

# Sociology Previous Year Paper 2025 ( Set - A)

## Pravesh CUET Sociology Test Series 2026

### Sociology

- Q1** Which of the following is a structural change that happened in the Indian economy due to British rule?
- (A) Modernisation of thought  
(B) Sanskritisation of lower castes  
(C) Dependency on British industrialisation  
(D) Westernisation of mass media
- Q2** Why is detailed demographic data important?
- (A) It helps in the planning and implementation of State policies.  
(B) It is a hallmark of a modern nation-state.  
(C) It helps to have a bird's-eye view of the population.  
(D) It helps to understand demographic transition.
- (A) (A) and (B) only  
(B) (A), (B) and (C) only  
(C) (A), (C) and (D) only  
(D) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- Q3** What does the word 'dwija' imply?
- (A) Double standards  
(B) Twice-born  
(C) Jajmani system  
(D) Prejudice
- Q4** The 'Population Explosion' happens in which of the following stages?
- (A) First Stage  
(B) Second Stage  
(C) Third Stage  
(D) Developed Stage
- Q5** In order to avoid the provisions of the Land Ceiling Act, which strategy was adopted by the landowners?
- (A) Benami transfers  
(B) Contract farming  
(C) Abolition of zamindari system  
(D) Pay tax
- Q6** What is the purpose of the Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act?
- (A) To prevent abortion due to poverty and ignorance  
(B) To give incentives to families to raise girl child  
(C) To prevent female infanticide  
(D) To prevent misuse of technology for selective abortions
- Q7** Which of the following is an "acquired" trait to classify tribes in India?
- (A) Language  
(B) Livelihood  
(C) Racial features  
(D) Habitat
- Q8** What was the Raiyatwari system?
- (A) The tenants could keep two-thirds of the agricultural produce  
(B) A situation of absentee landlords  
(C) The cultivators paid agricultural tax directly to the British government  
(D) Byna land in the name of others after land ceiling
- Q9** During the 1960s, Banshi and his fellow peasant workers organised committees to fight against the atrocities of landlords, aiming to change the existing social and political arrangement. What kind of movement is this called?
- (A) Redemptive (B) Reformist  
(C) Revolutionary (D) Radical
- Q10** Who had given the three aspects to the modern framework of change in colonial India?



- (A) Satish Saberwal
- (B) M. S. Rao
- (C) Keshav Chandra Sen
- (D) Vishnu Shastri

- Q11** What is the Liberal and Marxist critique of Malthus's theory of population growth?
- (A) That he disregarded poverty as a social problem
  - (B) That he only talked about positive and preventive checks
  - (C) That he did not give a detailed theory of demographic transition
  - (D) That he failed to give a theory of population explosion

- Q12** What is the specific purpose of introducing Panchayati Raj governance?
- (A) To ensure direct grassroots democracy
  - (B) To act on poverty alleviation
  - (C) To ensure population control
  - (D) To ensure effective policy for the State

- Q13** Which of the following is a correct statement about demography?
- (A) Demographic change is purely biological
  - (B) Demographic data is a static data for a population
  - (C) Population explosion does not happen in every country
  - (D) Demographic change is based on economic, social and cultural variables

- Q14** Match **List-I (Types of Family)** with **List-II (Characteristic)**:

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

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

- Q15** Which of the following are features of capitalism as a social system?
- (A) Commodification of labour power
  - (B) Caste-based networks of trading
  - (C) Surplus value
  - (D) Rising inequalities
- (A) (A), (B) and (D) only
  - (B) (A), (C) and (D) only
  - (C) (B), (C) and (D) only
  - (D) (A), (B) and (C) only

- Q16** What is the term given by Jan Breman to migrant workers?
- (A) Dalit
  - (B) Foot loose labour
  - (C) Circulation of labour
  - (D) Labour force

- Q17** The Nakarattars banking system is based on
- (A) Class based banking system
  - (B) Caste based banking system
  - (C) Western banking system
  - (D) Free-Trade system

- Q18** What are the characteristics of social stratification?
- (A) It is based on natural differences
  - (B) It is a function of individual differences
  - (C) It persists over generations
  - (D) It is supported by patterns of belief/ideology
- (A) (A) and (D) only
  - (B) (C) and (B) only
  - (C) (C) and (D) only
  - (D) (A) and (B) only

