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# SOCIOLOGY OFFICIAL PAPER - 2025

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## SOCIOLOGY – CUET 2025

1. Which of the following is NOT a social movement?  
(a) Narmada Bachao Andolan  
(b) Chipko Movement  
(c) World Trade Organisation  
(d) Bardoli Satyagraha
2. The key actor in a democratic state is:-  
(a) Status Groups                      (b) Caste Groups  
(c) Pressure Groups                  (d) Political parties
3. For Satish Saberwal, the aspects of modern framework of change in colonial India was based on:-  
(A) Movements and Revolutions  
(B) Forms of organization  
(C) Modes of communication  
(D) Nature of ideas  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) (A), (B) and (D) only  
(b) (A), (B) and (C) only  
(c) (A), (C) and (D) only  
(d) (B), (C) and (D) only
4. Match List-I with List-II
 

List I	List II
Newspapers	Year
(A) The Times of India	(I) 1868
(B) The Pioneer	(II) 1875
(C) The Madras Mail	(III) 1861
(D) The Statesman	(IV) 1865

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
(b) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)  
(c) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)  
(d) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
5. Which of the following reflects the selling of vegetarian food during Navaratri festivals in McDonald's?  
(a) Globalisation of Culture  
(b) Glocalisation of Culture  
(c) Homogenisation of Culture  
(d) Heterogenisation of Culture
6. Who gave the statement that "party actions are always directed towards a goal that is striven for in a planned manner"?  
(a) Karl Marx                              (b) Max Weber  
(c) Amartya Sen                            (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
7. During the Karachi session in 1931, the declaration on the Fundamental Rights of Citizenship in India committed itself to women's equality about:  
(A) Universal Adult Suffrage  
(B) Women's Role in planned economy  
(C) Right to equality  
(D) Representation of women in modern media  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) (A), (B) and (D) only    (b) (A), (B) and (C) only  
(c) (A), (C) and (D) only    (d) (B), (C) and (D) only
8. Which of the following land reforms were initiated by the independent government in India?  
(A) Raiyatwari system of tax collection  
(B) Abolition of Zamindari System  
(C) Land Ceiling Acts  
(D) Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Acts  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(a) (A), (B) and (C) only    (b) (A), (B) and (D) only  
(c) (B), (C) and (D) only    (d) (A), (C) and (D) only
9. During 2000, in which of the following creation of states, language did not play an important role?  
(a) Chattisgarh, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand  
(b) Chattisgarh, Jharkhand and Bihar  
(c) Himachal, Uttaranchal and Jharkhand  
(d) Jharkhand, Uttaranchal and Telangana
10. Which of the following sociologically describes the notion of "minority"?  
(a) numerically small group of wealthy businessmen with a heightened sense of solidarity.  
(b) all those who are denied universal adult suffrage.  
(c) aggressive unification of numerically smaller groups into bigger groups.  
(d) relatively small disadvantaged group with a heightened sense of solidarity.
11. What is "demographic dividend"?  
(a) It happens when both the birth rate and the death rate are low in the population.  
(b) It happens when there is high migration of the population from rural to urban areas.  
(c) It happens when the birth rate is high but the death rate is low in the population.  
(d) It happens with an increase in the proportion of workers relative to non-workers in the population.



12. Which of the following statements denotes commonsensical perception of "disability"?
- It is socially constructed.
  - It is biologically given.
  - It is linked with poverty.
  - It must be part of educational discourse.

13. Match List-I with List-II

LIST I	LIST II
(Authors/Reformers)	(Books/Reform/Idea)
(A) Jotirao Phule	(I) The term 'joint family' itself is not a native category.
(B) M.N. Srinivas	(II) Culture, Politics and Identity: The Case of the Tribes in India
(C) I. P. Desai	(III) Satyashodhak Samaj
(D) Virginius Xaxa	(IV) The Remembered Village

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
  - (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
  - (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
  - (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
14. Which of the following are characteristics of social movements?
- It has leadership and structure.
  - It is a sustained collective action.
  - It always brings about revolutionary change.
  - It must have a shared objective and set of strategies.
- Choose the correct answer from the options below:
- (A), (B) and (C) only
  - (A), (C) and (D) only
  - (B), (C) and (D) only
  - (A), (B) and (D) only

15. Match the percentage share of religious communities in India as per 2011 Census.

Match List-I with List II


LIST I	LIST II
(Religious Groups)	(Population Percentage)
(A) Hindus	(I) 80%
(B) Muslims	(II) 14.2%
(C) Sikhs	(III) 2.3%
(D) Christians	(IV) 1.7%

