

CUET (UG)
Sociology Sample Paper - 10
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. The leading sociologist, C. Wright Mills belongs to which country from the following? [5]
 - a) Holand
 - b) France
 - c) Germany
 - d) America
2. British colonialism was based on which type of ruling system? [5]
 - a) Authoritarian
 - b) Socialism
 - c) Welfare state
 - d) Capitalism
3. Among the following thinkers who wrote the book, **The Indian Village Community**? [5]
 - a) Baden Powell
 - b) Sir George Woodward
 - c) Sir Charles Metcalfe
 - d) Francis Buchanan
4. Among the following, who is called the father of Demography? [5]
 - a) Auguste Comte
 - b) Robert Malthus
 - c) John Grant
 - d) U. Gulliard
5. The changing age structure offers a demographic dividend for India. Identify from the following choices, the relevant age range that allows for demographic dividend: [5]
 - a) 0 - 4
 - b) 15 - 64
 - c) 64 - 75
 - d) 75 and above
6. Which states in India are near the **replacement levels** of population growth? [5]

a) Chandigarh

b) Punjab

c) Kerala

d) Haryana

7. Which of the following is true for caste system? [5]

I. Hierarchy

II. Achieved status

III. Segmental division

a) I, II, III are true

b) I is false

c) I, III are true

d) I, II are true

8. _____ passed a law that recognised SC's and ST's. [5]

a) The Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 2005

b) The Untouchability Offences Act of 1955

c) The Scheduled Castes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

d) The Government of India Act, 1935

9. Which of the following tribe has turned into settled agriculture? [5]

a) Santhal

b) Gonds

c) Birhors

d) Hos

10. Who wrote the book titled **Kinship Organisation in India**? [5]

a) Irawati Karve

b) D.P. Mukerji

c) Robin Fox

d) G.S. Ghurye

11. From the following, which instrument of exchange and credit, allowed the merchants to engage in long-distance trade in pre-colonial India? [5]

a) Cheque

b) Coupon

c) Draft

d) Hundi

12. Among the following who is the author of the famous book, **The Wealth of Nations**? [5]

a) Karl Marx

b) Adam Smith

c) August Comte

d) Max Weber

13. The things that people buy and consume are a symbol of their status in society. Who said this? [5]

a) Emile Durkheim b) Max Weber
c) Karl Marx d) Adam Smith

14. Which of the following sections of society is given 27% reservation in government services? [5]

a) Ex-soldiers b) Scheduled tribes
c) Other backward classes d) Scheduled castes

15. Who had supported remarriage for widows and opposed the **Khoti Custom**? [5]

a) Keshav Chandra Sen b) Mirza Ghulam Ahmad
c) Jyotiba Phule d) M. G. Ranade

16. Among the following, who had followed the holy **Quran** and also imbibed the qualities of western ideology in his writings? [5]

a) Mirza Gulam b) Ahmed Kadimi
c) Sir Syed Zafari Khan d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan

17. From the following social groups of society which group has been the victim of inequality and exclusion? [5]

a) Women b) Tribes
c) Dalits d) All of these

18. Among the following Prime Ministers, who had imposed **Emergency** as well as **Censorship** in India? [5]

a) P.V. Narsimha Rao b) Rajiv Gandhi
c) Jawahar Lal Nehru d) Indira Gandhi

19. How many languages are recognized officially in the 8th Schedule of the Constitution? [5]

a) Eleven b) Ten
c) Fifteen d) Eighteen

20. 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

21. In which year, the riots against the Sikhs community took place in Delhi? [5]

- a) In 1985
- b) In 1982
- c) In 1984
- d) In 1983

22. 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

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. British colonialism was based on which of the following systems? [5]

- a) Authoritarian
- b) Socialist
- c) Fascist
- d) Capitalist

25. _____ became the reason for the rise of **Nationalist** sentiment in the country. [5]

- a) Regionalism
- b) Linguism
- c) Casteism
- d) Colonialism

26. Tick out that process, which was not in existence exist during colonial rule: [5]

- a) Sanskritization
- b) Westernization
- c) Secularization
- d) Modernization

27. 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

28. Sanskritization has been criticized for which of the following? [5]
- a) It stops exclusion and discrimination.
 - b) It allows for positional change.
 - c) It accepts characteristics of Dalit culture.
 - d) It allows for structural change.
29. 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
30. A system of democracy in which the members of a group or community participate collectively in decision-making. This is called _____. [5]
- a) Representative Democracy
 - b) Dictatorship
 - c) Participatory Democracy
 - d) Monarchy
31. Under which Article of the Constitution do we get the fundamental right to equality? [5]
- a) Article 15
 - b) Article 14
 - c) Article 19(a)
 - d) Article 21
32. Farmer suicide is a matrix event which of the following options is not responsible for farmer suicide? [5]
- a) Educational expenses
 - b) Agriculture loans
 - c) Marriage and dowry
 - d) Diversification
33. What is **not** true for globalisation and liberalisation in the rural society? [5]
- a) Free international trade
 - b) Opening of Indian markets to imports
 - c) Non-participation in WTO
 - d) Competition from the global market
34. Which of the following is considered a dominant caste in Karnataka? [5]
- a) Reddys
 - b) Lingayat
 - c) Nadars
 - d) Vanniars

