

UGC NET Sociology 2nd January 2026 Memory Based Paper Shift - 2

Q1. Which of the following sequences represents the correct chronological order of significant environmental protection initiatives or movements in India?

- (A). Chipko Movement, Wildlife (Protection) Act, Silent Valley Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan
- (B). Wildlife (Protection) Act, Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Silent Valley Movement
- (C). Chipko Movement, Narmada Bachao Andolan, Wildlife (Protection) Act, Silent Valley Movement
- (D). Silent Valley Movement, Chipko Movement, Wildlife (Protection) Act, Narmada Bachao Andolan

Answer: a

Solution:

Introduction:

India has a rich history of environmental movements and has also enacted significant legislation for environmental protection. Understanding their timeline is crucial.

Information Booster:

The correct chronological order is:

Chipko Movement (early 1970s, notably 1973): A forest conservation movement that originated in the Uttarakhand Himalayas, where villagers (especially women) hugged trees to prevent logging.

Wildlife (Protection) Act (1972): A landmark Indian legislation providing for the protection of wild animals, birds, and plants, and for matters connected therewith or ancillary or incidental thereto.

Silent Valley Movement (late 1970s, peaking in early 1980s): A movement to prevent the construction of a hydroelectric dam across the Kunthipuzha River in Kerala's Silent Valley, a biodiverse evergreen tropical forest.

Narmada Bachao Andolan (1985 onwards): A prominent social movement against the construction of large dams on the Narmada River, particularly the Sardar Sarovar Dam, raising concerns about displacement, environmental impact, and rehabilitation.

Additional Knowledge:

These initiatives and movements reflect the growing environmental consciousness in India, addressing issues ranging from forest protection and wildlife conservation to the impacts of large development projects.

Q2. Which is the correct chronological sequence of the following major peasant rebellions/movements?

- 1. Naxalbari Uprising
- 2. Tebhaga Movement
- 3. Telengana Movement
- 4. Champaran Satyagraha

(A). 4, 3, 2, 1

(B). 4, 2, 3, 1

(C). 2, 3, 4, 1

(D). 3, 2, 1, 4

Answer: b

Solution:

Introduction:

This 'Chronology' question tests detailed factual knowledge of major Peasant Movements in India, including pre- and post-Independence phases, which is essential for the Rural Transformations section.

Information Booster:

The correct chronological order based on the start or peak year of the movement:

1. **Champaran Satyagraha (4):1917** (Led by Gandhi against the forced cultivation of indigo by British planters).
2. **Tebhaga Movement (2):1946-1947** (A movement in Bengal demanding two-thirds share of the produce for the sharecroppers).
3. **Telengana Movement (3):1946-1951** (An armed peasant revolt against feudal lords (Deshmukhs) and the Nizam in Hyderabad).
4. **Naxalbari Uprising (1):1967** (The initial flashpoint of the Naxalite movement in North Bengal, marking a shift to radical agrarian conflict).

Additional Knowledge:

The Tebhaga and Telengana movements were critical peasant movements of the late colonial and immediate post-colonial era, influencing subsequent land reforms. The Naxalbari Uprising, though localized initially, had massive political and sociological repercussions across India.

Q3. Match the following:

LIST - I	LIST - II
A. Liberal Feminism	I. Freidrich Engels
B. Socialist and Marxist Feminism	II. Shulamith Firestone
C. Radical Feminism	III. Bell Hooks
D. Black Feminism	IV. John Stuart Mill

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A). A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III
- (B). A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV
- (C). A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (D). A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

Answer: c

Solution:

Introduction:

Feminist theory is characterized by diverse schools of thought, each identifying a different primary source of women's oppression and proposing distinct solutions.

Information Booster:

The correct matching of feminist types to their key theorists or foundational figures is as follows:

A. Liberal Feminism - IV. John Stuart Mill: Liberal Feminism seeks equality through legal and political reforms within the existing system. **John Stuart Mill**, a classical liberal, along with his wife Harriet Taylor, wrote *The Subjection of Women*, advocating for legal and educational equality.

B. Socialist and Marxist Feminism - I. Freidrich Engels: This strand attributes women's subordination primarily to **capitalism** and private property. **Engels'** work, *The Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State*, is foundational, arguing that women's oppression arose with the development of private property.

C. Radical Feminism - II. Shulamith Firestone: Radical Feminism sees **patriarchy** (the male control over female reproduction and sexuality) as the fundamental source of all oppression. **Firestone's** book, *The Dialectic of Sex*, is a seminal text, arguing for the abolition of the biological family.

D. Black Feminism - III. Bell Hooks: Black Feminism, along with other feminisms of color, critiques the tendency of earlier feminist theories to generalize the experience of white, middle-class women. **Bell Hooks** is a leading theorist known for her critiques of racism and classism within feminism.

Additional Knowledge:

The correct match combination is: A-IV, B-I, C-II, D-III.

Q4. "Which year MN Srinivas wrote book 'Religion and Society among coorgs of South India'?"

