

## CUET 2024 Sociology Question Paper (Set-C) with Solution

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**Question 1. 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 2. 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
- Raja Rammohun Roy

**Question 3. 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 4. 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 5. 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 6. 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 7. 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 8. 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 9. 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 10. 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 11. 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 12. 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 13. 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 14. 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 15. 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 16. 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.

Read the given passage carefully and answer the next five questions.

In many ways it was a major political change, namely, the collapse of the erstwhile socialist world that hastened globalisation and also gave a specific economic and political approach to the economic policies that underpin globalisation. These changes are often termed as neo-liberal economic measures. We have already seen what concrete steps the liberalisation

policy took in India. Broadly, these policies reflect a political vision of free enterprise which believes that a free reign to market forces will be both efficient and fair. It is, therefore, critical of both State regulation and State subsidies. The existing process of Globalisation in this sense does have a political vision as much as an economic vision.

**Question 17. 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 18. 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 19. 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 20. 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 21. 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.

**Read the given passage carefully and answer the next five questions.**

My grandfather, like most Nagas who had come into close contact with Europeans, was convinced that education was the only way to get ahead in life. He aspired for his children the kind of life he had seen being lived by the British administration and missionaries. He sent my mother away to school, first in neighbouring Assam, then as far as Shimla. My mother was encouraged by one of the more educated men in her village who told her that with an education in these new times, she could even become like the Indian lady who spoke before the world : Vijaylaxmi Pandit, who represented India at the UN. My father, by dint of his own intelligence and hard work, put himself through the local mission school and college in Shillong. All Nagas of my parents' generation who were able to, chose to get educated in English. For them, it was more than a gateway to upward mobility. In a region where tribes that live no more than 20 kms apart speak completely different languages, it was a medium through which they could communicate amongst themselves and with the world. They became the voice of their people and made English the official state language.

**Question 22. 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 23. 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 24. 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 25. 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 26. 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 27. 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 28. 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**

**Solution:** The Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme of the Government of India directly aims for betterment in the female-male ratio.

**Question 29. 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 30. 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 31. 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 32. 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 33. 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 34. 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 35.** 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 36.** 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 37.** 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**

**Solution:** The sound arguments concerning tribes of India are that tribes were integrated in Hindu society through Sanskritisation, occupied a peculiar trade niche, trading forest produce, salt and elephants, and more than often exercised dominance over the plains people through their capacity to raid them.

**Question 38. 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 39. 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 40. 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 41. 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 42. 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.

**Question 43. 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.

**Question 44. 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 45. 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.

**Question 46. 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 47. 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 48. 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 49. 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 50. 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) Globalisation - Mixing of global and local culture
- (D) Weightless Economy - Economy based on information and technology