

CUET Sociology Solution SET C

1. The Chipko Movement is an example of

- (1) Peasant Movement
- (2) Workers Movement
- (3) Ecological Movement.
- (4) Dalit Movement

Ans. (3)

Explanation: The Chipko movement is considered the first ecofeminist environmental movement that started in India in the 1970s to protect trees and forest areas from deforestation.

2. Who among the following is credited with the invention of the printing press?

- (1) Leonardo da Vinci
- (2) Johann Gutenberg.
- (3) Galileo Galilei
- (4) Isaac Newton

Ans. (2)

Explanation: Johannes Gutenberg's invention of the printing press revolutionized the dissemination of knowledge and transformed communication. The printing press enabled the mass production of books, making information more accessible and facilitating the spread of ideas, leading to a significant cultural and intellectual impact

3. In South Bihar, the locals have a common resentment against migrant traders and moneylenders, What are these migrant groups known as ?

- (1) Nakarattars
- (2) Adivasis
- (3) Dikus
- (4) Oraons

Ans. (3)

Explanation: Within south Bihar, adivasis shared a common hatred of dikus – migrant traders and money-lenders who had settled in the area and grabbed its wealth, impoverishing the original residents.

4. According to one of the theories of social movements, social conflict arises when a social group feels that it is worse off than others around it. What is this theory known as ?

- (1) Theory of Relative Deprivation
- (2) Theory of Reformative Action
- (3) Theory of Redemptive Action
- (4) Theory of Resource Mobilization

Ans. (1)

Explanation: Relative deprivation theory argues that social movements are more likely to emerge when people feel that they are being deprived of something that they believe they deserve. Several factors, such as economic inequality, social discrimination, or political oppression, can cause this sense of deprivation.

5. Which of the following characteristics are associated with the Women's Movement of post-1947?

- (A) Involvement of women in nation building task

- (B) Growth of autonomous women's movement
- (C) All women suffer discrimination at uniform Level
- (D) Change in ideology and organizational strategy

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans. (1)

Explanation: (C) This is not entirely correct. Discrimination can vary based on factors like caste, class and religion.

6. The statement "The changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British Rule, the term subsuming changes occurrit at different levels...technology, institutions, ideology and values" refers to the process of _____

Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below.

- (1) Sanskritisation
- (2) Colonisation
- (3) Westernisation.
- (4) Secularisation

Ans. (3)

Explanation: M.N. Srinivas refers Westernisation to as 'the changes brought about in Indian society and culture as a result of over 150 years of British rule and the term subsumes changes occurring at different levels – technology, institutions, ideology, values. ' He traces westernization from the period of the British Raj.

7. In Begum Rokeya Sakhawat's book "Sultana's Dream" we find the following excerpt, "Where are the men ?..., where they ought to be...we shut our men indoors...just as we are kept in the zenana?" What do these lines describe?

- (1) Double standard imposed by male dominated society
- (2) Comparison of work done by men and women a male dominated society
- (3) Reversal of roles of Gender
- (4) Challenging patriarchy

Ans. (3)

Explanation: "Sultana's Dream" describes a women's paradise in which women rule the country while men are imprisoned, which fully reflects the gender oppression of women at that time. This passage is one of the most vivid examples of how the author of the book negotiates the gender conventions.

8. Which of the following factors was not responsible for unification of India under Colonial rule ?

- (1) Socio-Cultural
- (2) Economic
- (3) Political
- (4) Administrative

Ans. (1)

Explanation: Though British was having some social cultural changes indirectly after their ruling (like some English speaking countries), they were not focused most. They were much more interested in the administrative and economic domination. Moreover, One has to remember that India, despite being colonized by Britain, has a immensely diverse population.

9. Which of the following factors was not considered significant during industrialisation in independent India?

- (1) Development of heavy and machine-making industries
- (2) Expansion of the public sector
- (3) Presence of a large cooperative sector
- (4) Role of coastal cities for trading purpose

Ans. (3)

Explanation: Here's why:

- (1) Development of heavy and machine-making industries: This was a major concern because the direct importation of car was contrary to the main goal of establishing a closed economy.
- (2) Expansion of the public sector: They were primarily in the lines including steel, power and coal sectors where the government made more investment with an aim of boosting industrialisation.
- (4) Role of coastal cities for trading purposes: Metropolis like Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata were highly involved in Export as well as Imports and ideas served as a transit port for intake of machinery and export of finished products.

