

## CUET UG – 2022

### SOCIOLOGY

**Question : 1**

Which has been implemented by the government of India in order to increase the child sex ratio in the century ?

- (1) Jan Dhan Yojana
- (2) MNREGA
- (3) Beti-Bachao, Beti-Padhao
- (4) Atal Pension Yojana

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 2**

'Replacement level' of a population is based on the calculation of :

- (1) Sex-ratio
- (2) Death rates
- (3) Total fertility rates
- (4) Birth rates

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 3**

The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as :

- (1) National Health Policy
- (2) National Demographic Programme
- (3) National Family Welfare Programme
- (4) National Population Policy

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 4**

Which is not a factor for decrease in population growth ?

- (1) Epidemics and Pandemics
- (2) Natural Disasters/Famines
- (3) Wars
- (4) Vaccinations

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 5**

Major reason behind selective abortion is due to :

- (1) Poverty
- (2) Ignorance
- (3) Lack of resources
- (4) Dowry

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 6**

The census became a regular exercise conducted by British Indian government from the year :

- (1) 1860
- (2) 1881
- (3) 1901
- (4) 1952

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

**Question : 7**

The family which has more than one couple, and often more than two generation living together is known as :

- (1) Nuclear family
- (2) Extended family
- (3) Joint family
- (4) Multiple family

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

**Question : 8**

Which castes had a large population and were granted land rights by the partial land reforms effected after independence ?

- (1) Jats
- (2) Scheduled caste
- (3) Scheduled tribes
- (4) Dominant caste

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

**Question : 9**

As per the famous isolation versus integration debate on tribal Societies, the isolationists believe that :

- (1) Tribals were backward Hindus
- (2) Addressing their problems as similar to OBC
- (3) Providing welfare schemes
- (4) Protecting tribals from getting detribalised as landless labour

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 10**

Match List - I with List - II.

List - I	List - II
(A) Yadav	(I) Karnataka
(B) Vakkaligas	(II) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Patidars	(III) Bihar and Uttar Pradesh
(D) Reddys and Khammas	(IV) Gujarat

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 11**

Karl Marx agreed that capitalism is a system of commodity production through the use of wage labour. Which of the following represents commodification ?

- (1) More and more commodities are available in market
- (2) More labour power is used to produce commodities
- (3) Things that were earlier not traded in the market become commodities
- (4) Increasing customization is happening in the production of commodities

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 12**

Capitalism can be associated with :

- (A) Industrial production, commodification
- (B) Surplus value, free market
- (C) Weekly market, commodity exchange
- (D) Money power, labour power

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 13**

Consider the following impacts of reform movements and find the odd one out.

- (1) First school for women was opened
- (2) Women were educated but were asked to confine themselves to kitchen
- (3) New roles of mothers and daughters emerged
- (4) It has been argued the progress of society is not possible without women's education

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

**Question : 14**

Census that collected data on the social-hierarchy of caste was done by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) British Government, 1860s
- (2) H.H Risley, 1901
- (3) H.H. Risley, 1881
- (4) British Government, 1881

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

**Question : 15**

Which of the following are source of social stratification ?

- (A) Caste, Class
- (B) Age, Sex
- (C) Race, Slavery, Ethnicity
- (D) Village, Association, Community

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

**Question : 16**

The constitution abolished untouchability through :

- (1) Article 15
- (2) Article 16
- (3) Article 17
- (4) Article 18

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

**Question : 17**

Match List - I with List - II. Match the concepts with their proper explanation.

- | List - I             | List - II   |
|----------------------|---|
| (A) Communalism      | (I) Separating state from religion                                |
| (B) Secularism       | (II) Aggressive political ideology linked to religion             |
| (C) Regionalism      | (III) State in which those in power are not accountable to anyone |
| (D) Authoritarianism | (IV) Superiority of culture, language of a particular region      |

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

**Question : 18**

Which one of the following is not a characteristic feature of “Inclusive Nationalism” ?

- (1) Recognition of Diversity and Plurality
- (2) Do away with discrimination and exclusion
- (3) Relative disadvantage of minority communities
- (4) Bring forth a just and equitable society

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

**Question : 19**

Article 29 of the Indian constitution does not focus on :

- (1) Linguistic diversity
- (2) Discrimination in admission to educational constitution in terms of religion, race, caste
- (3) Equality in terms of ethnicity and class
- (4) Cultural diversity

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

**Question : 20**

What is the term used to refer to aggressive chauvinism based on religious identity ?

- (1) Regionalism
- (2) Casteism
- (3) Communalism
- (4) Secularism

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4



**Question : 21**

Orthodox members of the Hindu community in Bengal formed an organisation and petitioned to the British arguing that reformers had no right to interpret sacred text. Name the organisation.

