

Section : Sociology

Q.1 Radhika lives in city with her mother, her sister and her uncles and aunts.
What kind of family does she live in?

1. Matrilocal Family
2. Matrilineal Family
3. Matriarchal Family
4. Extended Family

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.2 Which among the following has been the most effective role of *Nyaya Panchayats*?

1. sentencing petty criminals in the village
2. promoting governmental schemes in the village
3. acquiring significant income through levying taxes
4. arbitrating on matters of dowry and domestic violence

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.3 Which of the following situation explain the concept of Westernisation of culture?

1. Households that use modern technology to practice female foeticide.
2. Households that use OTG and refrigerator but strictly follows caste endogamy.
3. Households where individuals have a choice in deciding their educational and professional goals.
4. Households which depend on the decision making of the male members

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.4 Why were the Land Ceiling Acts introduced?

1. To empower the upper castes
2. To support agricultural growth
3. To regularise the agricultural tax
4. To distribute land among landless

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.5 Many years ago Parle drinks was bought by Coca Cola as Parle's annual turnover was 250 crores, while Coca Cola's advertising budget alone was 400 crores. What policy shift allowed this process?

1. Globalisation
2. Industrialisation
3. Liberalisation
4. Disinvestment

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3

Q.6 In which kind of relationship, 'benami transfer' of land is NOT possible?

1. Husband and wife
2. Malik and servant
3. Among friends
4. Among cousins

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.7 According to Max Weber, what would we call a body that "successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force within a particular territory"?

1. State
2. Military
3. Bureaucracy
4. Nation

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.8 Which of the following is NOT to be associated with home based work?

1. Manufacture of lace
2. Manufacture of carpets
3. Manufacture of gadgets
4. Manufacture of agarbattis

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.9 Which of the following steps was avoided by the Indian nationalists to ensure rapid industrialisation of the economy as the path towards both growth and social equity?

1. Development of heavy and machine-making industries
2. Expansion of the public sector
3. Promotion of foreign goods
4. Promotion of a large cooperative sector

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.10 Which of the following characterises the nature of caste based discrimination?

- (A) excluding access to resources
- (B) unequal status ascribed at birth
- (C) use of a purity-pollution scale
- (D) legislations to increase OBC reservation

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

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.11 When the state institutions become unable or unwilling to respond to the needs of the people because of corruption, inefficiency, or lack of resources, what kind of society can then come to people's rescue?

1. Authoritarian Society
2. Civil Society
3. Patriarchal Society
4. Secular Society

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.12 Gone are those days when marriages were arranged by families, now there are professional marriage bureaus and websites that help people to find their life partners. What concept does this example reflect?

1. Privatisation
2. Globalisation
3. Marketisation
4. Individuality

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.13 In which year, did the Supreme Court held that Right to Information is a part of, and incidental to, the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19(1) (a)?

1. 1947
2. 1987
3. 1997
4. 1993

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.14 During which years, the normal parliamentary and legal procedures were suspended and special laws and ordinances issued directly by the government (without being passed by Parliament) were in force?

1. 2019-20
2. 1975-76
3. 1955-56
4. 1960-61

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

Q.15 Which of the following are the characteristics of 'community identity'?

- (A) It is based on birth
- (B) Membership is accidental and inescapable
- (C) It is universal and has emotional attachment
- (D) It is based on certain accomplishments

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.16 The death rates in a country have come down, but birth rates continue to be high. Which of the following situations will this give rise to?

1. Population Stagnation
2. Population Momentum
3. Population Explosion
4. Population Decline

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.17 Which of the following is NOT a linguistic categorization of tribes in India?

1. Indo-Aryan
2. Tibeto-Burman
3. Austric
4. Aryan

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.18 Ravi is an NRI residing in London. When he came to India, he found that there were more similarities in the British and Indian culture in 2024 than when British were ruling India. What would you call this process?

1. Westernisation
2. Homogenisation
3. Globalisation
4. Glocalisation

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.19 Government of India has launched multiple schemes to aid farmers all over the country. Out of the following, which schemes are NOT specific to the farmers?

