

Section : Sociology

Q.1 Which of the following are features of capitalism as a social system?

- (A) Commodification of labour power.
- (B) Caste based networks of trading.
- (C) Surplus value.
- (D) Rising inequalities.

Choose the correct answer from the options below.

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

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.2 What was "Raiyatwari" system?

- 1. The tenants could keep two-third of the agricultural produce.
- 2. A situation of absentee landlords.
- 3. The cultivators paid agricultural tax directly to the British government.
- 4. Buying land in the name of others after land ceiling.

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.3 Arrange the following in chronological order:-

- (A) Caste Disabilities Removal Act
- (B) First Backward Commission
- (C) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (prevention atrocities) Act
- (D) State Reorganization Commission

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.4 Prejudices are often grounded in:-

- 1. Direct evidence
- 2. Logical conclusions
- 3. Stereotypes
- 4. Critical thinking

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.5 The process by which something which was not a commodity before in market economy and is made into a commodity is known as:-

- 1. Commoditisation

- 2. Capitalism
- 3. Labour power
- 4. Mode of production

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.6 What is the Liberal and Marxist critique of Malthus's theory of population growth?

- 1. That he disregarded poverty as a social problem.
- 2. That he only talked about positive and preventive checks.
- 3. That he did not give a detailed theory of demographic transition.
- 4. That he failed to give a theory of population explosion.

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.7 The 'Population Explosion' happens in which of the following stages?

- 1. First Stage
- 2. Third stage
- 3. Second stage
- 4. Developed stage

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.8 Match List-I with List-II

List-1

List-II

(Types of Family)

(Characteristic)

- (A) Matrilocal Family (1) Consists of one set of parents and their children
- (B) Patriarchal Family (II) Based on the rule of residence
- (C) Patrilineal Family (III) Defines men exercise authority and dominance
- (D) Nuclear Family (IV) It pertains to the rule of inheritance

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.9 Match List-I with List-II

List-1

List-II

(Term/Name (Characteristics)
)

- (A) Privatisation (1) Work which focuses on providing services like trade, transport, financial services etc.

(B) (II) Spread of investment into different types of economic activities in order to reduce risks.
Disinvestments

(C) Tertiary sector (III) Private companies can invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government.

(D) Diversification (IV) The government sells its share in public sector companies.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) (IV), (B) (II), (C) (III), (D) - (I)
2. (A) (III), (B) (IV), (C) (I), (D) - (II)
3. (A) (I), (B) (II), (C) (IV), (D) - (III)
4. (A) - (111), (B) - (11), (C) - (1), (D) - (IV)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.10 The characteristics of the caste system:-

- (A) Caste is an ascribed status.
- (B) Caste groups are 'endogamous'.
- (C) Caste is an achieved status.
- (D) Castes involve segmental organization.
- (E) Caste groups are based on choice of individuals

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.11 Which of the following is an "acquired" trait to classify tribes in India?

1. language
2. livelihood
3. racial features
4. habitat

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.12 Match List-I with List-II

List-I

(Book/Theory proposed)

- (A) The Three Sermons of Human Nature
- (B) The City
- (C) Sultana's Dream
- (D) Invisible Man

List-II

(Author/Thinker)

- (I) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain
- (II) Ralph Ellison
- (III) Bishop Joseph Butler
- (IV) Daya Pawar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

2. (A) (III), (B) (IV), (C) (I), (D) - (II)
3. (A) (III), (B) (IV), (C) (II), (D) - (1)
4. (A) - (1), (B) - (111), (C)-(I1),(D)-(IV)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.13 Which of the following denotes racial discrimination followed in South Africa?

1. Apartheid
2. Assimilation
3. Reservation
4. Prejudice

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.14 According to Max Weber, on what basis classes and status groups are differentiated?

1. Social facts
2. Lifestyles
3. Caste system
4. Market economy

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.15 Why is detailed demographic data important?

1. It helps in the planning and implementation of State policies.
2. It is a hallmark of modern nation-state.
3. It helps to have a birds's eye view of the population.
4. It helps to understand demographic transition.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.16 Arrange the following in order of their year of occurrence:-

- (A) Statehood for Jharkhand
- (B) All India Trade Union Congress
- (C) Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha
- (D) All India Kisan Sabha

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.17 The term 'dikus' refers to:-

1. Adivasis

2. Dalit
3. Migrant traders and Money lenders
4. Migrant workers

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.18 What are the characteristics of social stratification?

