

CUET 2023 Sociology Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed : 60 minutes	Maximum Marks : 200	Total Questions : 50
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186. C. Wright Mills is a well known

- (1) French Sociologist
- (2) German Sociologist
- (3) American Sociologist
- (4) British Sociologist

Correct Answer: (3) American Sociologist

Solution:

C. Wright Mills was a prominent American sociologist best known for his work on the structure of power in American society and his concept of the "sociological imagination," which helps individuals understand the link between personal experiences and larger social forces.

Quick Tip

Remember key contributors in sociology by their nationality and primary contributions, especially in areas like sociological theory and political power.

187. The concept of 'Failure of entitlement' has been given by:

- (1) Thomas Robert Mathew
- (2) Amartya Sen
- (3) Emile Durkheim
- (4) Abhijeet Banerjee

Correct Answer: (2) Amartya Sen

Solution:

The concept of 'Failure of entitlement' was introduced by economist Amartya Sen. He highlighted the idea that poverty is not only due to lack of income but also due to the failure of entitlement, meaning the inability of individuals to access the resources necessary for a decent life.

Quick Tip

When studying economics, remember to focus on the different theories of poverty and resource distribution. Sen's entitlement approach is fundamental in understanding the causes of poverty.

188. The most infamous pandemic was "Spanish Flu" which affected large parts of world occurred in:

- (1) 1947
- (2) 1918
- (3) 2020
- (4) 1957

Correct Answer: (2) 1918

Solution:

The Spanish Flu pandemic occurred in 1918 and is one of the deadliest pandemics in human history. It infected about one-third of the world's population and caused millions of deaths worldwide. The Spanish Flu was caused by an H1N1 influenza A virus.

Quick Tip

When studying major pandemics, focus on their timeline, causes, and global impact. The Spanish Flu is often referenced for its vast reach and high mortality rate.

189. A systematic study of population is called:

- (1) Polygraphy
- (2) Sesiography
- (3) Oceanography

(4) Demography

Correct Answer: (4) Demography

Solution:

The systematic study of population, including its structure, dynamics, and trends, is known as Demography. It focuses on statistics related to population size, density, distribution, and changes over time. Other fields like oceanography focus on marine environments and polygraphy deals with lie detection, not populations.

Quick Tip

When studying human population, focus on concepts like birth rate, death rate, migration, and population growth trends, which are central to demography.

190. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Family Welfare Programme after:

- (1) The Emergency
- (2) The Bangladesh War of 1971
- (3) The New Economic Policy
- (4) The Third Five Year Plan

Correct Answer: (1) The Emergency

Solution:

The National Family Planning Programme in India was renamed as the National Family Welfare Programme after the Emergency period (1975-77), under Indira Gandhi's government. This was part of a broader effort to promote welfare and population control initiatives.

Quick Tip

Focus on historical milestones and government policies related to family planning in India, especially during critical political events like the Emergency.

191. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I	List - II
(A) Population Momentum	(I) Voluntary action to reduce population growth
(B) Demographic Dividend	(II) Large cohort of women at reproduction age
(C) Population Pyramid	(III) Group data in terms of gender and age
(D) Preventive Check	(IV) Higher proportion of workers compared to non-workers

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(III), (C)-(IV), (D)-(I)

Solution:

- Population Momentum refers to the continuing growth of population due to a large cohort of women in the reproductive age group, matching with (II). - Demographic Dividend is associated with a larger working-age population, which leads to a higher proportion of workers compared to non-workers, matching with (III). - Population Pyramid is a graphical representation showing age and sex distribution, which corresponds to (IV). - Preventive Check refers to the actions taken to control population growth, matching with (I).

Quick Tip

When matching terms in demographic studies, focus on their definitions and relationships, especially those relating to population structure, growth, and control mechanisms.

192. Out of the following, which custom is practiced in Khasi society?

- (A) passing of property from mother to daughter.
- (B) transfer of control of property from maternal uncle to nephew.
- (C) making out a will.
- (D) brother controlling his sister's property.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (B), (C) and (D) Only

(2) (A), (C) and (B) Only

(3) (A), (B) and (D) Only

(4) (A), (D) and (C) Only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B) and (D) Only.

Solution:

In Khasi society, property is passed from mother to daughter (A). The transfer of control of property from maternal uncle to nephew (B) is also a custom practiced among the Khasi people. However, making out a will (C) is not a traditional practice, and the custom of a brother controlling his sister's property (D) is not typical in Khasi society.

Quick Tip

When studying the customs of indigenous societies, focus on their specific practices related to inheritance, property rights, and family structure.

193. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I	List - II
(A) Wealth of Nation	(I) Max Weber
(B) Capitalism	(II) Alfred Gell
(C) Status symbol	(III) Adam Smith
(D) Hierarchical social groups	(IV) Karl Marx

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(III), (B)-(I), (C)-(II), (D)-(IV)

Solution:

- "Wealth of Nation" is associated with Adam Smith (A)-(III).

- "Capitalism" is related to Max Weber (B)-(I).
- "Status symbol" is tied to Alfred Gell (C)-(II).
- "Hierarchical social groups" is associated with Karl Marx (D)-(IV).