- (A) Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana
(B) MUDRA
(C) National Urban Mission
(D) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.20 Soon after Pakistan was formed in 1945, the population of Bengalis in East Pakistan felt that the Punjabi and Urdu speakers of its Western region were not willing to respect their sentiments over language and culture. What does this situation indicate?

1. Practice of Pluralism
2. Authoritarianism
3. Nationalism
4. Denial of cultural diversity

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.21 What is the term used to denote an increase in the proportion of workers relative to non-workers in the population?

1. Population momentum
2. Demographic dividend
3. Demographic transition
4. Demographic alteration

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.22 Out of the following, which approach is NOT adopted for the disabled in Census 2011?

1. Enumerators were instructed to contact the disabled person in the households, besides the respondent, to collect information.
2. A filter question to ascertain disability status was included.
3. Only 'National' households were covered.
4. Special efforts were made to improve the coverage, which included extensive training to the enumerators and publicity measures

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.23 Arrange the following statements in correct sequence to explain India's Telecommunications journey.

- (A) Lakhs and lakhs of children began using cellphones and attended online classes.
- (B) Services expanded, some 650,000 public call offices (PCOS) provided reliable telephone service, where people can simply walk in, make a call, and pay the metered charges, had mushroomed all over India, including remote, rural, hilly, and tribal areas.
- (C) In India, one in ten households had a computer at home, internet subscribers increased to 700 million.
- (D) India's telephone service was still bad with only 2.5 million telephones and 12,000 public phones for a population of 700 million; only 3 percent of India's 600,000 villages had telephones.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.24 Which two contemporary films used radio as an active medium of communication?

- (A) Rang de Basanti
- (B) Swades
- (C) Social Network
- (D) Lage Raho Munna Bhai

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

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

Options 1. 1

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

Q.25 What has been the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethno-national identity in India?

- (A) Linguistic Identity
- (B) Regional Identity
- (C) Tribal Identity
- (D) Religious Identity

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

Options 1. 1

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

Q.26 "Right to Information" campaign can be categorised under which type of movement?

- 1. Revolutionary
- 2. Reformist
- 3. Redemptive
- 4. Dalit

Options 1. 1

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

Q.27 Which of the following is an industrial town that led to the uprooting of several villages due to the setting up of heavy industries?

- 1. Gurgaon
- 2. Bhilai
- 3. Meerut
- 4. Calcutta

Options 1. 1

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

Q.28 Match List-I with List-II

List-I

Schemes

List-II

Purpose

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) MUDRA | (I) employment generation for all sections of the population |
| (B) Gram Uday se Bharat Uday | (II) uninterrupted power supply to boost agricultural growth |
| (C) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao | (III) improvement of child sex ratio |
| (D) Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana | (IV) social and economic upliftment of rural India |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.29 Match List-I with List-II.

List-I	List-II
Name of the Newspapers	Regions
(A) The Times of India	(I) Lahore
(B) The Civil and Military Gazette	(II) Allahabad
(C) The Statesman	(III) Bombay
(D) The Pioneer	(IV) Calcutta

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.30 In India, the correct way to drive the vehicle is on the left side of the road like the British. Which process does this example indicate?

1. process by which common people imitate the lifestyle of upper class
2. process referring to the path of development that much of West Europe has taken
3. process referring to the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of the British rule
4. process of industrialisation driven by British rule

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.31 When a large cohort of women of reproductive age fuel population growth over the next generation, even if each woman has fewer children than previous generations did, what is it known as?

1. Demographic Dividend
2. Total Fertility Rate
3. Fertility Rate
4. Population Momentum

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3

Q.32 In north Indian villages, which among the following is a practice where exchange of produce, goods, and services happen without the use of money, based on the caste system and customary practices?

1. Caste trading
2. Network trading
3. Barter system
4. Jajmani system

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.33 Who was against the evils of exclusive nationalism?

