

CUET-UG Sociology Sample Paper-1

Duration: 1 Hour

Maximum Marks: 250

Instructions

- This paper contains a total of 50 Multiple Choice Questions.
- Each correct answer carries **+5 marks**.
- Each incorrect answer carries **-1 mark**.
- No negative marking for unattempted questions.

- Q1.** Which concept refers to the 'unintended and unrecognized' consequences of a social process according to Robert K. Merton?
- (A) Manifest functions
(B) Dysfunctions
(C) Latent functions
(D) Non-functions
- Q2.** In the context of demographic transition theory, which stage is characterized by a 'population explosion' due to high fertility and rapidly falling mortality?
- (A) Stage 1 (Primitive)
(B) Stage 2 (Early Expanding)
(C) Stage 3 (Late Expanding)
(D) Stage 4 (Low Stationary)
- Q3.** The 'Malthusian Trap' suggests that population growth will eventually be checked by famine or disease because:
- (A) Food production grows geometrically while population grows arithmetically.
(B) Population grows geometrically while food production grows arithmetically.
(C) Technological innovation cannot occur in overpopulated societies.
(D) Urbanization leads to a decline in moral values.



- Q4.** According to Emile Durkheim, 'Anomie' is most likely to occur during:
- (A) Periods of extreme social stability.
 - (B) The transition from mechanical to organic solidarity.
 - (C) Rapid social change or economic upheavals where traditional norms break down.
 - (D) Highly regulated religious ceremonies.
- Q5.** Which scholar introduced the distinction between 'Gemeinschaft' (community) and 'Gesellschaft' (society)?
- (A) Max Weber
 - (B) Ferdinand Tönnies
 - (C) Georg Simmel
 - (D) Vilfredo Pareto
- Q6.** The dependency ratio is a measure that compares:
- (A) The number of children to the number of elderly people.
 - (B) The working-age population to the non-working-age population (0-14 and 65+).
 - (C) The ratio of rural residents to urban residents.
 - (D) The number of migrants to the native-born population.
- Q7.** The 'Nayar' kinship system of Kerala is a classic example of:
- (A) Patrilocal joint families.
 - (B) Matrilineal descent and matrilocal residence.
 - (C) Bilateral descent with neolocal residence.
 - (D) Monogamous nuclear families.
- Q8.** According to Talcott Parsons, what is the 'expressive' role within the nuclear family?



- (A) Providing economic support and external leadership.
- (B) Socializing children into political ideologies.
- (C) Maintaining internal harmony and providing emotional support.
- (D) Managing the family's property and legal affairs.

Q9. The 'Jajmani system' in rural India is primarily characterized by:

- (A) Market-based exchange of goods for cash.
- (B) Hereditary functional relationships between different castes involving goods and services.
- (C) State-controlled agricultural distribution.
- (D) Equal redistribution of wealth among all villagers.

Q10. Which type of marriage involves a woman having multiple husbands simultaneously?

- (A) Polygyny
- (B) Sororate
- (C) Polyandry
- (D) Levirate

Q11. The concept of 'Cultural Capital', often transmitted through the family institution, was developed by:

- (A) Michel Foucault
- (B) Pierre Bourdieu
- (C) Anthony Giddens
- (D) Louis Althusser

Q12. In 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism', Weber argues that 'Predestination' led to:

- (A) A fatalistic disregard for worldly success.



- (B) The ritualistic practice of traditional Catholicism.
- (C) An 'inner-worldly asceticism' that spurred capital accumulation.
- (D) A focus on collective welfare over individual gain.

Q13. Which theory of education suggests that schools function as a 'sorting machine' to allocate individuals into statuses based on merit?

- (A) Conflict Theory
- (B) Functionalist Theory
- (C) Symbolic Interactionism
- (D) Feminist Theory

Q14. The 'Double Jeopardy' in the context of social inequality refers to:

- (A) Being tried twice for the same crime.
- (B) The intersectional disadvantage of being both a minority and female.
- (C) The economic gap between the Global North and Global South.
- (D) The conflict between two dominant castes.

Q15. What did Jyotirao Phule's work 'Gulamgiri' primarily critique?

- (A) British colonial administration.
- (B) The exploitation of the working class by capitalists.
- (C) Caste-based slavery and Brahmanical hegemony.
- (D) The lack of modern education for the elite.

Q16. Social Exclusion is distinct from Poverty because it emphasizes:

- (A) Only the lack of financial income.
- (B) The psychological state of the individual.
- (C) The process by which individuals are cut off from full involvement in the wider society.
- (D) Voluntary withdrawal from social life.



- Q17.** The 'Broken Windows' theory in deviance studies suggests that:
- (A) Major crimes lead to neighborhood decay.
 - (B) Small signs of disorder lead to an environment that encourages more serious crime.
 - (C) Inequality is the only cause of criminal behavior.
 - (D) Punishment is the only way to deter crime.
- Q18.** Which scholar argued that 'Stigma' is a process where an individual is disqualified from full social acceptance?
- (A) Erving Goffman
 - (B) George Herbert Mead
 - (C) Howard Becker
 - (D) Robert Park
- Q19.** The 'Other Backward Classes' (OBC) category was primarily defined by the Kalelkar Commission based on:
- (A) Economic status only.
 - (B) Social and educational backwardness.
 - (C) Religious affiliation.
 - (D) Political participation levels.
- Q20.** The 'Melting Pot' model of integration is criticized for:
- (A) Promoting cultural pluralism.
 - (B) Forcing minority cultures to assimilate and lose their distinct identities.
 - (C) Encouraging segregation between ethnic groups.
 - (D) Overemphasizing economic differences.
- Q21.** Communalism in the Indian context is best defined as:
- (A) A strong sense of community service.



- (B) The use of religious identity for political mobilization and conflict.
- (C) The practice of living in a commune.
- (D) The promotion of secularism and tolerance.

Q22. The concept of 'Composite Culture' in India suggests that:

- (A) Different cultures exist in total isolation.
- (B) Indian identity is a blend of various religious and linguistic influences.
- (C) One dominant culture has absorbed all others.
- (D) Only ancient Vedic traditions define India.

Q23. Which Article of the Indian Constitution protects the interests of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions?

- (A) Article 17
- (B) Article 21
- (C) Article 30
- (D) Article 44

Q24. Regionalism in India is often driven by:

- (A) Even distribution of economic resources across states.
- (B) A perceived threat to local identity and unequal resource distribution.
- (C) The absence of any linguistic diversity.
- (D) A desire for total global integration.

Q25. The term 'Syncretism' refers to:

- (A) The total separation of religious groups.
- (B) The blending of different beliefs and practices into a new synthesis.
- (C) The dominance of one language over all others.
- (D) The rejection of modern technology.