- (A). 1976
- (B). 1962
- (C). 1942
- (D). 1952

Answer: d

Solution:

1952.

"Religion and Society among Coorgs of South India"

"Religion and Society among Coorgs of South India" is a landmark book by the Indian sociologist M.N. Srinivas. The book was published in 1952. It is based on Srinivas's intensive fieldwork in the Kodagu (Coorg) region. The work is famous for its detailed ethnographic analysis of the Coorg community, their religious practices, social structure, and how these elements interact. It's considered one of the foundational texts of modern Indian sociology and anthropology.

Q5. Totemism is a belief in:

- (A). An image vested with a spirit and mind
- (B). A deity vested with power and spirit
- (C). A spirit vested with power and piety
- (D). An object vested with spirit and power

Answer: d

Solution:

An object vested with spirit and power

Totemism is a religious belief system in which a **tribe, clan, or group** believes that it is spiritually connected to a specific **object, animal, or plant**, which is known as the **totem**. The totem is considered to possess **spiritual power** and is often seen as a **symbolic representation** of the group's **ancestral or spiritual heritage**. The totem is not seen as a deity but is treated with great respect and sometimes worshipped.

In totemism, the belief is that the totem object (which can be an **animal, plant, or natural element**) is imbued with **spirit** and **power**, influencing the behavior and identity of the group. Members of the group often **identify with** the totem, considering it sacred, and may avoid harming or exploiting it. This belief system exists in several Indigenous cultures worldwide, where totems serve as symbols of identity, ancestry, and spiritual protection.

Information Booster:

1. **Totem as a Symbol** – In totemism, the totem serves as a symbol that **connects a group** to a specific animal, plant, or object. It is not just an image, but a **representation** of their spiritual beliefs.
2. **Spiritual Connection** – The totem is thought to hold **spiritual significance** for the group, often representing **ancestors, protectors, or a shared spirit** of the community.
3. **Respect and Reverence** – Objects, animals, or plants that are considered totems are **respected and protected** by the group, with certain behaviors or rituals being dedicated to honor them.
4. **Totem as Power** – The totem is seen as **vested with power and spiritual force**, and members of the group may believe they are **protected or empowered** by their totemic connection.
5. **Not a Deity** – Unlike in polytheistic religions, totemism does not necessarily involve worship of a deity. The totem is an **object or animal**, not a divine figure with the complex attributes of gods in other belief systems.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Totemic Symbolism** – Totems are commonly associated with **ancestor worship** or **spiritual kinship**, where the object, animal, or plant represents a **spiritual ancestor** or an integral part of the group's identity.
- **Examples of Totems** – Common totemic symbols include **animals** (e.g., wolf, eagle), **plants** (e.g., oak tree), or even **celestial bodies** (e.g., the moon).
- **Connection with Nature** – In totemism, there is often a deep connection with **nature**, and totems represent the **relationship** between the **natural world** and **human existence**.

Q6. Which of the following is a work by Emile Durkheim?

- (A). Elementary Structures of Kinship
- (B). The Elementary Forms of Religious Life
- (C). Mind, Self and Society
- (D). The Logic of Practice

Answer: b

Solution:

Intro:

Durkheim wrote The Elementary Forms of Religious Life (1912) to study the simplest forms of religion among Australian aborigines.

Information booster:

He argued that religion is fundamentally about society worshipping itself, and that rituals strengthen collective conscience.

Additional knowledge:

The work is foundational for sociology of religion and comparative anthropology, influencing later thinkers like Radcliffe-Brown and Levi-Strauss.

Q7. Arrange the following works of the given thinkers in the correct chronological order of their publication:

1. The Elementary Forms of Religious Life (Emile Durkheim)
2. The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (Max Weber)
3. The Structure of Social Action (Talcott Parsons)
4. Primitive Classification (Emile Durkheim and Marcel Mauss)

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

Answer: b

Solution:

Introduction:

Chronology questions test knowledge of the foundational timelines of sociological thought, which are essential for understanding theoretical development.

Information Booster:

The correct chronological order of publication for the initial or seminal appearance of these works is:

Primitive Classification (Durkheim and Mauss) - **1903** (4)

The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism (Weber) - **1904-05** (Serial articles, later book) (2)

The Elementary Forms of Religious Life (Durkheim) - 1912 (1)

The Structure of Social Action (Parsons) - 1937 (3)

Therefore, the correct sequence is 4, 2, 1, 3.

Additional Knowledge:

Weber's Protestant Ethic was originally published as two journal articles in 1904 and 1905, while Durkheim's Primitive Classification was published earlier in 1903. This subtle difference is often used in difficult chronology questions to test precise knowledge. Parsons' book is much later, representing the culmination of the Classical tradition and the beginning of modern structural-functionalism in the US.

Q8. Arrange the following sociological works on modernity in a chronological order of their publication.

