

CUET-UG Sociology Sample Paper-2

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. According to the Malthusian theory, why is the 'positive check' considered an inevitable outcome of population growth?

- (A) Because preventive checks are always successfully implemented by the state.
- (B) Because population grows in a geometric progression while subsistence grows in an arithmetic progression.
- (C) Because industrialization naturally leads to a decline in mortality rates.
- (D) Because the 'demographic transition' ensures that death rates will eventually rise.

Q2. The 'Replacement Level' of Total Fertility Rate (TFR), required for a population to stabilize over time, is generally calculated at:

- (A) 1.5
- (B) 2.1
- (C) 2.7
- (D) 3.0

Q3. In the context of the Age Structure of the population, a 'Demographic Dividend' occurs when:

- (A) The dependency ratio is at its highest point due to high birth rates.
- (B) The proportion of the working-age population is high relative to the non-working-age population.



- (C) The death rate is equal to the birth rate, achieving zero growth.
- (D) The population is aging rapidly, leading to increased healthcare spending.

Q4. Which of the following describes 'Stage 3' of the Demographic Transition Theory?

- (A) High Birth Rate and High Death Rate (Static population).
- (B) Falling Death Rate and High Birth Rate (Population explosion).
- (C) Low Death Rate and Falling Birth Rate (Slower growth).
- (D) Low Birth Rate and Low Death Rate (Zero or negative growth).

Q5. Which concept refers to the psychological and social state of 'normlessness' that occurs during rapid structural change in society?

- (A) Social Solidarity
- (B) Anomie
- (C) Verstehen
- (D) Alienation

Q6. Who proposed the theory that population growth is not a problem of resource scarcity, but rather a driver of technological innovation and agricultural intensification?

- (A) Thomas Malthus
- (B) Ester Boserup
- (C) Karl Marx
- (D) Kingsley Davis

Q7. The 'Nayar' kinship system of Kerala is a classic sociological example of which descent and residence pattern?

- (A) Patrilineal descent and Patrilocal residence.
- (B) Matrilineal descent and Matrilocal residence.
- (C) Bilateral descent and Neolocal residence.



(D) Unilineal descent and Ambilocal residence.

Q8. According to Irawati Karve's classification, which kinship zone in India is characterized by 'Cross-Cousin Marriage' as a preferred tradition?

- (A) Northern Zone
- (B) Central Zone
- (C) Southern Zone
- (D) Eastern Zone

Q9. Which scholar distinguished between 'Family of Orientation' (the family one is born into) and 'Family of Procreation' (the family one creates)?

- (A) Talcott Parsons
- (B) W. Lloyd Warner
- (C) Robert Merton
- (D) G.P. Murdock

Q10. The 'Jajmani System' was interpreted as a functional, consensual exchange of services by W.H. Wisner, but it was critiqued as an exploitative power relation by:

- (A) Oscar Lewis
- (B) M.N. Srinivas
- (C) G.S. Ghurye
- (D) S.C. Dube

Q11. In 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism', Weber argues that 'Predestination' led to 'Asceticism', which means:

- (A) Excessive spending on religious rituals.
- (B) The rejection of worldly pleasures in favor of hard work and saving.
- (C) A fatalistic acceptance of poverty.
- (D) The total withdrawal from social life into monasteries.



- Q12.** Which form of marriage involves a man marrying his deceased wife's sister?
- (A) Levirate
 - (B) Sororate
 - (C) Hypergamy
 - (D) Hypogamy
- Q13.** What is the primary function of the 'Expressive Role' in the nuclear family as defined by Talcott Parsons?
- (A) To provide economic security and connect the family to the wider society.
 - (B) To provide emotional support, internal harmony, and primary socialization.
 - (C) To manage the legal and political affairs of the household.
 - (D) To ensure that children achieve high social mobility.
- Q14.** Which sociological term describes the 'invisible' barriers that prevent women from attaining top-level professional positions despite their qualifications?
- (A) Sticky Floor
 - (B) Glass Ceiling
 - (C) Pink-Collar Ghetto
 - (D) Second Shift
- Q15.** The 'Medical Model of Disability' is critiqued by sociologists primarily because:
- (A) It focuses on healing the patient through surgery.
 - (B) It views disability as an individual 'defect' rather than a result of social barriers.
 - (C) It claims that all disabilities can be cured by modern science.
 - (D) It ignores the role of genetics in determining health.
- Q16.** Which Article of the Indian Constitution officially 'abolishes' Untouchability and forbids its practice in any form?



- (A) Article 14
- (B) Article 15
- (C) Article 17
- (D) Article 21

Q17. The 'Creamy Layer' concept, used to exclude the wealthy among the OBCs from reservation benefits, was first suggested by:

- (A) The Kalelkar Commission
- (B) The Mandal Commission
- (C) The Sattanathan Commission
- (A) The Justice Verma Committee

Q18. According to Pierre Bourdieu, 'Social Capital' refers to:

- (A) The amount of money a person has in their bank account.
- (B) The network of relationships and social connections that provide access to resources.
- (C) The academic qualifications and skills one possesses.
- (D) The internalized tastes and aesthetic preferences of an individual.

Q19. Which scholar argued that the 'underclass' is trapped in a 'culture of poverty' that is transmitted across generations?

- (A) Oscar Lewis
- (B) Karl Marx
- (C) Max Weber
- (D) Amartya Sen

Q20. The 'Salad Bowl' model of cultural integration is often contrasted with the 'Melting Pot' model because:

- (A) It requires all minorities to assimilate into a single dominant culture.



- (B) It allows distinct cultural identities to coexist within a single society without losing their uniqueness.
- (C) It promotes the total segregation of different ethnic groups.
- (D) It is only applicable to mono-religious societies.

Q21. Which term describes the practice where an ethnic or religious group uses its identity to seek political and economic power, often leading to conflict?

- (A) Secularism
- (B) Communalism
- (C) Regionalism
- (D) Pluralism

Q22. Which constitutional provision protects the rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice?

- (A) Article 25
- (B) Article 29
- (C) Article 30
- (D) Article 44

Q23. The 'Sixth Schedule' of the Indian Constitution provides for the administration of tribal areas in which states?

- (A) Bihar, Jharkhand, and Odisha
- (B) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram
- (C) Rajasthan and Gujarat
- (D) Tamil Nadu and Kerala

Q24. 'Syncretism' in Indian history refers to:

- (A) The total dominance of one religion over all others.
- (B) The blending of different religious and cultural elements into a new synthesis.



