

CUET (UG) Exam Paper 2023

National Testing Agency

Held on 2nd June, 2023

SOCIOLOGY

Solved

[This includes Questions pertaining to Domain Specific Subject only]

Time Allowed : 45 Mins.

Maximum Marks : 200

General Instructions:

- The test is of 45 Minutes duration.
- The test contains 50 questions out of which 40 question needs to be attempted.
- Marking Scheme of the test:
 - Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5).
 - Any incorrect option marked will be given minus one mark (-1).
 - Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given 100 marks (0).

- The process by which something which was not a commodity is made a commodity and becomes part of the market economy is known as:
 - Commercialisation
 - Commodification
 - Globalisation
 - Marketisation

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Commodification refers to tagging something which is not attributed as a commodity for sale in markets. It can be any aspect of the society like values, beliefs, language, culture etc. It is an ethnocentric way of looking into other sub-cultures from a major cultural point of view.

- Match the persons in List I with their ideas/work in List II

LIST I Person		LIST II Ideas/Work	
A.	Emile Durkheim	I.	Failure of entitlements
B.	Thomas Robert Malthus	II.	Mass Sterilisation
C.	Amartya Sen	III.	Suicide
D.	Sanjay Gandhi	IV.	Essay on population

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I
- A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: 'Suicide' is a book written by Emile Durkheim in the year 1897 which highlights the social causes of suicide. Thomas Robert Malthus wrote the book 'An Essay on the Principle of Population' published in the year 1798. Here he came up with concepts like arithmetic progression and geometric progression in terms of expansion of population.

The idea of 'Failure of Entitlements' was propounded by the famous Indian economist Amartya Sen. This idea was given as a part of contribution to the theory of poverty and famines.

The concept of 'mass sterilisation' is associated with Sanjay Gandhi. India had to enter into a phase of emergency in the year 1976 when people were forced to undergo sterilization as a population control measure during the tenure of former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

- Arrange the different kinds of social change in chronological order, starting from the oldest to the most recent:

- Modernisation
- Secularisation
- Westernisation
- Sanskritisation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A, B, C, D
- C, A, B, D
- D, C, A, B
- D, A, B, C

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Westernisation as a process of social change began with the advent of colonialism in the 15th century. It paved the way for introduction of western system of education, and western cultural way of living.

The process of modernisation came as a succeeding process of social change to westernization which became evident from 16th to 18th century world order. Under this process, the rusted ideas of the society such as age old customs, superstitious beliefs gradually faded away and there was room for rational thinking.

Sanskritization is a social change process associated with Indian social context. It was propounded by the famous Indian Sociologist Prof. M.N Srinivas in his valued work "Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India." This concept was used in 1950s to explain cultural mobility in relation to the ongoing caste system of India.

Secularisation came up in 1960s in Britain and most of the western European nations which subdued the power of religious institutions and their monastic powers. It laid stress on separation of law, order and policy making from religious interference and influence.

4. How much contribution agriculture sector makes in the Gross Domestic Product of India?

1. 1/2
2. 1/3
3. 1/5
4. 1/6

Ans. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: In 1950s, the Indian agricultural sector contributed more than half of its share in the country's GDP. But post 2018, the share has continued to decline with a sharp increase in the contribution of service sector towards the economy.

5. Arrange the following books in order of its publication years.

- A. Dipankar Gupta's Social Stratification
- B. M. N. Srinivas's The Dominant Caste and Other Essays
- C. Alice Thorner's Semi feudalism or Capitalism
- D. Ruten Mario's Farms and Factories

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation:
Alice Thorner's Semi Feudalism or Capitalism (1982)
M.N Srinivas's The Dominant Caste and Other Essays (1987)
Dipankar Gupta's Social Stratification (1991)
Ruten Mario's Farms and Factories (1995)

6. 'Time Slavery' is a very common phenomena in the which of the following sector?