- Q19** Match **List-I (Terms/Names)** with **List-II (Characteristics)**:

List-I (Term/Name)	List-II (Characteristic)
--------------------	--------------------------



(A) Privatisation	(I) Work which focuses on providing services like trade, transport, financial services etc
(B) Disinvestment	(II) Spread of investment into different types of economic activities in order to reduce risks
(C) Tertiary sector	(III) Private companies can invest in sectors earlier reserved for the government
(D) Diversification	(IV) The government sells its share in public sector companies

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

- Q20** Which of the following is correct about unorganised sector work in India?  
 (A) Less number of people work in this sector.  
 (B) It is independent of personal relationships.  
 (C) Lack of proper wages and other working conditions.  
 (D) It is open for women and marginalised labourers.
- Q21** The **characteristics of the caste system** are:  
 (A) Caste is an ascribed status  
 (B) Caste groups are endogamous  
 (C) Caste is an achieved status  
 (D) Castes involve segmental organization  
 (E) Caste groups are based on choice of individuals  
 (A) (A), (B) and (D) only  
 (B) (D), (B) and (C) only  
 (C) (A), (B) and (E) only  
 (D) (B), (C) and (E) only
- Q22** In a democratic state, which of the following is a key actor in governance?  
 (A) Women's groups  
 (B) Status groups  
 (C) Political parties  
 (D) International organisations

**Q23**

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

- (A) It is based on individual mindset  
 (B) It is based on biological anomaly  
 (C) It is influenced by social causes  
 (D) It is more prevalent in western countries

- Q24** Which of the following is an example of a reformist social movement?  
 (A) Right To Information  
 (B) Bolshevik Revolution  
 (C) Naxalite Movement  
 (D) Anti-abortion Movement
- Q25** According to Max Weber, on what basis are classes and status groups differentiated?  
 (A) Social facts (B) Lifestyles  
 (C) Caste system (D) Market economy
- Q26** Which among the following statements is/are correct about the Raiyatwari system?  
 (A) Raiyat means cultivator  
 (B) The actual cultivators were responsible for paying the tax  
 (C) Zamindars play a dominant role  
 (D) Colonial government dealt directly with the farmer
- Q27** Arrange the following events in chronological order:  
 (A) Bengal Revolt  
 (B) Champaran Satyagraha  
 (C) Deccan Riots  
 (D) Bardoli Satyagraha  
 (A) (C), (A), (B), (D)  
 (B) (A), (C), (B), (D)  
 (C) (B), (A), (D), (C)  
 (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)
- Q28** The process by which something that was not a commodity before in a market economy is made into a commodity is known as:  
 (A) Commoditisation  
 (B) Capitalism  
 (C) Labour power  
 (D) Mode of production



**Q29** Match List-I with List-II:

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

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

**Q30** Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Book/Theory proposed)	List-II (Author/Thinker)
(A) The Three Sermons of Human Nature	(I) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain
(B) The City	(II) Ralph Ellison
(C) Sultana's Dream	(III) Bishop Joseph Butler
(D) Invisible Man	(IV) Daya Pawar

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

**Q31** Prejudices are often grounded in:

- (A) Direct evidence  
 (B) Logical conclusions  
 (C) Stereotypes  
 (D) Critical thinking

**Q32** Which of the following statements are correct in respect of the New Farmer's Movement?

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

**Q33** Match List-I with List-II

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

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

**Q34** The Adi Dharma Movement in India belonged to which category of social movement?+4

- (A) Caste Based Movement  
 (B) Worker's Movement  
 (C) Peasant Movement  
 (D) Ecological Movement

**Q35** Arrange the following in chronological order:

- (A) Caste Disabilities Removal Act  
 (B) First Backward Commission  
 (C) The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act  
 (D) State Reorganization Commission  
 (A) (D), (B), (C), (A)  
 (B) (A), (B), (D), (C)  
 (C) (B), (A), (D), (C)  
 (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Q36** The term 'Dikus' refers to:

- (A) Adivasis  
 (B) Dalit  
 (C) Migrant traders and Moneylenders  
 (D) Migrant workers

**Q37** Arrange the following in chronological order (year of occurrence):

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



- (A) (B), (C), (D), (A)  
 (B) (A), (C), (B), (D)  
 (C) (B), (A), (D), (C)  
 (D) (C), (B), (D), (A)

**Q38** Arrange the following in order of their year of occurrence:

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

**Q39** Ritu works for an IT firm and is happy that the firm gives her freedom of working hours. She can even work late on Saturday night and come late on Monday, every time her boss gives her a deadline. Also, most meetings happen over a weekend dinner at the office.