- (C) The rejection of Western modern values.
- (D) The migration of ethnic groups to urban centers.

Q25. Who argued that Indian society is characterized by 'Unity in Diversity' as a result of thousands of years of cultural 'composite' growth?

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (B) G.S. Ghurye
- (C) Louis Dumont
- (D) Sardar Patel

Q26. M.N. Srinivas's concept of 'Sanskritization' is described as a 'positional change' because:

- (A) It leads to the total destruction of the caste system.
- (B) It allows a caste to move up within the hierarchy without changing the structure of the system itself.
- (C) It involves a change from one religion to another.
- (D) It is a process that only affects the Brahmin castes.

Q27. The concept of 'Cultural Lag', where material culture changes faster than non-material culture, was proposed by:

- (A) Auguste Comte
- (B) W.F. Ogburn
- (C) Talcott Parsons
- (D) Emile Durkheim

Q28. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of 'Westernization' in India as defined by M.N. Srinivas?

- (A) The conversion of Hindus to Christianity.
- (B) Changes in technology, institutions, ideology, and values resulting from British rule.



- (C) The complete abandonment of all Indian traditions.
- (D) The return to ancient Vedic practices.

Q29. The 'Great Tradition' and 'Little Tradition' were concepts used by Robert Redfield to study:

- (A) The difference between rich and poor in urban cities.
- (B) The interaction between the literate, elite culture and the folk, peasant culture.
- (C) The conflict between the state and the church.
- (D) The migration patterns of nomadic tribes.

Q30. How does 'Modernization' differ from 'Westernization' in the Indian context?

- (A) Modernization is purely about imitating the British, while Westernization is about universal values.
- (B) Modernization involves rationalization and universal values, while Westernization refers to cultural influence from the West.
- (C) There is no difference; they are synonymous terms.
- (D) Modernization only applies to the economy, while Westernization only applies to clothes.

Q31. The process by which religious beliefs and institutions lose their social significance in a modernizing society is called:

- (A) Secularization
- (B) Industrialization
- (C) Sanskritization
- (D) Urbanization

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

- (A) Nationalized the banking sector.



- (B) Provided a constitutional status and a three-tier structure to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- (C) Abolished the Zamindari system in all states.
- (D) Lowered the voting age to 18.

Q33. Which concept by M.N. Srinivas describes a caste that owns a large share of land, has numerical strength, and exercises political power over others in a locality?

- (A) Twice-Born Caste
- (B) Dominant Caste
- (C) Scheduled Caste
- (D) Reference Group

Q34. The 'Right to Information Act' (2005) is considered a milestone in Indian democracy because it promotes:

- (A) Centralization of executive power.
- (B) Transparency, accountability, and participatory democracy.
- (C) The surveillance of citizens by the state.
- (D) The privatization of government documents.

Q35. Pressure Groups differ from Political Parties because they:

- (A) Directly contest elections to form the government.
- (B) Aim to influence government policy without seeking to occupy political office.
- (C) Are always banned by the Constitution.
- (D) Only represent the interests of the religious majority.

Q36. The 'Green Revolution' in India (1960s) primarily led to which social consequence in rural areas?

- (A) The total elimination of regional inequalities.
- (B) The rise of a new class of 'capitalist farmers' and increased regional disparity.



- (C) The complete abandonment of chemical fertilizers.
- (D) The immediate urban-to-rural migration of industrial workers.

Q37. What is the primary characteristic of the 'Informal Sector' of the economy?

- (A) High job security and written contracts.
- (B) Absence of social security benefits, irregular work, and lack of regulation.
- (C) Direct control by the state over all wages.
- (D) Compulsory membership in labor unions.

Q38. The 'Global Value Chain' in the era of globalization refers to:

- (A) The concentration of all manufacturing in one single country.
- (B) The fragmentation of production across different countries to maximize cost efficiency.
- (C) The dominance of gold as a universal currency.
- (D) The return to local, small-scale production for local consumption.

Q39. 'Taylorism', or Scientific Management, is characterized by:

- (A) Giving workers complete autonomy over their work schedule.
- (B) Breaking down complex tasks into simple, timed, and repetitive motions to increase efficiency.
- (C) Encouraging workers to own the factory machines.
- (D) Reducing the use of technology in the production process.
- (E)

Q40. The 'Fordist' model of production was based on:

- (A) Customized, low-volume production for high-end consumers.
- (B) Mass production of standardized goods and mass consumption.
- (C) Small-scale, artisan-based production.
- (D) Digital e-commerce platforms with no physical factories.



- Q41.** The concept of the 'Global Village', where electronic media collapses time and space, was coined by:
- (A) Manuel Castells
 - (B) Marshall McLuhan
 - (C) Anthony Giddens
 - (D) David Harvey
- Q42.** The 'Digital Divide' in India refers to the gap between:
- (A) Those who prefer English media and those who prefer vernacular media.
 - (B) Those who have access to information technology and those who do not.
 - (C) Public sector employees and private sector employees.
 - (D) Traditional radio listeners and modern television viewers.
- Q43.** In the context of Mass Media, 'Gatekeeping' refers to:
- (A) The physical security of news stations.
 - (B) The process by which information is filtered for dissemination by media organizations.
 - (C) The government's total control over the internet.
 - (D) The consumers' ability to block unwanted advertisements.
- Q44.** Which scholar studied the 'Network Society' and how the internet has transformed social and economic structures?
- (A) Max Weber
 - (B) Manuel Castells
 - (C) Karl Marx
 - (D) Emile Durkheim
- Q45.** Which theory of social movements suggests that they arise when people feel a discrepancy between their expectations and their actual status?



- (A) Resource Mobilization Theory
- (B) Relative Deprivation Theory
- (C) Structural-Functionalist Theory
- (D) Symbolic Interactionism

Q46. The 'Chipko Movement' is often categorized as an 'Ecofeminist' movement because:

- (A) It was led exclusively by male scientists.
- (B) Women played a central role in protecting trees by hugging them to prevent logging.
- (C) It aimed to promote industrial growth in Uttarakhand.
- (D) It was a movement to abolish the caste system in rural forests.

Q47. What is a key difference between 'Old' and 'New' social movements?

- (A) Old movements were about identity; New movements are about class.
- (B) Old movements were centered on economic redistribution; New movements are about quality of life and identity (e.g., LGBTQ+, Environment).
- (C) New movements only occur in developing countries.
- (D) Old movements never used protest as a tool.