- (1) Brahma Samaj
- (2) Arya Samaj
- (3) Dharma Sabha
- (4) Ramakrishna Mission

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 22**

Which of the following was written by M.G. Ranade on the lawfulness of the Remarriage of Widows ?

- (1) The sources of knowledge
- (2) Indu Prakash
- (3) The texts of the Hindu law
- (4) Gulamgiri

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 23**

In regions where the Non-Sanskritic castes were dominant, it was their influence, that was stronger. Identify the most appropriate concept to refer to this phenomenon.

- (1) Sanskritisation
- (2) Westernisation
- (3) De-Sanskritisation
- (4) Modernisation

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 24**

The essays 'On liberty' have been penned by :

- (1) John Locke
- (2) John Stuart Mill
- (3) Raja Ravi Verma
- (4) M.L. Srinivas

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 25**

Match List - I with List - II.

<b>List - I</b> <b>(Personalities)</b>	<b>List - II</b> <b>(Social Contribution)</b>
(A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy	(I) Satyashodhak Samaj
(B) Gandhiji - Mahatma Gandhi	(II) Dalit upliftment
(C) Ayyankali	(III) Brahmo Samaj
(D) Jotirao Govindrao Phule	(IV) Satyagraha

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 26**

Pick the correct statement about the National Planning Committee.

- (A) It was set up by Indian National congress
- (B) The committee was set up in 1939
- (C) The committee could not make a headway as World War I began
- (D) Jawahar Lal Nehru was the chairman
- (E) The arrest of its chairman in 1939 hindered its working

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

**A** 1

**B** 2

**C** 3

**D** 4

**Question : 27**

Colonial government used unfair means to hire and forcibly keep labourers in the Tea plantation Industry in Assam because :

- (1) The colonial government wanted labourers to live lives of luxury
- (2) The colonial government wanted to increase employment in India
- (3) Assam was uninhabited and possessed an unhealthy climate
- (4) Assam had huge, sprawling bungalows that were surrounded by velvety lawns

**A** 1

**B** 2

**C** 3

**D** 4

**Question : 28**

Online puja services can be understood as an example of :

- (1) Modernisation
- (2) Westernisation
- (3) Secularisation
- (4) Globalisation

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 29**

According to sociologist Satish Saberwal the three aspects to modern framework of change in colonial India.

- (A) Railways
- (B) Modes of communication
- (C) Bhakti movement
- (D) Nature of ideas
- (E) Forms of organisation

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 30**

Which of the following is not a characteristic of European town in a South Asian colonial city ?

- (1) Spacious bungalows and elegant apartment houses
- (2) Well planned streets
- (3) Trees on both sides of the street
- (4) Congested streets

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 31**

Constitution of India was developed by :

- (1) Parliamentary Committee
- (2) Constituent Assembly
- (3) Indian National Congress
- (4) Supreme Court of India

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 32**

What is the form of government in which the members of a group or community participate collectively in taking major decisions ?

- (1) Participatory Democracy
- (2) Panchayati Raj System
- (3) Dictatorship
- (4) Oligarchy

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 33**

Choose the incorrect statements on impact of Globalisation.

- (A) Globalisation decreased the job insecurity among working class
- (B) Globalisation led to staggering growth of private satellite television
- (C) Globalisation become a threat to indigenous craft and traditions
- (D) Globalisation changed the culture of consumption
- (E) Globalisation became bogey to promote unjust practices against women

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 34**

An economy in which much of the workforce is involved in designing, development, technology, marketing, sales and servicing is called :

- (1) Professional Economy
- (2) Knowledge Economy
- (3) Paperless Economy
- (4) Modern Economy

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 35**

The characteristic features of a 'Formal sector' are :

- (A) It employs ten or more people throughout the year
- (B) The employees get medical benefits
- (C) The employees are not ensured safe working conditions
- (D) The organisation has fixed working hours
- (E) The employee gets salary raise if the employee likes you

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 36**

'Start Up India Scheme' and 'Move in India' are programmes on :

- (A) Poverty
- (B) Unemployment
- (C) Employment
- (D) Labour movements
- (E) Self-employment

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below :

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 37**

Convergence thesis has been put forward by :

- (1) J.S. Mill
- (2) Max Weber
- (3) Emile Durkheim
- (4) Clark Kerr

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 38**

India follows a mixed economy policy, 'Mixed Economy' policy refers to :

- (1) The industrial sectors are reserved by government
- (2) The industries are divided between the govt. and private individuals
- (3) The primary sectors are reserved by the private individuals
- (4) Some economic sectors are reserved for govt, while others are open to the private sector

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 39**

In modern India, there is greater equality, at least in some spheres for example, caste distinctions do not matter any more on trains, buses or in cyber cafes on the other hand, older forms of discrimination may persist even in new factory or workplace settings. And, even as social inequalities are reducing, economic or income inequality growing in the world. Identify the process.