A. The Consequences of Modernity (Anthony Giddens)

B. Liquid Modernity (Zygmunt Bauman)

C. Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity (Ulrich Beck)

D. Facing Up to Modernity (Peter L. Berger)

Choose the **correct** answer from the options given below:

(A). A, B, C, D

(B). D, A, C, B

(C). D, C, A, B

(D). A, D, C, B

Answer: c

Solution:

D, C, A, B

The correct chronological order of the publication of the works on modernity is as follows:

1.

Facing Up to Modernity (Peter L. Berger) – 1973

2. This book addresses modernity from the perspective of sociology and explores its impact on social structures. Peter L. Berger analyzes how modernity influences various social spheres.

3.

Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity (Ulrich Beck) – 1986

4. Ulrich Beck's work delves into the concept of a "risk society" and the emergence of new forms of social order and risks, such as environmental hazards, in modern times.

5.

The Consequences of Modernity (Anthony Giddens) – 1990

6. In this book, Giddens analyzes the social implications of modernity and its consequences for human society, focusing on institutions and individual lives.

7.

Liquid Modernity (Zygmunt Bauman) – 2000

8. Zygmunt Bauman's concept of "liquid modernity" highlights the fluid and transient nature of modern life, where social bonds and structures are less stable than in the past.

Thus, the correct order is **D, C, A, B**.

Information Booster

- **Peter L. Berger (1929-2017)** explored the relationship between modernity and social life, particularly focusing on the concept of secularization and modern rationality.

- **Ulrich Beck (1944-2015)** introduced the idea of "risk society," a term that describes a society increasingly preoccupied with managing risks.
- **Anthony Giddens (1938-)** analyzed how modernity affects social institutions and individuals, with a strong emphasis on globalization and social change.
- **Zygmunt Bauman (1925-2017)** introduced the concept of "liquid modernity," emphasizing the constant change in modern societies.
- **Modernity refers to the transformation of societies** influenced by developments in industry, science, and technology.
- **These works represent key sociological insights** on how modernity shapes the social world and the challenges it brings.

Additional Knowledge

- **(1) A, B, C, D** – Incorrect, as this order does not follow the actual chronology of publication dates.
- **(2) D, A, C, B** – Incorrect, as it places Giddens' work before Beck's, which is not correct in terms of publication.
- **(4) A, D, C, B** – Incorrect, as it reverses the order of publication for Giddens and Beck.

Q9. "Which of the following book is not written by Ghurye?"

- (A). Nature of Culture.
- (B). Indian Sadhus
- (C). Caste and Race in India
- (D). Gods and Men

Answer: a

Solution:

Nature of Culture.

Details on G. S. Ghurye's Works

Govind Sadashiv Ghurye (1893-1983) is considered one of the founding fathers of sociology in India. His work, which is often associated with the Indological perspective, covers a wide range of topics related to Indian society.

The books listed in the options and their relationship to Ghurye are:

(b) Indian Sadhus: This book, published in 1953, is a well-known work by Ghurye where he analyzes the history, types, and social role of sadhus (Hindu ascetics) in India.

(c) Caste and Race in India: This is perhaps Ghurye's most famous work, originally published in 1932. In this book, he examines the origins and characteristics of the caste system, often drawing parallels between caste and race.

(d) Gods and Men: This book, also written by Ghurye, explores the relationship between deities and humans in Hinduism, a subject consistent with his Indological approach.

(a) Nature of Culture: This book was written by A. L. Kroeber, an American cultural anthropologist. It's a foundational text in anthropology and is not a work by G. S. Ghurye.

Q10. Which of the following concepts, articulated by Karl Polanyi, describes societies where economic activities are embedded within and constrained by non-economic social institutions, rather than operating as a self-regulating market?

- (A). Formal Rationality
- (B). Substantive Rationality
- (C). Embeddedness

(D). Disembeddedness

Answer: c

Solution:

Introduction:

Economic sociology challenges the neoclassical economic view of a purely rational, self-regulating market, emphasizing the social and cultural contexts of economic action. Karl Polanyi's work is foundational in this regard.

Information Booster:

Karl Polanyi, in his seminal work "The Great Transformation" (1944), introduced the concept of 'embeddedness' (or 'the embedded economy'). He argued that in pre-modern societies, economic activities were "embedded" within social relations, kin ties, political structures, and religious institutions. The idea of a self-regulating market economy, he contended, was a modern, historically specific phenomenon that required the "disembedding" of the economy from these social relations, leading to significant social dislocations.

Additional Knowledge:

Max Weber distinguished between 'Formal Rationality' (calculability of means and ends, often associated with market logic) and 'Substantive Rationality' (value-oriented rationality). 'Disembeddedness' is the opposite of embeddedness, describing the condition where the economy operates increasingly autonomously from social and political regulation. Polanyi's work is crucial for understanding the historical development of market economies and their social consequences.

