

# CUET 2024 Sociology SET B Paper with Solution

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

1. Tiplut Nongbri
2. Virginius Xaxa
3. Verrier Elwin
4. G.S. Ghurye

**Correct Answer:** Option 2

**Solution:** Virginius Xaxa highlighted that tribal institutions often operate differently and may not inherently follow democratic norms or structures.

## Quick Tip

Understanding tribal institutions involves recognizing their unique social, cultural, and governance dynamics that differ from mainstream democratic systems.

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2. 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:**

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 4

**Solution:** The Gram Sabha consists of all the citizens in a village and plays a role in electing local government representatives and participating in developmental activities.

## Quick Tip

The Gram Sabha is a foundational part of local self-governance and acts as a forum for citizens to express their needs and oversee development projects.

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

1. By restricting individual liberty.
2. By narrowing the scope of Article 20.
3. By expanding the interpretation to include various aspects of a quality life.
4. By expanding the scope of Fundamental Duties.

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** The Supreme Court has interpreted Article 21 broadly to include not only the right to life but also to live a dignified life encompassing several socio-economic rights.

**Quick Tip**

Article 21 is considered a transformative provision in the Indian Constitution, enabling a wider interpretation of rights linked to dignity and quality of life.

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**4. Match List-I with List-II for Dominant Caste and Region.**

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

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

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 1

**Solution:** The correct matching is as follows: Rajputs are dominant in Uttar Pradesh, Lingayats in Karnataka, Jat Sikhs in Punjab, and Kammas in Andhra Pradesh.

**Quick Tip**

Understanding caste and regional dynamics provides insights into socio-political structures across different parts of India.

**5. 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:**

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 1

**Solution:** Bihu, Baisakhi, and Pongal are all agricultural festivals marking harvest periods, while Holi is a festival of colors with less direct linkage to agriculture.

**Quick Tip**

Agricultural festivals celebrate the harvest cycle and emphasize the connection between human culture and nature.

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**6. Which of the following are the indicators of globalization of agriculture?**

- (A) Contract farming
- (B) Increased dependence of farmers on fertilizers and pesticides
- (C) Promotion of indigenous knowledge for agriculture
- (D) Entry of multinationals into the agricultural sector

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

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 2

**Solution:** Globalization in agriculture is marked by contract farming, multinational entry, and increased use of fertilizers and pesticides, reflecting market-oriented changes.

**Quick Tip**

Globalization often transforms traditional agriculture through commercialization and market integration.

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

1. Binary System
2. Corporate System
3. Flexi System
4. Scientific Management System

**Correct Answer:** Option 4

**Solution:** The Scientific Management System developed by Frederick Taylor emphasizes breaking tasks into small repetitive elements to enhance productivity.

Quick Tip

Scientific management aims to optimize productivity through specialization and standardization of work tasks.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** Liberalisation opens up the economy, transnational corporations operate across borders, globalisation combines global and local aspects, and weightless economy focuses on IT and digital assets.

Quick Tip

Globalisation is a strategic approach to adapting global ideas to fit local contexts and cultures.

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

1. Leonardo da Vinci
2. Johann Gutenberg
3. Galileo Galilei
4. Isaac Newton

**Correct Answer:** Option 2

**Solution:** Johann Gutenberg's invention of the printing press revolutionized information dissemination and marked the beginning of the mass communication era.

#### Quick Tip

The printing press is considered one of the most transformative inventions, facilitating knowledge dissemination.

#### 10. Match the following individuals with their contributions to Indian media:

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

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

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 4

**Solution:** Raja Rammohun Roy founded Sambad-Kaumudi, Fardoonji Murzban started Bombay Samachar, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar initiated Shome Prakash, and Jawaharlal Nehru emphasized the media's role in democracy.

#### Quick Tip

The media's historical development in India has been closely linked to social reform and national awakening.

#### 11. The Chipko Movement is an example of

1. Peasant Movement

2. Workers Movement
3. Ecological Movement
4. Dalit Movement

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** The Chipko Movement was an ecological movement in India aimed at the conservation of forests, where people, particularly women, physically embraced trees to prevent their cutting.

Quick Tip

Ecological movements in India have played a crucial role in raising awareness about environmental sustainability.

