

1. The Chipko Movement is an example of

- (1) Peasant Movement
- (2) Workers Movement
- (3) Ecological Movement •
- (4) Dalit Movement

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

3. 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

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

- (1) Nakarattars
- (2) Adivasis
- (3) Dikus •
- (4) Oraons

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



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

- (1) Theory of Relative Deprivation •
- (2) Theory of Reformative Action
- (3) Theory of Redemptive Action
- (4) Theory of Resource Mobilization

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

7. Match List-I with List-II :

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



8. 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) - (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)

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

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

- (1) Sanskritisation
- (2) Colonisation
- (3) Westernisation •
- (4) Secularisation

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

- (1) Double standard imposed by male dominated society
- (2) Comparison of work done by men and women in a male dominated society
- (3) Reversal of roles of Gender •
- (4) Challenging patriarchy

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



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- (3) Reversal of roles of Gender •
- (4) Challenging patriarchy

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

11. 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

12. Which of the following factors was *not* responsible for unification of India under Colonial rule ?

- ★ (1) Socio-Cultural
- (2) Economic
- (3) Political
- (4) Administrative •

13. Which of the following factors was *not* considered significant during industrialisation in independent India ?

- (1) Development of heavy and machine-making industries
- (2) Expansion of the public sector
- (3) Presence of a large cooperative sector
- (4) Role of coastal cities for trading purpose •

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

- (1) Assam
- (2) Bihar
- (3) Rajasthan
- (4) Nagaland

15. The term "prejudice" refers to \_\_\_\_\_.

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

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

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

- (1) M.N. Roy
- (2) S.A. Dange
- (3) V.V. Giri
- (4) Jayprakash Narayan •

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



Read the given passage carefully and answer the next five questions.

In many ways it was a major political change, namely, *the collapse of the erstwhile socialist world* that hastened globalisation and also gave a specific economic and political approach to the economic policies that underpin globalisation. These changes are often termed as neo-liberal economic measures. We have already seen what concrete steps the liberalisation policy took in India. Broadly, these policies reflect a political vision of free enterprise which believes that a free reign to market forces will be both efficient and fair. It is, therefore, critical of both State regulation and State subsidies. The existing process of Globalisation in this sense does have a political vision as much as an economic vision.

17. What does the term 'liberalisation policy' refer to in the given passage ?
- (1) Regulation of State subsidies •
  - (2) Regulation of market forces
  - (3) Regulation of social welfarism
  - (4) De-regulation of market forces
18. What is the central political vision reflected in the economic policies underpinning Globalisation ?
- (1) Free enterprise •
  - (2) State subsidies
  - (3) Centralised power
  - (4) State regulation
19. 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
20. What major political change is highlighted in the passage ?
- (1) Collapse of Welfare State
  - (2) Collapse of Capitalist State
  - (3) Collapse of Socialist State •
  - (4) Collapse of trade protectionism
21. According to the passage, what is the political vision behind Globalisation ?
- (1) It supports State regulation
  - (2) It is critical of State regulation •
  - (3) It advocates for Socialist State
  - (4) It advocates for State subsidies

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



Read the given passage carefully and answer the next five questions.

My grandfather, like most Nagas who had come into close contact with Europeans, was convinced that education was the only way to get ahead in life. He aspired for his children the kind of life he had seen being lived by the British administration and missionaries. He sent my mother away to school, first in neighbouring Assam, then as far as Shimla. My mother was encouraged by one of the more educated men in her village who told her that with an education in these new times, she could even become like the Indian lady who spoke before the world: Vijaylaxmi Pandit, who represented India at the UN. My father by dint of his own intelligence and hard work, put himself through the local mission school and college in Shillong. All Nagas of my parents' generation who were able to, chose to get educated in English. For them, it was more than a gateway to upward mobility. In a region where tribes that live no more than 20 kms apart speak completely different languages, it was a medium through which they could communicate amongst themselves and with the world. They became the voice of their people and made English the official state language.

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

- (1) Urbanization  
(2) Sanskritization  
(3) Western education  
(4) Modernization

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

- (1) Politics  
(2) Education  
(3) Cultural change  
(4) Social change

24. 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

25. Who among the following represented India at UN ?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru  
(2) Vijaylakshmi Pandit  
(3) British Missionaries  
(4) Naga leaders

26. Which of the following is the reason for improved communication among the different factions of the Naga tribes ?

- (1) Use of English language  
(2) Missionary help  
(3) Naga leaders  
(4) Working together in British administration

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK





27. 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

28. Which programme of the Government of India directly targets at improving sex-ratio ?

- (1) Widow Pension
- (2) Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act •
- (3) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- (4) Sukanya Samridhi Yojana

29. 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.

30. Match the following terms (List-I) with their description (List-II) :

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



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

- (A) Layout of the market symbolises the hierarchical inter-group social relations of that region.
- (B) Few goods are free in the market for groups lower in the hierarchy.
- (C) Different social groups are located according to their position in the caste hierarchy and hierarchical market system.
- (D) Interactions between tribals and non-tribal traders are based on social inequalities.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

- (A) Birth
- (B) Marriage
- (C) Food Sharing
- (D) Occupation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

33. How has national development impacted tribal development ?

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



34. Which of the following statements are true about stereotypes ?
- (A) Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups.
  - (B) Stereotypes fix whole groups into single entity.
  - (C) Stereotypes refuse to recognise the variation across individuals.
  - (D) Stereotypes are partly colonial constructs.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

- (A) Economic capital
- (B) Cultural capital
- (C) Social capital
- (D) Educational capital

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

36. In which year did the first Backward Classes Commission headed by Kaka Kalelkar submit its report ?

- (1) 1956
- (3) 1950

- (2) 1953
- (4) 1958

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



38. 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 caste 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.

39. 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

40. 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

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

- (A) Gender •
- (B) Ethnicity •
- (C) Disability •
- (D) Caste •

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



43. Which of the following are true about Gram Sabha in Panchayati Raj ?
- (A) The Gram Sabha collects central taxes from the village.
  - (B) The Gram Sabha consists of the entire body of citizens in a village.
  - (C) The Gram Sabha is the general body that elects the local government.
  - (D) The Gram Sabha participates in village-level development activities.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

44. 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.

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

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

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

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK



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

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

- (1) Binary System                                      (2) Corporate System  
 (3) Flexi System                                      (4) Scientific Management System ✓

50. 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) Glocalisation	(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) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
 (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (I)  
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

