

# **CAREERS 360**

## **PRACTICE** **Series**

### **CUET UG – 2025**

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# **Sociology PYQs**

**(Previous Year Paper With Detailed Solutions)**



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## OTHER USEFUL RESOURCES - 25

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# *A Note for the* **STUDENTS**

**Dear Candidate,**

**A**re you gearing up for the highly competitive CUET UG Sociology examination? How are your preparations shaping up? To help you in your journey towards success in the CUET UG Sociology examination, we at Careers360 have designed this CUET Sociology MCQ ebook as per the official syllabus of the CUET Sociology examination prescribed by the National Testing Agency.

In the CUET UG Sociology examination, the candidates must attempt 40 out of 50 given questions. The maximum mark of the CUET UG Sociology examination is 200 and for each correct answer, the candidate gains 5 marks while for each wrong answer, they lose 1 mark. The syllabus of the sociology examination ranges from topics including Colonialism, Nationalism, Class, Community, and Demographic Structure to Trends in Upper Caste Responses, Women's Movements in Independent India, Tribal Movements, and Environmental Movements. It's advisable to create a study plan, review the syllabus of sociology CUET thoroughly, and focus on understanding core sociological concepts and theories so that the candidate can excel in the examination.

This ebook has the solutions to the previous year's CUET UG Sociology examination. The answers are authored by experts of sociology subject. All the solutions are elaborated in such a way that no residual doubts remain in the doubts of the candidate.

We wish you all the best for the CUET UG Sociology examination and hope that you will ace the test.

Best Regards,  
**Team Careers360**

# ABOUT THE EBOOK

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Through the contents of this ebook, the candidates can go the previous year questions from the following Sociology subjects:

**Chapter 1: Introducing Indian Society:** Important questions from topics such as Colonialism, Nationalism, Class, and Community, Demographic Structure, and Rural-Urban Linkages and Divisions are discussed in detail.

**Chapter 2: Social Institutions:** Continuity and Change: Key questions regarding Family and Kinship, The Caste System, Tribal Society, and The Market as a Social Institution are examined thoroughly.

**Chapter 3: Social Inequality and Exclusion:** Central questions related to Caste Prejudice, Scheduled Castes, and Other Backward Classes, The marginalization of Tribal Communities, The Struggle for Women's Equality, The Protection of Religious Minorities, and Caring for the Differently Abled are explored comprehensively.

**Chapter 4: The Challenges of Unity in Diversity:** Essential questions about Problems of Communalism, Regionalism, Casteism, and Patriarchy, the Role of the State in a Plural, and Unequal Society, and What We Share are addressed in detail.

**Chapter 5: Process of Social Change in India:** Key questions related to Process of Structural Change: Colonialism, Industrialisation, Urbanisation, Process of Cultural Change: Modernization, Westernisation, Sanskritisation, Secularisation, and Social Reform Movements and Laws are discussed thoroughly.

**Chapter 6: Social Change and the Polity:** Fundamental questions about The Constitution as an instrument of Social Change, Parties, Pressure Groups, and Democratic Politics, and Panchayati Raj and the Challenges of Social Transformation are explored comprehensively.

**Chapter 7: Social Change and the Economy:** Principal questions regarding Land Reforms, the Green Revolution, and Agrarian Society, From Planned Industrialisation to Liberalisation, and Changes in the Class Structure are analyzed thoroughly.

**Chapter 8: Arenas of Social Change:** Key questions about Media and Social Change, and Globalization and Social Change are considered in detail.

**Chapter 9: New Arenas of Social Change:** Essential questions from Media and Social Change, and Globalization and Social Change are discussed thoroughly.

**Chapter 10: Social Movements:** Central questions related to Class-Based Movements: Workers, Peasants, Caste-Based Movements: Dalit Movement, Backward Castes, Trends in Upper Caste Responses, Women's Movements in Independent India, Tribal Movements, and Environmental Movements are explored comprehensively.

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# CUET UG SOCIOLOGY

## PREVIOUS YEAR'S QUESTIONS

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1. Life expectancy refers to:-

- A) The estimated number of years that an average person is expected to survive
- B) Total number of live births that a hypothetical woman would have if she lived through the reproductive age
- C) Difference between birth rate and death rate
- D) The number of live births per 1000 women in the child bearing age group

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - The word "life expectancy" refers to how many years an individual can anticipate living. Life expectancy is defined as an estimate of the average age at which members of a certain population group will die.

2. A situation where a large cohort of women of reproductive age will fuel population growth over the next generation, even if each woman has fewer children than previous generation did is called:

- A) Fertility Rate
- B) Total Fertility Rate
- C) Population Momentum
- D) Population Growth

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution** - Population momentum refers to the situation in which a large group of women of childbearing age drives population growth in the next generation, even if each woman has fewer children than previous generations.

