UGC NET SOCIOLOGY - CUTT OFF

Year	Category	UNRESERVED	OBC (NCL)	EWS	SC	ST	PWD
2024 JUNE	Assistant Professor	180	164	164	152	150	136
	JRF & Assistant Professor	204	192	192	180	176	174
2023 DEC	Assistant Professor	184	168	168	154	150	148
	JRF & Assistant Professor	210	198	200	186	178	203
2023 JUNE	Assistant Professor	196	180	180	168	162	158
	JRF & Assistant Professor	216	206	210	194	190	198
2022 DEC	Assistant Professor	202	184	184	166	164	144
	JRF & Assistant Professor	230	214	220	202	194	214
2021 DEC/ 2022 JUNE	Assistant Professor	200	182	184	168	166	162
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RANK BOOSTER

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MOCK TEST

1

MOCK TEST

1. Match List-I with List-II and mark the correct code given below:

List-I (Thinkers)	**List-II** (Development Models)
(a) Mahatma Gandhi	(i) Welfare State Model
(b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	(ii) Sarvodaya Model
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru	(iii) Inclusive Growth Model
(d) Amartya Sen	(iv) State-led Industrialization Model

	(a)	**(b)**	**(c)**	**(d)**
(A)	ii	i	iv	iii
(B)	iv	iii	ii	i
(C)	ii	iii	iv	i
(D)	iii	ii	i	iv

2. In sociology, the term 'role' refers to:

(A) A position an individual occupies in society
(B) The actions and behaviors expected of someone who holds a particular status
(C) An individual's identity
(D) The authority a person holds

3. Max Weber's classification of authority includes all of the following EXCEPT:

(A) Charismatic authority
(B) Rational-legal authority
(C) Traditional authority
(D) Marxist authority

4. Which of the following is often a contributing factor to rural-urban migration in developing countries?

(A) Increased access to healthcare in rural areas
(B) Industrialization and better employment opportunities in cities
(C) Greater agricultural productivity in rural areas
(D) Better housing conditions in rural regions

5. Match List-I with List-II and mark the correct code:

List I (Authors)	**List II** (Concepts)
(a) Karl Marx	(i) Verstehen
(b) Emile Durkheim	(ii) Alienation
(c) Max Weber	(iii) Social Facts
(d) Talcott Parsons	(iv) AGIL system

Codes:

(A) (a-ii), (b-iii), (c-i), (d-iv)
(B) (a-iii), (b-ii), (c-i), (d-iv)
(C) (a-i), (b-ii), (c-iii), (d-iv)
(D) (a-iv), (b-iii), (c-ii), (d-i)

6. The concept of "Impression Management" is associated with which sociologist?

(A) Karl Marx (B) Max Weber
(C) Erving Goffman (D) Talcott Parsons

7. According to Durkheim, which type of solidarity is prevalent in simple, traditional societies?

(A) Organic solidarity (B) Anomie
(C) Egoistic solidarity (D) Mechanical solidarity

8. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R);

Assertion (A): Emile Durkheim believed that religion serves as a source of social cohesion.

Reason (R): Durkheim argued that religion helps individuals understand scientific truths.

(A) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(B) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
(C) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
(D) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

9. Which of the following best describes reflexivity in social research?

(A) The researcher's ability to influence their own data
(B) The process by which researchers reflect on how their identity and perspective affect the research
(C) The statistical process of reflecting patterns in data
(D) None of the above

10. Which of the following are features of 'Clan Systems'?

1. Descent is traced to a common ancestor
2. Clans often regulate marriage and social relations
3. Clans are strictly defined by geographic boundaries
4. Clans are an important part of social organization in tribal societies

Codes:

(A) 1 and 2 (B) 1, 2, and 4

(C) 3 and 4 (D) All of the above

11. Which of the following is a key feature of the scientific method in social sciences?

(A)Subjectivity

(B) Generalization without evidence

(C) Objectivity

(D) Political bias

12. Which type of reasoning moves from specific observations to broader generalizations?

(A) Deduction (B) Induction

(C) Hypothetical reasoning (D) Reflexive reasoning

13. Which research method is best suited for understanding the lived experiences of individuals?

(A) Ethnography (B) Survey

(C) Experimental researcH (D) Quantitative analysis

14. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R);

Assertion (A): Sampling in research reduces the need to study an entire population.

