

**CUET UG**  
**Previous Year Paper**  
**(Political Science & Sociology)**  
**25 Aug 2022 Shift 2**

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NTA

CUET UG - 2022  
(CANDIDATE RESPONSE SHEET)

Roll No  
App No  
Name  
Paper/Subject      POLITICAL SCIENCE  
Exam Date          25 Aug 2022  
Exam Slot          2

**Question ID:1185651**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Arrange the following in chronological order :

- (A) Soviet invasion of Afghanistan
- (B) Fall of Berlin Wall
- (C) Disintegration of Soviet Union
- (D) Russian Revolution
- (E) Warsaw Pact

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

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

**A** 1

**B** 2

**C** 3

**D** 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**B**

**Question ID:1185652**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Identify the political consequences of disintegration of Soviet Union.

- (A) Global war on terror
- (B) End of cold war confrontation
- (C) Formation of commonwealth of Independent States
- (D) Gulf war
- (E) Power relations in world politics changed

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

- (1) (B) & (C) Only
- (2) (C) & (E) Only
- (3) (C) & (A) Only
- (4) (B), (C), (E) Only

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**D**

**Question ID:1185653**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Which one of the following statements about the Berlin wall is false ?

- (1) It was built during the cold war
- (2) It symbolized the division between the capitalist and communist world
- (3) It marked the unification of the two parts of Germany
- (4) It was broken by the people on 9 November, 1989

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**C**

**Question ID:1185654**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Match **List - I** with **List - II**.

**List - I**

- (A) Operation Desert Storm
- (B) Operation Infinite Reach
- (C) Operation Enduring Freedom
- (D) Operation Iraqi Freedom

**List - II**

- (I) 1998
- (II) 1990
- (III) 2003
- (IV) 2001

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

**Question ID:**1185655

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Who was the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Soviet Union in 1985 ?

- (1) Mikhail Gorbachev
- (2) Nikita Khrushchev
- (3) Boris Yeltsin
- (4) Leonid Brezhnev

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **A**

**Question ID:**1185656

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Arrange the following events in the correct sequence.

- (A) Establishment of ASEAN
- (B) China takeover of Tibet
- (C) Open door policy adopted in China
- (D) End of Second World War
- (E) European Union was established

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

**Question ID:1185657**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

To introduce a market economy in 1970's, China did not adopt :

- (1) Open door policy
- (2) Privatisation of Agriculture & Industry
- (3) Foreign direct investments & creation of special economic zones
- (4) The USSR model of Shock Therapy

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

**Question ID:1185658**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

'Marshall Plan' refers to :

- (1) South-Asian Trade Act
- (2) International forum for war criminals
- (3) America's massive financial help to Europe
- (4) Co-operatio with the developing countries



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

Answer Given By Candidate: **C**

**Question ID:1185659**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The full form of OECD is :

- (1) Organization for Export Co-operation and Development
- (2) Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
- (3) Organization for Energy Co-operation and Development
- (4) Organization for Europe Co-operation and Development

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

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

**Question ID:1185660**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

ASEAN was established in year :

- (1) 1965
- (2) 1967
- (3) 1970
- (4) 1972

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

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

**Question ID:1185661**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Which of the following is the major issue between the governments of Bangladesh and India ?

- (1) Terrorism
- (2) River water dispute
- (3) Economic Relations
- (4) Infiltration

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B****Question ID:1185662****Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE**Question:**

In 1989, the Indian Peace Keeping Forces pulled out of Sri Lanka without attaining its objective because :

- (A) India signed an accord with Sri Lanka
- (B) The Indian Army got into fight with LTTE
- (C) The Indian government wanted to stabilise relations between the Sri Lankan government and the Tamils
- (D) Indian troops was not liked by the Sri Lankans
- (E) Sri Lankan Tamils saw this as interference in the internal affairs

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D****Question ID:1185663****Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The Indian Peace Keeping Force (IPKF) was sent to Sri Lanka in :

- (1) 1985
- (2) 1987
- (3) 1988
- (4) 1989

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

Answer Given By Candidate:**B**

**Question ID:1185664**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The form of government in Nepal till 2006 was :

- (1) Capitalist Democracy
- (2) Democratic
- (3) Communist
- (4) Constitutional Monarchy

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

Answer Given By Candidate:**D**

**Question ID:1185665**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

India's conflict with Pakistan is over strategic issues like :

- (1) Import natural gas from Afghanistan
- (2) Role of non regional powers in South Asia
- (3) India's demand for permanent seat in Security Council
- (4) Control of the Siachen glacier

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

Answer Given By Candidate:**D**

**Question ID:1185666**

Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

Identify the correct statement about World Trade Organization.

- (1) It was established in 1994
- (2) All decisions are taken by the five dominant economics in the world
- (3) It formulates rules for national and international trade
- (4) It succeeded General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT)

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:D

Question ID:1185667

Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

Match List - I with List - II.