- (A) It is based on natural differences.
- (B) It is a function of individual differences.
- (C) It persists over generations.
- (D) It is supported by patterns of belief/ideology.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.19 The Nakarattars banking system is based on:-

1. Class based banking system
2. Caste based banking system
3. Western banking system
4. Free-Trade system

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.20 Ritu works for an IT firm and is happy that the firm gives her freedom of working hours. She can even work late on Saturday night and come late on Monday, every time her boss gives her a deadline. Also, most meetings happen over a weekend dinner at the office. What is Ritu being subjected to?

1. knowledge economy where her work is in the IT sector
2. 'flexi-time' but in reality expansion of working hours by the management
3. globalisation because her clients are in Japan
4. gender discrimination

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.21 What is the term given by Jan Breman to migrant workers?

1. Dalit
2. Foot loose labour
3. Circulation of labour
4. Labour force

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.22 During 1960's Bansi and his fellow peasant workers organised committees to fight back against the atrocities and oppressions of their landlords. This social movement strived to change the existing social and political arrangement.

What is this kind of movement called?

1. Redemptive
2. Reformist
3. Revolutionary
4. Radical

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.23 In a democratic state, which of the following is a key actor in governance?

1. Women's groups
2. Status groups
3. Political parties
4. International organisations

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.24 Match List-I with List-II

List-1 (Concept)	List-II (Example)
(A) Sanskritisation	(I) Dalit groups adopting the use of fork and spoons.
(B) Westernisation	(II) Dalit groups adopting the practice of dowry.
(C) Modernisation	(III) Public advertisements for jobs stating qualification only.
(D) Secularisation	(IV) Public holidays for festivals of all religions.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.25 Which of the following statements are correct in respect of New Farmer's Movement:-

- (A) It began in Punjab and Tamil Nadu.
 - (B) It was party oriented.
 - (C) Ideology was anti-state and anti-urban.
 - (D) The focus of demand was price and its related issues.
- 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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.26 What is the purpose of the Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act?

1. To prevent abortion due to poverty and ignorance.
2. To give incentives to families to raise girl child.
3. To prevent female infanticide.
4. To prevent misuse of technology for selective abortions.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.27 Which among the following statement(s) is/are correct about the Raiyatwari system:-

- (A) Raiyat means cultivator.
- (B) The actual cultivators were responsible for paying the tax.
- (C) Zamindars play a dominant role.
- (D) Colonial government dealt directly with the farmer.

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.28 Match List-I with List-II

List-1 (Name)	List-II (Example)
(A) Eenadu (1) Radio Channel	
(B) Zee TV (II) Soap Opera	
(C) AIR (III) Telugu Newspaper	
(D) Buniyad (IV) Satellite Channel	

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. (A) (II), (B) (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
2. (A) - (1), (B) - (111) ,(C)-(I1),(D)-(IV)
3. (A) (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (1)
4. (A) (III), (B) (IV), (C) (I), (D) - (II)

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.29 What is the specific purpose of introducing Panchayati Raj governance?

1. To ensure direct grassroot democracy.
2. To act on poverty alleviation.
3. To ensure population control.
4. To ensure effective policy for State.

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.30 Arrange the following events in order of their occurrence:-

- (A) Hong Kong Influenza
- (B) Spanish Flu
- (C) Asian Influenza
- (D) First Population Policy in India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.31 The Adi Dharma Movement in India belonged to which category of social movement?

- 1. Caste Based Movement
- 2. Worker's Movement
- 3. Peasant Movement
- 4. Ecological Movement

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.32 According to Emile Durkheim, what is the cause of suicide?

- 1. It is based on individual mindset.
- 2. It is based on biological anomaly.
- 3. It is influenced by social causes.
- 4. It is more prevalent in western countries

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.33 Arrange the following in chronological order:-

- (A) Bengal Revolt
- (B) Champaran Satyagraha
- (C) Deccan Riots
- (D) Bardoli Satyagraha

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

- 2. 2
- 3. 3
- 4. 4

Q.34 Which of the following is a correct statement about demography?

1. Demographic change is purely biological.
2. Demographic data is a static data for a population.
3. Population explosion does not happen in every country.
4. Demographic change is based on economic, social and cultural variables.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.35 Which of the following is correct about unorganised sector work in India?

