



CUET PG Social Work, Urban & Rural Community Development etc.

Time Allowed : 1 hour 45 minutes	Maximum Marks : 300	Total questions : 75
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General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

- (i) This question paper comprises 75 questions. All questions are compulsory.
- (ii) Each question carries 04 (four) marks.
- (iii) For each correct response, candidate will get 04 (four) marks.
- (iv) For each incorrect response, 01 (one) mark will be deducted from the total score.
- (v) Un-answered/un-attempted response will be given no marks.
- (vi) To answer a question, the candidate needs to choose one option as correct option.
- (vii) However, after the process of Challenges of the Answer Key, in case there are multiple correct options or change in key, only those candidates who have attempted it correctly as per the revised Final Answer Key will be awarded marks.
- (viii) In case a Question is dropped due to some technical error, full marks shall be given to all the candidates irrespective of the fact who have attempted it or not

1. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) Sensory Motor Stage	(I) Achieving deductive and inductive reasoning, and hypothetical reasoning
(B) Pre-operational Stage	(II) Notions of classification and conservation achieved
(C) Concrete Operational Stage	(III) Unsystematic and egocentric thoughts
(D) Formal Operational Stage	(IV) Interpreting sensory information and coordinating motor activities achieved

Correct Answer: (2) (A) - (IV), (B) - (III), (C) - (II), (D) - (I).

Solution:

Jean Piaget's stages of cognitive development represent how thinking evolves:

- Sensory Motor Stage (0-2 years): Infants learn by coordinating sensory input with motor actions, developing object permanence.
- Pre-operational Stage (2-7 years): Characterized by symbolic thinking, imagination, and egocentric thought, but lacking logical reasoning.
- Concrete Operational Stage (7-11 years): Logical thinking emerges. Children understand concepts like conservation and classification.
- Formal Operational Stage (12+ years): Abstract reasoning and the ability to hypothesize and deduce emerge.

Quick Tip

Remember the key milestones in Piaget's stages to understand cognitive development patterns.

2. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has launched _____ scheme to cover child protection and welfare services that aims to foster a supportive and synchronized

ecosystem for the optimum development of children:

1. Mission Vatsalaya
2. Mission Karuna
3. Mission Matru Prem
4. Mission Bal Kalyan evam Sashaktikaran

Correct Answer: 1. Mission Vatsalaya.

Solution:

Mission Vatsalaya was introduced by the Ministry of Women and Child Development to enhance child welfare and ensure a robust ecosystem for child development. The scheme integrates services for child protection, including education, healthcare, and nutrition, while ensuring that children in need are supported in institutional and non-institutional setups.

Quick Tip

Mission Vatsalaya is key to strengthening the protection mechanisms for children in vulnerable conditions.

3. Which of the following is a non-statutory and non-institutional service for children?

- A. Supplementary Nutrition
- B. Orphanages run by NGOs
- C. Child care institutions under JJ Act
- D. Probation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A and D only
2. B and C only
3. C and D only
4. B and D only

Correct Answer: 4. B and D only

Solution:

Non-statutory and non-institutional services include:

- Orphanages run by NGOs: Aimed at providing care and support without statutory obligations.
- Probation: A community-based service allowing children to stay with families while receiving guidance and supervision.

Statutory services like Child Care Institutions are governed by the Juvenile Justice Act.

Quick Tip

Understand the distinction between institutional and community-based child services to analyze the ecosystem for child welfare.

4. The Ramsar Convention is related to: 1. Understanding Child Rights issues

2. Antarctic and Ocean Research
3. Creating Awareness about the importance of Wetlands
4. Degradation of Natural resources

Correct Answer: 3. Creating Awareness about the importance of Wetlands.

Solution:

The Ramsar Convention, adopted in 1971, is an international treaty focused on the conservation and sustainable use of wetlands. Wetlands play a crucial role in maintaining biodiversity, regulating the climate, and supporting water purification and flood control.

Quick Tip

Wetlands are vital ecosystems; the Ramsar Convention underscores their ecological and economic importance.

5. Which of the following are the advantages of Tropical Amazonian Rain forests? A.

They regulate temperature and climate.

B. They regulate the water cycle.

C. They hinder attainment of food security.

D. They help in mitigation of floods.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A, B and C only

2. A, B and D only

3. B, C and D only

4. A, C and D only

Correct Answer: 2. A, B and D only

Solution:

Tropical rainforests like the Amazon play a critical role in:

- Regulating global temperature and climate by acting as major carbon sinks.
- Maintaining the water cycle through processes like evapotranspiration.
- Mitigating floods by stabilizing soil and reducing surface runoff.

Contrary to the statement, they support ecological stability, aiding food security indirectly.

Quick Tip

The Amazon rainforest is often called the "lungs of the Earth," highlighting its role in regulating climate and biodiversity.

6. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to Project Tiger?

A. It was started in 1985 to protect the population of Tigers in India.

B. Human entry was strictly prohibited in the national parks and Tiger reserves for about a decade (1988-1998).

C. Buffer areas in Tiger reserves allow conservation-oriented land use to preserve wild animal populations.

D. Wireless communication systems and outstation patrol camps in the Tiger reserves have reduced poaching of Tigers.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

1. A and B only
2. B and C only
3. C and D only
4. B, C and D only

Correct Answer: 3. C and D only

Solution:

Project Tiger, launched in 1973, is a flagship conservation initiative aimed at tiger protection. Key strategies include:

- Establishing buffer zones for conservation-compatible land use.
- Utilizing wireless communication and enhanced patrolling systems, significantly reducing poaching activities.

Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect as the project started in 1973, and human entry was regulated, not entirely prohibited.

Quick Tip

Project Tiger's success lies in integrating technology and community involvement in conservation efforts.

7. A Decade declared as "Decade of Education for Sustainable Development" is:

1. 2005-2015

2. 2000-2010
3. 1995-2005
4. 1990-2000

Correct Answer: 1. 2005-2015. Solution:

The United Nations designated 2005-2015 as the Decade of Education for Sustainable Development. This initiative aimed to integrate principles of sustainable development into education systems globally, fostering a culture of environmental awareness, equity, and resource conservation.

Quick Tip

Education is the foundation for sustainable development and achieving global environmental goals.