- Q26.** M.N. Srinivas's concept of 'Sanskritization' involves:
- (A) A structural change in the caste hierarchy.
 - (B) A positional change for a lower caste within the existing hierarchy.
 - (C) The conversion of Hindus to other religions.
 - (D) The total abolition of the caste system.
- Q27.** In the context of social change, 'Cultural Lag' occurs when:
- (A) Non-material culture (values) changes faster than material culture (technology).
 - (B) Material culture changes faster than non-material culture.
 - (C) Culture remains stagnant while the population grows.
 - (D) Two cultures merge into one.
- Q28.** Westernization in India, according to M.N. Srinivas, refers to:
- (A) Only the adoption of Western clothing.
 - (B) Changes in technology, institutions, and values resulting from British rule.
 - (C) The migration of Indians to Western countries.
 - (D) The rejection of Indian traditional values entirely.
- Q29.** The 'Great Tradition' and 'Little Tradition' framework was proposed by:
- (A) Robert Redfield
 - (B) Milton Singer
 - (C) McKim Marriott
 - (D) All of the above
- Q30.** Modernization is often associated with 'Secularization', which means:
- (A) The total disappearance of religion.
 - (B) The declining influence of religion in social and public life.
 - (C) The state becoming a religious institution.



(D) Forced religious conversion.

Q31. Urbanization is not just a change in residence but a 'way of life'. This view was championed by:

- (A) Louis Wirth
- (B) Kingsley Davis
- (C) Patrick Geddes
- (D) Manuel Castells

Q32. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) was significant because it:

- (A) Abolished the Zamindari system.
- (B) Provided constitutional status and a three-tier structure to Panchayati Raj.
- (C) Lowered the voting age to 18.
- (D) Nationalized major private sector banks.

Q33. The concept of the 'Dominant Caste' requires a caste to possess:

- (A) High ritual status only.
- (B) Economic and political power along with numerical strength.
- (C) Highest literacy rates in the region.
- (D) Total isolation from other castes.

Q34. 'Democratic Decentralization' in India aims to:

- (A) Centralize all power in the hands of the Prime Minister.
- (B) Devolve power to local self-governing bodies like Panchayats.
- (C) Abolish the role of State Governments.
- (D) Restrict voting rights to educated citizens.

Q35. Pressure groups differ from political parties because they:

- (A) Do not contest elections or seek to exercise direct government power.



- (B) Are always illegal organizations.
- (C) Only represent the interests of the elite.
- (D) Do not have any specific interests or ideologies.

Q36. The 'Green Revolution' in India primarily led to:

- (A) Decreased dependence on chemical fertilizers.
- (B) Increased regional inequalities and the rise of 'capitalist farmers'.
- (C) The immediate eradication of rural poverty across all states.
- (D) A shift from food crops to cash crops only.
- (E)

Q37. What is the 'Informal Sector' of the economy characterized by?

- (A) Fixed working hours and social security benefits.
- (B) Low job security, absence of written contracts, and lack of regulation.
- (C) Direct control by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.
- (D) High unionization of all workers.

Q38. Taylorism, or 'Scientific Management', aimed to:

- (A) Increase worker autonomy and creativity.
- (B) Maximize industrial efficiency by breaking down tasks into simple, timed motions.
- (C) Reduce the use of machinery in factories.
- (D) Establish a democratic workplace.

Q39. The 'Global Value Chain' in the era of globalization refers to:

- (A) Concentration of all production stages in one country.
- (B) Fragmentation of production across different countries to optimize costs.
- (C) The dominance of local markets over international trade.
- (D) The use of gold as the primary international currency.



- Q40.** Post-Fordism is characterized by:
- (A) Mass production of standardized goods.
 - (B) Flexible production, niche marketing, and decentralized work.
 - (C) The total absence of technology.
 - (D) Government-run factories only.
- Q41.** The 'Digital Divide' refers to the gap between:
- (A) Traditional and modern religions.
 - (B) Those who have access to information technology and those who do not.
 - (C) Hardware and software engineers.
 - (D) Public and private sector employees.
- Q42.** The concept of the 'Global Village' was popularized by:
- (A) Marshall McLuhan
 - (B) Noam Chomsky
 - (C) Manuel Castells
 - (D) Stuart Hall
- Q43.** Mass media acts as an 'agent of socialization' by:
- (A) Enforcing laws directly.
 - (B) Shaping values, providing information, and creating a shared public discourse.
 - (C) Replacing the role of the family entirely.
 - (D) Eliminating all forms of social conflict.
- Q44.** The 'Knowledge Economy' is characterized by the central role of:
- (A) Manual labor and raw materials.
 - (B) Information, innovation, and human capital.
 - (C) Agricultural output.



(D) Heavy manufacturing.

Q45. Which theory suggests that social movements arise when people feel a discrepancy between their expectations and their actual situation?

(A) Resource Mobilization Theory

(B) Relative Deprivation Theory

(C) Structural-Functionalist Theory

(D) Political Opportunity Structure

Q46. The 'Chipko Movement' is a classic example of:

(A) An ethno-nationalist movement.

(B) An environmental movement based on ecofeminist principles.

(C) A peasant movement for land redistribution.

(D) A religious reform movement.

Q47. What distinguishes 'New Social Movements' (NSMs) from 'Old Social Movements'?

(A) NSMs are focused strictly on class-based economic issues.

(B) NSMs focus on identity, lifestyle, and quality of life (e.g., LGBTQ+, environment).

(C) NSMs always use violent methods.

(D) NSMs are only found in developing nations.

Q48. The Dalit Panthers movement in India was inspired by:

(A) The French Revolution.

(B) The Black Panther Party in the USA.

(C) The Russian Revolution.

(D) The Gandhian movement.



- Q49.** Social movements that seek to change only some specific aspects of the social system are called:
- (A) Revolutionary movements.
 - (B) Reformist movements.
 - (C) Redemptive movements.
 - (D) Alternative movements.
- Q50.** Which of the following is a characteristic of a 'Social Movement'?
- (A) It is a spontaneous, one-time crowd behavior.
 - (B) It involves sustained collective action and some degree of organization.
 - (C) It is always led by the state.
 - (D) It has no specific goals or ideologies.



Detailed Solutions**Q1.****Solution**

Concept: Robert K. Merton distinguished between the intended and unintended consequences of social actions. He called the obvious, intended consequences "manifest functions" and the hidden, unintended consequences "latent functions." Latent functions often operate without the awareness of the actors and can produce unforeseen social effects, both positive and negative, shaping society in ways not originally anticipated.

