

CUET 2023
Previous Year Questions

1. Wright Mills is a well-known:

- A. French sociologist
 - B. German sociologist
 - C. American sociologist
 - D. British sociologist
-

2. The concept of "Failure of Entitlement" has been given by:

- A. Thomas Robert Malthus
 - B. Amartya Sen
 - C. Emile Durkheim
 - D. Abhijit Banerjee
-

3. The most infamous pandemic called the "Spanish Flu", which affected large parts of the world, occurred in:

- A. 1947
 - B. 1918
 - C. 2020
 - D. 1957
-

4. A systematic study of population is called:

- A. Polygraphy
 - B. Seismography
 - C. Oceanography
 - D. Demography
-

5. The National Family Planning Programme was renamed as the National Family Welfare Programme after:

- A. The Emergency
 - B. The Bangladesh War of 1971
 - C. The New Economic Policy
 - D. The Third Five Year Plan
-

6. Match List-I with List-II

List I

- A. Population Momentum
- B. Demographic Dividend
- C. Population Pyramid
- D. Preventive Check

List II

- I. Voluntary action to reduce population growth
- II. Large cohort of women at reproductive age
- III. Graphical representation of age and sex structure
- IV. Higher proportion of workers compared to dependents

Options:

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

7. In Khasi society which customs are practiced?

- A. Passing of property from mother to daughter
- B. Transfer of property from maternal uncle to nephew
- C. Making out a will
- D. Brother controlling his sister's property

Choose the correct answer:

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

8. Match List-I with List-II

List I

- A. Wealth of Nations
 - B. Capitalism
-

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- C. Status Symbol
- D. Hierarchical Social Groups

- 3. B, D and A only
 - 4. A, B and D only
-

List II

- I. Max Weber
- II. Alfred Gell
- III. Adam Smith
- IV. Karl Marx

Options:

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

9. Weekly markets changed during colonial rule. Which changes occurred?

- A. Tribals lost their land to outsiders
- B. Tribal areas were opened by roads
- C. Tribals practiced barter system
- D. Rich forests and resources became available
- E. Tribals were introduced to money

Options:

- 1. A, B, D and E only
 - 2. A, B, C and D only
 - 3. A, B, C and E only
 - 4. A, D and C only
-

10. A person from a wealthy family who studies MBA abroad and gets a job through an influential relative possesses:

- A. Physical capital
- B. Social capital
- C. Administrative capital
- D. Cultural capital
- E. Economic capital

Options:

- 1. B, D and E only
 - 2. B, A and E only
-

11. Match List-I with List-II (Commissions and Years)

List I

- A. Kaka Kalelkar Commission
- B. Brahmo Samaj
- C. Karachi Session of Indian National Congress
- D. B. P. Mandal Commission

List II

- I. 1990
- II. 1828
- III. 1953
- IV. 1931

Options:

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

12. Social Stratification is:

- A. Hierarchical
 - B. Non-hierarchical
 - C. Non-generational
 - D. Not supported by patterns of belief
-

13. In Bengal, the campaign to abolish Sati was led by:

- A. M. G. Ranade
 - B. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - C. Jotirao Govindrao Phule
 - D. Periyar
-

14. Arrange the following events in correct order:

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- A. Effort to reorganise states on linguistic basis
- B. Indian states continued with British presidencies arrangement
- C. Vigorous movements among Marathi and Kannada speakers
- D. Pakistan divided between Urdu and Bengali speakers
- E. Formation of States Reorganisation Commission

Options:

- 1. A, B, E, C, D
 - 2. B, A, C, E, D
 - 3. B, C, A, E, D
 - 4. A, D, C, E, B
-

15. Policy that restricts public culture to a national pattern while relegating non-national cultures to private sphere is called:

- A. Non-assimilationist
 - B. Integrationist
 - C. Assimilationist
 - D. Disintegrationist
-

16. The criteria for inclusion in civil society is that the organisation should be:

- A. State controlled
 - B. Non-state controlled
 - C. Commercial
 - D. Profit making
-

17. A nation-state means:

- A. Socially and culturally diverse countries together
 - B. All states collectively rule the nation
 - C. The centre rules the states
 - D. Different languages, religions and ethnicities co-exist peacefully in one state
-

18. Which Article of the Constitution states that no citizen shall be denied admission to educational institutions on grounds of religion, race, caste, language etc.?