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

1. Nakarattars
2. Adivasis
3. Dikus
4. Oraons

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** The term "Dikus" refers to migrant traders and moneylenders in South Bihar, who were often viewed as exploitative by the local tribes.

Quick Tip

The term "Dikus" highlights the antagonistic relationship between indigenous tribes and outsiders during colonial and post-colonial times.

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**13. 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?**

1. Theory of Relative Deprivation
2. Theory of Reformatory Action
3. Theory of Redemptive Action
4. Theory of Resource Mobilization

**Correct Answer:** Option 1

**Solution:** The Theory of Relative Deprivation explains that social movements often arise when groups perceive themselves as disadvantaged in comparison to others, which sparks collective action.

**Quick Tip**

Relative deprivation emphasizes perceived inequalities, which often lead to social unrest and movements.

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

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

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

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 1

**Solution:** The post-1947 Women's Movement in India saw the growth of an autonomous movement, a change in strategy, and involvement in nation-building, though the experiences of discrimination were not uniform for all women.

**Quick Tip**

The post-1947 women's movement marked a shift towards greater autonomy, advocacy, and social transformation.

**15. Match List-I with List-II for Sociologists and their work:**

| 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:**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** Nicholas Dirks authored "Castes of Mind," Louis Dumont wrote "Homo-Hierarchicus," Patricia Uberoi worked on family and kinship, and Andre Beteille focused on inequality.

#### Quick Tip

Familiarity with major sociologists and their works is essential for understanding the evolution of social thought.

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

#### List-I: Concepts

- (A) Fertility Rate
- (B) Total Fertility Rate
- (C) Infant Mortality Rate
- (D) Maternal Mortality Rate

#### List-II: Description

- (I) Number of live births per 1000 women in the childbearing age group
- (II) Total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have during her entire reproductive years
- (III) Total number of women who die in childbirth per 1000 live births
- (IV) Number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births

#### Options:

- (1) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (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:** (3)

**Solution** - (A) → (I): Fertility rate measures live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age group. - (B) → (II): Total fertility rate is the estimated number of live births a woman would have in her lifetime. - (C) → (IV): Infant mortality rate measures deaths of infants under one year per 1000 live births. - (D) → (III): Maternal mortality rate tracks deaths during childbirth per 1000 live births.

#### Quick Tip

Fertility = Births, Infant Mortality = Baby deaths, Maternal Mortality = Childbirth deaths.

### 17. 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 lev-

els...technology, institutions, ideology, and values” refers to the process of

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. Sanskritisation
2. Colonisation
3. Westernisation
4. Secularisation

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** Westernisation refers to the influence of Western culture and values on India due to over 150 years of British colonial rule, affecting technology, institutions, and ideology.

Quick Tip

Westernisation has played a pivotal role in shaping modern Indian society, particularly in urbanization, education, and social values.

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18. 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?

1. Double standard imposed by male-dominated society
2. Comparison of work done by men and women in a male-dominated society
3. Reversal of roles of Gender
4. Challenging patriarchy

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** In ”Sultana’s Dream,” Begum Rokeya imagines a reversal of gender roles where men are confined to the home, challenging the conventional gender norms of the time.

Quick Tip

”Sultana’s Dream” is a pioneering feminist text that imagines a world where women hold power and men are marginalized.

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19. For which of the following social reasons is the city preferred over the 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:**

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** Cities offer better opportunities for work, cash income, and anonymity, which often make them more attractive than villages with fewer resources and opportunities.

**Quick Tip**

Cities provide better infrastructure, economic opportunities, and personal freedom, making them more appealing for people from rural areas.

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

1. Socio-Cultural
2. Economic
3. Political
4. Administrative

**Correct Answer:** Option 1

**Solution:** The unification of India under British colonial rule was primarily driven by economic, political, and administrative factors, not socio-cultural factors.

**Quick Tip**

Colonial unification was largely driven by administrative convenience and economic control rather than cultural integration.

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

1. Development of heavy and machine-making industries
2. Expansion of the public sector

3. Presence of a large cooperative sector
4. Role of coastal cities for trading purpose

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** The focus during industrialisation in independent India was on heavy industries, public sector expansion, and trade through coastal cities. The cooperative sector was not a significant focus during this period.

Quick Tip

The industrialization process in India during the early years post-independence focused on public sector enterprises and heavy industries.