3. The type of demography that enquires into the wider causes and consequences of social Structures and processes on population is called:

- A) Social Demography
- B) Formal Demography
- C) Arithmetic Progression
- D) Geometric Progression

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - Social demography is a type of demography that investigates the broader causes and effects of social structures and processes on the population. It investigates the relationship between social factors and population dynamics, including how education, income, occupation, and social norms affect population trends and patterns.

4. Famines and diseases are nature's way of dealing with the imbalance of food supply vis-a-vis increase in population. Malthus identified this as :

- A) Preventive checks
- B) Positive checks
- C) Negative checks
- D) Promotive checks

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution -** In 1798, Thomas Robert Malthus published a Treatise on the Principle of Population, which proposed this hypothesis. Malthus believed that balance could be achieved in the provision of food to the people through positive and preventative inspections. These controls led to the Malthusian disaster.

5. Sex ratio refers to the :

- A) Number of females per 100 males in a given area at a specified time period.
- B) Number of males per 1000 females in a given area at a specified time period.
- C) Number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a specified time period.
- D) Number of females per 1000 males in a given area at a non-specified time period.

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution -** Gender composition is expressed in a ratio called the sex ratio. Sex ratio is defined as "the number of women per 1,000 men in a population". Therefore, a sex ratio of 1,000 indicates total balance between the sexes. A ratio above 1,000 indicates there are more women than men, while a ratio below 1,000 indicates there are fewer women.

6. Match List I with List II

<b>List I</b>	<b>List II</b>
A. Jatavas	I. Muslim Community
B. Multani Lohars	II. Meghalaya
C. Khasis	III. Karnataka
D. Vokkaligas	IV. Uttar Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A) A-IV, B-I, C-III, D-II
- B) A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- C) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- D) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution -**

1. According to the 2011 Census of India, the Jatava community in Uttar Pradesh accounted for 54% of the state's total SC population of 22,496,047.
2. Multani Lohar is a Muslim blacksmith community that originated in Multan and now has a global presence. Mostly found in Gujarat and western Uttar Pradesh, India.
3. The Khasi are an indigenous tribe of Meghalaya, and they make up the vast majority of the people in the state's eastern area, known as the Khasi Hills, accounting for 78.3 per cent of the total.
4. Vokkaliga is a community of closely related castes from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu in India.

## 7. Match List I with List II

**List I - Contribution**

- A. Brahma Samaj
- B. Widow remarriage
- C. Country's first school for girls
- D. Anti Caste Movement

**List II - Important Personalities**

- I. M. G. Ranade
- II. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- III. Jyotiba Phule
- IV. Savitri Bai Phule

- A) A-II,B-I,C-III,D-IV
- B) A-I,B-II,C-IV,D-III
- C) A-II,B-I,C-IV,D-III
- D) A-IV,B-I,C-III,D-II

**Correct Option - B****Solution -**

1. Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded the Brahma Samaj in 1828 to reform Brahmanism.
2. Justice Mahadev Govind Ranade founded the "Widow Marriage Association"
3. Savitribai Phule founded the first school for girls at Bhide Wada in Pune. The lower caste movement in India began around the mid-19th century.

## 8. The legal provisions against violence and humiliation to Dalits and Adivasis strengthened by :

- A) Government of India Act, 1935
- B) Scheduled Castes and Tribes Act, 1989
- C) 93rd Constitutional Amendment, 2006
- D) Article 17, Constitution of India 1950

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution -** Dalits account for roughly a sixth of India's population. They have been protected by the 'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989', but the adequate implementation of this specific Act is called into doubt because several incidents of atrocities have occurred consecutively.

## 9. Which of the following is not the characteristic of Caste?

- A) Social and Religious hierarchy
- B) Segmental Division of Society
- C) Unrestricted Choice of Occupation
- D) Restrictions on feeding and Social Intercourse

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution -** According to G.S. Ghurye, the caste system has six basic characteristics. Social Division: The caste system divides society into many groups or sections. Hierarchy: The caste system is distinguished by a hierarchical organization. Limits on eating and social interaction: The caste system places a number of restrictions on food, drink, and social interaction.

## 10. The terms 'Matrilineal' and 'Patrilineal' are associated with:

- A) Residence of family
- B) Line of descent
- C) Nature of marriage rules
- D) Structure of family

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution** - A lineage is a group of people who have a common ancestor; for example, in matriarchy, people are related to each other through the female line. Matriarchy is sometimes associated with group marriage or polyandry. Matrilineal: A lineage in which all intervening generations are maternal. Patriline: lineage in which successive generations are fathers.

11. Who wrote the book The Wealth of Nations?

- A) John Smith
- B) David Ricardo
- C) Adam Smith
- D) Emile Durkheim

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution** - Adam Smith, a Scottish economist and moral philosopher wrote the book, An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations (commonly known as The Wealth of Nations).

12. Liberalisation can be understood as:

- A) Privatisation and Marketisation
- B) Government regulations for industry
- C) Promoting government investment
- D) Increasing import duties on goods

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution** - The idea of liberalisation refers to the reduction of government rules and constraints in many sectors of the economy. It entails lowering trade obstacles, increasing competition, fostering private sector participation, and enhancing economic openness.