1. Rabindranath Tagore
2. Raja Ram Mohun Roy
3. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
4. Jotiba Phule

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.34 Match List-I with List-II

List-I

List-II

(Type of family) (Characteristics)

(A) Extended Family

(I) One set of parents and their children

(B) Nuclear Family

(II) A newly married couple stays with the wife's parents

(C) Matrilineal Family

(III) Women inherit property from their mothers

(D) Matrilocal Family

(IV) One set of parents with their married sons, married daughters and children

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.35 In the context of abolition of Sati, on what grounds did the Dharma Sabha petition to the British?

1. Reformers had no right to interpret sacred texts
2. Sati was an inhuman practice
3. Sati is not integral to Indian tradition
4. Reformers were too westernised in their thinking

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.36 People in rural areas are quitting agricultural occupations and engaging in non-agricultural occupations. What are the reasons for the same?

- (A) Availability of transport and communications
- (B) Families are transitioning from joint to nuclear
- (C) The relative economic value of agricultural produce has drastically reduced
- (D) Less number of people are available in the villages due to migration

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

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

- Options
- 1. 1
 - 2. 2
 - 3. 3
 - 4. 4

Q.37 Social resources can be divided into three forms of capital. Which of the following is NOT a form of capital discussed by Bourdieu?

- 1. Cultural Capital
- 2. Economic Capital
- 3. Social Capital
- 4. Industrial Capital

- Options
- 1. 1
 - 2. 2
 - 3. 3
 - 4. 4

Q.38 Under National Health Policy 2017, one of the goals set by the government is to increase Life Expectancy at birth from 67.5 to 70. By which year does the government plans to achieve its target?

- 1. 2040
- 2. 2024
- 3. 2025
- 4. 2030

- Options
- 1. 1
 - 2. 2
 - 3. 3
 - 4. 4

Q.39 Which of the following are characteristics of a political party?

- (A) It is oriented to achieve legitimate control of government.
- (B) It can emerge from long term social movements.
- (C) It is a non-state and non-market part of the public domain.
- (D) In it individuals get together voluntarily based on certain understanding of society and how it ought to be.

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.40 What do small companies do to compete for orders from the big companies?

- 1. They reduce the prices of their product in the market.
- 2. They advertise more about their product.

3. They provide poor working conditions to their labourers to cut costs.
4. They bribe similar companies to keep them out of competition.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.41 Over time, a middle class adivasi intellectual leadership emerged that formulated the demand for a separate state and lobbied for it in India and abroad. Adivasi experiences of marginalisation and their sense of injustice were mobilised to create a shared Jharkhandi identity and inspire collective action that eventually led to the formation of a separate state. The issues against which the leaders of the movement in Jharkhand agitated were:

- acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges;
- survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down, etc.
- collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted;
- nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted

What kind of a social movement is the Jharkhand movement?

1. ethnic movement
2. secessionist movement
3. ecological movement
4. revolutionary movement

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.42 Over time, a middle class adivasi intellectual leadership emerged that formulated the demand for a separate state and lobbied for it in India and abroad. Adivasi experiences of marginalisation and their sense of injustice were mobilised to create a shared Jharkhandi identity and inspire collective action that eventually led to the formation of a separate state. The issues against which the leaders of the movement in Jharkhand agitated were:

- acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges;
- survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down, etc.
- collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted;
- nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted

Which of the following state have been formed as a result of successful tribal movement?

1. Leh-Ladakh
2. Assam
3. Telangana
4. Jharkhand

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.43 Over time, a middle class adivasi intellectual leadership emerged that formulated the demand for a separate state and lobbied for it in India and

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- acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges;
- survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down, etc.
- collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted;
- nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted

On what grounds are tribal identities formed today?