**List - I**

- (A) Atoms for peace
- (B) Rules of global trade
- (C) Economic & social cooperation
- (D) Advocacy on human rights

**List - II**

- (I) WTO
- (II) ECOSOC
- (III) International NGO
- (IV) IAEA

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:B

Question ID:1185668

Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

Veto power can be best described as :

- (1) A special power enjoyed by all the members of the UN Security Council
- (2) A negative vote which means 'I forbid'
- (3) Monetary benefits given to the permanent members of the UNO
- (4) A special power enjoyed by the Secretary General of the UNO

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

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

**Question ID:1185669**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Choose the incorrect statement about political consequences of globalisation.

- (1) It erodes the ability of government
- (2) Welfare state will be strengthen
- (3) Minimalist state
- (4) Capitalist policies

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

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

**Question ID:1185670**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Globalization leads to Cultural Homogenisation because :

- (A) Rise of Unifor Culture
- (B) External influences enlarge our choices
- (C) Imposition of Western culture on the rest of the world
- (D) Modify the culture without overwhelming the traditional

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Answer Given By Candidate: **A**

**Question ID:1185671**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Choose the option that correctly represents Political Consequence of globalisation.

- (1) Law and order increases
- (2) The state with drew from many of its welfare function
- (3) Security of citizen increases
- (4) Technological innovation declines

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B****Question ID:1185672**

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Jayaprakash Narayan belonged to :

- (1) Communist Party
- (2) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
- (3) Socialist Party
- (4) Swatantra Party

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted****Question ID:1185673**

Section Name: POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Match List - I with List - II.

**List - I**

- (A) S.A. Dange
- (B) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- (C) Minoo Masani
- (D) Ashok Mehta

**List - II**

- (I) Bharatiya Jan Sangh
- (II) Swatantra Party
- (III) Praja Socialist Party
- (IV) Communist Party of India

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

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



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

Answer Given By Candidate: **C**

**Question ID:1185674**

**Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Question:**

Identify the leader who said \_\_\_\_\_ in 1963 that all senior congressmen should resign from the office to make way for younger Party workers.

- (1) S. Nijalingappa
- (2) S.K. Patil
- (3) K. Kamraj
- (4) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy

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

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

**Question ID:1185675**

**Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Question:**

Match List - I with List - II.

**List - I**

- (A) Instrument of Accession
- (B) Merger agreement
- (C) Vishalandhra Movement
- (D) States reorganisation commission

**List - II**

- (I) State units with the Centre
- (II) State agreed to become a part of Union of India
- (III) Redrawing of the boundary of States
- (IV) Telegu speaking areas be separated from the Madras Provinces

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

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

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

Question ID:1185676

Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

Arrange the following events related to creation of new states in chronological order.

- (A) Demarcation of boundaries of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
- (B) Formation of Andhra on linguistic lines
- (C) Creation of Himachal Pradesh on the basis of geographical zones
- (D) Formation of Maharashtra and Gujarat
- (E) Formation of Meghalaya

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

Question ID:1185677

Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

The first state of India to hold elections based on Universal Adult franchise :

- (1) Maharashtra
- (2) Rajasthan
- (3) Kerala
- (4) Manipur

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

Question ID:1185678

Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

First five year plan of independent India.

- (A) It addressed the agrarian sector
- (B) Investment in dams and irrigation facilities were given priority
- (C) Planners wanted to raise the national income through rapid industrialisation
- (D) It was formalised by P.C. Mahalanobis
- (E) It focused on land reforms in agricultural sector

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

**Question ID:1185679**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Choose the incorrect options with respect to India's Nuclear Policy.

- (A) Nehru had always put his faith in science and technology
- (B) Communist China conducted nuclear tests in 1960
- (C) The five permanent member of UN Security Council did not impose the NPT on the world
- (D) India wanted to generate atomic energy for its security and use during war
- (E) A nuclear program was initiated in 1940's under the guidance of Homi J. Bhabha

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

**Question ID:1185680**

Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

Arrange the following event in correct sequence.

- (A) Signing of the Tashkand Agreement
- (B) China launched a massive invasion on India
- (C) First nuclear explosion undertaken in India
- (D) Britain attacked Egypt over Suez Canal
- (E) Asian Relation Conference

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**Not Attempted**

Question ID:1185681

Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

The 'Indian National Army' (INA) was created during the Second World War by

- (1) Bhagat Singh
- (2) Rajguru
- (3) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- (4) Chandra Shekhar Azad

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**Not Attempted**

Question ID:1185682

Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE

Question:

The first summit of NAM was held in

- (1) New Delhi in September 1962
- (2) Belgrade in September 1961
- (3) Bangladesh in March 1964
- (4) Indonesia in February 1965

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

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

**Question ID:1185683**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

1960's were labelled as the \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) 'Dangerous decade'
- (2) 'Safe decade'
- (3) 'Progressive decade'
- (4) 'Regressive decade'

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

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

**Question ID:1185684**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

What is 'defection' ?

