

CUET 2024 Sociology Question Paper (Set-B) with Solution

1. Who amongst the following Sociologists remarked that tribal institutions in themselves need not necessarily be democratic in their structure and functioning ?

- (1) Tiplut Nongbri
- (2) Virginius Xaxa
- (3) Verrier Elwin
- (4) G.S. Ghurye

Answer: (2) Virginius Xaxa

Solution: Virginius Xaxa is the sociologist who remarked that tribal institutions in themselves need not necessarily be democratic in their structure and functioning.

2. Which of the following are true about Gram Sabha in Panchayati Raj ?

- (A) The Gram Sabha collects central taxes from the village.
- (B) The Gram Sabha consists of the entire body of citizens in a village.
- (C) The Gram Sabha is the general body that elects the local government.
- (D) The Gram Sabha participates in village-level development activities.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Answer: (4) (B), (C) and (D) only

Solution: The right statements about Gram Sabha in Panchayati Raj are as follows: It comprises the whole body of citizens in a village. The Gram Sabha is the general body that elects the local government. It participates in the activities at the grass root level. Central taxes cannot be collected by the Gram Sabha from the village.

3. How did the Supreme Court enhance Fundamental Rights, particularly relating to the Right to Life under Article 21 ?

- (1) By restricting individual liberty.
- (2) By narrowing the scope of Article 20.
- (3) By expanding the interpretation to include various aspects of a quality life.
- (4) By expanding the scope of Fundamental Duties.

Answer: (3) By expanding the interpretation to include various aspects of a quality life.

Solution: The Supreme Court enriched Fundamental Rights, especially that of the Right to Life as described in Article 21, by expanding the interpretation to include various aspects of a quality life.

Question 4. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Dominant Caste)

- (A) Rajputs
- (B) Lingayats
- (C) Jat Sikhs
- (D) Kammas

List-II (Region)

- (I) Andhra Pradesh
- (II) Punjab
- (III) Karnataka
- (IV) Uttar Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer:

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

Solution: The proper correspondence is:

- (A) Rajputs - Uttar Pradesh
- (B) Lingayats - Karnataka
- (C) Jat Sikhs - Punjab
- (D) Kammas - Andhra Pradesh

Question 5. Which of the following festivals are related to agriculture?

- (A) Bihu
- (B) Baisakhi
- (C) Holi
- (D) Pongal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- (2) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- (4) (B), (C) and (D) only

Answer: (1) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution: The festivals related to agriculture are Bihu, Baisakhi, and Pongal.

Question 6. Which of the following are the indicators of globalization of agriculture?

- (A) Contract farming
- (B) Increased dependence of farmers on fertilizers and pesticides
- (C) Promotion of indigenous knowledge for agriculture
- (D) Entry of multinationals into the agricultural sector

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer: (2) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution: All these factors are considered as indicators of globalization of agriculture. Increased dependence of farmers on fertilizers and pesticides and entry of multinationals in the agricultural sector are some such indicators.

Question 7. Under which of the following systems is all work broken down into its smallest repetitive elements and divided amongst the workers?

- (1) Binary System
- (2) Corporate System
- (3) Flexi System
- (4) Scientific Management System

Answer: (4) Scientific Management System

Solution: All work is segregated into its smallest repetitive units and given to the employees in the Scientific Management System.

Question 8. Match the concepts (List-I) with their respective descriptions (List-II):

List-I (Concepts)

- (A) Liberalization
- (B) Transnational Corporations

- (C) Glocalisation
- (D) Weightless Economy

List-II (Descriptions)

- (I) Economy based on information and technology
- (II) Mixing of global and local culture
- (III) Companies producing goods and services in multiple countries
- (IV) Opening up of the economy to the global markets

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution :

- (A) Liberalization - Opening up of the economy to the global markets
- (B) Transnational Corporations - Companies producing goods and services in multiple countries
- (C) Glocalisation - Mixing of global and local culture
- (D) Weightless Economy - Economy based on information and technology

Question 9. Who among the following is credited with the invention of the printing press?

- (1) Leonardo da Vinci
- (2) Johann Gutenberg
- (3) Galileo Galilei
- (4) Isaac Newton

Answer: (2) Johann Gutenberg

Solution: Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press.

Question 10. Match the following individuals with their contributions to Indian media.

