



UGC NET Paper-1 - Previous Years Question Papers

In any UGC NET exam, you will find large number of questions appearing from previous papers. So whatever sources/books/websites/coaching you are preparing from, going through previous papers is a MUST.

So, how to make best use of these question papers? Start solving papers one by one. While solving each question, try to understand the “entire concept” not just the given “question”. For example, if question is:

Brain storming as a method can be used for:

(A) Out-of-box thinking (B) Coherent thinking (C) Generate new ideas in the area of interest (D) Critical thinking

Now do not just look for the Answer (Option C)? Also find out, what exactly are these terms? What does each term mean and what all is included in its description? Do not just solve the particular question...Learn the Concept...Questions will not repeat in next exam...Concepts will repeat...You should be equipped to handle any question on career, just because you did one question.

Please mind it that, it will take time. May be 8-10 hours for each paper.... But if you attempt all previous years' papers with this approach, no one can stop you from getting very good score in UGC NET.

Human Peritus courses have been designed with this approach only. By doing it over the years, we have reached a stage, where consistently more than 85-90% of questions in the exam, are from our course. Check the website of HUMAN PERITUS, to understand how thousands of students are clearing UGC NET with us.

If you have something else on your mind, you may connect with our team.

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UGC NET Dec 2020 and June 2021 25th December Morning Shift

1.) Study the table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Given below is a table that shows the expenditure of a company (in lakh rupees) per annum over the given years.

Expenditure Item	Salary	Travel	Hospitality	Interest on Loan	Taxes
2016	330	70	30	28	80
2017	380	65	33	31	87
2018	420	72	35	33	91
2019	450	75	40	36	94
2020	480	84	43	39	97

Increase of expenditure from 2019 to 2020 in percentage is:

- (A) 6.9
- (B) 5.3
- (C) 5.8
- (D) 7.2

2.) Study the table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Given below is a table that shows the expenditure of a company (in lakh rupees) per annum over the given years.

Expenditure Item	Salary	Travel	Hospitality	Interest on Loan	Taxes
2016	330	70	30	28	80
2017	380	65	33	31	87
2018	420	72	35	33	91
2019	450	75	40	36	94
2020	480	84	43	39	97

In which year is the Travel expenditure (as a percentage) minimum?

- (A) 2017
- (B) 2018
- (C) 2019
- (D) 2020

3.) Study the table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Given below is a table that shows the expenditure of a company (in lakh rupees) per annum over the given years.

Expenditure Item	Salary	Travel	Hospitality	Interest on Loan	Taxes
2016	330	70	30	28	80

2017	380	65	33	31	87
2018	420	72	35	33	91
2019	450	75	40	36	94
2020	480	84	43	39	97

What is the average expenditure on Travel and Hospitality during 2016 to 2020?

- (A) 110.5
- (B) 109.4
- (C) 108.3
- (D) 108.7

4.) Study the table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Given below is a table that shows the expenditure of a company (in lakh rupees) per annum over the given years.

Expenditure Item	Salary	Travel	Hospitality	Interest on Loan	Taxes
Year					
2016	330	70	30	28	80
2017	380	65	33	31	87
2018	420	72	35	33	91
2019	450	75	40	36	94
2020	480	84	43	39	97

In which year is the ratio of Salary to Hospitality maximum?

- (A) 2017
- (B) 2018
- (C) 2019
- (D) 2020

5.) Study the table carefully and answer the questions that follow.

Given below is a table that shows the expenditure of a company (in lakh rupees) per annum over the given years.

Expenditure Item	Salary	Travel	Hospitality	Interest on Loan	Taxes
Year					
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2017	380	65	33	31	87
2018	420	72	35	33	91
2019	450	75	40	36	94
2020	480	84	43	39	97

The difference between average expenditure on 'Taxes' and average expenditure on 'Interest on Loan' is:

- (A) 54.8
- (B) 55.6
- (C) 56.4
- (D) 57.2

6.) The basic free version of 200M web meeting platform allows an online class to be conducted for how many minutes?

- (A) 30 minutes
- (B) 40 minutes
- (C) 50 minutes
- (D) 60 minutes

7.) Match List I with List II

List I (Content Area)

- A. Reading/Language Arts
- B. Mathematics
- C. Science
- D. Social Studies

List II (Integrating Technology Application)

- I. Software programs to develop basic reading skills
- II. Simulations to explore distant places and times
- III. Graphing calculations to illustrate abstract or hard-to-visualize relationships.
- IV. Simulations to illustrate complex relationships

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

8.) Given below are two statements:

Statement I: You can make the behaviors you teach, more authentic by changing the irrelevant aspects or context of what you are teaching as often as possible and in as many different ways as possible.