1. Primordial
2. Interactional
3. Economical
4. Linguistic

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.44 Over time, a middle class adivasi intellectual leadership emerged that formulated the demand for a separate state and lobbied for it in India and abroad. Adivasi experiences of marginalisation and their sense of injustice were mobilised to create a shared Jharkhandi identity and inspire collective action that eventually led to the formation of a separate state. The issues against which the leaders of the movement in Jharkhand agitated were:

- acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges;
- survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down, etc.
- collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted;
- nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted

States of which particular region in India have been living for decades under special laws that limit the civil liberties of citizens?

1. North-East India
2. Eastern India
3. Southern India
4. Western India

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

Q.45 Over time, a middle class adivasi intellectual leadership emerged that formulated the demand for a separate state and lobbied for it in India and abroad. Adivasi experiences of marginalisation and their sense of injustice were mobilised to create a shared Jharkhandi identity and inspire collective action that eventually led to the formation of a separate state. The issues against which the leaders of the movement in Jharkhand agitated were:

- acquisition of land for large irrigation projects and firing ranges;
- survey and settlement operations, which were held up, camps closed down, etc.
- collection of loans, rent and cooperative dues, which were resisted;
- nationalisation of forest produce which they boycotted

What is the key issue that bind tribal movements in different parts of the country?

1. lack of jobs in mainstream society

2. alienation from forest lands
3. proper integration with mainstream society
4. resistance to Indian State

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

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

The term agrarian structure is often used to refer to the structure or distribution of landholding. Because agricultural land is the most important productive resource in rural areas, access to land shapes the rural class structure. Access to land largely determines what role one plays in the process of agricultural production. Medium and large landowners are usually able to earn sufficient or even large incomes from cultivation. But agricultural labourers are more often than not paid below the statutory minimum wage and earn very little. Their incomes are low. Their employment is insecure. Most agricultural labourers are daily-wage workers. And do not have work for many days of the year. This is known as underemployment. Similarly, tenants have lower incomes than owner-cultivators. Because they have to pay a substantial rent to the landowner—often as much as 50 to 75 per cent of the income from the crop. Agrarian society, therefore, can be understood in terms of its class structure. But we must also remember the structure is itself through the caste system. In rural areas, there is a complex relationship between caste and class. We might expect that the higher castes have more land and higher incomes. And that there is a correspondence between caste and class as one moves down the hierarchy. In many areas this is broadly true but not exactly. For instance, in most areas the highest caste, the Brahmins, are not major landowners, and so they fall outside the agrarian structure although they are a part of rural society. In most regions of India, the major landowning groups belong to the upper castes. In each region, there are usually just one or two major landowning castes, who are also numerically very important. Such groups were termed by the sociologist M.N. Srinivas as dominant castes. In each region, the dominant caste is the most powerful group, economically and politically, and dominates local society.

Which of the following fits the definition of ‘Dominant Castes?’

1. Groups which have highest ranking in the caste hierarchy
2. Landless groups who benefitted from land redistribution policies
3. Socially, politically and economically powerful landowning group in a region
4. Groups which are lowest in the caste hierarchy but have numerical strength

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

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

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Why are Brahmins NOT part of the agrarian class structure?

1. Because they are at the top of the hierarchy
2. Because they are supposed to perform only religious rituals
3. Because they are numerically not strong
4. Because they are not the major landholders in most regions

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

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

The term agrarian structure is often used to refer to the structure or distribution of landholding. Because agricultural land is the most important productive resource in rural areas, access to land shapes the rural class structure. Access to land largely determines what role one plays in the process of agricultural production. Medium and large landowners are usually able to earn sufficient or even large incomes from cultivation. But agricultural labourers are more often than not paid below the statutory minimum wage and earn very little. Their incomes are low. Their employment is insecure. Most agricultural labourers are daily-wage workers. And do not have work for many days of the year. This is known as underemployment. Similarly, tenants have lower incomes than owner-cultivators. Because they have to pay a substantial rent to the landowner—often as much as 50 to 75 per cent of the income from the crop. Agrarian society, therefore, can be understood in terms of its class structure. But we must also remember the structure is itself through the caste system. In rural areas, there is a complex relationship between caste and class. We might expect that the higher castes have more land and higher incomes. And that there is a correspondence between caste and class as one moves down the hierarchy. In many areas this is broadly true but not exactly. For instance, in most areas the highest caste, the Brahmins, are not major landowners, and so they fall outside the agrarian structure although they are a part of rural society. In most regions of India, the major landowning groups belong to the upper castes. In each region, there are usually just one or two major landowning castes, who are also numerically very important. Such groups were termed by the sociologist M.N. Srinivas as dominant castes. In each region, the dominant caste is the most powerful group, economically and politically, and dominates local society.

