

# CUET 2024 Sociology SET D Paper with Solution

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

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution** C.W. Mills introduced the concept of the Sociological Imagination, which links personal troubles to larger social issues by connecting individual experiences to broader societal patterns.

Quick Tip

Remember, Sociological Imagination emphasizes the interplay between individual experiences and societal structures.

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**2. Which programme of the Government of India directly targets improving the sex ratio?**

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** The "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" scheme was launched to address declining child sex ratios and promote the survival, protection, and education of the girl child.

Quick Tip

Always associate the phrase "Save the Girl Child" with "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" for easy recall.

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**3. Which of the following statements is true about Colonialism in India?**

**Options:**

- (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.

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution** Colonialism in India led to the rise of Nationalism as a response to the exploitative practices of British rule. The discontent among people fostered a collective identity to fight for independence.

Quick Tip

Connect "Colonialism" with "Nationalism" as a cause-and-effect relationship in Indian history.

4. 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

**Options:**

- (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)

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution** - (A) → (II): The Varna system is a four-fold classification of society. - (B) → (IV): Scheduled Castes were recognized under the Government of India Act, 1935. - (C) → (I): Sanskritisation is the adoption of higher caste practices. - (D) → (III): Resistance tribes were opposed to Hindu society.

Quick Tip

Use keywords like "Varna = four-fold," "Scheduled Castes = Act 1935," and "Sanskritisation = higher caste practices" for easier matching.

5. Which of the following are arguments given by Alfred Gell to explain the significance of markets beyond their economic function?

- (A) Layout of the market symbolizes the hierarchical inter-group social relations of the 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.

**Options:**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** Alfred Gell's arguments emphasize the market as a reflection of social structures: - (A): Market layout represents inter-group social relations. - (B): Goods availability varies by caste position. - (C): Social group locations reflect caste hierarchy. - (D): Tribal and non-tribal interactions are shaped by inequalities.

**Quick Tip**

Think of markets as microcosms of societal structures, reflecting caste and social hierarchies.

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**6. Which of the following principles are applied to maintain caste-based restrictions?**

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

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** Caste restrictions are maintained through: - (A): Birth determines caste membership. - (B): Marriage is regulated within caste lines. - (C): Food sharing often excludes other castes. - (D): Occupation is traditionally caste-specific.

**Quick Tip**

Remember "BFOO"—Birth, Food, Occupation, and Outmarriage restrictions define caste hierarchies.

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**7. 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 benefitted the tribes at the expense of others.

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** National development projects such as dams, factories, and mines often exploited tribal lands and resources: - (A): Tribal areas, rich in natural resources, bore heavy costs. - (B): The Nehruvian era prioritized infrastructure at the expense of tribal rights. - (C): Many tribals were displaced for large-scale projects.

Option (D) is incorrect as these developments primarily benefitted non-tribal groups.

**Quick Tip**

Link "Tribal displacement" with "Development projects" for easy association in exam scenarios.

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**8. 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 recognize the variation across individuals.
- (D) Stereotypes are partly colonial constructs.

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** Stereotypes simplify and generalize social groups: - (A): Applied to ethnic/racial groups to create bias. - (B): Group identity is oversimplified. - (C): Individual differences are ignored. - (D): Colonial influences reinforced stereotypes.

**Quick Tip**

Remember: "Stereotypes = Simplifications," ignoring diversity and reinforcing biases.

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**9. In every society, some individuals have a greater share of valued resources like money, property, education, and prestige. 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

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution** The forms of capital include: - (A): Economic capital refers to material wealth. - (B):

Cultural capital includes knowledge, skills, and cultural attributes. - (C): Social capital refers to networks and connections. - (D): Educational capital, closely linked with cultural capital, refers to formal qualifications.

Quick Tip

Think of "Capital" as resources: Economic = money, Social = networks, Cultural = knowledge.