1. Agrarian
2. IT
3. Government
4. NGO

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Time slavery is a very common phenomenon in IT sector. It refers to continuous long exposure to working hours to meet deadlines and counter competition.

7. Out of the following which state is not based on linguistic aspect?

1. Delhi
2. Punjab
3. Uttaranchal
4. Rajasthan

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Uttaranchal is a state created on the basis of cultural significance and not on linguistic basis.

8. Arrange the various land revenue reforms that occurred in pre-independent/colonial India and independent India in chronological order from the oldest to most recent one:

- A. Rayatwari System
- B. Abolition of Zamindari System

- C. Land Ceiling Acts
- D. Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Acts
- E. Zamindari System

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, C, D, E
2. B, A, C, D, E
3. E, B, C, D, A
4. E, A, B, D, C

Ans. Option (4) is correct

Explanation:

Zamindari system was introduced in the year 1793. Ryotwari was introduced in the year 1820.

Abolition of zamindari act came up in the year 1950. Tenancy regulation and abolition act was taken within the time frame of 1950-1956.

Land ceiling act was introduced in the year 1976.

9. The term diversity emphasises on:

1. Differences
2. Similarity
3. Inequality
4. Equality

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Diversity implies differences. It emphasizes on laying stress on differences in culture, race, caste, gender, ethnicity, language etc.

10. Which amendment led to reservation for the OBCs in institutions of higher education?

1. 92nd Amendment
2. 93rd Amendment
3. 94th Amendment
4. 72nd Amendment

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: The 93rd Amendment Act introduced in the year 2006, laid down provisions for reservation of seats for Other Backward Classes (OBC) in higher educational institutions along with Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Whereas the 92nd Amendment Act, introduced in the year 2003 amended the provisions laid down in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. It included Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri in the language list of the Constitution. The 94th Amendment Act was also introduced in the year 2006 with a special provision for appointment of a Minister for looking after tribal affairs. The 72nd Amendment Act laid down the provision of reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in State Assemblies with particular reference to the State of Tripura.

11. Out of the following which was not the issue of concern for women's movement during 1970?

1. Sati
2. Representation of women in popular media
3. Dowry system
4. Rape of women in police custody

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: The women's movement in 1970s was primarily concerned with gender violence issues such as dowry deaths, rape, domestic violence, 'Sati', female infanticide; female feticide etc which gave it the desired momentum. It was however criticized on being a partial success as it neglected many other issues of women empowerment such as women education, leadership in governance, representation of women in politics etc.

12. The idea of 'imagined community' was given by:
1. Fardoonji Murzban
 2. Benedict Anderson
 3. Johann Gutenberg
 4. Robert Redfield

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Benedict Anderson's idea of 'Imagined Community' is equated with the people living together in a nation. He identified this community as imaginary and available at the superficial level. This is so because such a community can only be felt in sentiments and emotions and cannot be seen externally.

13. Who described the change of relationship between landlords and agricultural workers as a shift from 'patronage to exploitation'?
1. E. P. Thompson
 2. Amartya Sen
 3. Jan Breman
 4. M. N. Srinivas

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Jan Breman, a Sociologist described the relationship between the employer and employee, specifically between landlords and agricultural workers in an agricultural setting in his book 'Patronage and Exploitation: Changing Agrarian relations in South Gujarat (1974). He described the changes in these relationships which were mainly exploitative in nature.

14. Which statement among the following is incorrect regarding Green Revolution?
1. It was a government programme for agricultural modernisation
 2. In it pesticides, fertilizers and other inputs were provided to the farmers
 3. It was largely funded by national agencies which provided high yielding variety seeds
 4. In it primarily the medium and large farmers benefitted from the new technology

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Green Revolution is a fully government funded project for renovation and modernisation of agricultural tools and techniques and for providing high yielding variety (HYV) seeds to agriculturally rich states of India.