- (1) When an individual migrates to another country
- (2) Parties with different ideologies
- (3) A catchy phrase
- (4) An elected representative leaving the party on whose ticket she/he has been elected

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

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

**Question ID:1185685**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE



**Question:**

The special session of the Constituent Assembly :  
 “Tryst with Destiny” was addressed by :

- (1) Maulana Azad
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi
- (3) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- (4) Rajendra Prasad

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

**Question ID:1185686****Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE****Question:**

Match **List - I** with **List - II**.

**List - I**

- (A) Politics of consequences
- (B) Caste based parties
- (C) Personal law and Gender Justice
- (D) Growing strength of regional politics

**List - II**

- (I) Rise of OBSs
- (II) Shas Bano case
- (III) Agreement on Economic policies
- (IV) Coalition government

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: A

**Question ID:1185687****Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE**



**Question:**

Choose the **correct** option with respect to the development in 1990's.

- (A) Elections of 1989 marked the end of the congress system
  - (B) Assasination of Rajiv Gandhi by LTTE in 1991
  - (C) New economic reforms were initiated by V.P. Singh
  - (D) In 1989, the UPA formed the government
  - (E) Kapoori Thakur, the then chief minister of Bihar was poineer in introducing the policy of resevation
- (1) (A), (B), (C) Only
  - (2) (A), (B), (E) Only
  - (3) (B), (C), (E) Only
  - (4) (B), (C), (D) Only

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B****Question ID:1185688****Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE**Question:**

Place the statement/ events in sequence with regards to expansion of democracy in Napal.

- (A) The Maoist of Napal were successful in spreading their influnce in many parts of Napal.
- (B) The king was forced to restore the House of Representative
- (C) Nepal became a democratic republic after abolishing the Monarchy
- (D) The king accepted the demand for a new democratic constitution
- (E) The king abolished the parliament and dismissed the government

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted****Question ID:1185689****Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The General elections of 1967 popularised a saying that one could take a train from Delhi to Howrah and not pass through a single congress ruled state.

Identify the option that does not relate with the saying

- (1) End of Congress dominance
- (2) Growing popularity of non congress parties
- (3) Introduction of Phenomenon of Colition
- (4) SVDS formed in different states by the parties having identical ideolgies

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**B**

**Question ID:1185690**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

US invaded Iraq under the code name of "Operation Iraqui Freedom" in the year :

- (1) 2004
- (2) 2001
- (3) 2003
- (4) 2005

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**C**

**Question ID:1185691**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved

Identify the country that was not a member of non-aligned group.

- (1) Pakistan
- (2) Sri Lanka
- (3) India
- (4) North Korea

- A 1  
B 2  
C 3  
D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: A

**Question ID:**1185692

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved

The Least Developed countries achieved freedom from richer countries. Identify the correct form of freedom.

- (1) Economic
- (2) Social
- (3) Political
- (4) Cultural

- A 1  
B 2  
C 3  
D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

**Question ID:**1185693

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE



**Question:**

The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved

The main aim of the Least Developed countries was :

- (1) To provide healthcare facilities to all
- (2) To promote equality among all
- (3) To participate in world economic forum
- (4) To develop economically Uplift people from poverty

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D****Question ID:1185694****Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE**Question:**

The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved

The countries that were categorised as the Least Developed Countries were :

- (1) Army rule countries
- (2) Non-Aligned countries
- (3) Western block countries
- (4) Eastern block countries

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B****Question ID:1185695****Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

The non-aligned countries were more than merely mediators during the Cold War. The challenge for most of the non-aligned countries - a majority of them were categorised as the Least Developed Countries (LDCs) - was to be more developed economically and to lift their people out of poverty. Economic development was also vital for independence of the new countries. Without sustained development, a country could not be truly free. It would remain dependent on the richer countries including the colonial powers from which political freedom had been achieved

Identify the idea that originated to uplift these LDC's countries to the path of development.

- (1) NIEO
- (2) NAM
- (3) NATO
- (4) SEATO

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: A

**Question ID:**1185696**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE**Question:**

Indian elections in 1971 started with congress' 'Garibi hatao' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.

Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bhauti case, and later into a rulling declaning Indira Gandhi's electrin invalid.

As the Allahabad High court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political comfotation between congress and apposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan.

These events finally led to the declaration of emergancy by the government on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1975.

The slogan Garibi Hatao was give by :

- (1) Morarji Desai
- (2) Indira Gandhi
- (3) Grand Alliace
- (4) V.V. Giri



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

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

**Question ID:1185697**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Indian elections in 1971 started with congress ' Garibi hatao ' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.

Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bhauti case, and later into a rulling declaning Indira Gandhi's electrin invalid.

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In which two states students protested against rising food prices, oil etc. ?

- (1) Haryana & Punjab
- (2) Gujarat & Maharastra
- (3) Bihar & Gujarat
- (4) Bihar & Rajastan

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

Answer Given By Candidate: **C**

**Question ID:1185698**

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE



**Question:**

Indian elections in 1971 started with congress ' Garibi hatao ' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.

Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bhauti case, and later into a rulling declaning Indira Gandhi's electrin invalid.

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Who organised the railway strike in 1974 ?

- (1) George Fernadies
- (2) Jayaprakash Naraya
- (3) L.K. Advani
- (4) Atal Behari Vajpayee

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: A

**Question ID:**1185699

**Section Name:**POLITICAL SCIENCE

**Question:**

Indian elections in 1971 started with congress ' Garibi hatao ' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.

Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bhauti case, and later into a rulling declaning Indira Gandhi's electrin invalid.

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These events finally led to the declaration of emergancy by the government on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1975.

On what condition did Jayaprakash Narayan led the Bihar Students movement ?

- (1) It will be violent
- (2) It will be non-violent
- (3) It will restrict to Bihar
- (4) It will force the government to bring down food prices

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

**Question ID:1185700**

**Section Name:POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**Question:**

Indian elections in 1971 started with congress ' Garibi hatao ' slogans. As oil prices increased in the international markets, India too was captured in the inflation. Rising prices of oil, foodgrains and other essential commodities led to massive protest in many parts of the country. Students' protests in Gujarat and Bihar during 1974 led to the emergence of leaders such as Morarji Desai, Jayaprakas Narayan among others.

Moreover, there was a railway strike organised by George Fernandes to meet the demand of improved working conditions and bonus for the Railway employees. The period also saw the conflict between judiciary and the executive. This conflict culminated in the famous Kesavananda Bhauti case, and later into a rulling declaning Indira Gandhi's electrin invalid.

As the Allahabad High court passed a judgement to this effect, the stage was set for political comfortation between congress and apposition parties led by Jayaprakash Narayan.

These events finally led to the declaration of emergancy by the government on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 1975.

The issue of conflict between the executive and judiciary was over :

- (1) Fundamental Rights of people
- (2) Decreasing the power of judiciary
- (3) Amending the criminal laws
- (4) Appointing the judges of the Supreme Court

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:A

CUET UG - 2022

(CANDIDATE RESPONSE SHEET)

Roll No

App No

Name

Paper/Subject SOCIOLOGY

Exam Date 25 Aug 2022

Exam Slot 2

**Question ID:1185801****Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

When population of a particular country rises in the manner of 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, etc. This is explained by Thomas Robert Malthus as :

- (1) Geometric progression
- (2) Demographic progression
- (3) Arithmetic progression
- (4) Population progression

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:A

**Question ID:1185802**

Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

Increase in female infanticide is due to :

- (1) Famine
- (2) Pandemics/epidemics
- (3) Social and cultural prejudices
- (4) High maternal mortality rates

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:D

**Question ID:1185803**

Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

Which policy was introduced by Government of India that could increase the ratio in the country ?

- (1) Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao
- (2) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan
- (3) Mahatama Gandhi National Employment Rural Government Act
- (4) Mid day meal programme

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:Not Attempted



**Question ID:1185804****Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY**Question:**

The demographic indicator calculated on the basis of data on age specific *death rate* in a given area over a period of time is called :

- (1) Fertility Rate
- (2) Demographic Dividend
- (3) Life Expectancy
- (4) Dependency Ratio

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:C

**Question ID:1185805****Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY**Question:**

Rapid Growth in urbanisation shows that cities act as magnet for rural population. Which of the following are reasons for flow of rural - to urban migratio ?

- (A) Decline of Common property
- (B) For clean environment
- (C) Lack of Job opportunities
- (D) Mass transit and mass communication
- (E) Relative anonymity

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:D

**Question ID:1185806****Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

Which one of the following is a early political economist who gave the idea of free-market economy ?

- (1) Emile Durkheim
- (2) Max weber
- (3) Karl Mark
- (4) Adam Smith

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D****Question ID:1185807****Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY**Question:**

Max weber argued that buying and use of certain commodities enhance/maintain status in society, he called this 'status symbol'. Which of the following represents status symbol ?

- (1) Purchase of Redmi Note 11 mobile phone
- (2) Purchase non-branded writ watch
- (3) Purchase of sunglasses from a hawker
- (4) Purchase of clothes from roadside stall

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **A****Question ID:1185808****Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY**Question:**

In which year did kaka kalekar submit the report on OBCs ?

