

CUET 2024 Sociology Question Paper Set-D with Solution

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

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

Answer: (2) C.W. Mills

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

Question 2. Which programme of the Government of India directly targets at improving sex-ratio?

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

Answer: (3) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Solution: Beti Bachao Beti Padhao scheme launched by the Government of India is a straight answer to the development of sex ratio.

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

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

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

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

Question 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**

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: Correct combination is:

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

Question 5. Which of the following are arguments given by Alfred Gell to explain the significance of the market beyond its economic function?

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The arguments provided by Alfred Gell in order to explain the significance of the market beyond its economic function include: that the configuration of the market mirrors the inter-group social relationships of that society; that groups are ranked within the caste hierarchy

and consequently, in the commercial sphere; and that relations between tribals and non-tribal traders are predicated on social inequalities.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

Question 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 benefited the tribes at the expense of others.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: National development touched the tribal development by extracting a disproportionate cost of development from the tribal areas that were located in mineral-rich and forest-covered parts of the country, with large dams, factories, and mines planted in the Nehruvian era and the dispossession of tribals of their land for the development of hydroelectric power plants. These developments did not benefit the tribes at the expense of others.

Question 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 recognise the variation across individuals.

(D) Stereotypes are partly colonial constructs.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: Stereotypes are often applied to ethnic and racial groups, fix whole groups into a single entity, refuse to recognize individual variations, and are partly colonial constructs.

Question 9. In every society, some individuals have a greater share of valued resources – money, property, education, prestige etc., – than others. These social resources can be divided into different forms of capital. Identify them from the following.

(A) Economic capital

(B) Cultural capital

(C) Social capital

(D) Educational capital

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: Social resources include economic capital, cultural capital, social capital, and educational capital.

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

(1) 1956

(2) 1953

(3) 1950

(4) 1958

Answer: (1) 1956

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

Question 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.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: Tribes in India were assimilated into Hindu society through the process of Sanskritization, occupied a special trade niche by trading forest produce, salt, and elephants, and often exercised dominance over the plains people through their raiding capacity.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar believed that further exploitation of the downtrodden masses would be done by local elites and upper castes if local self-government is given.

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

(1) Membership of family

(2) Membership of religious group

(3) Membership of a professional group

(4) Membership of caste group

Answer: (3) Membership of a professional group

Solution: Community identity includes family, religious group, and caste group, however, a professional group is not regarded as community identity.

Question 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 and that the State shall not discriminate in granting aid to such educational institutions?

(1) Article 21

(2) Article 29

(3) Article 30

(4) Article 25

Answer: (3) Article 30

Solution: Article 30 of the Constitution of India grants the right to minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice and ensures the State shall not discriminate in granting aid to such institutions.

Question 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.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: Communalism refers to something related to a community, a devout believer may or may not be communal, and it leads to building the identity of big and heterogeneous groups as single and monolithic. Communalism involves both religion and politics.

Question 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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: People generally face gender, ethnic, disability, and caste-based discriminations and exclusion.

Question 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.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: Gram Sabha The Gram Sabha is the entire body of citizens in a village, it is the general body that elects local government, and it participates in the developmental activities of the village level. It does not collect central taxes from the village.

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

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

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

Solution: The Supreme Court expanded the Fundamental Rights under Article 21 by interpreting it to include various aspects of a quality of life.

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

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

Answer: (2) Virginius Xaxa

Solution: Virginius Xaxa commented that tribal institutions in themselves need not necessarily be democratic in their structure and functioning.

Question 20. Match List-I with List-II.

List-I (Dominant Caste)

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

List-II (Region)

(I) Andhra Pradesh

(II) Punjab

(III) Karnataka

(IV) Uttar Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

Answer:

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

Solution: The proper correspondence is:

(A) Rajputs - Uttar Pradesh

(B) Lingayats - Karnataka

(C) Jat Sikhs - Punjab

(D) Kammas - Andhra Pradesh

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

(A) Bihu

(B) Baisakhi

(C) Holi

(D) Pongal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Question 22. Which of the following are the indicators of globalization of agriculture?

(A) Contract farming

(B) Increased dependence of farmers on fertilizers and pesticides

(C) Promotion of indigenous knowledge for agriculture

(D) Entry of multinationals into the agricultural sector

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

Solution: The characteristics of the globalization of agriculture are contract farming, increased dependence of farmers on fertilizers and pesticides, and entry of multinationals into the agricultural sector.

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

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

Answer: (4) Scientific Management System

Solution: All work is divided into its smallest repetitive elements under the Scientific Management System, which involves work division among the workers.

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

List-I (Concepts)

- (A) Liberalization
- (B) Transnational Corporations
- (C) Globalisation
- (D) Weightless Economy

List-II (Descriptions)

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution :

(A) Liberalisation Opening up of the economy to the global markets

- (B) Transnational Corporations Companies producing goods and services in multiple countries
- (C) Globalisation Mixing of global and local culture
- (D) Weightless Economy Economy based on information and technology

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

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

Answer: (2) Johann Gutenberg

Solution: Johann Gutenberg is credited with the invention of the printing press.