8. Arrange in the order of occurrence from earliest to latest:

- A. Forest Survey of India
- B. Earth Summit
- C. Biological Diversity Act
- D. National Biodiversity Action Plan

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

The chronological order is as follows:

- Forest Survey of India (1981): Established to conduct regular assessments of forest

resources.

- Earth Summit (1992): Global environmental conference focusing on sustainable development.
- Biological Diversity Act (2002): Enacted to preserve biodiversity and equitable sharing of its benefits.
- National Biodiversity Action Plan (2008): Outlined strategies for biodiversity conservation in India.

Quick Tip

Memorizing key events in environmental history helps in understanding policy evolution globally and nationally.

9. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I	List-II
(A) National Solar Mission	(I) 1982
(B) Roof Top Solar Programme	(II) 2010
(C) Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	(III) 2015
(D) Department of Non-Conventional Energy Resources	(IV) 2006

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: 2. (A) - (II), (B) - (III), (C) - (IV), (D) - (I).

Solution:

This matching corresponds to the timeline of significant solar and renewable energy initiatives in India:

- National Solar Mission was launched in 2010 as part of the National Action Plan on Climate Change.
- Roof Top Solar Programme gained prominence in 2015 to promote decentralized solar energy generation.
- The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy replaced its predecessor in 2006 to oversee renewable energy initiatives.
- The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Resources was established in 1982, laying the foundation for renewable energy development.

Quick Tip

Understanding the evolution of India's renewable energy initiatives helps appreciate its commitment to sustainability.

10. Who wrote the book "Reinventing Revolution"? 1. Gail Omvedt

2. McCarthy
3. Mancur Olsen
4. Sharmila Rege

Correct Answer: 1. Gail Omvedt.

Solution:

Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India by Gail Omvedt examines grassroots movements in India, particularly focusing on Dalit, feminist, and peasant struggles. The book bridges the gap between traditional socialist ideologies and contemporary socio-political movements.

Quick Tip

This book is an essential read for understanding the intersection of social justice and political ideologies in India.

11. The Indian National Freedom Movement is categorized under which of the following:

- (1) Reform Movements
- (2) Revolutionary Movement
- (3) Revivalist Movement
- (4) Resistance Movement

Correct Answer: (D) Resistance Movement.

Solution:

The Indian National Freedom Movement is categorized as a resistance movement because it systematically opposed British colonial rule. It employed diverse methods, including non-violent civil disobedience led by Mahatma Gandhi, revolutionary activities by groups like Bhagat Singh's Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, and legal reforms advocated by Indian National Congress leaders. The movement symbolized collective opposition and resilience, inspiring global anti-colonial efforts.

Quick Tip

Resistance movements typically involve organized opposition against oppressive regimes, emphasizing unity and strategic actions.

12. Brahma Samaj was established in the year ____:

- (1) 1857

- (2) 1829
- (3) 1828
- (4) 1819

Correct Answer: (3) 1828.

Solution:

Raja Ram Mohan Roy established the Brahma Samaj in 1828. This socio-religious reform movement aimed to modernize Hindu society by promoting monotheism and opposing practices like Sati, child marriage, and caste discrimination. The Brahma Samaj encouraged rational thought and education, contributing significantly to the Indian Renaissance.

Quick Tip

The Brahma Samaj played a crucial role in shaping modern India by blending Western ideas with Indian traditions.

13. The Book "The Passing of Traditional Society" was written by ----:

- (1) Oscar Lewis
- (2) Daniel Lerner
- (3) W. Arthur Lewis
- (4) Leonard Hobhouse

Correct Answer: (2) Daniel Lerner.

Solution:

Daniel Lerner's book, "The Passing of Traditional Society," explores the relationship between modernization and social change. It highlights the transformative role of media, literacy, and communication in traditional societies, driving economic and cultural development. Lerner's work provides a framework for understanding the transition from agrarian to industrial societies.

Quick Tip

Modernization theory emphasizes the shift from traditional to modern practices, fostering development and innovation.

14. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Concept)	List-II (Explanation)
(A) Prejudice	(I) Practices or activities excluding certain groups unjustifiably.
(B) Stereotype	(II) A fixed and inflexible characterization of a group.
(C) Social Exclusion	(III) Deprivation and discrimination that prevent participation in economic and political life.
(D) Discrimination	(IV) The holding of preconceived ideas about individuals or groups, resistant to change even with new information.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The matching elucidates key sociological concepts:

- **Prejudice:** Preconceived, often negative ideas about individuals/groups resistant to evidence.
- **Stereotype:** Rigid, oversimplified beliefs about a group.
- **Social Exclusion:** Marginalization preventing full societal participation.
- **Discrimination:** Actions that lead to exclusion based on group identity.

Quick Tip

Recognize these concepts to better analyze social dynamics and inequality.

15. Who among the following are propagators of Bhakti Movement?

- (A) Kabir
- (B) Rana Sambha
- (C) Guru Nanak
- (D) Basaveshwara

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (C), (D) only.

Solution:

The Bhakti Movement, which originated in South India and spread across the subcontinent, emphasized devotion to a single deity, equality, and rejection of caste distinctions. Key figures included:

- **Kabir:** A poet-saint who preached against rituals and superstitions.
- **Guru Nanak:** Founder of Sikhism, emphasized universal brotherhood and devotion.
- **Basaveshwara:** A social reformer and founder of the Lingayat sect in Karnataka.

Rana Sambha was not associated with the Bhakti Movement.

Quick Tip

The Bhakti Movement laid the foundation for social reforms by promoting devotion and unity over caste divisions.

16. Sequentially arrange the four ashramas in order (starting from birth) as mentioned in the Jabala Upanishad:

- (A) Vanprastha
- (B) Sanyasa
- (C) Grahastha
- (D) Brahmacharya

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The four ashramas, or stages of life, as outlined in the Jabala Upanishad, are:

- **Brahmacharya (Student Life):** Focus on learning and self-discipline.
- **Grahastha (Householder Life):** Responsibility towards family and society.
- **Vanprastha (Hermit Life):** Gradual detachment from worldly responsibilities.
- **Sanyasa (Renunciation):** Complete renunciation of material pursuits for spiritual goals.