What kind of jobs do the agricultural labourers have?

1. Secured jobs
2. Well paying jobs
3. Skilled jobs
4. Precarious jobs

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

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

The term agrarian structure is often used to refer to the structure or distribution of landholding. Because agricultural land is the most important productive resource in rural areas, access to land shapes the rural class structure. Access to land largely determines what role one plays in the process of agricultural production. Medium and large landowners are usually able to earn sufficient or even large incomes from cultivation. But agricultural labourers are more often than not paid below the statutory minimum wage and earn very little. Their incomes are low. Their employment is insecure. Most agricultural labourers are daily-wage workers. And do not have work for many days of the year. This is known as underemployment. Similarly, tenants have lower incomes than owner-cultivators. Because they have to pay a substantial rent to the landowner—often as much as 50 to 75 per cent of the income from the crop. Agrarian society, therefore, can be understood in terms of its class structure. But we must also remember the structure is itself through the caste system. In rural areas, there is a complex relationship between caste and class. We might expect that the higher castes have more land and higher incomes. And that there is a correspondence between caste and class as one moves down the hierarchy. In many areas this is broadly true but not exactly. For instance, in most areas the highest caste, the Brahmins, are not major landowners, and so they fall outside the agrarian structure although they are a part of rural society. In most regions of India, the major landowning groups belong to the upper castes. In each region, there are usually just one or two major landowning castes, who are also numerically very important. Such groups were termed by the sociologist M.N. Srinivas as dominant castes. In each region, the dominant caste is the most powerful group, economically and politically, and dominates local society

Who are the tenants in the agrarian class structure?

1. Cultivators who have migrated in other areas.
2. Labourers who work against daily wages.
3. Cultivators who have access to land through lease.
4. Cultivators who are bound by 'hereditary' labour relationships.

Options 1. 1

2. 2
3. 3
4. 4

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

The term agrarian structure is often used to refer to the structure or distribution of landholding. Because agricultural land is the most important productive resource in rural areas, access to land shapes the rural class structure. Access to land largely determines what role one plays in the process of agricultural production. Medium and large landowners are usually able to earn sufficient or even large incomes from cultivation. But agricultural labourers are more often than not paid below the statutory minimum wage and earn very little. Their incomes are low. Their employment is insecure. Most agricultural labourers are daily-wage workers. And do not have work for many days of the year. This is known as underemployment. Similarly, tenants have lower incomes than owner-cultivators. Because they have to pay a substantial rent to the landowner—often as much as 50 to 75 per cent of the income from the crop. Agrarian society, therefore, can be understood in terms of its class structure. But we must also remember the structure is itself through the caste system. In rural areas, there is a complex relationship between caste and class. We might expect that the higher castes have more land and higher incomes. And that there is a correspondence between caste and class as one moves down the hierarchy. In many areas this is broadly true but not exactly. For instance, in most areas the highest caste, the Brahmins, are not major landowners, and so they fall outside the agrarian structure although they are a part of rural society. In most regions of India, the major landowning groups belong to the upper castes. In each region, there are usually just one or two major landowning castes, who are also numerically very important. Such groups were termed by the sociologist M.N. Srinivas as dominant castes. In each region, the dominant caste is the most powerful group, economically and politically, and dominates local society.

What would you call a situation in which most agricultural workers do not find work throughout the year?

- 1. Employment
- 2. Absolute Poverty
- 3. Unemployment
- 4. Underemployment

Options 1. 1

2. 2

3. 3

4. 4