10. The term "prejudice" refers to _____

Fill in the blank with the correct answer from the options given below.

- (1) Community identity
- (2) Social inequality
- (3) Pre-judgement.
- (4) Individual's life chances

Ans. (3)

Explanation: Prejudice refers to the beliefs, thoughts, feelings, and attitudes someone holds about a group which refers to Pre-judgement.

11. Which of the following leaders is not associated with AITUC?

- (1) M.N. Roy
- (2) S.A. Dange
- (3) V.V. Giri
- (4) Jayprakash Narayan

Ans. (4)

Explanation: Jayprakash Narayan: A leader of the socialist party who played a part in the freedom struggle and the fight for social justice. Though he was concerned with rights of the workers he was not associated with A.I.T.U.C. He is more connected with movements such as the Sarvodaya movement and Total revolution.

12. Which of the following Sociologists argued that Sociology helps in understanding the links and connections between "personal troubles" and "social issues"?

- (1) Durkheim
- (2) C.W. Mills.
- (3) Bourdieu
- (4) Weber

Ans. (2)

Explanation: Wright Mills defined sociological imagination as the capacity to understand personal troubles as rooted in the social contexts. He pointed out that "personal troubles" have their causes in "public problems," which include issues such as economic disparities, systems, and values.

13. Which programme of the Government of India directly targets at improving sex-ratio?

- (1) Widow Pension
- (2) Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act
- (3) Beti Bachao Beti Padhao
- (4) Sukanya Samridhi Yojana

Ans. (3)

Explanation: In 2015, the Indian government introduced the Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao (BBBP) scheme to address concerns about gender discrimination and women empowerment in the country. The name Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao translates to 'Save the girl child, educate the girl child'.

14. Which of the following statements is true about Colonialism in India?

- (1) Parochialism gave birth to Colonialism in India.
- (2) Colonialism gave birth to Nationalism in India.
- (3) Urban poor were the main carriers of Nationalism in Colonial India.
- (4) Capitalist economic changes in India were not related to Colonialism

Ans. (2)

15. Which of the following principles are applied to maintain caste based restrictions?

- (A) Birth
- (B) Marriage
- (C) Food Sharing
- (D) Occupation

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans.(1)

Explanation: Birth, marriage, and occupation are some of the core principles used to maintain cast system. As with any form of food sharing, there can be restrictions in some cultures but they cannot be said to be traditional.

16. What was the opinion of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar about local self-government during the drafting of the Constitution?

- (1) He believed that local elites and upper castes would exploit the downtrodden masses further.
- (2) He thought that local self-government will empower the downtrodden masses.
- (3) He believed that local self-government will ensure equal representation of all social groups.
- (4) He believed that local self-government will lead to economic prosperity.

Ans. (1)

Explanation: Here's why:

- Ambdekar was also worried, that in traditional village Panchayats only upper castes and local elites would dominate.
- He worried that such structures of power would allow social injustice and subordinate treatment of minorities and low castes such as the Dalits – the untouchables.

17. Which of the following is not an example of community identity?

- (1) Membership of family
- (2) Membership of religious group
- (3) Membership of a professional group.
- (4) Membership of caste group

Ans. (3)

18. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, provides for the Right of Minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their own and that the State shall not discriminate in granting aid to such educational institutions?

- (1) Article 21
- (2) Article 29
- (3) Article 30
- (4) Article 25

Ans. (3)

Explanation: Article 30 - All minorities, whether based on religion or language, shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

19. How did the Supreme Court enhance Fundamental Rights, particularly relating to the Right to Life under Article 21 ?

- (1) By restricting individual liberty.
- (2) By narrowing the scope of Article 20.
- (3) By expanding the interpretation to include various aspects of a quality life.
- (4) By expanding the scope of Fundamental Duties

Ans. (3) By expanding the interpretation to include varliks aspects of a quality life.

20. Who amongst the following Sociologists remarked that tribal institutions in themselves need not necessarily be democratic in their structure and functioning?

- (1) Tiplut Nongbri
- (2) Virginius Xaxa
- (3) Verrier Elwin
- (4) G.S. Ghurye

Ans. (1)

Explanation: Tiplut Nongbri an important sociologist from India who has working extensively on the tribal people in North East India. He appreciated the political systems that have been practiced within the tribes although he noted that some of these structures could be based on structures that were hierarchal or structures that were based on customary leaders rather than on democracy like the election of a president with universal franchise.