This sequence reflects the progression of human duties and spiritual growth.

Quick Tip

The ashrama system highlights a balanced life by addressing personal, social, and spiritual responsibilities.

17. _____ propounded the theory that societies pass through periods of political vigour and decline which repeat in a cyclical fashion. He also gave the concepts of rentiers and speculators:

- (1) J. B. Bury
- (2) Vacher de Lapouge
- (3) Vilfredo Pareto
- (4) F. Stuart Chapin

Correct Answer: (3) Vilfredo Pareto.

Solution:

Vilfredo Pareto, an Italian sociologist and economist, proposed the cyclical theory of societal change. He argued that societies alternate between periods of vigor and decline, driven by the rise and fall of elites. He also introduced:

- **Rentiers:** Individuals favoring stability and long-term investment.
- **Speculators:** Risk-takers who seek short-term gains and innovation.

His work remains foundational in understanding political dynamics and elite theory.

Quick Tip

Pareto's elite theory emphasizes the role of leadership in shaping societal progress and transitions.

18. The concept of transcultural society involves the principle of _____:

- (1) "Give and take"
- (2) "Give and provide"
- (3) "Snatch and escape"
- (4) "Absorb and take"

Correct Answer: (1) "Give and take."

Solution:

A transcultural society emphasizes mutual exchange and integration of cultural practices, fostering a sense of unity and diversity. The "give and take" principle highlights the dynamic interaction where cultures adapt and share values, traditions, and practices, leading to coexistence and enrichment.

Quick Tip

Transculturalism underscores the importance of cultural exchange in fostering global harmony.

19. Gandhi's idea of Gram Swarajya incorporates which of the following:

- (A) Self-abdication
- (B) Self-governing
- (C) Self-supporting
- (D) Self-ideographic

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (B) and (C) only.

Solution:

Gandhi envisioned Gram Swarajya (village self-rule) as a self-sufficient and self-governing community that promotes decentralization. Key features include:

- **Self-governing:** Local decision-making and governance.
- **Self-supporting:** Economic independence through sustainable practices.

This vision aimed to empower villages as the foundation of India's development.

Quick Tip

Gandhi's Gram Swarajya emphasizes grassroots empowerment and sustainability for holistic development.

20. Which of the following are Environmental Legislations?

- (A) Forest Act
- (B) Environment Conservation Act
- (C) National Forest Policy
- (D) Wildlife Protection Act

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

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

Solution:

All the listed acts and policies are part of India's environmental legislation framework:

- **Forest Act:** Regulates forest use and conservation.
- **Environment Conservation Act:** Focuses on protecting the environment from industrial and developmental impacts.
- **National Forest Policy:** A policy framework promoting forest conservation and sustainable development.
- **Wildlife Protection Act:** Aims to conserve wildlife and biodiversity by regulating hunting, poaching, and trade of species.

Together, these legislations address critical environmental challenges and promote ecological balance.

Quick Tip

Understanding environmental laws is essential for addressing ecological issues and ensuring sustainable development.

21. Which of the following are Autonomous Organisations under the Ministry of Women and Child Development?

- (A) Central Adoption Resource Agency
- (B) National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development
- (C) National Institute of Social Defence
- (D) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

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.

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

Solution:

The Ministry of Women and Child Development oversees several autonomous organizations, including:

- **Central Adoption Resource Agency (CARA):** Promotes and regulates adoptions in India.
- **National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD):** Provides training and research on child development.
- **National Institute of Social Defence (NISD):** Addresses social welfare issues, including addiction and elderly care.
- **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR):** Ensures the

protection of children's rights.

Quick Tip

Understanding the roles of these organizations helps in analyzing child welfare and social development policies.

22. According to Arnold Toynbee, a _____ is essentially a religious and ethical system holding sway over an area often larger than a state or nation. Such a system is unified by customs, institutions, and ideologies.

- (1) Settlement
- (2) Civilisation
- (3) Habitation
- (4) Territory

Correct Answer: (2) Civilisation.

Solution:

Arnold Toynbee defines a civilization as a cultural system that transcends national and state boundaries. Key characteristics include:

- A shared ethical and religious framework.
- Unified customs, institutions, and ideologies.
- Influence over vast regions, often shaping global history.

Examples include the Greco-Roman, Indic, and Sinic civilizations.

Quick Tip

Studying civilizations reveals patterns of cultural and historical development across the world.

23. Identify the cyclic theorist of Social Change from among the following:

- (1) Marx
- (2) Parsons
- (3) Spengler
- (4) Comte

Correct Answer: (3) Spengler.

Solution:

Oswald Spengler proposed a cyclical theory of social change in his work "The Decline of the West." Key ideas include:

- Civilizations follow a life cycle: birth, growth, maturity, decline, and death.
- Cultural expressions and societal dynamics are linked to this cycle.

Spengler's theory contrasts with linear theories like Marx's historical materialism.

Quick Tip

Cyclic theories emphasize recurring patterns in history, offering insights into societal evolution.

24. Which of the following are bonded labour systems in India?

- (A) Zamindari system
- (B) Raiyatwari system
- (C) Halpatti system
- (D) Jeeta system

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- 1. (A) and (D) only.
- 2. (A) and (C) only.

3. (C) and (D) only.
4. (B), (C) and (D) only.

Correct Answer: (3) (C) and (D) only.

Solution:

The Halpati and Jeeta systems are forms of bonded labor prevalent in specific Indian regions.

Key features include:

- Exploitation of laborers under debt obligations.
- Restrictions on the freedom to change employers.

These practices are illegal under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976.

Quick Tip

Understanding bonded labor systems helps in addressing issues of exploitation and labor rights.

25. Arrange the Peasant Movements in their order of occurrence from earliest to latest:

- (A) Telangana Movement
- (B) Bardoli Satyagrah
- (C) Champaran Satyagraha
- (D) Bengal Revolt

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) (D), (C), (B), (A).

Solution:

The correct chronological order of peasant movements is:

- **Bengal Revolt (1859–1860):** Protest against the indigo planters.
- **Champan Satyagraha (1917):** Led by Mahatma Gandhi to address the grievances of indigo farmers.
- **Bardoli Satyagraha (1928):** Led by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel against increased taxation.
- **Telangana Movement (1946–1951):** Revolt by peasants against feudal oppression.