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)
  - (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)
  - (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
  - (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)
16. According to Malthus, human beings are condemned to poverty. Why?
- Population grows in arithmetic progression and agricultural production grows in geometric progression.
  - Population suffers from positive checks, like famine.
  - Population suffers from preventive checks, like late marriage.
  - Population grows in geometric progression and overcomes agricultural production, which grows in arithmetic progression.
17. Chartism in England, was a social movement for:
- Property rights
  - Voting rights
  - Rights against bonded labour
  - Equal wages
18. Who among the following joined as a disc jockey at All India Radio, Lucknow?
- Amita Roy
  - Kadamabini Roy
  - Sagarika Ghosh
  - Maitryee Choudhry

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19. What are the powers and responsibilities given to Nyaya Panchayat?
- (A) They can impose fines.
  - (B) Government schemes like the IRDP and ICDS are monitored by them.
  - (C) They try to bring about an agreement among contending parties.
  - (D) They address the issue of dowry and violence against women.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

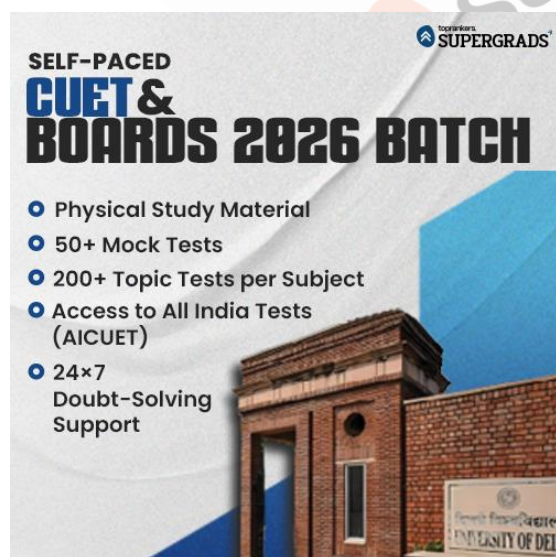
- (a) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (b) (A), (C) and (D) only
- (c) (B), (C) and (D) only
- (d) (A), (B) and (C) only

20. Lalita wants to study the impact of globalisation and fast food on students. What steps/sequence should she follow in doing this research project?

- (A) Specifying research question
- (B) Collect data
- (C) Select a suitable method
- (D) Report writing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (b) (A), (C), (B), (D)
- (c) (B), (A), (D), (C)
- (d) (C), (B), (D), (A)



21. Which of the following are the characteristics of the caste system in India?
- (A) Caste groups are endogamous in nature
  - (B) Involves hierarchy and rank
  - (C) Castes do not have subdivisions and sub-castes
  - (D) One's caste is linked to one's occupation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (b) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (c) (A), (C) and (D) only
- (d) (B), (C) and (D) only

22. What do you understand about the nature of weekly market, from the description of Dhorai?

- (a) It is a social institution that links different social groups on market days.
- (b) It is a market specifically meant for Gonds tribe in Bastar.
- (c) It is a market based on barter system.
- (d) It is a market where only contractors come to appoint labour.

23. What is the idea of an 'imagined community' as described by Benedict Anderson?

- (a) The spread of mass media gives people a sense of togetherness even if they do not meet physically.
- (b) The spread of mass media allowed people to protest against the British.
- (c) The spread of mass media encourages education and learning in the population.
- (d) The spread of mass media influenced the development of vernacular newspaper and their readers.

24. Which of the following is the non-state and non-market part of public domain?

- (a) Society
- (b) Nation
- (c) Civil Society
- (d) Nation-State

25. Who argued that 'Sociology can help you map the links and connections between "personal troubles" and "social issues"?

- (a) Thomas Malthus
- (b) C. Wright Mills
- (c) Max Weber
- (d) Emile Durkheim

26. Which of the following associations indicates the growth of international and regional mechanisms for political collaboration?

- (A) SAARC
- (B) EU
- (C) FICO
- (D) ASEAN

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (b) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (c) (A), (C) and (D) only
- (d) (B), (C) and (D) only

27. During the early phase of development of print industry, which audience had the access to the newspaper?  
 (a) Women (b) Mass population  
 (c) Literate elite (d) Urban population

28. What is the criticism that Tiplut Nongbri made about tribal institutions?  
 (a) Hill tribes are egalitarian and plain tribes are non-egalitarian.  
 (b) They follow the principles of Nyaya Panchayat.  
 (c) Many of them are marked by open intolerance towards women.  
 (d) They are inclusive of older women but not young men.