Q11. According to Anthony Giddens, the concept of "structuration" refers to:

- (A). The process by which individuals create social norms
- (B). The interaction between agency and structure in shaping social behavior
- (C). The role of technology in modern social life
- (D). The economic forces shaping class structures

Answer: b

Solution:

Intro:

Anthony Giddens developed the concept of "structuration," which emphasizes the dynamic relationship between agency (individual actions) and structure (social systems). Giddens argued that social structures are both the medium and the outcome of individual actions.

Information Booster:

Structuration theory suggests that individuals are not simply passive agents acting within a predetermined structure but are actively involved in shaping and reshaping the social systems they live in. This approach moves beyond the dichotomy of structure vs. agency and emphasizes their interdependence.

Additional Knowledge:

Giddens' structuration theory is foundational in understanding how social order is maintained and changed. It has influenced a wide range of disciplines, including sociology, political science, and social theory.

Q12. According to Anthony Giddens, the relationship between modernity and the transformation of space and time is defined by 'disembedding mechanisms'. Which pair of concepts forms the essential basis of these mechanisms?

- (A). Bureaucracy and Rationalization
- (B). Time-Space Compression and Globalization

- (C). Symbolic Tokens and Expert Systems
(D). Tradition and Reflexivity

Answer: c

Solution:

Introduction:

This question requires identifying the specific mechanisms Giddens posits as crucial for separating social relations from local, fixed contexts, leading to the experience of high modernity.

Information Booster:

In Giddens's theory of high modernity, 'disembedding' refers to the "lifting out" of social relations from local contexts of interaction. The two primary mechanisms are:

1. **Symbolic Tokens:** Media of exchange (like **money**) that have a standard value irrespective of the people who handle them. They allow transactions across vast stretches of time and space.
2. **Expert Systems:** Systems of technical accomplishment or professional expertise (like architecture, medicine, or technological infrastructure) that organize large areas of the material and social environments, again abstracting interactions from immediate personal knowledge and trust.

Additional Knowledge:

These mechanisms create the conditions for the 'time-space distantiation' that defines modernity—social relations spanning much greater distances and durations than in pre-modern societies.

Q13. The book 'Elementary Forms of Religious Life' (1912) by Emile Durkheim primarily uses the study of the simplest known religion (Australian Aboriginal Totemism) to develop which key concept?

- (A). The theory of the sacred and the profane, and the origin of the collective conscience.
(B). The relationship between asceticism and the spirit of capitalism.
(C). The function of religion in legitimizing social stratification.
(D). The process of routinization of charisma in religious organizations.

Answer: a

Solution:

Introduction:

Durkheim's final major work aimed to uncover the essential, universal function of religion in all human societies, treating it as a social fact.

Information Booster:

Durkheim argued that religion fundamentally involves the ritual separation of the world into the Sacred (things set apart) and the Profane (mundane, everyday life). The rituals that bind people around the sacred are the mechanism through which the group worships its own social force, generating collective effervescence and reinforcing the collective conscience (the shared moral framework of society).

Additional Knowledge:

Option (b) is Max Weber's thesis. Option (c) is a key Marxist perspective on religion. Option (d) is also a concept by Max Weber related to the life cycle of authority types.

Q14. Match the following thinkers with their associated concepts:

List I (Thinker)	List II (Concept)
------------------	-------------------

List I (Thinker)	List II (Concept)
1. Talcott Parsons	I. Manifest and Latent Functions
2. Robert K. Merton	II. Phenomenology of the Social World
3. Claude Levi-Strauss	III. Structural Functionalism (AGIL Scheme)
4. Alfred Schutz	IV. Structural Anthropology (Binary Oppositions)

- (A). 1-III, 2-I, 3-IV, 4-II
 (B). 1-I, 2-III, 3-II, 4-IV
 (C). 1-IV, 2-II, 3-I, 4-III
 (D). 1-II, 2-IV, 3-III, 4-I

Answer: a

Solution:

Introduction:

This question tests the understanding of key concepts developed by prominent thinkers across different sociological traditions.

Information Booster:

Talcott Parsons is renowned for his development of Structural Functionalism, particularly his AGIL (Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, Latency) scheme, which outlines the four functional imperatives that all social systems must meet.

Robert K. Merton, while also a functionalist, refined the concept by introducing the distinction between Manifest (intended and recognized) and Latent (unintended and unrecognized) functions of social phenomena.

Claude Levi-Strauss is the primary figure in Structural Anthropology, famous for analyzing cultural phenomena (like myths and kinship systems) in terms of underlying universal mental structures, often expressed through binary oppositions.

Alfred Schutz is a central figure in Phenomenological Sociology, known for his work on the "Phenomenology of the Social World," which explores how individuals construct and interpret their social reality through their subjective experiences.

Additional Knowledge:

This matching exercise demonstrates the distinct contributions of these thinkers to their respective theoretical frameworks, highlighting the diversity within sociological thought. Parsons and Merton represent different facets of functionalism, Levi-Strauss a distinct approach to structuralism, and Schutz a foundational contribution to interpretive sociology.

