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Note : *Free Mock Tests will available only after 1st Nov, 2023*



Before preparing for Common Universities Entrance Test (CUET), a strong road map must be prepared, which includes what subject to cover, when, how many hours you should allocate for each subject, etc.

Most of you may not have clarity on your goals while in school, while a few plan it early!

If you have set your goal to get admission to one of the top central universities, you must start preparing early!

1 *Understand the Exam Pattern*

Though the number of questions is the same, the paper pattern differs for each college. Therefore, knowing the paper pattern for the particular college plays a vital role in qualifying for the entrance exam.

As per the CUET Exam Pattern, the entrance exam will include four sections:

- Section 1 A:13 Languages
- Section 1 B:20 Languages
- Section 2: Domain-specific test
- Section 3:General test

Knowing the specific exam pattern for the college you have applied to is also important. Visit the official website of the CUET to know the exam pattern for the respective colleges you have applied to. Only then start with your preparations.

2 *Know your Syllabus*

Once you understand your exam pattern, the second step is to list down the syllabus, so you know what to study. Visit the official website of CUET; it has the respective syllabus for the course and the college.

Note that the syllabus may differ for every college. Therefore, it is important to carefully review and double-check your syllabus before you start your preparations.

3 *Schedule a TimeTable*

Scheduling is something that will give fantastic results if you plan it properly. However, preparing a study plan is one of the most challenging tasks for most.

- Your everyday schedule should have time for CUET exam preparation.
- Initially, you can give 1-2 hours for the entrance exam and the rest for the board exams.
- Once the board exams get over, you can utilize the maximum of your time for the NTA CUET exam prep.

4 *Make a List of Colleges You wish to Target*

- Before starting your preparation, you must make a CUET Colleges and course list.
- Then, understand the previous year's cut-off and position of the counselling for the particular college.
- Doing this will help you understand the marks you must score in the CUET exam to get admission to a particular course in your desired college, thus helping you enhance your preparation levels for the upcoming exam.

5

Newspaper Should Be Your New Friend

- Reading the newspaper will help improve your vocabulary, grammar, and reading comprehension skills.
- To improve your English language, you can refer to the Hindu or the Time of India newspapers.
- You can prefer to read the Dainik Bharat newspaper to improve your Hindi language.
- You must spend at least 30 minutes analyzing and reading the newspaper's editorial page.

6

Practice Mock Tests

- Working on the concepts and writing mock tests based on the exam pattern is essential, as it will help you understand your strengths and weak areas, which can be improved.
- Take up at least one CUET Mock Test every week and try to analyze your performance after completing the mock test.
- Also, try to attempt as many MCQs as possible from your board exam topics. Gradually increase the number of mocks you take.

7

Revision

You should not pick a fresh topic to study at the last minute of preparations. The last days are meant for only revision, so you can revise and remember the topics you have already learned.

Revision is extremely important to have a good score. Studying without revision is "working hard, but without a plan"!

CUET Preparation Tips for the CUET Domain-Specific Test?

The domain specific-test of the CUET entrance exam will have 27 subjects, out of which you have to choose six domains that you wish to pursue in your UG course.

The standard of questions in this section is of class 12 level. Therefore, knowing the fundamental concepts of your chosen subject will help you score well in this section.

Also, you must choose the subjects you feel are very interesting and enjoy studying in the morning. Try to attempt easy, moderate, and challenging level MCQ questions from the NCERT textbooks.

CUET Preparation Tips for NTA CUET 2024 along with Board Exams?

You can succeed in both CUET and board exams if you are good at time management. Also, you can score better if you are consistent throughout your preparation.

A proper study plan and preparation strategies will help you Manage boards and CUET preparation together.

When preparing the timetable, focus on keeping separate time for board preparation, CUET domain-specific preparation, and lastly, allot separate time to solve the aptitude section.

Board exams must be your priority, and you should work on enhancing your domain subject knowledge during your board exam preparation. And do this till the board exams are over.

After completing your board exams, you will have roughly 30-40 days to prepare for the Common Universities Entrance Test. So, utilize this entire month to enhance your preparation levels for CUET.

CUET Preparation Tips 2024: Best Books

Opting for the right book is very important to understand the concepts in-depth and score good marks in the upcoming exam.

The following are some of the best CUET Preparation Books you can include during your preparation.

- Arihant's English Grammar & Composition by S.C. Gupta
- Arihant's Test of Arithmetic & General Knowledge by Manohar Pandey
- Arihant's CUET (UG) Self Study Guides

Is It Useful To Solve Mock Tests for CUET Exam 2024?

According to the CUET preparation tips 2024, attempting mock tests is one of the best methods to improve your speed and accuracy in the final exam.