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**10. In which year did the first Backward Classes Commission, headed by Kaka Kalelkar, submit its report?**

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution** The first Backward Classes Commission, chaired by Kaka Kalelkar, submitted its report in 1953. It was tasked with identifying socially and educationally backward classes.

Quick Tip

Remember "Kalelkar Commission = 1953" as a key milestone in backward class reforms.

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**11. 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.

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** Tribes in India had varied roles historically: - (A): Tribes have faced oppression throughout history. - (B): Sanskritisation absorbed tribal practices into mainstream Hindu culture. - (C): Tribes controlled specialized trade niches. - (D): Dominance over plains people was asserted through raids.

Quick Tip

For questions on tribes, link "Sanskritisation" to "Cultural absorption" and "Trade" to "Forest produce."

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

**Options:**

- (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.

**Correct Answer:** (1)

**Solution** Dr. Ambedkar opposed local self-government because: - He feared that local elites and upper castes would dominate the system. - This could further marginalize the downtrodden and perpetuate social inequalities.

Quick Tip

Remember Ambedkar's caution: Local governance can reinforce existing inequalities.

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**13. Which of the following is not an example of community identity?**

**Options:**

- (1) Membership of family
- (2) Membership of religious group
- (3) Membership of a professional group
- (4) Membership of caste group

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** Community identity is based on birth and social ties, such as: - (1): Family is a foundational community identity. - (2): Religion ties individuals to a broader community. - (4): Caste identity is deeply entrenched in social structures. - (3): Professional group membership is based on choice, not birth.

Quick Tip

Community identity is tied to birth and shared social heritage, unlike professional affiliations.

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**14. 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, ensuring no discrimination in granting aid?**

**Options:**

- (1) Article 21
- (2) Article 29
- (3) Article 30
- (4) Article 25

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** - Article 30 of the Indian Constitution protects the rights of minorities to establish and manage educational institutions. - It ensures non-discrimination by the state in providing aid to these institutions.

Quick Tip

Remember: Article 30 = "Educational rights for minorities."

**15. 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.

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** - (A): "Communal" refers to community-related aspects, but not communalism. - (B): Communalism integrates both religion and politics, making this incorrect. - (C): Being devout does not necessarily imply communalism. - (D): Communalism homogenizes diverse group identities.

Quick Tip

Communalism = Mixing religion and politics while erasing group diversity.

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

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

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** Discrimination and exclusion often occur based on: - (A): Gender, through patriarchal practices. - (B): Ethnicity, especially for minority or indigenous groups. - (C): Disability, leading to unequal opportunities. - (D): Caste, perpetuating systemic inequalities.

Quick Tip

Remember: Discrimination often revolves around identity markers such as Gender, Ethnicity, Disability, and Caste.

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**17. 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.

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution** The correct roles of the Gram Sabha include: - (B): Comprises all eligible voters in the village. - (C): Elects members of local self-government bodies. - (D): Actively participates in planning and development activities. - (A) is incorrect, as the Gram Sabha does not collect taxes.

Quick Tip

Associate "Gram Sabha" with "Local government and development participation."

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

**Options:**

- (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.

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** The Supreme Court has broadened the interpretation of Article 21, which includes: - Right to live with dignity. - Right to education, health, and a clean environment. - Protection against arbitrary deprivation of life and liberty.

Quick Tip

Article 21 = "Right to Life and Dignity," expanded to include education, health, and environment.

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

**Options:**

- (1) Tiplut Nongbri



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

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution** Virginius Xaxa highlighted that tribal institutions are not inherently democratic. - Some tribal systems follow hierarchical structures. - Decision-making is often concentrated in specific groups within the community.

**Quick Tip**

Remember Xaxa's analysis: Tribal systems are diverse and not always democratic.

**20.Match List-I (Dominant Caste) with List-II (Region):**

**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

**Options:**

- (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)

**Correct Answer:** (1)

**Solution** - (A) → (IV): Rajputs are dominant in Uttar Pradesh. - (B) → (III): Lingayats dominate in Karnataka. - (C) → (II): Jat Sikhs dominate in Punjab. - (D) → (I): Kammas are dominant in Andhra Pradesh.