- (1) 1950
- (2) 1990
- (3) 1953
- (4) 1993

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4



Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

**Question ID:1185809**

**Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

People perceive disability as :

- (A) Biologically given
- (B) Linked with individual's self perception
- (C) Seen as in need of help
- (D) Seen as an untouchable
- (E) Seen as victim

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

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

**A** 1

**B** 2

**C** 3

**D** 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

**Question ID:1185810**

**Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

Classification of social resources into three forms of capital-economic capital, cultural capital and social capital was done by :

- (1) Emile Durkheim
- (2) P.Bourdieu
- (3) Max Weber
- (4) Karl Marx

**A** 1

**B** 2

**C** 3

**D** 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

**Question ID:1185811**

**Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

The term 'apartheid' is associated with South Africa. It represents :

- (1) Separation of classes
- (2) Separation of castes
- (3) Separation of gender
- (4) Separation of races

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**D****Question ID:1185812**

Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

Alternative to 'Nation - state' is :

- (1) Nation
- (2) State
- (3) State - Nation
- (4) Multicultural state

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**Not Attempted****Question ID:1185813**

Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

In 1956, States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) mandated redrawing of map of India on \_\_\_\_\_ lines.

- (1) Regional
- (2) Religious
- (3) Cultural
- (4) Linguistic

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**D**

Question ID:1185814

Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

What is the reason behind raging civil war in Srilanka 1983 ?

- (1) Denial of majority's linguistic rights
- (2) Denial of minority's linguistic rights
- (3) Dis-respect for the sentiments of majority
- (4) Formation of linguistic states

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:Not Attempted

Question ID:1185815

Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Which among this is NOT a characteristic of a community ?

- (1) Identify is by birth/ascriptive
- (2) Members have 'WE' feeling among each other
- (3) Membership is voluntary in nature
- (4) It anchors over self-identify

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:C

Question ID:1185816

Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Choose the statement that explains the concepts of modernization :

- (1) It assumes that local ties of modernisation and parochial perspectives give way to universal commitments and cosmopolitan attitudes
- (2) is based on religions beliefs and attitudes
- (3) focuses on fatalistic belief
- (4) emphasises irrationality are rationality

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:A

**Question ID:1185817**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

Who visualised independent India to be built on an edifice of giant steel plants and power stations ?

- (1) B.R. Ambedkar
- (2) Mahatma Gandhi
- (3) Indira Gandhi
- (4) Jawahar Lal Nehru

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**D**

**Question ID:1185818**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

An economic system in which the means of production are privately owned and organised to accumulate profits within a market system is called :

- (1) Feudalism
- (2) Slavery
- (3) Capitalism
- (4) Socialism

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**C**

**Question ID:1185819**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

Which of the following is not part of cultural change ?

- (1) Industrialisation
- (2) Sanskritisation
- (3) Secularisation
- (4) Modernisation

A 1

B 2

C 3



**D** 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**C**

**Question ID:1185820**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

Who is the author of the text 'The sources of knowledge' ?

- (1) Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan
- (2) Jawarharlal Nehru
- (3) M.K. Gandhi
- (4) Kandukiri Viresalingam

**A** 1

**B** 2

**C** 3

**D** 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**D**

**Question ID:1185821**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

The process of Urbanisation refers to :

- (1) Increase of Rural areas
- (2) Migration from village to cities
- (3) Agricultural production
- (4) Community Relations

**A** 1

**B** 2

**C** 3

**D** 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**B**

**Question ID:1185822**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

Raja Ram Mohan Roy Criticized the practice of sati because :

- (1) It was against social norms
- (2) He considered it to be inhuman
- (3) It challenged the very patriarchal system of India
- (4) It provided women with lot of freedom

**A** 1

**B** 2

**C** 3

**D** 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**A**

**Question ID:1185823**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

In 1938 The National Planning Committee was set up by the Indian National congress  
The Chairman of the committee was :

- (1) Bhimrao Ambedkar
- (2) K.T.Shah
- (3) Jawaharalal Nehru
- (4) Rajendra Prasad

**A** 1

**B** 2

**C** 3

**D** 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**D**

**Question ID:1185824**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

Who formed Dharma Sabha ?

- (1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (2) Orthodox members of Hindu Community
- (3) M N Srinivas
- (4) Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar

**A** 1

**B** 2

**C** 3

**D** 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**C**

**Question ID:1185825**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

Sanskritization as a concept has been criticised as :

- (A) It does not lead to structural change in society
- (B) It results in positional change in the society
- (C) It justifies the model which rests on the idea of purity and pollution
- (D) It preserves the dalit culture
- (E) Adoption of upper caste rites results in upheaval of position of women in society

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

**Question ID:1185826**

**Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

A \_\_\_\_\_ may be defined as an organisation oriented towards achieving legitimate control of government through an electoral process.