- With the help of mock tests, you can know the difficulty level of the paper and the type of questions asked in the exam.
- You can test your preparation levels for the upcoming exam.
- Most importantly, it can help improve your confidence levels.

Conclusion

"Kya CUET bohot tough hai?", nahi bilkul bhi nahi. If you know and follow the right preparation strategy, there is nothing called as tough. In fact, CUET is in a nurturing phase, so it's not a very tough exam to crack. If you are willing and determined, you can easily crack the CUET 2024 exam. These CUET Preparation Tips are specially curated for CUET 2024 aspirants to help you use the right strategies for the exam.

Syllabus

SECTION B1 : SOCIOLOGY

Unit I: Structure of Indian Society

- Introducing Indian Society: Colonialism, Nationalism, Class, and Community
- Demographic Structure
- Rural-Urban Linkages and Divisions

Unit II: Social Institutions: Continuity and Change

- Family and Kinship
- The Caste System
- Tribal Society
- The Market as a Social Institution

Unit III: Social Inequality and Exclusion

- Caste Prejudice, Scheduled Castes, and Other Backward Classes
- The marginalization of Tribal Communities
- The Struggle for Women's Equality
- The Protection of Religious Minorities
- Caring for the Differently Abled

Unit IV: The Challenges of Unity in Diversity

- Problems of Communalism, Regionalism, Casteism, and Patriarchy
- Role of the State in a Plural, and Unequal Society
- What We Share

Unit V: Process of Social Change in India

- Process of Structural Change: Colonialism, Industrialisation, Urbanisation
- Process of Cultural Change: Modernization, Westernisation, Sanskritisation, Secularisation
- Social Reform Movements and Laws

Unit VI: Social Change and the Polity

- The Constitution as an instrument of Social Change
- Parties, Pressure Groups, and Democratic Politics
- Panchayati Raj and the Challenges of Social Transformation

Unit VII: Social Change and the Economy

- Land Reforms, the Green Revolution, and Agrarian Society
- From Planned Industrialisation to Liberalisation
- Changes in the Class Structure

Unit VIII: Arenas of Social Change

- Media and Social Change
- Globalization and Social Change

Unit IX: New Arenas of Social Change

- Media and Social Change
- Globalization and Social Change

Unity X: Social Movements

- 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
- Environmental Movements

SOLVED PAPER 2023*

NTA CUET (UG)
SOCIOLOGY

Instructions

- *Attempt any 40 out of the given 50 questions. No mark will be given to unanswered for review questions.*
- *Each question carries 5 marks. Negative marking of 1 mark for a wrong answer.*

Time : 45 Min
MM : 200

1. A proportion of a person in different age group relative to total population is known as
(a) Sex ratio
(b) Age structure
(c) High life expectancy
(d) Age composition

2. A dowry
(a) is compensation for taking responsibility for the bride where woman are regarded as economic burden
(b) is compensation to the bride's family for losing a daughter.
(c) is the transfer of money or wealth by the groom's family for the loss of his labour.
(d) is wealth received by the bride from her husband's family.

3. A system in which categories of people in a society are ranked in a hierarchy is known as
(a) Caste (b) Religion
(c) Prejudices (d) Social stratification

4. Who among the following devoted her life to educate Shudras and Ati shudras?
(a) Savitribai Phule
(b) Pandita Ramabai
(c) Ramabai Ranade
(d) Anandibai Joshi

5. What is social about social inequality?
(a) They are social because they are not about individuals but about groups.
(b) They are social in the sense because they are not economics.
(c) They are systematic and structured.
(d) All of the above

6. Match the following.

List-I	List-II
A. E Durkheim	1. Theory of Social Action
B. Max Weber	2. Theory of Functionalism
C. Karl Marx	3. Social Solidarity and Division of Labour
D. Malinowski	4. The Dialectical Materialism

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	4	2
(b)	1	2	3	4
(c)	2	3	4	1
(d)	2	4	3	1

7. Match the following.

List-I	List-II
A. Communalism	1. Aggressive political identity
B. Secularism	2. Separation of church from state
C. Authoritarian state	3. Restriction on freedom of press
D. Civil society	4. NGO'S and political parties

Codes

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	4	1	3	2

8. What criterion is used to define minority in sociological sense?
(a) Privilege
(b) Only numerical distinction
(c) Solidarity due to experienced disadvantage
(d) Individualism

* *Based on Memory*

9. Which rulers were benefitted by taking away the tribute or economic surplus from the people of subjugated area?
(a) Capitalists (b) Socialists
(c) Pre-capitalists (d) Colonialists

10. Which among the following city did not experience high rate of urbanisation in post-independence period?
(a) Kolkata (b) Mumbai
(c) Chennai (d) Hyderabad