**Quick Tip**

Use geography to associate castes: Rajputs = North, Lingayats = Karnataka, Jats = Punjab, Kammas = Andhra.

**21.Which of the following festivals are related to agriculture?**

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

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (1)

**Solution** Agricultural festivals are deeply tied to harvest cycles: - (A): Bihu is celebrated during the Assamese harvest. - (B): Baisakhi marks the harvest season in Punjab. - (D): Pongal is a Tamil festival linked to the harvest. - (C): Holi is primarily a festival of colors and joy, not directly related to agriculture.

Quick Tip

Remember: Bihu (Assam), Baisakhi (Punjab), and Pongal (Tamil Nadu) are key harvest festivals.

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**22. Which of the following are 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

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution** Globalization of agriculture is marked by: - (A): Contract farming involves multinational agreements. - (B): Heavy reliance on industrial products like fertilizers and pesticides. - (D): Entry of multinationals highlights global integration. - (C): Promotion of indigenous knowledge counters globalization trends.

Quick Tip

Globalization of agriculture = Contract farming + Multinationals + Fertilizers/pesticides.

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

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution** The Scientific Management System, proposed by Frederick Taylor, involves: - Breaking tasks into repetitive and specialized components. - Assigning specific roles to workers to enhance efficiency.

Quick Tip

Think "Taylor" and "task breakdown" to recall Scientific Management.

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**24. Match the concepts (List-I) with their respective descriptions (List-II):**

**List-I: Concepts**

- (A) Liberalization
- (B) Transnational Corporations
- (C) Glocalization
- (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

**Options:**

- (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)

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** - (A) → (IV): Liberalization opens the economy to global markets. - (B) → (III): Transnational Corporations operate across countries. - (C) → (II): Glocalization blends global and local cultures. - (D) → (I): Weightless Economy is driven by IT and information.

Quick Tip

Match "Liberalization = Open markets," "Transnational = Global companies," "Glocalization = Blend."

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**25. Who among the following is credited with the invention of the printing press?**

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution** Johann Gutenberg invented the printing press, revolutionizing the production of books and knowledge dissemination in Europe during the 15th century.

Quick Tip

Remember Gutenberg's Press = Knowledge Revolution.

**26. 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

**Options:**

- (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)

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution** - (A) → (IV): Raja Rammohun Roy launched the Sambad-Kaumudi to promote social reforms. - (B) → (I): Fardoonji Murzban started the Bombay Samachar, the oldest newspaper in India. - (C) → (III): Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar started the Shome Prakash. - (D) → (II): Jawaharlal Nehru encouraged media to act as a pillar of democracy.

Quick Tip

Link Rammohun Roy with reformative journalism, Nehru with democracy, and Fardoonji with the Bombay Samachar.

**27. The Chipko Movement is an example of:**

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** The Chipko Movement, originating in Uttarakhand, was a grassroots ecological movement: - Villagers hugged trees to prevent deforestation. - It highlighted the importance of sustainable development and forest conservation.

Quick Tip

Remember Chipko = Hugging trees for forest conservation.

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

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** - *Dikus* refers to outsider groups, such as traders and moneylenders, who exploited tribal communities in South Bihar. - These groups were resented for their economic and social dominance over the locals.

Quick Tip

Dikus = Outsiders exploiting local tribal resources.

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**29. 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?**

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (1)

**Solution** The Theory of Relative Deprivation explains that: - Social movements often emerge when people perceive themselves as disadvantaged compared to others. - It highlights the psychological aspect of inequality, not just material deprivation.

Quick Tip

Relative Deprivation = Feeling worse off compared to others → Drives social conflict.

