

# SAMPLE Question Paper

# 1

Maximum Marks : 200

Time : 45 Minutes

## General Instructions :

- (i) This paper consists of 50 MCQs, attempt any 40 out of 50
- (ii) Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5)
- (iii) Any incorrect option marked will be given minus one mark (-1)
- (iv) Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given no mark (0)
- (v) If more than one option is found to be correct then Five marks (+5) will be awarded to only those who have marked any of the correct options
- (vi) If all options are found to be correct then Five marks (+5) will be awarded to all those who have attempted the question.
- (vii) Calculator / any electronic gadgets are not permitted.

1. British colonialism was based on a \_\_\_\_\_  
(1) socialist (2) capitalist  
(3) communist (4) religious
2. Who opened the first school for women in Pune?  
(1) Pandita Ramabai  
(2) Kandukiri Viresalingam  
(3) Jyotiba Phule  
(4) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
3. Over \_\_\_\_\_ per cent of people in the west live in towns and cities.  
(1) 25 (2) 50  
(3) 84 (4) 90
4. Colonial impact of \_\_\_\_\_ is seen in the field of art, literature, music and architecture in the Indian society.  
(1) westernisation  
(2) secularisation  
(3) modernisation  
(4) sanskritisation
5. Who wrote about navya-nyaya logic in 'The Sources of Knowledge'?  
(1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy  
(2) Kandukiri Viresalingam  
(3) Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan  
(4) Pandita Ramabai
6. \_\_\_\_\_ was planned and re-developed so that by 1900 over three-quarters of India's raw cotton were shipped through the city.  
(1) Bombay (2) Calcutta  
(3) Delhi (4) Madras
7. Who proposed a resolution against the evils of polygamy at the All India Muslim Ladies Conference?  
(1) Jahanara Shah Nawas  
(2) Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan  
(3) Jyotiba Phule  
(4) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
8. According to Karl Marx, separation of workers from the means of production is called as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) Alienation  
(2) Demonetization  
(3) Circulation  
(4) None of these
9. \_\_\_\_\_ is famous for cotton production.  
(1) Maharashtra (2) Punjab  
(3) Haryana (4) Bengal
10. The capitalist mode of production lead to:  
(1) feminization of agriculture.  
(2) labour welfare.  
(3) elimination of class hierarchy.  
(4) separation of workers from the means of production.
11. In the Kanpur textile mills, the \_\_\_\_\_ were known as mistris.  
(1) employers (2) employees  
(3) contractors/jobbers (4) None of these
12. Black Power movement was led by \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1) Malcolm X  
(2) Martin Luther King  
(3) Gandhiji  
(4) McCarthy

- 13.** What is the nature of rural transformation after independence?  
 (1) Cultivation became intensive  
 (2) Increase in the use of agricultural labour  
 (3) A shift from payment of kind to payment of cash  
 (4) All of the above
- 14.** An example of secondary sector is:  
 (1) Banking (2) Agriculture  
 (3) Mining (4) Manufacturing
- 15.** The chief architect of the Indian Constitution is:  
 (1) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru  
 (2) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  
 (3) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar  
 (4) Mahatma Gandhi
- 16.** A state is "a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory", according to:  
 (1) Karl Marx  
 (2) August Comte  
 (3) Max Weber  
 (4) Jacques Rousseau
- 17.** What spheres had the caste system the strongest?  
 (1) Economic and technical  
 (2) Religious and technical  
 (3) Cultural and educational  
 (4) Cultural and domestic
- 18.** Which service and artisanal castes occupied the lower rungs of the caste hierarchy?  
 (1) Dalit (2) Scheduled Tribes  
 (3) Bohras (4) OBCs
- 19.** Discrimination and exclusion of people is not on the basis of:  
 (1) Caste (2) Class  
 (3) Gender (4) Family system
- 20.** The word 'Sociology' is made up of two words. These are  
 (1) Societies and Logy  
 (2) Societia and Logistia  
 (2) Socius and Logos  
 (3) Socia & Logos
- 21.** Which of the following is not a reason for cultural diversity?  
 (1) Arouses intense passions  
 (2) Mobilises large numbers of people  
 (3) Not significant cultural identities  
 (4) Economic and social inequalities accompany cultural differences.
- 22.** What is the most recent significant initiative that also makes the state accountable to the nation and its people in a civil society?  
 (1) MGNREGA  
 (2) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao  
 (3) RTI  
 (4) National Health Policy
- 23.** Along with language, what factors have provided the most powerful instrument for the formation of ethnonational identity in India?  
 (1) Region, religion  
 (2) Regional, tribal identity  
 (3) Religion, class  
 (4) Class, gender
- 24.** Factors not responsible for the caste system in the contemporary period:  
 (1) Subsidised public education  
 (2) Expansion of state sector jobs after independence  
 (3) Opportunities offered by rapid development  
 (4) No inherited educational or economic capital
- 25. Assertion (A):** In Indian nationalism, the dominant trend was marked by an inclusive and democratic vision.  
**Reason (R):** It was democratic because it recognised diversity and plurality  
 (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
 (2) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.  
 (3) A is true but R is false.  
 (4) A is false and R is true.
- 26.** Satnami Movement of the Chamars in eastern MP and the movement by Jatavas of Agra are examples of  
 (1) Women's rights' movement  
 (2) Peasant movement  
 (3) Dalit movement  
 (4) Tribal movement
- 27.** The campaign against indigo plantations in 1917:  
 (1) Champaran Satyagraha  
 (2) Bardoli Satyagraha  
 (3) Non-cooperation Movement  
 (4) Tebhaga Movement
- 28.** In what form of a family does the newly married couple stay with the groom's parents?  
 (1) Patrilocal (2) Neolocal  
 (3) Matrilocal (4) Avunculocal
- 29.** Society emerges out of  
 (1) community's existence  
 (2) men's existence  
 (3) problem's existence  
 (4) relationship
- 30.** Because of a socio-cultural phenomenon, death rate registers a sharp fall at times but, \_\_\_\_\_ does not.  
 (1) birth rate  
 (2) maternal mortality rate  
 (3) life expectancy  
 (4) dependency ratio
- 31.** \_\_\_\_\_ particularly from the British Presidency regions of Bengal and Madras as government employees and professionals like