List-I (Individuals)

- (A) Raja Rammohun Roy
- (B) Fardoonji Murzban
- (C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru

List-II (Contributions)

- (I) Started the Bombay Samachar
- (II) Encouraged media to act as a watchdog of democracy
- (III) Started the Shome Prakash
- (IV) Started the Sambad-Kaumudi

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct match is:

- (A) Raja Rammohun Roy - Started the Sambad-Kaumudi
- (B) Fardunji Murzban - Started the Bombay Samachar
- (C) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar - Started the Shome Prakash
- (D) Jawaharlal Nehru - Urged the media to act as a watchdog of democracy

Question 11. The Chipko Movement is an example of

- (1) Peasant Movement
- (2) Workers Movement
- (3) Ecological Movement
- (4) Dalit Movement

Answer: (3) Ecological Movement

Solution: Chipko Movement is an ecological movement that aims at saving trees and forests.

Question 12. In South Bihar, the locals have a common resentment against migrant traders and moneylenders. What are these migrant groups known as?

- (1) Nakarattars
- (2) Adivasis
- (3) Dikus
- (4) Oraons

Answer: (3) Dikus

Solution: In South Bihar, the migrant traders and moneylenders resented by the locals are termed Dikus.

Question 13. According to one of the theories of social movements, social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than others around it. What is this theory known as?

- (1) Theory of Relative Deprivation
- (2) Theory of Reformative Action
- (3) Theory of Redemptive Action
- (4) Theory of Resource Mobilization

Answer: (1) Theory of Relative Deprivation

Solution: Because the group had seen itself worse off, this concept resulted in the theory of relative deprivation. The Theory of Relative Deprivation is the theory that social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than others around it.

Question 14. Which of the following characteristics are associated with the Women's Movement of post-1947?

- (A) Involvement of women in nation building task
- (B) Growth of autonomous women's movement
- (C) All women suffer discrimination at uniform level
- (D) Change in ideology and organizational strategy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer: (1) (A), (B) and (D) only

Solution: Some characteristics of the post-1947 Women's Movement are participation of women in nation-building work, emergent independent women's movement, and shifts in ideology and strategy of organization. Not all women experience discrimination at the same level.

Question 15. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Name of Sociologists)

- (A) Nicholas Dirks
- (B) Louis Dumont
- (C) Patricia Uberoi
- (D) Andre Beteille

List-II (Work)

- (I) Family, Kinship and Marriage in India
- (II) Homo-Hierarchicus-The Caste System and its Implications
- (III) Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India
- (IV) The Reproduction of Inequality: Occupation, Caste and Family

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct match is:

- (A) Nicholas Dirks - Castes of Mind: Colonialism and the Making of Modern India
- (B) Louis Dumont - Homo-Hierarchicus-The Caste System and its Implications
- (C) Patricia Uberoi - Family, Kinship and Marriage in India
- (D) Andre Beteille - The Reproduction of Inequality: Occupation, Caste and Family

Question 16. Match the following concepts (List-I) with their appropriate description (List-II):

List-I (Concepts)

- (A) Fertility Rate**
- (B) Total Fertility Rate**
- (C) Infant Mortality Rate**
- (D) Maternal Mortality Rate**

List-II (Definition)

- (I) Number of live births per 1000 women in the childbearing age group**
- (II) Total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have during her entire reproductive years**
- (III) Number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births**
- (IV) Total number of women who die in childbirth per 1000 live births**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct match is:

- (A) Fertility Rate - Number of live births per 1000 women in the childbearing age group
- (B) Total Fertility Rate - Sum of live births which a theoretical woman would have in her entire reproductive periods
- (C) Infant Mortality Rate - Deaths of infants before attaining the age of one year per 1000 live births
- (D) Maternal Mortality Rate-Total number of women who dies due to child bearing per 1000 live births

Question 17. The statement "The changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British Rule, the term subsuming changes occurring at different levels...technology, institutions, ideology and values" refers to the process of

_____.
Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Sanskritisation
- (2) Colonisation
- (3) Westernisation
- (4) Secularisation

Answer: (3) Westernisation

Solution: Westernization would mean technological, institutional, ideological, and value change in India under British rule.

Question 18. In Begum Rokeya Sakhawat's book "Sultana's Dream" we find the following excerpt, "Where are the men?... where they ought to be...we shut our men indoors...just as we are kept in the zenana?" What do these lines describe?