Solution: According to Merton, manifest functions are deliberate and recognized, like schools educating children. Dysfunctions are unintended negative consequences. Non-functions refer to behaviors that have no social effect. Latent functions, however, are unintended and unrecognized results of social processes. For example, schooling can unintentionally promote social networking or reinforce inequality. The question specifically asks for "unintended and unrecognized" consequences, which directly corresponds to latent functions.

Final Answer: Latent functions

Answer: (C)

Q2.**Solution**

Concept: Demographic transition theory describes changes in population growth over time in relation to economic development. It is divided into stages. Stage 2, the Early Expanding stage, is characterized by declining mortality rates due to improvements in healthcare and sanitation, while fertility remains high. This creates rapid population growth, sometimes called a "population explosion," as more individuals survive childhood and life expectancy increases.

Solution: Stage 1 (Primitive) has high birth and death rates, producing a stable population. Stage 2 (Early Expanding) experiences declining death rates but sustained high fertility, causing rapid population growth, which the question refers to as a "population explosion." Stage 3 (Late Expanding) sees declining fertility, slowing growth, and Stage 4 (Low Stationary) has low birth and death rates, stabilizing population size. Therefore, the stage associated with high fertility and falling mortality is Stage 2.

Final Answer: Stage 2 (Early Expanding)

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: The Malthusian Trap is a theory proposed by Thomas Malthus suggesting that population growth tends to outpace food production. While populations can grow geometrically, resources like food grow only arithmetically. Eventually, this imbalance leads to natural checks such as famine, disease, or war, limiting population growth. This theory highlights the tension between exponential population growth and limited resource availability in human societies.

Solution: Malthus argued that while population increases geometrically (e.g., doubling each generation), food production increases arithmetically (linearly). As a result, food supply cannot keep pace with population growth, eventually causing shortages. Options like technological innovation or urbanization are not central to the classical Malthusian argument. Therefore, the correct reasoning is that population grows geometrically while food production grows arithmetically, making famine and disease inevitable checks on growth.

Final Answer: Population grows geometrically while food production grows arithmetically

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: Emile Durkheim introduced the concept of anomie to describe a state of normlessness or social instability. Anomie occurs when societal norms break down or fail to regulate behavior, often during rapid social change, economic upheaval, or crises. It can lead to feelings of alienation, purposelessness, or deviant behavior among individuals, reflecting the disruption of social cohesion and moral guidance.

Solution: Periods of extreme stability do not produce anomie, as norms are well established. Mechanical to organic solidarity transition refers to the evolution of social cohesion. Rapid social change, economic crises, or sudden shifts in norms create uncertainty, weakening the regulatory power of society over individuals. Durkheim highlighted that anomie arises in such circumstances, increasing the risk of deviance and social instability. Therefore, the scenario described aligns with rapid social change or norm breakdown.

Final Answer: Rapid social change or economic upheavals where traditional norms break down

Answer: (C)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Ferdinand Tönnies distinguished between two types of social groups: Gemeinschaft (community) and Gesellschaft (society). Gemeinschaft represents close-knit, personal relationships often found in rural or traditional communities, emphasizing shared values and emotional bonds. Gesellschaft refers to impersonal, goal-oriented relationships in modern urban or industrial societies, where social ties are contractual, rational, and based on self-interest rather than tradition or intimacy.

Solution: Max Weber focused on bureaucracy and social action, Georg Simmel on social interactions, and Vilfredo Pareto on elite theory. Tönnies specifically introduced the Gemeinschaft–Gesellschaft distinction to explain differences between traditional, communal life and modern, impersonal societies. Since the question asks which scholar introduced this concept, the correct answer is Ferdinand Tönnies. This distinction is foundational in sociology for analyzing social cohesion and societal change.

Final Answer: Ferdinand Tönnies

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: The dependency ratio is a demographic measure comparing the non-working-age population (typically children aged 0–14 and elderly aged 65+) to the working-age population (15–64). It reflects the economic burden on productive members of society, indicating how many dependents rely on each worker for support. A higher dependency ratio can strain social services, healthcare, and economic resources, influencing planning and policy decisions.

Solution: Option A only compares children to elderly, which is incomplete. Rural vs. urban ratios or migrant proportions are unrelated. The dependency ratio specifically compares working-age individuals to dependents (0–14 and 65+). It quantifies the support burden on the workforce. Therefore, the correct definition is the working-age population relative to the non-working-age population, aligning directly with standard demographic calculations and planning tools used in economics and sociology.

Final Answer: The working-age population to the non-working-age population (0–14 and 65+)

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: The Nayar community of Kerala practiced a matrilineal kinship system where lineage and inheritance were traced through the female line. Households were often matrilocal, with husbands residing in their maternal homes temporarily or only visiting. Women held significant social authority, and property was passed through the maternal line. This system contrasts with patrilineal or bilateral kinship systems and reflects unique social organization and gender roles.

Solution: Patrilocal joint families are common in North India; bilateral descent with neolocal residence involves both parents' lines and independent households; monogamous nuclear families are typical in urban settings. The Nayar system is a classic example of matrilineal descent with matrilocal residence. Property and inheritance follow the maternal line, and men temporarily stay in women's households. Therefore, the correct answer is matrilineal and matrilocal, reflecting the distinctive Nayar social structure in Kerala.

Final Answer: Matrilineal descent and matrilocal residence

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: Talcott Parsons, in his structural-functional perspective, described the nuclear family as having two key roles: the instrumental role and the expressive role. The expressive role is primarily focused on maintaining emotional support, nurturing, and interpersonal harmony within the family. It ensures that members feel cared for, secure, and socially integrated. This role is often associated with women in traditional Parsonsian theory but conceptually applies to whoever provides emotional cohesion in the household.

Solution: The nuclear family, according to Parsons, functions to stabilize society by fulfilling specific roles. The instrumental role involves providing material and economic support and external leadership (typically associated with men). The expressive role is internal, focusing on emotional support, nurturing, and maintaining harmony among family members. Other options such as socializing children into political ideologies or managing property are not central to the expressive function. The question specifically asks for the "expressive role," which aligns with providing emotional support and internal harmony, making option C correct.

Final Answer: Maintaining internal harmony and providing emotional support

Answer: (C)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: The Jajmani system is a traditional socio-economic system in rural India based on hereditary occupational roles among different castes. It is characterized by reciprocal exchange of goods and services, where each caste provides specific services to another in return for grain, produce, or other items. The system is embedded in social and ritual obligations rather than monetary transactions, ensuring stability, continuity, and mutual interdependence within the village community.