Q48. The 'Dalit Panthers' movement in India was inspired by which international movement?

- (A) The French Revolution
- (B) The Black Panther Party in the USA
- (C) The Anti-Apartheid Movement in South Africa
- (D) The Russian Revolution

Q49. Social movements that aim for a total and rapid transformation of the entire social system are called:

- (A) Reformist Movements



- (B) Redemptive Movements
- (C) Revolutionary Movements
- (D) Alternative Movements

Q50. The 'Resource Mobilization' theory emphasizes that a movement's success depends on:

- (A) The sheer intensity of the people's anger.
- (B) The ability to organize and utilize money, media, leadership, and social networks.
- (C) The occurrence of a natural disaster.
- (D) The disappearance of all social inequalities.



Detailed Solutions

Q1.

Solution

Concept: The theory proposed by Thomas Malthus explains population dynamics by stating that human populations tend to grow in a geometric progression, while food supply increases only in an arithmetic progression. This imbalance creates pressure on resources over time. Malthus identified two types of checks on population: preventive checks (like moral restraint) and positive checks (like famine, disease, and war), which increase mortality.

Solution: According to Malthus, population growth has a natural tendency to outpace the growth of food supply and other subsistence resources. While preventive checks such as delayed marriage or moral restraint may limit population growth, they are not always effective or universally practiced. As a result, when population exceeds the carrying capacity of available resources, nature imposes positive checks. These include famine, epidemics, and conflicts, which increase death rates and restore balance. Thus, the inevitability of positive checks arises from the fundamental mismatch between exponential population growth and limited resource expansion.

Final Answer: Population grows faster than subsistence

Answer: (B)

Q2.

Solution

Concept: The Replacement Level of Total Fertility Rate (TFR) is the average number of children that a woman must bear to exactly replace herself and her partner in the population, accounting for mortality rates and sex ratio at birth.

Key Points:

- Replacement level TFR ensures **population stabilization** without growth.
- Globally, due to child mortality and slightly more male births, the replacement TFR is slightly above 2.
- Standard value: **2.1 children per woman**

Mother + Father ——— Next Generation
TFR = 2.1 to replace population

Final Answer: 2.1

Answer: (B)



Q3.

Solution

Concept: Demographic dividend refers to the economic growth potential that arises from shifts in a population's age structure, mainly when the working-age population (15–64 years) becomes larger relative to the dependent population (children and elderly). This transition often follows a decline in birth and death rates and can boost productivity.

Solution: A demographic dividend occurs when a country experiences a high proportion of working-age individuals compared to dependents. This reduces the dependency ratio and allows more people to contribute to economic activities, savings, and investments. With fewer dependents to support, households can allocate more resources toward education, health, and economic growth. However, to fully realize this dividend, proper policies such as employment generation, education, and skill development are essential. Hence, the condition for demographic dividend is a higher share of the working-age population relative to non-working groups.

Final Answer: High working-age population ratio

Answer: (B)

Q4.

Solution

Concept: The Demographic Transition Theory explains population change over time through stages characterized by varying birth and death rates. Stage 3 is known as the late expanding stage, where social changes such as urbanization, improved education, and access to contraception begin influencing reproductive behavior.

Solution: In Stage 3 of demographic transition, death rates remain low due to continued improvements in healthcare, sanitation, and food supply. At the same time, birth rates begin to decline significantly as societies adopt family planning, women gain education and employment opportunities, and urban lifestyles reduce the economic benefits of large families. This results in a slowing rate of population growth compared to earlier stages. Thus, Stage 3 is marked by low death rates and declining birth rates, leading to gradual stabilization of population growth.

Final Answer: Low Death Rate and Falling Birth Rate (Slower growth).

Answer: (C)



Q5.

Solution

Concept: Anomie is a sociological concept introduced by Émile Durkheim, referring to a condition of normlessness in society. It occurs when social norms, values, and guidelines break down due to rapid social change, leading to confusion and instability in individual behavior and expectations.

Solution: During periods of rapid social transformation—such as industrialization, economic crises, or cultural shifts—traditional norms may weaken or become irrelevant. Individuals may feel disconnected from society, unsure about acceptable behavior, and unable to find clear guidance for their actions. This state of normlessness is called anomie. It can lead to deviance, social unrest, and psychological distress. Other options like social solidarity emphasize cohesion, Verstehen relates to interpretive understanding, and alienation refers to estrangement from work or society. Therefore, the correct term describing normlessness is anomie.

Final Answer: Anomie

Answer: (B)

Q6.

Solution

Concept: Ester Boserup proposed an alternative view to Malthusian theory, arguing that population growth can stimulate technological innovation and agricultural intensification. According to her, increasing population pressure leads societies to develop new farming methods and improve productivity.

Solution: Unlike Malthus, who saw population growth as a threat to resources, Boserup believed that necessity drives innovation. As population increases, the demand for food rises, encouraging farmers to adopt advanced techniques such as irrigation, multiple cropping, and improved tools. This leads to higher productivity and better utilization of land. Thus, population growth is not merely a burden but can act as a catalyst for development and technological progress. Therefore, the correct answer is Ester Boserup.

Final Answer: Ester Boserup

Answer: (B)



Q7.

Solution

Concept: The Nayar kinship system of Kerala is a well-known example of matrilineal descent, where lineage and inheritance are traced through the female line. It is also associated with matrilineal residence, where husbands visit the wife's household rather than establishing a separate residence.

Solution: In the Nayar system, property and family lineage pass through women, and children belong to the mother's lineage. Men typically reside in their maternal homes and visit their wives, rather than living permanently with them. This structure contrasts with the more common patrilineal-patrilocal systems found elsewhere in India. The matrilineal and matrilineal arrangement ensures that women hold a central role in family organization and inheritance patterns. Hence, the correct classification of the Nayar kinship system is matrilineal descent and matrilineal residence.

Final Answer: Matrilineal descent and Matrilineal residence.

Answer: (B)

Q8.

Solution

Concept: Irawati Karve classified Indian kinship systems into regional zones based on marriage rules, descent, and family organization. One important distinction is the practice of cross-cousin marriage, where individuals marry the children of their maternal uncle or paternal aunt. This practice is culturally accepted and even preferred in certain regions, reflecting variations in kinship norms across India.

