

Q1. Which social issue involves tensions and conflicts between different religious communities?

- (a) Casteism
- (b) Communalism
- (c) Tribalism
- (d) Regionalism

Q2. Which Indian state has witnessed significant regionalization movements seeking greater autonomy and statehood?

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Kerala
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Q3. What term describes the practice of promoting the interests of one's own region over national interests?

- (a) Casteism
- (b) Communalism
- (c) Tribalism
- (d) Regionalism

Q4. Which constitutional provision is aimed at eliminating untouchability and ensuring social equality?

- (a) Article 15
- (b) Article 25
- (c) Article 44
- (d) Article 356

Q5. In the context of communalism, what is the term for the belief that one's religious group is superior to others?

- (a) Fundamentalism
- (b) Secularism
- (c) Pluralism

(d) Syncretism

Q6. Which of the following is an example of regionalization in India?

- (a) The demand for reservation based on caste
- (b) The promotion of Hindi as the national language
- (c) The demand for statehood for Gorkhaland
- (d) Inter-caste marriages

Q7. Which religion is the largest minority in India, with a significant presence in states like Jammu and Kashmir?

- (a) Buddhism
- (b) Sikhism
- (c) Christianity
- (d) Islam

Q8. Which legislation in India aims to prevent the practice of untouchability and promote social equality?

- (a) Hindu Marriage Act
- (b) Right to Education Act
- (c) Protection of Civil Rights Act
- (d) Juvenile Justice Act

Q9. In which Indian state do the Adivasis have a significant presence and are known for their unique tribal culture?

- (a) Punjab
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Jharkhand
- (d) Kerala

Q10. Which Indian state is known for the matrilineal system of descent and inheritance among some of its communities?

- (a) Kerala
- (b) Rajasthan

- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Maharashtra

Q11. The tribe may be an example of _____?

- (a) Family
- (b) Association
- (c) Community
- (d) Caste

Q12. The nature of Indian society is _____ in nature.

- (a) Tribal
- (b) Pluralistic
- (c) Rural
- (d) Urban

Q13. Based on the occupation of an individual, traditional Hindu society was divided into _____ Varnas.

- (a) Three
- (b) Four
- (c) Five
- (d) Seven

Q14. What is the type of control organized through bureaucracy?

- (a) Official
- (b) Informal
- (c) Formal
- (d) Court

Q15. Impersonal relationships are the hallmark ofgroup.

- (a) Secondary group
- (b) Primary group
- (c) Tertiary group

(d) Vertical group

Q16. In which Veda was the division of society into Aryan and non-Aryans mentioned?

(a) Samveda

(b) Yajurveda

(c) Rigveda

(d) Atharvana Veda

Q17. Which of the following do not constitute a feature of Caste system in India?

(a) Caste membership involves rules about food and food sharing

(b) Caste groups are endogamous

(c) Caste groups are exogamous

(d) Caste is determined by birth

Q18. Read the following statements.

Statement A: There is considerable socio-cultural diversity in India.

Statement B: Diversity necessarily leads to equal opportunity.

Choose the correct option:

(a) Both (A) and (B) are true and (B) is the correct explanation of (A).

(b) Both (A) and (B) are true but (B) is not the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true but (B) is false.

(d) Both (A) and (B) are false.

Q19. Which of the following is not an example of social policy by the government?

(a) Government Pensions

(b) Corporate tax rate cuts

(c) Equal opportunity employment laws

(d) Affordable housing initiatives

Q20. What is the recently launched Palan 1000 National Campaign aimed at?

(a) Providing free access to primary healthcare services for newborn child for 1000 days in all government hospitals.

(b) To monitor the health of newborn tribal children for 1000 days to check stunting and wasting in them.

(c) To focus on cognitive development of children in the first 2 years of life.

(d) To focus on nutritional health of children in the first 2 years of life.

Q21. Which of the following contributed to the distinctive features of Indian society?

1. Specialization of Social Institutions
2. Presence of additional social organization
3. Existence of cultural diversity
4. The presence of traditional occupation diversity

Choose the right code

- (a) 1 and 4
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1,2 and 3
- (d) 1,2,3 and 4

Q22. Which of the following is not a part of social structure?