Solution: Market-based exchange and cash transactions are modern economic practices and not characteristic of the Jajmani system. State-controlled distribution or equal wealth redistribution is unrelated. In the Jajmani system, castes have hereditary occupations, and services or goods are exchanged along traditional lines. For example, a barber provides services to farmers in exchange for grain. This arrangement reinforces social interdependence and hierarchy while sustaining economic and ritual needs of the village. Since the question emphasizes the primary characteristic, the correct answer is hereditary functional relationships involving goods and services between castes.

Final Answer: Hereditary caste-based exchange of goods and services

Answer: (B)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: Polyandry is a form of marriage in which a woman simultaneously has multiple husbands. It is much less common globally than polygyny, which is one man having multiple wives. Polyandry is practiced in some societies to limit population growth, maintain family property undivided, or strengthen social ties among brothers. It contrasts with levirate and sororate marriages, which are related to marrying relatives of a deceased spouse or sister-in-law, rather than multiple simultaneous spouses.

Solution: Polygyny refers to one man with multiple wives, sororate is when a widower marries his deceased wife's sister, and levirate is when a widow marries her deceased husband's brother. The question specifically asks for a woman having multiple husbands at the same time, which is polyandry. This practice historically occurs in some Himalayan and tribal societies to preserve land and property within the family and limit population expansion. The other options describe different marital arrangements. Therefore, the correct answer is polyandry.

Final Answer: Polyandry

Answer: (C)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Pierre Bourdieu introduced the concept of Cultural Capital to explain how families transmit social advantages beyond economic wealth. Cultural capital includes knowledge, education, skills, tastes, language, and social etiquette that help individuals succeed in society. Through cultural capital, families influence children's educational and social outcomes, reproducing social inequalities across generations. It is a key concept in understanding the subtle mechanisms of social stratification and advantage in modern societies.

Solution: Michel Foucault focused on power and knowledge, Giddens on structuration, and Althusser on ideology. Cultural capital, however, is Bourdieu's concept, highlighting how families transmit cultural assets such as education, language, and social skills. These assets improve children's chances of success and perpetuate social advantages. By providing cultural knowledge, parents shape educational performance and social mobility. The question asks specifically about cultural capital and its transmission through family, which directly aligns with Bourdieu's theory. Therefore, the correct answer is Pierre Bourdieu.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Max Weber, in "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism," argued that religious beliefs shape economic behavior. The doctrine of Predestination in Calvinism created anxiety over salvation, motivating individuals to demonstrate worldly success as a sign of divine favor. This led to disciplined, methodical work and the accumulation of capital, a phenomenon Weber described as "inner-worldly asceticism." It illustrates how cultural and religious ideas can influence economic structures and social behavior.

Solution: Predestination created uncertainty about salvation, prompting believers to seek evidence of being chosen through diligent work and success. This encouraged a disciplined lifestyle, rational economic activity, and reinvestment of profits, fostering capitalism. Options like fatalism, ritualistic Catholicism, or collective welfare are not aligned with Weber's analysis. Weber's central argument is that religiously motivated behaviors led to economic accumulation and rational capitalism. Therefore, the correct answer is that predestination produced an "inner-worldly asceticism" encouraging capital accumulation.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: The “sorting machine” concept in education is derived from the functionalist perspective, suggesting that schools classify and allocate students into social and occupational roles based on merit, talent, and ability. Education thus functions to maintain social order, legitimize social inequalities, and ensure that individuals occupy positions suited to their skills. This theory emphasizes meritocracy, social efficiency, and the structural role of schooling in society.

Solution: Conflict theory views education as perpetuating inequality, not merit-based sorting. Symbolic interactionism focuses on micro-level interactions, and feminist theory examines gender inequities. Functionalist theorists, however, argue that schools sort individuals by ability and achievement, preparing them for appropriate social and occupational roles. This is the “sorting machine” function, where merit and performance determine social placement. Therefore, the question aligns with functionalist theory, highlighting the role of education in matching skills to social positions and maintaining societal efficiency.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: “Double Jeopardy” in social inequality refers to the compounded disadvantages experienced by individuals who belong to more than one marginalized group, such as being both female and a racial or ethnic minority. This concept highlights how multiple axes of identity interact to intensify social, economic, and political disadvantages, rather than treating each form of discrimination in isolation.

Solution: Option A, being tried twice for the same crime, is a legal term unrelated to social inequality. Economic gaps between regions or conflicts between castes do not capture the intersectional nature of disadvantage. Double Jeopardy, in sociological terms, focuses on individuals facing overlapping social disadvantages. For example, minority women may experience both racial and gender discrimination simultaneously, resulting in greater barriers to education, employment, and social mobility than if they faced only one form of oppression. The concept underscores the importance of intersectionality in understanding social inequality. Therefore, the correct answer is the intersectional disadvantage of being both a minority and female.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: Jyotirao Phule's "Gulamgiri" is a seminal critique of the caste system and Brahmanical dominance in 19th century India. The work exposes the social, economic, and political oppression faced by lower castes, particularly through slavery-like practices and denial of education. Phule emphasized social reform, equality, and access to education as tools for liberation, highlighting systemic exploitation and the need for structural change in society.

Solution: Option A, critiquing British colonial administration, is not the central focus of "Gulamgiri." Exploitation by capitalists or lack of education for the elite is also unrelated. Phule's work specifically examines caste-based oppression and Brahmanical hegemony, highlighting how lower castes were subjugated through ritual and social control. He documented social injustices, denounced untouchability, and advocated for education as a means to empowerment. The question asks for the primary critique, which aligns with the caste-based slavery and social dominance perpetuated by Brahmanical structures. Therefore, the correct answer is caste-based slavery and Brahmanical hegemony.

Final Answer: Caste-based slavery and Brahmanical hegemony

Answer: (C)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: Social exclusion refers to the process by which individuals or groups are systematically blocked from full participation in social, economic, and political life. Unlike poverty, which primarily measures income deprivation, social exclusion emphasizes barriers to access, rights, and opportunities, resulting in marginalization. It captures multidimensional disadvantages, including lack of education, social interaction, political voice, and economic participation, highlighting the relational and structural nature of inequality.

Solution: Options emphasizing financial income alone or voluntary withdrawal are insufficient definitions. Social exclusion is not merely psychological but involves systemic processes preventing integration. Individuals may be excluded due to caste, ethnicity, gender, or disability, limiting their access to education, healthcare, employment, or political participation. The key idea is the process that cuts people off from full involvement in society. This distinguishes it from poverty, which is largely a lack of resources. Therefore, the correct answer is the process by which individuals are cut off from full involvement in the wider society.