What is Ritu being subjected to?

- (A) Knowledge economy where her work is in the IT sector  
 (B) 'Flexi-time' but in reality expansion of working hours by the management  
 (C) Globalisation because her clients are in Japan  
 (D) Gender discrimination

**Q40** Arrange the following events in order of their occurrence:

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

**Directions (41-45) Read the following passage and answer the given questions.**

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage:

The Right to Information Act 2005 (Act No. 22/2005) is a law enacted by the Parliament of India giving Indians access to government records. Under the terms of the Act, any person may request information from a "public authority" (a body of Government or instrumentality of State) which is expected to reply expeditiously or within thirty days. The Act also requires every public authority to computerize their records for wide dissemination and to proactively publish certain categories of information so that the citizens need minimum recourse to request for information formally. This law

was passed by Parliament on 15 June 2005 and came into force on 13 October 2005. Information disclosure in India was hitherto restricted by the Official Secrets Act 1923 and various other special laws, which the new RTI Act now overrides. The Act specifies that citizens have a right to:

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

**Q41** The Right to Information Act came into force on:

- (A) 15 June, 2005  
 (B) 13 October, 2005  
 (C) 22 October, 2005  
 (D) 17 June, 2005

**Q42** Under the Right to Information (RTI), who is given accountability?

- (A) Public Authority  
 (B) Private Organisations  
 (C) Citizen of India  
 (D) Civil Society

**Q43** Which of the following Act is overridden by the RTI Act?



- (A) Prevention of Atrocity Act
- (B) Official Secrets Act
- (C) Persons With Disability Act
- (D) Government of India Act

**Q44** Which of the following statements are correct about the purpose of the RTI Act?

- (A) Gives citizens access to government records.
- (B) Prohibits public authorities from providing data voluntarily to the public.
- (C) RTI brings transparency in private organisations too.
- (D) Puts accountability on the public for good governance.

**Q45** Within how many days is a public authority expected to reply under the RTI Act?

- (A) 20 days
- (B) 10 days
- (C) 30 days
- (D) 11 days

**Directions (46-50)** Read the following passage and answer the given questions.

Read the passage carefully and answer the questions based on the passage: There has been greater recognition that both men and women are constrained by dominant gender identities.

For instance, men in patriarchal societies feel they must be strong and successful. It is not manly, to express oneself emotionally. A

genderjust society would allow both men and women to be free. This, of course, rests on the idea that for true freedom to grow and develop, injustices of all kinds have to end. The idea of a gender-just society is based upon two important factors - educated women with multiple roles and improved sex ratio. The programme of the

Government of India, Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao Yojana is an important effort in the actualization of a gender-just society.

**Q46** Patriarchal society refers to:

- (A) Dominant role of men
- (B) Dominant role of women
- (C) Rule of residence
- (D) Rule of lineage

**Q47** What is the basis for a gender-just society?

- (A) Gender identities based on common sense
- (B) Multiple gender roles and conflicts
- (C) Presence of dominant gendered identities as role models
- (D) Presence of educated women with multiple roles and improved sex ratio

**Q48** What do men in a patriarchal society usually feel?

- (A) Strong and successful
- (B) Equal to women
- (C) Underprivileged
- (D) Assume secondary role

**Q49** The government scheme Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao is an example of:

- (A) Gender biasness towards girl child
- (B) Changes in patriarchal society
- (C) Improved social status of girl child
- (D) Actualisation of a gender-just society

**Q50** What is the situation of women in a patriarchal society?

- (A) Have dominant role in household
- (B) Can do all kinds of work
- (C) Have equal access to resources
- (D) Face discrimination in various spheres