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

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

**Options:**

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

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

**Correct Answer:** (1)

**Solution** Key characteristics of the Women's Movement post-1947: - (A): Women played active roles in building the nation. - (B): Autonomous movements emerged to focus on gender equality. - (D): The movement evolved in its ideology and strategy to address changing social realities. - (C): Incorrect as discrimination levels vary across different social groups.

**Quick Tip**

Women's Movement = Nation-building + Autonomy + Ideological evolution.

**31.Match List-I (Name of Sociologists) with List-II (Work):**

**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

**Options:**

- (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)

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** - (A) → (III): Nicholas Dirks wrote "Castes of Mind," focusing on the colonial impact on caste. - (B) → (II): Louis Dumont's "Homo-Hierarchicus" analyzed the caste system and its hierarchical implications. - (C) → (I): Patricia Uberoi explored family, kinship, and marriage in India. - (D) → (IV): Andre Beteille studied the reproduction of inequality across caste, occupation, and family.

**Quick Tip**

Match key works to sociologists: "Dirks = Colonialism," "Dumont = Caste Hierarchy," "Uberoi = Kinship."

**32.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: Description**

- (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) Total number of women who die in childbirth per 1000 live births
- (IV) Number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births

**Options:**

- (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)

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** - (A) → (I): Fertility rate measures live births per 1000 women in the reproductive age group. - (B) → (II): Total fertility rate is the estimated number of live births a woman would have in her lifetime. - (C) → (IV): Infant mortality rate measures deaths of infants under one year per 1000 live births. - (D) → (III): Maternal mortality rate tracks deaths during childbirth per 1000 live births.

Quick Tip

Fertility = Births, Infant Mortality = Baby deaths, Maternal Mortality = Childbirth deaths.

**33.**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.

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** - *Westernisation* describes the adoption of Western technology, values, and institutions brought about by British rule in India. - It influenced various aspects of Indian society, including education, law, and social norms.

Quick Tip

Link "British influence" to "Westernisation" for changes in Indian society.

**34.**In Begum Rokeya Sakhawat's book "Sultana's Dream," we find the 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?

**Options:**

- (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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** - The excerpt describes a reversal of traditional gender roles. - Men are confined indoors, reflecting the restrictions typically imposed on women in patriarchal societies.

Quick Tip

”Sultana’s Dream” = Role reversal, imagining women in positions of freedom and power.

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**35. For which of the following social reasons is the city preferred over the village?**

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

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** Urban migration occurs due to: - (A): Villages face depletion of shared resources. - (B): Cities offer opportunities for earning cash income. - (C): Better work opportunities exist in urban areas. - (D): Cities provide anonymity, reducing societal scrutiny.

Quick Tip

Urban preference = Resources, Opportunities, and Anonymity (ROA).

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

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (1)

**Solution** The socio-cultural factor did not play a direct role in the unification of India under British rule: - (2): Economic integration occurred through railways, industries, and trade. - (3): Political



control unified regions under a centralized administration. - (4): Administrative systems standardized governance across provinces. - Socio-cultural differences persisted and were not a unifying force.

Quick Tip

Unification = Economic + Political + Administrative integration by the British.

---

**37. Which of the following factors was not considered significant during industrialization in independent India?**

**Options:**

- (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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** The cooperative sector was not a significant focus during industrialization: - (1): Heavy industries were prioritized for economic growth. - (2): Public sector expansion aimed to boost infrastructure. - (4): Coastal cities were critical for trade and industrial hubs. - (3): Cooperatives played a limited role in industrialization.

Quick Tip

Industrialization = Heavy industries + Public sector + Coastal trade hubs.

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**38. In which of the following States is the Birhor tribe found?**

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution** The Birhor tribe is primarily located in Bihar: - They are a semi-nomadic tribal group. - Known for their traditional skills in rope-making and forest-related occupations.

Quick Tip

Birhor = Bihar, recognized for nomadic traditions and forest livelihoods.

