PREFACE

Welcome to the **CUET UG Sociology** book, designed specifically to help you achieve success in the CUET (Common Universities Entrance Test) for undergraduate programs. This book is structured to provide you With comprehensive resources that will enhance your understanding, practice, and performance for the Sociology subject.

The CUET UG Sociology paper demands a solid understanding of the fundamental concepts in Sociology, Coupled with the ability to apply this knowledge to solve complex questions efficiently. Our goal with this Book is to make your preparation as focused, systematic, and efficient as possible.

Key Features of This Book:

1. **Previous Year Questions (PYQs) from 2022 to 2024**: This book contains a carefully curated collection of **Previous Year Questions (PYQs)** from the CUET UG Sociology exam (2022-2024). Every PYQ is organized **chapter-wise** and **topic-wise**, allowing you to focus on specific areas that require more attention. This makes it easier to track patterns, understand the types of questions asked, and pinpoint areas where you may need additional practice.

2. **Detailed Solutions and Explanations:** Each PYQ is accompanied by a **detailed solution and step-by-step explanation**. These explanations not only help you understand the correct answers but also provide insights into the reasoning and concepts behind each question.

3. **10 Mock Tests for Practice:** To further aid in your preparation, this book contains **10 full-length mock tests** designed to simulate the actual exam. These mock tests are crafted in the same format as the CUET UG Sociology exam, ensuring that you get an authentic practice experience.

4. **OMR Sheet for Practice**: The book includes a **solvable OMR sheet**, enabling you to practice marking answers in the same way you would in the actual exam. This will help you get comfortable with time management, answer marking, and improving your speed and accuracy under exam conditions.

As you proceed through the book, we encourage you to stay focused, practice regularly, and review the solutions to your practice questions and mock tests. By doing so, you will not only improve your performance in the CUET UG exam but also build a solid foundation in Sociology that will serve you well in future academic pursuits.

Good luck with your preparation, and may you achieve great success in your CUET UG Sociology exam!
Happy studying!

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CHAPTER 1

Structure of Indian Society

[A]: Introducing Indian Society: Colonialism, Nationalism, Class, and Community

PREVIOUS YEAR EXAM QUESTIONS

[2022]

1. Community Identity is based on:
(1) Birth and belongingness
(2) Qualification and achievements
(3) Choice and competency
(4) Competency and negotiation

[2022]

2. Colonialism had a deep impact on the structure of the Indian Society. Which of the following is not true regarding colonialism in India?
(1) Britishers interfered with Indian markets to ensure greater profits
(2) They altered the way of production
(3) They implemented Forest Act which changed the lives of pastoralists
(4) They benefited from continuous flow of tribute without interference in economic base

[2023, Shift-2]

3. C. Wright Mills is a well known:
(1) French Sociologist
(2) German Sociologist
(3) American Sociologist
(4) British Sociologist

[2023, Shift-2]

4. Out of the following, which custom is practiced in khasi society?
(A) passing of property from mother to daughter
(B) transfer of control of property from maternal uncle to nephew
(C) making out a will
(D) brother controlling his sister's property
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:
(1) (B), (C) And (D) Only
(2) (A), (C) And (B) Only
(3) (A), (B) And (D) Only
(4) (A), (D) And (C) Only

[2023, Shift-2]

5. The criteria for inclusion in civil society is that the organisation should be:
(1) State controlled
(2) Non state controlled
(3) Commercial
(4) Profit making

[2023, Shift-2]

6. Who has argued nation as an 'imagined community'?
(1) Raja Rammohan Roy (2) Benedict Anderson
(3) Johann Gutenberg (4) Fardunji Murzban

[2023]

7. Emile Durkheim is famous for his study on:
(1) Suicide (2) Women
(3) Children (4) Birth

[2023]

8. Who defined western nationalism as exclusive nationalism?
(1) J. Nehru (2) R. Tagore
(3) K. Marx (4) E. Durkheim

[2024, Shift-3]

9. 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

[2024, Shift-3]

10. 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.

[2024, Shift-3]

11. 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

[2024, Shift-3]

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

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

[2024 Shift-1]

13. Sociology as a discipline can teach an individual how to look at oneself 'from the outside'. With which concept can this statement be associated?