Question 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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct match is:

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

Question 27. The Chipko Movement is an example of

- (1) Peasant Movement

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

Answer: (3) Ecological Movement

Solution: The Chipko Movement is an ecological movement against felling trees and forests.

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

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

Answer: (3) Dikus

Solution: In South Bihar, the migrant traders and moneylenders whom the locality resents are called Dikus.

Question 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?

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

Answer: (1) Theory of Relative Deprivation

Solution: Theory of Relative Deprivation According to this theory, social conflict occurs when a group of people perceives that it is worse than the others surrounding it in some respect.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The traits that characterize the post-1947 women's movement are involvement of women in nation building activities, development of independent women's movement, and shift in ideology and strategy of organizations. Not all women face discrimination on the same plane.

Question 31. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Name of Sociologists)

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

List-II (Work)

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The correct match is:

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

Question 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 (Definition)

- (I) Number of live births per 1000 women in the childbearing age group

(II) Total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have during her entire reproductive years

(III) Number of deaths of babies before the age of one year per 1000 live births

(IV) Total number of women who die in childbirth per 1000 live births

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

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

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

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

Solution: Right matching is:

(A) Fertility Rate - Number of live births per 1000 women in the child bearing age group

(B) Total Fertility Rate - Total number of live births a hypothetical woman would have in all her reproductive years

(C) Infant Mortality Rate - Deaths of babies under one year of age per 1000 live births

(D) Maternal Mortality Rate - Total number of women who die in childbirth per 1000 live births

Question 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 _____.

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

(1) Sanskritisation

(2) Colonisation

(3) Westernisation

(4) Secularisation

Answer: (3) Westernisation

Solution: The statement talks about the process of Westernisation that has involved technological changes and associated institutional, ideological, and value changes during the British rule in India.

Question 34. In Begum Rokeya Sakhawat's book "Sultana's Dream" we find the following excerpt, "Where are the men ?..., where they ought to be...we shut our men indoors...just as we are kept in the zenana ?" What do these lines describe?

(1) Double standard imposed by male dominated society

(2) Comparison of work done by men and women in a male dominated society

(3) Reversal of roles of Gender

(4) Challenging patriarchy

Answer: (3) Reversal of roles of Gender

Solution: The lines refer to the reversal of gender roles, as evident in Begum Rokeya Sakhawat's novel 'Sultana's Dream'.

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

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

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

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

Solution: The social reasons for preferring the city over the village are decline of common resources in villages, opportunity for earning cash income, sufficient work opportunity, and relative anonymity.

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

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

Answer: (1) Socio-Cultural

Solution: So, the socio-cultural factors did not help in bringing about India's integration under Colonial rule, though economic, political, and administrative factors did play a crucial role.

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

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

Answer: (3) Presence of a large cooperative sector

Solution: The presence of a large cooperative sector was not a significant factor during industrialization in independent India, whereas growth in heavy and machine-making industries, expansion of the public sector, and coastal cities for trading purposes are significant.

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

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

Answer: (2) Bihar

Solution: The Birhor tribe is present in the state of Bihar.

Question 39. The term “prejudice” refers to _____.

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

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

Answer: (3) Pre-judgement

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

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

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

Answer: (4) Jayprakash Narayan

Solution: Jayprakash Narayan is not among those who have affiliations with AITUC, but M.N. Roy, S.A. Dange, and V.V. Giri has an affinity with it.

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

In many ways it was a major political change, namely, the collapse of the erstwhile socialist world that hastened globalisation and also gave a specific economic and political approach to the economic policies that underpin globalisation. These changes are often termed as neo-liberal economic measures. We have already seen what concrete steps the liberalisation policy took in India. Broadly, these policies reflect a political vision of free enterprise which believes that a free reign to market forces will be both efficient and fair. It is, therefore, critical of both State regulation and State subsidies. The existing process of Globalisation in this sense does have a political vision as much as an economic vision.

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

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

Answer: (4) De-regulation of market forces

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

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

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

Answer: (1) Free enterprise

Solution: The central political vision that drives the economic policies forming the basis of Globalisation is free enterprise.

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

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

Answer: (3) Neo-liberal measures

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

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

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

Answer: (3) Collapse of Socialist State

Solution: The most apparent political change referred to in the passage is the collapse of the Socialist State.

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

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

Answer: (2) It is critical of State regulation

Solution: According to the text, the political imagination under Globalisation is extremely critical of State control.

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

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

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

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

Answer: (3) Western education

Solution: The main reason for opening new channels for the North-East to grow is Western education, which enabled them to converse with each other and with the outside world, hence promoting mobility upwards.

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

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

Answer: (2) Education

Solution: Education is described as a gateway to upward mobility for the North-Easters in the given passage.

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

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

Answer: (4) Upward Mobility

Solution: The process whereby movement takes place of the people from their existing status to improved status is termed as upward mobility.

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

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

Answer: (2) Vijaylakshmi Pandit

Solution: Vijaylakshmi Pandit was an Indian representative at the United Nations.

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

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

Answer: (1) Use of English language

Solution: The use of the English language was the primary reason that promoted communication among the different sections of the Naga tribes.