1. Social Institutions
2. Social groups
3. Religion and Caste
4. Personal organizations

Choose the right code

- (a) 4 only
- (b) 2 only

(c) 1,2 and 3

(d) 1,2,3 and 4

Q23. Identify the statement in the following made by Aristotle?

(a) Man is a social Human

(b) Man is social and cultural man

(c) Man is a social and civilized animal

(d) Man is a social animal

Q24. Read the following statements?

Statement 1:- A Patrilocal/Virilocal extended family consists of one or two brothers, their wives, unmarried sons, daughters, wives of married sons and their offspring. All of them help together in household chores. The head of the family has the right to use the collective income for the welfare of the family.

Statement 2:- A Matrilocal/uxorilocal extended family consists of one or two elder sisters, their unmarried daughters and their sons' children. Neither their husbands nor their daughters are like strangers. Among women, the eldest is the authority.

Identify the correct statement among the following?

(a) Both the statements are correct

(b) Statement 1 is correct, statement 2 is incorrect

(c) Statement 1 is incorrect, statement 2 is correct

(d) Both statements are incorrect

Q25. Read the following statements?

Statement 1: A man can marry his mother's sister's daughter and father's brother's daughter.

Statement 2: According to Islam marriage is a contract Marriage contract among Muslims is called Sunnah. According to Prophet Muhammad, the goal of Muslim marriage is to have children.

Identify the correct statement among the following?

- (a) Both the statements are correct
- (b) Statement 1 is correct, statement 2 is incorrect
- (c) Statement 1 is incorrect, statement 2 is correct
- (d) Both statements are incorrect

Q26. Consider the following statements

1. Christian marriage rituals are known as Anand Karaj marriage rituals.
2. Sikh marriages take place before sunrise.
3. Sikh marriage rules prohibit pre-marital, extra-marital affairs, polygamy, divorce, remarriage or remarriage while the wife is still alive.
4. Marriages shall not be performed between consanguineous and primary, secondary consanguineous and prohibited consanguinity.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

- (a) 1,2, and 3 only
- (b) 1 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 2,3 and 4 only

Q27. Read the following statements?

Statement 1: Paternal aunt is more important than mother sometimes in life, paternal aunt is more responsible.

Statement 2: A relative can mock (satire) a second cousin, but they do not have the right to mock a first cousin in return.

Identify the correct statement among the following?

- (a) Both the statements are correct
- (b) Statement 1 is correct, statement 2 is incorrect
- (c) Statement 1 is incorrect, statement 2 is correct
- (d) Both statements are incorrect

Q28. Consider the following comments:

1. According to the latest census, 75 tribal tribes have been identified in 17 states and Union Territories.
2. 11% of the country's tribal population lives in the North-North East zone.
3. 7% of the total tribal population of the country in the central or central zone resides here.
4. South Zone and Andaman Nicobar Islands are home to 82% of the tribal population in the country.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1,2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1,2,3 and 4 only

Q29. Match the following

Tribes

economy

- | | |
|--|------------------------------------|
| 1. Birvor, Chenchu, Kodar, Yanadi, Kurumba | A. Hunting |
| 2. Toda | B. Animal Husbandry -Sheep, Horses |
| 3. Boetia | C. Animal Husbandry - Buffaloes |
| 4. Baiga, Gond | D. Shifting / weed farming |
| 5. Oravan, Munda, Ho, Santal | E. Fixed Farming |

Choose the correct code

- (a) 1- a, 2- b, 3- c, 4- d, 5- e
- (b) 1- e, 2- d, 3- b, 4- c, 5- a
- (c) 1- d, 2- c, 3- e, 4- a, 5- b
- (d) 1- b, 2- a, 3- c, 4- d, 5- e

Q30. Read the following statements?

Statement 1: This is the sense in which the term is widely understood in popular discourse, whether ethnic or linguistic groups, both in India and elsewhere.

Statement 2: Compared with race, language, religion, tribe or caste it is called race.