15. Choose the correct statements:
- A. Rural population is highly interested in agriculture.
 - B. Today the rural areas are more closely integrated to consumers market.
 - C. Some people work in urban areas and live in villages.
 - D. Non farm rural occupations are decreasing.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. B, C only
2. A, B only
3. B, D only
4. A, D only

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Rural areas deal with agricultural produce and they prefer markets which have a close access to their rural setting. Rural populations are not only engaged in agricultural activities

but they are also highly involved in the service sector. The people from nearby rural areas engage themselves in the nearest urban setting for private or government based job opportunities.

16. The use of machinery actually deskills worker. Identify the sociologist who gave this idea:

1. Harry Braverman
2. Jan Breman
3. F. W. Taylor
4. Clark Kerr

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Harry Braverman, a Sociologist was of the opinion that when a work is done by a worker with the help of technology, it actually restricts his natural capacity to do the work. It makes the worker addicted to the use of easy means of getting the work done, thus turning him lazy and rusting his natural abilities.

17. Who called upon the media to function as the watchdog of democracy?

1. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
2. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan
3. Rabindranath Tagore
4. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru connoted the media as 'a watch dog of democracy'. This is so because democracy is based on the pillar of public opinion and media provides that platform through its various agencies like newspapers, television, radio etc. Secondly, it is also the function of the media to closely monitor the government decisions and policy making procedures so that the ruling government cannot find a scope for being autocratic.

18. Match the names of the book in List I with their authors in List II

LIST I Book		LIST II Author	
A.	Invisible Man	I.	Harsh Mandar
B.	Caste: Its Modern Avatar	II.	Bishop Joseph Butler
C.	Analogy of Religion	III.	Ralph Ellison
D.	Unheard voices: stories of forgotten lives	IV.	M.N. Srinivas

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Invisible Man is an English novel written by Ralph Ellison published in the year 1952. It was the author's first written novel. Caste: Its Modern Avatar was a book authored by M.N. Srinivas. However, the book was originally

titled as 'Caste: Its 20th century Avatar'. This work is a reflection of the changing patterns of caste system in the current scenario of Indian society. It was published in the year 2018.

'Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed to the Constitution and Course of Nature', published in the year 1736 is a masterpiece where he confronts contemporary religious thoughts with ancient Christianity.

'Unheard voices: Story of forgotten lives' is a book written by social activist Harsh Mandar in the year 2002. In this book he took up some devastating tragedies of India like Bhopal Gas Tragedy, Odisha cyclone disaster and reflected upon the lives of the worst affected people in such incidents.

19. When one country establishes its rule over another country, it is known as:

1. Capitalism
2. Colonialism
3. Socialism
4. Communism

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Colonialism is an act of overrule or domination upon another country with the prime motive of gaining its wealth and resources and also for political advancement. India was highly affected both economically as well as politically from the evil effects of colonialism.

20. Which of the following is not a reason for agrarian distress?

1. Changed cropping pattern
2. Changing pattern of landholdings
3. Heavy migration to cities
4. Shift to cash crops

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Agrarian distress occurs mainly due to lack of proper modern agricultural tools and techniques which affects sufficient crop productivity, inflation rates of seeds and fertilizers, poor irrigation facilities, inability of the farmers to repay debt ultimately resulting in farmer's suicide.

21. Find the correct statements:

- A. Nation is a community of communities.
- B. State is a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory
- C. Nations are communities that have a state of their own
- D. Members of a nation do not share the desire to be a part of the same political conductivity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, D only
2. A, C, D only
3. B, C, D only
4. A, B, C only

Ans. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: A nation is constituted by four important elements-population, territory, government and sovereignty. The population constituted is an umbrella of communities living together. They have a pre-defined territory of survival and functioning. They are being governed

by a body of people who are sovereign and legally entitled to control the state.

22. Contract farming did not involve -

1. Production of specialized items
2. Provides complete financial security to farmers
3. Indigenous knowledge of agriculture becomes irrelevant
4. Farmer is assured of market

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Contract farming delimits the scope of bargaining from the farmer's end and they fall a prey to exploitation by the large firms.

