

Subject : Sociology Online

Total Time Allowed : 45 minutes	Maximum Marks : 200	Total Questions : 50	Questions to be answered : 40
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Q.1 Match the following books (List-I) with their authors (List-II):

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

 Quick Tip

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

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

- (1) Socially and Educationally backward tribes
- (2) Socially and Economically backward classes
- (3) Socially and Politically backward castes
- (4) Socially and Educationally backward classes

Correct Answer: (4) Socially and Educationally backward classes

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

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

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

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

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

💡 Quick Tip

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

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

- (A) Punjab
- (B) Haryana
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Sikkim

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: Based on the data from the 2011 Census, the child sex-ratio in these states is as follows: - Punjab: 846 - Haryana: 834 - Tamil Nadu: 946 - Sikkim: 970

Arranging these from lowest to highest child sex-ratio gives us: (A), (B), (C), (D).

💡 Quick Tip

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

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: - (A) Age structure relates to the distribution of different age groups, aligning with (II). - (B) Demographic dividend reflects a favorable worker-to-dependent ratio, aligning with (I). - (C) Population momentum describes growth despite lower birth rates due to a large number of women in reproductive age, matching with (III). - (D) Dependency ratio measures the proportion of non-working to working age groups, fitting with (IV).

💡 Quick Trick

Remembering definitions and their contexts aids in matching concepts accurately.

Q.6 Arrange the following statements in a correct sequence to exemplify the success of a Telugu newspaper:

- (A) By associating with appropriate causes in rural areas, like the anti-arrack movement, this Telugu newspaper was able to reach the countryside.
(B) Eenaadu was being published from 10 towns in Andhra Pradesh, accounting for 70(C) The newspaper launched 'district dailies'.
(D) There were tabloid inserts carrying sensational news from particular districts, as well as classified ads from villages.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: - (A) The newspaper gained popularity by associating with rural causes. - (B) Expanded reach through publication in multiple towns. - (D) Addition of local and sensational news, attracting readers. - (C) Launched district dailies to further its reach.

 Quick Tip

Arranging statements based on logical progression helps understand the newspaper's success journey.

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

- (1) Sociological imagination
(2) Sociological perspective
(3) Reflexivity
(4) Critical thinking

Correct Answer: (1) Sociological imagination

Solution: The sociological imagination allows individuals to critically understand how broader social contexts shape personal experiences, offering a perspective that views personal situations as part of larger social forces.

Quick Tip

Sociological imagination connects personal experiences with societal structures, helping individuals see beyond their immediate circumstances.

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

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

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

Solution: The Gram Sabha acts as a platform for villagers to discuss and deliberate on local development projects, encouraging participatory governance and community involvement in planning and decision-making.

💡 Quick Trick

Engaging with the Gram Sabha strengthens grassroots governance and enhances community involvement in developmental issues.

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) Digital India

Solution: The Digital India initiative aims to create a digitally enabled society by enhancing digital infrastructure, promoting connectivity, and ensuring public access to government services via technology.

Quick Tip

Digital India fosters a digital ecosystem, enhancing access to services and promoting digital literacy across the country.

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) The Theory of Demographic Transition

Solution: The Theory of Demographic Transition outlines the shift from high birth and death rates to lower rates as a country develops, typically progressing through stages that reflect economic and social changes.

 Quick Trick

Knowing the stages of demographic transition aids in understanding population trends and resource planning.

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) Demographic Transition

Solution: As death rates decline due to improved health conditions, population growth initially rises until birth rates also begin to fall, marking the demographic transition phase.

Quick Tip

Demographic transition highlights the interplay between mortality and fertility in population dynamics.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Marcel Mauss

Solution: Sociologist Marcel Mauss introduced the concept of 'Status Symbol' in his studies, where he analyzed how certain items represent social prestige and standing.

 Quick Trick

Status symbols reflect an individual's social standing and convey cultural values linked to prestige.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The Green Revolution led to regional disparities, displaced traditional caste roles due to mechanization, and largely benefitted medium and large farmers with access to new technology.