- doctors and lawyers moved to different parts of the country.
- (1) Lower class (2) Middle class  
(3) Upper class (4) Nobility
- 32.** In 1698, \_\_\_\_\_ was established by the river for defensive purposes and a large open area was cleared around the fort for military engagements.
- (1) Fort St. Peters (2) Fort William  
(3) Fort Dundee (4) None of these
- 33.** Santhals, Hos, Oraons, Mundas in Chota Nagpur and the Santhal Parganas are tribes of:
- (1) Tamil Nadu (2) Haryana  
(3) Jharkhand (4) Karnataka
- 34.** Which of the following is incorrect in the context of the Caste system's imposed rules?
- (1) Endogamous Caste groups  
(2) A hierarchical system  
(3) Open occupational choices  
(4) Restrictions on food sharing
- 35.** Private companies, especially foreign firms, are encouraged to invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government, such as:
- (1) Railways  
(2) Airport Authority of India  
(3) Defence  
(4) Telecom
- 36.** The \_\_\_\_\_ movement strengthened the loyalty to the national economy.
- (1) Quit India (2) Swadeshi  
(3) Non-Cooperation (4) None of these
- 37.** The National Planning Committee started by Indian National Congress was started in the year \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) 1919 (2) 1924  
(3) 1938 (4) 1946
- 38.** \_\_\_\_\_ is not a feature of the unorganised sector.
- (1) Unions  
(2) Unstable income  
(3) No job security  
(4) Exploitation
- 39.** Much of the twentieth century social movements included:
- (1) Working class movements  
(2) Peasant movements  
(3) Anti-colonial movements  
(4) All of the above
- 40.** How did the British understand the caste system's complexity?
- (1) Interview  
(2) Survey  
(3) Participant Observation  
(4) Interview and Participant Observation
- 41.** What are the two broad sets of issues that have been most important in giving rise to tribal movements?
- (1) Control over vital economic resources and issues relating to matters of ethnic-cultural identity  
(2) Control over vital economic resources and globalisation  
(3) Control over vital economic resources and colonialism  
(4) Control over vital economic resources and secularisation
- 42.** Right to Information campaign is an example of:
- (1) Reformist Movement  
(2) Redemptive Movement  
(3) Revolutionary Movement  
(4) Counter Movement
- 43.** Which of these is not a key area of focus by the Indian National Congress?
- (1) Agriculture (2) Industries  
(3) Human factor (4) Federal structure
- 44.** The decadal growth rate of the urban population in 1951 was \_\_\_\_\_.
- (1) 41.42% (2) 96.54%  
(3) 27.23% (4) 76.57%
- 45.** \_\_\_\_\_ organised sector consists of all units employing ten or more people throughout the year. These have to be registered with the government to ensure that their employees get proper salaries or wages, pension and other benefits.
- (1) Primary sector (2) Service sector  
(3) Organised sector (4) Public sector
- 46.** \_\_\_\_\_ invented a new system in the 1890s, which he called 'Scientific Management'.
- (1) Henry Ford  
(2) Frederick Winslow Taylor  
(3) Karl Marx  
(4) Harry Braverman
- I. Read the following text and answer the following questions on the basis of the same:**
- Population growth always outstrips growth in production of subsistence resources; hence the only way to increase prosperity is by controlling the growth of population. Unfortunately, humanity has only a limited ability to voluntarily reduce the growth of its population. Malthus believed, therefore, that 'positive checks' to population growth – in the form of famines and diseases – were inevitable because they were nature's way of dealing with the imbalance between food supply and increasing population. Malthus was also criticised by liberal and Marxist scholars for asserting that poverty was caused by population growth. Critics argued that problems like poverty and starvation were caused by the unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth.

