

Subject : Sociology (Set-A)

Total Time Allowed : 45 minutes	Maximum Marks : 200	Total Questions : 50	Questions to be answered : 40
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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, and 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) and (D) only

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: All statements A, B, C, and D provide valid arguments about the tribes in India.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the diverse histories and contributions of Adivasis is crucial for appreciating India's social fabric.

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: 1

Solution: The first Backward Classes Commission submitted its report in 1956.

 Quick Tip

The recommendations of the Kaka Kalelkar Commission laid the groundwork for future affirmative action policies in India.

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

Correct Answer: 4

Solution: All options A, B, C, and D are forms of social capital recognized in sociology.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the different types of capital is essential for analyzing social inequality and mobility in society.

4. 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 single entity.
- 3. Stereotypes serve to reproduce the variation across individuals.
- 4. Stereotypes are partly colonial constructs.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: Statements A, B, and D are true as they accurately describe the nature of stereotypes.

💡 Quick Tip

Stereotypes can perpetuate misunderstanding and prejudice, making it important to challenge and deconstruct them in society.

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: 1

Solution: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar expressed concern that local self-government might lead to the exploitation of the downtrodden by local elites and upper castes.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding Ambedkar's views on local self-government is crucial to grasping the broader issues of social justice and equality in India.

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: 3

Solution: Membership of a professional group does not typically reflect community identity, which is often based on family, religion, or caste.

💡 Quick Tip

Community identities often influence social dynamics and interactions, playing a key role in group solidarity.

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: 3

Solution: Article 30 of the Constitution of India provides minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions and prevents discrimination in granting aid.

💡 Quick Tip

Articles 29 and 30 are crucial for protecting the educational rights of minorities in India, ensuring their cultural and educational autonomy.

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

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

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: Statements A, C, and D correctly define aspects of Communalism. Statement B is incorrect as communalism can intersect with politics.

 Quick Tip

Understanding communalism is vital for addressing social issues related to identity and group dynamics in diverse societies.

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

- (1) Gender
- (2) Ethnicity
- (3) Class
- (4) Caste

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 4

Solution: All the options – gender, ethnicity, class, and caste – are identity markers that can lead to discrimination and exclusion.

 Quick Tip

Awareness of how various identity markers contribute to discrimination is essential for fostering an inclusive society.

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

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: The Gram Sabha consists of all citizens in a village and participates in local development activities, but does not collect central taxes.

 Quick Tip

The Gram Sabha plays a crucial role in promoting grassroots democracy and community participation in local governance.

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: 3

Solution: The Supreme Court enhanced the Right to Life under Article 21 by expanding its interpretation to encompass various aspects of a quality life, making it more inclusive.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the judicial interpretation of fundamental rights is essential for grasping how legal protections evolve to reflect societal changes.

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

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

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: Verrier Elwin noted that tribal institutions may not always be democratic, reflecting the diversity and complexity of tribal governance structures.

💡 Quick Tip

Sociological perspectives on tribal governance highlight the importance of understanding cultural contexts in evaluating democratic practices.

13. Match List-I with List-II:

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: The correct matches are: (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (II), (D) - (III).

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the dynamics of dominant castes in different regions is crucial for analyzing social structures and power relations in India.

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

- (A) Bihu
- (B) Baisakhi
- (C) Holi
- (D) Pongal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: Festivals like Bihu, Baisakhi, and Pongal are closely associated with agricultural practices, celebrating harvest and farming traditions. Holi is primarily a spring festival and not specifically tied to agriculture.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the cultural significance of agricultural festivals can provide insights into the agricultural practices and traditions of a region.

15. Which of the following are the indicators of globalization 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 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), (C) and (D) only
4. (B), (C) and (D) only

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: Indicators of globalization in agriculture include Contract farming and Entry of multinationals into the agricultural sector, reflecting the integration of global agricultural markets. Increased dependence on fertilisers and pesticides is also a result of globalization.

 Quick Tip

Globalization in agriculture not only transforms farming practices but also impacts local economies and food systems.

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

1. Binary System
2. Corporate System
3. Flexi System

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: The Binary System refers to a system where work is broken down into repetitive tasks and allocated to workers, enhancing efficiency and productivity.

 Quick Tip

Understanding work systems can help improve organizational efficiency and worker satisfaction.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: The correct matches are: (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV).

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding economic concepts like liberalization and globalization is crucial in today's interconnected world.

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: 2

Solution: Johann Gutenberg is credited with the invention of the printing press around 1440, which revolutionized the production of books and the spread of information.