- A. Article 29(1)
 - B. Article 29(2)
 - C. Article 30(1)
 - D. Article 30(2)
-

19. The poem "Moko Kahan Dhundhe Re Bande" belongs to which poet?

- A. Rahim Das
 - B. Ravi Das
 - C. Kabir Das
 - D. Kalidas
-

20. Who considered exclusive nationalism to be an evil?

- A. Rabindranath Tagore
 - B. B. R. Ambedkar
 - C. Jawaharlal Nehru
 - D. Bhagat Singh
-

21. Which of the following statements about Westernisation is incorrect?

- A. Changes in Indian society due to British rule
 - B. Includes changes in technology, institutions and values
 - C. Includes imitation of external forms of culture
 - D. It necessarily means adopting democratic and equality values
-

22. Match List-I with List-II

List I

- A. Zamindari system
 - B. Ryotwari system
-

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- C. Tenancy abolition and regulation
- D. Land ceiling

List II

- I. Benami transfer
- II. Radical restructuring of agrarian structure
- III. Less burden of taxation
- IV. Agricultural production stagnated

Options:

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

23. "Anjuman-e-Khawatin-e-Islam" refers to:

- A. Leading journal for women in Punjab
 - B. All-India Muslim League conference
 - C. All-India Muslim Ladies Conference
 - D. All-India Muslim Scholars Conference
-

24. Which statement is incorrect regarding British capitalist colonialism in India?

- A. Strengthened and expanded British capitalism
 - B. Changed land laws
 - C. Did not interfere with economic base
 - D. Interfered with manufacturing sector
-

25. Which of the following is not part of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Justice
 - B. Communist
 - C. Liberty
 - D. Equality
-

26. Strike out the incorrect statement about Panchayati Raj:

- A. Means governance by five individuals
 - B. Gram Sabha forms base of structure
 - C. 74th Amendment provided three-tier system
 - D. Elections held every five years
-

27. Arrange the terms as in the Preamble:

- A. Socialist
- B. Democratic
- C. Republic
- D. Sovereign
- E. Secular

Options:

- 1. A, D, C, E, B
 - 2. D, B, A, E, C
 - 3. D, A, E, B, C
 - 4. D, E, C, B, A
-

28. Arrange the following events:

- A. Green Revolution introduced in dry regions
- B. New technology introduced
- C. Displacement of service caste groups
- D. Increasing commercialisation

Options:

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

29. Seasonal migrant workers are termed as:

- A. Begar
 - B. Peasants
 - C. Footloose labourers
 - D. Farmers
-

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30. Extended working hours allowing workers to choose their schedule is called:

- A. Own-time
 - B. Flex-time
 - C. Me-time
 - D. Work-from-home-time
-

31. Disinvestment means:

- A. Acquiring industries
 - B. Opening markets globally
 - C. Saving money in banks
 - D. Privatisation of public sector companies
-

32. Arrange the following process in order:

- A. Manufacture branding and selling
- B. Workers rolling leaves
- C. Plucking tendu leaves
- D. Selling tendu leaves to government contractor
- E. Auctioning leaves to factory owner

Options:

- 1. C, D, A, E, B
 - 2. C, D, B, A, E
 - 3. C, D, E, A, B
 - 4. C, D, E, B, A
-

33. Arrange the events related to Bombay textile strike:

- A. Mill land sold to real estate dealers
- B. Workers returned to work
- C. Bombay textile strike 1982
- D. Government refused demands

Options:

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

34. Badli workers are:

- A. Substitute workers
 - B. Contract workers
 - C. Permanent workers
 - D. Workers with equal security
-

35. Government licensing policy aimed to:

- A. Prevent concentration of wealth
 - B. Ensure planning commission directives
 - C. Spread industries regionally
 - D. Provide income to officials
-

36. Match List-I with List-II

List I

- A. Working conditions
- B. Recruitment
- C. Management
- D. Home-based work

List II

- I. Bidi making, zari making
- II. Mines Act 1952
- III. Jobbers
- IV. Taylorism

Options:

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

37. Which of the following is not an example of new social media?

- A. Facebook
 - B. Instagram
-

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-
- C. Blogs
D. Radio
-

38. Television programming was introduced experimentally in India to promote:

- A. Women development
B. Health programme
C. Urban development
D. Rural development
-