- (1) Political Party
- (2) Pressure Group
- (3) Interest Group
- (4) Social Group

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **A**

**Question ID:1185827**

**Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

In the traditional political system of Khasis, each clan had its own council known as :

- (1) Jaintias
- (2) Garos
- (3) Durbar kur
- (4) Nongari

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted****Question ID:1185828****Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY**Question:**

Agricultural issues have lost importance in public and political dialogue because \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) Less population is engaged in Agriculture
- (2) No pressure group to influence policy maker
- (3) Agricultural society has improved
- (4) State support increased substantially

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **B****Question ID:1185829****Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY



**Question:**

Arrange the given items (events) in ascending order.

- (A) Zamindari System
- (B) Abolition of Zamindari System
- (C) Rayatwari system
- (D) Farmer's suicide
- (E) Green Revolution

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

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

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

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

**Question ID:1185830**

**Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

What do you understand by the term 'feminization of Agricultural' labour force ?

- (1) Women are emerging as the major source of agricultural labour force
- (2) Women are forced to work in the Agricultural sector
- (3) Patriarchy excludes women from having land ownership rights
- (4) The insecurity of women is more as they earn less wages

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

Answer Given By Candidate: **B**

**Question ID:1185831**

**Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

Choose the incorrect options on the Concept of Green Revolution :

- (1) Process of differentiation
- (2) Displacements of service caste groups
- (3) Medium and large farmers were benefitted
- (4) Reduced regional inequalities

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

Answer Given By Candidate:A

**Question ID:1185832**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

Jan Breman described the change in the nature of the relationship between landlords and agricultural workers as :

- (1) Commercialisation of Labour
- (2) Footloose Labour
- (3) a shift from 'patronage to exploitation'
- (4) Loss of traditional values

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

Answer Given By Candidate:C

**Question ID:1185833**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

Who gave the concept of "Nation as an imagined community" ?

- (1) Johann Gutenberg
- (2) Benedict Anderson
- (3) Ilbert Bill
- (4) Fardoonji Murzban

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

Answer Given By Candidate:Not Attempted

**Question ID:1185834**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

In which of the following ways mass media act as “Watchdog of Democracy” ?

- (A) Spread the spirit of self - reliance
- (B) Fight against socially oppressive practices
- (C) Rational Scientific ethos promoted.
- (D) Documenting Developmental progress
- (E) Obstruct the development of modern Industrial society

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**B**

**Question ID:1185835**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

\_\_\_\_\_ refer to the mining of the global with the local.

- (1) Glocalization
- (2) Globalization
- (3) Intermixing
- (4) Homogenization

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate:**C**

**Question ID:1185836**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

Dharma Sabha was an organisation that started against the sati campaign led by Bhrama Samaj.

Dharma Sabha is an example of :

- (1) Social movement
- (2) Revolutionary movement
- (3) Redemptive movement
- (4) Counter movement

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

**Question ID:1185837**

**Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

Which of the following is **not** a feature of old social movements ?

- (1) Related to political party
- (2) Deals with local/regional Issues
- (3) Deals with issues pertaining to Global relevance
- (4) Mostly deals with redistribution of power

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **C**

**Question ID:1185838**

**Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY



**Question:**

Match **List - I** with **List - II**.

Match the theories/concepts given in List - I with the eminent personalities given in List-II :

| <b>List - I</b>                              | <b>List - II</b>               |
|----------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Theories/Concepts</b>                     | <b>Important personalities</b> |
| (A) theory of collective action              | (I) Enile Durkhein             |
| (B) theory of Relative Resource mobilization | (II) Mancur Olson              |
| (C) Division of labour in society            | (III) MCarthy and Zald         |
| (D) Unquiet woods                            | (IV) Ram Chandra Guha          |

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

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

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **C**

**Question ID:1185839**

**Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

Who argued that 'Institution of the state have been captured by elites' ?

- (1) Karl Marx
- (2) Hary Bramerman
- (3) Rajni kothari
- (4) Gail omvedt

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

**Question ID:1185840**

**Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

Arrange the following peasant movement in regard to their years from ascending to descending order

- (A) Bardoli Satyagrah
- (B) Bengal Revolt
- (C) Champaran Movement
- (D) Telagana Movement
- (E) Naxalite Movement

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

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

**A** 1

**B** 2

**C** 3

**D** 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **Not Attempted**

**Question ID:**1185841

**Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

**Read the passage given below and answer the question.**

The English word 'caste' is actually a borrowing from the Portuguese *casta*, meaning pure breed. The word refers to a broad institutional arrangement that in Indian languages (beginning with the ancient Sanskrit) is referred to by two distinct terms, *varna* and *jati*. *Varna*, literally 'colour', is the name given to a four-fold division of society into *brahmana*, *kshatriya*, *vaishya* and *shudra*, though this excludes a significant section of the population composed of the 'outcastes', foreigners, slaves, conquered peoples and other, sometimes referred to as the *panchamas* of fifth category. *Jati* is a generic term referring to species of kind of anything, ranging from inanimate objects to plants, animals and human beings. The most commonly cited defining features of caste are the following :

1. Caste is determined by birth
2. Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.
3. Caste membership also involves rules about food and food-sharing
4. Caste involves a system consisting of many castes arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status.

The caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy. The hierarchical ordering of castes is based on the distinction between 'purity' and 'pollution'

The word 'caste' is derived from Portuguese word *casta*, meaning :

- (1) Pure blood
- (2) Pure Varna
- (3) Pure Job
- (4) Pure colour

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: A

Question ID: 1185842

Section Name: SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

**Read the passage given below and answer the question.**

The English word 'caste' is actually a borrowing from the Portuguese *casta*, meaning pure breed. The word refers to a broad institutional arrangement that in Indian languages (beginning with the ancient Sanskrit) is referred to by two distinct terms, *varna* and *jati*. *Varna*, literally 'colour', is the name given to a four-fold division of society into *brahmana*, *kshatriya*, *vaishya* and *shudra*, though this excludes a significant section of the population composed of the 'outcastes', foreigners, slaves, conquered peoples and other, sometimes referred to as the *panchamas* of fifth category. *Jati* is a generic term referring to species of kind of anything, ranging from inanimate objects to plants, animals and human beings. The most commonly cited defining features of caste are the following :

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The caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy. The hierarchical ordering of castes is based on the distinction between 'purity' and 'pollution'

Caste system does not reflect :

- (1) endogamy
- (2) ritual purity
- (3) strict food sharing rules
- (4) linguistic separation

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

**Question ID:1185843**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**



**Question:**

**Read the passage given below and answer the question.**

The English word 'caste' is actually a borrowing from the Portuguese *casta*, meaning pure breed. The word refers to a broad institutional arrangement that in Indian languages (beginning with the ancient Sanskrit) is referred to by two distinct terms, *varna* and *jati*. *Varna*, literally 'colour', is the name given to a four-fold division of society into *brahmana*, *kshatriya*, *vaishya* and *shudra*, though this excludes a significant section of the population composed of the 'outcastes', foreigners, slaves, conquered peoples and other, sometimes referred to as the *panchamas* of fifth category. *Jati* is a generic term referring to species of kind of anything, ranging from inanimate objects to plants, animals and human beings. The most commonly cited defining features of caste are the following :

1. Caste is determined by birth
2. Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.
3. Caste membership also involves rules about food and food-sharing
4. Caste involves a system consisting of many castes arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status.

The caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy. The hierarchical ordering of castes is based on the distinction between 'purity' and 'pollution'

Which of the following is not a feature of caste system ?

- (1) Caste is determined by birth
- (2) Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage
- (3) Caste involves a system of Rank and Status
- (4) Caste is division based on gender

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

**Question ID:1185844**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**



**Question:**

**Read the passage given below and answer the question.**

The English word 'caste' is actually a borrowing from the Portuguese *casta*, meaning pure breed. The word refers to a broad institutional arrangement that in Indian languages (beginning with the ancient Sanskrit) is referred to by two distinct terms, *varna* and *jati*. *Varna*, literally 'colour', is the name given to a four-fold division of society into *brahmana*, *kshatriya*, *vaishya* and *shudra*, though this excludes a significant section of the population composed of the 'outcastes', foreigners, slaves, conquered peoples and other, sometimes referred to as the *panchamas* of fifth category. *Jati* is a generic term referring to species of kind of anything, ranging from inanimate objects to plants, animals and human beings. The most commonly cited defining features of caste are the following :

1. Caste is determined by birth
2. Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.
3. Caste membership also involves rules about food and food-sharing
4. Caste involves a system consisting of many castes arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status.

The caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy. The hierarchical ordering of castes is based on the distinction between 'purity' and 'pollution'

Caste system is based on the combination of two sets of principles, please identify the principles.

- (1) Difference and separation and wholism and hierarchy
- (2) Purity and pollution
- (3) Sanskritization and westernization
- (4) Hierarchy and inequality

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: A

**Question ID:1185845**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**

**Question:**

**Read the passage given below and answer the question.**

The English word 'caste' is actually a borrowing from the Portuguese *casta*, meaning pure breed. The word refers to a broad institutional arrangement that in Indian languages (beginning with the ancient Sanskrit) is referred to by two distinct terms, *varna* and *jati*. *Varna*, literally 'colour', is the name given to a four-fold division of society into *brahmana*, *kshatriya*, *vaishya* and *shudra*, though this excludes a significant section of the population composed of the 'outcastes', foreigners, slaves, conquered peoples and other, sometimes referred to as the *panchamas* of fifth category. *Jati* is a generic term referring to species of kind of anything, ranging from inanimate objects to plants, animals and human beings. The most commonly cited defining features of caste are the following :

1. Caste is determined by birth
2. Membership in a caste involves strict rules about marriage.
3. Caste membership also involves rules about food and food-sharing
4. Caste involves a system consisting of many castes arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status.