## Answer Key

Q1 (C)  
Q2 (D)  
Q3 (B)  
Q4 (B)  
Q5 (A)  
Q6 (D)  
Q7 (B)  
Q8 (C)  
Q9 (C)  
Q10 (B)  
Q11 (A)  
Q12 (A)  
Q13 (D)  
Q14 (A)  
Q15 (B)  
Q16 (B)  
Q17 (B)  
Q18 (C)  
Q19 (B)  
Q20 (C)  
Q21 (A)  
Q22 (C)  
Q23 (C)  
Q24 (A)  
Q25 (B)

Q26 (A)  
Q27 (A)  
Q28 (A)  
Q29 (C)  
Q30 (B)  
Q31 (C)  
Q32 (A)  
Q33 (B)  
Q34 (A)  
Q35 (B)  
Q36 (C)  
Q37 (A)  
Q38 (A)  
Q39 (B)  
Q40 (A)  
Q41 (B)  
Q42 (A)  
Q43 (B)  
Q44 (A)  
Q45 (C)  
Q46 (A)  
Q47 (D)  
Q48 (A)  
Q49 (D)  
Q50 (D)



## Hints & Solutions

### Q1 Text Solution:

C. Dependency on British industrialisation  
Under British colonial rule, the Indian economy was restructured to serve British industrial interests. India became a supplier of raw materials and a market for British manufactured goods, leading to economic dependency on British industrialisation. This represents a structural economic change, unlike cultural or social changes mentioned in other options. Hence, the correct answer is Option C.

### Q2 Text Solution:

D — (A), (B), (C) and (D)  
Detailed demographic data is important because it supports policy planning and implementation, reflects the administrative capacity of a modern nation-state, provides a comprehensive overview of the population, and helps in understanding demographic transition such as changes in birth and death rates. Hence, the correct answer is Option D.

### Q3 Text Solution:

(B) — Twice-born  
The term 'dwija' literally means "twice-born." In the traditional Hindu caste system, it referred to the **upper three varnas** (Brahmins, Kshatriyas, and Vaishyas) who were considered ritually reborn after the **sacred thread ceremony (Upanayana)**. Therefore, the correct answer is **Twice-born**.

### Q4 Text Solution:

B. Second Stage

- The Population Explosion occurs during the second stage of demographic transition.
- In this stage:
- Death rates decline due to improvements in medicine, sanitation, and food supply.
- Birth rates remain high, leading to a rapid increase in population.

- The first stage has high birth and death rates, so population growth is slow.
- The third stage sees birth rates declining, slowing population growth.
- The developed stage corresponds to low birth and death rates, stabilizing the population.
- Hence, the correct answer is Option B — Second Stage.

### Q5 Text Solution:

A. Benami transfers  
The Land Ceiling Act was introduced to limit the amount of land an individual or family could own and redistribute surplus land to the landless. To circumvent this law, many large landowners transferred land to relatives or friends in the name of others (Benami transfers) to avoid it being counted under the ceiling. Other options like contract farming or paying tax were not direct strategies to bypass land ceiling limits. Hence, the correct answer is Option A — Benami transfers.

### Q6 Text Solution:

D. To prevent misuse of technology for selective abortions  
The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (PNDT) Act, enacted in 1994, aims to regulate the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques such as ultrasound. Its primary purpose is to prevent female foeticide and misuse of technology for sex-selective abortions. While female infanticide and raising the girl child are related social issues, the Act specifically addresses the misuse of medical technology for sex determination. Hence, the correct answer is Option D.

### Q7 Text Solution:

B. Livelihood  
Traits used to classify tribes can be ascriptive (by birth) or acquired (through social practices or



environment).

Racial features, language, and habitat are largely ascriptive or inherited traits.

Livelihood, such as hunting, gathering, agriculture, or craft work, is acquired over time and reflects the economic adaptation of the tribe to its environment.

Hence, the correct answer is Option B — Livelihood.

**Q8 Text Solution:**

C. The cultivators paid agricultural tax directly to the British government

- The Raiyatwari system, introduced by the British in parts of Madras, Bombay, and Assam, allowed the peasants (raiya) to pay land revenue directly to the colonial government, bypassing intermediaries like zamindars.
- This system differed from the Zamindari system, where landlords collected rent and paid a portion to the British.
- Options A, B, and D do not accurately describe the Raiyatwari system.
- Hence, the correct answer is Option C.