1. Less number of people work in this sector.
2. It is independent of personal relationships.
3. Lack of proper wages and other working conditions.
4. It is only for women and unskilled labourers.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.36 What does the word 'dwija' imply?

1. Double standards
2. Twice-born
3. Jajmani system
4. Prejudice

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.37 In order to avoid the provisions of the Land Ceiling Act, which among the following strategies was adopted by the landowners?

1. Benami transfers
2. Contract farming
3. Abolition of zamindari system
4. Pay tax

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.38 Which of the following is a structural change that happened in Indian economy due to British rule?

1. Modernisation of thought
2. Sanskritisation of lower castes
3. Dependency on British industrialisation
4. Westernisation of mass media

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.39 Which of the following is an example of the reformist social movement?

1. Right To Information
2. Bolshevik Revolution
3. Naxalite Movement
4. Anti-abortion Movement

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.40 Who had given the three aspects to the modern framework of change in colonial India?

1. Satish Saberwal
2. M. S. Rao
3. Keshav Chandra Sen
4. Vishnu Shastri

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.41 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

The Right to Information Act 2005 (Act No. 22/2005) is a law enacted by the Parliament of India giving Indians access to government records. Under the terms of the Act, any person may request information from a “public authority” (a body of Government or instrumentality of State) which is expected to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. The Act also requires every public authority to computerize their records for wide dissemination and to proactively publish certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. This law was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came into force on 13 October 2005. Information disclosure in India was hitherto restricted by the Official Secrets Act 1923 and various other special laws, which the new RTI Act now overrides. The Act specifies that citizens have a right to:

- Request any information (as defined)
- Take copies of documents
- Inspect documents, works and records
- Take certified samples of materials of work
- Obtain information in the form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode

Which of the following statements are correct about the purpose of RTI Act?

1. Gives citizens access to government records.
2. Prohibit public authorities to provide data voluntarily to the public.
3. RTI brings transparency in private organisations too.
4. Put accountability on public for good governance.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.42 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

The Right to Information Act 2005 (Act No. 22/2005) is a law enacted by the Parliament of India giving Indians access to government records. Under the terms of the Act, any person may request information from a “public authority” (a body of Government or instrumentality of State) which is expected to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. The Act also requires every public authority to computerize their records for wide dissemination and to proactively publish certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. This law was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came into force on 13 October 2005. Information disclosure in India was hitherto restricted by the Official Secrets Act 1923 and various other special laws, which the new RTI Act now overrides. The Act specifies that citizens have a right to:

- Request any information (as defined)
- Take copies of documents
- Inspect documents, works and records
- Take certified samples of materials of work
- Obtain information in the form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode

The Right To Information Act came into force on:-

1. 15 June, 2005
2. 13 October, 2005
3. 22 October, 2005
4. 17 June, 2005

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.43 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

The Right to Information Act 2005 (Act No. 22/2005) is a law enacted by the Parliament of India giving Indians access to government records. Under the terms of the Act, any person may request information from a “public authority” (a body of Government or instrumentality of State) which is expected to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. The Act also requires every public authority to computerize their records for wide dissemination and to proactively publish certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. This law was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came into force on 13 October 2005. Information disclosure in India was hitherto restricted by the Official Secrets Act 1923 and various other special laws, which the new RTI Act now overrides. The Act specifies that citizens have a right to:

- Request any information (as defined)
- Take copies of documents
- Inspect documents, works and records
- Take certified samples of materials of work
- Obtain information in the form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode

Under RTI who is given accountability?

1. A Public Authority
2. Private Organisations
3. Citizen of India
4. Civil Society

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.44 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

The Right to Information Act 2005 (Act No. 22/2005) is a law enacted by the Parliament of India giving Indians access to government records. Under the terms of the Act, any person may request information from a “public authority” (a body of Government or instrumentality of State) which is expected to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. The Act also requires every public authority to computerize their records for wide dissemination and to proactively publish certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. This law was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came into force on 13 October 2005. Information disclosure in India was hitherto restricted by the Official Secrets Act 1923 and various other special laws, which the new RTI Act now overrides. The Act specifies that citizens have a right to:

- Request any information (as defined)
- Take copies of documents
- Inspect documents, works and records

- Take certified samples of materials of work
- Obtain information in the form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode

Which of the following act is overridden by RTI Act?

