CUET (UG)

Sociology Sample Paper - 5

Solved

Maximum Marks: 200

Time Allowed: 45 minutes

Genei	ral Instructions:		
	 The test is of 45 Minutes duration The test contains 50 questions on Marking Scheme of the test: Correct answer or the most approximately 	at of which 40 questions need to be attempted.	
	b. Any incorrectly marked option v	vill be given minus one mark (-1).	
	c. Unanswered/Marked for Review	will be given zero mark (0). pt any 40 questions	
1.	British colonialism was based on wh	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	[5]
	a) Authoritarian	b) Socialism	
	c) Welfare state	d) Capitalism	
2.	Which of the following age groups o relationships?	f children, has a better understanding of social	[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 N	Nationalism sentiment in the country?	[5]
	a) Casteism	b) Regionalism	
	c) Colonialism	d) Linguism	
4.	The theory of population growth was	s 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	

6.	Which states in India are near the replacement levels of population growth?		[5]
	a) Chandigarh	b) Punjab	
	c) Kerala	d) Haryana	
7.	Who has real authority in Khasi society?		[5]
	a) Mukhia of village	b) Both women & men	
	c) Men	d) Women	
8.	The term caste in the Indian context comp	prises of	[5]
	a) Tribes	b) Both Varna and Jati	
	c) Varna	d) Jati	
9.	When a newly married couple lives with	the bride's parents, what is that family called?	[5]
	a) Patrilocal family	b) Matrilocal family	
	c) Nuclear family	d) Extended family	
10.	From the following sociologists, who has brought the concept of Dominant Caste ?		[5]
	a) G.S. Ghurye	b) A.R. Desai	
	c) M.N. Srinivas	d) D.P. Mukerji	
11.	Among the following who is the author o	f the famous book, The Wealth of Nations?	[5]
	a) Karl Marx	b) Adam Smith	
	c) August Comte	d) Max Weber	
12.	Which of the following caste/community salt?	was engaged in the long-distance trade of	[5]
	a) Gonds	b) Khasis	
	c) Banjaras	d) Nayars	
13.	Which communities are known as traditi following?	ional business communities in India in the	[5]
	a) All of these	b) Sindhis	

	c) Bohras	d) Parsis	
14.		resources are commonly called Some erences between individuals. For example, their	[5]
	a) social equality	b) political inequality	
	c) social inequality	d) cultural inequality	
15.	After demise of Raja Ram Mohan Fight for reforming the state of won	Roy, who ran the Brahmo Samaj and continued to nen in India?	[5]
	a) Atul Ghos	b) Keshav Chandra Sen	
	c) Joy Mukerji	d) Debendra Nath Tagore	
16.	By what name did Gandhiji call un	touchable castes?	[5]
	a) Girijan	b) Parijan	
	c) Harijan	d) Durjan	
17.	Exclusion, disrespect, and exploitation , these three dimensions are associated with which of the following groups?		[5]
	a) With all of these	b) With tribes groups	
	c) With untouchable group	d) With castes group	
18.	Which of the following is true for a	model of South Asian colonial city?	[5]
	a) Unplanned streets	b) Civic amenities were accessible in the European towns of the South Asian colonial city	
	c) Cramped bungalows	d) Recreational facilities were not available	
19.	What is the closest criterion to distinguish Nation in the following terms?		
	a) Religion	b) State	
	c) Nation	d) Community	
20.		ontinuous dialogue, negotiation, and even struggle arents, family, kin group and our community. Our	[5]

