

Sociology 326 E Set A Question Paper with Solutions

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 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

Explanation: Adivasis were not always oppressed but have historically had a fluctuating role, including economic dominance at times through trade and raids. The inclusion into Hindu society was majorly through the process of Sanskritisation.

Quick Tip

Always analyze historical perspectives from multiple angles: social, economic, and political to avoid oversimplification.

2. 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

Explanation: 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 of commissions and their reports as they frequently appear in exams.

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

A. Economic capital

B. Cultural capital

C. Social capital

D. Educational capital

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: Option 2

Explanation: Social resources can be divided into multiple forms such as economic capital, cultural capital, social capital, and educational capital, which are all critical in determining social stratification and opportunities.

Quick Tip

Understand that social capital is interconnected with economic and cultural capital, making it essential in social mobility.

4. Which of the following statements are true about stereotypes?

- A. Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups.
- B. Stereotypes fix whole groups into single entity.
- C. Stereotypes refuse to recognise the variation across individuals.
- D. Stereotypes are partly colonial constructs.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 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

Explanation: Stereotypes are oversimplified generalizations about groups, often used to categorize people, ignoring the diversity of individuals.

Quick Tip

Understand the root of stereotypes, especially in relation to race, ethnicity, and colonial legacies.

5. 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

Explanation: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was concerned that local elites might dominate local self-government, further marginalizing the downtrodden.

Quick Tip

Study the socio-political context in which Dr. Ambedkar formulated his views on local self-government.

6. Which of the following is not 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 3

Explanation: A professional group is not based on inherent social identity; it is based on skills and occupation.

Quick Tip

Community identities are largely inherited and less fluid compared to professional or organizational identities.

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

1. Article 21
2. Article 29
3. Article 30
4. Article 25

Correct Answer: Option 3

Explanation: Article 30 provides for the rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

Quick Tip

Know the key constitutional articles related to minority rights, as they are fundamental in the Indian context.

8. Which of the following statements about Communalism are correct?

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 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: Option 3

Explanation: Communalism refers to constructing narrow identities for groups based on religion, often for political purposes.

Quick Tip

Communalism often mixes religion with politics, leading to tensions between groups.

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

- A. Gender
- B. Ethnicity
- C. Disability
- D. Caste

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Explanation: Discrimination occurs across multiple identity markers like gender, caste, ethnicity, and disability.

Quick Tip

Identity markers like caste, gender, and ethnicity play a significant role in determining social and economic access.

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

- A. The Gram Sabha collects central taxes from the village.
- B. The Gram Sabha consists of the entire body of citizens in a village.
- C. The Gram Sabha is the general body that elects the local government.
- D. The Gram Sabha participates in village-level development activities.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Explanation: The Gram Sabha is responsible for village-level development and includes the entire body of citizens.

Quick Tip

The Gram Sabha plays a crucial role in local governance and development activities in India.

11. 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

Explanation: The Supreme Court expanded the interpretation of Article 21 to include not just the right to life but the right to a dignified life with quality.

Quick Tip

Article 21 is one of the most flexible and expanded rights under the Indian Constitution, covering various aspects of life and liberty.

12. 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

Explanation: Virginius Xaxa made observations on tribal institutions, highlighting that they need not necessarily be democratic in structure.

Quick Tip

Not all tribal systems align with modern democratic ideals; their governance systems vary greatly across regions and cultures.

13. Match List-I with List-II:

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Correct Answer: Option 1

Explanation: 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 region helps in comprehending the socio-political fabric of India.

14. Which of the following festivals are related to agriculture?

- Bihu
- Baisakhi
- Holi
- Pongal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: Option 1

Explanation: Bihu, Baisakhi, and Pongal are all agricultural festivals, while Holi is a festival of colors, not directly linked to agriculture.

Quick Tip

Agricultural festivals in India celebrate harvests and mark important seasons, tying the culture closely to the agrarian economy.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 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

Explanation: Contract farming and the entry of multinationals into agriculture are clear indicators of globalization. Increased reliance on fertilizers and pesticides also highlights the changing nature of agriculture.

Quick Tip

Globalization has led to the commercialization of agriculture, changing traditional farming practices and introducing corporate interests.

16. 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

Explanation: The Scientific Management System, developed by Frederick Taylor, breaks work into its smallest repetitive elements and assigns them to workers to enhance efficiency.

Quick Tip

The Scientific Management System emphasizes efficiency by breaking tasks into simple, standardized tasks, contributing to modern industrial processes.

17. 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) Glocalisation	(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

Explanation: The correct matching is: Liberalisation (Opening up to global markets), Transnational Corporations (Companies producing in multiple countries), Glocalisation (Mixing global and local cultures), and Weightless Economy (Economy based on information and technology).

Quick Tip

Understanding globalization-related concepts helps in comprehending its economic, social, and political implications.