11. Who is known as the father of Indian Renaissance?
(a) Jyotiba Phule (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
(c) Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (d) Raja Ravi Verma

12. Through whom amongst the following did Britishers rule over India?
(a) Zamindars (b) Joetedars
(c) Viceroys (d) Amaranayakas

13. Which among the following was the dominant caste that belonged to Northern Bihar?
(a) Bumihars (b) Jat Sikhs
(c) Kammas (d) Reddis

14. Match the following.

	List-I		List-II
A.	Employment on the basis of personal contacts	1.	Plumbers and carpenters
B.	Employment through contractors	2.	Mistris in Kanpur textile mills
C.	Contract basis	3.	Badli workers
D.	Contractor system	4.	Brickyards

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	3	1	2	4	(d)	2	1	4	3

15. In the fish processing plants, mostly the single women from which among the following states are employed?
(a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka (d) All of these

16. The concept of the hugging of trees had its roots in which of the following community?
(a) Saora (b) Chenchu (c) Bishnoi (d) Baiga

17. India has …… economic policy.
(a) mixed (b) public
(c) private (d) traditional

18. The defenders of Sati formed …… .
(a) Dharma Sabha (b) Satyashodhak Samaj
(c) Arya Samaj (d) Brahmo Samaj

19. Which of the following change is continuous and outgoing?
(a) Political change (b) Social change
(c) Economic change (d) None of these

20. Identify the correct statement.
(a) Reformist movements attempts to radically transform social relations
(b) The way a social movement is perceived is a matter of interpretation
(c) Social movements do not differ from section to section
(d) Movements usually have no mass mobilisation

21. Dalit movements can be classified into which among the following types?
(a) Reformative (b) Redemptive
(c) Revolutionary (d) All of these

22. Who among the following believed that famines were not necessarily due to fall in food grain production but inability to buy or obtain food?
(a) Dr Amartya Sen (b) Thomas Malthus
(c) Karl Marx (d) Adam Smith

23. Any change in age group due to demographic transition lowers …… .
(a) Dependency ratio (b) Assertion ratio
(c) Individual ratio (d) Demographic ratio

24. The …… Census under Herbert Risley was important.
(a) 1901 (b) 1902
(c) 1905 (d) 1910

25. Who among the following used the term Harijan?
(a) B R Ambedkar
(b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Jyotiba Phule
(d) Raja Ram Mohan Roy

26. The term Apartheid is associated with which country?
(a) India (b) South Africa
(c) USA (d) UK

27. Who defined State as a body that successfully claims a monopoly of legitimate force in a particular territory?
(a) Karl Marx (b) Amartya Sen
(c) John Locke (d) Max Weber

28. Which of the following are the components of states nation?
(a) Ethnicity (b) Religion
(c) Languages (d) All of these

29. Finance Commission is setup after every …… years.
(a) 10 (b) 15 (c) 5 (d) 12

30. ..... still continues to be a mark of privilege and linked social prestige and status.
(a) English (b) Luxurious items
(c) Power (d) Authority

31. Which among the following is the role of cities in the economic system of empires?
1. Link between economic centres in Britain and margins in colonised India
2. Expression of global capitalism
3. No emergence of new urban centres
4. Important trading posts for defence purposes
5. Increased expenditure on urbanisation

Codes
(a) 1, 2, 4 (b) 1, 3, 5, 2
(c) 2, 4, 3, 5 (d) 5, 2, 4, 1

32. Which of the following states lost courts after British took over Indian States?
1. Dhaka 2. Murshidabad
3. Thanjavur

Codes
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 1 and 3
(c) 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, and 3

33. Match the following.

	List-I (Terms)		**List-II** (Definitions)
A.	Zamindars	1.	Social categories differentiated and hierarchically ranked in terms of income, wealth and assets
B.	Working class	2.	Occupational categories having training and skill
C.	Professional class	3.	Those who work in the industries
D.	Social class	4.	Owners of estate

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	2	1	4	3	(d)	1	3	2	4

34. The attempts made to fight social discrimination in pre-colonial India were based on which ideology?
1. Buddhism 2. Sufi movement
3. Bhakti movement

Codes
(a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2 and 3

35. Which of the following community is usually excluded from ownership of lands in most regions of India?
(a) Women (b) Peasants
(c) Joetedars (d) Armed Forces

36. Identify the states that were benefitted from the first phase of Green Revolution.
(a) Punjab (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) All of these

37. Match the following.

	List-I		**List-II**
A.	Gujarat	1.	Patidars
B.	Maharashtra	2.	Maratha
C.	Madras	3.	Vellola
D.	West Bengal	4.	Sadgop

Codes

	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4	(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	3	1	2	4	(d)	2	1	4	3

38. According to whom amongst the following mechanisation was a danger to Employment?
(a) Karl Marx (b) Mahatma Gandhi
(c) Max Weber (d) Both (a) and (b)