Quick Tip

Studying peasant movements reveals the grassroots struggles that shaped India's socio-economic landscape.

26. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Concept)	List-II (Explanation)
(A) Sovereignty	(I) The assembly line method of mass production of a standardized product.
(B) Structure	(II) Flexible production method adopted by MNCs who offshore or outsource part or whole process of production to third-world countries.
(C) Fordism	(III) The title to supreme power of a Monarch, leader or government over an area with a clear-cut border.
(D) Post Fordism	(IV) A web of interactions which are both regular and recurrent.

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)

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

Solution:

The matching of concepts with their explanations highlights:

- **Sovereignty:** Supreme authority over a defined territory.
- **Structure:** Regular and recurrent patterns of interactions within a system.
- **Fordism:** Mass production of standardized products using assembly lines.
- **Post-Fordism:** Flexible production systems, often involving outsourcing and multinational collaboration.

This distinction is critical for understanding governance and industrial evolution.

Quick Tip

Recognizing these concepts helps in analyzing shifts in production and governance systems over time.

27. Which legislation provides that every person who is not less than 18 years of age on the qualifying date and is ordinarily a resident in the constituency shall be entitled to be registered in the electoral rolls for that constituency?

- (1) The Indian Succession Act, 1925
- (2) The Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956
- (3) The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951
- (4) The Representation of People Act, 1950

Correct Answer: (4) The Representation of People Act, 1950.

Solution:

The Representation of People Act, 1950, lays down the framework for:

- Preparation of electoral rolls.
- Determining voter eligibility.
- Ensuring universal adult suffrage for Indian citizens.

This Act serves as the foundation for fair and transparent electoral processes in India.

Quick Tip

Universal suffrage ensures democratic participation by granting voting rights to all eligible citizens.

28. The Seventy-Third amendment of the Constitution of India is concerned with:

- (1) Urban Local Self Government
- (2) Right to Food
- (3) Right to Information
- (4) Panchayati Raj

Correct Answer: (4) Panchayati Raj.

Solution:

The 73rd Amendment Act, 1992, introduced:

- Decentralized governance through Panchayati Raj institutions.
- Provisions for Gram Sabhas and direct elections to Panchayats.
- Reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and women in Panchayati Raj institutions.

It empowers rural self-governance and strengthens local democracy.

Quick Tip

The 73rd Amendment ensures grassroots participation in governance and decision-making.

29. The Fundamental Duties are included in the Constitution of India on the recommendation of ____ committee:

- (1) Swarna Singh Committee
- (2) Bhore Committee
- (3) Sachhar Committee
- (4) Prakash Singh Committee

Correct Answer: (1) Swarna Singh Committee.

Solution:

The Fundamental Duties were added to the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, based on recommendations by the Swarna Singh Committee. These duties:

- Emphasize moral obligations of citizens.
- Promote respect for the Constitution, the national flag, and the national anthem.
- Encourage environmental protection and scientific temper.

Quick Tip

Fundamental Duties, though non-enforceable, guide citizens toward responsible behavior.

30. _____ has/have the duty of implementation of Directive Principles provided in the Constitution of India:

- (1) Supreme Court of India

- (2) All Citizens of India
- (3) State
- (4) Attorney General of India

Correct Answer: (3) State.

Solution:

The State is responsible for implementing the Directive Principles of State Policy as outlined in Part IV of the Constitution. These principles:

- Guide policy-making for social and economic welfare.
- Aim to establish a just society by addressing inequality and poverty.
- Include goals like free education, public health, and equal pay for equal work.

While non-justiciable, these principles are fundamental to governance.

Quick Tip

Directive Principles serve as a moral compass for the State, ensuring socio-economic justice.

31. The Directive Principles of State Policy of the Indian Constitution are taken from which country?

- (1) France
- (2) United States of America
- (3) Switzerland
- (4) Ireland

Correct Answer: (4) Ireland.

Solution:

The Directive Principles of State Policy were borrowed from Ireland's Constitution. Ireland,

in turn, was influenced by the principles of social justice embedded in the Spanish Constitution. These principles in the Indian Constitution aim to ensure socio-economic justice and guide the state in formulating policies for creating a welfare state.

Quick Tip

Directive Principles serve as non-justiciable guidelines to achieve the objectives of justice, liberty, and equality.

32. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Directive Principles)	List-II (Article Number)
(A) Organization of Village Panchayat	(I) 43
(B) Right to Work, to Education and Public Assistance in certain cases	(II) 42
(C) Provision for Just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief	(III) 40
(D) Living Wages etc for workers	(IV) 41

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Solution:

The listed Directive Principles correspond to specific Articles of the Indian Constitution:

- Article 40: Encourages the organization of village panchayats.
- Article 41: Guarantees the right to work, education, and public assistance in certain cases.

- Article 42: Advocates for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.
- Article 43: Provides for living wages and conditions of work for all workers.

These principles aim to create a balanced socio-economic environment.

Quick Tip

Understanding Directive Principles helps in analyzing the role of governance in promoting social justice.

33. According to Article 51-A of the Constitution of India, Fundamental Duties include:

(A) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the national flag and national anthem.

(B) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.

(C) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

(D) To propagate the supremacy of his/her own culture over others.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A), (B) and (C) only.

Solution:

Fundamental Duties were added through the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, to emphasize the responsibilities of citizens. Key duties include:

- Respecting the Constitution, the national flag, and the anthem.
- Upholding sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.
- Cherishing the ideals of the freedom struggle.

These duties promote patriotism and the spirit of unity.

Quick Tip

Fundamental Duties are non-enforceable but essential for responsible citizenship.

34. Arrange in Chronological order of the year of enactment of the following laws related to Persons with Disabilities:

- (A) The Rights of Person with Disabilities Act.
- (B) The Rehabilitation Council of India Act.
- (C) The National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act.
- (D) Mental Health Act.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The chronological order reflects the evolution of India's legal framework for disability rights:

- Mental Health Act (1987).
- Rehabilitation Council of India Act (1992).
- National Trust Act (1999).
- Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act (2016).

These laws address various aspects of disability, from rights to welfare.