23. Arrange the following states in an ascending order in context to projected population growth upto 2041.

- A. Punjab
- B. Maharashtra
- C. Bihar
- D. Tamil Nadu

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Projected population growth (in millions) upto 2041 is Punjab at 31.3, Tamil Nadu 77.7, Maharashtra 127.6 and Bihar 153.4.

24. The Jeeta' system of bonded labour was prevalent in:

1. Punjab
2. Haryana
3. Karnataka
4. Tamil Nadu

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: The Jeeta system of bonded labour was introduced in the state of Karnataka. It is a form of direct exploitation of the poor by the rich landlords which still exists in society. It portrays the use of power upon the powerless.

25. Which among these is the farmers agricultural unions?

1. FICCI (Federation of Indian Chambers and Commerce)
2. ASSOCHAM (Association of Chambers and Commerce)
3. Shetkari Sangathan
4. INTUC (Indian Trade Union Congress)

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Shetkari Sangathan is a farmers union, which has no political base. It began as a movement against price hike and demand for free liberal markets for farmers.

26. The majority of the population of India lives in:

1. Cities
2. Rural areas
3. Metropolitan cities
4. Urban areas

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: As per latest Census Report of 2011, around 70 per cent of the total population of India resides in rural areas.

27. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment is related to:

1. Land reforms
2. Panchayat Raj Institutions
3. Anti Defection Law
4. National Green Tribunal

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: The 73rd Amendment of the Indian Constitution is about the work and functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions which is operational since 1993. It is a step towards decentralization of power from the Centre-State institutions to local bodies like Gram Panchayat.

28. On what grounds can the claim be made that sanskritisation leads to adoption of upper caste rites and rituals?

- A. It is inclusive of girls and women
- B. Avoids bride price
- C. Promotes dowry practices
- D. Does not practice caste discrimination

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Bride price is practiced mostly by the lower caste people and hence in the process of Sanskritization it was started to be avoided by the people. On the other hand, dowry is a cultural practice prevalent among the upper caste people. It is mainly a showcase of status and wealth. So, in due course of Sanskritisation, the lower caste people also started practicing dowry.

29. Who observed that "The expression 'joint family' is not the translation of any Indian word like that. It is interesting to note that the words used for joint family in most of the Indian languages are the equivalent of translation of the English word "joint family"

1. A.R. Desai
2. I.P. Desai
3. Periyar
4. Sri Narayan Guru

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: I.P. Desai's views on the terminology of joint family is that it actually reflects joining of certain components like relationships, culture, values, kinship, mutual love and respect, emotional support, cooperation and coordination between members of the family.

30. Match the states in List I with their type in List II

LIST I State		LIST II Type	
A.	Kashmir	I.	New State
B.	Bombay	II.	Princely State
C.	Jharkhand	III.	Union Territory
D.	Pondicherry	IV.	Presidency

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Kashmir was a Princely State during British regime from the period of 1846 to 1858. Bombay was an administrative unit of the British province until 1937 known as Bombay Presidency. Jharkhand is a newly formed state in the year 2000 which was earlier attached with the state of Bihar. Pondicherry is a Union territory which used to be a French colony until 1954. It was later renamed as Puducherry in 2006.

31. The Right of Information Act, 2005 came into force on:

1. 15 January 2005
2. 13 October 2005
3. 25 November 2005
4. 10 December 2005

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Right to Information Act was introduced on June 2005 and it came into effect on 13 October, 2005. It was first introduced as a law in the state of Tamil Nadu. However, after the imposition of the Act, the first RTI was filed in Pune, in the state of Maharashtra.