Q15. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A and the other is labelled as Reason R.

Assertion A: Generalisation of a finding is possible only in quantitative studies.

Reason R: Quantitative studies make use of deductive reasoning.

In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below.

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

Answer: d

Solution:

A is false but R is true.

- **Assertion A** is false. **Generalisation** in research can be achieved through both **quantitative** and **qualitative** studies. It is not limited only to quantitative studies.
 - **Reason R** is true. **Quantitative studies** rely on **deductive reasoning**, where researchers test a hypothesis through data collection and analysis, rather than relying on inductive reasoning.
- Thus, **A is false** but **R is true**.

Q16. Which seminal book by Marcel Mauss analyzes the significance of non-contractual, reciprocal exchange of gifts (gifts, ceremonies, services) in so-called 'archaic' societies, arguing that these transactions are 'total social phenomena' embedded in kinship, law, and religion?

- (A). Argonauts of the Western Pacific
- (B). The Great Transformation
- (C). The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life
- (D). The Gift: Forms and Functions of Exchange in Archaic Societies

Answer: d

Solution:

Introduction:

Marcel Mauss's work on the gift is foundational to economic anthropology and sociology, challenging the purely utilitarian view of human exchange.

Information Booster:

'The Gift: Forms and Functions of Exchange in Archaic Societies' (1925) is Mauss's classic text. He argued that the obligation to give, receive, and reciprocate the gift is not purely economic but is driven by spiritual and social forces (the hau or spirit of the thing). These exchanges are 'total social phenomena,' meaning they involve legal, economic, religious, and political aspects of society simultaneously.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) Argonauts of the Western Pacific is by Malinowski, focusing on the Kula ring (which Mauss also uses as an example). (b) The Great Transformation is by Karl Polanyi. (c) The Elementary Forms... is by Durkheim, Mauss's uncle and collaborator.

Q17. Which of the following is a defining feature of a 'hypothetico-deductive' research approach?

- (A). It generates new theories from data analysis.
- (B). It involves testing a hypothesis derived from an existing theory.
- (C). It relies exclusively on qualitative data.
- (D). It focuses on exploring subjective meanings and experiences.

Answer: b

Solution:

Introduction:

The hypothetico-deductive method is a cornerstone of the positivist research tradition in social sciences.

Information Booster:

It's a top-down, deductive approach. It begins with an established theory, from which a specific hypothesis is formulated. The researcher then designs a study (often quantitative) to test this hypothesis empirically. If the hypothesis is supported, it strengthens the original theory.

Additional Knowledge:

This method contrasts sharply with the inductive approach, which starts with observations to build a new theory.

Q18. The concept of 'Gift Economy', particularly as analyzed by Marcel Mauss in his work *The Gift*, posits that non-market exchange systems are primarily driven by:

- (A). The rational calculation of utility maximization for individual gain.
- (B). A tripartite obligation system involving the duties to give, receive, and reciprocate.
- (C). The universal principle of generalized reciprocity where immediate return is never expected.
- (D). Purely symbolic, disinterested altruism without any expectation of future return.

Answer: b

Solution:

Introduction:

Marcel Mauss's *The Gift* (1925) is a foundational text in economic anthropology, arguing that 'archaic' economies are based on a system of total prestation, profoundly linked to social structure.

Information Booster:

Mauss famously described the gift as involving a system of total prestation (exchange of goods and services that involve the entire community) governed by a triple obligation: the obligation to give (to show status), the obligation to receive (to accept the challenge), and the crucial obligation to reciprocate (to avoid being humiliated or dominated). This system is driven by what he termed the *Hau* (the spirit of the gift).

Additional Knowledge:

This exchange is neither purely altruistic (d) nor purely rational (a). It is a highly moral and constraining social process that integrates society. Generalized Reciprocity (c) is a concept later refined by Marshall Sahlins.

Q19. Match List I (Sampling Technique) with List II (Key Characteristic):

List I (Sampling Technique)	List II (Key Characteristic)
A. Stratified Sampling	1. Selecting units at regular intervals from a list
B. Quota Sampling	2. Non-random selection based on researcher's judgement
C. Systematic Sampling	3. Dividing population into homogeneous groups before random selection
D. Purposive Sampling	4. Non-random, aims to reflect population proportions in categories

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

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

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

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

Answer: a

Solution:

The correct match is **A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2**.

Introduction: Understanding Sampling Techniques

Sampling is a critical process in research where a subset of individuals (the sample) is selected from a larger group (the population) to estimate characteristics of the whole population. The method of selection determines the validity and generalizability of the research findings. Sampling techniques are broadly categorized into **Probability** (random) and **Non-Probability** (non-random) methods.