Quick Tip

Understanding disability laws showcases India's commitment to inclusivity and human rights.

35. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Theoretical Approach)	List-II (Causes of Behaviour)
(A) Behaviourist	(I) Physiological
(B) Biological	(II) Environmental reinforcement
(C) Cognitive	(III) Unhealthy defence mechanisms
(D) Psychodynamic	(IV) Thought processes

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A) - (II), (B) - (I), (C) - (IV), (D) - (III).

Solution:

The correct matching illustrates the different psychological approaches and their focus:

- **Behaviourist:** Emphasizes environmental reinforcement as a determinant of behavior.
- **Biological:** Focuses on physiological and genetic influences.
- **Cognitive:** Highlights thought processes and mental activities.
- **Psychodynamic:** Stresses the role of unconscious motives and unhealthy defense mechanisms.

These approaches help in understanding complex human behaviors.

Quick Tip

Understanding psychological approaches aids in analyzing human behavior comprehensively.

36. Arrange the following in sequence of their establishment:

- (A) Indian Forest College
- (B) Wildlife Institute of India
- (C) Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy
- (D) National Green Corps

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The chronological order of establishment is as follows:

- **Indian Forest College (1938):** Focused on training forest officers.
- **Wildlife Institute of India (1982):** Specializes in wildlife research and training.
- **Indira Gandhi National Forest Academy (1987):** Offers advanced training for Indian Forest Service officers.
- **National Green Corps (2001):** Promotes environmental awareness among school students.

This sequence reflects India's increasing focus on forest and wildlife conservation.

Quick Tip

Environmental institutions highlight India's commitment to sustainability and conservation.

37. Components that make up the functional aspect of an ecosystem include:

- (A) Energy Cycles
- (B) Producers
- (C) Micro consumers
- (D) Evolution

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A), (B) and (C) only.

Solution:

The functional aspects of an ecosystem involve:

- **Energy Cycles:** Movement of energy through food chains and webs.
- **Producers:** Organisms that synthesize energy through photosynthesis.
- **Micro consumers:** Decomposers that recycle nutrients in the ecosystem.

These components maintain the ecological balance and ensure sustainability.

Quick Tip

Energy flow and nutrient cycling are vital processes in sustaining ecosystems.

38. Pollutants that are produced in the atmosphere when certain chemical reactions take place among primary pollutants are called _____:

- (1) Secondary pollutants
- (2) Tertiary pollutants
- (3) Reactionary pollutants
- (4) Particulates

Correct Answer: (1) Secondary pollutants.

Solution:

Secondary pollutants form as a result of chemical reactions between primary pollutants and natural atmospheric compounds. Examples include:

- **Ozone:** Formed by the reaction of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) with nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in sunlight.
- **Smog:** A mixture of pollutants formed through complex reactions.

These pollutants significantly impact air quality and human health.

Quick Tip

Controlling primary pollutants helps reduce the formation of harmful secondary pollutants.

39. A/An _____ is a bund constructed of stone and wrapped in galvanized chain link:

- (1) Earthen Check bund
- (2) Gabion Structure
- (3) Underground bundhara
- (4) Gradonies

Correct Answer: (4) Gabion Structure.

Solution:

Gabion structures are stone-filled wire mesh containers used for:

- **Erosion control:** Stabilizing slopes and riverbanks.
- **Water flow management:** Reducing flood risks.
- **Reinforcement:** Supporting retaining walls and other constructions.

They are environmentally friendly and cost-effective solutions.

Quick Tip

Gabion structures are widely used in engineering for sustainable water and soil management.

40. The Environment Protection Act was passed in the year -----:

- (1) 1982
- (2) 1984
- (3) 1986
- (4) 1988

Correct Answer: (3) 1986.

Solution:

The Environment Protection Act of 1986 provides the legal framework for:

- Preventing environmental pollution.
- Setting environmental quality standards.
- Addressing environmental hazards.

It was enacted following the Bhopal gas tragedy to strengthen environmental governance.

Quick Tip

The Environment Protection Act empowers the government to take necessary measures for environmental preservation.

41. A/An _____ waste management strategy including the following three main components is called:

- (a) Source reduction
 - (b) Recycling
 - (c) Disposal
-
- (1) Integrated
 - (2) Composite
 - (3) Systematic
 - (4) Incineration

Correct Answer: (1) Integrated.

Solution:

Integrated waste management focuses on a comprehensive approach to waste management, incorporating source reduction, recycling, and environmentally safe disposal methods. This strategy minimizes the environmental impact of waste and promotes sustainability.

Quick Tip

An integrated strategy ensures efficient waste management by addressing waste at all stages.

42. The lowest layer of the atmosphere is _____:

- (1) Troposphere

- (2) Stratosphere
- (3) Ionosphere
- (4) Exosphere

Correct Answer: (1) Troposphere.

Solution:

The troposphere is the lowest layer of Earth’s atmosphere, extending up to approximately 8–15 km above the surface. It contains most of the atmosphere’s mass, including water vapor, and is where weather phenomena like clouds, rain, and storms occur.

Quick Tip

The troposphere is crucial for life, as it holds the oxygen we breathe and regulates climate.

43. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Description)	List-II (Concept)
(A) Our ability to organize and monitor our own behavior	(I) Self Concept
(B) Individual’s belief about his or her own effectiveness	(II) Self Esteem
(C) Individual’s personal judgment of his or her own worth	(III) Self Efficacy
(D) The way we perceive ourselves and the ideas we have about our competencies and attributes	(IV) Self Regulation

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

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

Solution:

The correct matching aligns psychological concepts with their descriptions:

- **Self-Regulation:** Monitoring and organizing behavior to achieve goals.
- **Self-Efficacy:** Belief in one's effectiveness in achieving outcomes.
- **Self-Esteem:** Personal judgment of worth and value.
- **Self-Concept:** Perception and understanding of one's attributes and competencies.

Quick Tip

Self-regulation and self-efficacy are key for personal growth and achieving goals.

44. Factors influencing Attitude Change are:

- (A) Credibility of Source
- (B) Immunization
- (C) Selective attention of receiver
- (D) Content of message

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

Factors influencing attitude change include:

- **Credibility of the Source:** Trustworthy and knowledgeable sources are more persuasive.
- **Selective Attention of Receiver:** Audiences focus on specific aspects that align with their interests.