- (1) Double standard imposed by male dominated society
- (2) Comparison of work done by men and women in a male dominated society
- (3) Reversal of roles of Gender
- (4) Challenging patriarchy

Answer: (3) Reversal of roles of Gender

Solution: The lines depict the reversal of gender role, as described in Begum Rokeya Sakhawat's book 'Sultana's Dream'.

Question 19. For which of the following social reasons is the city preferred over village?

- (A) Decline of common resources in villages
- (B) Opportunity for earning cash income
- (C) Sufficient work opportunity
- (D) Relative Anonymity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer: (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Solution: Social reason to prefer the city over villages is their decline of common resources in villages, earning cash income, sufficient work opportunity, and relative anonymity.

Question 20. Which of the following factors was not responsible for unification of India under Colonial rule?

- (1) Socio-Cultural
- (2) Economic
- (3) Political
- (4) Administrative

Answer: (1) Socio-Cultural

Solution: Socio-cultural factors had nothing to do with the integration of India under Colonial rule. Economic, political, and administrative factors played important roles.

Question 21. Which of the following factors was not considered significant during industrialisation in independent India?

- (1) Development of heavy and machine-making industries
- (2) Expansion of the public sector
- (3) Presence of a large cooperative sector
- (4) Role of coastal cities for trading purpose

Answer: (3) Presence of a large cooperative sector

Solution: It was not considered important during industrialization in independent India when there was a large cooperative sector, whereas development of heavy and machine-making industries, expansion of the public sector, and the role of coastal cities for trading purposes are important.

Question 22. In which of the following States is Birhor tribe found?

- (1) Assam
- (2) Bihar
- (3) Rajasthan
- (4) Nagaland

Answer: (2) Bihar

Solution: Birhor tribes are found in the state of Bihar.

Question 23. The term “prejudice” refers to _____.

Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below:

- (1) Community identity
- (2) Social inequality
- (3) Pre-judgement
- (4) Individual’s life chances

Answer: (3) Pre-judgement

Solution: The term "prejudice" refers to pre-judgement, which means forming an opinion without adequate knowledge or evidence.

Question 24. Which of the following leaders is not associated with AITUC?

- (1) M.N. Roy
- (2) S.A. Dange
- (3) V.V. Giri
- (4) Jayprakash Narayan

Answer: (4) Jayprakash Narayan

Solution: Jayprakash Narayan has no relation with the AITUC (All India Trade Union Congress), whereas M.N. Roy, S.A. Dange, and V.V. Giri has a relation with it.

Question 25. What does the term 'liberalisation policy' refer to in the given passage?

- (1) Regulation of State subsidies
- (2) Regulation of market forces
- (3) Regulation of social welfarism
- (4) De-regulation of market forces

Answer: (4) De-regulation of market forces

Solution: In the given passage, the term 'liberalisation policy' refers to the de-regulation of market forces.

Question 26. What is the central political vision reflected in the economic policies underpinning Globalisation?

- (1) Free enterprise
- (2) State subsidies
- (3) Centralised power
- (4) State regulation

Answer: (1) Free enterprise

Solution: The central political vision reflected in the economic policies underpinning Globalisation is free enterprise.

Question 27. What is the economic measure that accompanied the collapse of the socialist world and the advent of Globalisation?

- (1) Conservative measures
- (2) Welfare measures
- (3) Neo-liberal measures
- (4) Protectionist measures

Answer: (3) Neo-liberal measures

Solution: The economic measure that accompanied the collapse of the socialist world and the advent of Globalisation is neo-liberal measures.

Question 28. What major political change is highlighted in the passage?

- (1) Collapse of Welfare State
- (2) Collapse of Capitalist State
- (3) Collapse of Socialist State
- (4) Collapse of trade protectionism

Answer: (3) Collapse of Socialist State

Solution: The chief political change that the passage suggests is the collapse of the Socialist State.

Question 29. According to the passage, what is the political vision behind Globalisation?

- (1) It supports State regulation
- (2) It is critical of State regulation
- (3) It advocates for Socialist State
- (4) It advocates for State subsidies

Answer: (2) It is critical of State regulation

Solution: The political vision about Globalisation is distrustful of State regulation.

Question 30. Which of the following is the main reason for opening up of new opportunities for the people of North-East?