Final Answer: Being cut off from full involvement in the wider society

Answer: (C)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: The “Broken Windows” theory in criminology suggests that visible signs of disorder, such as broken windows, graffiti, or litter, signal neglect and weaken social norms. This perceived disorder encourages more serious criminal activity, as the environment communicates tolerance of deviance. The theory emphasizes prevention of minor offenses as a strategy to maintain social order, reduce fear, and curb escalation into more serious crimes within communities.

Solution: Major crimes causing neighborhood decay is not the focus; the theory highlights small, visible signs. Option C, inequality, is a structural explanation unrelated to environmental cues. Punishment alone does not address social perception of disorder. The core idea is that minor signs of neglect create an environment conducive to more serious crimes by signaling that rules are unenforced. Law enforcement and community maintenance of public spaces can prevent escalation. Therefore, the correct answer is that small signs of disorder lead to an environment that encourages more serious crime.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Erving Goffman introduced the concept of “stigma” to describe the process by which certain attributes, behaviors, or identities disqualify individuals from full social acceptance. Stigma operates relationally, affecting social interactions, self-identity, and opportunities. It is a social label that marks someone as different, inferior, or deviant, resulting in marginalization and reduced access to social, economic, and political resources.

Solution: George Herbert Mead focuses on symbolic interaction but not stigma, Howard Becker emphasizes deviance, and Robert Park’s urban sociology addresses communities. Goffman specifically analyzed how stigma socially disqualifies individuals. Examples include physical disabilities, mental illness, or racial prejudice, which prevent individuals from full societal integration. The process is relational, affecting both perception and treatment by others. The question explicitly asks about disqualification from social acceptance, which matches Goffman’s definition. Therefore, the correct answer is Erving Goffman.

Final Answer:

Answer: (A)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: The “Other Backward Classes” (OBC) category in India was primarily defined to identify social groups that are educationally and socially disadvantaged. The classification considers historical exclusion, limited access to education, and barriers to upward mobility. It informs affirmative action policies, including reservations in education, employment, and political representation, to promote social equity and reduce long-standing inequalities among marginalized communities.

Solution: Economic status alone, religious affiliation, or political participation are insufficient to define OBCs. The Kalelkar Commission focused on social and educational backwardness, assessing caste and community disadvantages in access to education, social mobility, and participation in public life. The OBC category ensures targeted interventions for groups historically marginalized in Indian society. Since the question asks what the classification was based on, the correct answer is social and educational backwardness.

Final Answer: Social and educational backwardness

Answer: (B)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: The “Melting Pot” model of integration describes assimilation, where minority groups are expected to adopt the dominant culture and shed distinctive cultural traits. Critics argue that it erases cultural diversity, pressures minorities to conform, and undervalues pluralism. Alternative models, like multiculturalism, emphasize respect for cultural differences while fostering social cohesion.

Solution: Promoting cultural pluralism is the opposite of the melting pot. Encouraging segregation or overemphasizing economic differences does not capture the critique. The central issue is assimilation: forcing minority cultures to abandon traditions, languages, or identities to blend into the dominant culture. Critics argue this reduces cultural richness and identity. Therefore, the correct answer is that the melting pot model forces minority cultures to assimilate and lose their distinct identities.

Final Answer: Forcing minority cultures to assimilate and lose their distinct identities

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: In the Indian context, communalism refers to the use of religious identity as a basis for political mobilization and social conflict. It emphasizes loyalty to one's religious community over broader civic or national identities and often results in tension, discrimination, or violence between different religious groups. Communalism undermines secular principles and social cohesion by prioritizing sectarian interests above collective societal goals.

Solution: Option A, community service, is positive civic participation and unrelated. Living in a commune or promoting secularism also does not define communalism. Communalism involves politicization of religion, where religious identity is used to gain power, mobilize support, or marginalize other groups. In India, this has manifested historically in Hindu-Muslim conflicts, riots, or religious polarization. The key aspect is prioritizing religious loyalty over national or civic concerns. Therefore, the correct answer is using religious identity for political mobilization and conflict.

Final Answer: The use of religious identity for political mobilization and conflict

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: The concept of a "Composite Culture" in India refers to the blending of diverse cultural, religious, and linguistic traditions over centuries. India's social fabric has been shaped by interactions among different communities, resulting in a unique national identity that incorporates elements from multiple sources. This concept highlights the coexistence, fusion, and mutual influence of cultures rather than the dominance of a single tradition.

Solution: Option A suggests isolation of cultures, which contradicts the idea of a composite identity. One dominant culture or only ancient Vedic traditions defining India is also inaccurate. A composite culture emphasizes synthesis: for example, Indian architecture, cuisine, music, and festivals often combine elements from Hindu, Muslim, Sikh, Christian, and tribal traditions. It reflects historical coexistence and cultural borrowing, promoting unity in diversity. Therefore, the correct answer is that Indian identity is a blend of various religious and linguistic influences.

Final Answer: Indian identity is a blend of various religious and linguistic influences

Answer: (B)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: Article 30 of the Indian Constitution safeguards the rights of religious and linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions. This provision ensures minority communities can preserve their cultural identity, promote education aligned with their values, and participate in nation-building while enjoying protection against discrimination. It is part of India's broader commitment to secularism, diversity, and minority rights within the constitutional framework.

Solution: Article 17 deals with the abolition of untouchability, Article 21 with the right to life and personal liberty, and Article 44 addresses uniform civil code. Only Article 30 explicitly protects minorities in education, granting them autonomy to run institutions, manage admissions, and maintain cultural ethos. This ensures communities can safeguard linguistic and religious traditions while promoting educational development. Therefore, the correct answer is Article 30.

Final Answer: Article 30

Answer: (C)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Regionalism in India refers to strong loyalty or attachment to a specific state, region, or local identity, often coupled with demands for greater political autonomy, resource allocation, or cultural recognition. It arises when groups perceive neglect, marginalization, or unfair distribution of economic and political resources, potentially leading to movements for self-determination or resistance to centralized authority.

Solution: Option A, even resource distribution, would reduce regionalism. Absence of linguistic diversity or global integration are unrelated. Regionalism emerges when locals feel their culture, language, or economic resources are threatened by national policies or neighboring regions. For example, disputes over river water, state boundaries, or industrial development often fuel regionalist sentiment. Therefore, the correct answer is a perceived threat to local identity and unequal resource distribution.

Final Answer: A perceived threat to local identity and unequal resource distribution

Answer: (B)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: Syncretism refers to the blending of beliefs, practices, or cultural elements from different traditions to form a new, unified system. In religion and culture, it reflects adaptation, coexistence, and mutual influence between communities, producing hybrid practices, rituals, or ideologies while promoting social integration and reducing conflict.