13. 'Other Backward Class' refers to:

- A) Socially and educationally backward class
- B) Part of SC, ST
- C) Dominant Caste
- D) Economically and politically powerful classes

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - The term "Other Backward Class" (OBC) refers to castes with educational or social disadvantages, as defined by the Indian government. India's official population classifications include general castes, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, and OBC.

14. Match List I with List II

**List I Concept**

- A. Third gender
- B. Apartheid
- C. Adivasis
- D. Transgender

**List II Characteristics**

- I. Separation of races
- II. Social category of persons who are neither male nor female
- III. Conversion of gender status of body into opposite gender by choice
- IV. Indigenous population, identity struggles

- A) A: A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- B) B: A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- C) C: A-IV, B-III, C-I, D-II

D) D. A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution -**

1. The concept of third gender refers to people who are classified as neither men nor women, either by themselves or by society.
2. Under Apartheid, race was determined by popular opinion. According to how they were regarded, a person could be white, native, or coloured.
3. Adivasis in India share similar features with other indigenous peoples around the world.
4. A transgender person's gender identity does not correspond to the sex on their original birth certificate.

**15.** The term that literally means 'pre-judgement', that is, an opinion formed in advance of any familiarity with the subject, before considering any available evidence is:

- A) Stratification
- B) Discrimination
- C) Prejudice
- D) Stereotypes

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution -** Prejudices are preconceived ideas or attitudes maintained by members of one group against another. The term technically means 'prejudgment,' which refers to an opinion formed before any knowledge of the subject and before analysing any available facts.

**16.** Match List I with List II

**List I Books**

- A. Stree Purush Tulana
- B. Three Sermons on Human Nature
- C. Sultana's Dream
- D. The texts of the Hindu law

**List II Authors**

- I. M. G. Ranade
- II. Tarabai Shinde
- III. Bishop Joseph Butler
- IV. Begum Rukkaiyah Hossain

- A) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV
- B) A-II, B-III, C-IV, D-I
- C) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- D) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution -**

1. Tarabai Shinde, a feminist activist, wrote the pamphlet and book Stree Purush Tulana (A Comparison of Men and Women).
2. Bishop Joseph Butler wrote three sermons on human nature and a dissertation on the nature of virtue between 1692 and 1752.
3. Begum Rokeya, also known as Rokeya Sahkawat Hossain, a Muslim feminist, writer, and social reformer from Bengal, wrote the Bengali feminist utopian fiction Sultana's Dream in 1905.
4. The Shastra permission for widow remarriage has been presented in Ranade's works titled Hindu Law Texts on the Legality of Widow Remarriage and its Authorities There is Vedic authority on widow marriage.

17. Indian nationalism is inclusive because it recognises:

- A) Diversity
- B) Majority groups
- C) Regionalism
- D) Has one national language

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - Indian nationalism is a form of territorial nationalism that includes all of India's people, regardless of racial, linguistic, or religious heritage. Indian nationalism has roots in pre-colonial India, but it was fully established during the Indian independence movement, which advocated for independence from British authority.

18. Which of the following is NOT correct?

- A) There is separation of religious and political authority in Western Secularism
- B) In Indian Context, Secularism goes hand in hand with Communalism
- C) Secular Indian state respect all religion
- D) A Secular state does not favour any religion

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution** - Some of the features of Indian secularism include the state's equal respect for and acknowledgement of all religions. The state does not discriminate based on religion. The state does not interfere with the running of any religion. There is no official religion in India, and individuals have the freedom to practice, promote, and proclaim any faith. Secularism in India does not imply a separation of religion and state. In India, secularism refers to a government that is impartial to all religious groups.

19. Community Identity is based on:

- A) Birth and belongingness
- B) Qualification and achievements
- C) Choice and competency
- D) Competency and negotiation

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - Birth and belongingness are the primary factors that influence community identity. Individuals' identity and sense of belonging within their birth community are heavily influenced by the shared experiences, cultural heritage, and sense of belonging they gain from it.

20. Identify the correct statement:

- During emergency, people experienced authoritarian rule
- During elections, immediately after the emergency, people voted overwhelmingly for Congress party
- The Civil liberties of people remain unaffected during the emergency
- Press was given freedom of speech during emergency

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution** - During a national emergency, the enforcement of fundamental rights can be suspended, except rights under Articles 20 and 21, which protect conviction for offences and the protection of life

and personal liberty, respectively. This suspension has far-reaching consequences for citizens' rights and liberties.