29. Match List-I with List-II

LIST I	LIST II
(Groups)	(Explanation/Example)
(A) Tenants	(I) Dominant land-owning caste in Karnataka.
(B) Raiyatdars	(II) Cultivators who lease their land from landowners
(C) Lingayats	(III) Custom of forced/free labour
(D) Begar	(IV) Responsible for paying agricultural taxes directly to the colonial government.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)  
 (b) (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV)  
 (c) (A) - (IV), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)  
 (d) (A) - (II), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (III)
30. Which of the following defines "Chauvinism"?  
 (a) An attitude that sees only one's own group as worthy and other groups as inferior.  
 (b) An attitude of bravery towards weaker sections.  
 (c) An attitude of sympathy towards own group.  
 (d) An attitude of sympathy for migrant groups.
31. In which year, Champaran Satyagrah, took place?  
 (a) 1914-15 (b) 1917-18  
 (c) 1928-29 (d) 1930-31
32. Which kind of society represents the periodic markets as a central feature of social and economic organization?  
 (a) Pre-Class society  
 (b) Ancient society  
 (c) Hunting and gathering society  
 (d) Peasant society


33. Agnes who was born 'male', choose to be identified as a 'female'. Which of the following terms can she be associated with?  
 (a) Third Gender (b) Trans Gender  
 (c) Non-Gender (d) Cis-Gender

34. Match List-I with List II

LIST I	LIST II
(TV channels)	(Characteristics)
(A) Doordarshan	(I) Regional channel which was accessible through private cable/satellite
(B) CNN	(II) Focused on dual commentary/audio track in Hindi
(C) SUN-TV	(III) State controlled TV channel
(D) ESPN	(IV) Channel which was popularised due to its coverage of Gulf War of 1991

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (III), (D) - (IV)  
 (b) (A) - (I), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (IV)  
 (c) (A) - (III), (B) - (IV), (C) - (I), (D) - (II)  
 (d) (A) - (I), (B) - (II), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III)
35. The Indian Constitution abolished untouchability, under which of the following articles?  
 (a) Article 21 (b) Article 17  
 (c) Article 14 (d) Article 25



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36. Who among the following represented a resolution against the evils of polygamy at the All India Muslim Ladies Conference?  
 (a) Jahanara Shah  
 (b) Ursula Sharma  
 (c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (d) Begum Rokeya

37. In Country A, some groups felt that the State did not respect their sentiments about language and culture and forced them to adopt only one official language. What does this situation indicate?  
 (a) Practice of Pluralism  
 (b) Authoritarianism  
 (c) Nationalism  
 (d) Consolidation of culture

38. The key principles of the term 'Stratification' are:  
 (A) It is a characteristic of society.  
 (B) It is supported by patterns of belief and ideology.  
 (C) It is a function of individual differences.  
 (D) It persists over generations.  
 Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
 (a) (A), (B) and (D) only (b) (A), (B) and (C) only  
 (c) (A), (C) and (D) only (d) (B), (C) and (D) only

39. What was the purpose of setting up Van Panchayats?  
 (a) It allowed women to develop nurseries and nurture tree saplings for planting in the hill slopes.  
 (b) It helped non-literate women to develop new communication strategies,  
 (c) It helped women fight against domestic violence in the village.  
 (d) It helped tribal women have better access to forest produce.

40. Match List I with List II

LIST I	LIST II
(Change)	(Impact)
(A) Colonial capitalism	(I) Exploitative and harsh working conditions for native laborers.
(B) British Industrialisation	(II) Nearby villages were either uprooted or the land was partially acquired.
(C) Tea Industry	(III) Rise of cities like Calcutta and Bombay.
(D) Rise of industrial towns	(IV) De-industrialisation of old urban centers in India.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

**Directions (Q.41-Q.45):** Read the passage carefully and answer the questions that follows

New technologies speeded up various forms of communication. The printing press, telegraph, and later the microphone, movement of people and goods through steamship and railways helped quick movement of new ideas. Within India, social reformers from Punjab and Bengal exchanged ideas with reformers from Madras and Maharashtra. Keshav Chandra Sen of Bengal visited Madras in 186(d) Pandita Ramabai travelled to different corners of the country. Some of them went to other countries. Christian missionaries reached remote corners of present day Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya. Modern social organisations like the Brahmo Samaj in Bengal and Arya Samaj in Punjab were set up. The All-India Muslim Ladies Conference (Anjuman-E-Khawatn-E-Islam) was founded in 191(d) Indian reformers debated not just in public meetings but through public media like newspapers and journals. Translations of writings of social reformers from one Indian language to another took place. For instance, Vishnu Shastri published a Marathi translation of Vidyasagar's book in Indu Prakash in 1868.