18. 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

Explanation: Johann Gutenberg is credited with the invention of the printing press, which revolutionized the spread of information.

Quick Tip

The invention of the printing press is considered one of the most significant technological advancements in history.

19. 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

Explanation: The correct matching is: Raja Rammohun Roy started the Sambad-Kaumudi, Fardoonji Murzban started the Bombay Samachar, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar started Shome Prakash, and Jawaharlal Nehru encouraged the media to act as a watchdog of democracy.

Quick Tip

The history of Indian media is rich with social reformers playing a major role in using print media for activism.

20. The Chipko Movement is an example of:

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

Correct Answer: Option 3

Explanation: The Chipko Movement was an ecological movement in India to protect forests, wherein local villagers embraced trees to prevent their cutting.

Quick Tip

Environmental movements in India, like Chipko, have played a key role in raising awareness about ecological sustainability.

21. 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

Explanation: The migrant traders and moneylenders in South Bihar were called Dikus by the locals due to their exploitative practices.

Quick Tip

The term "Dikus" refers to outsiders or exploitative traders and moneylenders, especially in tribal areas.

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

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

Correct Answer: Option 1

Explanation: The Theory of Relative Deprivation explains how social conflict arises when groups feel deprived relative to others around them.

Quick Tip

Social movements often arise from perceived inequalities and the desire to rectify imbalances.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Explanation: The post-1947 women's movement saw the growth of an autonomous women's movement and changes in ideology and strategies, while women contributed to nation-building.

Quick Tip

The Women's Movement has evolved significantly since independence, particularly in the areas of rights, representation, and autonomy.

24. Match List-I with List-II:

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Explanation: Nicholas Dirks is known for "Castes of Mind," Louis Dumont for "Homo-Hierarchicus," Patricia Uberoi for her work on family and kinship, and Andre Beteille for his work on inequality.

Quick Tip

Familiarize yourself with key sociologists and their contributions to Indian sociology.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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: Option 3

Explanation: Fertility Rate refers to the number of live births per 1000 women in the childbearing age group; Total Fertility Rate is the total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have during her reproductive years; Infant Mortality Rate is the number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births; Maternal Mortality Rate is the total number of women who die in childbirth per 1000 live births.

Quick Tip

Understanding key demographic terms is essential for studies in population and public health.

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

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

Correct Answer: Option 3

Explanation: Westernisation refers to the transformation brought about in India by British rule, particularly in technology, institutions, and values.

Quick Tip

Westernisation has been a key driver in the shaping of modern Indian society.

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

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

Explanation: The excerpt highlights a fictional reversal of traditional gender roles where men are confined to the home, mirroring the restrictions historically imposed on women.

Quick Tip

"Sultana's Dream" is an early feminist text that envisions a utopia where women hold power and gender roles are reversed. It is useful to understand such texts in the context of early feminist thought.

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

- (A) Decline of common resources in villages
- (B) Opportunity for earning cash income
- (C) Sufficient work opportunity
- (D) Relative anonymity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 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

Explanation: The preference for cities over villages is often due to multiple factors such as decline in resources in villages, opportunities for earning cash income, work opportunities, and anonymity that cities provide.

Quick Tip

Cities offer anonymity, diverse work opportunities, and better infrastructure, making them more attractive for individuals seeking socio-economic growth.

29. 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

Explanation: The unification of India under colonial rule was primarily driven by economic, political, and administrative factors rather than socio-cultural unity.

Quick Tip

Colonial unification was more about administrative convenience and economic control than about cultural integration.

30. 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

Explanation: During the industrialisation period in independent India, emphasis was placed on developing heavy industries, expanding the public sector, and utilising coastal cities for trade, but the cooperative sector was not a major focus.

Quick Tip

The cooperative sector in India gained prominence later as part of rural and agricultural development, but not initially during industrialisation.

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

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

Correct Answer: Option 2

Explanation: The Birhor tribe is mainly found in the state of Bihar. They are also found in some areas of Jharkhand.

Quick Tip

The Birhor tribe is classified as a Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group (PVTG) and is known for its semi-nomadic lifestyle.

32. The term "prejudice" refers to _____.

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

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

Correct Answer: Option 3

Explanation: Prejudice is an attitude that involves making a pre-judgement about a group or individual, often without sufficient knowledge or understanding.

Quick Tip

Prejudice is a negative judgment or opinion formed beforehand, without knowledge or examination of the facts.

33. 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

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

Quick Tip

AITUC is one of the oldest trade union federations in India, with leaders like S.A. Dange playing a pivotal role in the labor movement.

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.

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

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

Explanation: In the context of the passage, liberalisation refers to the de-regulation of market forces, allowing greater freedom for economic activities and reducing state intervention.

Quick Tip

Liberalisation typically involves reducing state control over the economy, promoting private enterprise and market-driven growth.