Statement II: To teach behaviour that is authentic, your lesson need not present content in a way in which it will be used by your learners on assessments, in subsequent grades, and in the world outside your classroom.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
- (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.
- (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct.

9.) Which of these decision traps pertains to thinking and planning activities?

- A. NOT keeping records
- B. Overconfidence
- C. Plunging-in
- D. Frame-blindness
- E. Poor frame control

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and C only
- (B) B, C and D only
- (C) A, C and E only

(D) C, D and E only

10.) Arrange these instructional events for delivering the lesson to students in sequential order from the beginning to the end.

- A. Informing the learner of the objectives
- B. Eliciting desired behaviour
- C. Gaining attention
- D. Presenting the content
- E. Providing feedback

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, D, B, C, E
- (B) D, C, B, A, E
- (C) C, A, D, B, E
- (D) B, C, A, E, D

11.) Sometimes, subjects who know that they are in a control group may work hard to excel against the experimental group. Such a phenomenon is known as:

- (A) Controlled Competition
- (B) Motivational Contest
- (C) Compensatory Rivalry
- (D) Inspirational Influence

12.) Analytic Induction is a method of

- A. Systematic interpretation of events
- B. Generating hypothesis
- C. Testing hypothesis
- D. Freestyle interpretation
- E. Testing null hypothesis only

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and C only
- (B) B, C and D only
- (C) C, D and E only
- (D) A, B and E only

13.) The characteristics of longitudinal studies are:

- A. Limited results
- B. Do not need heavy investment
- C. Provide alternative choices
- D. Allow insight into the time order of variables
- E. Focuses on individual or institutional developments

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and C only
- (B) B, C and D only
- (C) C, D and E only
- (D) A, D and E only

14.) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion A: A research question should have some connection with an existing theory or research.

Reason R: The research question formulated should be either too broad or too narrow.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

15.) Match List I with List II

List I (Artifacts)

- A. History
- B. Maturation
- C. Testing
- D. Demand Characteristics

List II (Description)

- I. Happens when subjects are given similar pre-tests and post-tests
- II. Subjects' reactions to experimental conditions
- III. Occurrence of various events during a study
- IV. Biological and psychological characters changing during the course of the study

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

16.) Which of the following is considered unethical communication?

- (A) Use of alternative source of information
- (B) Not revealing the source of information
- (C) Propaganda
- (D) Non-commercial publicity

17.) Communication means _____ of information.

- A. Suppression
- B. Exchange
- C. Understanding
- D. Contextualization
- E. Abstraction

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and C only
- (B) B, C and D only
- (C) C, D and E only
- (D) A, B and E only

18.) Which of the following are determinants in transactional communication?

- A. Social context
- B. Cultural context
- C. Relational context
- D. Legal context
- E. Delayed context

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and C only
- (B) B, C and D only
- (C) C, D and E only
- (D) A, B and E only

19.) Given below are two statements:

Statement I: In communication, language ambiguity takes place because of the incorrect use of words.

Statement II: Informal time terms lead to different interpretations.

In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect
- (C) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- (D) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

20.) Match List I with List II

List I (Concept of Power Communication)

- A. Legitimate power
- B. Referent power
- C. Reward power
- D. Expert power

List II (Description of feature)

- I. Specialized knowledge
- II. By virtue of position
- III. When others feel to be like you
- IV. Control over what others seek

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

21.) Which number comes next in this sequence? 1, 1.5, 2.5, 4, ?

- (A) 5
- (B) 6.5
- (C) 5.5
- (D) 6

22.) How many minutes is it before 12 noon if 48 minutes ago it was three times as many minutes past 9 AM?

- (A) 33 minutes
- (B) 43 minutes
- (C) 40 minutes
- (D) 43.5 minutes

23.) The population of a bacteria culture increases at a rate of 4% per annum. There is an additional increase of 1% of the population due to some reason. The percentage increase in the population after two years is, therefore:

- (A) 10
- (B) 10.5
- (C) 10.25
- (D) 10.75

24.) Given below are two statements:

Statement I: A number is divisible by 12 if the number is divisible by both 3 and 4.

Statement II: A number is divisible by 3, if and only if the sum of all the digits of the number is divisible by 6.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true
- (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false
- (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

25.) Which of the following statement/s is/are correct?