41. What may be the significance of Marathi translation of Vidyasagar's book by Vishnu Shastri?  
 (a) Importance of Bengal over other regions.  
 (b) Spread of new ideas across the country.  
 (c) Importance of travelling.  
 (d) Development of printing press.
42. According to the passage, which of the following states were most involved in communicating and sharing ideas of social reforms?  
 (a) Bengal and Assam  
 (b) Bengal, Punjab, Madras and Maharashtra  
 (c) Maharashtra, Gujarat and Karnataka  
 (d) Punjab and Nagaland
43. Who argued that the modes of communication is responsible for bringing social change in Indian society?  
 (a) Pandita Ramabai  
 (b) M.N. Srinivas  
 (c) Satish Saberwal  
 (d) Keshav Chandra Sen

44. Which of the following was a key contribution of Christian missionaries during colonial rule?  
 (a) Abolition of caste system.  
 (b) Collecting data for census enumeration  
 (c) Religious transformation  
 (d) Spreading education to remote corners of north-eastern states
45. Arya Samaj was set up in which state?  
 (a) Bengal (b) Gujarat  
 (c) Punjab (d) Maharashtra

**Directions (Q.46-Q.50):** Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follows.

In the areas where tribal populations are concentrated, their economic and social conditions are usually much worse than those of non-tribals. The impoverished and exploited circumstances under which adivasis live can be traced historically to the pattern of accelerated resource extraction started by the colonial British government and continued by the government of independent India. From the late nineteenth century onwards, the colonial government reserved most forest tracts for its own use, severing the rights that adivasis had long exercised to use the forest for gathering produce and for shifting cultivation. Forests were now to be protected for maximising timber production. With this policy, the mainstay of their livelihoods was taken away from adivasis, rendering their lives poorer and more insecure. Denied access to forests and land for cultivation, adivasis were forced to either use the forests illegally (and be harassed and prosecuted as 'encroachers' and thieves) or migrate in search of wage labour.

46. Which of the following is directly responsible for the increase in poverty among the tribals?  
 (a) Taking away of traditional knowledge.  
 (b) Denial of Scheduled Tribe identity,  
 (c) Denial of access to forest produce.  
 (d) Association with Hindu society.
47. What does the term 'Adivasi' connote?  
 (a) It is a term given by British government.  
 (b) It signifies political awareness and assertion of rights.  
 (c) It signifies an egalitarian society.  
 (d) It has different meaning in different regions of the country.
48. The land of Adivasis was captured for which of the following reasons by the Government of India?  
 (a) Creation of new opportunities for their employment generation  
 (b) Maintaining tribal self-sufficiency through governmental support  
 (c) Preserving the culture of tribes  
 (d) Development of Mining and Dam projects
49. 'Tribes' are believed to be?  
 (a) People of land  
 (b) People of forest  
 (c) People of water  
 (d) People of nature
50. After migrating from forest areas, tribes are forced to live as?  
 (a) Wage labourers  
 (b) Cultivators  
 (c) Factory workers  
 (d) Mine workers

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## ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATIONS

1. (c) The World Trade Organisation (WTO) is an intergovernmental organization that regulates international trade; it is not a social movement. In contrast, the Narmada Bachao Andolan, Chipko Movement, and Bardoli Satyagraha are collective actions driven by people to bring about social, political, or environmental change, which are core characteristics of social movements.
2. (d) Political parties are the primary actors in a democratic state, as they organize elections, represent various ideologies, form governments, and create policies. They connect the government with the public and are essential to the functioning of representative democracy. While pressure groups and caste/status groups may influence politics, they do not perform the core functions of governance like political parties do.
3. (d) Satish Saberwal emphasized that the modern framework of change in colonial India was shaped by changes in forms of organization (like bureaucracy), modes of communication (such as the spread of print media and railways), and the nature of ideas (like nationalism and democracy). While movements and revolutions were important historically, they were not the central analytical categories in Saberwal's framework.
4. (d) (A) The Times of India matches with (III) 1861. (Though it has earlier roots, the modern 'The Times of India' was established in 1861 after the amalgamation of other papers).  
(B) The Pioneer matches with (IV) 1865. (Established in Allahabad in 1865).  
(C) The Madras Mail matches with (I) 1868. (It was one of the earliest English daily newspapers in India, founded in 1868).  
(D) The Statesman matches with (II) 1875. (Founded in Calcutta in 1875).
5. (b) Globalisation refers to the adaptation of global products or practices to fit local cultures and preferences. McDonald's offering vegetarian food during Navaratri is a perfect example of this, as it blends a global brand with local religious and cultural sensibilities. This approach allows global companies to operate successfully in diverse cultural settings without compromising local values.
6. (b) Max Weber, a foundational thinker in sociology, stated that "party actions are always directed towards a goal that is striven for in a planned manner." This reflects his analytical approach to understanding power and authority, particularly in the context of political parties, which he saw as structured organizations working methodically to achieve specific goals, especially in democratic systems.
7. (b) The Karachi Session of 1931 of the Indian National Congress adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy, which included a strong commitment to women's equality. It supported:
  - (A) Universal Adult Suffrage – granting voting rights to all adults regardless of gender
  - (B) Women's Role in a Planned Economy – acknowledging their economic contribution
  - (C) Right to Equality – promoting gender equality in all spheres
  - Representation in modern media (D) was not a concern discussed in this declaration at that time.
8. (c) After independence, the Indian government undertook several major land reforms to address agrarian inequality. These included:
  - (B) Abolition of Zamindari System – removing intermediaries to ensure direct relationship between tillers and the state
  - (C) Land Ceiling Acts – limiting landholding size to distribute surplus land
  - (D) Tenancy Abolition and Regulation Acts – protecting tenant farmers' rights and regulating rent
  - (A) Raiyatwari system was a colonial-era tax collection method introduced by the British, not a post-independence reform.
9. (a) The states of Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal (now Uttarakhand), and Jharkhand were created in the year 2000, but their formation was not primarily based on linguistic factors. Instead, these new states emerged due to demands related to regional identity, cultural distinctiveness, economic neglect, and administrative efficiency. This contrasts with earlier state formations in India (like Andhra Pradesh) that were largely driven by linguistic identity.
10. (d) In sociology, a "minority" refers not just to numerical size, but to a group's disadvantaged status in terms of power, access to resources, or social standing. Minorities often experience discrimination or exclusion and develop a strong sense of group identity and solidarity in response. Hence, sociologists focus on relative disadvantage, not just numbers.
11. (d) The demographic dividend refers to the economic advantage a country gains when it has a larger proportion of working-age population (15–64 years) compared to dependents (children and elderly). This shift can boost productivity, savings, and economic growth, provided there are sufficient employment opportunities, education, and healthcare to support the workforce.
12. (b) The commonsensical perception of disability often treats it as a biological or medical condition, focusing on the individual's physical or mental impairments. This view sees disability as something inherent and fixed, rather than considering social and environmental barriers. In contrast, sociological or critical perspectives recognize disability as socially constructed through exclusion and lack of accessibility.
13. (d) (A) Jyotirao Phule → (III) Satyashodhak Samaj  
He founded the Satyashodhak Samaj to fight caste discrimination and promote social reform.