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**39. The term “prejudice” refers to.**

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** Prejudice refers to pre-judgment: - It involves forming opinions about individuals or groups without factual basis. - Often leads to stereotypes and discrimination.

Quick Tip

Prejudice = Pre-judgment, rooted in bias and stereotypes.

---

**40. Which of the following leaders is not associated with AITUC?**

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution** Jayprakash Narayan was not associated with the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC):  
- (1): M.N. Roy was a founding member of AITUC. - (2): S.A. Dange played a key role in its formation.  
- (3): V.V. Giri was an active trade unionist. - Jayprakash Narayan was more involved in the Sarvodaya and socialist movements.

Quick Tip

AITUC = Trade unionists like Roy, Dange, and Giri; not Jayprakash Narayan.

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**41. What does the term 'liberalisation policy' refer to in the given passage?**

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution** The liberalisation policy refers to: - De-regulating market forces to encourage private enterprise. - Reducing state intervention in economic activities, including lowering trade restrictions and opening up the economy.

Quick Tip

Liberalisation = De-regulation + Open market economy.

---

**42. What is the central political vision reflected in the economic policies underpinning Globalisation?**

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (1)

**Solution** The central political vision of globalisation emphasizes: - Free enterprise, encouraging competition and innovation. - Limiting state regulation to promote market efficiency and fairness.

Quick Tip

Globalisation = Free enterprise, reducing state control.

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

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** Neo-liberal measures emerged as the economic framework accompanying globalisation: - Emphasized privatization, free trade, and minimal state intervention. - Marked a shift from socialist policies to market-driven economies.

Quick Tip

Neo-liberal measures = Free markets + Privatization + Global trade.

---

**44. What major political change is highlighted in the passage?**

**Options:**

- (1) Collapse of Welfare State
- (2) Collapse of Capitalist State
- (3) Collapse of Socialist State
- (4) Collapse of Trade Protectionism

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** The collapse of the socialist state: - Triggered global political and economic shifts. - Accelerated the adoption of globalisation and neo-liberal economic policies.

Quick Tip

Collapse of socialism = Birth of globalisation and market-driven policies.

---

**45. According to the passage, what is the political vision behind Globalisation?**

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution** Globalisation is critical of state regulation: - It advocates reducing state intervention in economic activities. - Promotes free markets as both efficient and equitable systems.

Quick Tip

Globalisation = Market-driven economy, critical of state regulation.

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

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (3)

**Solution** Western education played a pivotal role in opening new opportunities in the North-East: - It provided access to knowledge and skills needed for administrative and modern professions. - Enabled the North-East to integrate with broader national and global frameworks.

Quick Tip

Western education = Key to development and opportunity expansion in the North-East.

---

**47. According to the passage, which of the following is a gateway to upward mobility?**

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution** Education is a primary gateway to upward mobility: - It empowers individuals with knowledge and qualifications to access better opportunities. - Acts as a tool for breaking socio-economic barriers.

Quick Tip

Education = Key to breaking barriers and achieving upward mobility.

---

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

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (4)

**Solution** Upward mobility refers to: - The movement of individuals or groups from a lower to a higher socio-economic status. - Achieved through education, employment, and social reforms.

Quick Tip

Think of "Upward mobility" as climbing the ladder of social and economic status.

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**49. Who among the following represented India at the UN?**

**Options:**

- (1) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (2) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
- (3) British Missionaries
- (4) Naga Leaders

**Correct Answer:** (2)

**Solution** Vijayalakshmi Pandit represented India at the United Nations: - She was the first woman to hold a significant position in international diplomacy. - Her contributions showcased India's active participation in global affairs.

Quick Tip

Vijayalakshmi Pandit = India's first global diplomat, representing the UN.

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

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer:** (1)

**Solution** The use of the English language improved communication among Naga tribes: - It served as a common medium of interaction in a region with diverse tribal languages. - Facilitated education and modern governance.

Quick Tip

English = Common link for communication among diverse Naga tribes.