A. Yaman crosses a 600m long road in 5 minutes. His speed is 7.2 km/hr

B. Vinod performs $\frac{2}{15}$ of his total journey by train; $\frac{9}{20}$ by bus and rest 10 km on cycle. His total journey is 24 km

C. Anita can complete a work in 8 days. She can complete $\frac{1}{8}$ fraction of the work in two days

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- (A) A only
- (B) B only
- (C) A and B only
- (D) A and C only

26.) Consider 'E' proposition as True and 'T' as False in a square of opposition of proposition and pick the correct answer from the options given below.

- (A) 'A' is True; 'A' is True
- (B) 'O' is False; 'E' is False
- (C) 'T' is False; 'E' is True
- (D) 'O' is Undetermined

27.) Pick the correct code.

- (A) Middle term must be distributed at least once in the premises of a syllogistic argument
- (B) A valid syllogistic argument cannot have two negative premises

- (C) With two particular premises in a syllogistic argument, a universal conclusion can be drawn
- (D) With one negative premise in a syllogistic argument, the conclusion is negative

28.) Name the fallacy committed in the statements below:

"All text books are books intended for careful study.
Some reference books are books intended for careful study.
Therefore, some reference books are text books."

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) Existential Fallacy
- (B) Undistributed Middle
- (C) Affirmative conclusion from Negative Premise
- (D) Exclusive Premises

29.) I see a piece of fragrant sandalwood' would correctly represent:

- (A) Samanyalakshna
- (B) Jñānalakshana
- (C) Yogaja
- (D) Nirvikalpa Pratyakṣa

30.) Which of the following is NOT a constituent-member of the Indian syllogistic argument?

- (A) Upanaya
- (B) Udaharana
- (C) Saṁśaya
- (D) Hetu

31.) Which one of the following is a disadvantage of using proprietary software rather than open source software?

- (A) Proprietary software can only be accessed with a password
- (B) Proprietary software can only be used on proprietary systems
- (C) Proprietary software is usually more expensive
- (D) Proprietary software can only be used with an Internet connection

32.) Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.
Assertion A: VisiCalc, the first spreadsheet software application, is a commonly cited example of one of the first killer applications.

Reason R: VisiCalc helped in bringing PCs into the business realm.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is true but R is false
- (D) A is false but R is true

33.) With respect to a music teacher who wishes to use a computer to help him to create training material, match List I with List II:

List I (Training Material)

- A. Printed copies of instructions on how to play his music

- B. Sound files of him playing his music
- C. Video files of him playing his music
- D. Images of the instruments he teaches

List II (Most appropriate File Format)

- I. MP3
- II. DOC
- III. JPEG
- IV. AVI

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

34.) Which of the following statements about internal and external computer memory are true?

- A. A portable hard drive is an example of internal memory
- B. Magnetic tape is used to store backups of data
- C. RAM is an internal memory
- D. ROM loses its data when the power is turned off

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A and B only
- (B) A and C only
- (C) C and D only
- (D) B and C only

35.) Match List I with List II

List I (Description)

- A. Numerical ID for each device on the Internet
- B. Unique ID for a Network Interface Card (NIC)
- C. Use of the Internet to make phone calls
- D. Text used by web browsers to locate a web address on the Internet

List II (Appropriate Technical Term)

- I. VOIP
- II. URL
- III. MAC Address
- IV. IP Address

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

36.) Identify the correct sequence of BRICS countries in relation to their Sustainable Development Goals Index (from highest to lowest) as per the Sustainable Development Report (2020)

- A. China
- B. India

- C. South Africa
- D. Brazil
- E. Russian Federation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) $C > D > E > A > B$
- (B) $E > D > C > A > B$
- (C) $C > E > B > D > A$
- (D) $A > D > E > C > B$

37.) Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol envisages reduction in HFCs consumption by late 2040s to the extent of:

- (A) 50-55%
- (B) 65-70%
- (C) 80-85%
- (D) 90-95%

38.) According to Red list, the percentage of threatened mammals in the world is about?

- (A) 20%
- (B) 25%
- (C) 40%
- (D) 45%

39.) The permissible limit for Arsenic in drinking water, as per Indian Standards [IS:10500] is:

- (A) 0.05mg
- (B) 0.5 mg
- (C) 1.0 mg
- (D) 2.0 mg

40.) From the energy security perspective, which of the following energy sources is considered most secure for India?

- (A) Geothermal
- (B) Solar
- (C) Wind
- (D) Hydro

41.) Which of the following are 'deemed to be university'?