(1) Sociological imagination
(2) Sociological perspective
(3) Reflexivity
(4) Critical thinking

[2024 Shift-1]

14. Who coined the term 'Status Symbol'?

(1) Karl Marx (2) Anne Hardgrove
(3) Marcel Mauss (4) Max Weber

[2024 Shift-1]

15. Which of the following items were exported from Madras to Britain in the colonial era?

(A) Coffee (B) Indigo
(C) Jute (D) Sugar

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

[2024 Shift-1]

16. Correct the sequence on the emergence of new markets in the pre-colonial, colonial and post-colonial era.

(A) Rise of Marwaris as the best-known business community.
(B) New groups entered into trade and business in alliance with merchant communities.
(C) India was the major supplier of manufactured goods to the world market.
(D) Expansion of the market economy in India under changing economic circumstances.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Answer Key									
1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
(1)	(4)	(3)	(3)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)
11	**12**	**13**	**14**	**15**	**16**				
(1)	(1)	(1)	(4)	(3)	(4)				

EXPLANATIONS

1. Correct Answer is (1): Community identity is often based on factors like **birth** (being born into a particular group, such as a caste, tribe, or ethnic group) and **belongingness** (a sense of connection to a shared culture, language, or heritage). These elements create a sense of collective identity and solidarity among members of the community. While qualifications, achievements, and competency may shape an individual's status or role within a community, community identity itself is primarily rooted in social and cultural ties that are passed down through birth and shared belonging.

2. Correct Answer is (4):

(1) Britishers interfered with Indian markets to ensure greater profits: This is true. The British colonial rule manipulated Indian markets to serve their economic interests, often at the expense of local industries and agriculture, ensuring that raw materials were exported to Britain and finished goods were sold back to India.

(2) They altered the way of production: This is true. The British introduced new agricultural practices, commercial crops, and industrial policies that changed the traditional modes of production in India.

(3) They implemented the Forest Act which changed the lives of pastoralists: This is true. The British Forest Act of 1865 restricted the access of pastoralists and forest dwellers to forest resources, disrupting their traditional livelihoods.

(4) They benefited from continuous flow of tribute without interference in economic base: This is **not true**. The British did interfere significantly in the economic base of India. They extracted tribute through taxes and exploitation, reshaping India's economy to serve colonial interests, which led to the depletion of resources and destruction of local industries. So, the British interference went far beyond just receiving tribute.

3. **Correct Answer is (3):** C. Wright Mills (1916–1962) was an influential American sociologist, best known for his work on the sociological imagination, the power elite, and the intersection of individual experiences and broader social structures. His book *The Sociological Imagination* (1959) is considered a key text in understanding how personal troubles are connected to social issues.

4. **Correct Answer is (3):** In Khasi society, the following customs are practiced:

(A) **Passing of property from mother to daughter**: Khasi society follows a **matrilineal** system, meaning inheritance and family lineage pass from mother to daughter rather than from father to son.

(B) **Transfer of control of property from maternal uncle to nephew**: In the Khasi community, property is often controlled by the **maternal uncle** (mother's brother), and the property passes to his **nephew** (the son of his sister), reflecting their matrilineal kinship structure.

(D) **Brother controlling his sister's property**: This refers to the **maternal uncle's** role in controlling or managing his sister's property, especially in the context of the Khasi matrilineal society.

The practice of **(C) making out a will** is not traditionally a part of Khasi culture, as inheritance is usually decided through the matrilineal system rather than individual wills.

5. **Correct Answer is (2): Civil society** refers to the space outside of government and business where individuals and organizations come together to express their interests, participate in public life, and advocate for social change. The key criterion for inclusion in civil society is that the organization should **not be controlled by the state**. Civil society includes **non-governmental organizations (NGOs)**, **community groups**, **advocacy organizations**, **voluntary associations**, and other entities that are independent from the state and operate on a **non-commercial**, **non-profit** basis.

6. **Correct Answer is (2):** Benedict Anderson, in his influential work *Imagined Communities: Reflections on the Origin and Spread of Nationalism* (1983), argued that a nation is an "imagined community." According to him, nations are socially constructed communities that exist because people believe in them, even if they will never meet most of the other members of the nation. The concept of the nation as an imagined community has been a key idea in the study of nationalism.

7. **Correct Answer is (1):** Émile Durkheim, a pioneering French sociologist, is most famous for his study on **suicide**, which he published in his work *Le Suicide* (1897). In this groundbreaking study, Durkheim explored how social factors influence individual behavior, particularly the act of suicide. He categorized suicide into different types based on social causes, such as **egoistic**, **altruistic**, **anomic**, and **fatalistic** suicide, and demonstrated how social integration and regulation play key roles in determining suicide rates within different societies.