💡 Quick Trick

Evaluating the socio-economic effects of the Green Revolution is crucial for understanding its impact on rural societies.

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

- (1) Daya Pawar
- (2) Kumud Pawade
- (3) Rajni Kothari
- (4) Moji Riba

Correct Answer: (1) Daya Pawar

Solution: Daya Pawar's autobiography highlights the struggles of Dalit women, including the journey of one woman who pursued Sanskrit teaching against societal expectations.

💡 Quick Trick

Autobiographies provide first-hand insights into the challenges faced by marginalized communities.

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

- (A) Diversity of languages
- (B) Diversity of cultures
- (C) Diversity of castes
- (D) Diversity of religions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: Regionalism in India is influenced by the diversity of languages, cultures, and religions, which contribute to the unique identities of various regions. Although caste diversity exists, it is less central to regional identity.

💡 Quick Trick

Understanding regionalism requires exploring cultural, linguistic, and religious diversity, which shapes local identities.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The primary responsibilities of the media include presenting unbiased news (A), advocating for public interests (B), and respecting national concerns (C). Sensational news may attract attention but is not a core responsibility.

💡 Quick Trick

Media ethics focus on unbiased reporting, public service, and national integrity, which are essential in democratic societies.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: Social stratification is characterized by ideological support (A), intergenerational continuity (C), and backing from privileged groups (D). It is not limited to caste-based societies.

💡 Quick Trick

Recognizing the elements of social stratification helps in analyzing social hierarchies and inequalities.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: Based on the Census 2011, Sikhs make up 2.3%, Buddhists 1.9%, Christians 0.8%, and Jains 0.4% of India's population.

 Quick Trick

Understanding population distribution by religion helps in comprehending cultural diversity in India.

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

- (1) B.P. Wadia
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi
- (3) V.V. Giri
- (4) S.A. Dange

Correct Answer: (2) Mahatma Gandhi

Solution: Mahatma Gandhi founded the Textile Labour Association in 1920 in Ahmedabad to organize textile workers and improve their conditions.

 Quick Trick

Key figures in labor movements like Gandhi played a crucial role in advocating for workers' rights.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) The Wealth of Nations

Solution: Adam Smith's "The Wealth of Nations" argues that individual self-interest in a competitive market promotes overall economic prosperity.

 Quick Trick

Smith's economic theories laid the foundation for understanding modern market economies.

Q.21 During the Census of 2011, an attempt was made to collect information on

how many types of disabilities?

- (1) 5
- (2) 10
- (3) 6
- (4) 8

Correct Answer: (3) 6

Solution: The 2011 Census gathered data on six types of disabilities, including blindness, low vision, hearing impairment, speech impairment, movement impairment, and mental illness.

💡 Quick Trick

Classifying disabilities aids in social planning and supports inclusive policies for the disabled.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: During British rule, Madras was known for exporting coffee, indigo, and sugar to Britain, while jute was mainly exported from Bengal.

💡 Quick Trick

Understanding colonial trade patterns provides insight into the economic impact of British rule.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

Solution: Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is a nationwide movement for improving sanitation and hygiene, aiming to create a cleaner India.

💡 Quick Trick

Cleanliness initiatives are vital for sustainable development and enhancing public health.

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) Jharkhand

Solution: Jharkhand's tribal population has decreased proportionately due to industrial development, leading to displacement and demographic changes.

💡 Quick Trick

Industrialization often impacts indigenous populations, requiring policies to address displacement and social justice.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: - Harry Braverman emphasized the division of labor into small repetitive tasks. - Mahatma Gandhi criticized machinery for de-skilling workers. - Karl Marx noted that machinery could replace human labor in the long run. - Frederick Winslow Taylor promoted efficiency in work through specialization.

💡 Quick Trick

Recognizing thinkers and their ideas aids in understanding foundational theories in sociology and economics.