Quick Tip

When studying for match-the-following questions, focus on key works and the thinkers associated with those works to easily match them.

194. The weekly market, though a very old institution, its character has changed over time. Select the changes that have occurred from the following options - especially during the colonial period.

- (A) Tribals lost their land to outsiders.
- (B) The tribal areas were opened up with roads.
- (C) Tribals still practiced barter system.
- (D) Rich forests and other resources are now available.
- (E) Tribals have been introduced to money.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B) and (C) Only
- (2) (A), (B) and (D) Only
- (3) (A), (B), (D) and (E) Only
- (4) (B), (D) and (E) Only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (B), (D) and (E) Only.

Solution:

During the colonial period, the following changes occurred: - Tribals lost their land to outsiders (A). - Tribal areas were opened up with roads (B). - Rich forests and other resources became available for exploitation (D). - Tribals were introduced to money (E).

However, the barter system was not prevalent during the colonial period (C).

Quick Tip

When studying historical changes, focus on the impacts of colonialism, including land dispossession, introduction of new economic systems, and access to resources.

195. A person from a well-off family after completing MBA from a foreign university gets a well paid job through an influential relative. What kind of capital does the person have?

- (A) Physical Capital
- (B) Social Capital
- (C) Administrative Capital
- (D) Cultural Capital
- (E) Economic Capital

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (B), (D) and (E) Only
- (2) (B), (C) and (D) Only
- (3) (B), (C) and (E) Only
- (4) (A), (B) and (E) Only

Correct Answer: (1) (B), (D) and (E) Only.

Solution:

The person has social capital (B) due to the influential relative, cultural capital (D) from the education background (MBA from a foreign university), and economic capital (E) from the well-paid job. Physical capital (A) and administrative capital (C) are not the primary forms of capital in this context.

Quick Tip

When analyzing different types of capital, consider the context in which an individual's resources, skills, and connections influence their social standing and opportunities.

196. Match List - I with List - II.

List - I	List - II
(A) Kaka Kalekar Commission	(I) 1990
(B) Brahmo Samaj	(II) 1828
(C) Karachi Session of Indian National Congress	(III) 1953
(D) B.P. Mandal Commission	(IV) 1931

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Solution:

- The Kaka Kalekar Commission was established in 1990, corresponding to (I).
- The Brahmo Samaj was founded in 1828, matching (II).
- The Karachi Session of the Indian National Congress took place in 1953, which corresponds to (III).
- The B.P. Mandal Commission was formed in 1931, matching (IV).

Quick Tip

When matching historical events and commissions, remember key dates associated with their formation and their roles in social and political history.

197. Social Stratification is:

- (1) Hierarchical
- (2) Non-hierarchical
- (3) Non-generational
- (4) Not supported by pattern of belief

Correct Answer: (1) Hierarchical.

Solution:

Social stratification refers to the hierarchical arrangement of individuals or groups in a society based on factors like wealth, power, and status. Therefore, social stratification is **hierarchical** by nature. It is not non-hierarchical, non-generational, or unsupported by patterns of belief.

Quick Tip

When studying social stratification, focus on its key characteristics: hierarchy, generation-based structure, and how it reflects the distribution of resources and opportunities.

198. In Bengal the campaign to abolish Sati was led by:

- (1) M.G. Ranade
- (2) Raja Rammohan Roy
- (3) Jotirao Govindrao Phule
- (4) Periyar

Correct Answer: (2) Raja Rammohan Roy.

Solution:

Raja Rammohan Roy was a social reformer who is credited with leading the movement to abolish the practice of Sati (the burning of widows) in Bengal during the early 19th century. He was a key figure in the reform of Indian society and played a major role in the social and religious reform movements.

Quick Tip

When studying social reform movements in India, focus on key figures like Raja Rammohan Roy, who were instrumental in advocating for social change and the abolition of harmful practices like Sati.

199. Arrange the following statements in correct sequence of events:

- (A) Effort to reorganize into ethno-linguistic states.
- (B) Indian State continued with British-Indian arrangement of presidencies.

- (C) Vigorous movements among Maratha and Kannada speakers in Bombay and Madras presidencies.
- (D) Pakistan was divided between Urdu and Punjabi speakers in the West and Bengali speakers in the East.
- (E) Formation of SRC for final approval on linguistic states.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D), (E)
- (2) (B), (A), (C), (D), (E)
- (3) (B), (C), (A), (E), (D)
- (4) (A), (B), (D), (E), (C)

Correct Answer: (3) (B), (C), (A), (E), (D)

Solution:

The correct sequence of events is: - First, the Indian State continued with the British-Indian arrangement of presidencies (B). - Then, vigorous movements arose among Maratha and Kannada speakers in Bombay and Madras presidencies (C). - Next, there were efforts to reorganize into ethno-linguistic states (A). - The Formation of SRC for final approval on linguistic states followed (E). - Finally, Pakistan was divided between Urdu and Punjabi speakers in the West and Bengali speakers in the East (D).

Quick Tip

When dealing with events in historical or political contexts, consider the logical order of causes and consequences, and how different regions or movements influenced each other over time.