Information Booster: Detailed Matching

The correct pairing of the sampling techniques and their key characteristics:

Additional Knowledge: Context and Bias

List I (Sampling Technique)	List II (Key Characteristic)	Match	Rationale
A. Stratified Sampling	3. Dividing population into homogeneous groups before random selection	A-3	This is a Probability technique. The population is first divided into layers (strata) based on a characteristic (e.g., gender, income). A random sample is then drawn from <i>each</i> stratum, ensuring proportional representation from all key subgroups.
B. Quota Sampling	4. Non-random, aims to reflect population proportions in categories	B-4	This is a Non-Probability technique. The researcher sets quotas for different categories (similar to strata), but the selection of individuals to fill the quota is left to the interviewer's discretion (non-random or convenience), which can introduce bias.
C. Systematic Sampling	1. Selecting units at regular intervals from a list	C-1	This is a Probability technique. After a random starting point is chosen, every k^{th} element from a sorted list of the population is selected. The interval k is calculated as the total population size divided by the desired sample size.
D. Purposive Sampling	2. Non-random selection based on researcher's judgement	D-2	This is a Non-Probability technique, also known as Judgement Sampling . The researcher deliberately selects individuals whom they believe are most relevant, knowledgeable, or representative of the study's purpose, relying solely on their expert judgement.

- **Probability vs. Non-Probability:** The fundamental difference is that probability sampling allows the calculation of the probability of any unit being included and ensures the sample is **statistically representative**. Non-probability sampling does not guarantee this and is often used for pilot studies, qualitative research, or when a complete list of the population is unavailable.
- **The Problem with Quota Sampling:** While **Quota Sampling** attempts to mirror population proportions (like Stratified Sampling), the lack of **random selection** within each category means the sample is susceptible to selection bias by the interviewer, compromising the generalizability of results.
- **Random vs. Systematic:** In **Systematic Sampling**, the **first** element is randomly selected; subsequent elements are determined by the fixed interval, making it a form of probability sampling, provided the list is not ordered in a cyclical pattern that aligns with the sampling interval.
- **Simple Random Sampling:** The most basic probability technique where every unit in the population has an **equal and independent chance** of being selected, typically done using a random number generator.

Q20. Which seminal book by William J. Goode provided a large-scale comparative analysis of kinship and family change across industrializing societies, arguing for a universal trend towards the "conjugal family unit" associated with industrialization?

- (A). The Negro Family: The Case For National Action
- (B). The Family: From Institution to Companionship
- (C). World Revolution and Family Patterns
- (D). Kinship and Marriage in an African Community

Answer: c

Solution:

Introduction:

William J. Goode is a key figure in the modernization theory of the family, attempting a comprehensive global sociological survey of family change.

Information Booster:

Goode's 1963 book, 'World Revolution and Family Patterns,' systematically analyzed family changes in industrialized and industrializing regions (West, Arab, India, China, Japan). His central thesis was that as societies modernize and industrialize, there is a common, almost inevitable, trend towards the "conjugal family unit" (nuclear family based on spousal bond, rather than larger kinship ties) because this small, mobile family unit is best suited to the demands of the industrial economy and urban life.

Additional Knowledge:

(b) The Family: From Institution to Companionship is by Ernest Burgess, an earlier Chicago School scholar. Goode's work is often critiqued today for its "convergence theory" which assumes all families will eventually resemble the Western nuclear model.

Q21. Which of the following books is the primary text where Karl Polanyi outlines his concept of the economy being historically 'embedded' in non-economic institutions, thereby pre-dating and providing a foundation for the later debates on 'Moral Economy'?

- (A). The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism
- (B). The Great Transformation
- (C). The Making of the English Working Class
- (D). Economy and Society

Answer: b

Solution:

Introduction:

This is a Book Name question identifying the work of Karl Polanyi, whose ideas about embeddedness are foundational to the Moral Economy perspective.

Information Booster:

Karl Polanyi's The Great Transformation (1944) argues that throughout most of history, the economy was embedded in social relationships, religion, and politics (e.g., in systems based on reciprocity and redistribution). He describes the 19th-century rise of the self-regulating market as a catastrophic attempt to disembed the economy, treating land, labor, and money as 'fictitious commodities.' This view directly supports the Moral Economy argument, which sees protests (Thompson's crowd) as society's self-protection against the dangers of a disembedded, profit-only market.

Additional Knowledge:

(c) The Making of the English Working Class (1963) is by E.P. Thompson, and is a key work of social history, though Thompson's specific essay on Moral Economy was published in 1971. Polanyi's work precedes and provides a broad comparative framework for Thompson's specific historical case study.

Q22. Arrange the following steps in the sequence of their typical application within the classical Deductive Research Model:

1. Hypothesis Testing/Verification

2. Theory/Existing Knowledge
3. Observation/Empirical Data Collection
4. Derivation of Specific Hypothesis

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

Answer: a

Solution:

Introduction:

The Deductive Approach starts with a general theory and moves to specific empirical observations for verification, contrasting with the Inductive approach.