💡 Quick Tip

The invention of the printing press played a crucial role in the Renaissance and the spread of knowledge across Europe.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 4

Solution: The correct matches are: (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (III), (D) - (II).

 Quick Tip

Understanding the contributions of key figures in media helps to appreciate the development of journalism and media ethics in India.

20. The Chipko Movement is an example of

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

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: The Chipko Movement is primarily recognized as an Ecological Movement aimed at forest conservation, where people embraced trees to prevent them from being cut down.

 Quick Tip

The Chipko Movement is significant in India's environmental history, demonstrating grassroots activism and the importance of sustainable practices.

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

1. Nakaratars
2. Adivasis
3. Dikus
4. Orans

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: The migrant traders and moneylenders in South Bihar are commonly referred to as Dikus.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding local terminologies and social dynamics is key to grasping the complexities of community relationships and economic interactions.

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 Reformatory Action
3. Theory of Redemptive Action
4. Theory of Resource Mobilization

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: The theory that describes social conflict arising from a group's perception of being worse off than others is known as the Theory of Relative Deprivation.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the Theory of Relative Deprivation is crucial in analyzing various social movements and conflicts.

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

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: The Women's Movement of post-1947 is characterized by involvement of women in nation-building tasks, growth of autonomous women's movements, and changes in ideology and organizational strategy.

💡 Quick Tip

The Women's Movement has played a vital role in advocating for women's rights and addressing gender inequalities in India.

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 Betiella	(IV) The Reproduction of Inequality: Occupation, Caste and Family

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: The correct matches are: (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV).

💡 Quick Tip

Matching sociologists with their works helps in understanding their contributions to the study of society and culture.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: The correct matches are: (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV).

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding these concepts is crucial in demographic studies and public health policy.

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

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

1. Sanskritisation
2. Colonisation
3. Globalisation
4. Modernisation

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: The statement refers to the process of Colonisation, which brought significant changes to Indian society and culture under British rule.

 Quick Tip

Colonisation fundamentally altered social structures and cultural practices in colonised nations.

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

1. Comparison of work done by men and women in a male-dominated society
2. The traditional roles of men in a male-dominated society
3. Challenging patriarchy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: The excerpt describes the comparison of work done by men and women in a male-dominated society and challenges traditional gender roles.

 Quick Tip

Begum Rokeya Sakhawat's work is significant in feminist literature, highlighting issues of gender inequality and patriarchy.

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: 3

Solution: All options indicate reasons why cities are preferred over villages due to the opportunities and conditions they offer.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the reasons behind migration from rural to urban areas can provide insights into socio-economic changes in society.

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: 1

Solution: Socio-Cultural factors were not primarily responsible for the unification of India under Colonial rule, as it was mainly the economic, political, and administrative measures that contributed to unification.

💡 Quick Tip

Analyzing historical factors that contributed to unification can help understand the complexities of India's colonial past.

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 purposes

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: The presence of a large cooperative sector was not deemed significant during the early stages of industrialisation in independent India, as focus was more on heavy industries and public sector expansion.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the factors that shaped industrialization helps to analyze India's economic policies and development strategies post-independence.

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

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

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: The Birhor tribe is primarily found in Bihar.

💡 Quick Tip

Studying indigenous tribes helps in understanding the diverse cultural heritage and social dynamics within Indian states.

32. The term “prejudice” refers to

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

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

Correct Answer: 3

Solution: The term “prejudice” primarily refers to pre-judgement, which often leads to biased attitudes towards individuals or groups.

💡 Quick Tip

Recognizing prejudice is essential for fostering inclusivity and equality in society.

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

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

Correct Answer: 4

Solution: Jayaprakash Narayan is not associated with the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), as he was more involved in the socialist movement and politics than in trade unions.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the roles of various leaders in labor movements helps in analyzing the history of labor rights in India.

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 globalization and also gave a specific economic and political approach to the economic policies that underpin globalization. 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 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 alternative 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 welfare
4. De-regulation of market forces

Correct Answer: 4

Solution: The term 'liberalisation policy' in the passage refers to the de-regulation of market forces, allowing free reign to market dynamics.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the implications of liberalisation policies is crucial for analyzing the economic transformations in India and their global context.

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

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

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: The central political vision reflected in the economic policies underpinning Globalisation is that of free enterprises, advocating minimal state intervention in the market.

💡 Quick Tip

The focus on free enterprises is essential to understanding the shift from traditional state-controlled economies to market-driven ones.

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: 3

Solution: The economic measure that accompanied the collapse of the socialist world and the advent of Globalisation is neo-liberal measures, which emphasize free markets and reduced state intervention.