200. Policies that insist the public culture be restricted to a common national pattern while all non-national culture are to be relegated to the private sphere.

- (1) Non-assimilationist
- (2) Integrationist
- (3) Assimilationist
- (4) Disintegrationist

Correct Answer: (3) Assimilationist.

Solution:

The concept described in the question aligns with **assimilationist** policies, which emphasize that all members of a society should conform to the dominant national culture, often relegating non-national cultures to the private sphere. Assimilation seeks to blend different cultures into one homogenous society, excluding the expression of non-national cultural elements in public life.

Quick Tip

When studying cultural policies, focus on the distinctions between assimilation, integration, and non-assimilation, especially in terms of how they address the place of minority cultures within the larger national framework.

201. The criteria for inclusion in civil society is that the organisation should be:

- (1) State controlled
- (2) Non state controlled
- (3) Commercial
- (4) Profit making

Correct Answer: (2) Non state controlled.

Solution:

In the context of civil society, organizations are expected to operate independently of the state and should not be controlled by the government. Therefore, the correct answer is "Non state controlled." Commercial and profit-making organizations may not necessarily align with the idea of a civil society organization, which typically emphasizes social, political, or cultural engagement rather than profit generation.

Quick Tip

When studying civil society, focus on organizations that operate independently of state control and prioritize social, cultural, or political causes rather than profit-making activities.

202. State-Nation as opposed to Nation State means:

- (1) Socially and culturally diverse countries being together.
- (2) All states collectively rule the nation.
- (3) The centre rules over the states.
- (4) All languages, ethnicities, religions and individual entities can co-exist peacefully and cooperatively in a single state.

Correct Answer: (4) All languages, ethnicities, religions and individual entities can co-exist peacefully and cooperatively in a single state.

Solution:

The concept of State-Nation as opposed to Nation State focuses on a state where multiple languages, ethnicities, and religions exist harmoniously, without the necessity for one singular identity or rule. The idea is to allow diverse communities to coexist peacefully and cooperatively, as opposed to a nation-state, which is typically centered around a singular, dominant national identity.

Quick Tip

When studying concepts of political identity, understand the differences between a state-nation and a nation-state. A state-nation emphasizes diversity and cooperation, while a nation-state prioritizes cultural or ethnic homogeneity.

203. Which Article of the Constitution of India states the following:

"No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or received out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language or any of them."

- (1) Article 29(1)
- (2) Article 29(2)
- (3) Article 30(1)
- (4) Article 30(2)

Correct Answer: (2) Article 29(2).

Solution:

Article 29(2) of the Constitution of India states that no citizen shall be denied admission to any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, language, or any of them. This provision ensures that educational institutions do not discriminate on the basis of these factors.

Quick Tip

When studying fundamental rights under the Indian Constitution, focus on Articles that ensure equality in education, such as Articles 29 and 30, which protect the rights of minorities and citizens from discrimination.

204. The following poem belongs to which poet?

*"Moko Kahan Dhundhe re Bande,
Mein to Tere Paas Mein,
Na teerath Mein, Na Moorat Mein,
Na Ekant Niwas Mein,
Na Mandir Mein, Na Maajid Mein,
Na Kabe Kailash Mein,
Mein To Tere Paas Main Bande,
Mein To Tere Paas Mein...."*

- (1) Rahim Das
- (2) Ravi Das
- (3) Kabir Das
- (4) Kali Das

Correct Answer: (3) Kabir Das.

Solution:

This famous poem is attributed to the renowned poet Kabir Das, who was a prominent figure in the Bhakti movement and is known for his devotional poetry that focused on the oneness of God, rejecting ritualistic practices. The poem speaks of the search for God, emphasizing that God is not found in temples, mosques, or sacred places, but in the heart.

Quick Tip

When studying famous poets and their works, focus on their themes and poetic style. Kabir Das, for instance, often wrote about devotion and the search for God beyond religious rituals.

205. Who considered exclusive nationalism to be an evil?

- (1) Rabindranath Tagore
- (2) B.R. Ambedkar
- (3) J. Nehru
- (4) Bhagat Singh

Correct Answer: (1) Rabindranath Tagore.

Solution:

Rabindranath Tagore, a renowned poet and philosopher, expressed concerns about exclusive nationalism, especially when it led to a sense of division and hostility between different nations and people. Tagore believed in universal humanism and saw exclusive nationalism as a force that could isolate and harm societies, leading to conflict and intolerance.

Quick Tip

When studying the views of historical figures like Tagore, focus on their perspectives on nationalism, humanism, and the role of culture in shaping society. Tagore's views were grounded in the belief of a shared human destiny.

206. Which of the following statement is incorrect with regard to westernisation?

- (1) The changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of long British rule.
- (2) It includes the changes in technology, institutions, ideology and values.
- (3) It includes the imitation of external forms of culture.
- (4) It necessarily means that people adopt modern values of democracy and equality.

Correct Answer: (4) It necessarily means that people adopt modern values of democracy and equality.