Solution: In India, kinship practices vary significantly across regions. According to Irawati Karve, the Southern Zone is characterized by a strong preference for cross-cousin marriages, especially between a man and his mother's brother's daughter or father's sister's daughter. This practice helps maintain close familial ties and ensures property and alliances remain within extended kin networks. In contrast, Northern India strictly prohibits such marriages due to the rule of exogamy. Therefore, cross-cousin marriage is a defining feature of the Southern kinship system, making it the correct answer.

Final Answer: Southern Zone

Answer: (C)



Q9.

Solution

Concept: The distinction between 'Family of Orientation' and 'Family of Procreation' is a fundamental sociological concept used to understand family roles across an individual's life course. The family of orientation refers to the family into which one is born and socialized, while the family of procreation refers to the family one establishes through marriage and childbearing.

Solution: This distinction was clearly articulated by the anthropologist G.P. Murdock. He emphasized that individuals experience two types of families during their lifetime. The family of orientation shapes early socialization, values, and identity, while the family of procreation is formed later through marriage and includes spouse and children. This classification helps sociologists analyze kinship roles, responsibilities, and transitions in family structures. Other scholars like Parsons and Merton contributed to family theory, but this specific distinction is attributed to Murdock.

Final Answer: G.P. Murdock

Answer: (D)

Q10.

Solution

Concept: The Jajmani system refers to a traditional system of exchange in rural India, where different castes provide specialized services to each other. While some scholars viewed it as a stable and mutually beneficial arrangement, others criticized it as reinforcing inequality and caste-based exploitation.

Solution: W.H. Wiser interpreted the Jajmani system as a harmonious and interdependent structure where services were exchanged on the basis of mutual obligations. However, later sociologists challenged this perspective. Oscar Lewis, known for his critical approach, argued that the system perpetuated economic and social inequality by binding lower castes into exploitative relationships with dominant castes. He emphasized the unequal power dynamics and lack of mobility within this system. Thus, the Jajmani system was critiqued as exploitative by Oscar Lewis.

Final Answer: Oscar Lewis

Answer: (A)



Q11.

Solution

Concept: Max Weber, in his work 'The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism', analyzed how religious beliefs influenced economic behavior. He argued that the doctrine of predestination in Protestantism led individuals to adopt ascetic lifestyles, emphasizing discipline, hard work, and frugality as signs of divine favor.

Solution: Weber explained that Protestants believed their salvation was predetermined, creating anxiety about their spiritual status. To cope, they engaged in disciplined, methodical work and avoided indulgence in worldly pleasures. This behavior, known as asceticism, promoted saving and reinvestment rather than consumption. Over time, this ethic contributed to the development of capitalist practices. Asceticism, therefore, does not imply withdrawal from society but rather active participation with restraint and self-discipline. Hence, it refers to rejecting pleasures in favor of hard work and saving.

Final Answer: The rejection of worldly pleasures in favor of hard work and saving.

Answer: (B)

Q12.

Solution

Concept: Marriage forms vary across cultures and are often categorized based on kinship relations. Sororate and levirate are two such forms. Sororate marriage involves a man marrying the sister of his deceased or infertile wife, ensuring continuity of familial ties and responsibilities.

Solution: In anthropological terms, levirate marriage refers to a widow marrying her deceased husband's brother, while sororate marriage refers to a widower marrying his deceased wife's sister. The purpose of sororate marriage is to maintain alliances between families and ensure care for children within the same kin group. It is practiced in various traditional societies. Therefore, the correct term for a man marrying his deceased wife's sister is sororate.

Final Answer: Sororate

Answer: (B)



Q13.

Solution

Concept: Talcott Parsons described the nuclear family as performing two primary functions: instrumental and expressive roles. The expressive role is typically associated with emotional care, nurturing, and maintaining internal harmony within the family, often performed by one member.

Solution: According to Parsons, the expressive role focuses on providing emotional support, affection, and stability within the family. It helps in the primary socialization of children and ensures cohesion among family members. This role contrasts with the instrumental role, which is concerned with economic provision and external relations. The expressive role is crucial for the psychological well-being of family members and the smooth functioning of the household. Therefore, its primary function is emotional support and maintaining harmony.

Final Answer: To provide emotional support, internal harmony, and primary socialization.

Answer: (B)

Q14.

Solution

Concept: Gender inequality in workplaces often manifests through subtle, systemic barriers rather than explicit discrimination. One such concept is the “glass ceiling,” which refers to invisible yet powerful obstacles that prevent qualified individuals, especially women, from reaching top leadership positions despite equal competence, education, and experience.

Solution: The term “glass ceiling” captures the hidden barriers within organizational structures that restrict women’s upward mobility. These barriers are not formally codified but operate through biases, stereotypes, and institutional practices that favor men in leadership roles. Women may advance to mid-level positions but find it difficult to break into senior executive levels. Other options like “sticky floor” refer to difficulty in moving out of low-paying jobs, while “second shift” describes unpaid domestic labor. Therefore, the correct term describing invisible barriers at the top is glass ceiling.

Final Answer: Glass Ceiling

Answer: (B)



Q15.

Solution

Concept: The medical model of disability defines disability as a problem located within the individual, caused by physical or mental impairments. Sociologists critique this perspective because it overlooks the role of society in creating barriers that limit the participation and inclusion of individuals with disabilities.

Solution: According to the medical model, disability is seen as an individual defect that needs treatment or cure. However, sociologists argue that this view ignores environmental and social factors such as inaccessible infrastructure, discrimination, and lack of inclusive policies. The social model of disability, in contrast, emphasizes that disability arises from societal barriers rather than individual impairments. Therefore, the primary critique of the medical model is that it individualizes the issue and fails to address structural inequalities.

Final Answer: It views disability as an individual 'defect' rather than a result of social barriers.

Answer: (B)

Q16.

Solution

Concept: The Indian Constitution guarantees fundamental rights to ensure equality and dignity for all citizens. Among these, the abolition of untouchability is a significant provision aimed at eliminating caste-based discrimination and promoting social justice.

Solution: Article 17 of the Indian Constitution explicitly abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form. It declares that the enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offense punishable by law. This provision is a crucial step in addressing historical injustices faced by marginalized communities. Other articles like Article 14 ensure equality before law, and Article 15 prohibits discrimination, but Article 17 specifically targets untouchability.

Final Answer: Article 17

Answer: (C)



Q17.

Solution

Concept: The concept of the “creamy layer” was introduced to ensure that the benefits of reservation policies reach the genuinely disadvantaged sections among Other Backward Classes (OBCs). It excludes the relatively affluent and socially advanced individuals within OBCs from availing reservation benefits.