Reason (R): Sampling helps in making the research process more efficient and cost-effective.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

15. Match the following types of research with their characteristics:

A. Quantitative Research	1. Studies statistical relationships
B. Qualitative Research	2. Focuses on understanding meaning
C. Experimental Research	3. Involves manipulation of variables
D. Survey Research	4. Gathers data from large populations

Options:

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

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

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

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

16. Epistemology in social sciences is concerned with:

(A) Methods of collecting data

(B) Ethics of social research

(C) Theories of knowledge

(D) Statistical tools

17. Assertion (A): The concept of poverty is directly linked to exclusion in a market-based economy.

Reason (R): Neoliberal policies tend to widen the gap between the rich and poor, leading to increased exclusion of marginalized communities.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

18. Given below are two statements, one is labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R);

Assertion (A): A good research design must be inflexible to maintain its objectivity.

Reason (R): Flexibility allows researchers to adapt to new findings during the research process.

(A) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true, but R is false.

(D) A is false, but R is true.

19. According to Karl Marx, the bourgeoisie is defined as:

(A) The working class

(B) The capitalist class that owns the means of production

(C) The peasantry

(D) The intellectual class

20. Goffman's theory of "Dramaturgy" primarily deals with:

(A) Social interaction as a theatrical performance

(B) Economic inequality

(C) The relationship between religion and capitalism

(D) The division of labor in society

21. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R);

Assertion (A): Social institutions such as family, education, and religion are integral parts of every society.

100. What is essential for managing technological change in society?

(A) Reducing education and innovation

(B) Understanding the implications and addressing both opportunities and challenges

(C) Restricting all technological advancements

(D) Eliminating digital communication platforms

ANSWER KEY									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
A	B	D	B	A	C	D	C	C	B
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**	**17**	**18**	**19**	**20**
C	B	A	A	A	C	A	D	B	A
21	**22**	**23**	**24**	**25**	**26**	**27**	**28**	**29**	**30**
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B	B	B	D	B	A	B	B	C	A
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B	C	C	A	B	D	B	A	A	A
51	**52**	**53**	**54**	**55**	**56**	**57**	**58**	**59**	**60**
A	A	B	A	B	C	A	A	D	A
61	**62**	**63**	**64**	**65**	**66**	**67**	**68**	**69**	**70**
B	C	D	B	C	D	B	B	B	B
71	**72**	**73**	**74**	**75**	**76**	**77**	**78**	**79**	**80**
B	B	A	A	B	B	C	A	D	A
81	**82**	**83**	**84**	**85**	**86**	**87**	**88**	**89**	**90**
A	B	B	B	D	D	B	A	C	A
91	**92**	**93**	**94**	**95**	**96**	**97**	**98**	**99**	**100**
B	C	D	B	C	A	B	B	D	B

SOLUTIONS

1. Correct Answer is (A):

(a) **Mahatma Gandhi → (ii) Sarvodaya Model**: Mahatma Gandhi advocated for the Sarvodaya Model, which emphasizes the welfare and upliftment of all, rooted in non-violence and self-sufficiency.

(b) **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar → (i) Welfare State Model**: Dr. Ambedkar supported the idea of a welfare state that promotes social justice and equal opportunities for all, especially for marginalized communities.

(c) **Jawaharlal Nehru → (iv) State-led Industrialization Model**: Nehru believed in a state-led industrialization model where the government plays a major role in developing industries to boost economic growth.

(d) **Amartya Sen → (iii) Inclusive Growth Model**: Amartya Sen is known for his work on development economics, focusing on inclusive growth that benefits all sections of society, particularly by enhancing individual capabilities.

2. Correct Answer is (B):

Role: A role represents the set of expectations, actions, and responsibilities associated with a specific social position. It defines how individuals should behave in various contexts and how they interact with others. For example, the role of a teacher includes responsibilities such as educating students, preparing lessons, and grading assignments.

Other Options:

(A) A position an individual occupies in society: This is known as **status**, which denotes the social position (e.g., student, employee, parent). While roles are linked to statuses, they are distinct concepts; status refers to the position, while a role describes the expected behaviors related to that position.

(C) An individual's identity: Identity encompasses a person's overall self-concept, including personal traits and experiences. Although roles can influence identity, they do not define the entirety of who a person is.

(D) The authority a person holds: Authority pertains to power within social contexts. While certain roles (like a manager or a law enforcement officer) may involve authority, authority itself is not the definition of a role.