Solution:

Westernisation refers to the adoption of Western ideas, values, and culture, often as a result of colonial influence. While it involves changes in technology, institutions, and ideology (options 1, 2, and 3), it does not necessarily imply that people will adopt modern values of democracy and equality (option 4). Democracy and equality are values that might be influenced by Westernisation, but they are not an inherent or automatic outcome of the process.

Quick Tip

When studying cultural processes like westernisation, remember that it involves adopting external cultural traits but does not automatically mean the acceptance of specific political or social values.

207. Match List - I with List - II. Match the concept with their explanation.

List - I	List - II
(A) Zamindari system	(I) Benami Transfer
(B) Rajywtari system	(II) Radical restructuring of agrarian structure in Kerala and Be
(C) Tenancy abolition and regulation	(III) Less burden of taxation; more prosperous
(D) Land ceiling	(IV) Agricultural production stagnated/declined

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

Correct Answer: (3) (A)-(II), (B)-(I), (C)-(IV), (D)-(III)

Solution:

The correct matching is:

- **Zamindari system** (A) led to **Agricultural production stagnated/declined** (IV), as the

system focused on revenue collection rather than improving agricultural productivity.

- **Rajywtari system** (B) involves **Benami Transfer** (I), where landholders often transferred land to others in name while still controlling it.

- **Tenancy abolition and regulation** (C) resulted in **Less burden of taxation; more prosperous** (III), making farmers' conditions better by reducing exploitation.

- **Land ceiling** (D) caused a **Radical restructuring of agrarian structure in Kerala and Bengal** (II) by limiting the amount of land a person could own, redistributing it to others.

Quick Tip

In questions about historical land reforms, focus on the economic effects of systems like Zamindari and Rajywtari, as well as the social impacts of tenancy reforms and land ceilings.

208. 'Anjuman-E-Khawatn-E-Islam' refers to:

- (1) The leading journal for women in Punjab.
- (2) The All-India Muslim League Conference.
- (3) The All-India Muslim Ladies Conference.
- (4) The All-India Muslim Scholars Conference.

Correct Answer: (3) The All-India Muslim Ladies Conference.

Solution:

Anjuman-E-Khawatn-E-Islam was an important organization aimed at the social, political, and educational upliftment of Muslim women in India. It is particularly known for the **All-India Muslim Ladies Conference** (option 3), which played a crucial role in advancing the cause of women's rights within the Muslim community.

Quick Tip

When studying historical organizations, focus on their social objectives, such as gender equality, education, and empowerment, which were central to many such movements in pre-independence India.

209. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding British capitalist colonialism in India:

- (1) It strengthened and expanded British capitalism.
- (2) It changed the very laws of the land.
- (3) They did not interfere with the economic base.
- (4) It meddled with the manufacturing sector.

Correct Answer: (3) They did not interfere with the economic base.

Solution:

The correct answer is option (3). British colonialism heavily interfered with the economic base of India, especially in terms of trade and manufacturing. It altered traditional structures by enforcing colonial policies that benefited British capitalist interests, such as exploiting raw materials and controlling Indian markets for British goods. The British also changed laws, suppressed manufacturing, and expanded their own capitalist networks (options 1, 2, and 4).

Quick Tip

When studying British colonialism, focus on how colonial policies were designed to benefit the British economy while suppressing local industries and modifying India's economic framework.

210. Which of the below mentioned idea is not part of the Preamble of Indian Constitution?

- (1) Justice
- (2) Communist
- (3) Liberty
- (4) Equality

Correct Answer: (2) Communist.

Solution:

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution mentions justice, liberty, and equality but does not specifically refer to "communism" as an idea. The Preamble emphasizes the democratic and secular values fundamental to India's constitutional framework.

Quick Tip

When studying the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, remember it outlines the core values, including justice, liberty, and equality, but does not mention specific political ideologies.

211. Strike out the incorrect statement about Panchayati Raj:

- (1) Panchayat Raj translates to 'Governance by five individuals'
- (2) At the base of the structure stands 'Gram Sabha'
- (3) The 74th Amendment provided a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj
- (4) Elections to these bodies are conducted every five years

Correct Answer: (1) Panchayat Raj translates to 'Governance by five individuals'.

Solution:

Panchayati Raj does not translate to 'Governance by five individuals'. This is an incorrect description. Panchayati Raj refers to a system of local self-government, and at the base of this system lies the Gram Sabha (option 2). The 74th Amendment provided for a three-tier system, and elections to these bodies are indeed held every five years (options 3 and 4).

Quick Tip

When studying the Panchayati Raj system, remember that it is a three-tier local self-government system with elections held every five years and the Gram Sabha being the foundation.

212. Arrange the following terms in the same sequence as written in the Preamble of the Constitution of India:

- (A) Socialist
- (C) Republic
- (D) Sovereign
- (E) Secular

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

(2) (D), (B), (A), (E), (C)

(3) (D), (A), (E), (B), (C)

(4) (D), (E), (C), (B), (A)

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (D), (C), (E), (B)

Solution:

The correct order of the terms, as written in the Preamble of the Constitution of India, is:

Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic. Therefore, the correct sequence is option (1). The terms reflect the core values and principles upon which the Indian Republic is founded.

