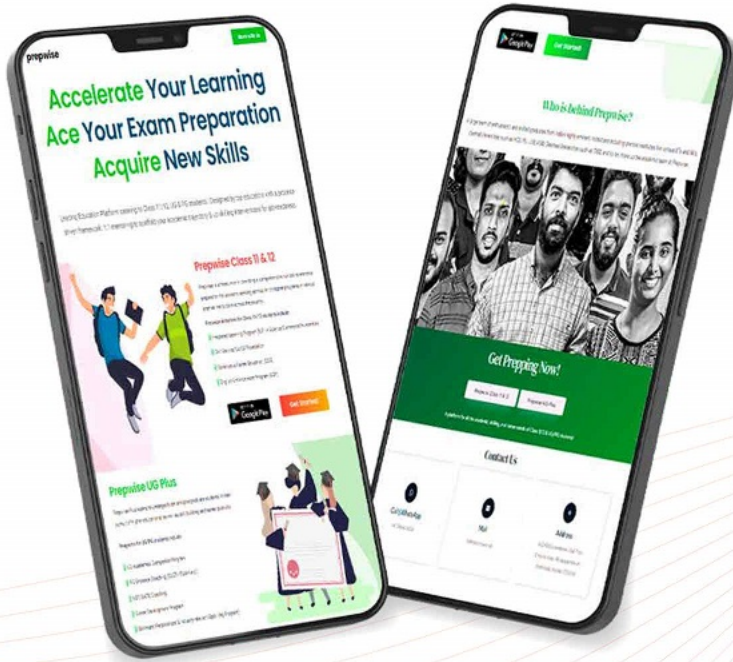




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Previous Year Question Paper

2022

Section II Sociology



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

The demographic transition theory takes into account economic development and population growth. Which of the following is not associated with the transitional stage of population growth?

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| A | High birth rate |
| B | High death rate |
| C | Low death rate |
| D | Advanced Technology |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Sex-ratio is in favour of females because

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | Girl babies have greater resistance to disease |
| B | Girl babies are neglected because of 'son preference' |
| C | More boy babies are born |
| D | Sex-ratio is naturally in favour of males |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Question:

Which of the following ways have helped in controlling epidemics in India after 1921?

- A. Better medical facilities
- B. Programmes for mass vaccination
- C. Improved Sanitation
- D. Inadequate means of transportation and Communication

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name: SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Which states in India have Total Fertility Rates (TFR) more than Replacement level ?

- A. Bihar and Madhya Pradesh
- B. Kerala and West Bengal
- C. Tamil Nadu and Punjab
- D. Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| A | B and C Only |
| B | A and C Only |
| C | A and D Only |
| D | D and B Only |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

'One child policy' is one of the measures to decrease the population size. This policy can be categorised under which of the following?

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| A | Positive Checks |
| B | Preventive Checks |
| C | Population Explosion |
| D | Social Demography |

CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name: SOCIOLOGY

Question:

The most commonly cited defining features of Caste system in India :

- A. Caste groups are endogamous
- B. Caste is a matter of choice
- C. Segmental organisation
- D. Caste is arranged in a hierarchy of rank and status

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

States in India are based on both linguistic and non-linguistic grounds. Keeping this statement in mind, what do you think was the reason that led to the emergence of the states, like Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh ?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | These states are result of linguistic policy |
| B | These states are result of Caste based movements |
| C | These states are result of Tribal movements |
| D | These states are result of Peasant movement |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Patrilineal and Matrilineal families are classified with regard to which of the following rules ?

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| A | Rules of Residence |
| B | Rules of Authority |
| C | Rules of Inheritance |
| D | Rules of Marriage |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Which of the following statements is incorrect for M.N. Srinivas ?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | He wrote a book called 'The Remembered village', which is the best known village studies in Social Anthropology |
| B | He gave the terms 'Sanskritisation' and 'dominant castes' |
| C | He founded the Satyashodhak Samaj |
| D | He was one of India's foremost sociologists and social anthropologist |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Who among the following founded the ' Satyashodhak ' Samaj ?