- A. NCERT
- B. NIEPA
- C. Jamia Hamdard
- D. Jamia Millia Islamia
- E. IIT

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A and B only
- (B) B and C only
- (C) C and D only
- (D) D and E only

42.) The NEP-2020 recommends that the duration of the B.Ed. programme will be of

- A. One year
- B. Two years
- C. Three years
- D. Four years
- E. Five years

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and C only
- (B) A, B and D only
- (C) B, C and D only
- (D) C, D and E only

43.) Match List I with List II

List I

- A. NIEPA
- B. NAAC
- C. AICTE
- D. ICSSR

List II

- I. Promotion of quality in technical education
- II. To promote research in social sciences
- III. Planning and management of education
- IV. Accreditation of higher education institutions

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

44.) CBCS provides an opportunity for students to choose courses from:

- A. Core courses
- B. Environmental education
- C. Elective courses
- D. Computer courses
- E. Ability enhancement courses

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and C only
- (B) B, C and D only
- (C) C, D and E only
- (D) A, C and E only

45.) The key objective of RUSA is to improve:

- A. Access
- B. Equity
- C. Quality
- D. Infrastructure

E. Curriculum

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and C only
- (B) B, C and D only
- (C) C, D and E only
- (D) A, B and E only

46.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

The social structure of most developing countries no longer consists of a tiny upper class confronting a very large and mainly rural lower class, as earlier stereotypes had it. Intermediate strata have grown and diversified until they are, in at least some respects (recruitment to position of power, control of major political movements) dominant. In almost all of these countries, however, the 'middle strata' remain minorities (sometimes very small minorities) and have not achieved sufficient homogeneity of characteristics and interests to entitle them to the label of class. The key differences between them and the middle classes in the past of the countries that are now industrialized or developed seem to be the following: first, the much greater importance of the role of formal education in giving access to middle (as well as upper) status; second, the much greater importance of salaried employment, particularly in the public sector, in relation to self-employment in the professions or in small businesses; third, the presence of the 'demonstration effect' from the high income countries continually tending to stretch consumption aspirations beyond income capacity. Independent, frugal, entrepreneurially minded middle groups can still be identified, and some of them are coping resiliently with economic globalisation and other challenges. However, many factors in the situations in which they have found themselves- technological dependency, the dominance of large-scale enterprises, the bureaucratisation of the rules of the game- generally restricted them to secondary roles in economic evolution. Their educational aspiration for their children have been likely to divert most of these into bureaucratic or professional occupations. Moreover, in many cases, they have belonged to cultural minorities or alien immigrant groups encountering resistance once they become economically conspicuous.

The present-day social structure in developing countries is punctuated by

- (A) Stereotypical classes
- (B) A small group of upper class
- (C) A vast mass of rural class
- (D) A growing intermediate stratum

47.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

The social structure of most developing countries no longer consists of a tiny upper class confronting a very large and mainly rural lower class, as earlier stereotypes had it. Intermediate strata have grown and diversified until they are, in at least some respects (recruitment to position of power, control of major political movements) dominant. In almost all of these countries, however, the 'middle strata' remain minorities (sometimes very small minorities) and have not achieved sufficient homogeneity of characteristics and interests to entitle them to the label of class. The key differences between them and the middle classes in the past of the countries that are now industrialized or developed seem to be the following: first, the much greater importance of the role of formal education in giving access to middle (as well as upper) status; second, the much greater importance of salaried employment, particularly in the public sector, in relation to self-employment in the professions or in small businesses; third, the presence of the 'demonstration effect' from the high income countries continually tending to stretch consumption aspirations beyond income capacity. Independent, frugal, entrepreneurially minded middle groups can

still be identified, and some of them are coping resiliently with economic globalisation and other challenges. However, many factors in the situations in which they have found themselves- technological dependency, the dominance of large-scale enterprises, the bureaucratisation of the rules of the game- generally restricted them to secondary roles in economic evolution. Their educational aspiration for their children have been likely to divert most of these into bureaucratic or professional occupations. Moreover, in many cases, they have belonged to cultural minorities or alien immigrant groups encountering resistance once they become economically conspicuous.