Identify the correct statement among the following?

- (a) Both the statements are correct
- (b) Statement 1 is correct, statement 2 is incorrect
- (c) Statement 1 is incorrect, statement 2 is correct
- (d) Both statements are incorrect

(a) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d

(b) 1-d, 2-c, 3-b, 4-a

(c) 1-b, 2-d, 3-a, 4-c

(d) 1-c, 2-a, 3-d, 4-b

Solutions:

S1.Ans (b)

Sol.

Communalism involves tensions and conflicts between different religious communities, often leading to violence and polarization.

S2.Ans (d)

Sol.

Andhra Pradesh has witnessed significant regionalization movements, particularly the demand for a separate state of Telangana.

S3.Ans (d)

Sol.

Regionalism involves promoting the interests of one's own region over national interests, often leading to regional conflicts and demands for autonomy.

S4.Ans (a)

Sol.

Article 15 of the Indian Constitution is aimed at eliminating untouchability and ensuring social equality.

S5.Ans (a)

Sol.

Fundamentalism is the belief that one's religious group is superior to others and often involves rigid, extremist views.

S6.Ans (c)

Sol.

The demand for statehood for Gorkhaland in West Bengal is an example of regionalization, where a region seeks greater autonomy and statehood.

S7. Ans (d)

Sol.

Islam is the largest minority religion in India, with a significant presence in states like Jammu and Kashmir.

S8. Ans (c)

Sol.

The Protection of Civil Rights Act is aimed at preventing the practice of untouchability and promoting social equality.

S9. Ans (c)

Sol.

Jharkhand is known for its significant Adivasi population and their unique tribal culture.

S10. Ans (a)

Sol.

Kerala is known for the matrilineal system of descent and inheritance among some of its communities, such as the Nairs.

S11. Ans. (c)

Sol.

Tribes represent a part of the social evolution between bands and nations. A tribe can be a community of families or of families and individual people living together. A tribe usually divides up the jobs that need to be done among themselves.

S12. Ans. (b)

Sol.

Indian society is pluralistic in nature. Pluralism refers to the existence within a nation or society of groups distinctive in ethnic origin, cultural patterns, language, religion, etc. The Indian culture followed the concept of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam" (The world is one family) resulting in a great cultural heritage.

S13. Ans. (b)

Sol.

The system of classification, Varna is a system that existed in the Vedic Society that divided the society into four classes Brahmins (priests), Kshatriyas.

Ancient India in the Vedic Period (c. 1500-1000 BCE) did not have social stratification based on socio-economic indicators; rather, citizens were classified according to their Varna or castes. 'Varna' defines the hereditary roots of a newborn, it indicates the colour, type, order, or class of people. Varna is a Sanskrit term, derived from 'vr'-to cover, to envelop, count, classify, consider, describe or choose.

S14. Ans. (c)

Sol.

Bureaucratic control is the use of formal systems of rules, roles, records, and rewards to influence, monitor, and assess employee performance. Rules set the requirements for behaviour and define work methods. Roles assign responsibilities and establish levels of authority.

S15. Ans. (a)

Sol.

Unlike first groups, secondary groups are large groups whose relationships are impersonal and goal-oriented. People in a secondary group interact on a less personal level than in a primary group, and their relationships are generally temporary rather than long-lasting.

S16. Ans. (c)

Sol.

The division of society into Aryans and non-Aryans was mentioned in Rig Veda. The Aryan society was further divided into four groups based on the pursuit of occupations.

S17. Ans. (c)

Sol.

The features of caste system in India are:

1. Hereditary – The caste status of a person is determined by his heredity, i.e., the caste into which he was born
2. Endogamous – This character strictly prohibits inter-caste marriages. Hence, caste groups being exogamous is not a feature of caste system in India.
3. Restricted food habits – Higher castes try maintaining the traditional purity by different food habits. Each individual has its own laws which govern food habits.

Some other features include hierarchy, fixed occupations, untouchability, reinforcement by religious beliefs and absence of vertical mobility.

S18. Ans. (a)

Sol.