**Q9 Text Solution:**

C. Revolutionary

A revolutionary movement seeks to completely change the existing social, economic, or political system.

In this case, Banshi and the peasant workers aimed to overthrow or significantly alter the power of landlords and the social structure of rural India.

Reformist movements only aim for partial changes within the existing system, while redemptive movements focus on individual transformation.

Radical is a general term and does not specifically refer to structured social movements.

Hence, the correct answer is Option C — Revolutionary.

**Q10 Text Solution:**

B.) M. S. Rao

M. S. Rao, a prominent Indian sociologist, analysed social change in colonial India and proposed that it could be understood through three aspects:

Economic changes (land revenue systems, industrialisation, trade patterns)

Institutional changes (administration, law, education)

Ideological and cultural changes (westernisation, modernisation, reform movements)

The other options (Satish Saberwal, Keshav Chandra Sen, Vishnu Shastri) are not associated with this specific framework.

Hence, the correct answer is Option B — M. S. Rao.

**Q11 Text Solution:**

A. That he disregarded poverty as a social problem

Malthus's theory argued that population grows geometrically, while food supply grows arithmetically, leading to inevitable famine and misery unless controlled by positive checks (famine, disease) or preventive checks (moral restraint).

Liberal and Marxist critics argue that Malthus ignored structural social causes of poverty, inequality, and underdevelopment.

According to them, poverty is not simply a result of overpopulation but is created and sustained by social, economic, and political structures.

The other statements are minor observations but do not form the central critique.

Hence, the correct answer is Option A — He disregarded poverty as a social problem.

**Q12 Text Solution:**

**Option A — To ensure direct grassroots democracy**

The Panchayati Raj system was introduced to decentralise political power and ensure that local communities directly participate in governance. It aims to empower citizens at the village level, enabling them to make decisions on development, welfare, and local issues.



While poverty alleviation and policy implementation are important outcomes, the primary objective is to establish democracy at the grassroots.

Hence, the correct answer is Option A — To ensure direct grassroots democracy.

**Q13 Text Solution:**

Option D — Demographic change is based on economic, social and cultural variables

- Demography studies population size, structure, and distribution, as well as changes in population over time.
- These changes are not purely biological; they are influenced by economic, social, and cultural factors such as education, health, migration, and fertility norms.
- Demographic data is dynamic, not static, and population explosion does not occur uniformly across all countries.
- Hence, the correct answer is Option D.

**Q14 Text Solution:**

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

- **Matrilocal Family (A)** → Rule of residence is **matrilocal** (husband moves to wife's home).
- **Patriarchal Family (B)** → Men have **authority and dominance**.
- **Patrilineal Family (C)** → Inheritance and lineage **follow the male line**.
- **Nuclear Family (D)** → Comprises **one set of parents and their children**.

Hence, the correct answer is Option A.

**Q15 Text Solution:**

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

Commodification of labour power (A): In capitalism, labour is treated as a commodity that can be bought and sold in the market.

Surplus value (C): Capitalists extract profit (surplus value) from the labour of workers.

Rising inequalities (D): Capitalism leads to economic inequalities due to uneven accumulation of wealth.

Caste-based trading networks (B) are specific to traditional social systems in India, not a general feature of capitalism.

Hence, the correct answer is Option B — (A), (C) and (D) only.

**Q16 Text Solution:**

Option B — Foot loose labour

- **Jan Breman**, a sociologist studying rural-urban migration in India, used the term “**Foot loose labour**” to describe **migrant workers who move seasonally or temporarily for work**.
- These workers **do not have permanent employment** or ties to a single location and are often engaged in **casual or informal work**.
- Other options do not specifically capture this **mobile, temporary nature of migrant labour**.

Hence, the correct answer is Option B — Foot loose labour.

**Q17 Text Solution:**

B. Caste based banking system

- The Nakarattars are a trading and banking community in South India.
- Their banking system operated within their own caste network, relying on trust and social ties within the community.
- This system is different from Western-style formal banking, as it is informal and caste-based.
- Hence, the correct answer is Option B — Caste based banking system.