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**22. In which of the following States is Birhor tribe found?**

1. Assam
2. Bihar
3. Rajasthan
4. Nagaland

**Correct Answer:** Option 2

**Solution:** The Birhor tribe is primarily found in Bihar, although they are also present in parts of Jharkhand and Odisha.

Quick Tip

The Birhor tribe is recognized as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) in India.

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**23. The term "prejudice" refers to**

1. Community identity
2. Social inequality
3. Pre-judgement
4. Individual's life chances

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** Prejudice refers to preconceived opinions or judgments made about individuals or groups, often without proper knowledge or understanding.

Quick Tip

Prejudice is often formed based on stereotypes and can lead to discrimination and social inequality.

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**24. Which of the following leaders is not associated with AITUC?**

1. M.N. Roy
2. S.A. Dange
3. V.V. Giri
4. Jayprakash Narayan

**Correct Answer:** Option 4

**Solution:** Jayprakash Narayan was not associated with AITUC (All India Trade Union Congress). The other leaders played significant roles in India's trade union movement.

Quick Tip

AITUC was one of the oldest trade union federations in India, focusing on workers' rights and labor movements.

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**Read the given passage carefully and answer the next five questions.**

In many ways it was a major political change, namely, the collapse of the erstwhile socialist world that hastened globalisation and also gave a specific economic and political approach to the economic policies that underpin globalisation. These changes are often termed as neo-liberal economic measures. We have already seen what concrete steps the liberalisation policy took in India. Broadly, these policies reflect a political vision of free enterprise which believes that a free reign to market forces will be both efficient and fair. It is, therefore, critical of both State regulation and State subsidies. The existing process of Globalisation in this sense does have a political vision as much as an economic vision.

**25. What does the term 'liberalisation policy' refer to in the given passage?**

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

1. Regulation of State subsidies
2. Regulation of market forces
3. Regulation of social welfarism
4. De-regulation of market forces

**Correct Answer:** Option 4

**Solution:** Liberalisation in the passage refers to the de-regulation of market forces, allowing for more open and free-market operations, reducing state interference.

Quick Tip

Liberalisation is a key aspect of economic reforms that focus on reducing government control and promoting free-market policies.

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

1. Free enterprise
2. State subsidies
3. Centralised power
4. State regulation

**Correct Answer:** Option 1

**Solution:** The central political vision of globalization is based on the belief in free enterprise, where market forces operate with minimal interference from the state.

Quick Tip

Globalization emphasizes free-market capitalism, where the economy is driven by private enterprises with minimal state control.

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

1. Conservative measures
2. Welfare measures
3. Neo-liberal measures
4. Protectionist measures

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** The collapse of the socialist world marked the adoption of neo-liberal economic measures, focusing on deregulation, privatization, and a market-driven economy.

Quick Tip

Neo-liberalism became prominent after the collapse of the socialist bloc, promoting free markets, reduced government intervention, and privatization.

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**28. What major political change is highlighted in the passage?**

1. Collapse of Welfare State
2. Collapse of Capitalist State
3. Collapse of Socialist State
4. Collapse of trade protectionism

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** The major political change described in the passage is the collapse of the socialist state, which led to significant economic and political shifts toward globalization.

Quick Tip

The collapse of socialist states contributed to a shift toward market-driven economic policies, reshaping global economic dynamics.

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

1. It supports State regulation
2. It is critical of State regulation
3. It advocates for Socialist State
4. It advocates for State subsidies

**Correct Answer:** Option 2

**Solution:** The passage highlights that the political vision behind globalization is critical of state regulation and subsidies, promoting a free-market approach.

Quick Tip

Globalization challenges government intervention, favoring market autonomy and reduced regulation to foster economic growth.

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**Read the given passage carefully and answer the next five questions.**

My grandfather, like most Nagas who had come into close contact with Europeans, was convinced that education was the only way to get ahead in life. He aspired for his children the kind of life he had seen being lived by the British administration and missionaries. He sent my mother away to school, first in neighbouring Assam, then as far as Shimla. My mother was encouraged by one of the more educated men in her village who told her that with an education in these new times, she could even become like the Indian lady who spoke before the world : Vijaylaxmi Pandit, who represented India at the UN. My father by dint of his own intelligence and hard work, put himself through the local mission school and college in Shillong. All Nagas of my parents' generation who were able to, chose to get educated in English. For them, it was more than a gateway to upward mobility. In a region where tribes that live no more than 20 kms apart speak completely different languages, it was a medium through which they

could communicate amongst themselves and with the world. They became the voice of their people and made English the official state language.