Quick Tip

In the Preamble, the sequence of terms is crucial in understanding the fundamental principles of India's governance. The values start with "Sovereign" and proceed to "Republic" at the end.

213. Read the statements given below and choose the option with the correct sequence of events:

(A) Green Revolution introduced in the dry and semi-arid regions of India in 2nd phase.

(B) New technology introduced.

(C) Displacement of service caste groups.

(D) Increasing commercialization.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (2) (B), (C), (A), (D)

Solution:

The correct sequence of events is as follows:

1. **New technology introduced** (B), which led to the development of various agricultural

advancements.

2. This was followed by the **displacement of service caste groups (C)**, as the Green Revolution shifted the social and economic structure in rural areas.
3. **Green Revolution (A)** was introduced, specifically in the dry and semi-arid regions of India in the second phase, improving agricultural productivity.
4. Finally, **increasing commercialization (D)** resulted from the enhanced agricultural output and new technology, which commercialized farming practices in these regions.

Quick Tip

When studying historical developments such as the Green Revolution, focus on the sequence of technological, social, and economic changes to understand the broader impact on society.

214. Seasonal migrant workers have been termed as:

- (1) Begar
- (2) Peasants
- (3) Footloose labourers
- (4) Farmers

Correct Answer: (3) Footloose labourers

Solution:

Seasonal migrant workers are often referred to as **Footloose labourers** because they do not stay in one place for a long time. They move from one region to another in search of temporary work, usually in sectors such as agriculture and construction. The term highlights their lack of permanence in any specific job or location.

Quick Tip

In many economic contexts, footloose laborers are those whose work is not tied to a fixed location, allowing them to move according to job availability.

215. Extended working hours are legitimized by the common management, which in

theory, gives the employee freedom to choose his/her working hours. Give the common nomenclature of this process.

- (1) Own-time
- (2) Flexi-time
- (3) Me-time
- (4) Work-from-home-time

Correct Answer: (2) Flexi-time

Solution:

Flexi-time refers to a system of working where employees are given the freedom to choose their working hours within certain limits. It allows employees to adjust their work schedule according to personal preferences, making it more flexible compared to a traditional 9-to-5 system. This concept is commonly used to improve work-life balance.

Quick Tip

Flexi-time is a growing trend in modern workplaces, offering employees flexibility and autonomy over their schedules, while still meeting organizational goals.

216. Disinvestment means:

- (1) Acquiring small and medium industries
- (2) Opening the market for global citizens
- (3) Savings in the bank
- (4) Privatisation of public sector or Government companies

Correct Answer: (4) Privatisation of public sector or Government companies

Solution:

Disinvestment refers to the process of selling off public sector companies or assets, primarily to private players, or allowing them to be managed by non-government entities. The correct option is (4), as it involves privatising public sector entities, which is the primary action taken under disinvestment policies.

Quick Tip

In disinvestment, the government sells its shares or interest in public sector enterprises to private players in order to reduce its financial burden and promote private sector growth.

217. Arrange the following process in chronological order:

- (A) Manufacture branding and selling
- (B) Workers rolling the leaves
- (C) Plucking of Tendu leaves
- (D) Selling Tendu leaves by contractor to Government
- (E) Auctioning leaves to factory owner

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (1) (C), (D), (A), (E), (B)
- (2) (B), (C), (A), (D), (E)
- (3) (D), (C), (A), (E), (B)
- (4) (C), (D), (E), (A), (B)

Correct Answer: (1) (C), (D), (A), (E), (B)

Solution:

The correct chronological order of the process is: **(C) Plucking of Tendu leaves, (D) Selling Tendu leaves by contractor to Government, (A) Manufacture branding and selling, (E) Auctioning leaves to factory owner, (B) Workers rolling the leaves.** This order follows the traditional steps involved in the handling and selling of Tendu leaves.

Quick Tip

When organizing events in chronological order, start by identifying the first and last steps in the process, and then arrange the intermediate actions based on their natural sequence.

218. Read the statement given below and choose the option with the correct sequence of

events:

- (A) Mill land being sold to real estate dealers to build luxury apartments
- (B) Workers went back to work as they needed money
- (C) Bombay Textile strike of 1982
- (D) Government refused to entertain their demands

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)
- (2) (B), (A), (C), (D)
- (3) (D), (C), (B), (A)
- (4) (C), (D), (B), (A)

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B), (C), (D)

Solution:

The correct chronological order of the events is: **(A) Mill land being sold to real estate dealers to build luxury apartments, (B) Workers went back to work as they needed money, (C) Bombay Textile strike of 1982, (D) Government refused to entertain their demands.**

Quick Tip

When arranging events in chronological order, ensure that the sequence of cause and effect is logically aligned and the sequence of actions follows the natural progression of time.

219. Badli workers are:

- (A) Workers who substitute for regular permanent workers.
- (B) Contract workers.
- (C) Permanent workers.
- (D) Workers who receive equal status and security like permanent workers.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) (C), (D) Only
- (2) (A), (B) Only
- (3) (A), (D) Only

(4) (B), (D) Only

Correct Answer: (3) (A), (D) Only

Solution:

Badli workers are those who substitute for regular permanent workers when they are absent. In some cases, they are given equal status and security as permanent workers. Thus, the correct answer is (A), (D) Only.