Socio-cultural diversity concerns aspects of culture that can influence an individual's interactions with others of different backgrounds. There is considerable socio-cultural diversity in India and diversity leads to equal opportunity. There is no equality in opportunity if diversity is not recognized and valued. Diversity refers to recognizing and respecting and valuing differences in people.

Thus, it can be said that the above statements are correct.

S19. Ans. (b)

Sol.

Social policy is a plan or action of government or institutional agencies which aim to improve or reform society. Some examples of social policies include government pensions, welfare for the poor, food stamps, affordable housing alternatives, health care, unemployment benefits, equal opportunity employment laws, anti-discrimination laws and policy initiatives which are deigned to benefit disadvantaged people in society.

Corporate tax rate cut is an economic measure taken by government to tackle the slowdown in economic growth.

S20. Ans. (c)

Sol.

Paalan 1000 National Campaign

'Paalan 1000 - Journey of the First 1000 Days', focuses on the cognitive developments of children in the first 2 years of its life.

The campaign is centered on the fact that the first 1000 days of a child's life is when a platform is established for its physical, mental, emotional, cognitive and social health.

Paalan 1000 combines early years coaching for parents, families and other caregivers with services designed to meet families' basic needs. Infants and toddlers are shaped by their experiences – and those experiences are shaped by their caregivers. Caregivers are crucial for a strong start in the first years of life.

The programme is aligned the mission of the Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK), emphasizing responsive care and focusing interventions on the first 1000 days.

S21.Ans (d)

Sol.

- Specialization of social enterprises
- Presence of additional social organization
- Presence of cultural diversity
- Having a diversity of traditional occupations

S22.Ans (a)

Sol. All of the following are part of the social construct but are not social enterprises because they are entities associated with or working with the government.

- Social groups
- Religion and caste
- Personal organizations

S23.Ans (d)

Sol. Man is a social animal

S24. Ans (a)

Sol: An extended family consists of two, three or even more generations. They are patrilocal extended family, bi-local extended family, matri local extended family, bi-local extended family.

S25. Ans (a)

Sol:

Marriage contract among Muslims is called Sunnah. According to Prophet Muhammad, the objectives of Muslim marriage are to beget children, to increase the survival of the human race, and to pave the way for pious activities. A man can marry his mother's sister's daughter and father's brother's daughter. Father's brother's daughter is called bin tai.

S26. Ans (b)

Sol:

Sikh marriage rituals known as Anand Karaj marriage rituals, Sikh marriages take place before sunrise. According to Sikh marriage rules pre-marital relations, extra-marital relations, polygamy, divorce, remarriage or remarriage while the wife is still alive are forbidden. Marriages between blood relatives and primary and secondary relatives and prohibited consanguinity are prohibited.

S27. Ans (a)

Sol:

- In patriarchy, paternal aunt is more important than mother in one's life, and father's sister (in-law) is responsible. Rituals such as paternal residence, inheriting property from paternal aunt, etc. are included in patriarchy.
- In asymmetric banter a cousin may banter a second cousin, but they do not have the right to banter the first cousin in return. Eg : Banter between grandfather and daughters

S28. Ans (b)

Sol:

- According to recent estimates, there are 75 tribal tribes in 17 states and Union Territories.
- 11% of the country's tribal population lives in the North-NorthEast zone.
- 82% of the total tribal population of the country in the central or central zone resides here.
- South Zone and Andaman Nicobar Islands are home to 7% of the tribal population of the country.

S29. Ans (a)

Sol:

- Birvor, Chenchu, Kodar, Yanadi, Kurumba whose economy is hunting
- Toda's economy is animal rearing - sheep and horses
- Bhotia whose economy is animal rearing – buffaloes
- Baiga, Gond whose economy is shifting / waste farming
- Oravan, Munda, Ho, Santal whose economy is fixed agriculture

S30. Ans (a)

Sol: A broad definition of race is compared to race, language, religion, tribe or caste which is called race. The narrow definition is ethnic or linguistic groups, which is the broad sense of the term in popular discourse in India and elsewhere as well.