Solution: The idea of excluding the advanced sections within backward classes was first suggested by the Sattanathan Commission. This commission highlighted that benefits of affirmative action were often cornered by the relatively privileged within backward groups. Later, the concept was reinforced during the implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations and upheld by the Supreme Court. The creamy layer principle ensures equitable distribution of opportunities among the truly disadvantaged. Hence, the correct answer is the Sattanathan Commission.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)

Q18.

Solution

Concept: Pierre Bourdieu introduced the concept of social capital to explain how social relationships act as valuable resources. It includes networks, connections, and group memberships that individuals can leverage to gain opportunities, support, and advantages in society.

Solution: Social capital refers to the benefits individuals derive from their social networks and relationships. These connections can provide access to information, job opportunities, influence, and social support. Unlike economic capital (wealth) or cultural capital (education and skills), social capital emphasizes the importance of social ties in achieving success. For example, knowing influential people can open doors that qualifications alone may not. Thus, social capital is best understood as the network of relationships that provide access to resources.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)



Q19.

Solution

Concept: The “culture of poverty” thesis suggests that poverty persists across generations due to the transmission of certain values, attitudes, and behaviors that limit social mobility. This perspective focuses on how cultural patterns within marginalized groups contribute to their continued disadvantage.

Solution: Oscar Lewis proposed the concept of the “culture of poverty,” arguing that the poor develop a distinct subculture characterized by fatalism, lack of long-term planning, and limited aspirations. These traits are passed down from one generation to the next, perpetuating poverty even when structural conditions improve. While critics argue that this view overlooks systemic inequalities, it remains influential in sociological discussions. Therefore, the scholar associated with this idea is Oscar Lewis.

Final Answer: Oscar Lewis

Answer: (A)

Q20.

Solution

Concept: Models of cultural integration explain how diverse cultural groups coexist within a society. The “melting pot” model emphasizes assimilation into a dominant culture, whereas the “salad bowl” model supports multiculturalism, allowing different cultural identities to coexist while retaining their uniqueness.

Solution: The salad bowl model suggests that various cultural groups maintain their distinct identities while contributing to the larger society, much like ingredients in a salad. This contrasts with the melting pot model, where differences are blended into a single homogeneous culture. The salad bowl approach values diversity, pluralism, and coexistence without forced assimilation. It recognizes that cultural differences enrich society rather than weaken it. Therefore, the correct description is that it allows distinct cultural identities to coexist without losing uniqueness.

Final Answer: Coexisting cultural identities retain their uniqueness.

Answer: (B)



Q21.

Solution

Concept: Communalism is a sociopolitical concept in which a group organizes itself primarily around religion or ethnicity to gain political, economic, or social advantage. It often leads to inter-group tensions, conflicts, and undermines national unity, as loyalties to the community may take precedence over broader societal obligations.

Solution: Communalism involves mobilizing people based on religious or ethnic identity to achieve power, influence, or resources. In India, communalism has historically led to riots, political polarization, and societal divisions, particularly when communities compete for dominance or privileges. Unlike secularism, which emphasizes neutrality and equal treatment of all religions, communalism prioritizes one group over others, often creating conflict. Regionalism focuses on territorial identity, while pluralism promotes coexistence. Therefore, the practice of using ethnic or religious identity for political and economic advantage is described as communalism.

Final Answer:

Answer: (B)

Q22.

Solution

Concept: The Indian Constitution provides safeguards to protect the cultural, educational, and religious rights of minorities. Article 30 specifically allows minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice to preserve their identity and promote community development.

Solution: Article 30 of the Constitution empowers religious and linguistic minorities to establish and manage educational institutions without undue interference from the state. This ensures minorities can preserve their culture, language, and heritage while contributing to the educational development of their community. Articles 25 and 29 also protect religious freedoms and cultural rights, but Article 30 specifically addresses educational institutions. This provision strengthens minority rights and encourages diversity and pluralism within the Indian educational system.

Final Answer:

Answer: (C)



Q23.

Solution

Concept: The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution provides special administrative provisions for certain tribal areas to protect their unique social, cultural, and political rights. It allows for autonomous district and regional councils with legislative and judicial powers.

Solution: The Sixth Schedule applies to tribal-dominated areas in the northeastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. It establishes Autonomous District Councils that can make laws on land, forest management, and local customs, providing self-governance for tribal communities. This framework recognizes the distinct identity of tribal groups and safeguards them against external political and economic pressures. Other states like Bihar or Rajasthan do not fall under the Sixth Schedule. Therefore, the Sixth Schedule specifically administers tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.

Final Answer: Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram

Answer: (B)

Q24.

Solution

Concept: Syncretism refers to the blending of elements from different religious, cultural, or philosophical traditions into a new, coherent system. In Indian history, syncretism has been a key feature, reflecting a synthesis of ideas that transcends rigid religious boundaries and promotes cultural integration.

Solution: Throughout Indian history, syncretism manifested in art, religion, and social practices. Examples include the fusion of Hindu and Muslim traditions in architecture and festivals or the integration of local beliefs into mainstream religious practices. This process allows societies to adapt, innovate, and coexist peacefully despite diversity. Unlike dominance or rejection of cultures, syncretism actively combines elements to create a new, harmonious cultural synthesis. Therefore, syncretism refers to the blending of different religious and cultural elements into a new synthesis.

Final Answer: The blending of different religious and cultural elements into a new synthesis.

Answer: (B)



Q25.

Solution

Concept: The phrase “Unity in Diversity” in the Indian context highlights how Indian society maintains cohesion despite cultural, linguistic, religious, and regional differences. Scholars have attributed this to centuries of composite growth, where diverse cultural influences merge while retaining their distinct identities.

Solution: G.S. Ghurye, a pioneering Indian sociologist, emphasized that India’s cultural history is marked by the integration of multiple influences, resulting in a composite culture. Despite variations in language, religion, and customs, Indians have historically maintained a sense of unity through shared values, institutions, and social practices. This concept explains how India sustains social cohesion while accommodating diversity. Other leaders like Nehru or Patel acknowledged unity politically, but Ghurye provided the sociological framework explaining it as a product of composite cultural growth.

Final Answer: G.S. Ghurye

Answer: (B)

Q26.