32. Migrant workers who migrate from drought prone regions and work on farms during agricultural season and work on brick kilns during off season are known as:

1. Temporary work force
2. Permanent workers
3. Substitute workers
4. Footloose labour

Ans. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: Footloose labours are those who no longer engage themselves in agricultural workforce. They are those labourers who survive on whatever work comes their way. They sustain on daily wages and are migratory in nature. This concept of footloose labour was introduced by Jan Breman in his book titled 'Footloose labour: Working in India's Informal Economy', published in the year 1996.

33. Amrita Bazar Patrika was an:

1. English Newspaper
2. Bengali Newspaper
3. Assamese Newspaper
4. Marathi Newspaper

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Amrit Bazar Patrika was a Bengali origin newspaper introduced in the year 1868. It was later published in bilingual languages of both Bengali and English. It proved as a revolutionary platform for expression of public opinion during the struggle for Indian independence. It was a joint venture of two brothers named Sisir Ghosh and Moti Lal Ghosh.

34. Characteristics of tribes are:

- A. Tribes are social groups
- B. They are modern and have sufficient resources

- C. Tribes have distinctive habitat in the hill and forest
- D. They are marked by poverty, powerlessness and stigma by Indian Constitution

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A, B, C only 2. A, C, D, only
3. B, C, D only 4. A, B, D only

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Tribes are a social entity with distinct characteristics- a. They are social groups with unique patterns of cultural life.
b. They have a definite territory of their own; mostly located in hilly regions
c. They are marked by a strong sense of unity and integrity within themselves.
d. They are a close-knit unit and highly endogamous in nature.
e. They are often characterized as devoid of sufficient resources, poor economic conditions due to their lack of access to adequate opportunities like education, income etc.

- 35.** Match the book/action in List I with their proponent in List II

LIST I Book		LIST II Action Proponent	
A.	The Meghalaya Succession Act	I.	Imtiaz Ahmad
B.	Contemporary India: A sociological view	II.	Patricia Oberoi
C.	Family, kinship and marriage in India	III.	Government of India
D.	Family, kinship and marriage among Muslims in India	IV.	Satish Deshpande

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Meghalaya Succession Act also known as the Meghalaya Succession Act to Self Acquired Property (Khasi and Jaintia Special Provision Act) came into effect in the year 1986. It was laid down by the Government of Meghalaya with the ascent of Governor. It provides provision that the Khasis and Jaintias can give away their 'self-acquired property' to their children irrespective of gender and age.
'Contemporary India: A Sociological View' is a book written by Satish Deshpande. In this book he has taken up issues of globalization and religion and how it has impacted the modern society. He also goes to the extent of answering certain critical questions related to morality, economy, religion, identity, caste and modernity.
'Family, Kinship and Marriage in India' is a detailed book authored by Patricia Oberoi. It examines

closely about the family patterns, relationships, functions, change in structure of families, recent trends, impact of marriage on family organization, property distribution. It can be said as a benchmark for studying social parameters.

'Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India' is a book authored by Imtiaz Ahmad based on field work data of various other authors. It serves as a base for analysis of other sociological studies on social institutions of family, marriage and kinship patterns among Muslim communities.

- 36.** Read the statements given below and choose the options with the correct sequence.

- A. October 1953, Potti Sriramalu dies
B. Map of India redrawn on linguistic lines
C. Indian National Congress reconstituted on linguistic line
D. Jawaharlal Nehru feared a sub division of India.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: The Indian National Congress at Nagpur session (1920) favoured for the working of the Committees of Congress on a linguistic basis. Former Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's vision of 'One World' seemed to be shattered and he feared that India as a region would be further sub-divided even after partition on linguistic basis post initial years of 1950s.
Potti Sriramalu was a freedom revolutionary who underwent hunger strike with his demand for recreation of the state of Andhra Pradesh on a linguistic basis. He died on October 1953.
After the States Reorganisation Act was passed in 1956, there were clear demarcations and changes in the map of India due to changes in internal territories of the country.