💡 Quick Tip

Neo-liberal measures have transformed economies globally, emphasizing deregulation and market-oriented policies.

37. What major political change is highlighted in the passage?

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

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: The major political change highlighted in the passage is the collapse of the Socialist State, which paved the way for the process of Globalisation.

💡 Quick Tip

The collapse of socialist states has significantly influenced global political and economic landscapes, leading to new forms of governance and economic policies.

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

1. It supports State regulation
2. It challenges State regulation
3. It advocates for Socialist State
4. It advocates for State subsidies

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: The political vision behind Globalisation, according to the passage, is that it challenges State regulation, favoring a market-oriented approach instead.

💡 Quick Tip

Recognizing the challenges posed by Globalisation to traditional state structures can help in understanding current political dynamics.

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 been seeing lived by British administration and missionaries. He sent my mother to school, first in neighboring 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 spoke before the world, Vijaylakshmi Pandit, who represented India at the UN. My father by dint of his own intelligence and hard work, put himself through the local school and college in Shillong. All his 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 more than 20 kms apart spoke completely differently 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. Western education
3. Sanskritization
4. Modernization

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: The main reason for opening up new opportunities for the people of North-East, as indicated in the passage, is Western education, which enabled individuals to aspire for better life and opportunities.

 Quick Tip

Western education has been a crucial factor in transforming societal roles and aspirations in the North-East, allowing for broader communication and opportunities.

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

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

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: According to the passage, Education is identified as a significant gateway to upward mobility, allowing individuals to enhance their social and economic standing.

 Quick Tip

Education serves as a fundamental stepping stone for upward mobility, particularly in regions with diverse languages and cultures.

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: 4

Solution: The process through which individuals move from their existing status to improved status is termed Upward Mobility, as highlighted in the passage.

 Quick Tip

Understanding upward mobility is essential for analyzing social dynamics and economic development in different communities.

42. Who among the following represented India at the UN?

1. Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Vijaylakshmi Pandit
3. British Missionaries
4. Indian Officials

Correct Answer: 2

Solution: Vijaylakshmi Pandit represented India at the UN, as mentioned in the passage, highlighting the significant roles women played in international diplomacy.

 Quick Tip

Vijaylakshmi Pandit was not only the first woman to hold a cabinet post in India but also the first woman president of the UN General Assembly.

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. Strong leaders
3. Naga leaders
4. Working together in British administration

Correct Answer: 1

Solution: The Use of English language is cited as the reason for improved communication among the different factions of the Naga tribes, as it allowed for a common medium.

 Quick Tip

The adoption of a common language can significantly enhance communication and understanding between diverse groups, fostering unity.

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: 2

Solution: C.W. Mills is known for his work on the sociological imagination, which emphasizes the connection between personal troubles and public issues.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the link between individual experiences and broader societal structures is crucial for analyzing social phenomena.

45. Which programme of the Government of India directly targets 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: 3

Solution: The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao programme is aimed at improving the sex-ratio in India by promoting the education and empowerment of girls.

 Quick Tip

Government initiatives like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao are crucial in addressing gender imbalances and promoting female empowerment.

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: 2

Solution: The statement "Colonialism gave birth to Nationalism in India" is true as the colonial rule led to the rise of nationalist movements and sentiments among the Indian populace.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the relationship between colonialism and nationalism is key to grasping the dynamics of India's struggle 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) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)
2. (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III)
3. (A) - (IV), (B) - (I), (C) - (III), (D) - (II)
4. (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I)

Correct Answer: 2

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

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the social stratification in India, including the Varna system and Scheduled Castes, is crucial for studying the country's historical and social dynamics.

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 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:

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

Correct Answer: (3)

Solution: Alfred Gell's arguments encompass all four points, emphasizing the market's role in social relations beyond mere economic transactions.

💡 Quick Tip

Understanding the intersection of market dynamics and social hierarchies can provide deeper insights into economic anthropology.

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:

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

Correct Answer: (4)

Solution: All four principles play a crucial role in sustaining caste-based restrictions, influencing social interactions and community dynamics.

💡 Quick Tip

Examining the principles of caste can enhance the understanding of social stratification in South Asian societies.

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 hydropower projects.
- (D) These developments benefited the tribes at the expense of others.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4)

Solution: All the listed factors indicate a negative impact of national development on tribal communities, highlighting issues of dispossession and economic inequality.

 Quick Tip

Understanding the dynamics between national development and tribal rights is essential in analyzing social justice issues in India.