

CUET (UG)
Sociology Sample Paper - 5
Solved

Time Allowed: 45 minutes

Maximum Marks: 200

General Instructions:

1. The test is of 45 Minutes duration.
2. The test contains 50 questions out of which 40 questions need to be attempted.
3. Marking Scheme of the test:
 - a. Correct answer or the most appropriate answer: Five marks (+5).
 - b. Any incorrectly marked option will be given minus one mark (-1).
 - c. Unanswered/Marked for Review will be given zero mark (0).

Attempt any 40 questions

1. British colonialism was based on which type of ruling system? **[5]**
 - a) Authoritarian
 - b) Socialism
 - c) Welfare state
 - d) Capitalism
2. Which of the following age groups of children, has a better understanding of social relationships? **[5]**
 - a) Age of 18
 - b) Age of 7
 - c) Age of 10
 - d) Age of 16
3. What was the reason for the rise of **Nationalism** sentiment in the country? **[5]**
 - a) Casteism
 - b) Regionalism
 - c) Colonialism
 - d) Linguism
4. The theory of population growth was written in **[5]**
 - a) Indian Civil Service
 - b) Essay on Population
 - c) Sociology and Population
 - d) The Sociological Analysis of Population
5. Among the following, who is called the father of Demography? **[5]**
 - a) Auguste Comte
 - b) Robert Malthus
 - c) John Grant
 - d) U. Gulliard

d) Parsis

- [5]
[5]
[5]
[5]
[5]
[5]

community provides us the language and the cultural values through which we comprehend the world. It also anchors our self-identity.

- a) socialisation b) privatisation
c) constitutional d) liberalisation

21. Which are those basic rights that denotes **Citizenship Rights** in the following? [5]
a) Political rights b) Social rights
c) Civil rights d) All of these

22. Which are of these cities of India, are known as **coastal cities**? [5]
a) All of these b) Chennai
c) Kolkata d) Mumbai

23. Which of the following **cities** of India, were considered suitable for British economy during colonial period? [5]
a) Bombay b) All of these
c) Madras d) Calcutta

24. The process by which the rural population adopts the ideas and values of the urban people is called _____. [5]
a) Westernization b) Sanskritization
c) Urbanization d) Industrialization

25. The first industrialization in the world was started in _____. [5]
a) India b) Britain
c) Japan d) America

26. When was All India Muslim Women's Conference called **Anjuman-e-Khawatin-e-Islam** founded? [5]
a) In 1915 b) In 1912
c) In 1913 d) In 1914

27. Who originated the word **Sanskritization**? [5]

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------|
| a) Radhakamal Mukerjee | b) G.S. Ghurye |
| c) M.N. Srinivas | d) Rajni Kothari |

28. Who is called the father of modern India in the following? [5]

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| a) Rajaram Mohan Rai | b) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar |
| c) Keshav Chandra Sen | d) Dayanand Saraswati |

29. 73rd Constitution Amendment Bill is known for _____. [5]

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| a) Panchayati Raj System | b) Minority Welfare |
| c) Urban Welfare | d) Women Welfare |

30. Which of the following institutions is considered to be the final interpreter of the Constitution? [5]

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| a) Rajya Sabha | b) High Court |
| c) Lok Sabha | d) Supreme Court |

31. When did the Indian Constitution Constituent Assembly passed by come into force? [5]

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| a) November 26, 1949 | b) January 26, 1950 |
| c) August 15, 1950 | d) August 15, 1947 |

32. Which of the following makes dominant caste dominant? [5]

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| a) Large numbers converting to political power | b) All of these |
| c) Land rights granted by land reforms | d) Intermediate caste identity |

33. What does John Breman call migrating workers? [5]

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| a) Poor labour | b) Foot-loose labour |
| c) Local labour | d) Landless labour |

34. The sociological importance of contract farming does **not** include which of the following? [5]

- | | |
|--|--|
| a) Indigenous knowledge of agriculture becomes irrelevant. | b) It disengages people from the production process. |
|--|--|

c) It caters primarily to the production of elite items.

d) It is ecologically sustainable.

35. Which of the following devices are used in agricultural work in modern days? [5]

a) All of these

b) Harvester

c) Thriller

d) Thresher

36. **I am opposed to madness towards machines, but I am not against machines.** Whose statement is the following? [5]

a) Max Weber

b) Mahatma Gandhi

c) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru

d) Karl Marx

37. Which of the following industries were the first modern industries of India? [5]

a) Cotton

b) Jute

c) Coal mines

d) All of these

38. Under which of the following arrangement, work is broken into small pieces and divided among the workers? [5]

a) Machinism

b) Individualism

c) Labourism

d) Taylorism

39. Which sociologists among the following argues that the use of machines reduces the efficiency of workers? [5]

a) Emile Durkheim

b) Karl Marx

c) Harry Braverman

d) John Breman

40. In the past, the famous **Silk Route** connected India with which great civilization? [5]

a) Rome

b) Egypt

c) China

d) All of these

41. What is that centralized place called from which consumers or customers can get information about a company's product or service? [5]

a) Call Centre

b) Media Centre

c) Marketing Centre

d) Job Centre

42. We find Chinese Food, Pizzas and Western Music everywhere. This is an example of Homogenization Vs _____. [5]

 - Globalization of culture
 - Globalization of political change
 - Globalization of employment
 - Globalization of labour