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) Alienation

Solution:

Staying overnight at work under pressure often reflects alienation, where employees feel disconnected from their personal lives due to demanding work conditions.

💡 Quick Trick

Understanding workplace dynamics can help in addressing issues related to work-life balance and employee well-being.

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) Weber

Solution:

Max Weber emphasized that social actions are goal-oriented, whether motivated by collective causes or personal interests, reflecting his view on rational social behavior.

💡 Quick Trick

Familiarizing oneself with Weber's theories helps in understanding the motivations behind social actions and organizational behavior.

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) Virginius Xaxa

Solution:

Virginius Xaxa criticized the Bhuria Committee Report for simplifying tribal institutions, emphasizing the need to account for their unique cultural complexities.

💡 Quick Trick

Analyzing critiques of policy reports provides insights into the diverse needs and perspectives of indigenous communities.

Q.29 The 73rd Constitutional Amendment provides:

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

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

💡 Quick Trick

Understanding constitutional amendments is essential for grasping the structure and inclusivity of local governance.

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

- (1) Secularism
- (2) Casteism
- (3) Communalism
- (4) Regionalism

Correct Answer: (3) Communalism

Solution:

When religious identity dominates, it can lead to communalism, fostering conflicts between groups with differing beliefs.

💡 Quick Trick

Understanding the role of religious identities in society helps promote harmony in multicultural settings.

Q.31 Characteristics of an Authoritarian State include:

- (A) Abolition of Civil liberties.
- (B) Freedom of political activities.

- (C) Restrictions on freedom of press.
- (D) Infringement of Fundamental Rights.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

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

💡 Quick Trick

Understanding political systems helps in analyzing governance structures and the status of civil liberties.

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

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

Correct Answer: (4) Right to Information Act

Solution:

The Right to Information Act, 2005 allows citizens to access information from public authorities, making transparency a priority over secrecy provisions of the Official Secrets Act, 1923.

💡 Quick Trick

Transparency laws promote accountability in governance and support informed citizenship.

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

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

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

Solution:

The statement "She is a brave person" is an individual assessment, while the other statements generalize traits to entire groups, illustrating stereotypes.

💡 Quick Trick

Identifying stereotypes helps in promoting fair and individualized assessments over generalized biases.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The sequence starts with the rise of the Marwaris, followed by new trade alliances, India's role as a global supplier, and the eventual market expansion.

💡 Quick Trick

Understanding historical market developments provides insights into economic transformations over time.

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

- (1) Castes do not have individual existence; they exist in relation to a larger whole.
- (2) Castes that are considered ritually impure have high status.
- (3) Caste groups are complementary and non-competing groups.
- (4) Caste groups practice endogamy.

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

Solution:

Ritually impure castes generally have lower social status within the caste hierarchy,

making option (2) incorrect.

💡 Quick Trick

Critically examining social structures like caste helps in understanding societal hierarchies and relationships.

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

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

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

Solution:

The Bardoli Satyagraha in 1928 primarily revolved around the refusal to pay increased land revenue, protesting against British tax policies.

💡 Quick Trick

Understanding the objectives of historical movements can provide insights into social and political struggles.

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

- (A) Movements were regionally organised.
- (B) Movements were organised by communist leaders.
- (C) Movements involved farmers rather than peasants.
- (D) Basic ideology of the movement was strongly anti-state and anti-urban.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

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

💡 Quick Trick

Recognizing the unique traits of social movements aids in analyzing agricultural policies and advocacy.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Post-liberalization developments include the entry of Ikea, the expansion of private insurance (ICICI-Lombard), and the introduction of channels like MTV.

💡 Quick Trick

Understanding post-liberalization trends highlights India's economic and cultural integration with the global market.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Examples include Alaska (part of the USA) and the Falkland Islands (under the UK), indicating geographically distant territories under one nation.

💡 Quick Trick

Exploring geographically distant territories reveals historical and political connections across regions.

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) Status Symbol.

Solution:

The iPhone signifies social status among middle-class youth in India, representing affluence and modernity.