	community provides us the language and comprehend the world. It also anchors o	<u> </u>	
	a) socialisation	b) privatisation	
	c) constitutional	d) liberalisation	
21.	Which are those basic rights that denotes	s 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 kn	nown as coastal cities ?	[5]
	a) All of these	b) Chennai	
	c) Kolkata	d) Mumbai	
23.	Which of the following cities of India, we during colonial period?	vere considered suitable for British economy	[5]
	a) Bombay	b) All of these	
	c) Madras	d) Calcutta	
24.	The process by which the rural population people is called	on adopts the ideas and values of the urban	[5]
	a) Westernization	b) Sanskritization	
	c) Urbanization	d) Industrialization	
25.	The first industrialization in the world w	ras started in	[5]
	a) India	b) Britain	
	c) Japan	d) America	
26.	When was All India Muslim Women's C Islam founded?	onference called Anjuman-e-Khawatin-e-	[5]
	a) In 1915	b) In 1912	
	c) In 1913	d) In 1914	
27.	Who originated the word Sanskritization	on?	[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 kno	own for	[5]
	a) Panchayati Raj System	b) Minority Welfare	
	c) Urban Welfare	d) Women Welfare	
30.	Which of the following institutions is cor Constitution?	nsidered to be the final interpreter of the	[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 w	vorkers?	[5]
	a) Poor labour	b) Foot-loose labour	
	c) Local labour	d) Landless labour	
34.	The sociological importance of contract following?	farming does not include which of the	[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	n agricultural work in modern days?	[5]
	a) All of these	b) Harvester	
	c) Thriller	d) Thresher	
36.	I am opposed to madness towards mach statement is the following?	nines, but I am not against machines. Whose	[5]
	a) Max Weber	b) Mahatma Gandhi	
	c) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru	d) Karl Marx	
37.	Which of the following industries were th	e first modern industries of India?	[5]
	a) Cotton	b) Jute	
	c) Coal mines	d) All of these	
38.	Under which of the following arrangement divided among the workers?	t, work is broken into small pieces and	[5]
	a) Machinism	b) Individualism	
	c) Labourism	d) Taylorism	
39.	Which sociologists among the following a efficiency of workers?	argues that the use of machines reduces the	[5]
	a) Emile Durkheim	b) Karl Marx	
	c) Harry Braverman	d) John Breman	
40.	In the past, the famous Silk Route connec	eted India with which great civilization?	[5]
	a) Rome	b) Egypt	
	c) China	d) All of these	
41.	What is that centralized place called from information about a company's product or		[5]
	a) Call Centre	b) Media Centre	
	c) Marketing Centre	d) Job Centre	

42.	We find Chinese Food, Pizzas and Wes Homogenization Vs	stern Music everywhere. This is an example of	[5]
	a) Globalization of culture	b) Globalization of political change	
	c) Globalization of employment	d) Globalization of labour	
43.	When the radio broadcast in India was	named as Akashvani?	[5]
	a) In 1920	b) In 1940	
	c) In 1936	d) In 1930	
44.	Among the following, who first develo	oped the technology of printing press in 1940?	[5]
	a) Anthony Giddens	b) Huntington	
	c) Benedict Anderson	d) Johann Gutenberg	
45.	Where was the publication of The Tim	nes of India first started in 1861?	[5]
	a) Madras	b) Calcutta	
	c) Hyderabad	d) Bombay	
46.	Who among the following started a pay	per called Shome Prakash?	[5]
	a) Raja Ramohan Roy	b) Pandita Ramabai	
	c) Ishwarchand Vidyasagar	d) M.G. Ranade	
47.	In which state did the Naxalite movem	ent begin?	[5]
	a) Gujarat	b) Maharashtra	
	c) Bengal	d) Bihar	
48.	The movement launched by Narayana	Guru in Kerala belongs to which category?	[5]
	a) Reformist movement	b) Trobal movement	
	c) Redemptive movement	d) Revolutionary movement	
49.	social movements strive to carrangements through gradual increme	change the existing social and political ntal steps.	[5]
	a) Reformist	b) 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	

d) Ramchandra Guha

c) Bhowani Sen

Solutions

1.	
	(d) Capitalism
	Explanation: Capitalism
2.	(a) Age of 18
	Explanation: Age of 18
3.	
٠.	(c) Colonialism
	Explanation: Colonialism
4.	Dapienation: Colomensin
••	(b) Essay on Population
	Explanation: Essay on Population
5.	Explanation. Essay on 1 optilation
٥.	(c) John Grant
6.	Explanation: John Grant
υ.	(a) Variale
	(c) Kerala
7	Explanation: Kerala
7.	(a) Man
	(c) Men
O	Explanation: Men
8.	(b) D -41, W 1 I-4;
	(b) Both Varna and Jati
0	Explanation: Both Varna and Jati
9.	A) M (1 1 1 C 1 1
	(b) Matrilocal family
10	Explanation: Matrilocal family
10.	() M N G : '
	(c) M.N. Srinivas
1 1	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