Quick Tip

Badli workers are usually employed on a temporary basis, but they may receive benefits similar to permanent workers in certain cases.

220. The government tried to meet, through its licensing policy, one important goal.

Identify this goal.

- (1) To ensure there was no concentration of wealth in the hands of a few
- (2) To ensure that the Planning Commission directives were followed
- (3) To ensure that industries were spread over different regions
- (4) To ensure a steady source of income for the government officials

Correct Answer: (3) To ensure that industries were spread over different regions

Solution:

The government's licensing policy aimed to decentralize industrial development by spreading industries across different regions. This was part of the strategy to promote balanced regional growth and prevent industrial concentration in a few areas. Hence, the correct answer is option (3).

Quick Tip

When analyzing licensing policies, focus on the key objectives such as decentralization, balanced regional development, and economic equity across different regions.

221. Match List - I with List - II. Match the nature of work listed in column I with the industry in column II:

List - I	List - II
(A) Working Conditions	(I) Bid making, Zari making
(B) Recruitment	(II) The Mines Act 1952
(C) Management	(III) Jobbers
(D) Home based work	(IV) Taylorism

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A)-(I), (B)-(II), (C)-(III), (D)-(IV)

Solution:

- (A) Working Conditions corresponds to (I) Bid making, Zari making, as the working conditions are tied to the process of making traditional items like bid and Zari.
- (B) Recruitment corresponds to (II) The Mines Act 1952, as recruitment is regulated by this Act.
- (C) Management corresponds to (III) Jobbers, as management is associated with people handling the job roles or workers, called jobbers.
- (D) Home-based work corresponds to (IV) Taylorism, which involves optimizing work processes, and in some cases, home-based work is tied to this method for improved productivity.

Quick Tip

In matching-type questions, focus on the key terms and definitions provided in both lists, and ensure the pairings reflect the relationship based on historical or contextual information.

222. Which among the following is not an example of new social media?

- (1) Facebook
- (2) Instagram

(3) Blogs

(4) Radio

Correct Answer: (4) Radio

Solution:

Radio is not considered a new form of social media. It is a traditional form of mass communication that predates the rise of platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Blogs, which are modern forms of social media used for engagement and interaction.

Quick Tip

When identifying new social media, consider platforms that enable user interaction, content creation, and sharing, such as Facebook, Instagram, and Blogs.

223. Television programming was introduced experimentally in India.

(1) To promote women development

(2) To promote health programme

(3) To promote urban development

(4) To promise rural development

Correct Answer: (4) To promise rural development

Solution:

Television programming in India was first introduced to promote rural development. This initiative aimed at spreading awareness and providing useful information to rural areas, improving various aspects of life such as health, education, and agriculture.

Quick Tip

When thinking about the early days of television programming in India, consider its primary focus on educating and informing rural populations, especially in terms of development.

224. Who has argued nation as an 'imagined community'?

(1) Raja Rammohan Roy

(2) Benedict Anderson

(3) Johann Gutenberg

(4) Fardoongi Murzban

Correct Answer: (2) Benedict Anderson

Solution:

Benedict Anderson, in his work "Imagined Communities," argued that a nation is a community imagined by the people who perceive themselves as part of it. He described nations as socially constructed and developed through shared experiences, cultural practices, and communication methods such as print media.

Quick Tip

Focus on understanding the major concepts introduced by Benedict Anderson in his work when considering how nations are formed and perceived.

225. Out of the following, which ones can be categorized as International Non-Government organisations?

(A) The Red Cross

(B) The European Union

(C) Medecins Sans Frontieres

(D) South Asian Regional Conference

(E) Association of South East Asian Nations

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(1) (A) and (D) Only

(2) (B), (D), (E) Only

(3) (A) and (C) Only

(4) (B) and (E) Only

Correct Answer: (1) (A) and (D) Only

Solution:

The correct answer is (1) (A) and (D) only, as The Red Cross and South Asian Regional Conference are considered International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs). The

European Union and Association of South East Asian Nations are intergovernmental organizations, and Medecins Sans Frontieres is also an INGO, but the question asks for the specific pair of INGOs from the list.

Quick Tip

INGOs focus on humanitarian and aid work across borders, unlike governmental organizations like the European Union or South East Asian Nations.

226. Read the paragraph below and answer the following question.

The famous isolation versus integration debate of the 1940s built upon this standard picture of tribal societies as isolated wholes. The isolationist side argued that tribals needed protection from traders, moneylenders and Hindu and Christian missionaries all of whom were intent on reducing tribals to detribalised landless labour. The integrationists, on the other hand, argued that tribals were merely backward Hindus, and their problems had to be addressed within the same framework as that of backward classes. This opposition dominated the Constituent Assembly debates, which were finally settled along the lines of a compromise which advocated welfare schemes that would enable controlled integration. The subsequent schemes for tribal development - five year plans, tribal sub-plans, tribal welfare blocks, special multipurpose area schemes all continue with this mode of thinking. But the basic issue here is that the integration of tribes has neglected their own needs or desires; integration has been on the terms of the mainstream society and for its own benefit. The tribal societies have had their lands, forests taken away and their communities shattered in the name of development.