**Q18 Text Solution:**

Option C — (C) and (D) only

- **Social stratification** is the **hierarchical arrangement of individuals or groups in society**.
- **Characteristic 1:** It **persists over generations (C)** — social status is often inherited.
- **Characteristic 2:** It is **supported by ideology or beliefs (D)** — cultural norms and religious or social beliefs justify the hierarchy.



- It is **not solely based on natural or individual differences** (A & B are incorrect), because stratification is a **social construct**.

Hence, the correct answer is **Option C — (C) and (D) only**.

**Q19 Text Solution:**

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

- **Privatisation (A)** → Allows **private companies to enter sectors earlier reserved for the government**.
- **Disinvestment (B)** → Government **sells its shares** in public sector companies.
- **Tertiary sector (C)** → Focused on **services** like trade, transport, finance, and communication.
- **Diversification (D)** → Spreading investments across **different economic activities to reduce risk**.

Hence, the correct answer is **Option B**.

**Q20 Text Solution:**

C) Lack of proper wages and other working conditions.

- Work in the **unorganised sector** is largely **informal, casual, and insecure**.
- Workers often **do not get regular wages, social security, or decent working conditions**.
- Statement 1 is incorrect because **most Indian workers are employed in the unorganised sector**, not a small number.
- Statement 2 is incorrect because **personal relationships often play a role in getting work**.
- Statement 4 is partially true, but the **main defining feature** of the unorganised sector is the **lack of proper wages and working conditions**.

Hence, the correct answer is **Option 3**.

**Q21 Text Solution:**

Option A — (A), (B) and (D) only

Ascribed status (A): Caste is determined by birth, not by individual choice.

Endogamy (B): Members of a caste marry within their caste, maintaining social boundaries.

Segmental organization (D): Caste society is divided into hierarchical segments, each with specific roles and duties.

Achieved status (C) is incorrect because caste is not earned; it is inherited.

Choice of individuals (E) is incorrect because caste membership is not based on personal choice.

Hence, the correct answer is **Option 1 — (A), (B) and (D) only**.

**Q22 Text Solution:**

C) Political parties

In a democracy, political parties are the main actors that contest elections, form governments, and implement policies.

While women's groups and status groups may influence policy or advocate for specific issues, they are not the central actors in governance.

International organisations play a role in global affairs but do not govern domestic political processes.

Hence, the correct answer is: **Political parties**.

**Q23 Text Solution:**

C) It is influenced by social causes

- Emile Durkheim, a pioneering sociologist, studied suicide from a sociological perspective.
- He argued that suicide is not just an individual act or a result of personal psychology/biology, but is shaped by social factors, such as:
  - Social integration (how connected a person is to their community)
  - Social regulation (how much society regulates individual behavior)
- For example, egoistic, altruistic, anomic, and fatalistic suicides are all caused by different social conditions, not just personal mindset.

Hence, the correct answer is: **It is influenced by social causes**.

**Q24 Text Solution:**



A) Right To Information

Reformist social movements aim to bring about change within the existing political and social system without overthrowing it.

Right To Information (RTI) movement in India sought transparency and accountability in governance, working within the legal and political framework.

In contrast:

Bolshevik Revolution was revolutionary (overthrew existing system).

Naxalite Movement is radical/revolutionary, seeking complete social restructuring.

Anti-abortion Movement is issue-specific but often moral/ideological, not broadly reformist in the systemic sense.

Hence, the correct answer is: Right To Information.

**Q25 Text Solution:**

B) Lifestyles

Max Weber argued that social stratification is multidimensional, not just based on wealth or caste.

He distinguished between:

Class: Based on economic position and opportunities in the market economy

Status groups: Based on prestige, honor, and lifestyles

Hence, status groups are differentiated primarily by lifestyles, which include ways of living, consumption patterns, and social habits.

This is different from Marx, who emphasized class purely based on economic factors.

Hence, the correct answer is: Lifestyles.

**Q26 Text Solution:**

A) (A), (B) and (D) only

Raiyatwari system was introduced in some parts of British India like Madras and Bombay presidencies.

Raiyat (A) means the actual cultivator.

In this system, tax was paid directly by the cultivator to the British government (B and D).

Zamindars (C) did not play a dominant role, unlike the Zamindari system.

Hence, the correct answer is Option 1 — (A), (B) and (D) only.