In the industrialized countries, people attained the status of the middle class because of access to

- (A) Formal education
- (B) Employable economic sectors
- (C) Areas of self-employment
- (D) Special minority tag

48.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

The social structure of most developing countries no longer consists of a tiny upper class confronting a very large and mainly rural lower class, as earlier stereotypes had it. Intermediate strata have grown and diversified until they are, in at least some respects (recruitment to position of power, control of major political movements) dominant. In almost all of these countries, however, the 'middle strata' remain minorities (sometimes very small minorities) and have not achieved sufficient homogeneity of characteristics and interests to entitle them to the label of class. The key differences between them and the middle classes in the past of the countries that are now industrialized or developed seem to be the following: first, the much greater importance of the role of formal education in giving access to middle (as well as upper) status; second, the much greater importance of salaried employment, particularly in the public sector, in relation to self-employment in the professions or in small businesses; third, the presence of the 'demonstration effect' from the high income countries continually tending to stretch consumption aspirations beyond income capacity. Independent, frugal, entrepreneurially minded middle groups can still be identified, and some of them are coping resiliently with economic globalisation and other challenges. However, many factors in the situations in which they have found themselves- technological dependency, the dominance of large-scale enterprises, the bureaucratisation of the rules of the game- generally restricted them to secondary roles in economic evolution. Their educational aspiration for their children have been likely to divert most of these into bureaucratic or professional occupations. Moreover, in many cases, they have belonged to cultural minorities or alien immigrant groups encountering resistance once they become economically conspicuous.

What do you understand by 'demonstration effect' as mentioned in the passage?

- (A) Public sector salaried employment as a goal
- (B) Imitation of consumption aspirations of rich countries beyond one's income
- (C) Control of power positions
- (D) Mobility from low income group to high income group

49.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

The social structure of most developing countries no longer consists of a tiny upper class confronting a very large and mainly rural lower class, as earlier stereotypes had it. Intermediate strata have grown and diversified until they are, in at least some respects (recruitment to position of power, control of major political movements) dominant. In almost all of these countries, however, the 'middle strata' remain minorities (sometimes very small minorities) and have not achieved sufficient homogeneity of characteristics and interests to entitle them to the label of class. The key differences between them and the

middle classes in the past of the countries that are now industrialized or developed seem to be the following: first, the much greater importance of the role of formal education in giving access to middle (as well as upper) status; second, the much greater importance of salaried employment, particularly in the public sector, in relation to self-employment in the professions or in small businesses; third, the presence of the 'demonstration effect' from the high income countries continually tending to stretch consumption aspirations beyond income capacity. Independent, frugal, entrepreneurially minded middle groups can still be identified, and some of them are coping resiliently with economic globalisation and other challenges. However, many factors in the situations in which they have found themselves- technological dependency, the dominance of large-scale enterprises, the bureaucratisation of the rules of the game- generally restricted them to secondary roles in economic evolution. Their educational aspiration for their children have been likely to divert most of these into bureaucratic or professional occupations. Moreover, in many cases, they have belonged to cultural minorities or alien immigrant groups encountering resistance once they become economically conspicuous.

Which of the following are the restrictive factors for the development of middle groups?

- A. Attitude of independence and frugality
- B. Technological dependency
- C. Secondary role of bureaucracy
- D. Powerful and large business houses

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A and B only
- (B) B and C only
- (C) B and D only
- (D) C and D only

50.) Read the given passage and answer the questions that follow

The social structure of most developing countries no longer consists of a tiny upper class confronting a very large and mainly rural lower class, as earlier stereotypes had it. Intermediate strata have grown and diversified until they are, in at least some respects (recruitment to position of power, control of major political movements) dominant. In almost all of these countries, however, the 'middle strata' remain minorities (sometimes very small minorities) and have not achieved sufficient homogeneity of characteristics and interests to entitle them to the label of class. The key differences between them and the middle classes in the past of the countries that are now industrialized or developed seem to be the following: first, the much greater importance of the role of formal education in giving access to middle (as well as upper) status; second, the much greater importance of salaried employment, particularly in the public sector, in relation to self-employment in the professions or in small businesses; third, the presence of the 'demonstration effect' from the high income countries continually tending to stretch consumption aspirations beyond income capacity. Independent, frugal, entrepreneurially minded middle groups can still be identified, and some of them are coping resiliently with economic globalisation and other challenges. However, many factors in the situations in which they have found themselves- technological dependency, the dominance of large-scale enterprises, the bureaucratisation of the rules of the game- generally restricted them to secondary roles in economic evolution. Their educational aspiration for their children have been likely to divert most of these into bureaucratic or professional occupations. Moreover, in many cases, they have belonged to cultural minorities or alien immigrant groups encountering resistance once they become economically conspicuous.

The passage is focused on

- (A) The secondary roles of economic evolution

- (B) The rules of bureaucratization
- (C) The need for economic globalization
- (D) Developmental options of the intermediate strata