- (1) Globalisation
- (2) Colonisation
- (3) Urbanisation
- (4) Industrialisation



- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

**Question : 40**

Who supported the idea of a “Free market” ?

- (1) Adam smith
- (2) E Durkheim
- (3) K Marx
- (4) M.N. Srinivas

- A 1
- B 2
- C 3
- D 4

**Questions 41 to 45:**

The widespread aspect of Globalisation of agriculture is the entry of multinationals into this sector as sellers of agricultural inputs such as seeds, pesticides and fertilisers. Over the last decade or so, the Govt. has scaled down its agricultural development programmes, and agricultural extension agents have been replaced in the villages by agents of seeds, fertilisers, and pesticides companies. These agents are often the sole source of information for farmers about new seeds or cultivation practices with of course interest in selling their product. This increased dependence of farmers on expensive fertilisers and pesticides, which has reduced their profits and put many farmers into debt and created ecological crisis in rural areas.

Due to these economic and ecological crisis the spate of farmer's suicide have been occurring in different parts of the country since 1997-98. These suicides can be linked to changes in economic and agricultural policies. These include : the changed pattern of landholdings, changing crop patterns, shift to cash crops, liberalization policies that have exposed Indian agriculture to the forces of Globalisation; heavy dependence on high-costs inputs and individualisation of agricultural operations. According to official statistics, there have been 8,900 suicides by farmers between 2001 and 2006 in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra.

**Question : 41**

Farmers Suicide is a matrix event. Which of the following options is not responsible for farmers suicide ?

- (1) Educational Expenses
- (2) Diversification
- (3) Agricultural Loans
- (4) Marriage and Dowry

- A 1  
B 2  
C 3  
D 4

**Question : 42**

According to official statistics, which of the following states were majority hit by farmer's suicide during (2001-2006) ?

- (1) Punjab
- (2) Haryana
- (3) Chennai
- (4) Kerala

- A 1  
B 2  
C 3  
D 4

**Question : 43**

How farmer's suicide can be reduced ?

- (1) Decreasing the agricultural subsidies
- (2) Liberalization policies
- (3) Shifting to cash crops
- (4) Unstable markets

- A 1  
B 2  
C 3  
D 4

**Question : 44**

Choose the transformations that happened in rural society after independence.

- (A) Increase in intensive cultivation
- (B) Rayatwari system was adapted
- (C) Rise of free wage labourers
- (D) Payment shift from cash to kind (grains)
- (E) Bonded labour was banned

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 45**

Green revolution was not a great success widely because :

- (1) It was targeted only at wheat and rice producing areas
- (2) The farmers did not know the use of technology
- (3) Lot of money was required
- (4) Local governing bodies didn't cooperate

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Questions 46 to 50:**

**The Dalit Movement :**

Social movements of Dalits show a particular character. The movements cannot be explained satisfactorily by reference to economic exploitations alone or political oppression, although these dimensions are important. This is a struggle for recognition as fellow human beings. It is a struggle for self-confidence and a space for self-determination. It is a struggle for abolishment of stigmatisation, that untouchability implied. It has been called a struggle to be touched. The word Dalit is commonly used in Marathi, Hindi, Gujarati and many other Indian languages, meaning the poor and oppressed persons. It was first used in the new context in Marathi by neo-Buddhist activists, the followers of Babasaheb Ambedkar in the early 1970's. It refers to those who have been broken, ground down by those above them in a deliberate way. There is, in the word itself, inherent denial of pollution, karma and justified caste hierarchy.

**Question : 46**

Which of the following is not true about Dalit movements ?

- (1) Struggle for self-confidence and self-determination
- (2) Seek freedom from political oppression
- (3) Struggle to be touched
- (4) It is not a sustained protest

- A 1  
B 2  
C 3  
D 4

**Question : 47**

The meaning of the term 'Dalit' is \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Broken, ground down by those above them
- (2) Aboriginal people of a territory
- (3) Religious minority
- (4) Poor people

- A 1  
B 2  
C 3  
D 4

**Question : 48**

Who among the following used the term Dalit for the first time ?

- (1) Gandhian followers
- (2) Nehruvian followers
- (3) Buddhists
- (4) The followers of Babasaheb Ambedkar, the Neo-Buddhist activists

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 49**

Which among these is NOT the characteristic of Dalit movement ?

- (1) Evolutionary
- (2) Revolutionary
- (3) Reformative
- (4) Redemptive

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

**Question : 50**

Which of the following issue is not associated with social movements of Dalits ?

- (1) Political oppression
- (2) Purity and pollution
- (3) Language oppression
- (4) Trade unionism

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4