1. Prevention of Atrocity Act
2. Official Secrets Act
3. Persons With Disability Act
4. Government of India Act

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.45 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

The Right to Information Act 2005 (Act No. 22/2005) is a law enacted by the Parliament of India giving Indians access to government records. Under the terms of the Act, any person may request information from a “public authority” (a body of Government or instrumentality of State) which is expected to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. The Act also requires every public authority to computerize their records for wide dissemination and to proactively publish certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. This law was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came into force on 13 October 2005. Information disclosure in India was hitherto restricted by the Official Secrets Act 1923 and various other special laws, which the new RTI Act now overrides. The Act specifies that citizens have a right to:

- Request any information (as defined)
- Take copies of documents
- Inspect documents, works and records
- Take certified samples of materials of work
- Obtain information in the form of printouts, diskettes, floppies, tapes, video cassettes or in any other electronic mode

Within how many days, a public authority is expected to reply under RTI?

1. 20 days
2. 10 days
3. 30 days
4. 41 days

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.46 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

There has been greater recognition that both men and women are constrained by dominant gender identities. For instance, men in patriarchal societies feel they must be strong and successful. It is not manly, to express oneself emotionally. A gender-just society would allow both men and women to be free. This, of course, rests on the idea that for true freedom to grow and develop, injustices of all kinds have to end. The idea of a gender-just society is based upon two important factors — educated women with multiple roles and improved sex ratio. The programme of the Government of India, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana is an important effort in the actualization of a gender-just society.

What is the situation of women in patriarchal society?

1. Have dominant role in household.
2. Can do all kinds of work.
3. Have equal access to resources.
4. Face discrimination in various spheres

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.47 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

There has been greater recognition that both men and women are constrained by dominant gender identities. For instance, men in patriarchal societies feel they must be strong and successful. It is not manly, to express oneself emotionally. A gender-just society would allow both men and women to be free. This, of course, rests on the idea that for true freedom to grow and develop, injustices of all kinds have to end. The idea of a gender-just society is based upon two important factors — educated women with multiple roles and improved sex ratio. The programme of the Government of India, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana is an important effort in the actualization of a gender-just society.

What do men in patriarchal society usually feel?

1. Strong and successful
2. Equal to women
3. Underprivileged
4. Assume secondary role

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.48 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

There has been greater recognition that both men and women are constrained by dominant gender identities. For instance, men in patriarchal societies feel they must be strong and successful. It is not manly, to express oneself emotionally. A gender-just society would allow both men and women to be free. This, of course, rests on the idea that for true freedom to grow and develop, injustices of all kinds have to end. The idea of a gender-just society is based upon two important factors — educated women with multiple roles and improved sex ratio. The programme of the Government of India, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana is an important effort in the actualization of a gender-just society.

What is the basis for a gender-just society?

1. Gender identities based on commonsense.
2. Multiple gender roles and conflicts.
3. Presence of dominant gendered identities as role models.
4. Presence of educated women with multiple roles and improved sex ratio

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.49 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

There has been greater recognition that both men and women are constrained by dominant gender identities. For instance, men in patriarchal societies feel they must be strong and successful. It is not manly, to express oneself emotionally. A gender-just society would allow both men and women to be free. This, of course, rests on the idea that for true freedom to grow and develop, injustices of all kinds have to end. The idea of a gender-just society is based upon two important factors — educated women with multiple roles and improved sex ratio. The programme of the Government of India, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana is an important effort in the actualization of a gender-just society.

The government scheme of Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao is an example of :-

1. Gender biasness towards girl child.
2. Changes in patriarchal society.

3. Improved social status of girl child.
4. Actualisation of a gender-just society.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.50 Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

There has been greater recognition that both men and women are constrained by dominant gender identities. For instance, men in patriarchal societies feel they must be strong and successful. It is not manly, to express oneself emotionally. A gender-just society would allow both men and women to be free. This, of course, rests on the idea that for true freedom to grow and develop, injustices of all kinds have to end. The idea of a gender-just society is based upon two important factors — educated women with multiple roles and improved sex ratio. The programme of the Government of India, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana is an important effort in the actualization of a gender-just society.

Patriarchal society refers to:-

1. Dominant role of men
2. Dominant role of women
3. Rule of residence
4. Rule of lineage

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4