21. Which of the following is not Sanskritisation?

- A) Exaggerate social mobility
- B) Improve positional status for individuals
- C) Rests on purity and pollution
- D) Dalit Culture eroded

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - The term "Sanskritization" describes a process whereby lower-caste groups elevate their social standing and absorb the traditions, ceremonies, and beliefs of higher-caste groups. It includes things like inflating social mobility, aiming to elevate people's status in society and putting a strong emphasis on ideas of pollution and purity. Sanskritization, on the other hand, would not be regarded as involving the erosion of Dalit culture since it entails the opposite process of preserving or developing the distinctive cultural identity of Dalit populations.

22. Colonialism had a deep impact on the structure of Indian Society. Which of the following is not true regarding colonialism in India?

- Britishers interfered with Indian markets to ensure greater profits
- They altered the way of production
- They implemented Forest Act which changed the lives of pastoralists
- They benefited from continuous flow of tribute without interference in economic base

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - The British changed production methods through a variety of policies and practices, meddled in Indian markets to secure greater profits, and passed regulations like the Forest Act that impacted pastoralists. It is inaccurate to say that the British benefited from an unceasing supply of tribute without meddling with the economy. Rather than only collecting tribute without affecting the economic foundation, colonialism drastically changed India's economic systems for the political, social, and economic gain of the British Empire.

23. Cities play a key role in economic systems of the empires. Which of the following is not one of them?

- Goods can be cheaply imported
- Concrete expression of Global Capitalism
- Link between margins of Colonized India and Britain
- To maintain traditional values

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution -**

- A) Cities within empires are frequently the hubs of trade, government, commerce, and cross-cultural interaction. They serve as the centres of trade and industry, facilitating the movement of people, capital, and goods.
- B) They can also function as vital conduits between the imperial powers and the colonised areas, and as tangible representations of global capitalism.

- C) Within the economic systems of empires, cities usually play a more important role as symbols of modernity, invention, and adaptation to shifting social and economic dynamics than as guardians of traditional values.

24. The first society to undergo industrialization was

- A) Germany
- B) America (USA)
- C) Britain
- D) India

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution** - The Industrial Revolution started in late 18th century Britain. This development was contributed by various factors such as abundant natural resources, innovation, access to capital, political stability, expanding colonial markets, and social changes. The industrialization of Britain paved the way for the modern industrialized world.

25. A process of decline in the influence of religions is called:-

- A) Communalism
- B) Modernization
- C) Regionalism
- D) Secularization

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - The term "secularisation" describes the process by which religious traditions and influence wane in society, especially when it comes to public life, education, and government.

It doesn't indicate the absence of religion, but rather the role of religion in public and private life becomes less significant as organisations and individuals become less impacted by religious factors.

26. Which of the following Statements is not power and responsibility delegated to the Panchayats?

- A) To prepare plans and schemes for economic development
- B) To promote skills that will enhance social justice
- C) To levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees
- D) To make sure that endogamy is practiced amongst rural youth

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - In India, panchayats are units of local self-government that carry out a range of duties of administration, development, and governance. Panchayats are not typically responsible for ensuring endogamy, or marriage within the same community or social group, among young people living in rural areas. Rather than being the responsibility of local government entities, issues of marital customs and practices frequently come under the sphere of personal laws, cultural traditions, and societal standards.

27. The Panchayat that has the authority to hear some petty, civil and criminal cases is:

- A) Zila Panchayat
- B) Gram Panchayat
- C) Nyaya Panchayat
- D) Gram Sab

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution** - In India, Nyaya Panchayats, sometimes referred to as Gram Nyayalayas or village courts, are community-based legal authorities tasked with settling conflicts at the local level. They manage small civil and criminal cases within their purview, alleviating the load on higher courts and giving rural communities access to justice.

28. Which of the following is not a change due to green revolution?

- A) Shift from payment in kind to payment in cash
- B) Increasing bonded labour
- C) Rise of rural elites
- D) Commercialization of agriculture

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - Agriculture became more commercialised with the Green Revolution, which brought high-yielding seed types, modern farming methods, and greater irrigation and fertiliser use. This change involves merging agricultural activities into the larger economy, putting more of an emphasis on cash crops, and turning traditional subsistence farming into a more commercially oriented business.

29. Commercialization of agriculture does not lead to:

- A) Regional inequality
- B) Integration of rural to wider economy
- C) Development of rural infrastructure
- D) Increase in organic farming

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - Farming that is largely done for the market, with a focus on high yields and profitability, is known as the commercialization of agriculture. Unlike organic farming practices, which place a higher priority on sustainability, soil health, and environmental stewardship, this strategy typically relies on conventional farming techniques, such as the use of synthetic fertilisers and pesticides.

30. Washermen, Potters, Goldsmiths, Oil-pressures are known as:

- A) Dalits
- B) Service Castes
- C) Labourers
- D) Vaishyas

**Correct Option - B****Solution -**

- A) Traditionally, Indian society classified workers into several castes, each of which was linked to a certain job or set of responsibilities.
- B) The term "service castes" refers to the group of castes that perform services including oil pressing, ceramics, metalworking (goldsmiths), and laundry.
- C) These social organisations were seen as belonging to a larger social structure and were vital in supplying the community with necessities.
- D) The word "service castes" refers to their identity based on their work and the significant roles they performed in their local communities.