39. Match the following.

	List-I		**List-II**
A.	First stage of Demographic Transition	1.	Reduction in birth rate and death rate
B.	Second Stage of Demographic Transition	2.	Low population growth
C.	Third Stage of Demographic Transition	3.	Transition from underdeveloped to developing stage

Codes

	A	B	C		A	B	C
(a)	1	2	3	(b)	2	3	1
(c)	3	1	2	(d)	3	2	1

40. Which of the following are the essential elements in creating social movements?
(a) Identity politics (b) Aspirations
(c) Cultural anxieties (d) All of these

Directions (Q. Nos. 41-45) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

The change in the nature of the relationship between landlords (who usually belonged to the dominant castes) and agricultural workers (usually low caste), was described by the sociologist Jan Breman as a shift from 'patronage to exploitation' (Breman, 1974). Such changes took place in many areas where agriculture was becoming more commercialised, that is, where crops were being grown primarily for sale in the market. The transformation in labour relations is regarded by some scholars as indicative of a transition to capitalist agriculture. Because the capitalist mode of production is based on the separation of the workers from the means of production (in this case, land), and the use of 'free' wage labour.

41. Sociologist ..... describes the change in the nature of the relationship between landlords and agricultural workers.
(a) Karl Marx (b) Jan Breman
(c) Max Weber (d) Adam Smith

42. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana launched by Indian Government aims at
(a) increase in agriculture
(b) uninterrupted power supply to rural India
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) Neither (a) nor (b)

43. The state ..... has undergone a unique development phase in which political mobilisation, redistributive steps, and links to an external economy have resulted in a significant transformation of the rural countryside.
(a) Bihar (b) Tamil Nadu
(c) Kerala (d) Madhya Pradesh

44. Women are emerging as the main source of agricultural labour. Which is often termed as ..... of agricultural labour force?
(a) feminisation (b) patriarchisation
(c) masculinisation (d) None of these

45. In which among the following states farmer suicides have become very common?
(a) Maharashtra and Karnataka
(b) Kerala
(c) Andhra Pradesh
(d) All of the above

Directions (Q. Nos. 46-50) Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.

Sociologists and social anthropologists coined many new concepts to try and understand these processes of change. Perhaps the most common of these are 'Sanskritisation' and 'dominant caste', both contributed by MN Srinivas, but discussed extensively and criticised by other scholars. Sanskritisation refers to a process whereby members of a (usually middle or lower) caste attempt to raise their own social status by adopting the ritual, domestic and social practices of a caste (or castes) of higher status. Although, this phenomenon is an old one and predates Independence and perhaps even the colonial period, it has intensified in recent times.

46. The process in which members of a (usually middle or lower) caste attempt to raise their own social status by adopting the ritual, domestic and social practices of a caste (or castes) of higher status is called ..... .
(a) Sanskritisation (b) Westernisation
(c) Both (a) and (b) (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

47. Who coined the terms 'Sanskritisation' and 'dominant caste'?
(a) M N Srinivas (b) Mahatma Jyotiba Phule
(c) Herbert Risley (d) Babasaheb Ambedkar

48. ..... is a term used to refer to those castes which had a large population and were granted land rights by the partial land reforms effected after Independence.
(a) Dominant caste (b) Sanskritisation
(c) Anthropology (d) None of these

49. A book named 'The Remembered Village' written by Mysore Narasimhachar Srinivas is one of the best-known village studies in ..... .
(a) Social anthropology
(b) Political anthropology
(c) Economical anthropology
(d) All of the above

50. Which of the following make the dominant caste dominant?
(a) Small population
(b) Land rights
(c) Decisive role in regional politics
(d) Both (b) and (c)

Right *Options*

1. (b)	**2.** (a)	**3.** (d)	**4.** (a)	**5.** (a)	**6.** (a)	**7.** (a)	**8.** (c)	**9.** (c)	**10.** (d)
11. (b)	**12.** (a)	**13.** (a)	**14.** (a)	**15.** (d)	**16.** (c)	**17.** (a)	**18.** (a)	**19.** (b)	**20.** (b)
21. (d)	**22.** (a)	**23.** (a)	**24.** (a)	**25.** (b)	**26.** (b)	**27.** (d)	**28.** (d)	**29.** (c)	**30.** (a)
31. (a)	**32.** (d)	**33.** (b)	**34.** (d)	**35.** (a)	**36.** (d)	**37.** (a)	**38.** (d)	**39.** (b)	**40.** (d)
41. (b)	**42.** (c)	**43.** (c)	**44.** (a)	**45.** (d)	**46.** (a)	**47.** (a)	**48.** (a)	**49.** (a)	**50.** (d)