- (1) Urbanization
- (2) Sanskritization
- (3) Western education
- (4) Modernization

Answer: (3) Western education

Solution: The primary source of widening opportunities for the people of the North-East was Western education, which provided them with a channel to communicate with each other and the world, thus promoting upward mobility.

Question 31. According to the passage, which of the following is a gateway to upward mobility?

- (1) Politics
- (2) Education
- (3) Cultural change
- (4) Social change

Answer: (2) Education

Solution: According to the passage, education is a means of gaining access to upward mobility of the people of the North-East.

Question 32. Name the process through which the movement of individuals takes place from their existing status to improved status.

- (1) Sanskritization
- (2) Westernization
- (3) Assimilation
- (4) Upward Mobility

Answer: (4) Upward Mobility

Solution: The movement of people from their existing status to improved status occurs in a process called upward mobility.

Question 33. Who among the following represented India at the UN?

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Vijaylakshmi Pandit
- (3) British Missionaries
- (4) Naga leaders

Answer: (2) Vijaylakshmi Pandit

Solution: Vijaylakshmi Pandit was India's representative to the United Nations.

Question 34. Which of the following is the reason for improved communication among the different factions of the Naga tribes?

- (1) Use of English language
- (2) Missionary help
- (3) Naga leaders
- (4) Working together in British administration

Answer: (1) Use of English language

Solution: The use of the English language improved communication among the different factions of the Naga tribes.

Question 35. Which of the following Sociologists argued that Sociology helps in understanding the links and connections between “personal troubles” and “social issues”?

- (1) Durkheim
- (2) C.W. Mills
- (3) Bourdieu
- (4) Weber

Answer: (2) C.W. Mills

Solution: C.W. Mills argued that sociology helps in understanding the links and connections between "personal troubles" and "social issues."

Question 36. Which programme of the Government of India directly targets at improving sex-ratio?

- (1) Widow Pension
- (2) Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act
- (3) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- (4) Sukanya Samriddhi Yojana

Answer: (3) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Question 37. Which of the following statements is true about Colonialism in India?

- (1) Parochialism gave birth to Colonialism in India.
- (2) Colonialism gave birth to Nationalism in India.
- (3) Urban poor were the main carriers of Nationalism in Colonial India.
- (4) Capitalist economic changes in India were not related to Colonialism.

Answer: (2) Colonialism gave birth to Nationalism in India.

Solution: Colonialism gave rise to Nationalism in India as it united people against a foreign oppressor.

Question 38. Match the following terms (List-I) with their description (List-II):

List-I (Terms)

- (A) Varna system
- (B) Scheduled Castes
- (C) Sanskritisation
- (D) Resistance Tribes

List-II (Descriptions)

- (I) Process of adopting higher caste practices
- (II) Four-fold division of society
- (III) Opposed to Hindu society
- (IV) Recognised by Govt. of India Act, 1935

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct match is :

- (A) Varna system - Four-fold division of society
- (B) Scheduled Castes - Recognised by Govt. of India Act, 1935
- (C) Sanskritisation - Process of adopting higher caste practices
- (D) Resistance Tribes - Opposed to Hindu society

Question 39. Which of the following are arguments given by Alfred Gell to explain the significance of the market beyond its economic function?

- (A) Layout of the market symbolises the hierarchical inter-group social relations of that region.**
- (B) Few goods are free in the market for groups lower in the hierarchy.**
- (C) Different social groups are located according to their position in the caste hierarchy and hierarchical market system.**
- (D) Interactions between tribals and non-tribal traders are based on social inequalities.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer: (4) (A), (C) and (D) only

Solution:

The reasons why the market is important and goes beyond its economic function are: According to Alfred Gell, The layout of the market symbolizes the hierarchical intergroup social relations of that region. Different social groups are located according to their position in the caste hierarchy and hierarchical market system. Tribal and non-tribal trade is based on social inequalities.

Question 40. Which of the following principles are applied to maintain caste-based restrictions?

- (A) Birth**
- (B) Marriage**
- (C) Food Sharing**
- (D) Occupation**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer: (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Solution: The principles applied to maintain caste-based restrictions include birth, marriage, food sharing, and occupation.

Question 41. How has national development impacted tribal development?