- **Women** (option 2), **Children** (option 3), and **Birth** (option 4) were not the primary focus of Durkheim's work. His studies were more concerned with the structural and functional aspects of society and how they influence individual actions, such as suicide.

Durkheim's work on suicide is a foundational study in sociology, showing how social structures and conditions can have a profound impact on individual behavior.

8. **Correct Answer is (2):**
Rabindranath Tagore described **Western nationalism** as **"exclusive nationalism"**. He believed that Western nations used nationalism in a way that focused on **one group or identity** while excluding others. In his view, Western nationalism was often based on things like **ethnicity, territory, or religion**, and it sometimes led to **conflict** and **oppression** of other nations or people.
Tagore compared this to a more **inclusive** and **universal** idea of identity. He thought that national identity should not divide people, but rather promote a sense of shared humanity.

9. **Correct Answer is (2):** C. Wright Mills, a famous sociologist, said that sociology helps us understand how personal problems are connected to bigger social problems. For example, if someone loses their job, that might seem like just a personal problem. But Mills said it could actually be connected to larger social issues, like the economy or changes in the job market.
So, sociology helps us see the bigger picture: it's not just about what's happening in your life, but also about how society and its problems affect you and others. This idea is called the "sociological

COMMON UNIVERSITY ENTRANCE TEST

(CUET UG)

– PAPER –

SOCIOLOGY

MOCK TEST

MOCK TEST

1

MOCK TEST

1. **Which of the following was a direct impact of British colonialism on the Indian economy?**
   (1) Economic self-sufficiency
   (2) Deindustrialization
   (3) Expansion of agriculture
   (4) Industrial growth in rural areas

2. **Who played a key role in the formation of Indian National Congress (INC)?**
   (1) Jawaharlal Nehru (2) Lala Lajpat Rai
   (3) Allan Octavian Hume (4) Subhas Chandra Bose

3. **Which social class was the primary beneficiary of colonial policies in India?**
   (1) The landed aristocracy
   (2) The middle class
   (3) The working class
   (4) The capitalist class

4. **What was the primary objective of Indian nationalism during the colonial period?**
   (1) Independence from British rule
   (2) Social reforms
   (3) Development of modern industries
   (4) Spread of education

5. **Which factor was central to the formation of 'community' in Indian society?**
   (1) Shared economic interest
   (2) Shared religious beliefs
   (3) Shared linguistic background
   (4) Shared cultural practices

6. **Which region in India saw the most direct and sustained impact of colonial policies?**
   (1) Bengal (2) Punjab
   (3) Maharashtra (4) Tamil Nadu

7. **The concept of 'Indian society' can be described as:**
   (1) A homogenous culture
   (2) A multicultural and diverse society
   (3) A socialist society
   (4) A unified political system

8. **Which of the following was an outcome of the colonial era in Indian society?**
   (1) Decline of feudalism
   (2) Strengthening of traditional caste hierarchy
   (3) Rise of the middle class
   (4) Emergence of pan-Indian linguistic unity

9. **Which community in India was most affected by colonial policies in terms of education?**
   (1) Brahmins (2) Dalits
   (3) Muslims (4) Tribals

10. **Which ideology is often seen as the antithesis to colonial nationalism in India?**
    (1) Socialism (2) Liberalism
    (3) Communism (4) Hindutva

11. **Which of the following is a feature of the Indian family system?**
    (1) Patriarchal structure
    (2) Matrilineal inheritance
    (3) Nuclear family structure
    (4) Formal marriages

12. **The caste system in India is an example of:**
    (1) Social mobility
    (2) Social hierarchy
    (3) Social equality
    (4) Social fluidity

13. **The 'joint family' system in India is characterized by:**
    (1) Nuclear families living independently
    (2) Elders controlling the family's wealth
    (3) Frequent migrations of family members
    (4) Extended family living together under one roof

14. **The concept of 'Sanskritization' refers to:**
    (1) The migration of people from rural to urban areas
    (2) The adoption of higher caste rituals by lower castes
    (3) The process of religious conversion
    (4) The rise of industrialization

50. How has the market system in India evolved in the post-colonial period?

(1) Through the advent of new technologies and globalization.

(2) By eliminating all connections to global trade.

(3) By focusing solely on rural-based economies.