- **Content of the Message:** Clear and compelling messages are more likely to induce change.

Quick Tip

Persuasive communication relies on credible sources and impactful messaging.

45. In humanistic approach, development of congruence is supported by:

- (A) Group polarization
- (B) Unconditional positive regard
- (C) Stereotyping
- (D) Openness or warmth
- (E) Empathy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) (B), (D) and (E) only.

Solution:

Carl Rogers' humanistic theory emphasizes that congruence, or alignment between one's ideal self and actual self, is supported by:

- **Unconditional Positive Regard:** Accepting individuals without judgment.
- **Openness or Warmth:** Creating a safe and accepting environment.
- **Empathy:** Understanding and sharing the feelings of others.

Quick Tip

Humanistic approaches foster personal growth by emphasizing empathy and acceptance.

46. According to O. Wilson, "the systematic study of the biological basis of all social behaviours" is called:

- (1) Sociobiology
- (2) Psychology
- (3) Biopsychosociology
- (4) Psychosociology

Correct Answer: (1) Sociobiology.

Solution:

Edward O. Wilson popularized the term sociobiology, defining it as the systematic study of the biological basis of all social behavior. Sociobiology explains how evolutionary principles influence social behaviors in humans and other animals.

Quick Tip

Sociobiology combines biology and sociology to explore the genetic influences on behavior.

47. A mode of thinking in which the desire to reach unanimous agreement overrides the wish to adopt proper, rational decision-making procedures is called:

- (1) Group cohesion
- (2) Group dissonance
- (3) Group thinking
- (4) Group dynamics

Correct Answer: (3) Group thinking.

Solution:

Groupthink occurs when a group prioritizes consensus over critical evaluation of alternatives, leading to poor decisions. Symptoms include suppression of dissenting viewpoints and illusion of unanimity. Strategies to avoid groupthink involve encouraging open dialogue and appointing a devil's advocate.

Quick Tip

Effective leaders promote critical thinking and constructive disagreement to prevent groupthink.

48. A therapeutic approach developed by Carl Rogers in which the therapist helps clients to clarify their true feelings and come to value who they are is called:

- (1) Client-Centered Therapy
- (2) Rational Emotive Therapy
- (3) Cognitive Behaviour Therapy
- (4) Psycho Dynamic Therapy

Correct Answer: (1) Client-Centered Therapy.

Solution:

Client-Centered Therapy, developed by Carl Rogers, is a humanistic approach emphasizing:

- **Unconditional Positive Regard:** Accepting clients without judgment.
- **Empathy:** Understanding clients' perspectives and emotions.
- **Congruence:** Genuine communication by the therapist.

This approach helps individuals explore their potential and achieve personal growth.

Quick Tip

Carl Rogers' therapy fosters self-awareness and personal empowerment in clients.

49. A form of behaviour modification using the principles of counterconditioning and reciprocal inhibition is called:

- (1) Sensitization
- (2) Systematic Sensitization
- (3) Systematic Desensitization
- (4) Conditioning

Correct Answer: (3) Systematic Desensitization.

Solution:

Systematic Desensitization, developed by Joseph Wolpe, is a therapeutic method used to reduce phobias and anxiety by:

- Gradual exposure to anxiety-inducing stimuli.
- Teaching relaxation techniques to counteract fear responses.

This approach is based on the principles of classical conditioning and reciprocal inhibition.

Quick Tip

Systematic desensitization is particularly effective in treating specific phobias and anxiety disorders.

50. A term that refers to "venting an emotion" or "getting it out of one's system," which may sometimes be useful in lessening aggression, fear, or anxiety, is:

- (1) Behaviourism
- (2) Catatonic

- (3) Catharsis
- (4) Ventification

Correct Answer: (3) Catharsis.

Solution:

Catharsis refers to the process of releasing suppressed emotions to achieve emotional relief. This concept was introduced in psychoanalytic theory by Sigmund Freud and has been used in therapeutic settings to help clients confront and process emotions.

Quick Tip

Catharsis can help individuals reduce psychological tension by addressing pent-up emotions.

51. A broad layer of society, usually based on income and often labelled lower, middle and upper strata, is known as:

- (1) Social Caste
- (2) Social Class
- (3) Social Status
- (4) Social Value

Correct Answer: (2) Social Class.

Solution:

Social class refers to a division within society based on economic factors, such as income, wealth, and occupation. It categorizes individuals or groups into strata such as lower, middle, and upper classes, influencing access to resources and opportunities.

Quick Tip

Understanding social class helps analyze socio-economic disparities and their impact on society.

52. Hung Parliament means:

- (1) Two parties have majority in Parliament
- (2) One party has majority in Parliament
- (3) Three parties have majority in the Parliament
- (4) No Party has majority in the Parliament

Correct Answer: (4) No Party has majority in the Parliament.

Solution:

A hung parliament occurs when no political party wins a clear majority in the legislature. This situation often results in coalition governments or minority administrations, requiring collaboration and negotiation among parties to form a government.

Quick Tip

Hung parliaments highlight the importance of coalition-building and compromise in governance.

53. Who is associated with the Narmada Bachao Andolan?

- (1) Baba Amte
- (2) Anna Hazare
- (3) Sunderlal Bahuguna
- (4) Medha Patkar

Correct Answer: (4) Medha Patkar.

Solution:

Medha Patkar is the prominent leader of the Narmada Bachao Andolan, a movement opposing the construction of large dams on the Narmada River due to their environmental and social impact, particularly the displacement of local communities.

Quick Tip

The Narmada Bachao Andolan highlights the challenges of balancing development and sustainability.

54. The political theory that individuals join and stay in civil society as if they had signed a contract is known as:

- (1) Legal Contract Theory
- (2) Economic Contract Theory
- (3) Institutional Contract Theory
- (4) Social Contract Theory

Correct Answer: (4) Social Contract Theory.

Solution:

The social contract theory, developed by philosophers like Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau, posits that individuals consent, explicitly or implicitly, to form a society and government for mutual protection and benefit. It underpins modern democratic systems.