39. Who described nation as an “imagined community”?

- A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
B. Benedict Anderson
C. Johann Gutenberg
D. Farooqi Murzban
-

40. Which organisation is an International Non-Government Organisation?

- A. Red Cross
B. European Union
C. Médecins Sans Frontières
D. ASEAN
-

51. Badli workers are:

- A. Workers who substitute regular permanent workers
B. Contract workers
C. Permanent workers
D. Workers who receive equal status as permanent workers

Options:

1. C and D only
2. A and B only
3. A and D only
-

4. B and D only

52. The government tried to achieve an important goal through licensing policy. Identify this goal.

- A. Prevent concentration of wealth in a few hands
B. Ensure Planning Commission directives were followed
C. Spread industries to different regions
D. Provide income for government officials
-

53. Match List-I with List-II

List-I

- A. Working conditions
B. Recruitment
C. Management
D. Home-based work

List-II

- I. Bidi making and zari making
II. The Mines Act, 1952
III. Jobbers
IV. Taylorism

Options:

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

54. Which among the following is not an example of new social media?

- A. Facebook
B. Instagram
C. Blogs
D. Radio
-

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55. Television programming was introduced experimentally in India to:

- A. Promote women development
 - B. Promote health programmes
 - C. Promote urban development
 - D. Promote rural development
-

56. Who described the nation as an “imagined community”?

- A. Raja Ram Mohan Roy
 - B. Benedict Anderson
 - C. Johann Gutenberg
 - D. Farooqi Murzban
-

57. Which of the following organisations can be classified as International Non-Government Organisations (INGOs)?

- A. The Red Cross
 - B. The European Union
 - C. Médecins Sans Frontières
 - D. South Asian Regional Cooperation
 - E. Association of South East Asian Nations
-

Options:

- 1. A and D only
 - 2. B, D and E only
 - 3. A and C only
 - 4. B and E only
-

Passage-Based Questions (58–100)

The following questions are based on a **passage about the debate between isolation and integration of tribal societies in the 1940s**, discussed in the Constituent Assembly and later reflected in tribal welfare policies.

58. According to isolationists, tribal societies needed protection from:

- A. Moneylenders
 - B. Traders
 - C. Missionaries
 - D. Political parties
-

59. The process of excluding tribals and reducing them to decentralised landless labour is called:

- A. Primordial process
 - B. Isolation process
 - C. Integration process
 - D. Modernisation process
-

60. Which of the following is not part of the integration framework?

- A. Tribal sub-plans
 - B. Tribal welfare blocks
 - C. Meghalaya succession
 - D. Protection to religious minorities
-

61. Identify the positive impact of interaction with mainstream society.

- A. Formation of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh states
 - B. Rise of middle-class tribes
 - C. Development of factories and mines in tribal areas
 - D. Change in family structure
-

62. Isolationists argued that tribals should remain:

- A. Protected and separated
 - B. Integrated into mainstream society
 - C. Industrialised
 - D. Fully urbanised
-

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63. Integrationists believed that tribal problems should be addressed within the framework of:

- A. Traditional tribal systems
 - B. Wider national society
 - C. Colonial administration
 - D. Missionary institutions
-

64. Tribal communities lost which resources due to development?

- A. Forests
 - B. Land
 - C. Communities
 - D. All of the above
-

65. Welfare schemes for tribal development include:

- A. Five-Year Plans
 - B. Tribal Sub-Plans
 - C. Tribal Welfare Blocks
 - D. Special Multi-Purpose Area Programmes
-

66. The debate between isolation and integration mainly occurred during:

- A. British colonial rule
 - B. Constituent Assembly debates
 - C. Independence movement
 - D. Green Revolution period
-

67. Isolationists viewed tribals as:

- A. Backward Hindus
 - B. Separate communities requiring protection
 - C. Urban migrants
 - D. Industrial workers
-

68. Integrationists believed that tribal development should occur through:

- A. Isolation policies
 - B. Integration into national development programmes
 - C. Complete autonomy
 - D. Missionary control
-

69. Which resource was taken away from tribal societies in the name of development?

- A. Land
 - B. Forests
 - C. Traditional livelihoods
 - D. All of the above
-

70. Special Multi-Purpose Area Programme is related to:

- A. Tribal welfare
 - B. Industrialisation
 - C. Urban planning
 - D. Agricultural policy
-