Solution

Concept: Sanskritization is a sociological process described by M.N. Srinivas where lower caste groups adopt rituals, practices, and lifestyle patterns of higher castes to elevate their social status. It is termed a ‘positional change’ because it improves a caste’s standing within the hierarchy without altering the caste system itself.

Solution: Sanskritization allows a caste to enhance its prestige and social mobility by emulating higher caste behaviors such as vegetarianism, worship practices, dress, or adopting titles. The process does not dismantle the caste system but enables gradual upward mobility within it. For example, a middle-ranking caste adopting Brahminical rituals gains social respect while the caste hierarchy remains intact. This positional change contrasts with structural change, which would alter the system itself. Therefore, Sanskritization is considered a ‘positional change’ because it moves a caste upward without changing the caste structure.

Final Answer: Caste mobility within hierarchy without altering the system.

Answer: (B)



Q27.

Solution

Concept: Cultural lag is a sociological concept introduced by W.F. Ogburn, describing the phenomenon where material culture—technology, tools, and inventions—changes faster than non-material culture, including norms, values, laws, and beliefs. This lag often creates social tensions and requires adaptation in societal norms and policies to accommodate technological advancement.

Solution: W.F. Ogburn observed that technological innovation often progresses more rapidly than cultural adaptation. For example, new medical technologies, social media, or automation develop quickly, but legal systems, ethical norms, and societal values may take years to catch up. This mismatch can lead to social disorientation, conflict, and unintended consequences, such as debates over privacy or labor displacement. Auguste Comte focused on positivism, Parsons on structural functionalism, and Durkheim on social cohesion. Therefore, the concept of cultural lag, highlighting the delayed adjustment of non-material culture relative to material culture, was proposed by W.F. Ogburn.

Final Answer: W.F. Ogburn

Answer: (B)

Q28.

Solution

Concept: Westernization in India, as defined by M.N. Srinivas, refers to the adoption of Western ideas, institutions, technology, and values during and after British colonial rule. It is a selective process that influences social, cultural, and economic practices without completely erasing indigenous traditions.

Solution: According to M.N. Srinivas, Westernization involves changes in technology, institutions, ideology, and social values influenced by British rule. Examples include adoption of Western education, legal systems, governance, and lifestyle changes. It does not necessarily involve religious conversion or abandonment of Indian cultural practices. Instead, it reflects a gradual incorporation of Western elements into Indian society, creating a hybrid cultural pattern. Complete rejection of Indian traditions or a return to ancient Vedic practices are not characteristics of Westernization. Thus, the primary characteristic of Westernization is the transformation in multiple societal domains resulting from Western influence.

Final Answer: Changes in tech, institutions, ideology, and values under British rule

Answer: (B)



Q29.

Solution

Concept: Robert Redfield distinguished between the “Great Tradition” and the “Little Tradition” to study interactions between elite, literate culture and local, folk culture in societies. The framework helps analyze how macro-level norms coexist with micro-level, community-based practices.

Solution: The Great Tradition represents the formal, literate, and elite aspects of society, such as texts, laws, and philosophical ideas. The Little Tradition encompasses localized, folk, and oral practices among villages or sub-communities. Redfield highlighted that these two layers interact, influence each other, and coexist in complex ways, shaping social norms, festivals, rituals, and everyday behavior. This perspective allows sociologists to study continuity and adaptation in cultures. Other options like class conflict or migration do not fit this analytical framework. Therefore, Redfield’s concepts specifically refer to the relationship between elite literate culture and folk culture.

Final Answer: The interaction between the literate, elite culture and the folk, peasant culture.

Answer: (B)

Q30.

Solution

Concept: Modernization and Westernization are related but distinct concepts in sociology. Modernization refers to the adoption of rational, scientific, and universal principles for societal development, while Westernization specifically indicates the influence of Western culture, norms, and practices.

Solution: Modernization focuses on social change driven by industrialization, urbanization, education, and rationalization, emphasizing universal values like equality, meritocracy, and efficiency. Westernization, in contrast, is the adoption of Western lifestyles, technology, institutions, and cultural practices. In India, modernization does not necessarily require Western influence; for example, rational legal codes or democratic principles can emerge indigenously. Confusing the two leads to the misconception that all modern practices are Western. Therefore, modernization involves universal, rational values, while Westernization refers specifically to Western cultural influence.

Final Answer: Modernization: rational, universal; Westernization: Western cultural influence.

Answer: (B)



Q31.

Solution

Concept: Secularization is the sociological process where religion gradually loses influence over various aspects of social life, including politics, education, and public policy. This reflects the transformation of society toward rational, scientific, and non-religious approaches.

Solution: As societies modernize, religious institutions and beliefs may become less central to social, political, and economic activities. Secularization involves the declining social significance of religion, not its complete disappearance. For example, legal systems may be codified on secular principles rather than religious laws. Industrialization, urbanization, and education often accelerate this process. Sanskritization, on the other hand, strengthens religious and caste identity, while urbanization refers to demographic shifts. Hence, the correct term for the diminishing social role of religion in modern society is secularization.

Final Answer: Secularization

Answer: (A)

Q32.

Solution

Concept: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions in India, establishing a three-tier system of local self-governance and empowering rural communities to participate in decision-making and development processes.

Solution: Prior to the amendment, Panchayati Raj systems existed but lacked uniform structure and constitutional backing. The 73rd Amendment introduced a three-tier system at village, intermediate, and district levels, providing elected representatives, reservation for women and marginalized groups, and financial devolution powers. This strengthened democratic decentralization, ensuring that rural governance is participatory, accountable, and inclusive. Other options like nationalization, Zamindari abolition, or voting age changes are unrelated. Therefore, the amendment's revolutionary feature was providing constitutional status and structured local governance.

Final Answer: Gave Panchayati Raj constitutional status and three-tier structure.

Answer: (B)



Q33.

Solution

Concept: The concept of Dominant Caste, developed by M.N. Srinivas, describes a caste that holds a combination of economic, social, and political advantages in a locality, giving it disproportionate influence over other groups.

Solution: A dominant caste typically owns a significant portion of land, has numerical strength, and wields political power in the village or region. Its influence extends beyond economic resources to social prestige, often affecting patterns of marriage, ritual status, and leadership positions. This caste may also control local institutions and social norms. While 'Twice-Born Caste' or Scheduled Caste refers to ritual status or historical marginalization, the dominant caste is defined by its local power and authority. Therefore, the correct term for such a caste is Dominant Caste.

Final Answer: Dominant Caste

Answer: (B)

Q34.