In terms of the biggest tribal groups in India, choose the incorrect option from the following.

- (1) Gonds
- (2) Bodos
- (3) Andamanese Islanders
- (4) Bhils

Correct Answer: (3) Andamanese Islanders

Solution:

The Gonds, Bhils, and Bodos are among the largest tribal groups in India, while the Andamanese Islanders are a smaller group. Therefore, the incorrect option is (3) Andamanese Islanders.

Quick Tip

When identifying the largest tribal groups, focus on the geographical and population data for tribes. Larger tribal groups are typically spread across more regions, whereas smaller groups may be more localized, such as the Andamanese Islanders.

227. Read the paragraph below and answer the following question.

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Name the process of excluding tribals and reducing them to detribalised landless labour.

- (1) Primordial process
- (2) Isolation process
- (3) Integration process
- (4) Modernisation process

Correct Answer: (2) Isolation process

Solution:

The process of excluding tribals and reducing them to landless labour is referred to as the "Isolation process". This process aimed at keeping the tribal groups isolated from the mainstream society and denying them their development opportunities. Therefore, the correct answer is option (2).

Quick Tip

When analyzing tribal development, remember that the "Isolation process" refers to keeping tribes away from modernisation and mainstream society, thereby denying them opportunities for growth and development.

228. Read the paragraph below and answer the following question.

The famous isolation versus integration debate of the 1940s built upon this standard picture of tribal societies as isolated wholes. The isolationist side argued that tribals needed protection from traders, moneylenders and Hindu and Christian missionaries all of whom were intent on reducing tribals to detribalised landless labour. The integrationists, on the other hand, argued that tribals were merely backward Hindus, and their problems had to be addressed within the same framework as that of backward classes. This opposition dominated the Constituent Assembly debates, which were finally settled along the lines of a compromise which advocated welfare schemes that would enable controlled integration. The subsequent schemes for tribal development - five year plans, tribal sub-plans, tribal welfare blocks, special multipurpose area schemes all continue with this mode of thinking. But the basic issue here is that the integration of tribes has neglected their own needs or desires; integration has been on the terms of the mainstream society and for its own benefit. The tribal societies have had their lands, forests taken away and their communities shattered in the name of development.

The isolationists argued that tribals did not need protection from:

- (1) Moneylenders
- (2) Traders
- (3) Missionaries

(4) Political parties

Correct Answer: (1) Moneylenders

Solution:

The isolationists argued that tribals did not need protection from moneylenders, as they were primarily concerned about the exploitation from external traders and missionaries.

Therefore, the correct answer is option (1).

Quick Tip

In understanding the historical context of tribal societies, focus on the roles that moneylenders and traders played in their exploitation and how integration with the mainstream society was proposed as a solution.

229. Read the paragraph below and answer the following question.

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Which of the following is not part of integration framework?

- (1) Tribal sub-plans
- (2) Tribal welfare blocks

- (3) Meghalaya Succession Act
- (4) Protection to religious minorities

Correct Answer: (3) Meghalaya Succession Act

Solution:

The Meghalaya Succession Act is not part of the integration framework discussed in the paragraph. The integration framework focused on initiatives such as tribal sub-plans, tribal welfare blocks, and measures aimed at protecting tribal communities from exploitation, while the Meghalaya Succession Act pertains to local governance and succession laws in Meghalaya.

Quick Tip

When studying frameworks for integration, focus on how they address the needs and challenges faced by tribal societies, such as welfare schemes and protective measures, and differentiate them from other legal and administrative acts.

230. Read the paragraph below and answer the following question.

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Identify positive impact of interactional process with mainstream society:

- (1) Statehood of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
- (2) Rise of middle class among tribes
- (3) Development of factories and mines in tribal areas
- (4) Change in family structure

Correct Answer: (2) Rise of middle class among tribes

Solution:

The positive impact of integration with the mainstream society, as highlighted in the paragraph, includes the rise of the middle class among tribes. This indicates that the interaction with the mainstream society has allowed tribes to progress economically and socially, leading to a growing middle class within tribal communities. Other aspects like statehood and industrialization have had more complex effects, not always positive as per the context of the paragraph.

Quick Tip

When analyzing the impact of social integration, look for changes in economic status and social mobility within the community, such as the emergence of a middle class, which reflects a positive aspect of integration.

231. Read the paragraph below and answer the following question.

CHIPKO MOVEMENT

The unusually heavy monsoon of 1970 precipitated the most devastating flood in living memory. In the Alaknanda valley, water inundated 100 square kilometers of land, washed away 6 metal bridges and 10 kilometers of motor roads, 24 buses and several other vehicles, 366 houses collapsed and 500 acres of standing paddy crops were destroyed. The loss of human and bovine life was considerable.

The 1970 floods mark a turning-point in the ecological history of the region. Villagers, who bore the brunt of the damage, were beginning to perceive the hitherto tenuous links between deforestation, landslides and floods. It was observed that some of the villages most affected by landslides lay directly below forests where forests felling operations had taken place.