3. Correct Answer is (D): Max Weber, a well-known German sociologist, outlined three key types of authority that explain how leaders gain legitimacy and exert power:

1. **Charismatic authority**: This authority arises from the personal appeal, charisma, or extraordinary qualities of an individual leader, inspiring devotion and loyalty (e.g., figures like Nelson Mandela or Joan of Arc).
2. **Rational-legal authority**: This type of authority is based on a system of rules and laws that govern society. Leaders are obeyed because they hold office according to legal procedures, and their power is seen as legitimate because it follows these rules (e.g., presidents, prime ministers).
3. **Traditional authority**: Authority that is derived from long-standing customs, traditions, or established practices. Leaders are followed because their authority is seen as time-honored or passed down through tradition (e.g., kings, tribal chiefs).
4. **Marxist authority** is **not** part of Weber's classification. While Marxism deals with class struggles and critiques of capitalist structures, it does not represent a form of authority as defined by Weber.

4. Correct Answer is (B): Industrialization and better employment opportunities in cities (B) – A major reason

for rural-urban migration in developing countries is the availability of more jobs and better economic prospects in urban areas. As cities industrialize, they create more jobs in factories, businesses, and services, which attract people from rural areas where employment opportunities are often limited. People migrate to cities hoping for higher incomes and improved living standards.

Increased access to healthcare in rural areas (A) – If healthcare improves in rural areas, it would likely encourage people to stay in rural regions rather than move to cities. This would not be a factor driving rural-urban migration.

Greater agricultural productivity in rural areas (C) – Increased agricultural productivity would strengthen the rural economy and offer better livelihoods, which could reduce migration rather than encourage it.

Better housing conditions in rural regions (D) – Improved housing in rural areas would make rural living more attractive and could reduce the desire to migrate to urban areas. Therefore, it wouldn't be a factor contributing to rural-urban migration.

5. Correct Answer is (A):

(a) **Karl Marx → (ii) Alienation**: Karl Marx is known for the concept of **alienation**, which describes how workers in a capitalist system become disconnected from their labor, the products they create, and their sense of self due to exploitation by the capitalist class.

(b) **Emile Durkheim → (iii) Social Facts**: Emile Durkheim introduced the idea of **social facts**, which are the societal norms, laws, and customs that influence individuals' behavior but exist independently of them.

(c) **Max Weber → (i) Verstehen**: Max Weber developed the concept of **Verstehen**, which means to understand social behavior by grasping the subjective meanings that individuals attach to their actions.

(d) **Talcott Parsons → (iv) AGIL system**: Talcott Parsons proposed the **AGIL system**, which outlines the four key functions a social system must fulfill to maintain stability: Adaptation, Goal attainment, Integration, and Latency.

6. Correct Answer is (C): Erving Goffman, a well-known sociologist, introduced the concept of **Impression Management** as part of his broader theory of **Dramaturgy**, which explores social interactions through the metaphor of theater. In his influential work, The Presentation of Self in Everyday Life, Goffman argued that people are like actors on a stage, constantly performing for an audience. **Impression Management** refers to the strategies individuals use to control how others perceive them. This involves modifying one's behavior, appearance, and speech depending on the social context, much like how actors adapt their performance for different scenes.

The goal of **Impression Management** is to create a specific image or impression that aligns with social norms or one's personal objectives. For example, people might dress differently, adjust their body language, or change their tone of voice depending on whether they are at a job interview, a social gathering, or at home.

7. Correct Answer is (D): Emile Durkheim distinguished two forms of social cohesion: **mechanical solidarity** and **organic solidarity**.

- **Mechanical solidarity** is prevalent in simple, traditional societies. In such societies, social cohesion is based on the similarities between individuals—everyone tends to perform similar tasks, share the same beliefs, and have similar experiences. The strong collective conscience and shared values create a deep sense of community. This form of solidarity is typical of small, homogeneous groups where individuals are closely connected through common activities and traditions.
- In contrast, **organic solidarity** (option A) is characteristic of complex, modern societies where people specialize in different roles and depend on each other due to the division of labor. Social cohesion arises from this interdependence rather than shared beliefs.

Thus, **mechanical solidarity** is the form of solidarity found in simple, traditional societies.

8. Correct Answer is (C):

Assertion (A): Emile Durkheim believed that religion serves as a source of social cohesion.

This is **true**. Durkheim emphasized that religion plays a vital role in uniting people within a society. He argued that religious rituals, beliefs, and practices create a sense of collective belonging, which strengthens social ties and maintains social harmony. For Durkheim, the main function of religion is to foster social cohesion and reinforce the moral order.

Reason (R): Durkheim argued that religion helps individuals understand scientific truths.