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

1. Urbanization
2. Sanskritization
3. Western education
4. Modernization

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** The passage emphasizes that Western education, especially in English, provided a means for upward mobility and broader communication for the people in the North-East.

Quick Tip

Education, particularly Western education, acted as a gateway to socio-economic mobility for many people in the North-East.

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

1. Politics
2. Education
3. Cultural change
4. Social change

**Correct Answer:** Option 2

**Solution:** The passage indicates that education, particularly in English, was the primary means for people in the North-East to achieve upward mobility.

Quick Tip

Education serves as a critical tool for social mobility, providing individuals with the skills needed to improve their socio-economic standing.

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

1. Sanskritization

2. Westernization
3. Assimilation
4. Upward Mobility

**Correct Answer:** Option 4

**Solution:** The process of upward mobility involves individuals moving from a lower socio-economic status to a higher one, typically facilitated by education or economic opportunities.

Quick Tip

Upward mobility is often linked to access to better education, employment, and social networks that facilitate socio-economic advancement.

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**33. Who among the following represented India at the UN?**

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Vijayalaxmi Pandit
3. British Missionaries
4. Naga leaders

**Correct Answer:** Option 2

**Solution:** The passage specifically mentions Vijayalaxmi Pandit as the Indian representative at the United Nations, highlighting her role in diplomacy.

Quick Tip

Vijayalaxmi Pandit was a prominent Indian diplomat who represented the country at the United Nations and played a key role in shaping India's foreign policy.

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

1. Use of English language
2. Missionary help
3. Naga leaders
4. Working together in British administration

**Correct Answer:** Option 1

**Solution:** The passage notes that the use of English as a common language helped bridge communication gaps among the various Naga tribes, facilitating dialogue and unity.

Quick Tip

Language can serve as a powerful tool for uniting diverse groups and enhancing communication, especially in multilingual regions.

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

1. Durkheim
2. C.W. Mills
3. Bourdieu
4. Weber

**Correct Answer:** Option 2

**Solution:** C.W. Mills introduced the concept of the “sociological imagination,” which helps individuals understand how personal experiences are connected to broader social forces.

Quick Tip

The sociological imagination is a key concept in sociology that allows individuals to link personal experiences to wider social structures and issues.

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

1. Widow Pension
2. Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act
3. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
4. Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** The “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” scheme was launched to address the declining sex ratio and promote gender equality. It focuses on saving and educating the girl child.

Quick Tip

The “Beti Bachao Beti Padhao” scheme is aimed at improving the child sex ratio and empowering girls through education.

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

1. Parochialism gave birth to Colonialism in India.
2. Colonialism gave birth to Nationalism in India.
3. Urban power were the main carriers of Nationalism in Colonial India.
4. Capitalist economic changes in India were not related to Colonialism.

**Correct Answer:** Option 2

**Solution:** Colonial rule in India played a key role in the emergence of Nationalism, as it united various sections of society in their fight for independence from British control.

#### Quick Tip

Colonialism often acts as a catalyst for nationalism, as the local population unites against foreign domination.

**38. Match the following terms (List-I) with their descriptions (List-II):**

| List-I (Terms)        | List-II (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:**

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 4

**Solution:** The Varna system refers to the four-fold division of society, Scheduled Castes were recognized by the Government of India Act, Sanskritisation refers to adopting higher caste practices, and Resistance Tribes were opposed to Hindu society.

#### Quick Tip

Understanding key sociological terms like Varna and Sanskritisation helps explain social stratification in India.

**39. 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 symbolizes 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:**

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** Alfred Gell argues that markets serve as a reflection of social hierarchies, with groups positioned according to their caste and social power.

Quick Tip

Markets are not only economic spaces but also symbolize social relationships and power dynamics within a society.

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**40. Which of the following principles are applied to maintain caste-based restrictions?**

1. Birth
2. Marriage
3. Food Sharing
4. Occupation

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

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** Caste-based restrictions are maintained through factors like birth (inheritance), marriage (endogamy), food sharing, and occupation (specific caste-related jobs).

Quick Tip

Caste restrictions are maintained through various social practices, including marriage and occupation, which limit social mobility.