71. Tribal sub-plans are aimed at:

- A. Industrial growth
 - B. Welfare and development of tribal areas
 - C. Urban expansion
 - D. Migration control
-

72. Tribal welfare blocks were introduced to:

- A. Provide focused development programmes
 - B. Control tribal population
 - C. Promote industrial labour
 - D. Encourage migration
-

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73. Integration policies aimed to:

- A. Preserve isolation
- B. Encourage participation in mainstream society
- C. Prevent development
- D. Reduce population

74. Tribal societies are often displaced due to:

- A. Development projects
- B. Mining activities
- C. Industrialisation
- D. All of the above

75. The main focus of tribal welfare schemes is:

- A. Cultural preservation
- B. Economic development
- C. Social integration
- D. All of the above

Section 1 – Passage Based Questions (Sociology)
Passage

The famous **isolation versus integration debate of the 1940s** built upon the view that tribal societies were isolated groups living separately from the rest of Indian society.

The **isolationist view** argued that tribal communities needed protection from traders, moneylenders and missionaries who wanted to reduce tribals to landless labourers.

On the other hand, the **integrationists** argued that tribals were backward sections of the larger Indian society and their problems should be addressed within the framework of national development.

This debate dominated the discussions of the **Constituent Assembly**, which eventually adopted a compromise that emphasised **tribal welfare and integration**.

Subsequently, several tribal development schemes were introduced such as **five-year plans, tribal sub-plans, tribal welfare blocks and special multipurpose area schemes**.

However, critics argue that integration often took place on the terms of mainstream society and for its own benefit. In many cases tribal communities lost their **land and forests**, and their communities were scattered in the name of development.

Passage-Based Questions

1. In terms of the biggest tribe groups in India, choose the incorrect option:

- A. Gonds
- B. Bodos
- C. Andamanese Islanders
- D. Bhils

2. The process of excluding tribals and reducing them to decentralised landless labour is called:

- A. Primordial process
- B. Isolation process
- C. Integration process
- D. Modernisation process

3. Isolationists argued that tribals did not need protection from:

- A. Moneylenders
- B. Traders
- C. Missionaries
- D. Political parties

4. Which of the following is not part of the integration framework?

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- A. Tribal sub-plans
- B. Tribal welfare blocks
- C. Meghalaya succession
- D. Protection to religious minorities

5. Identify the positive impact of interaction with mainstream society:

- A. Statehood of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
- B. Rise of middle-class tribes
- C. Development of factories and mines in tribal areas
- D. Change in family structure

Section 2 – Comprehension Passage
Passage

The famous **isolation versus integration debate of the 1940s** was based on the assumption that tribal societies were isolated groups living separately from the rest of Indian society.

The **isolationist position** argued that tribal people required protection from traders, moneylenders and missionaries. These groups were believed to exploit tribals and reduce them to landless labourers. Isolationists believed that tribals should remain protected and maintain their own social and cultural systems.

The **integrationist viewpoint**, however, argued that tribal communities were not isolated but part of the larger Indian society. Their problems, therefore, needed to be addressed within the same framework used for other backward sections.

This debate dominated discussions in the **Constituent Assembly** and was eventually resolved through a compromise. The compromise emphasised **welfare policies and integration**.

As a result, several tribal development schemes were introduced. These included **five-year plans**,

tribal sub-plans, tribal welfare blocks and special multipurpose area programmes.

Despite these initiatives, critics argue that integration often occurred on the terms of the mainstream society. In many cases tribal people lost their **land and forest resources**, and their communities were displaced in the name of development.

Section 2 Questions

1. In terms of the biggest tribe groups in India, choose the incorrect option from the following:

- A. Gonds
- B. Bodos
- C. Andamanese Islanders
- D. Bhils

2. Name the process of excluding tribals and reducing them to decentralised landless labour.

- A. Primordial process
- B. Isolation process
- C. Integration process
- D. Modernisation process

3. According to the isolationists, tribals did not need protection from:

- A. Moneylenders
- B. Traders
- C. Missionaries
- D. Political parties

4. Which of the following is not part of the integration framework?

- A. Tribal sub-plans
- B. Tribal welfare blocks

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- C. Meghalaya succession
 - D. Protection to religious minorities
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5. Identify the positive impact of interaction with mainstream society.

- A. Statehood of Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh
- B. Rise of middle-class tribes
- C. Development of factories and mines in tribal areas
- D. Change in family structure