The caste system can be understood as the combination of two sets of principles, one based on difference and separation and the other on wholism and hierarchy. The hierarchical ordering of castes is based on the distinction between 'purity' and 'pollution'

'Varna' is the name given to a :

- (1) Five-fold division of society
- (2) Six-fold division of society
- (3) Seven-fold division of society
- (4) Four fold division of society

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

**Question ID:1185846**

**Section Name:SOCIOLOGY**



**Question:**

**Read the passage given below and answer the question.**

Thinkers like Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim associated a number of social features with industry, such as urbanisation, loss of face-to-face relationships that are found in rural areas. This was substituted by anonymous professional relationships in modern factory and workplace. Industrialisation involves a detailed division of labour people often do not see the end result of their work because they are producing only small part of product the work is often repetitive and exhausting, however it is better than being unemployed. Marx calls this situation alienation where people do not enjoy work and see it as something they have to do in order to survive.

Which of the following is not characteristic of industry ?

- (1) anonymous professional relationship
- (2) division of labour
- (3) face-to-face relationship
- (4) alienation

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

**Question ID:1185847****Section Name:SOCIOLOGY****Question:**

**Read the passage given below and answer the question.**

Thinkers like Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim associated a number of social features with industry, such as urbanisation, loss of face-to-face relationships that are found in rural areas. This was substituted by anonymous professional relationships in modern factory and workplace. Industrialisation involves a detailed division of labour people often do not see the end result of their work because they are producing only small part of product the work is often repetitive and exhausting, however it is better than being unemployed. Marx calls this situation alienation where people do not enjoy work and see it as something they have to do in order to survive.

Increasing industry production of goods occurs due to :

- (1) division of labour
- (2) professional relationship
- (3) urbanization
- (4) alienation

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: **A****Question ID:1185848****Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY**Question:****Read the passage given below and answer the question.**

Thinkers like Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim associated a number of social features with industry, such as urbanisation, loss of face-to-face relationships that are found in rural areas. This was substituted by anonymous professional relationships in modern factory and workplace. Industrialisation involves a detailed division of labour people often do not see the end result of their work because they are producing only small part of product the work is often repetitive and exhausting, however it is better than being unemployed. Marx calls this situation alienation where people do not enjoy work and see it as something they have to do in order to survive.

Match **List - I** with **List - II**.

| <b>List - I</b>                | <b>List - II</b>                           |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| <b>Concepts / Sociologists</b> | <b>Characteristics / Counter button</b>    |
| (A) Rural areas                | (I) Alienation                             |
| (B) Emile Durkheim             | (II) Division of process into several part |
| (C) Karl Marx                  | (III) Face-to Face relationship            |
| (D) Division of Labour         | (IV) Sociologist                           |

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

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

**A** 1**B** 2**C** 3**D** 4Answer Given By Candidate: **D****Question ID:1185849****Section Name:**SOCIOLOGY



**Question:**

**Read the passage given below and answer the question.**

Thinkers like Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim associated a number of social features with industry, such as urbanisation, loss of face-to-face relationships that are found in rural areas. This was substituted by anonymous professional relationships in modern factory and workplace. Industrialisation involves a detailed division of labour people often do not see the end result of their work because they are producing only small part of product the work is often repetitive and exhausting, however it is better than being unemployed. Marx calls this situation alienation where people do not enjoy work and see it as something they have to do in order to survive.

Job in industry is **not** \_\_\_\_\_.

- (1) repetitive
- (2) exhaustive
- (3) enjoyable
- (4) alienating

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4

Answer Given By Candidate: C

**Question ID:1185850**

Section Name: SOCIOLOGY

**Question:**

**Read the passage given below and answer the question.**

Thinkers like Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim associated a number of social features with industry, such as urbanisation, loss of face-to-face relationships that are found in rural areas. This was substituted by anonymous professional relationships in modern factory and workplace. Industrialisation involves a detailed division of labour people often do not see the end result of their work because they are producing only small part of product the work is often repetitive and exhausting, however it is better than being unemployed. Marx calls this situation alienation where people do not enjoy work and see it as something they have to do in order to survive.

Karl Marx, Max Weber and Emile Durkheim talked about :

- (1) internal features of industry
- (2) external features of industry
- (3) economic features of industry
- (4) social features of industry

A 1

B 2

C 3

D 4



9/9/22, 1:00 AM

NTA

Answer Given By Candidate: **D**

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