(4) By restricting market access to the urban elite.

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

EXPLANATIONS

1. Correct Answer is (2): British colonialism led to the deindustrialization of India, as the British imposed policies that hindered the growth of India's traditional industries like textiles. Indian handicraft industries were undermined by the influx of cheap British-manufactured goods, and British policies prioritized the extraction of raw materials from India to benefit Britain's own industrialization, rather than fostering industrial growth within India. This resulted in the decline of many Indian industries and a loss of economic self-sufficiency.

2. Correct Answer is (3): Allan Octavian Hume, a British civil servant, played a key role in the formation of the Indian National Congress (INC) in 1885. He worked to bring together various political groups and leaders to create the INC, which became a major platform for the Indian independence movement. Although the INC's initial focus was on seeking reforms within the British colonial system, it later became the leading organization for the struggle for India's independence.

3. Correct Answer is (4): During British colonial rule in India, the capitalist class, particularly the British merchants and a small number of Indian entrepreneurs who collaborated with the British, were the primary beneficiaries of colonial policies. These policies were designed to extract resources from India and benefit British industry, while also creating opportunities for a small group of Indian capitalists to thrive by profiting from trade, land, and raw materials. The British colonial system largely ignored the welfare of the working class and peasants, who suffered under economic exploitation.

4. Correct Answer is (1): The primary objective of Indian nationalism during the colonial period was to achieve **independence from British rule**. While there were also important efforts towards social reforms, the development of industries, and the spread of education, the central focus of the Indian nationalist movement was to end British colonial domination and gain self-rule for India. This goal was the driving force behind the formation of political organizations like the Indian National Congress and other movements advocating for India's independence.

5. Correct Answer is (4); While religion certainly played a role, **shared cultural practices** were a more central factor in the formation of 'community' in Indian society. In the context of Indian society, communities often formed around a common set of cultural practices, traditions, and values, which could include language, food, customs, and festivals. These practices helped create a sense of belonging and identity, shaping social groups beyond just religion, especially in the context of India's vast cultural diversity.

6. Correct Answer is (1): Bengal was the region that saw the most direct and sustained impact of colonial policies. The British made Bengal the focal point of their administrative and economic activities in India. It was a major center for trade, with the British exploiting its resources, such as rice, jute, and indigo. Additionally, the economic policies of the British, such as land revenue systems, had a significant impact on the agricultural economy of Bengal, leading to famines and economic hardships.

Bengal also played a crucial role in the intellectual and political movements in India, with figures like Rabindranath Tagore and Subhas Chandra Bose being key contributors to the nationalist struggle. The region witnessed significant political activity, including the rise of movements for independence, and was deeply affected by British rule.

7. Correct Answer is (2): Indian society is often described as multicultural and diverse due to its rich and varied cultural, religious, linguistic, and ethnic landscapes. India

CUET UG SOCIOLOGY MOCK TEST 1

ANSWER SHEET

Name _____

Seat Number

Booklet Code

A

Medium

E

Marks Obtained

ANSWER COLUMNS

Checked By _____

Q. No.	ANSWER ①	②	③	④
1	○	○	○	○
2	○	○	○	○
3	○	○	○	○
4	○	○	○	○
5	○	○	○	○
6	○	○	○	○
7	○	○	○	○
8	○	○	○	○
9	○	○	○	○
10	○	○	○	○
11	○	○	○	○
12	○	○	○	○
13	○	○	○	○
14	○	○	○	○
15	○	○	○	○
16	○	○	○	○
17	○	○	○	○
18	○	○	○	○
19	○	○	○	○
20	○	○	○	○
21	○	○	○	○
22	○	○	○	○
23	○	○	○	○
24	○	○	○	○
25	○	○	○	○

Q. No.	ANSWER ①	②	③	④
26	○	○	○	○
27	○	○	○	○
28	○	○	○	○
29	○	○	○	○
30	○	○	○	○
31	○	○	○	○
32	○	○	○	○
33	○	○	○	○
34	○	○	○	○
35	○	○	○	○
36	○	○	○	○
37	○	○	○	○
38	○	○	○	○
39	○	○	○	○
40	○	○	○	○
41	○	○	○	○
42	○	○	○	○
43	○	○	○	○
44	○	○	○	○
45	○	○	○	○
46	○	○	○	○
47	○	○	○	○
48	○	○	○	○
49	○	○	○	○
50	○	○	○	○

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