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| A | Savitri Bai Phule |
| B | Sri Narayan Guru |
| C | Jotirao Govindrao Phule |
| D | Ayyankali |

Question:

Match List I with List II

List I Market Related Concepts	List II Characteristics / Egs
A. Free – market	I. Commodification
B. Capitalism	II. ‘Haat’
C. Weekly Market	III. Virtual market
D. NASDAQ	IV. ‘Laissez – faire’

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

Question:

Nakarattars of Tamil Nadu are example of

- A. Indigenous trading networks
- B. Caste based banking system of Chettiars
- C. Indigenous capitalism
- D. Pre-capitalist market system

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Who headed the first Backward Classes Commission ?

A B. P. Mandal

B B. R. Ambedkar

C J. P. Narayan

D Kaka Kalelkar



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Availability of special schools or segregated schooling for the differently abled may be understood as a measure of

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| A | Social exclusion |
| B | Social inclusion |
| C | Discrimination |
| D | Prejudice |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name: SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Match List I with List II

List I Tribal Concepts	List II Characteristics
A. Dalit Sangharsh Samiti	I. tribes
B. Sachar Committee	II. matrilineal
C. Janjati	III. status of Muslim group
D. Nairs	IV. political party

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Raja Ram Mohan Roy attacked which one of the following ?

A inter-caste marriage

B practice of Sati and ban on widow remarriage

C class inequality

D gender equality



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Cities like Kolkata and Chennai were given a lot of importance during colonial rule because

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | due to huge population, these cities were favoured |
| B | raw materials were exported and manufactured goods were cheaply imported |
| C | majority population in these cities worked in factories , offices or shops |
| D | had lot of cheap labour available |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Which one of the following is not an indicator of Secularisation?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | declining influence of religious organizations in public life |
| B | emergence of science and rationality |
| C | celebration of religious festivals in educational institutions |
| D | declining rates of church attendance |



Section Name: SOCIOLOGY

Question:

In traditional India, caste system operated within a religious framework. Belief systems of purity and pollution were central to its practice. Today, it often functions as political pressure groups. This change in the functioning of caste system is called:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| A | Invisibility of Caste System |
| B | Polarisation of Caste |
| C | Secularisation of Caste |
| D | Deletion of Caste |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Trends of modernization in India is visible through the following :-

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | People can sit together in public places |
| B | Matrimonial advertisements have specific caste / community based sections in newspaper and websites |
| C | People can form satsang groups through whatsapp |
| D | People can form caste based associations |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name: SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Match the name of social reformers with the work they have done in regard to caste as an institution

Names of Social Reformers	Contributions
A. Sri Narayana Guru B. Jyotirao Phule C. Periyar D. Savitri Bai Phule	I. Led a quite but significant social revolution and gave the words "one Caste, One Religion, One god for all men" II. Started a night school for agriculturalists and labourers III. known as a rationalist and leader of the lower caste movement in South India IV. founded the Satyashodhak Samaj Society

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-III, D-II

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



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

What led to industrialisation in Britain and de- industrialisation in India?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | Local artisans were extremely slow |
| B | In India, the raw material was very expensive in comparison to Britain |
| C | Indian artisans lacked proper knowledge |
| D | Traditional exports were facing lot of competition from Britain |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Which of the following situation does not describe urban impact on villages in India?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | There are villages in which a sizeable number of people have sought employment in far-off cities |
| B | Some villages have been totally uprooted |
| C | It does not stimulates a demand for houses and a market inside the village |
| D | It creates problem of ordering relationships between the native residents and the immigrants |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Which article is for protection of interest for minorities in the domain of educational admission to any academic session?

A Article 26

B Article 27

C Article 29

D Article 30



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

The recruitment of labourers for tea gardens of Assam happened under the

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | The Factory Act, 1851 |
| B | Assam Labour and Emigration Bill, 1901 |
| C | Transport of Native Labourers Act (No 111), 1863 |
| D | Trade Union Act, 1912 |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

In India, De-centralised governance ushered in by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment. What was the need for it ?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | To ensure democracy at grassroot level |
| B | To make India independent |
| C | To ensure equality between central and state government |
| D | To ensure Universal Adult Franchise |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Which of the following is an interest group ?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | DDA - Delhi Development Authority |
| B | BSP - Bahujan Samaj Party |
| C | FICCI - Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry |
| D | BAPS – Bocchanswami Akshardham Purushottam Sanstha |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Please indicate which is not a legislation of land reforms ?