**31. Choose the correct option:**

Farmers suicide can be linked to 'agrarian distress' caused by structural changes in agriculture. These include:

- A. Liberalization policies
- B. Declining State Support
- C. High Cost inputs
- D. Community involvement increased in agricultural operations
- E. Changing Crop pattern

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A, C, D, E
- A, B, C, E
- A, B, D, E
- B, C, D, E

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution -**

1. Liberalisation in agriculture may result in less price support, more competition, and exposure to changes in the world market, all of which could be detrimental to small-scale farmers who could find it difficult to compete.
2. The cost of agricultural inputs such as machinery, fertilisers, seeds, and pesticides can rise with time. Farmers' profitability may be negatively impacted by high input costs, particularly if they are unable to charge more for their produce.
3. Increased community involvement may bring complications or tensions within farming communities, even while there are benefits as well, such as the sharing of resources and knowledge.
4. Farmers who have made significant investments in infrastructure or equipment for traditional crops may find it difficult to adjust to new crops or cropping techniques.

**32. Which of the following statement is NOT true about the second phase of green revolution?**

- A) Increasing dependence on market
- B) Farmers switched to Multi-crop system from Mono-crop system
- C) Green revolution resulted in increased regional inequalities
- D) Increased risks for farmers

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution -** It is false that farmers shifted from a monocrop to a multicrop system during the second phase of the Green Revolution. Monoculture was frequently continued or even intensified during the second phase of the Green Revolution, especially in areas where high-yield variety seeds for a single crop predominated in agricultural methods.

**33. Match List I with List II**

**List I Concepts/Sociologists**

- A. Alienation
- B. Convergence thesis
- C. Scientific Management
- D. Harry Braverman

**List II Characteristics**

- I. Work broken into small repetitive elements to increase efficiency
- II. When workers do not enjoy work and task becomes repetitive and exhausting
- III. All countries follow same path to modernization
- IV. Machinery actually de skills workers

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A) A-III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
- B) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
- C) A-I, B-IV, C-II, D-III
- D) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution -**

- A) The highly specialised and repetitive nature of modern industrial settings can contribute to a sense of estrangement and unhappiness, which is a common cause of alienation.
- B) According to the convergence thesis, all nations will follow comparable modernization paths that result in automation and machinery that eventually de-skill labourers.
- C) Scientific management divides work into specialised jobs to increase efficiency, but this can cause employee alienation because it prioritises output over well-being.
- D) Harry Braverman analysed how capitalism affects labour, saying that it devalues skilled labour and exploits workers through practices like deskilling and putting profit ahead of worker autonomy.

**34.** Arrange in sequence the process of Bidi making,

- A. Dampening the tender leaves
- B. Contractor sells bidi to manufacturer
- C. Filling tobacco evenly and trying them with thread.
- D. Manufacturer sells to distributor.
- E. Villagers picks up tender leaves and sell them to forest department

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A) E, C, A, B, D
- B) E, A, C, B, D
- C) E, B, C, A, D
- D) A, C, B, D, E

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution -**

- In areas where the manufacture of beedis is popular, villagers gather delicate leaves from forests and sell them to the forest department.
- To make the tender leaves adjustable for rolling the tobacco, they are soaked.
- To make beedis, tobacco is divided equally, rolled into the wet leaves, and fastened firmly with thread.
- Beedis are bought by contractors from individuals or small-scale growers and then sold to bigger manufacturers.
- The completed beedis are sold by manufacturers to distributors, who subsequently give them to retailers or other wholesalers so that consumers can purchase them.

**35.** When government sells its share to several public sector companies. This process is known as

- E) Deinvestment
- F) Uninvestment
- G) Laissez-faire
- H) Disinvestment

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution -**

- Disinvestment is the process by which a government sells to private investors or other entities its shares or stakes in public sector firms.
- The objectives of this calculated action are to increase income, boost productivity, support the growth of the capital market, lessen the financial load, and improve corporate governance.
- Governments can raise money for different uses, implement private sector techniques to increase productivity, expand capital markets, ease budgetary pressures, and promote more accountability in corporate management by selling their stake in these businesses.

36. Retail chains are a threat to Indian market because -

- A) They promote the policy of liberalization
- B) They provide more job opportunity
- C) Small local chains (grocery stores) will be destroyed
- D) Retail sector is attractive

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution -** Small local businesses, such as local grocery stores, may close or experience a decline as a result of the growth of retail chains. These smaller businesses can be forced out of business or shut down if they can't compete with the larger retail chains' convenience, variety, and cost.