The villagers' cause was taken up by the Dashaulti Gram Swarajya Sangh (DGSS), a cooperative organisation based in Chamoli district.

Despite these early protests, the government went ahead with the yearly auction of forests in November. One of the plots scheduled to be assigned was the Reni forest.

The contractors' men who were travelling to Reni from Joshimath spotted the bus shortly before Reni. Skirting the village, they made for the forest. A small girl who spied the workers with their implements rushed to Gaura Devi, the head of the village Mahila Mandal (Women's Club). Gaura Devi quickly mobilised the other housewives and went to the forest. Pleading with the labourers not to start felling operations, the women initially met with abuse and threats. When the women refused to budge, the men were eventually forced to retire.

Identify the author of the book '*Unquiet Woods*'.

- (1) Ramachandra Guha
- (2) Gail Omvedt
- (3) Dipanker Gupta
- (4) M.N. Srinivas

Correct Answer: (1) Ramachandra Guha

Solution:

The book *Unquiet Woods* is authored by **Ramachandra Guha**. It is a detailed account of the Chipko Movement, providing an in-depth exploration of the ecological history and the grassroots activism involved in forest conservation. Guha's analysis emphasizes the role of local communities in advocating for environmental protection, particularly in the Himalayan region. The book highlights the importance of environmental movements in India.

Quick Tip

When identifying authors of notable books, consider the key figures in the field of environmental history. Ramachandra Guha is a well-known scholar in this area, particularly recognized for his work on ecological movements.

232. Read the paragraph below and answer the following question.

CHIPKO MOVEMENT

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The forest provided the villagers subsistence. Identify the products on which the villagers relied upon.

- (1) Firewood and fodder
- (2) Fruits and fodder
- (3) Fruits and vegetables
- (4) Fruits, vegetables, and fodder

Correct Answer: (4) Fruits, vegetables, and fodder

Solution:

The forest provided various resources essential to the villagers, including fruits, vegetables, and fodder. These products were crucial for their subsistence and daily needs, showcasing the deep interconnection between local communities and their natural environment.

Firewood was likely another important product, but the most direct subsistence items

mentioned were fruits, vegetables, and fodder.

Quick Tip

When considering the reliance of communities on natural resources, focus on products that provide direct sustenance, such as fruits, vegetables, and fodder, which are key to the survival of rural communities.

233. Read the paragraph below and answer the following question.

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The Chipko Movement was about 'red' issues. Identify what is meant by 'red' issues?

(1) Climate change issues

- (2) Forest-preservation issues
- (3) Water conservation issues
- (4) Subsistence and livelihood issues

Correct Answer: (2) Forest-preservation issues

Solution:

The Chipko Movement primarily focused on forest-preservation issues. The movement was a response to the destruction of forests by logging and the impact this had on the local communities' livelihood. The term 'red issues' refers to the environmental struggles for conservation, particularly in the context of protecting forests, which were being affected by deforestation and related ecological problems.

Quick Tip

When studying the Chipko Movement, remember that the primary concern was the protection of forests, which were essential to the survival of the local communities. The movement emphasized environmental conservation and its direct link to the subsistence needs of the people.

234. Read the paragraph below and answer the following question.

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“The Chipko Movement was about fighting social inequality and powerlessness”.

Identify the main actors of this struggle:

- (1) Local people vs panchayat
- (2) Local people vs money lenders
- (3) Local people vs forest contractors
- (4) Local people vs government

Correct Answer: (3) Local people vs forest contractors

Solution:

The Chipko Movement was primarily a struggle between local communities and forest contractors. The villagers, particularly the women, mobilized to prevent the felling of trees by contractors who were hired by the government to auction the forests. The struggle was about protecting their environment and livelihood, against external forces that were exploiting the local resources. This led to the movement's direct confrontation with the forest contractors who were responsible for the destruction of the forests.

Quick Tip

When studying social movements like the Chipko Movement, focus on the specific groups in conflict and their respective roles. In this case, it was the local communities fighting against external contractors and government-backed exploitation of resources.

235. Read the paragraph below and answer the following question.

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The Chipko Movement has also been identified as a Green issue. Identify the reason behind this.

- (1) It sought to empower the powerless villagers
- (2) It sought shelter from the villagers' profits from selling timber
- (3) It sought to highlight the villager's respect for the forest as a form of wealth other than money
- (4) It was supported by villagers and not urban dwellers

Correct Answer: (3) It sought to highlight the villager's respect for the forest as a form of wealth other than money

Solution:

The Chipko Movement was driven by the villagers' deep respect for the forests and their recognition of the forest as an essential resource that went beyond just economic profit. The

movement highlighted the idea that the forest represented wealth in a non-material sense, through providing sustenance and ecological balance, rather than simply being a source of timber for economic gain. This principle aligned with the broader environmental and "green" perspective of valuing nature.

Quick Tip

When studying environmental movements, pay attention to the core values they advocate for. In the case of Chipko, the respect for forests as a non-material source of wealth was central to their fight.