**Q27 Text Solution:**

A) (C), (A), (B), (D)

- **Deccan Riots (C)** — 1875 (peasants revolted against moneylenders in Maharashtra)
- **Bengal Revolt (A)** — 1905 (against Partition of Bengal)
- **Champaran Satyagraha (B)** — 1917 (led by Mahatma Gandhi in Bihar)
- **Bardoli Satyagraha (D)** — 1928 (in Gujarat, led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel)

Hence, the chronological order is:

**Deccan Riots → Bengal Revolt → Champaran Satyagraha → Bardoli Satyagraha**

**Q28 Text Solution:**

A) Commoditisation

- **Commoditisation** refers to the process of turning goods, services, or even labor that were not previously traded into commodities that can be bought and sold in the market.
- For example: In capitalist economies, **labour, land, and natural resources** are often commoditised.
- **Capitalism** is the broader economic system where such commoditisation occurs.
- **Labour power** refers specifically to human labor as a commodity in Marxist theory.
- **Mode of production** is a term for the overall way society produces goods.

**Q29 Text Solution:**

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

- **Eenadu (A)** → A Telugu Newspaper
- **Zee TV (B)** → A Satellite Channel
- **AIR (C)** → Radio Channel
- **Buniyad (D)** → Soap Opera

**Q30 Text Solution:**

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



- **The Three Sermons of Human Nature** → Written by **Bishop Joseph Butler** (III)
- **The City** → Authored by **Daya Pawar** (IV)
- **Sultana's Dream** → Written by **Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hussain** (I)
- **Invisible Man** → Written by **Ralph Ellison** (II)

**Q31 Text Solution:**

C) Stereotypes

- **Prejudice** refers to a **pre-judgment** or biased attitude toward individuals or groups.
- It is **rarely based on facts or evidence**, and instead is often rooted in **stereotypes** — fixed, oversimplified, and generalized ideas about a group.
- Stereotypes ignore individual differences and reinforce **social biases**.
- Unlike **critical thinking** or **logical reasoning**, prejudice relies on assumptions and socially constructed ideas rather than evidence.

**Q32 Text Solution:**

A) (A), (B) and (D) only

- The **New Farmer's Movement** primarily emerged in **Punjab and Tamil Nadu**.
- It was **party-oriented**, meaning political parties played a role in mobilizing farmers.
- The **main focus** of the movement was **price of crops and related economic issues** affecting farmers.
- Its ideology was **not anti-state or anti-urban**, so statement (C) is incorrect.

**Q33 Text Solution:**

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

- **Sanskritisation (A)** → Dalit groups adopting **upper-caste practices like dowry** (II)
- **Westernisation (B)** → Dalit groups adopting **western practices like using fork and spoon** (I)
- **Modernisation (C)** → Focus on **rational and merit-based systems**, e.g., **job ads based on qualifications** (III)

- **Secularisation (D)** → **Equal recognition of all religions**, e.g., **public holidays for all festivals** (IV)

**Q34 Text Solution:**

A) Caste Based Movement

- The **Adi Dharma Movement** was initiated by **Maharshi Debendranath Tagore and other reformers** in Bengal.
- Its main focus was on **social reform within the caste system**, particularly addressing **oppression of lower castes and untouchables**.
- It aimed at **religious and social equality**, making it a **caste-based social movement** rather than a workers, peasants, or ecological movement.

Hence, the correct answer is: **Caste Based Movement**.

**Q35 Text Solution:**

B) (A), (B), (D), (C)

- Caste Disabilities Removal Act (1850) → Removed legal disabilities for lower castes in British India.
- First Backward Commission (1953) → Set up by the Government of India to identify socially and educationally backward classes.
- State Reorganization Commission (1955) → Recommended reorganization of states based on linguistic lines.
- Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act (1989) → Provided protection against caste-based atrocities.
- Hence, the correct chronological order is: A → B → D → C

**Q36 Text Solution:**

C) Migrant traders and Moneylenders

In South Bihar, tribal communities often used the term 'Dikus' for outsiders who came as migrant traders, moneylenders, or landlords.



These outsiders were seen as a threat to tribal land, resources, and autonomy, which led to resistance movements like the Munda and Oraon uprisings.

Hence, 'Dikus' specifically refers to migrant traders and moneylenders.