Solution

Concept: The Right to Information Act (2005) is a landmark legislation in India that strengthens democracy by empowering citizens to access information held by public authorities. It promotes transparency in governance, ensures accountability of public officials, and encourages active citizen participation in democratic processes.

Solution: The RTI Act enables citizens to request information from government departments, ensuring that officials perform their duties responsibly. It reduces corruption, discourages misuse of power, and fosters a culture of openness. By allowing people to scrutinize government actions, it strengthens participatory democracy. Options such as centralization of power, surveillance of citizens, or privatization of documents contradict the purpose of the Act. Therefore, the RTI Act is considered a milestone because it promotes transparency, accountability, and participatory democracy.

Final Answer: Transparency, accountability, and participatory democracy

Answer: (B)



Q35.

Solution

Concept: Pressure groups are organized groups that seek to influence public policy and decision-making without contesting elections or aiming to hold political office. They differ from political parties in function and scope, focusing primarily on advocacy and lobbying.

Solution: Unlike political parties, which directly compete in elections to form governments, pressure groups attempt to influence legislators, bureaucrats, and public opinion on specific issues. They operate through campaigns, petitions, and public advocacy to shape policy outcomes. Pressure groups may represent professional associations, environmental organizations, labor unions, or minority interests. They are not banned by the Constitution, nor do they exclusively represent a religious majority. Therefore, the distinguishing feature is their aim to influence government policy without seeking to occupy political office.

Final Answer: Aim to influence government policy without seeking to occupy political office

Answer: (B)

Q36.

Solution

Concept: The Green Revolution in India during the 1960s introduced high-yield variety seeds, irrigation, and modern agricultural techniques. While it increased food production, it also produced social and economic consequences in rural areas, affecting class relations and regional equity.

Solution: The Green Revolution led to the emergence of a new class of 'capitalist farmers' who could invest in modern technology and reap higher profits. Small and marginal farmers often lacked resources to adopt these methods, leading to increased regional and social disparities. Mechanization and commercial farming benefited resource-rich regions like Punjab and Haryana, while other areas lagged behind, exacerbating inequalities. The revolution did not eliminate inequalities or reverse urban migration. Therefore, the primary social consequence was the rise of capitalist farmers and increased regional disparity.

Final Answer: The rise of a new class of 'capitalist farmers' and increased regional disparity

Answer: (B)



Q37.

Solution

Concept: The informal sector of the economy comprises jobs and enterprises that operate outside formal regulations, contracts, and social security systems. It is characterized by flexibility, low wages, and lack of institutional protections.

Solution: Workers in the informal sector often lack employment contracts, job security, or benefits such as health insurance, pensions, or paid leave. Employment is irregular, and work conditions are frequently unregulated. Examples include street vendors, home-based artisans, and casual laborers. The state has limited oversight of this sector, which contrasts with the formal sector that provides structured employment and labor protections. Options like high job security, state wage control, or compulsory union membership do not define the informal sector. Therefore, the primary characteristic is absence of social security, irregular work, and lack of regulation.

Final Answer: Absence of social security benefits, irregular work, and lack of regulation

Answer: (B)

Q38.

Solution

Concept: The Global Value Chain (GVC) describes the international fragmentation of production, where different stages of manufacturing are distributed across countries to maximize efficiency, reduce costs, and leverage comparative advantages.

Solution: In a globalized economy, production is no longer confined to a single country. Components are designed, produced, assembled, and marketed in multiple countries depending on resource availability, labor costs, and technological expertise. For instance, electronics may have parts manufactured in Asia, software developed in the U.S., and assembly in Mexico. This increases competitiveness and efficiency but also creates interdependence between nations. Concentration of production in one country, gold dominance, or return to local production does not capture the GVC concept. Therefore, the correct description is the fragmentation of production across countries for cost efficiency.

Final Answer: Splitting production across countries to cut costs

Answer: (B)



Q39.

Solution

Concept: Taylorism, or Scientific Management, developed by Frederick Winslow Taylor, emphasizes efficiency by analyzing and standardizing tasks. It seeks to optimize productivity by breaking complex work into simple, timed motions and closely supervising workers.

Solution: Taylorism involves the scientific study of work processes to identify the most efficient way to perform tasks. Workers are trained to perform specific motions repeatedly, and managers closely monitor performance. This approach reduces wasted effort, increases output, and standardizes work procedures. It does not grant autonomy, promote ownership of machines, or reduce technology use. By dividing labor into simple, repetitive steps, Taylorism maximizes efficiency in industrial production. Therefore, the defining characteristic is the breakdown of tasks into simple, timed, repetitive motions.

Final Answer: Simplifying tasks into timed, repetitive motions for efficiency

Answer: (B)

Q40.

Solution

Concept: The Fordist model of production, named after Henry Ford, is based on mass production of standardized goods using assembly line techniques. It emphasizes efficiency, uniformity, and economies of scale, accompanied by mass consumption to absorb the large volume of goods produced.

Solution: Fordism revolutionized industrial production by introducing assembly line methods where each worker performed a specific task repetitively, reducing production time and costs. Standardized products allowed goods to be produced in large quantities at lower prices, enabling mass consumption. This model also relied on stable employment and wage systems to create a consumer base capable of purchasing the produced goods. It contrasts with customized, artisan, or digital-based production methods that focus on niche markets. Therefore, the Fordist model is characterized by mass production of standardized goods and mass consumption.

Final Answer: Mass production of standardized goods and mass consumption

Answer: (B)



Q41.

Solution

Concept: The term “Global Village” was coined by Marshall McLuhan to describe how electronic media, particularly television and communication technologies, compresses time and space, connecting distant people and communities into an interconnected world.

Solution: McLuhan argued that advances in media technology allow information to be transmitted instantaneously across the globe, creating a sense of proximity among distant populations. Events in one part of the world are immediately known and experienced elsewhere, transforming social interactions, politics, and economics. This contrasts with older, slower communication methods that limited awareness and connectivity. While other scholars like Castells studied the network society, it was McLuhan who specifically described the world as a “Global Village” due to media-driven immediacy. Therefore, the concept emphasizes the shrinking of space and time through electronic communication.

Final Answer: Marshall McLuhan

Answer: (B)

Q42.

Solution

Concept: The Digital Divide refers to the unequal access to information and communication technologies (ICT) between different social, economic, and geographic groups. It creates disparities in opportunities for education, employment, and social participation in the digital era.