- (A) Tribal areas located in mineral-rich and forest-covered parts of the country paid a disproportionately high price for development.**
- (B) Large dams, factories and mines were built in the Nehruvian era.**
- (C) Tribals were dispossessed of their land for setting up hydroelectric power plants.**
- (D) These developments benefited the tribes at the expense of others.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer:

(3) (A), (B) and (C) only

Solution: National development affected tribal development by making the tribal areas present in mineral rich and forest covered parts of the country bear a disproportionately heavy price for development, building large dams, factories, and mines during the Nehruvian era, and dispossessing tribals of their land for setting up hydroelectric power plants. All these developments were not done at the cost of others for the benefitting of the tribes.

Question 42. Which of the following statements are true about stereotypes?

- (A) Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups.**
- (B) Stereotypes fix whole groups into a single entity.**
- (C) Stereotypes refuse to recognise the variation across individuals.**
- (D) Stereotypes are partly colonial constructs.**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer: (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Solution: All of the above statements about stereotypes are true: applied to ethnic and racial groups, fixing whole groups into a single entity, refusing to recognize variation across individuals, and partly colonial constructs.

Question 43. In every society, some individuals have a greater share of valued resources – money, property, education, prestige etc., – than others. These social resources can be divided into different forms of capital. Identify them from the following.

- (A) Economic capital
- (B) Cultural capital
- (C) Social capital
- (D) Educational capital

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The social capitals can be classified into economic capital, cultural capital, social capital and educational capital.

Question 44. In which year did the first Backward Classes Commission headed by Kaka Kalelkar submit its report?

- (1) 1956
- (2) 1953
- (3) 1950
- (4) 1958

Answer: (1) 1956

Solution: The first Backward Classes Commission headed by Kaka Kalelkar submitted his report in 1956.

Question 45. Which of the following arguments are correct about tribes in India?

- (A) Adivasis were always the oppressed group, as they are now.
- (B) Tribes were absorbed in Hindu society through Sanskritisation.
- (C) Tribes occupied a special trade niche, trading forest produce, salt and elephants.
- (D) Adivasis often exercised dominance over the plains people through their capacity to raid them.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer: (2) (B), (C) and (D) only

Question 46. What was the opinion of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar about local self-government during the drafting of the Constitution?

(1) He believed that local elites and upper castes would exploit the downtrodden masses further.

(2) He thought that local self-government will empower the downtrodden masses.

(3) He believed that local self-government will ensure equal representation of all social groups.

(4) He believed that local self-government will lead to economic prosperity.

Answer: (1) He believed that local elites and upper castes would exploit the downtrodden masses further.

Solution: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar believes that the local elites and upper castes will exploit the downtrodden masses more through local self-government.

Question 47. Which of the following is not an example of community identity?

(1) Membership of family

(2) Membership of religious group

(3) Membership of a professional group

(4) Membership of caste group

Answer: (3) Membership of a professional group

Solution: Membership of a professional group is not an example of community identity, which typically includes family, religious group, and caste group.

Question 48. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, provides for the Right of Minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their own and that the State shall not discriminate in granting aid to such educational institutions?

(1) Article 21

(2) Article 29

(3) Article 30

(4) Article 25

Answer: (3) Article 30

Solution: Article 30 of the Constitution of India provides the Right of Minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their own and mandates that the State shall not discriminate in granting aid to such educational institutions.

Question 49. Which of the following statements about Communalism are correct?

(A) Communal means something related to a community.

(B) Communalism is about religion, not politics.

(C) A devout believer may or may not be communal.

(D) Communalism results in constructing identity of large and diverse groups as singular and homogeneous.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

- (2) (A), (B) and (C) only
- (3) (A), (C) and (D) only
- (4) (B), (C) and (D) only

Answer: (3) (A), (C) and (D) only

Solution: The correct statements about communalism are: something related to a community is called communal, a devout believer may or may not be communal and leads to constructing identity of large and heterogeneous groups as unitary and homogeneous. Communalism is fundamentally related to religion and politics.

Question 50. On account of which of the following identity markers, do people often face discrimination and exclusion?

- (A) Gender
- (B) Ethnicity
- (C) Disability
- (D) Caste

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer: (3) (A), (B), (C) and (D)

Solution: The identity-based discrimination and exclusion encompassing gender, ethnicity, disability, and caste, among other markers, affects people across the board.