- (B) M.N. Srinivas → (IV) The Remembered Village  
 A well-known sociological work based on his ethnographic study of a South Indian village.  
 (C) M. P. Desai → (I) "Joint family" is not a native category  
 He critically examined the concept of joint family, questioning its universality in Indian society.  
 (D) Virginius Xaxa → (II) Culture, Politics and Identity: The Case of the Tribes in India  
 A leading tribal sociologist, Xaxa explored the politics of identity and marginalization of tribal communities.
14. **(d)** (A) It has leadership and structure: While structure can vary from loose to highly organized, social movements typically involve some form of leadership and organizational structure to coordinate collective action. This is a common characteristic.  
 (B) It is a sustained collective action: Social movements are not fleeting events but involve sustained effort and mobilization over time to achieve their goals.  
 (C) It always brings about revolutionary change: This is false. While some social movements can lead to revolutionary change, many aim for incremental reforms, policy changes, or shifts in public attitudes, rather than a complete overthrow of the existing system.  
 (D) It must have a shared objective and set of strategies: A defining feature of social movements is that participants are united by common goals and employ various strategies (protests, lobbying, awareness campaigns) to achieve them.
15. **(c)** The 2011 Census of India recorded the total population as 121.09 crores. The major religious communities and their respective population shares were:
- Hindus formed the majority with 96.63 crores, i.e., 79.8%
  - Muslims were the largest minority, with 17.22 crores or 14.2%
  - Christians accounted for 2.78 crores, which is 2.3%
  - Sikhs were 1.7% of the population, with 2.08 crores
- This data is sociologically significant because it reflects the pluralistic and multi-religious nature of Indian society. It also provides a foundation for analyzing minority rights, representation, resource distribution, and social inclusion policies.
16. **(d)** According to Thomas Robert Malthus, population tends to grow exponentially (geometric progression), while food production increases linearly (arithmetic progression). This imbalance leads to a situation where population outpaces food supply, resulting in poverty, famine, and other natural checks. Malthus believed that unless controlled, this would condemn humanity to perpetual struggle and poverty.
17. **(b)** Chartism was a working-class movement in 19th-century England that aimed to secure political rights and influence for the common people. Its primary demand was universal male suffrage (voting rights), as outlined in the People's Charter of 1838. Other key demands included secret ballots, payment for MPs, and annual parliamentary elections. Thus, the movement focused on democratizing the political system, not on property or wage issues directly.
18. **(a)** Amita Roy (later Malik) joined All India Radio, Lucknow, as a disc jockey in 1944. She was a noted media person and film critic who worked for a couple of years at AIR before moving on to international broadcasting organizations like BBC and CBC. The other options are not associated with this specific role and location in the given timeframe.
19. **(b)** Let's analyze the powers and responsibilities of Nyaya Panchayats:  
 (A) They can impose fines: Nyaya Panchayats (judicial wings of Gram Panchayats) are empowered to hear minor civil and criminal cases and can impose small fines, though they cannot award imprisonment.  
 (B) Government schemes like the IRDP and ICDS are monitored by them: Monitoring of government schemes like IRDP (Integrated Rural Development Programme) and ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services) falls under the purview of the Gram Panchayat (the administrative body) as a whole, rather than specifically the Nyaya Panchayat (the judicial wing). The Gram Panchayat is responsible for local development and welfare.  
 (C) They try to bring about an agreement among contending parties: A primary function of Nyaya Panchayats is to facilitate reconciliation and compromise between disputing parties to resolve conflicts amicably, acting as a local arbitration body.  
 (D) They address the issue of dowry and violence against women: While Nyaya Panchayats deal with local disputes, their jurisdiction often extends to social issues like domestic violence and dowry-related matters, aiming for local resolution and justice, albeit for minor cases and within their specified powers.
20. **(b)** In any systematic research project, including Lalita's study on globalisation and fast food:  
 (A) Specifying the research question – First, clearly define what you want to study.  
 (C) Select a suitable method – Choose how you'll collect and analyze data (e.g., surveys, interviews).  
 (B) Collect data – Gather information from the selected sample using the chosen method.  
 (D) Report writing – Analyze and present your findings in a structured form.