35. 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

Explanation: The central political vision reflected in globalisation is that of free enterprise, where market forces operate with minimal interference from the state.

Quick Tip

Free enterprise is a key feature of neo-liberal globalisation, emphasizing minimal state intervention in the market.

36. 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

Explanation: The collapse of the socialist world was accompanied by the adoption of neo-liberal economic measures that focused on reducing state control and encouraging market-based growth.

Quick Tip

Neo-liberalism emphasizes economic reforms that favor market-driven policies over state intervention.

37. 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

Explanation: The passage highlights the collapse of the socialist state, which led to significant changes in global economic policies, especially the rise of globalisation.

Quick Tip

The collapse of the socialist state led to a shift towards more market-friendly economic policies globally.

38. 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

Explanation: The passage describes a political vision behind globalisation that is critical of both state regulation and state subsidies, favoring a free market approach.

Quick Tip

Globalisation, as described in neo-liberal terms, often challenges state intervention in favor of market autonomy.

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: Vijayalaxmi 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.

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

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

Correct Answer: Option 3

Explanation: The passage describes how Western education, especially in English, opened up new opportunities for the people of the North-East.

Quick Tip

Western education introduced new opportunities and a broader worldview, facilitating upward mobility for many communities in the North-East.

40. 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

Explanation: The passage mentions that education, especially in English, served as a gateway to upward mobility for the Nagas.

Quick Tip

Education, particularly in English, can act as a powerful tool for achieving social mobility and better opportunities.

41. 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

Explanation: Upward mobility refers to the movement of individuals from one socio-economic status to a higher one, which is highlighted in the passage through education.

Quick Tip

Upward mobility is often facilitated by factors such as education, economic opportunities, and social networks.

42. 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

Explanation: The passage specifically mentions Vijayalaxmi Pandit as the Indian lady who represented India at the UN.

Quick Tip

Vijayalaxmi Pandit was one of the prominent Indian leaders representing India in global forums, including the United Nations.

43. 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

Explanation: The passage mentions that English was adopted as a medium of communication, helping to bridge the language barriers among different factions of the Naga tribes.

Quick Tip

Language plays a critical role in uniting diverse communities, and in this case, English served as a common language for better communication.

44. 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

Explanation: C. Wright Mills introduced the concept of the sociological imagination, which helps us understand the relationship between personal troubles and public/social issues.

Quick Tip

The sociological imagination, coined by C.W. Mills, is a key tool in Sociology to link individual experiences with larger social structures.

45. 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

Explanation: "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" is an initiative launched by the Government of India to address the declining child sex ratio and promote gender equality.

Quick Tip

The "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" scheme aims to promote the survival, protection, and education of the girl child.

46. 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 poor were the main carriers of Nationalism in Colonial India.
4. Capitalist economic changes in India were not related to Colonialism.

Correct Answer: Option 2

Explanation: Colonial rule led to the emergence of Indian nationalism, as the people came together to resist foreign domination and seek independence.

Quick Tip

Colonialism often sparks nationalism as a reaction to foreign domination, leading to the demand for independence.

47. Match the following terms (List-I) with their description (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

Explanation: The Varna system refers to the four-fold division of society, Scheduled Castes were recognized by the Govt. of India Act, Sanskritisation is the process of adopting higher caste practices, and Resistance Tribes are those opposed to Hindu society.

Quick Tip

Understanding these sociological terms helps in comprehending the caste dynamics and historical socio-political changes in India.

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

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

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

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

2. (A) and (C) only

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

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

Correct Answer: Option 4

Explanation: Alfred Gell's arguments focus on how markets serve as symbolic spaces that reflect and reinforce social hierarchies beyond their economic function, including the spatial layout and social interactions.

Quick Tip

Markets often play a role beyond mere economics, representing social hierarchies and inequalities within society.

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

(A) Birth

(B) Marriage

(C) Food Sharing

(D) Occupation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Explanation: Caste-based restrictions are maintained through birth, endogamy (marriage within caste), food sharing, and occupational roles, as all these factors contribute to

preserving caste distinctions.

Quick Tip

Caste systems maintain social boundaries through practices like endogamy, occupation, and restrictions on food sharing.

50. How has national development impacted tribal development?

- (A) Tribal areas located in mineral rich and forest covered parts of the country paid a disproportionately high price for development.
- (B) Large dams, factories and mines were built in Nehruvian era.
- (C) Tribals were dispossessed of their land for setting up hydroelectric power plants.
- (D) These developments benefitted the tribes at the expense of others.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: Option 3

Explanation: National development initiatives like dams, factories, and mines often led to displacement of tribal communities, particularly in mineral-rich areas, with little benefit for them.

Quick Tip

Development projects like dams and factories can bring progress, but often have adverse effects on vulnerable communities such as tribal groups, leading to displacement.