Information Booster:

The classical deductive model follows this sequence:

2. Theory/Existing Knowledge: Start with a general theoretical statement.

4. Derivation of Specific Hypothesis: Formulate a testable, specific prediction logically derived from the theory.

3. Observation/Empirical Data Collection: Gather data designed specifically to test the hypothesis.

1. Hypothesis Testing/Verification: Analyze the data to see if it supports or refutes the initial hypothesis, thereby informing the original theory.

Therefore, the correct sequence is 2, 4, 3, 1.

Additional Knowledge:

The Inductive Approach would typically proceed in the sequence: Observation/Empirical Data Collection - Generalizations - Theory/Concept Formation. A key differentiator is that Deduction starts with the theory.

Q23. Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of the steps involved in the **scientific method** as applied in social science research?

- (A). Hypothesis Formulation → Data Collection → Observation → Theory Development
(B). Observation → Hypothesis Formulation → Data Collection → Analysis and Theory Development
(C). Theory Development → Hypothesis Formulation → Observation → Data Collection
(D). Data Collection → Observation → Analysis → Hypothesis Formulation

Answer: b

Solution:

Introduction:

The **scientific method** in social science, while flexible, generally follows a logical sequence of steps. This process begins with a real-world puzzle or observation, moves to a testable idea, then to gathering evidence, and finally to making sense of that evidence to build or refine a theory.

Information Booster:

The process starts with an **observation** of a social phenomenon or a question that needs to be answered. Based on this, a **hypothesis** (a testable statement) is formulated. Next, the researcher designs a study and carries out **data collection**. Finally, the data is **analyzed** to either support or reject the hypothesis, which contributes to the broader **theory development** or modification.

Additional Knowledge:

This sequence is often an idealized model. In practice, the research process can be more iterative and recursive. For example, new observations made during data collection can lead a researcher to refine

their hypothesis, or a surprising finding in the analysis phase can prompt a re-examination of existing theories.

Q24. Which of the following is an example of a *probability sampling* technique?

- (A). Snowball sampling
- (B). Purposive sampling
- (C). Simple random sampling
- (D). Quota sampling

Answer: c

Solution:

Sampling techniques are broadly divided into **probability**(random, each unit has known chance) and **non-probability**(non-random).

Information Booster:*Simple random sampling* (a type of probability sampling), ensures every unit in the population has an equal chance of being selected, which increases representativeness and reduces bias.

Additional Knowledge:**Probability methods** (stratified, cluster, systematic, random) are more common in survey research where every unit of the population has a known, non-zero chance of being selected. **Non-probability methods** (e.g., snowball, purposive, quota) are often used in qualitative or hard-to-reach populations.

Q25. Match the following sociologists with their key concepts on Economy and Society:

List I (Sociologist)	List II (Concept)
1. Karl Polanyi	(i) Conspicuous Consumption
2. Max Weber	(ii) The Protestant Ethic
3. Marcel Mauss	(iii) Embeddedness of the Market
4. Thorstein Veblen	(iv) The Gift

- (A). 1-(i), 2-(ii), 3-(iii), 4-(iv)
- (B). 1-(ii), 2-(i), 3-(iv), 4-(iii)
- (C). 1-(ii), 2-(iii), 3-(iv), 4-(i)
- (D). 1-(iii), 2-(ii), 3-(iv), 4-(i)

Answer: d

Solution:

Introduction:

This question tests the foundational knowledge of key thinkers in economic sociology and their unique contributions to understanding the relationship between economy and society.

Information Booster:

Karl Polanyi argued in *The Great Transformation* that the market is not a natural entity but is "embedded" in social and political institutions. Max Weber's *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* links the rise of modern capitalism to a specific set of religious values. Marcel Mauss, in his essay *The Gift*, analyzed gift-giving as a form of non-market exchange that creates social bonds. Thorstein Veblen coined "Conspicuous Consumption" to describe the spending of money on luxury goods to display economic power.

Additional Knowledge:

These concepts collectively challenge the neoclassical economic view that the market is a standalone, rational sphere of human activity, instead highlighting its deep social and cultural roots.

Q26. Arrange the following in chronological order:

- A. Caste and Race in India – G.S. Ghurye
 - B. The Scheduled Castes – G.S. Ghurye
 - C. Religion and Society among the Coorgs – M.N. Srinivas
 - D. Kinship Organization in India – Irawati Karve
- (A). B-A-C-D
(B). A-D-B-C
(C). A-B-C-D
(D). A-B-D-C

Answer: c

Solution:

Intro: Indian sociology matured during the 1930s–1950s, with closely published works on caste, kinship, and ethnography.

Information Booster

- **Ghurye's Caste and Race in India (1932)**
- **his The Scheduled Castes appeared in 1943**
- **Srinivas' Religion and Society among the Coorgs in 1952**
- **Karve's Kinship Organization in India in 1953**

Additional Knowledge: These works collectively institutionalized Indian sociology and anthropology, shifting from caste theory (Ghurye, Ambedkar) to kinship and community ethnographies (Karve, Srinivas).