Correct Answer: Migrant traders and Moneylenders

**Q37 Text Solution:**

A) (B), (C), (D), (A)

- **All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)** → Founded in **1920**.
- **Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha** → Formed in **1929**, to organize peasants at the provincial level.
- **All India Kisan Sabha** → Formed in **1936**, at the national level for farmers.
- **Statehood for Jharkhand** → Achieved in **2000**, forming a separate state from Bihar.

Hence, chronological order is: **AITUC** → **Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha** → **All India Kisan Sabha** → **Statehood for Jharkhand**

**Q38 Text Solution:**

A) (B), (C), (D), (A)

- **All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC)** was formed in **1920**.
- **Bihar Provincial Kisan Sabha** was established in **1929**.
- **All India Kisan Sabha** was founded in **1936**.
- **Jharkhand** was granted **statehood in 2000**.

Hence, the correct chronological order is **(B)** → **(C)** → **(D)** → **(A)**.

**Q39 Text Solution:**

B. 'Flexi-time' but in reality expansion of working hours by the management

Although Ritu appears to have flexible working hours, in reality the boundaries between work time and personal time have disappeared. Late nights, weekend work, and office meetings during dinners indicate an **expansion and intensification of working hours**, which is a

common feature of the new work culture in the IT sector under globalisation.

**Q40 Text Solution:**

A) (B), (D), (C), (A)

- **Spanish Flu** occurred in **1918–1919**.
- **First Population Policy in India** was introduced in **1952**.
- **Asian Influenza** took place in **1957**.
- **Hong Kong Influenza** occurred in **1968**.

**Correct Chronological Order:**

**1918** → **1952** → **1957** → **1968**

**(B)** → **(D)** → **(C)** → **(A)**

**Q41. Text Solution:**

B. **13 October, 2005**

The Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 was passed by Parliament in June 2005 and came into force in October 2005. It empowered citizens to seek information from public authorities, thereby increasing transparency and accountability in governance.

**Q42. Text Solution:**

A. **Public Authority**

Under the **RTI Act, 2005**, **public authorities** are made **accountable** to citizens. They are legally required to provide information, ensure transparency, and justify their decisions when information is sought under RTI.

**Q43. Text Solution:**

B. **Official Secrets Act**

The Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005 overrides the Official Secrets Act, 1923 to the extent of inconsistency. This means information cannot be denied merely by citing the Official Secrets Act, except in cases specifically exempted under RTI (such as national security). The objective is to promote transparency and accountability in governance.

**Q44. Text Solution:**

A) Gives citizens access to government records.

- **Statement 1 — Correct:** The RTI Act gives **citizens the right to access information and**



records held by public authorities.

- **Statement 2 — Incorrect:** RTI actually encourages voluntary (*suo motu*) disclosure of information by public authorities.
- **Statement 3 — Incorrect:** RTI applies mainly to **public authorities**, not private organisations (except in limited cases where they are substantially government-funded).
- **Statement 4 — Incorrect:** RTI puts **accountability on public authorities**, not on the general public.

Therefore, **only Statement 1** correctly explains the purpose of the RTI Act.

**Q45. Text Solution:**

C. **30 days**

Under the **Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005**, a **public authority must provide the requested information within 30 days** of receiving the RTI application. (In matters related to life or liberty, the information must be provided within 48 hours.)

**Q46. Text Solution:**

A. Dominant role of men

A patriarchal society is one in which men hold primary power and dominate roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege, and control over property and family decisions.

**Q47. Text Solution:**

D — Presence of educated women with multiple roles and improved sex ratio

A gender-just society is based on equal opportunities and reduced discrimination. This requires educated women participating in multiple roles and a balanced sex ratio.

**Q48. Text Solution:**

A. Strong and successful

In a patriarchal society, men are socialised to see themselves as dominant, strong, and successful, as they are given priority in access to power, resources, and decision-making.

**Q49. Text Solution:**

D) Actualisation of a gender-just society  
*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao* aims to promote gender equality and reduce discrimination against girls, helping build a gender-just society.

**Q50. Text Solution:**

D. **Face discrimination in various spheres**

In a patriarchal society, women generally do not have equal power or access to resources. They face discrimination in social, economic, political, and cultural spheres, including education, employment, inheritance, and decision-making.