**37. Match List I with List II**

List I Industrial Outcomes

List II Characteristics

- |  |                                 |
|--|---------------------------------|
| A. Engineers using a software for draughting | I. Occupational hazard          |
| B. Trade Union                               | II. De-skilling of workers      |
| C. Silicosis in miners                       | III. Knowledge economy          |
| D. Growth of IT sector                       | IV. Bargaining power of Workers |

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- E) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- F) A-III, B-I, C-II, D-III
- G) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III
- H) A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

**Correct Option - C****Solution -**

- Although automation makes conventional drafting skills less important, this technology can also cause workers to become less skilled.
- A trade union is an organized organization of workers who negotiate with employers for better wages, benefits, and working conditions.
- A prevalent occupational lung disease in mining operations is silicosis. Silica dust inhalation can cause silicosis.
- The expansion of the IT industry reflects the shift towards a knowledge economy, where economic activity relies on knowledge and information.

38. Name the branch of management theory that seeks to increase productivity and competitiveness through the creation of a unique organizational culture involving all members of a firm.

- A) Culture of Consumption
- B) Corporate Culture

- C) Knowledge economy
- D) Competitive Culture

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution -** A subfield of management theory called "corporate culture" is concerned with developing a distinctive organisational culture within a business to boost competitiveness and productivity. This strategy places a strong emphasis on developing a unified and common set of values, beliefs, standards, and behaviours that direct the behaviour and interactions of every person within the company, from senior managers to front-line staff. Companies seek to inspire employee engagement and dedication, improve performance and creativity, and connect individual and organisational goals through the development of a strong corporate culture.

### 39. Match List I with List II

#### List I - Industrial Outcomes

- A. Globalization
- B. Electric Economy
- C. Liberalisation
- D. Cellular Telephone

#### List II - Characteristics

- I. Economic Globalisation
- II. Growing interdependence between people, regions and countries
- III. Growth in the usage of cell phones
- IV. Steady removal of the rules that regulates Indian trade and finance regulations

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- E) A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
- F) A-IV, B-III, C-II, D-I
- G) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- H) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution -**

- The term "globalisation" describes how advances in communication, transportation, and technology have made economies, cultures, and communities more intertwined and dependent on one another on a global scale.
- An example of the economic effects of globalisation is the electric economy, which is defined by the growth of digital transactions and electronic commerce, which are changing market dynamics and conventional company models.
- To encourage free market principles, competitiveness, and efficiency, liberalisation entails the progressive removal of limitations and prohibitions on economic activity, including commerce and finance.
- The term "cellular telephone" refers to the broad use and adoption of mobile phones, which have transformed connectivity, communication, and information access and have aided in the global integration of economies and society.

**40.** In 1957, All India Radio acquired a hugely popular channel which grew to become a money-spinning channel for AIR. The name of the channel was:

- A) Hum Log
- B) Vividh Bharati
- C) Doordarshan
- D) Buniyaad

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution** - After being acquired by All India Radio (AIR) in 1957, Vividh Bharati became a very successful and financially rewarding station for the broadcaster. Vividh Bharati was founded to provide a wide variety of programmes to accommodate the many interests and inclinations of its viewers. Nevertheless, the channel swiftly gained widespread recognition in India. Its entertainment, news, music, and cultural programming captivated listeners of all ages and ethnicities.

**41.** Jharkhand is one of the newly formed states of India carved out of South Bihar in the year 2000. Behind the formation of this state lies more than a century of resistance. The social movement for Jharkhand had a charismatic leader in Birsa Munda, an adivasi who led a major uprising against the British. After his death Birsa became an important icon of the movement literate adivasis began to research and write about him. They disseminated information about tribal customs and cultural practices. This helped create a unified ethnic consciousness and a shared identity as Jharkhandis.

**Read the passage given above and answer the question:**

Name the leader who headed the social movement for Jharkhand state.

- A) Kalidas
- B) Gunda Dhar
- C) Birsa Munda
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution** - An indigenous leader named Birsa Munda led the social movement that resulted in the creation of the state of Jharkhand in 2000. Birsa Munda gained notoriety for his pivotal role in spearheading a massive rebellion against British colonial power. His legacy encouraged literate Adivasi people to learn more about their history, culture, and customs, which in turn encouraged the general public to learn about them as well. The realisation of the Jharkhandis' dreams of becoming a state was made possible by their joint endeavour, which helped to forge an ethnic consciousness and a sense of shared identity.

**42.** Jharkhand is one of the newly formed states of India carved out of South Bihar in the year 2000. Behind the formation of this state lies more than a century of resistance. The social movement for Jharkhand had a charismatic leader in Birsa Munda, an adivasi who led a major uprising against the British. After his death Birsa became an important icon of the movement literate adivasis began to research and write about him. They disseminated information about tribal customs and cultural practices. This helped create a unified ethnic consciousness and a shared identity as Jharkhandis.

**Read the passage given above and answer the question:**

Choose the incorrect feature of a social movement.