- 37.** Several profound transformation in the nature of social relations in rural areas took place in the post independent era. These included:

- A. A shift from payment in kind (grain) to payment in cash.
B. Rise of class of 'free' wage labourers
C. A loosening of traditional bonds or hereditary relationships between land owner and workers
D. Rise of subsistence agriculture
E. Increase in the use of agricultural labours

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Social relations underwent significant changes in the post independent India. Some of them are as follows:

- a. The social relations of hierarchy changed between the dominant landlords and the agricultural bonded workers. This is largely

due to commercialization of agriculture and competitive market economy.

- However, the former change is an outcome of the growth of market economy which also resulted in a shift in payment mode from kind to cash.
- As there was a growth in competition, the production needed to be paced up in order to meet commercial needs. Therefore, the number of agricultural workers needed to be increased in order to increase productivity.
- Hence it gave rise to free- wage labourers, who worked for a temporary phase of time with minimum wages.

38. The ability to reflect upon oneself is called:

- Subjectivity
- Objectivity
- Reflexibility
- Socialisation

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Reflexivity is a sociological theory introduced by Alvin Gouldner in his work, 'The Coming Crisis of Western Sociology' published in 1970. He stated in his work that we as individual researchers should reflect upon ourselves-our thoughts, feelings, beliefs, values and prejudices about other facts in society. This would help us to prevent our biasness towards any area of research. Various social thinkers like Talcott Parsons, Harold Garfinkel, Anthony Giddens have used this concept in their studies and data collection procedures.

39. Match the book in List I with authors in List II

LIST I Book		LIST II Authors	
A.	Communalism in Modern India	I.	Rajeev Bhargava
B.	Civil Society, Public Sphere and Citizenship	II.	David Miller
C.	On Nationality	III.	Paul Brass
D.	Language, Religion and politics in North India	IV.	Bipin Chandra

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I
- A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
- A-III, B-I, C-II, D-IV

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: The book 'Civil Society, Public Sphere and Citizenship: Dialogues and Perceptions' edited by Rajeev Bhargava centers around the concept of role of citizens in public domain. It focuses on outcomes of over participation as well as under participation of citizens in a democratic set up. 'Communalism in Modern India' is written by Bipin Chandra and it is a work of the origin, roots and functioning of communalism in Indian context. He tried to analyse the reasons behind the growth of communalism and the consequences faced by the country.

'On Nationality' is a work of David Miller where he stated that nationalism as a sentiment do not pose a threat to social order. He defends the nationalist beliefs by saying that it enhances the ability of a nation to thrive towards goals of social justice, equality and other democratic values.

'Language, Religion and Politics in North India' is a book written by Paul Brass based on the language and ethnic identities of communities in the backdrop of certain regional movements in the northern part of India

40. Which of the following is not a mechanism of political collaboration?

- SAFTA
- WHO
- ASEAN
- SARC

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: World Health Organisation (WHO) is a non-political body. It is an agency of the United Nations Organisation to promote health and safe environment along with prevention of diseases among vulnerable communities around the globe.

Read the passage and answer the following questions.

'Dominant caste' is a term used to refer to those castes which had a large population and were granted land rights by the partial land reforms effected after independence.

Examples of such dominant caste include Yadavs of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, the Vokkaligas of Karnataka, the Reddys and Khammas of Andhra Pradesh, the Marathas of Maharashtra, the Jats of Punjab, Haryana and Western Uttar Pradesh and Patidars of Gujrat.

One of the most significant yet paradoxical changes in the caste system in the contemporary period is that it has tended to become invisible' for the upper caste, urban middle and upper classes. For these groups, who have benefitted the most from the developmental policies of the post colonial era, caste has appeared to decline in significance precisely because it has done its job so well. Their caste status had been crucial in ensuring that these groups had the.....