Solution: Options A (separation), C (linguistic dominance), and D (rejecting technology) are unrelated. Syncretism specifically describes combining multiple traditions into a new synthesis. In India, examples include Sikhism combining elements of Hinduism and Islam, or shared festivals blending religious motifs. The concept emphasizes cultural adaptation, mutual influence, and tolerance, rather than domination or isolation. Therefore, the correct answer is the blending of different beliefs and practices into a new synthesis.

Final Answer: The blending of different beliefs and practices into a new synthesis

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: M.N. Srinivas's concept of Sanskritization describes the process by which a lower caste adopts the customs, rituals, and practices of higher castes to improve its social status within the existing caste hierarchy. It is a strategy for upward mobility without altering the overall structure, reflecting social dynamics, imitation, and gradual cultural assimilation in India's caste system.

Solution: Option A suggests a structural change, which Sanskritization does not achieve. Conversion to other religions or abolition of caste is unrelated. Sanskritization is about positional change: for instance, a lower caste adopting vegetarianism, wearing sacred threads, or following Brahmanical rituals to gain prestige. This process improves social recognition and mobility while keeping the caste hierarchy intact. Therefore, the correct answer is a positional change for a lower caste within the existing hierarchy.

Final Answer: A positional change for a lower caste within the existing hierarchy

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Cultural lag, a concept introduced by W.F. Ogburn, explains the uneven rate of change between different parts of culture during social change. Material culture, which includes technology, tools, and infrastructure, often changes rapidly, while non-material culture, such as values, norms, and beliefs, adjusts more slowly. This delay creates a gap or “lag,” leading to social tensions, conflicts, and adaptation problems in society. It is a key idea in understanding modernization and social transformation.

Solution: Cultural lag does not refer to stagnation or merging of cultures but to a mismatch in the speed of change between material and non-material aspects of culture. When technology advances quickly (e.g., digital media, AI, industrialization), social norms, laws, and values often take time to adjust. This delay can create confusion, ethical dilemmas, or institutional inefficiency. For example, rapid technological change in communication has outpaced privacy laws. Thus, the correct explanation is when material culture changes faster than non-material culture, creating imbalance in society.

Final Answer: Material culture changes faster than non-material culture

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: M.N. Srinivas introduced the concept of Westernization to describe the socio-cultural changes in Indian society resulting from British colonial rule. It includes the adoption of Western technology, institutions, education systems, legal frameworks, and values such as rationalism, individualism, and secularism. Westernization is broader than simple imitation of lifestyle; it represents structural and ideological transformation influenced by Western contact, especially during and after colonialism.

Solution: Westernization is not limited to clothing or migration abroad, nor does it imply total rejection of Indian traditions. Instead, it refers to deep changes in social institutions, education, administration, law, and value systems due to prolonged contact with British rule. For example, the introduction of English education, parliamentary democracy, and bureaucratic governance are aspects of Westernization. Srinivas emphasized that it leads to selective adoption rather than complete cultural replacement. Therefore, the correct answer is changes in technology, institutions, and values resulting from British rule.

Final Answer: Changes in technology, institutions, and values resulting from British rule

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: The “Great Tradition” and “Little Tradition” framework was developed by Robert Redfield to analyze cultural variation in societies. The Great Tradition refers to formal, written, and elite cultural systems such as scriptures and classical knowledge, while the Little Tradition refers to informal, oral, and local folk practices. Later scholars like Milton Singer and McKim Marriott expanded and applied this framework in Indian society studies.

Solution: Robert Redfield originally proposed the distinction while studying civilizations and folk societies. Milton Singer and McKim Marriott later contributed to refining and applying the concept, particularly in the Indian context, but they were not the originators. The framework helps understand how elite and folk traditions interact, influence each other, and coexist within a single cultural system. Since the question asks who proposed the concept, the correct answer is Robert Redfield.

Final Answer: Robert Redfield

Answer: (A)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: Secularization is a key aspect of modernization theory, referring to the declining influence of religion in shaping social, political, and economic life. It does not imply the disappearance of religion but rather its separation from public institutions such as the state, education, and law. In modern societies, rational, scientific, and bureaucratic systems increasingly replace religious authority in decision-making processes.

Solution: Secularization does not mean elimination of religion or forced conversion. Instead, it describes the process where religion becomes more private and less central to public governance and social organization. For example, modern states often separate church and state functions. While individuals may remain religious, institutions operate on rational-legal principles rather than religious doctrines. Thus, the correct explanation is the declining influence of religion in social and public life.

Final Answer: The declining influence of religion in social and public life

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Louis Wirth, a sociologist from the Chicago School, argued that urbanization is not merely a demographic shift from rural to urban areas but a distinct “way of life.” Urban life is characterized by secondary relationships, impersonality, diversity, and formal social structures. This perspective emphasizes how urban environments shape individual behavior, social interactions, and cultural patterns.

Solution: Kingsley Davis contributed to urbanization studies, Patrick Geddes focused on city planning, and Manuel Castells studied network societies. However, it was Louis Wirth who specifically defined urbanization as a way of life in his influential essay “Urbanism as a Way of Life.” He highlighted features such as weakened primary relationships, individualism, and social heterogeneity in cities. Therefore, the correct answer is Louis Wirth.

Final Answer: Louis Wirth

Answer: (A)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act (1992) was a landmark reform in Indian local governance. It granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and established a three-tier system of local self-government at village, intermediate, and district levels. It aimed to decentralize power, promote grassroots democracy, and ensure greater participation of rural populations in governance and development.

Solution: The amendment did not abolish the Zamindari system, reduce voting age, or nationalize banks. Instead, it strengthened rural governance by making Panchayati Raj a constitutional institution. It introduced regular elections, reservation for women and marginalized groups, and defined powers and responsibilities of local bodies. This reform significantly enhanced democratic decentralization in India. Therefore, the correct answer is providing constitutional status and a three-tier structure to Panchayati Raj.

Final Answer: Provided constitutional status and a three-tier structure to Panchayati Raj

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: The concept of “Dominant Caste” was introduced by M.N. Srinivas to describe castes that hold significant power in a local area due to a combination of numerical strength, economic resources, political influence, and sometimes moderate ritual status. Such castes play a key role in local governance and social hierarchy, often shaping village-level power structures in rural India.

Solution: High ritual status alone does not define dominance. Literacy or isolation is not relevant either. A dominant caste typically combines three key factors: numerical majority in the region, ownership or control of land and economic resources, and political influence in local institutions. Examples include Jats in Haryana or Vokkaligas in Karnataka. These castes may not be highest in ritual hierarchy but still exercise strong local control. Therefore, the correct answer is economic and political power along with numerical strength.