💡 Quick Trick

Consumer products often act as status symbols, showcasing societal values and hierarchies.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follow:

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) Home-based work.

Solution:

The passage describes home-based work, particularly by women who roll bidis, showcasing informal labor patterns.

💡 Quick Trick

Identifying types of work in informal sectors aids in understanding labor dynamics and economic contributions.

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) Contractor.

Solution:

The contractor supplies raw materials like tobacco and leaves to home-based workers, facilitating production.

💡 Quick Trick

Supply chains in informal sectors reveal dependencies and challenges for workers.

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) Piece Rate.

Solution:

Workers are paid per bidi rolled, indicative of a piece-rate payment system commonly used in informal industries.

💡 Quick Trick

Understanding payment structures highlights economic challenges for informal workers.

Q.44 Who among the following receives the maximum profit in the Bidi industry?

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

Correct Answer: (3) Manufacturers.

Solution:

Manufacturers typically earn the highest profit, controlling branding, sales, and distribution, which maximizes their earnings over other parties.

💡 Quick Trick

Profit distribution in industries reveals economic power imbalances.

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

- (1) Skin infection
- (2) Lung infection
- (3) Backache
- (4) Conjunctivitis

Correct Answer: (1) Skin infection

Solution:

Bidi rolling exposes workers to skin infections due to prolonged contact with damp leaves and tobacco.

💡 Quick Trick

Awareness of occupational health risks is essential for improving workplace safety.

Read the passage and answer the questions that follow:

Modernity spelled not merely new ideas but also rethinking and reinterpretation of tradition. Both culture and traditions are living entities. People learn them and in turn modify them. India's structural and cultural diversity is self-evident. This diversity

shapes the different ways that modernisation or westernisation, sanskritisation or secularisation effects or does not effect different groups of people. It is up to you to explore and identify the complex ways modernisation impacts people in different parts of the country or impacts different classes and castes in the same region. And even women and men from the same class or community.

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

- (1) It is broadly connected to the notion of purity and pollution.
- (2) It is a cultural process.
- (3) 'Reference group' in sanskritisation is usually inferior.
- (4) A process of mobility.

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

Solution:

Sanskritisation often involves adopting practices of higher status groups, making the reference group usually superior, not inferior.

💡 Quick Trick

Understanding sanskritisation helps in recognizing cultural shifts and aspirations for social mobility.

Q.47 What is 'westernisation'?

- (1) Structural change brought about by colonialism
- (2) Cultural change that predates colonialism
- (3) Cultural change brought about by secularisation
- (4) Cultural change brought about by colonialism

Correct Answer: (1) Structural change brought about by colonialism.

Solution:

Westernisation refers to the adoption of Western cultural traits and practices, often introduced through colonial influences.

💡 Quick Trick

Westernisation includes structural changes influenced by colonial interaction and globalization.

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

- (1) These processes shaped urban India with no effect in rural areas.
- (2) These processes brought the same changes across all regions.
- (3) These processes led to varied social changes among different castes.

(4) These processes directly led to secularisation.

Correct Answer: (3) These processes led to varied social changes among different castes.

Solution:

Modernisation and sanskritisation have led to uneven social changes, impacting different castes and regions in unique ways.

💡 Quick Trick

Social processes like modernisation and sanskritisation have diverse impacts, reflecting regional and caste-based variations.

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) Instead of individual, it is the group that becomes the primary unit of change.

Solution:

Modernisation emphasizes individual choice and autonomy, as opposed to group-based change.

💡 Quick Trick

Modernisation emphasizes individual agency and global perspectives, shaping contemporary societies.

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

- (1) Structural change
- (2) Intra-regional change
- (3) National change
- (4) Cultural change

Correct Answer: (4) Cultural change

Solution:

Secularisation leads to a cultural shift where society becomes less religiously centered, reflecting a move towards secular values.

💡 Quick Trick

Secularisation highlights the shift from religious to secular values in social and cultural life.