- A. Abolition of Sati
- B. Abolition of Zamindari System
- C. Bhoodan Movement
- D. Green Revolution
- E. Land Ceiling Acts

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| A | B, C, E Only |
| B | A, C, D Only |
| C | C, D, E Only |
| D | B, C, D Only |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name: SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Put the following events of 'Changes in Rural Society' in correct sequence:

- A. Green Revolution was initiated in dry and semi-arid regions of India
- B. Indian farmers were exposed to competition from global market
- C. Zamindars were given more control over the land than they had before
- D. An important land reform abolishing the Zamindari system was passed

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

A C, D, A, B

B A, B, C, D

C B, C, A, D

D C, B, A, D



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Question:

The following are the causes of farmer suicide :-

- A. Changing cropping pattern
- B. Liberalisation policies
- C. Debt burden
- D. Change of occupation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| A | A, B, C Only |
| B | B, C, D Only |
| C | A, B, D Only |
| D | A, C, D Only |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Jan Breman in his study of labour migration in rural India used the term :

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| A | 'Seasonal' labour |
| B | 'Footloose' labour |
| C | 'Agricultural' labour |
| D | 'Landless' labour |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Which of the following is a correct explanation of Agrarian Structure ?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | Agrarian structure refers to the structure and distribution of landholdings |
| B | Agrarian structure is a system of caste structure |
| C | Agrarian structure is a system of class |
| D | Agrarian structure is a system of regions |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name: SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Explain the process of work in a Bidi Industry.

- A. Manufacturer receives the bidi to put the label of his brand
- B. Packed Bidis are sold by distributors in the pan shop
- C. Contractor not only supplies tobacco and leaves to women but also further sells it to manufacturer
- D. Bidi Factory owners participate in the auction held by government after the bidding is over the bundle of the leaves goes to the contractors
- E. Tender leaves are plucked by the villagers in order to give it to forest department

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| A | E, C, B, D and A |
| B | E, D, C, A and B |
| C | E, D, A, B and C |
| D | E, B, A, D and C |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name: SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Clark Kerr has proposed a thesis to explain industrialisation in India. It is called the

- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| A | Modernization Theory |
| B | Convergence thesis |
| C | Theory of Underdevelopment |
| D | Centre-periphery Theory |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

An American named Fredrick Winslow Taylor invented a new system in the 1890's, in which all work was broken down in smallest repetitive elements and divided between workers. He called it:

- | | |
|---|------------------------|
| A | Just in time |
| B | Industrial Engineering |
| C | Mechanisation of work |
| D | Outsourcing |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name: SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Match the following concepts with their appropriate explanation.

Concepts	Explanation
A. Scientific Management B. Human Relation Approach C. Division of Labour D. Alienation	I. Different people doing different works II. Way of increasing output by organising work III. Workers do not enjoy their work, they do the work just to survive IV. importance of informality in work

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

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

Question:

Arrange the following in the sequence of factory based production process

- A. Processing of raw materials
- B. Distribution of finished goods
- C. Procurement of raw materials
- D. Packaging of finished goods
- E. Marketing of products

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

A C, A, D, E, B

B A, B, C, D, E

C C, A, D, B, E

D B, C, A, D, E



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

McDonald's serving 'butter chicken burger' is an example of

A Nationalisation

B Glocalisation

C Assimilation

D Globalisation



Section Name: SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Which one of the following is not a social media platform ?

A Facebook

B Zoom

C Twitter

D Instagram

CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Question:

Match the following examples with appropriate categories of mass media

Examples	Categories of mass media
A. AIR – Vividh Bharati B. Doordarshan C. Netflix D. Dainik Bhaskar	I. Newspaper II. Radio III. Television IV. OTT Platform

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

Passage:

Read the below passage and answer the questions :