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**41. How has national development impacted tribal development?**

1. Tribal areas located in mineral-rich and forest-covered parts of the country paid a disproportionately high price for development.
2. Large dams, factories, and mines were built in the Nehruvian era.
3. Tribals were dispossessed of their land for setting up hydroelectric power plants.
4. These developments benefited the tribes at the expense of others.

**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:** Option 2

**Solution:** National development initiatives like the building of dams, factories, and mines often led to the displacement of tribal communities, particularly in areas rich in minerals and forests, without benefiting them.

Quick Tip

National development projects can sometimes lead to the displacement of marginalized communities, such as tribals, with limited benefits to them.

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**42. Which of the following statements are true about stereotypes?**

1. Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups.
2. Stereotypes fix whole groups into a single entity.
3. Stereotypes refuse to recognize the variation across individuals.
4. Stereotypes are purely colonial constructs.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** Stereotypes oversimplify and generalize entire groups, often ignoring individual variations. These stereotypes can be reinforced by colonial ideologies.

Quick Tip

Understanding the origins of stereotypes, particularly colonial stereotypes, helps in recognizing their impact on modern social attitudes.

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**43. 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:**

1. Economic capital
2. Cultural capital
3. Social capital
4. Educational capital

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

1. (A) Economic capital
2. (B) Cultural capital
3. (C) Social capital
4. (D) Educational capital

**Correct Answer:** Option 4

**Solution:** Social resources can be divided into forms like economic capital, cultural capital, social capital, and educational capital. These forms help define an individual's social position and opportunities.

Quick Tip

Understanding different forms of capital – economic, cultural, and social – helps in understanding social stratification and mobility.

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

1. 1956
2. 1953
3. 1950
4. 1958

**Correct Answer:** Option 1

**Solution:** The Backward Classes Commission, chaired by Kaka Kalelkar, submitted its report in 1956, recommending the classification of socially and educationally backward communities.

**Quick Tip**

Remember important dates related to commissions, as these frequently appear in exams related to social justice and policy.

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**45. 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:**

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 2

**Solution:** Adivasis were not always oppressed but have historically had fluctuating roles, including economic dominance at times through trade and raids. They were included into Hindu society largely through Sanskritisation.

**Quick Tip**

Understanding the varied historical roles of tribes in India helps in recognizing their changing socio-political status.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 1

**Solution:** Dr. B.R. Ambedkar expressed concerns that local elites and upper castes would dominate local self-governance, further marginalizing the downtrodden and weaker sections of society.

**Quick Tip**

Dr. Ambedkar's views on local self-government were shaped by his concerns about caste-based inequalities and the potential for further exploitation of lower castes.

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**47. Which of the following is an example of community identity?**

1. Membership of family
2. Membership of religious group
3. Membership of a professional group
4. Membership of caste group

**Correct Answer:** Option 4

**Solution:** Membership of a caste group is a community identity because caste is an inherited social category that determines many aspects of an individual's life, including social interaction and occupation.

**Quick Tip**

Community identities are generally ascribed, meaning they are assigned at birth and are less fluid compared to professional or other identities.

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**48. 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?**

1. Article 21
2. Article 29

3. Article 30
4. Article 25

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** Article 30 of the Indian Constitution provides the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions and ensures non-discrimination by the state in granting aid to such institutions.

**Quick Tip**

Article 30 is crucial for the protection and promotion of the educational rights of minorities, ensuring their autonomy in education.

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**49. Which of the following statements about Communalism are correct?**

1. Communal means something related to a community.
2. Communalism is about religion, not politics.
3. A devout believer may or may not be communal.
4. Communalism results in constructing identity of large and diverse groups as singular and homogeneous.

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

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** Communalism involves the division of society into distinct, rigid groups based on religion, ethnicity, or community, often to serve political purposes.

**Quick Tip**

Communalism is often a tool for political manipulation, creating division and tension between religious or ethnic communities.

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

1. Gender
2. Ethnicity
3. Disability
4. Caste

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

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

**Correct Answer:** Option 3

**Solution:** People face discrimination and exclusion based on identity markers like gender, ethnicity, disability, and caste, which often intersect and compound social inequalities.

**Quick Tip**

Discrimination can be multidimensional, as identity markers often intersect to create compounded disadvantages for certain groups in society.

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