35. Which of the following laws has been enacted by Govt. of India to fix the ceiling of agricultural land? [5]

a) Land Ceiling Law b) Land Consolidation Law

c) Land Renewal Law d) Benami Transfer Law

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

a) Cotton b) Jute

c) Coal mines d) All of these

37. According to the 2010-11 Economic Survey in India, what % of people were employed in the primary sector (agriculture and mines)? [5]

a) 60% b) 65%

c) 50% d) 55%

38. Who said, **What I object to is the craze for machinery, but not machinery as such?** [5]

a) Karl Marx b) Max Weber

c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Emile Durkheim

39. When did the Trade Union Act pass in India? [5]

a) In 1926 b) In 1924

c) In 1927 d) In 1925

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

a) Globalization of culture b) Globalization of political change

c) Globalization of employment d) Globalization of labour

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

a) Rome b) Egypt

c) China d) All of these

42. Who has defined globalization as **the interdependent relationships of people of different regions all across the world?** [5]

- a) Phukuyama
c) Anthony Giddens

b) Marshal Makbuhan
d) Huntington

43. Whose statement is it that **we can treat the nation as an Imaginary Community?** [5]
a) William Gawle
b) Johann Gutenberg
c) Benedict Anderson
d) E.M. Rosers

44. Where was the publication of **The Times of India first started in 1861?** [5]
a) Madras
b) Calcutta
c) Hyderabad
d) Bombay

45. When the radio broadcast in India was named as **Akashvani?** [5]
a) In 1920
b) In 1940
c) In 1936
d) In 1930

46. Which is the Hindi Daily with the largest print run? [5]
a) Dainik Bhaskar
b) Hindustan
c) Navbharat Times
d) Dainik Jagran

47. 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

48. In which state did the Naxalite movement begin? [5]
a) Gujarat
b) Maharashtra
c) Bengal
d) Bihar

49. Social movements can be classified into how many types? [5]
a) Three
b) Two
c) Five
d) Four

50. Which movement requires a sustained group activity for a long time? [5]

a) Social Movement

b) Cultural Movement

c) Religious movement

d) Political Movement

Solutions

1.
(d) America
Explanation: America
2.
(d) Capitalism
Explanation: Capitalism
3. **(a)** Baden Powell
Explanation: Baden Powell
4.
(c) John Grant
Explanation: John Grant
5.
(b) 15 - 64
Explanation: 15 - 64
6.
(c) Kerala
Explanation: Kerala
7.
(c) I, III are true
Explanation: I, III are true
8.
(b) The Untouchability Offences Act of 1955
Explanation: The Untouchability Offences Act of 1955
9.
(d) Hos
Explanation: Hos
10. **(a)** Irawati Karve
Explanation: Irawati Karve
11.
(d) Hundi
Explanation: Hundi
12.
(b) Adam Smith
Explanation: Adam Smith
13.
(b) Max Weber
Explanation: Max Weber
14.
(c) Other backward classes
Explanation: Other backward classes

15.
(c) Jyotiba Phule
Explanation: Jyotiba Phule
16.
(d) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
Explanation: Sir Syed Ahmed Khan
17.
(d) All of these
Explanation: All of these
18.
(d) Indira Gandhi
Explanation: Indira Gandhi
19.
(d) Eighteen
Explanation: Eighteen
20.
(d) All of these
Explanation: All of these
21.
(c) In 1984
Explanation: In 1984
22.
(c) Urbanization
Explanation: Urbanization
23.
(b) All of these
Explanation: All of these
24.
(d) Capitalist
Explanation: Capitalist
25.
(d) Colonialism
Explanation: Colonialism
26. (a) Sanskritization
Explanation: Sanskritization
27. (a) Rajaram Mohan Rai
Explanation: Rajaram Mohan Rai
28.
(b) It allows for positional change.
Explanation: It allows for positional change.
29.
(b) January 26, 1950
Explanation: January 26, 1950

30.
(c) Participatory Democracy
Explanation: Participatory Democracy
31.
(b) Article 14
Explanation: Article 14
32.
(d) Diversification
Explanation: Diversification
33.
(c) Non-participation in WTO
Explanation: Non-participation in WTO
34.
(b) Lingayat
Explanation: Lingayat
35. (a) Land Ceiling Law
Explanation: Land Ceiling Law
36.
(d) All of these
Explanation: All of these
37. (a) 60%
Explanation: 60%
38.
(c) Mahatma Gandhi
Explanation: Mahatma Gandhi
39. (a) In 1926
Explanation: In 1926
40. (a) Globalization of culture
Explanation: Globalization of culture
41.
(d) All of these
Explanation: All of these
42.
(c) Anthony Giddens
Explanation: Anthony Giddens
43.
(c) Benedict Anderson
Explanation: Benedict Anderson
44.
(d) Bombay
Explanation: Bombay
45.
(c) In 1936
Explanation: In 1936

46.

(d) Dainik Jagran

Explanation: Dainik Jagran

47.

(d) Ramchandra Guha

Explanation: Ramchandra Guha

48.

(c) Bengal

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

49. **(a)** Three

Explanation: Three

50. **(a)** Social Movement

Explanation: Social Movement