- A) Sustained Collective Action
- B) Shared objectives and ideologies
- C) Spontaneous and disorganized
- D) Leadership

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution** - The social movement that led to the creation of the state of Jharkhand was driven by charismatic leaders rather than being spontaneous and disorganised. It was characterised by persistent collective action and agreed aims. After a century of fighting against colonial control and ensuing efforts for autonomy, this movement emerged, carefully planned and led by individuals who

inspired the Adivasi population. By gathering and sharing knowledge on tribal customs and cultural practices, Adivasis advanced the cause and strengthened the movement's unity and sense of shared identity among Jharkhandis.

**43.** Jharkhand is one of the newly formed states of India carved out of South Bihar in the year 2000. Behind the formation of this state lies more than a century of resistance. The social movement for Jharkhand had a charismatic leader in Birsa Munda, an adivasi who led a major uprising against the British. After his death Birsa became an important icon of the movement literate adivasis began to research and write about him. They disseminated information about tribal customs and cultural practices. This helped create a unified ethnic consciousness and a shared identity as Jharkhandis.

Read the passage given above and answer the question:

Tribal movements are considered to be a part of New Social Movement. What comprises of New Social Movement?

- A) Old issues of economic inequality
- B) Recognition of power relatives
- C) Central role of political parties
- D) Quality life issues, identity, environment

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution** - Identity, environment, and quality of life are the components that make up New Social Movements. In addition to the quest for economic justice, these movements frequently place a high priority on problems of social identity, cultural recognition, and environmental preservation. This paradigm change is a reflection of how social activism is developing in response to shifting societal dynamics and pressing global issues.

**44.** Jharkhand is one of the newly formed states of India carved out of South Bihar in the year 2000. Behind the formation of this state lies more than a century of resistance. The social movement for Jharkhand had a charismatic leader in Birsa Munda, an adivasi who led a major uprising against the British. After his death Birsa became an important icon of the movement literate adivasis began to research and write about him. They disseminated information about tribal customs and cultural practices. This helped create a unified ethnic consciousness and a shared identity as Jharkhandis.

**Read the passage given above and answer the question:**

Adivasis shared a common hatred towards\_\_\_\_\_

- A) Dikus
- B) Migrant traders
- C) Moneylenders
- D) Christian missionaries

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- A) B, C and D Only
- B) C, D and A Only
- C) A, B and C Only
- D) A, B and D Only

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution** - The shared animosity that the Adivasis of Jharkhand had for other tribes helped to shape their sense of togetherness and collective identity.

Known as "Dikus," the phrase denoted outsiders or non-tribal individuals who were frequently thought of as encroachers who took advantage of tribe territories and resources.

As they were perceived as taking advantage of local resources without making a positive contribution to the Adivasi community's well-being, migrant traders who were looking for economic possibilities were also met with mistrust and animosity.

Furthermore, moneylenders who were frequently non-tribal people were thought to be taking advantage of the Adivasis' financial weaknesses by using usurious loan methods.

**45.** Jharkhand is one of the newly formed states of India carved out of South Bihar in the year 2000. Behind the formation of this state lies more than a century of resistance. The social movement for Jharkhand had a charismatic leader in Birsa Munda, an adivasi who led a major uprising against the British. After his death Birsa became an important icon of the movement literate adivasis began to research and write about him. They disseminated information about tribal customs and cultural practices. This helped create a unified ethnic consciousness and a shared identity as Jharkhandis.

**Read the passage given above and answer the question:**

Tribal movements help in creating, among Jharkhandis, a sense of :-

- A) Ethnic consciousness, shared identity
- B) Marginalization, injustice
- C) Tribal customs and cultural practices
- D) Poverty, insecurity

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution -** The charismatic leaders of the tribal movements, such as Birsa Munda, were instrumental in helping the people of Jharkhand develop a feeling of shared identity and ethnic awareness. Through these movements, literate Adivasis conducted studies and shared knowledge about tribal traditions and cultural practices, helping to forge a shared identity for the people of Jharkhand while also preserving their heritage.

**46.** The industry began in India in 1851. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam. Since Assam was sparsely populated and the tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hillsides, the bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces. But to bring thousands of people every year from their far-off homes into strange lands, possessing an unhealthy climate required the provision of financial and other incentives which the tea planters were unwilling to offer. Instead they took recourse to fraud coercion and persuaded the government to pass regressive penal laws. Thus the recruitment of labourers for tea gardens of Assam was carried on by contractor under the provisions of transport of Native Labourers Act (No 111) of 1863 of Bengal as amended in 1865, 1870 and 1873

**Read the passage given above and answer the questions:**

The industry developed during the

- A) Pre - colonial period
- B) Colonial period
- C) Post - independence period
- D) Vedic period

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution -** The industrial sector transformation began with the decentralisation of pre-colonial India's long-standing cloth-producing business. Indians were obliged to import British goods, which ultimately helped local industry.