Solution: In India, the digital divide manifests as differences between individuals and communities with access to computers, the internet, and smartphones versus those without such access. Urban populations, wealthier households, and educated individuals are more likely to use digital technologies, while rural, poor, or marginalized groups face barriers. This gap limits opportunities for online learning, e-governance services, and economic participation, exacerbating inequality. Preferences for language, employment sector, or traditional media are not the core issue. Therefore, the digital divide specifically refers to the gap between those with and without access to information technology.

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

Answer: (B)



Q43.

Solution

Concept: Gatekeeping in mass media is the process by which information is filtered, selected, and prioritized for dissemination by media organizations. Editors, journalists, and media institutions decide which stories reach the public and how they are presented.

Solution: Gatekeeping controls the flow of news and information, shaping public perception and societal discourse. Factors such as newsworthiness, editorial policy, political pressures, and audience interest influence which stories are published or broadcast. This process is central to journalism, ensuring content relevance, coherence, and adherence to professional standards. It does not refer to physical security, government internet control, or consumer ability to block ads. By selecting and framing content, gatekeepers mediate between events and the public, guiding societal understanding of issues. Therefore, gatekeeping is the filtration of information by media organizations.

Final Answer: Media filters information before dissemination.

Answer: (B)

Q44.

Solution

Concept: The Network Society, studied by Manuel Castells, refers to a social structure where networks enabled by digital communication technologies shape social, economic, and political relationships. It emphasizes the transformative impact of the internet on global connectivity and power dynamics.

Solution: Castells observed that the proliferation of digital networks has reorganized how individuals, organizations, and governments interact. Knowledge, information, and services flow efficiently across global networks, creating a new social and economic order. Traditional hierarchies are challenged, while connectivity determines access to resources, influence, and opportunities. Unlike Weber or Marx, who analyzed pre-digital social structures, Castells focused on the technological mediation of society. Therefore, the scholar who studied the Network Society and internet-driven social transformations is Manuel Castells.

Final Answer: Manuel Castells

Answer: (B)



Q45.

Solution

Concept: Relative Deprivation Theory in sociology explains that social movements often emerge when individuals or groups perceive a gap between their expectations and their actual socio-economic status, leading to collective action to address grievances.

Solution: The theory posits that people compare their current situation with expected standards of well-being, rights, or opportunities. When they feel deprived relative to these expectations, frustration builds, creating conditions for social mobilization. For example, movements for civil rights, labor reforms, or land rights often arise when communities perceive injustice compared to societal standards. Resource Mobilization Theory emphasizes organizational and material factors rather than perceived deprivation. Structural-Functionalist and Symbolic Interactionist theories focus on different aspects of society. Therefore, social movements often arise from relative deprivation, highlighting the psychological motivation behind collective action.

Final Answer: Relative Deprivation Theory

Answer: (B)

Q46.

Solution

Concept: The Chipko Movement is a landmark environmental movement in India that is often associated with ecofeminism. Ecofeminism links environmental conservation with women's roles, arguing that women, due to their close relationship with natural resources, play a crucial role in protecting the environment.

Solution: The Chipko Movement emerged in the Himalayan region, where local villagers, especially women, protested against deforestation. Women physically embraced trees ("chipko" means to hug) to prevent them from being cut down by contractors. Their dependence on forests for fuel, fodder, and livelihood made them key stakeholders in conservation. This active participation highlighted the connection between women and environmental sustainability, making the movement a classic example of ecofeminism. It was not about industrial growth or caste abolition. Therefore, the defining feature is the central role played by women in protecting trees.

Final Answer: Women protected trees by hugging them.

Answer: (B)



Q47.

Solution

Concept: Sociologists distinguish between 'Old' and 'New' social movements based on their focus and objectives. Old movements were primarily concerned with economic redistribution and class, while new social movements focus on identity, quality of life, and cultural issues.

Solution: Old social movements, such as labor or peasant movements, focused on economic inequality, wages, and class conflict. In contrast, new social movements address issues like environmental protection, gender equality, human rights, and LGBTQ+ rights. These movements emphasize identity, lifestyle, and quality of life rather than purely economic concerns. They also use decentralized and network-based forms of organization. Therefore, the key difference lies in their focus: old movements emphasize economic redistribution, whereas new movements emphasize identity and quality of life issues.

Final Answer: Old: economic focus; New: quality of life and identity.

Answer: (B)

Q48.

Solution

Concept: The Dalit Panthers was a radical social movement in India that emerged in the 1970s to fight caste-based oppression and inequality. It drew ideological inspiration from global movements advocating racial justice and resistance against systemic discrimination.

Solution: The Dalit Panthers were directly inspired by the Black Panther Party in the United States, which fought against racial discrimination and police brutality faced by African Americans. Similarly, the Dalit Panthers sought to challenge caste oppression, social injustice, and violence against Dalits in India. They adopted militant rhetoric, organized protests, and emphasized dignity and rights for marginalized communities. Other movements like the French or Russian Revolutions had different ideological bases. Therefore, the correct inspiration for the Dalit Panthers was the Black Panther Party.

Final Answer: The Black Panther Party in the USA

Answer: (B)



Q49.

Solution

Concept: Social movements are classified based on the extent of change they seek. Revolutionary movements aim for a complete and rapid transformation of the entire social system, including political, economic, and social structures.

Solution: Revolutionary movements seek to overthrow existing systems and replace them with fundamentally new ones. They involve radical change rather than gradual reform. Examples include revolutions that transform governance, economic organization, and social relations. Reformist movements, in contrast, aim for gradual improvements, while redemptive and alternative movements focus on individual-level changes. Therefore, movements seeking total and rapid transformation of society are classified as revolutionary movements.

Final Answer: Revolutionary Movements

Answer: (C)

Q50.

Solution

Concept: Resource Mobilization Theory explains that the success of social movements depends not just on grievances but on the effective organization and use of resources such as money, leadership, communication networks, and institutional support.

Solution: According to this theory, social movements require strategic planning, leadership, funding, media access, and organizational capacity to sustain and achieve their goals. Emotional intensity alone is insufficient without proper coordination and resource allocation. Successful movements build networks, mobilize supporters, and use available resources efficiently to influence policy and public opinion. Natural disasters or elimination of inequality are not determining factors. Therefore, the key factor emphasized by Resource Mobilization Theory is the ability to organize and utilize various resources effectively.

Final Answer: The ability to organize and utilize money, media, leadership, and social networks

Answer: (B)



Answer Key

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