Different kinds of social institutions, ranging from the family to the market, can bring people together, create strong collective identities and strengthen social cohesion. The very same institutions can also be sources of inequality and exclusions. In Indian context, the term 'diversity' emphasizes differences rather than inequalities. When we say that India is a nation of great cultural diversity, we mean that there are many different types of social groups or communities living here. These are communities defined by cultural markers such as language, religion, sect, race or caste. When these diverse communities are also part of larger entity like a nation, then difficulties may be created by competition or conflict between them. Cultural diversity can present tough challenges. The difficulties arise from the fact that cultural identities are very powerful – they can arouse intense passions and are often able to mobilise large number of people. The challenges of cultural diversity can result in communal riots, demands for regional autonomy, caste wars. The major challenges that diversity poses in India – issues such as regionalism, communalism and casteism. The concept of 'community identity' is closely associated with cultural diversity based on birth and 'belonging' rather than on some form of acquired qualifications or 'accomplishment'.



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Which of the following are inter-related concepts?

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | Diversity, difference and equality |
| B | Social cohesion, social contradiction, social order |
| C | Tensions, divisive forces, depressions |
| D | Diversity, difference and inequality |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Cultural diversity refers to:

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | Different social groups and communities living together |
| B | Different generations living in one family |
| C | Unequal distributions of resources |
| D | Economic and social inequalities |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Ascriptive cultural identities are based on:

- | | |
|---|--------------------|
| A | Merit |
| B | Social achievement |
| C | Personal choice |
| D | Birth |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name: SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Which of the following are the challenges of Cultural diversity?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | Collective identities and social cohesion |
| B | Familial unity and harmonious relationship |
| C | Communal riots and caste wars |
| D | Secularism and social equality |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Which of the following are the examples of Cultural diversity?

- | | |
|---|--|
| A | One couple watching movie in a theatre |
| B | Distinct linguistic and religious groups staying together in one neighborhood |
| C | Two people belonging to one linguistic region working in the different offices |
| D | A whatsapp group of different family member living in different regions |

Passage:

Read the passage given below and answer the questions:

‘The repertoire of satyagraha’

The fusion of foreign power and capital was the focus of social protest during India’s nationalist struggle. Mahatma Gandhi wore khadi, hand-spun, hand-woven cloth, to support Indian cotton growers, spinners and weavers whose livelihoods had been destroyed by the government policy of favouring mill-made cloth. The legendary Dandi March to make salt was a protest against British taxation policies that placed a huge burden on consumers of basic commodities in order to benefit the empire. Gandhi took items of everyday mass consumption like cloth and salt, and transformed them into symbols of resistance.

Read the passage given below and answer the questions:

‘The repertoire of satyagraha’

The fusion of foreign power and capital was the focus of social protest during India’s nationalist struggle. Mahatma Gandhi wore khadi, hand-spun, hand-woven cloth, to support Indian cotton growers, spinners and weavers whose livelihoods had been destroyed by the government policy of favouring mill-made cloth. The legendary Dandi March to make salt was a protest against British taxation policies that placed a huge burden on consumers of basic commodities in order to benefit the empire. Gandhi took items of everyday mass consumption like cloth and salt, and transformed them into symbols of resistance.



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

Choose the statement that is not a characteristic feature of Social Movement:-

- | | |
|---|---|
| A | Varied objectives and ideologies |
| B | Sustained collective action |
| C | Distinct modes of protest |
| D | Aim of bringing about a change in Society |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

The theory that emphasises the role of psychological factors such as resentment and rage in inciting social movements is called:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| A | Theory of Relative Deprivation |
| B | Resource Mobilisation theory |
| C | Mancur Olson's theory |
| D | Functionalist theory |

Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

The historian that showed that the 'crowd' and the 'mob' were not made up of anarchic hooligans out to destroy society:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| A | Karl Marx |
| B | E. P. Thompson |
| C | T. B. Bottomore |
| D | Emile Durkheim |



CUET 2022 QUESTION PAPER

Section Name: SOCIOLOGY

Question:

People in the Ezhava Community in Kerala were led by a social reformer to change their social practices. The name of reformer is:

- | | |
|---|----------------|
| A | Narayana Guru |
| B | Jotiba Phule |
| C | M. N. Srinivas |
| D | Gaura Devi |



Section Name:SOCIOLOGY

Question:

The type of social movement that clearly saw reorganization of power relations as a central goal:

- A New Social Movements
- B Old Social Movements
- C Ecological Movements
- D Global Movements