This is **false**. Durkheim did not suggest that religion provides insights into scientific truths. Instead, he saw religion as a social institution that gives meaning to people's lives and binds them together through shared values, rather than explaining the natural world or scientific phenomena.

In summary, **(A) is true, but (R) is false**, making the correct answer **(C)**.

9. **Correct Answer is (B): Reflexivity** in social research involves researchers actively considering how their own identity, values, and perspectives may influence the research process and the data they gather. It recognizes that researchers are not completely detached or neutral observers. Instead, their background, personal experiences, and social position (such as gender, ethnicity, or socioeconomic status) can shape how they approach their research and interact with participants.
   By practicing reflexivity, researchers consciously reflect on potential biases and how these may affect the outcomes of their work. This self-awareness enhances the transparency and credibility of qualitative research by addressing the researcher's influence on the study.

10. **Correct Answer is (B):**
    Descent is traced to a common ancestor: Clan systems typically trace lineage to a shared ancestor, which could be historical or legendary. This shared descent forms the foundation of the clan's identity and unites its members.
    Clans often regulate marriage and social relations: Clans play a key role in managing marriage rules, often promoting exogamy (marrying outside the clan) to prevent incest. They also influence social interactions and responsibilities within the group.
    Clans are strictly defined by geographic boundaries: This statement is **incorrect**. While clans may be associated with specific areas, they are not rigidly bound by geography. Clan membership is based on common ancestry, not location, and members can reside in various regions.
    Clans are an important part of social organization in tribal societies: This is accurate. Clans are integral to the social structure in many tribal societies, shaping roles, responsibilities, and relationships.

11. **Correct Answer is (C):** In the **scientific method** used in social sciences, a key feature is **objectivity**. Objectivity means that researchers strive to remain neutral and unbiased, ensuring that their personal beliefs, emotions, or opinions do not influence the process of gathering, analyzing, or interpreting data. This approach allows research to be based on factual, empirical evidence and logical reasoning, making the findings more reliable and credible.
    Objectivity contrasts with **subjectivity (A)**, where personal viewpoints influence the research, and with **generalization without evidence (B)**, which undermines the credibility of conclusions. **Political bias (D)**, similarly, would lead to skewed findings by allowing a particular political viewpoint to interfere with the analysis.
    Therefore, **objectivity** is a fundamental element of conducting sound and reliable research in the social sciences.

12. **Correct Answer is (B): Induction** is a reasoning process that involves deriving broader generalizations or theories from specific observations or instances. In inductive reasoning, researchers gather data from particular cases and use that information to formulate general conclusions. For instance, if a researcher consistently observes that certain species of birds migrate south for the winter, they might induce that all birds of that species migrate south during that season.
    This method is commonly employed in scientific research, where specific experimental findings can lead to the development of hypotheses and theories that explain wider patterns or phenomena.
    In contrast:
    - **Deduction (A)** starts with a general premise or hypothesis and draws specific conclusions from it.
    - **Hypothetical reasoning (C)** involves formulating and testing hypotheses based on assumptions.
    - **Reflexive reasoning (D)** refers to a self-examining approach where individuals reflect on their own thought processes, often applied in qualitative research.

    Therefore, the reasoning type that progresses from specific observations to broader generalizations is **(B) Induction**.

13. **Correct Answer is (A): Ethnography** is a qualitative research method that is particularly effective for exploring and understanding the lived experiences of individuals. This approach involves the researcher immersing themselves in the participants' environment, allowing for direct observation and interaction. By engaging with people in their natural settings, ethnographers can gain rich insights into their thoughts, emotions, behaviors, and cultural contexts. This method often requires researchers to spend significant time in the field, conducting interviews and observing daily activities, which helps to capture the complexities of individuals' experiences.
    In contrast, other research methods may not provide the same depth of understanding:

MOCK TEST 1

ANSWER SHEET

Name _____

Seat Number

Booklet Code A

Medium E

Subject Code 3

Centre Code

Marks Obtained

ANSWER COLUMNS

Checked By _____

Q. No.	ANSWER ①	②	③	④
1	○	○	○	○
2	○	○	○	○
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Q. No.	ANSWER ①	②	③	④
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27	○	○	○	○
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Q. No.	ANSWER ①	②	③	④
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Q. No.	ANSWER ①	②	③	④
76	○	○	○	○
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97	○	○	○	○
98	○	○	○	○
99	○	○	○	○
100	○	○	○	○

Note : Roll Number, Subject Code & Centre Code Should Be Filled In the Boxes Using The Pattern Given As :