to Bidi factory owners who give it to contractors. The contractor in turn supplies tobacco and leaves to home-based workers. These workers, mostly women, roll the bidis - first dampening the leaves, then cutting them, filling in tobacco evenly and then tying them with thread. The contractor picks up these bidis and sells them to the manufacturer who roasts them and sells them and puts his own brand label. The manufacturer then sells them to a distributor who distributes the packed bidis to wholesalers who in turn sell to your neighborhood pan shops.

**Q.45 Which of the following is a negative consequence of Bidi rolling?**

1. Skin infection
2. Lung infection
3. Backache
4. Conjunctivitis

**Correct Answer:** (1) Skin infection

**Solution:** Bidi rolling can lead to several health issues, including skin infections due to the constant handling of damp leaves and tobacco, as well as other potential ailments related to the occupational hazards faced by workers in the industry.

**Quick Tip**

Awareness of occupational health risks is essential for improving working conditions in industries such as Bidi rolling.

**Q.46 Which among these is NOT associated with sanskritisation?**

It is broadly connected to the notion of purity and pollution. It is a cultural process. 'Reference group' in sanskritisation is usually inferior. A process of mobility.

**Correct Answer:** (3) 'Reference group' in sanskritisation is usually inferior.

**Solution:** Sanskritisation typically involves the process of adopting the rituals and practices of higher castes, which may imply that the 'reference group' being adopted from is viewed as superior, rather than inferior.

**Quick Tip**

Understanding the dynamics of cultural processes like sanskritisation helps in recognizing the changing social structures within communities.

**Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:**

**Modernity** spelled not merely new ideas but also rethinking and reinterpretation of tradition. Both culture and traditions are living entities. People learn them and in turn modify them. India's structural and cultural diversity is self-evident. This diversity shapes the different ways that modernisation or westernisation, sanskritisation or secularisation effects or does not effect different groups of people. It is up to you to explore and identify the complex ways modernisation impacts people in different parts of the country or impacts different classes and castes in the same region. And even women and men from the same class or community.

**Q. 47 What is 'westernisation'?**

1. Structural change brought about by colonialism
2. Cultural change that predates colonialism
3. Cultural change brought about by secularisation
4. Cultural change brought about by colonialism

**Correct Answer:** (1)

**Solution:** Westernisation refers to the influence of Western culture on other cultures, which often involves structural changes resulting from colonialism.



Quick Tip

**Quick Tip:** Westernisation often involves structural changes resulting from colonialism.

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**Q. 48 What has been the impact of modernisation and sanskritisation?**

1. These processes shaped urban India with no effect in rural areas.
2. These processes brought in same set of changes in different localities.
3. These processes led to uneven social changes among different castes.
4. These processes directly led to secularisation.

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution:** Modernisation and sanskritisation have resulted in varying social changes across different castes, indicating a complex impact.

Quick Tip

**Quick Tip:** Modernisation and sanskritisation have resulted in varying social changes across different castes.

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**Q. 49 Which among these is NOT a characteristic of modernisation?**

1. People influenced not by local but global contexts.
2. Instead of individual, it is the group that becomes the primary unit of change.
3. Association in which men live and work is based on choice and not birth.
4. Utility, calculation and science takes precedence over emotions and irrationality.

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution:** Modernisation emphasizes individual choice rather than group influences, making option (2) not a characteristic of modernisation.

Quick Tip

**Quick Tip:** Modernisation emphasizes individual choice rather than group influences

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**Q.50 What kind of change is brought about by secularisation in India?**

1. Structural change
2. Intra-regional change
3. National change
4. Cultural change

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution:** Secularisation generally brings about cultural changes, reflecting a shift in societal values away from religious influence

Quick Tip

**Quick Tip:** Understanding the nuanced impacts of modernisation and cultural changes can aid in comprehending social dynamics in contemporary India.