**47.** The industry began in India in 1851. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam. Since Assam was sparsely populated and the tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hillsides, the bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces. But to bring thousands of people every year from their far-off homes into strange lands, possessing an unhealthy climate required the provision of financial and other incentives which the tea planters were unwilling to offer. Instead they took recourse to fraud coercion and persuaded the government to pass regressive penal laws. Thus the recruitment of labourers for tea gardens of Assam was carried on by contractor under the provisions of transport of Native Labourers Act (No 111) of 1863 of Bengal as amended in 1865, 1870 and 1873

**Read the passage given above and answer the questions:**

Tea industry during colonial times was\_\_\_\_\_

- A) Labour intensive
- B) Machinery intensive
- C) Financially well paid jobs for labourers
- D) Based on democratic set up

**Correct Option - A**

**Solution** - In this setting, the colonial authorities determined that the province of Assam was the best place to begin commercial tea cultivation. Because tea plantations were labour-intensive, labour issues received a lot of attention during that period. In due course, such employment requirements resulted in worker migration, altering the demographic structure of Assam's entire community.

**48.** The industry began in India in 1851. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam. Since Assam was sparsely populated and the tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hillsides, the bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces. But to bring thousands of people every year from their far-off homes into strange lands, possessing an unhealthy climate required the provision of financial and other incentives which the tea planters were unwilling to offer. Instead they took recourse to fraud coercion and persuaded the government to pass regressive penal laws. Thus the recruitment of labourers for tea gardens of Assam was carried on by contractor under the provisions of transport of Native Labourers Act (No 111) of 1863 of Bengal as amended in 1865, 1870 and 1873

**Read the passage given above and answer the questions:**

Which of these reasons is NOT valid for the questions given below:

The tea plantations was based on migrant labourers because:

- A) The plantations were based in sparsely populated areas
- B) Offered high wages to workers
- C) Work was labour intensive in nature
- D) Plantation was located in uninhabited hillsides

**Correct Option - B**

**Solution** - As the tea plantations were highly labour-intensive, issues relating to labour gained high attention during that period. In this context, the colonial government found the province of Assam to be the most suitable region to start the commercial cultivation of tea.

Tea farms had workforce shortages due to laziness among Assamese workers and a lack of adult population. The colonial state gave patronage, leading to the migration of black tribals known as Adivasis. Labourers were appointed through two systems: the Contractor system and the Sardari system, both of which were harsh and barbaric. Furthermore, harsh techniques were used during labourer transportation.

**49.** The industry began in India in 1851. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam. Since Assam was sparsely populated and the tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hillsides, the bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces. But to bring thousands of people every year from their far-off homes into strange lands, possessing an unhealthy climate required the provision of financial and other incentives which the tea planters were unwilling to offer. Instead they took recourse to fraud coercion and persuaded the government to pass regressive penal laws. Thus the recruitment of labourers for tea gardens of Assam was carried on by contractor under the provisions of transport of Native Labourers Act (No 111) of 1863 of Bengal as amended in 1865, 1870 and 1873

**Read the passage given above and answer the questions:**

Transport of Native Labourers Act (No 111) of 1863 was not helpful for:

- A) Tea plantation owners
- B) Contractors
- C) Colonial government
- D) Labourers

**Correct Option - D**

**Solution -** The Transport of Native Labourers Act (No. 111) of 1863 did not help the workers recruited for Assam's tea gardens. This regulation allowed contractors to transport labourers from other provinces to Assam, often through coercive and unethical means.

**50.** The industry began in India in 1851. Most of the tea gardens were situated in Assam. Since Assam was sparsely populated and the tea plantations were often located on uninhabited hillsides, the bulk of the sorely needed labour had to be imported from other provinces. But to bring thousands of people every year from their far-off homes into strange lands, possessing an unhealthy climate required the provision of financial and other incentives which the tea planters were unwilling to offer. Instead they took recourse to fraud coercion and persuaded the government to pass regressive penal laws. Thus the recruitment of labourers for tea gardens of Assam was carried on by contractor under the provisions of transport of Native Labourers Act (No 111) of 1863 of Bengal as amended in 1865, 1870 and 1873

**Read the passage given above and answer the questions:**

Choose the right/correct answer.

Transport of Native Labourers Act (No 111) of 1863 of Bengal as amended in the years\_\_\_\_\_

- A) 1947,1983,1985
- B) 1863,1865,1873
- C) 1865,1870,1873
- D) 1965,1870,1873

**Correct Option - C**

**Solution -** The contractors recruited labourers for Assam's tea gardens under the regulations of Bengal's Transport of Native Labourers Act (No. 111) of 1863, as revised in 1865, 1870, and 1873.

# THANK YOU

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**W**e extend our heartfelt gratitude to every candidate who has utilized this ebook to assist in their preparation for the CUET UG Sociology exam. We genuinely trust that you have found this resource to be highly beneficial. We are confident in your ability to excel in the exam, and we trust that our ebook has been helpful in your preparation. It is important to remember that learning is a continuous journey, and we urge you to always maintain your curiosity. Please do not hesitate to reach out to us in case of any enquiry or assistance.

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**Team Careers360**

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