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21. (a) The caste system in India has the following key sociological characteristics:  
(A) Endogamy – Castes are endogamous, meaning marriage occurs within the same caste.  
(B) Hierarchy and rank – The caste system is stratified, placing castes in a hierarchical order based on ritual purity.  
(D) Occupational linkage – Traditionally, caste is associated with specific occupations, often hereditary in nature.  
(C) is incorrect because castes do have subdivisions (e.g., sub-castes or jatis), making it factually wrong. Thus, the correct option is (a).
22. (a) The weekly market at Dhorai, as described in sociological studies (like those by Nandini Sundar and others), is more than just a place of economic exchange. It functions as a social institution, where different tribes and social groups interact, build relationships, and exchange not only goods but also news, culture, and services. It plays a vital role in integrating local communities and sustaining rural social life.
23. (a) Benedict Anderson coined the term "imagined community" to describe how nations are socially constructed. He argued that through mass media (especially newspapers and print capitalism), people begin to see themselves as part of a larger collective, despite never meeting most of its members. This shared imagination fosters a sense of national identity and unity — making the nation an "imagined" but real community.
24. (c) Civil society refers to the non-state and non-market sphere where individuals and groups come together to express interests, values, and beliefs. It includes NGOs, community organizations, voluntary associations, social movements, and other grassroots initiatives. Civil society plays a crucial role in democracy, accountability, and social change, acting as a bridge between individual citizens and the state without being part of the government or corporate sector.
25. (b) C. Wright Mills, a prominent American sociologist, introduced the concept of the "sociological imagination", which emphasizes how personal troubles (like unemployment) are often linked to broader social issues (like economic downturns). He argued that sociology enables individuals to see the connection between their personal lives and larger societal forces, helping them understand their experiences in a broader context.
26. (a) The following are examples of regional and international mechanisms for political and economic collaboration:  
(A) SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) – fosters regional cooperation in South Asia.  
(B) EU (European Union) – a major political and economic union among European countries.  
(D) ASEAN (Association of Southeast Asian Nations) – promotes political, economic, and security cooperation in Southeast Asia.
- (C) FICO is not a political or regional association — it is a U.S.-based data analytics and credit scoring company.
27. (c) In the early phase of the print industry, especially during colonial times, newspapers were primarily accessible to the literate elite. These were people who had received formal education, often in English or local elite languages. Due to low literacy rates, limited circulation, and the cost of newspapers, the mass population, women, and even much of the urban population had restricted access. The press was initially a tool for educated elites to engage in political and intellectual discourse.
28. (c) Tiplut Nongbri, a well-known sociologist who studied tribal societies, criticized tribal institutions for being male-dominated and exhibiting open intolerance towards women. Despite the popular belief that tribal communities are more egalitarian, Nongbri highlighted how patriarchy and gender discrimination were deeply embedded in many tribal customs and institutions, especially in decision-making bodies and councils.
29. (d) (A) Tenants matches with (II) Cultivators who lease their land from landowners. (This is the definition of a tenant).  
(B) Raiyatdars matches with (IV) Responsible for paying agricultural taxes directly to the colonial government. (In the Ryotwari system, the cultivators, or 'ryots'/'raiyyatdars', paid directly to the state).  
(C) Lingavats matches with (I) Dominant land-owning caste in Karnataka. (Lingayats are a prominent community in Karnataka, often associated with landownership and influence).  
(D) Begar matches with (III) Custom of forced/free labour. (Begar refers to forced labor without payment or with very nominal payment).
30. (a) Chauvinism refers to an excessive and prejudiced loyalty or support for one's own group, often accompanied by a belief in its superiority and disdain for others. This term originally described extreme nationalism but is now used more broadly — for example, male chauvinism refers to the belief in male superiority over women. It implies intolerance, arrogance, and exclusion of those outside one's group.
31. (b) The Champaran Satyagraha took place in 1917, making it Mahatma Gandhi's first civil disobedience movement in India. It was launched in Champaran district of Bihar to protest against the exploitation of indigo farmers by British planters under the Tinkathia system. The movement marked a turning point in India's freedom struggle and established Gandhi's leadership on the national stage.
32. (d) Peasant societies are typically agrarian, with small-scale farming as the main occupation. In such societies, periodic markets play a central role in both the economic and social life of the community. These markets are held at regular intervals (weekly or bi-weekly), providing a place for exchange of goods, services, and social interaction. They act as a key



- institution in linking rural producers to local and regional economies.
33. (b) A person like Agnes, who was assigned male at birth but chooses to identify as female, is referred to as transgender. The term "transgender" describes individuals whose gender identity differs from the sex assigned at birth. It contrasts with cisgender, where gender identity matches one's birth-assigned sex. Agnes's transition from male to female makes "transgender" the appropriate term.
34. (c) (A) Doordarshan matches with (III) State controlled TV channel. Doordarshan has historically been and largely remains India's public service broadcaster, controlled by the state.  
(B) CNN matches with (IV) Channel which was popularised due to its coverage of Gulf War of 1991. CNN gained significant global prominence and popularity for its live, extensive, 24-hour coverage of the Persian Gulf War in 1991.  
(C) SUN-TV matches with (I) Regional channel which was accessible through private cable/satellite. SUN-TV is a prominent Tamil-language regional satellite television channel group, accessible through private cable and satellite networks.  
(D) ESPN matches with (II) Focused on dual commentary/audio track in Hindi. While ESPN is a global sports channel, in the Indian context, sports channels (including ESPN or Star Sports) often offer dual commentary or audio tracks in local languages like Hindi to cater to a wider audience.
35. (b) Article 17 of the Indian Constitution explicitly states: "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of 'Untouchability' shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law." This article is a cornerstone of social equality in India, aiming to eradicate a historical social evil.
36. (a) The All India Muslim Ladies Conference (Anjuman-e-Khawatin-e-Islam), founded in 1914, was a significant forum for Muslim women's social reform. Jahanara Shah (or Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz) was a prominent figure in women's rights activism during that period and actively participated in advocating for reforms within the Muslim community, including against polygamy. While Begum Rokeya Sakhawat Hossain was also a significant Muslim feminist, her primary work was earlier and focused more on education and purdah reform. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was a male reformer focused on education. Ursula Sharma is a contemporary scholar, not a historical participant in that conference.
37. (b) This situation describes a state imposing a single official language and culture on diverse groups, disregarding their sentiments. This action is characteristic of authoritarianism, where the state exercises strong control over its citizens and society, often suppressing dissent and enforcing uniformity, rather than respecting diversity.
38. (a) Social stratification refers to the structured ranking of entire groups of people that perpetuates unequal economic rewards and power in a society. It is