41. Which among these is not a 'dominant caste'?

- Reddy's of Andhra Pradesh
- Jats of Punjab
- Patidars of Gujarat
- Gonds of Central India

Ans. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: Gonds of Central India are a typical tribal community spread across states of central India like Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Telangana and Odisha. They are included in the Scheduled Tribe category of Indian Constitution

42. Which among these is not a part of the benefits given to upper castes:

- Subsidised public education
- Professional education
- Reservation
- Management education

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Reservation is a benefit particularly accredited to lower caste people specifically to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes. It is mainly introduced for providing equal opportunities to the underprivileged people in terms of education and employment.

43. Which among these is the lowest in caste hierarchy?

1. Brahmin
2. Kshatriya
3. Shudras
4. Vaisyas

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: Shudras are the lowest category of caste group in India. Traditionally they belong to the unskilled labour class. Their role in accordance with other three 'Varna's in the society is to serve them.

44. For the upper caste, caste plays no part in their public lives and is only limited to the personal sphere. In which among these does caste play a role?

1. Marriage, Religion
2. Education, Public officer
3. Politics, Marriage
4. Religion, Education

Ans. Option (1) is correct

Explanation: Marriage and religion are the two forms of social institutions in which caste play a dominant role. In case of marriage, an upper caste family follows the rule of caste endogamy and clan exogamy which implies that a boy or a girl from upper caste is allowed to marry a boy or girl only from the same caste. Moreover caste also plays a dominant role in religion as certain specific duties related to worship like the work of a priest is always performed by an upper caste person, for example Brahmins.

45. Which among these gave legal recognition to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?

1. The Prevention of Atrocities Act
2. The Government of India Act of 1935
3. The ST/SC Act
4. The Constitution

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Government of India Act, 1935 was the first ever legislation which highlighted and mentioned about scheduled caste and scheduled tribes. It referred to such castes as 'depressed caste' and it stated for a separate communal electorate.

46. The first trade union was established by:

1. Mahatma Gandhi
2. B. P. Wadia
3. J. L. Nehru
4. M. N. Roy

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: The first trade union was established by B.P Wadia who was a social worker and member of Theosophical Society. It was named as the Madras Trade Union, established in April, 1918. It

finds mention in the book 'Making of the Madras Working Class' written by D. Veeraraghavan.

47. The moderate ideology in the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was led by:

1. J.L. Nehru
2. V. V. Girt
3. S. A. Dange
4. Lala Lajpat Rai

Ans. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: V.V Girt was one amongst the moderate ideologist who led the All India Trade Union Congress. Lala Lajpat Rai, however, was the nationalist ideological leader of the Union.

48. The recession in the economy led to:

1. Increase in production
2. Increase in employment
3. Decrease in production
4. Decrease in unemployment

Ans. Option (3) is correct

Explanation: In 1967, the Indian economy suffered a setback due to recession which led to decrease in productivity and employment. Recession is a term used to denote high decrease in overall economy of a country. In 1966-67, India was under the grips of severe drought which adversely affected the country. Prior to the drought India had witnessed two major wars with China in 1962 and with Pakistan in 1965. Hence, all these factors accumulated to bring down the economic condition of the country to a devastating stage.

49. The act that provided for registration of trade unions and proposed regulations:

1. Factories Act
2. Government of India Act
3. Plantation Labour Act
4. Trade Union Act

Ans. Option (4) is correct

Explanation: Trade Unions Act was introduced by the colonial government in the year 1926 to legalise the status of the trade associations. It also called upon the trade unions to get them registered under this Act. The colonial government also tried to provide a secured environment to the trade unions in case of any such criminal offences but in other case while doing so, it also tried to restrict them politically.

50. Which of the following is a correct statement?

1. Goods were manufactured in India
2. Goods were manufactured in United Kingdom
3. Raw materials were manufactured in United Kingdom
4. Raw materials were procured from United Kingdom

Ans. Option (2) is correct

Explanation: Factory production in India began in early 1860s. The British government used to procure raw materials from India and they manufactured goods in United Kingdom. Later they marketed those goods in their established colonies of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.