Quick Tip

The social contract theory is foundational to understanding the legitimacy of state authority and individual rights.

55. The National Commission for Women was established in the year _____:

- (1) 1982
- (2) 1992
- (3) 1995
- (4) 2005

Correct Answer: (2) 1992.

Solution:

The National Commission for Women (NCW) was established in 1992 as a statutory body to promote and safeguard the rights and welfare of women in India. It investigates issues of gender discrimination and advises the government on policy reforms.

Quick Tip

The NCW plays a vital role in addressing gender-based issues and empowering women in India.

56. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Lok Sabha)	List-II (Speaker)
(A) Fourteenth	(I) Sumitra Mahajan
(B) Fifteenth	(II) Somnath Chatterjee
(C) Sixteenth	(III) Meira Kumar
(D) Seventeenth	(IV) Om Birla

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

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

Solution:

The correct matches align the Lok Sabha sessions with their respective Speakers:

- Fourteenth Lok Sabha: Somnath Chatterjee
- Fifteenth Lok Sabha: Meira Kumar
- Sixteenth Lok Sabha: Sumitra Mahajan
- Seventeenth Lok Sabha: Om Birla

This reflects the leadership and historical context of parliamentary sessions.

Quick Tip

Knowing the Speakers of the Lok Sabha helps understand India's parliamentary history and leadership.

57. Arrange the following in order of occurrence from earliest to latest:

- (A) First NAM Summit
- (B) China's Control over Tibet
- (C) Panchsheel Agreement
- (D) Asylum of Dalai Lama in India

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The chronological sequence is as follows:

- China's Control over Tibet (1950)
- Panchsheel Agreement (1954)

- First NAM Summit (1961)
- Asylum of Dalai Lama in India (1959)

This sequence reflects significant events shaping India's foreign policy.

Quick Tip

Understanding historical events in sequence aids in grasping India's diplomatic strategies.

58. The fundamental rights include:

- (A) Equality before law
- (B) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
- (C) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
- (D) Right to Property

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (4) (A), (B) and (C) only.

Solution:

The fundamental rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution include:

- **Equality before law (Article 14):** Ensures equal treatment under the law.
- **Prohibition of discrimination (Article 15):** Prevents discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
- **Equality of opportunity (Article 16):** Guarantees equal opportunity in public employment.

- The Right to Property was removed from the fundamental rights list by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.

Quick Tip

The six fundamental rights form the cornerstone of India's democratic framework.

59. The Planning Commission has been replaced with a new Commission called NITI Aayog. What is its full form?

- (1) National Institute of Training India
- (2) National Institute for Technological Advancement of India
- (3) National Institution to Trigger India
- (4) National Institution for Transforming India

Correct Answer: (4) National Institution for Transforming India.

Solution:

NITI Aayog, established in 2015, replaced the Planning Commission to foster cooperative federalism. It emphasizes strategic policy-making, decentralized planning, and aligning with sustainable development goals.

Quick Tip

NITI Aayog's approach integrates innovation and inclusive development.

60. _____ is defined as the number of people who are unable to find a job (though they are looking for jobs) as a ratio of total number of people who were looking for jobs:

- (1) Employment rate
- (2) Self-employment rate

- (3) Government employment rate
- (4) Unemployment rate

Correct Answer: (4) Unemployment rate.

Solution:

The unemployment rate is an economic indicator representing the percentage of people in the labor force who are actively looking for jobs but unable to find one. It reflects the health of the economy and workforce utilization.

Quick Tip

A lower unemployment rate signifies better economic performance and job opportunities.

61. _____ is the difference between the value of exports and the value of imports of goods in a given period of time:

- (1) Balance of Payments
- (2) Balance of Trade
- (3) Balanced Current Account
- (4) Balance on Capital Account

Correct Answer: (2) Balance of Trade.

Solution:

The balance of trade is a key economic indicator that reflects the difference between a country's exports and imports of goods. A trade surplus occurs when exports exceed imports, while a trade deficit occurs when imports exceed exports.

Quick Tip

The balance of trade is a major component of a country's balance of payments, which includes trade in goods, services, and financial transactions.

62. _____ was launched in May 2015 to address the longevity risks among workers in the unorganized sector who are not covered under any statutory social security scheme:

- (1) Pradhan Mantri Vyay Vandana Yojana
- (2) Atal Pension Yojana
- (3) Aam Aadmi Bima Yojana
- (4) Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana

Correct Answer: (2) Atal Pension Yojana.

Solution:

The Atal Pension Yojana is a government-backed pension scheme aimed at providing a fixed monthly pension after retirement to workers in the unorganized sector. It encourages individuals to save for their old age and offers benefits based on contributions made during their working years.

Quick Tip

The Atal Pension Yojana helps ensure financial security for the elderly in low-income groups.

63. _____ is the single comprehensive indirect tax, operational from 1 July 2017, on the supply of goods and services right from the manufacturer/service provider to the consumer:

- (1) Value Added Tax

- (2) Sales Tax
- (3) Excise Tax
- (4) Goods and Services Tax

Correct Answer: (4) Goods and Services Tax.

Solution:

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a landmark reform in India's tax structure, subsuming multiple indirect taxes such as VAT, excise duty, and service tax. GST simplifies tax compliance and promotes a uniform tax regime, fostering ease of doing business.

Quick Tip

GST operates on a destination-based taxation principle, where tax is collected at the point of consumption.

64. Economic exchanges without the mediation of money are referred to as _____:

- (1) Money exchanges
- (2) Open market operations
- (3) The transaction motive
- (4) Barter exchanges

Correct Answer: (4) Barter exchanges.

Solution:

Barter exchanges involve the direct trade of goods and services without using money. It is one of the oldest forms of trade, requiring a double coincidence of wants, meaning both parties must have what the other desires.

Quick Tip

Barter systems were the foundation of early economies before the invention of money.

65. The broad sources of primary commercial energy in India are:

- (A) Coal and lignite
- (B) Oil and Gas
- (C) Agricultural waste
- (D) Electric Power

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

India's primary commercial energy sources include:

- **Coal and lignite:** The dominant source of energy, used extensively in power generation.
- **Oil and gas:** Essential for transportation and industrial sectors.
- **Electric power:** Generated through conventional (thermal, hydropower) and non-conventional (solar, wind) means.