47. Population rises in \_\_\_\_\_ progression.
- (1) arithmetic                      (2) geometric  
(3) linear                              (4) harmonic
48. Agricultural production grows in \_\_\_\_\_ progression.
- (1) geometric                      (2) linear  
(3) harmonic                        (4) arithmetic
49. Which of the following is not an example of 'positive checks' to population growth?
- (1) Natural disasters              (2) Celibacy  
(3) Famines                            (4) Disease
50. Which of the following is not a critique of Malthusian theory?
- (1) Food production continued to rise despite rapid population growth.  
(2) Standard of living continued to rise despite rapid population growth.  
(3) Poverty and starvation were caused by the unequal distribution of economic resources rather than by population growth.  
(4) Humanity is condemned to live in poverty forever because the growth of agricultural production will always be overtaken by population growth.



# SOLUTIONS OF Question Paper

# 1

1. Option (2) is correct.
2. Option (3) is correct.
3. Option (4) is correct.
4. Option (4) is correct.
5. Option (2) is correct.
6. Option (1) is correct.
7. Option (1) is correct.
8. Option (1) is correct.
9. Option (1) is correct.
10. Option (4) is correct.
11. Option (3) is correct.
12. Option (1) is correct.
13. Option (4) is correct.
14. Option (4) is correct.
15. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* Due to his seminal role in the framing of the Indian Constitution.

16. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* Max Weber was a German sociologist, historian, jurist and political economist.

17. Option (4) is correct.

*Explanation:* The caste system is related to culture and domestic because they are related to household or a family from where a new civilization starts.

18. Option (4) is correct.

*Explanation:* Adiyalars occupied the highest rung in the caste hierarchy, whereas the Brahmins were at the bottom.

19. Option (4) is correct.

*Explanation:* Discrimination is the unfair or prejudicial treatment of people and groups based on characteristics such as race, gender, age, etc.

20. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* The word sociology is derived from the latin word socius and the greek word logos which together mean reasoned speech about companionship.

21. Option (4) is correct.

*Explanation:* Cultural diversity is the existence of a variety of cultural or ethnic groups within a society.

22. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* RTI is Right to Information Act. It is a Fundamental Right of Indian citizens to seek information from government.

23. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* Tribal refers to groups of people who define themselves by a kinship to an ancient lineage before they identify with the nation.

24. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* In the contemporary period the caste system as tended to become invisible for upper caste, upper middle and upper classes because these are the groups who have enjoyed most benefits from the development policies of post colonial era.

25. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* Inclusive because it recognised diversity and plurality. Democratic because it sought to do away with discrimination and exclusion and bring forth a just and equitable society.

26. Option (3) is correct.

27. Option (1) is correct.

28. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* An example of patrilocal is a society where a woman gets married and moves next door to her husband's parents.

29. Option (1) is correct.

30. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* Birth rate is the number of babies born in a particular group of people during a particular period of time.

31. Option (2) is correct.

32. Option (2) is correct.

33. Option (3) is correct.

34. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* Open occupational choice is a specific instance of a range of decisions that individuals are called upon to make in their lives with varying levels of generality and complexity.

35. Option (4) is correct.

36. Option (2) is correct.

37. Option (3) is correct.

38. Option (1) is correct.

39. Option (4) is correct.

40. Option (3) is correct.

*Explanation:* British wanted to know the caste system to serve the British Indian government's own interests.

41. Option (1) is correct.

*Explanation:* Tribals are considered to be the indigenous people of India.

42. Option (1) is correct.

43. Option (4) is correct.

44. Option (1) is correct.

45. Option (3) is correct.

46. Option (2) is correct.

47. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* Geometric progression is a series or sequence of numbers that may start with any number, but where each succeeding number is obtained by multiplying the preceding number by a constant multiple. Population rises in geometric progression. Population growth always outstrips growth in production of subsistence resources.

48. Option (4) is correct.

*Explanation:* Arithmetic progression is a series or sequence of numbers that may start with any number, but where each succeeding number is obtained by adding a fixed amount (number) to the preceding number. Agricultural production can only grow in arithmetic progression (*i.e.*, like 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, etc.).

49. Option (2) is correct.

*Explanation:* Celibacy, along with other means such as postponing marriage and practicing birth control are examples of what Malthus calls 'preventive checks.'

50. Option (4) is correct.

*Explanation:* The statement is Malthus's argument rather than his critique. Malthus was critiqued by scholars who argued that economic growth could outstrip population growth. The other three statements are examples of the critique of Malthusian theory.