43. When the radio broadcast in India was named as **Akashvani**? [5]

 - In 1920
 - In 1940
 - In 1936
 - In 1930

44. Among the following, who first developed the technology of printing press in 1440? [5]

 - Anthony Giddens
 - Huntington
 - Benedict Anderson
 - Johann Gutenberg

45. Where was the publication of **The Times of India first started in 1861**? [5]

 - Madras
 - Calcutta
 - Hyderabad
 - Bombay

46. Who among the following started a paper called **Shome Prakash**? [5]

 - Raja Ramohan Roy
 - Pandita Ramabai
 - Ishwarchand Vidyasagar
 - M.G. Ranade

47. In which state did the Naxalite movement begin? [5]

 - Gujarat
 - Maharashtra
 - Bengal
 - Bihar

48. The movement launched by Narayana Guru in Kerala belongs to which category? [5]

 - Reformist movement
 - Tribal movement
 - Redemptive movement
 - Revolutionary movement

49. _____ social movements strive to change the existing social and political arrangements through gradual incremental steps. [5]

 - Reformist
 - Revolutionary

c) Relative deprivation

d) Redemptive

50. Who has described the **Chipko Movement** in detail in the book named **Unquiet Woods**?

[5]

a) Sahjanand Sarswati

b) Sunderlal Bahuguna

c) Bhowani Sen

d) Ramchandra Guha

Solutions

1.
(d) Capitalism
Explanation: Capitalism
2. **(a)** Age of 18
Explanation: Age of 18
3.
(c) Colonialism
Explanation: Colonialism
4.
(b) Essay on Population
Explanation: Essay on Population
5.
(c) John Grant
Explanation: John Grant
6.
(c) Kerala
Explanation: Kerala
7.
(c) Men
Explanation: Men
8.
(b) Both Varna and Jati
Explanation: Both Varna and Jati
9.
(b) Matrilocal family
Explanation: Matrilocal family
10.
(c) M.N. Srinivas
Explanation: M.N. Srinivas
11.
(b) Adam Smith
Explanation: Adam Smith
12.
(c) Banjaras
Explanation: Banjaras
13. **(a)** All of these
Explanation: All of these
14.
(c) social inequality
Explanation: social inequality

15.
(d) Debendra Nath Tagore
Explanation: Debendra Nath Tagore
16.
(c) Harijan
Explanation: Harijan
17.
(c) With untouchable group
Explanation: With untouchable group
18.
(b) Civic amenities were accessible in the European towns of the South Asian colonial city
Explanation: Civic amenities were accessible in the European towns of the South Asian colonial city
19.
(d) Community
Explanation: Community
20. (a) socialisation
Explanation: socialisation
21.
(d) All of these
Explanation: All of these
22. (a) All of these
Explanation: All of these
23.
(b) All of these
Explanation: All of these
24.
(c) Urbanization
Explanation: Urbanization
25.
(b) Britain
Explanation: Britain
26.
(d) In 1914
Explanation: In 1914
27.
(c) M.N. Srinivas
Explanation: M.N. Srinivas
28. (a) Rajaram Mohan Rai
Explanation: Rajaram Mohan Rai
29. (a) Panchayati Raj System
Explanation: Panchayati Raj System
30.
(d) Supreme Court

Explanation: Supreme Court

31.

(b) January 26, 1950

Explanation: January 26, 1950

32.

(b) All of these

Explanation: All of these

33.

(b) Foot-loose labour

Explanation: Foot-loose labour

34.

(d) It is ecologically sustainable.

Explanation: It is ecologically sustainable.

35. **(a)** All of these

Explanation: All of these

36.

(b) Mahatma Gandhi

Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi

37.

(d) All of these

Explanation: All of these

38.

(d) Taylorism

Explanation: Taylorism

39.

(c) Harry Braverman

Explanation: Harry Braverman

40.

(d) All of these

Explanation: All of these

41. **(a)** Call Centre

Explanation: Call Centre

42. **(a)** Globalization of culture

Explanation: Globalization of culture

43.

(c) In 1936

Explanation: In 1936

44.

(d) Johann Gutenberg

Explanation: Johann Gutenberg

45.

(d) Bombay

Explanation: Bombay

46.

(c) Ishwarchand Vidyasagar

Explanation: Ishwarchand Vidyasagar

47.

(c) Bengal

Explanation: The Naxalite movement started in the region of Naxalbari (1967) in **Bengal**.

48.

(c) Redemptive movement

Explanation: Redemptive movement

49. (a) Reformist

Explanation: Reformist

50.

(d) Ramchandra Guha

Explanation: Ramchandra Guha