Quick Tip

India relies heavily on coal for energy needs, though there is a growing shift toward renewable energy sources.

66. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Term)	List-II (Explanation)
(A) Capital	(I) Factor of production which has itself been produced and which is not generally entirely consumed in the production process.
(B) Cash Reserve Ratio	(II) Taxes imposed on the income made by the private sector firms.
(C) Corporate Tax	(III) Consumption of goods that do not get exhausted immediately but last over a period of time.
(D) Consumer Durables	(IV) The fraction of their deposits which the commercial banks are required to keep with RBI.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A) - (I), (B) - (IV), (C) - (II), (D) - (III).

Solution:

This matching defines key economic terms:

- **Capital:** A produced factor of production.
- **Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):** The portion of deposits that banks must maintain with the Reserve Bank of India.
- **Corporate Tax:** Taxes on private sector firms' income.
- **Consumer Durables:** Long-lasting goods consumed over time.

Quick Tip

Understanding these terms is essential for analyzing economic systems and financial policies.

67. Arrange the following as per occurrence from earliest to latest:

- (A) Establishment of first Cotton Mill in India
- (B) Swadeshi Movement
- (C) Acceptance of recommendations of First Fiscal Commission
- (D) Second World War

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution:

The chronological order of events:

- The first Cotton Mill in India was established in 1854.
- The Swadeshi Movement began in 1905 as part of the freedom struggle.
- The First Fiscal Commission recommendations were accepted in 1921.
- The Second World War took place from 1939 to 1945.

Quick Tip

Understanding the timeline of major events helps contextualize economic and political developments in history.

68. The typical characteristics of a rural community are:

- (A) Dominance of primary relations
- (B) Impersonality and anonymity
- (C) Agriculture and allied activities
- (D) Social Heterogeneity

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (1) (A) and (C) only.

Solution:

Rural communities are characterized by:

- **Dominance of primary relations:** Close personal relationships within the community.
- **Agriculture and allied activities:** The main livelihood for most rural populations.

Quick Tip

Recognizing rural characteristics is essential for effective rural development planning.

69. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Scheme)	List-II (Year of Launch)
(A) Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan	(I) 2005
(B) Mission Indradhanush	(II) 2014
(C) National Rural Health Mission	(III) 2016
(D) Muskan Initiative	(IV) 2021

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (2) (A) - (III), (B) - (II), (C) - (I), (D) - (IV).

Solution:

Key healthcare initiatives and their respective launch years:

- Pradhan Mantri Surakshit Matritva Abhiyan (2016)
- Mission Indradhanush (2014)
- National Rural Health Mission (2005)
- Muskan Initiative (2021)

Quick Tip

Awareness of healthcare schemes helps in understanding India's focus on public health and maternal care.

70. Which of the following statements are true with regard to 'emotions':

- Hertzberg-Likert scale is often used to measure intensity of aggression.
- Emotions influence our perceptions, thinking and behaviour.

- (C) Emotions are related to subjective feelings and influence learning.
(D) Cognitive development is not related to emotional development.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Correct Answer: (3) (B) and (C) only.

Solution:

Emotions significantly impact:

- Perception, thinking, and behavior (e.g., decision-making).
- Learning processes by influencing motivation and focus.

Emotional and cognitive development are interrelated and mutually impactful.

Quick Tip

Emotional intelligence plays a vital role in academic, personal, and professional success.

71. The book "Human Nature and Social Order" was written by _____:

- (1) J Dewey
- (2) C H Cooley
- (3) R M Maclver
- (4) H Spencer

Correct Answer: (2) C H Cooley.

Solution:

Charles Horton Cooley, an American sociologist, authored the book "Human Nature and

Social Order.” He emphasized the role of society in shaping individual identity through social interaction. Cooley’s concept of the ”looking-glass self” is foundational in understanding how individuals form their self-image based on others’ perceptions.

Quick Tip

The ”looking-glass self” theory highlights that self-perception is influenced by how we think others see us.

72. An arrangement of practices and behaviour on which members of the society base their daily lives is called _____:

- (1) Social Control
- (2) Social Policy
- (3) Social Legislation
- (4) Social Order

Correct Answer: (4) Social Order.

Solution:

Social order refers to the system of norms, values, and practices that organize and regulate human behavior to maintain stability and predictability within a society. This includes laws, customs, and social institutions that foster cooperation and prevent chaos.

Quick Tip

Social order is crucial for harmony and collective progress in any community.

73. According to Emile Durkheim - Those aspects of social life that shape our actions as individuals are known as _____:

- (1) Social Fact

- (2) Social Value
- (3) Social Institution
- (4) Social Norms

Correct Answer: (1) Social Fact.

Solution:

Emile Durkheim, a prominent sociologist, defined social facts as external constraints imposed on individuals by society, such as laws, norms, and cultural expectations. These forces are independent of individual wills but shape collective behavior and maintain social cohesion.

Quick Tip

Social facts demonstrate how societal structures influence individual actions and maintain order.

74. A measure of intellectual functioning is expressed in terms of _____ age:

- (1) Social
- (2) Mental
- (3) Chronological
- (4) Biological

Correct Answer: (2) Mental.

Solution:

Mental age is an individual's cognitive ability compared to the average cognitive level of their chronological age group. It is a concept used to evaluate intellectual functioning and is a key component in calculating the Intelligence Quotient (IQ), where $IQ = (\text{Mental Age} / \text{Chronological Age}) \times 100$.

Quick Tip

Mental age helps gauge cognitive abilities and is pivotal in educational and psychological assessments.

75. The book 'The Aboriginals' was written by:

- (1) L. P. Vidyarthi
- (2) S.C. Roy
- (3) Elwin Verrier
- (4) Furer-Haimendory

Correct Answer: (3) Elwin Verrier.

Solution:

Elwin Verrier, a distinguished anthropologist, authored "The Aboriginals," focusing on the lifestyles, cultures, and challenges of indigenous tribes in India. His work provides deep insights into tribal societies and their interactions with broader socio-economic systems.

Quick Tip

Anthropological studies like "The Aboriginals" are instrumental in preserving tribal heritage and addressing their socio-political issues.