Final Answer: Economic and political power along with numerical strength

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: Democratic decentralization refers to the transfer of authority, responsibilities, and resources from central and state governments to local self-governing institutions such as Panchayati Raj bodies and municipalities. It is based on the idea of participatory governance, where citizens directly engage in decision-making at the grassroots level. This system strengthens democracy by making governance more responsive, accountable, and inclusive, especially in rural and local development processes.

Solution: Democratic decentralization does not mean concentration of power at the national level, abolition of states, or restriction of voting rights. Instead, it emphasizes the devolution of power to local bodies like Panchayats and Municipalities. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments institutionalized this process in India by granting constitutional status to local self-government institutions. It aims to empower local communities, improve service delivery, and enhance citizen participation in governance. By bringing decision-making closer to people, it strengthens democracy at the grassroots level. Therefore, the correct answer is the devolution of power to local self-governing bodies.

Final Answer: Devolve power to local self-governing bodies like Panchayats

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: Pressure groups are organized associations that seek to influence government policies without directly participating in elections or forming the government. They represent specific interests such as labor, business, environment, or social causes. Unlike political parties, they do not aim to capture political power but instead exert indirect influence through lobbying, protests, campaigns, or advocacy to shape public policy and decision-making.

Solution: Pressure groups are not illegal organizations, nor are they restricted to elite interests alone. They also do not lack ideology; rather, they are driven by specific objectives. The key distinction between pressure groups and political parties is that pressure groups do not contest elections or seek to form government. Political parties aim for political power, whereas pressure groups influence policy from outside the formal government structure. For example, trade unions or environmental organizations lobby for policy changes. Therefore, the correct answer is that they do not contest elections or seek direct government power.

Final Answer: Do not contest elections or seek to exercise direct government power

Answer: (A)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: The Green Revolution in India, introduced in the 1960s, involved the use of high-yielding variety seeds, chemical fertilizers, irrigation, and modern agricultural techniques to increase food production. While it significantly boosted agricultural output, it also led to uneven regional development, benefiting certain states and large landowners more than small farmers, thereby increasing socio-economic inequalities in rural areas.

Solution: The Green Revolution did not reduce fertilizer use or eradicate poverty uniformly across India. It also did not focus solely on cash crops. Instead, it increased food grain production but created disparities between regions like Punjab, Haryana, and Uttar Pradesh compared to less developed states. It also strengthened capitalist farming by favoring farmers who could afford technology and inputs. Small and marginal farmers often remained excluded. Thus, while it improved agricultural productivity, it widened regional inequalities and led to the rise of capitalist farmers.

Final Answer: Increased regional inequalities and the rise of 'capitalist farmers'

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: The informal sector of the economy consists of unregulated economic activities where workers typically lack formal contracts, job security, and social security benefits. It includes street vendors, casual laborers, domestic workers, and small-scale enterprises. This sector is characterized by low wages, flexible employment, and absence of formal labor protections, making workers vulnerable to economic instability and exploitation.

Solution: The informal sector does not have fixed working hours, unionization, or direct government control through formal corporate regulation. Instead, it operates outside formal legal and institutional frameworks. Workers often lack written contracts, social security benefits like pensions or insurance, and job stability. For example, construction laborers or street vendors work without formal protections. This distinguishes it from the formal sector, which is regulated and structured. Therefore, the correct answer is low job security, absence of written contracts, and lack of regulation.

Final Answer: Low job security, absence of written contracts, and lack of regulation

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: Taylorism, or Scientific Management, developed by Frederick Winslow Taylor, focuses on improving industrial efficiency through systematic study of work processes. It involves breaking tasks into simple, repetitive motions, standardizing procedures, and using time-and-motion studies to maximize productivity. The approach emphasizes control, predictability, and efficiency in industrial labor, often reducing worker autonomy in favor of managerial oversight.

Solution: Taylorism does not aim to increase worker autonomy or reduce machinery use, nor does it promote workplace democracy. Instead, it focuses on maximizing efficiency by scientifically analyzing tasks and optimizing each step of production. Workers are assigned specific, simplified tasks to reduce wasted time and effort. This system is widely used in industrial production lines, such as automobile manufacturing. Therefore, the correct answer is maximizing industrial efficiency by breaking down tasks into simple, timed motions.

Final Answer: Improving efficiency by simplifying and timing work tasks

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: A Global Value Chain (GVC) refers to the international fragmentation of production processes, where different stages of production are carried out in different countries to minimize costs and maximize efficiency. It reflects globalization's impact on production networks, enabling firms to specialize in specific segments such as design, manufacturing, assembly, or marketing across different geographical locations.

Solution: Global Value Chains do not involve concentrating production in a single country or relying on gold as currency. Instead, they distribute production stages across multiple countries based on comparative advantage and cost efficiency. For example, design may occur in one country, manufacturing in another, and assembly in a third. This allows firms to reduce costs and improve efficiency while integrating global markets. Therefore, the correct answer is fragmentation of production across different countries to optimize costs.

Final Answer: Fragmentation of production across different countries to optimize costs

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: Post-Fordism is a stage of industrial and economic organization that emerged after Fordism, which was based on mass production and standardized goods. Post-Fordism emphasizes flexible production systems, technological innovation, specialized or niche markets, and decentralized organizational structures. It reflects changes in global capitalism where adaptability, customization, and information-based production replace rigid assembly-line manufacturing.

Solution: Fordism was characterized by mass production, standardization, and centralized factory systems, as seen in early automobile industries. Post-Fordism, in contrast, emerged with globalization and technological advancement. It focuses on flexible specialization, smaller production units, outsourcing, and just-in-time production systems. Firms now adapt quickly to changing consumer demands by producing customized goods rather than uniform products. It also involves decentralized decision-making and use of advanced technology. Therefore, the correct answer is flexible production, niche marketing, and decentralized work.

Final Answer: Flexible production, niche marketing, and decentralized work

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: The digital divide refers to inequalities in access to digital technologies such as computers, smartphones, and the internet. It highlights the gap between individuals, households, regions, or countries that have access to modern information and communication technologies and those that do not. This divide reflects broader social and economic inequalities in the information age.

Solution: The digital divide is not about differences between religions, job sectors, or technical professions. Instead, it focuses on unequal access to digital infrastructure and literacy. For example, urban populations may have high-speed internet and digital skills, while rural or economically disadvantaged groups may lack access. This gap affects education, employment, and social participation. Therefore, the correct answer is the gap between those who have access to information technology and those who do not.

Final Answer: Those who have access to information technology and those who do not

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: The term “Global Village” describes the shrinking of the world due to advanced communication technologies that connect people instantly across vast distances. It highlights how media, internet, and digital communication create global interconnectedness, making societies more aware of events and cultures worldwide.