- indeed a characteristic of society (A), meaning it exists systematically across social structures. It is supported by patterns of belief and ideology (B) which justify and maintain the hierarchy. Stratification also persists over generations (D), meaning social positions tend to be inherited and stable over time. However, it is not simply a function of individual differences (C), since stratification is about group-level, systemic inequality, not just individual variation.
39. (a) Van Panchayats were local forest councils, particularly prominent in the Kumaon region of Uttarakhand (then Uttar Pradesh). They were set up to involve local communities, often with a significant role for women, in the management, protection, and regeneration of local forests. Their purpose was to address issues like deforestation and ensure sustainable use of forest resources, which included activities like developing nurseries and planting trees on hill slopes. While they might have broader community benefits, their core purpose was related to forest management.

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

LIST I	LIST II
(Change)	(Impact)
(A) Colonial capitalism	(III) Rise of cities like Calcutta and Bombay.
(B) British Industrialisation	(IV) De-industrialisation of old urban centers in India.
(C) Tea Industry	(I) Exploitative and harsh working conditions for native laborers.
(D) Rise of industrial towns	(II) Nearby villages were either uprooted or the land was partially acquired.

41. (b) The Marathi translation of Vidyasagar's book by Vishnu Shastri illustrates how social reform ideas transcended regional and linguistic boundaries in India. By translating works from one language to another, reformers enabled wider dissemination and exchange of progressive thoughts and social reforms across diverse communities. This helped unify reform efforts nationally. The other options do not directly capture the significance of translation in spreading ideas.
42. (b) The passage specifically mentions social reformers from Punjab and Bengal exchanging ideas with reformers from Madras and Maharashtra. These regions were active centers of social reform and communication. The other options either include regions not mentioned in the passage or less relevant to the exchange of reform ideas described.
43. (c) While the passage does not explicitly name who made this argument, this question seems to test background knowledge in context. Satish Saberwal is known for analyzing how changes in modes of communication, mobility, and social organization contributed to transformation in Indian society. Since the passage focuses on new communication technologies (like the printing press, telegraph,

- railways) and their role in spreading reformist ideas, Satish Saberwal best aligns with that interpretation.
44. **(d)** According to the passage, Christian missionaries reached remote corners of present-day Nagaland, Mizoram, and Meghalaya, which highlights their role in spreading education and modern ideas to these regions. While religious transformation may have occurred, the passage specifically emphasizes their physical and educational outreach to distant areas, making option (d) the most accurate based on the passage.
45. **(c)** As stated in the passage, the Arya Samaj was a modern social organization that was set up in Punjab. Founded by Swami Dayanand Saraswati, the Arya Samaj focused on social reform, including opposition to caste discrimination and child marriage, and promotion of Vedic values. The passage directly links Arya Samaj to Punjab, making it the correct answer.
46. **(c)** The passage clearly states that tribal poverty increased due to the colonial government reserving forest tracts and denying adivasis access to forests for gathering produce and shifting cultivation. This removal of their primary livelihood source made their lives poorer and more insecure. The other options are not mentioned in the passage as causes of poverty.
47. **(b)** The term 'Adivasi', meaning original inhabitants, is often used to assert the distinct identity, rights, and historical claims of tribal communities in India. While not explicitly stated in the passage, this is the most accurate interpretation in the context of social and political discourse surrounding tribal identity. The term reflects political consciousness and mobilization in demanding recognition and justice, especially regarding land and forest rights.
48. **(d)** Although not stated directly in this passage, it is well-documented in both historical and sociological contexts that Adivasi land has often been taken over by the government for large-scale development projects, especially mining and dam construction. These projects, while aiming at national development, have frequently led to displacement and marginalization of tribal communities, worsening their socio-economic conditions. Hence, option (d) is the most accurate and contextually appropriate answer.
49. **(b)** Tribes are traditionally communities that have lived in close harmony with nature, especially in forest regions. They depend on forests for food, shelter, medicine, and cultural practices. That's why they are often referred to as "people of the forest".
50. **(a)** The passage states that after being denied access to forests and land, adivasis were often forced to migrate in search of wage labour. This highlights their economic vulnerability and the shift from a self-sustaining lifestyle to one dependent on low-paying and insecure employment. The other options—cultivators, factory workers, and mine workers—may apply in some cases, but wage labourers is the most accurate and directly mentioned in the passage.



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