Solution: Marshall McLuhan coined and popularized the concept of the “Global Village,” emphasizing how electronic media compress space and time, creating a unified global communication network. Noam Chomsky focuses on media criticism, Manuel Castells on network society, and Stuart Hall on cultural studies. McLuhan’s idea explains how television, internet, and communication technologies integrate global populations into a single interactive system. Therefore, the correct answer is Marshall McLuhan.

Final Answer: Marshall McLuhan

Answer: (A)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: Mass media functions as an important agent of socialization by transmitting values, norms, information, and cultural meanings to large audiences. It shapes public opinion, constructs shared realities, and influences attitudes and behavior. Media plays a key role in modern societies by connecting individuals to broader social, political, and cultural processes beyond direct personal interaction.

Solution: Mass media does not enforce laws directly or replace families entirely, nor does it eliminate social conflict. Instead, it influences how individuals perceive society by providing information, shaping values, and creating a shared public discourse. Television, newspapers, social media, and films contribute to social learning and identity formation. For example, media can shape attitudes toward gender roles, politics, and consumer behavior. Therefore, the correct answer is shaping values, providing information, and creating a shared public discourse.

Final Answer: Shaping values, providing information, and creating a shared public discourse

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: The knowledge economy refers to an economic system where knowledge, information, innovation, and human capital are the primary drivers of growth, productivity, and competitiveness. It shifts focus from traditional industries like agriculture and manufacturing to intellectual capabilities, research, technology, and skilled labor.

Solution: The knowledge economy is not based on manual labor, agriculture, or heavy manufacturing as primary drivers. Instead, it emphasizes innovation, research, information technology, education, and skilled human resources. Knowledge becomes the key asset that drives economic development and global competitiveness. Examples include IT industries, biotechnology, and research-based sectors. Therefore, the correct answer is information, innovation, and human capital.

Final Answer: Information, innovation, and human capital

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: Relative Deprivation Theory explains social movements as arising when individuals or groups perceive a gap between their expected conditions and their actual living conditions. This sense of dissatisfaction or injustice leads to collective awareness and motivates people to organize for social or political change. It emphasizes psychological perceptions of inequality rather than purely structural or resource-based factors.

Solution: Resource Mobilization Theory focuses on resources, Structural-Functionalism on social stability, and Political Opportunity Structure on political openness. However, Relative Deprivation Theory specifically highlights the subjective feeling of being deprived compared to others or compared to expectations. When people believe they are unfairly disadvantaged, even if conditions are objectively improving, they may mobilize for protest or change. This perception creates frustration and collective action. Therefore, the correct answer is the theory that social movements arise from perceived discrepancy between expectations and actual situation.

Final Answer: Relative Deprivation Theory

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: The Chipko Movement was an environmental movement in India that emerged in the 1970s, where villagers, especially women, hugged trees to prevent deforestation. It is often associated with ecofeminism, which links environmental protection with women's role in sustaining natural resources. The movement emphasized sustainable development, ecological balance, and resistance to commercial exploitation of forests.

Solution: The Chipko Movement was not an ethno-nationalist, peasant land redistribution, or religious reform movement. Instead, it focused on environmental conservation and community rights over forests. Women played a central role in protecting trees, highlighting the connection between gender and ecology. It became a symbol of grassroots environmental activism and inspired global ecological movements. Therefore, the correct answer is an environmental movement based on ecofeminist principles.

Final Answer: An environmental movement based on ecofeminist principles

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: New Social Movements (NSMs) differ from traditional or “old” social movements in their focus and structure. Instead of being centered on economic class struggles or material redistribution, NSMs emphasize identity, culture, lifestyle, environment, gender, and human rights. They are decentralized, network-based, and often global in nature, reflecting post-industrial social concerns.

Solution: Old social movements, such as labor or peasant movements, primarily focus on economic issues and class inequality. In contrast, NSMs include movements like feminism, LGBTQ+ rights, environmental activism, and anti-globalization protests. These movements focus on quality of life, identity politics, and social recognition rather than purely economic redistribution. They also tend to be more flexible, less hierarchical, and globally interconnected. Therefore, the correct answer is that NSMs focus on identity, lifestyle, and quality of life issues.

Final Answer: Focus on identity, lifestyle, and quality of life (e.g., LGBTQ+, environment)

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: The Dalit Panthers movement emerged in Maharashtra in the 1970s as a radical anti-caste organization inspired by global Black liberation struggles. It sought to address caste oppression, discrimination, and social injustice faced by Dalits. The movement combined literary expression, political activism, and social protest, drawing ideological inspiration from international civil rights struggles.

Solution: The Dalit Panthers were not inspired by the French, Russian, or Gandhian movements. Instead, they drew direct inspiration from the Black Panther Party in the United States, which fought against racial discrimination and injustice. Similarly, Dalit Panthers focused on caste-based oppression in India and adopted a militant, assertive approach to social equality. They emphasized dignity, rights, and resistance against caste hierarchy. Therefore, the correct answer is the Black Panther Party in the USA.

Final Answer: The Black Panther Party in the USA

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: Social movements are classified based on the extent and nature of change they seek in society. Reformist movements aim to modify or improve specific aspects of the existing social system without completely transforming its structure. They work within the existing framework of society and focus on gradual, partial changes such as legal reforms, policy changes, or improvements in social conditions. These movements are distinct from revolutionary movements that seek complete structural transformation.

Solution: Reformist movements focus on limited, specific changes within the social system rather than replacing the entire structure. Revolutionary movements aim for complete systemic change, while redemptive movements focus on individual transformation, and alternative movements seek partial changes in behavior or lifestyle. Reformist movements operate within the existing political and social framework, using legal and institutional methods to bring improvement. Examples include movements for women's rights, labor rights, or educational reforms. Since the question emphasizes changing only some specific aspects of the social system, the correct answer is reformist movements.

Final Answer: Reformist movements

Answer: (B)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: A social movement is a sustained and organized collective effort by a group of people to bring about or resist social change. Unlike spontaneous crowd behavior or riots, social movements involve shared goals, collective identity, and continuity over time. They operate through structured actions such as protests, campaigns, demonstrations, and advocacy, and aim to influence social, political, or cultural systems.

Solution: Social movements are not one-time spontaneous events, nor are they always state-led or ideologically undefined. They are organized, long-term efforts with specific goals and strategies. For example, environmental movements or civil rights movements persist over time and involve coordinated actions. They are driven by collective awareness and shared objectives rather than random behavior. The key feature is sustained collective action with some level of organization and coordination among participants. Therefore, the correct answer is that social movements involve sustained collective action and some degree of organization.

Final Answer: It involves sustained collective action and some degree of organization

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

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