Q27. Match List I with List II:

Thinkers	Works
A. Radha Kamal Mukherji	III. The Land Problems of India
B. G. S. Ghurye	IV. Social Tensions in India
C. B. R. Ambedkar	I. Buddha and Karl Marx
D. M. N. Srinivas	II. Village, Caste, Gender and Method

- (A). A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II
(B). A-II, B-I, C-I, D-III
(C). A-I, B-IV, C-III, D-II
(D). A-IV, B-II, C-III, D-I

Answer: a

Solution:

A - III, B - IV, C - I, D - II

1. **A. Radha Kamal Mukherji:**
2. His major work was "**The Land Problems of India**", which focuses on the socio-economic issues related to land distribution in India.
3. **B. G. S. Ghurye:**
4. Ghurye is known for his work "**Social Tensions in India**", in which he analyzes the social issues, including caste, and the tensions caused by various social forces in India.
5. **C. B. R. Ambedkar:**
6. Ambedkar, a prominent social reformer, wrote "**Buddha and Karl Marx**", where he analyzed the teachings of Buddha and Karl Marx, discussing the social and economic impact of their ideas on Indian society.

7. D. M. N. Srinivas:

8. Srinivas is most famously associated with the work "**Village, Caste, Gender and Method**", where he focuses on the study of Indian villages, the caste system, and the roles of gender and methods used in social research.

Information Booster:

1. **Radha Kamal Mukherji** was a sociologist who worked extensively on the social problems in India, especially related to land reforms and their effects on society.
2. **G. S. Ghurye** is well-known for his sociological works on caste and social structure, and his analysis of **social tensions** provides valuable insights into the complexities of Indian society.
3. **B. R. Ambedkar's** work on "**Buddha and Karl Marx**" was an important exploration of their philosophies, particularly their impact on India's lower castes and their potential for social change.
4. **M. N. Srinivas** is one of the most important sociologists in India, known for his pioneering work on the **village studies**, the **caste system**, and the concept of **Sanskritization**, which are key aspects of his analysis of Indian society.

Additional Knowledge:

- **Radha Kamal Mukherji** was a well-respected social thinker in the early 20th century and contributed greatly to the understanding of social systems in India.
- **G. S. Ghurye's** work focused on integrating sociology with anthropology to study Indian society, especially looking at the **interactions between castes** and their effects on social harmony.
- **B. R. Ambedkar's** ideas remain influential in India's social and political reform movements, particularly in promoting the rights of the Dalits and advocating for **social justice**.
- **M. N. Srinivas's** work laid the foundation for understanding how **traditional Indian communities** functioned and evolved, especially through concepts like "**Sanskritization**" and "**Westernization**".

Q28. Match the Column

List-I (Personalities)	List-II (Works/Studies)
A. M. N. Srinivas	I. Caste and Kinship in Central India
B. E. K. Gough	II. The Hindu Family in its Urban Setting
C. A. C. Mayer	III. Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India
D. A. D. Ross	IV. Changing Kinship in the Setting of Political and Economic Change among the Nayers of Malabar

(A). A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II

(B). A-I, B-II, C-IV, D-III

(C). A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

(D). A-III, B-IV, C-II, D-I

Answer: a

Solution:

Introduction

The correct match for the list of famous Indian sociologists/anthropologists and their pioneering works is:

The correct option is **1. A-III, B-IV, C-I, D-II**.

Additional Knowledge and Information Booster

Personality	Key Contribution/Focus	Concept Associated
A. M. N. Srinivas	Pioneering study on the Coorgs (Kodavas) in South India, focusing on religion, society, and social structure.	Sanskritization, Westernization , Dominant Caste
B. E. K. Gough	Detailed study of Nayars of Malabar on the West Coast, documenting the dramatic changes in their complex kinship system (Taravad) under British rule.	Changing matrilineal kinship systems, critique of traditional family structures.
C. A. C. Mayer	Famous for his work on social structure and kinship in a village in Central India (Malwa region), detailing caste relations and local political systems.	Ramkheri (the village he studied), focusing on village structure and leadership.
D. A. D. Ross	One of the earliest urban sociologists in India. Studied the changes occurring in traditional Hindu joint families in urban Bangalore .	Urban sociology, family studies, impact of urbanization on joint family.

Q29. Which of the following books, written by G. S. Ghurye, primarily presents a scholarly critique of the colonial ethnographic accounts of Indian tribal communities and advocates for their eventual assimilation into Hindu society?

- (A). Caste and Race in India
- (B). The Scheduled Tribes
- (C). Indian Sadhus
- (D). Cities and Civilization

Answer: b

Solution:

Introduction:

G. S. Ghurye is considered the father of Indian Sociology. His extensive work covers Caste, Tribes, Cities, and Sadus, often taking a nationalist and Indological perspective, which positioned tribes as 'backward Hindus.'

Information Booster:

The book 'The Scheduled Tribes' (often published as The Aborigines—'So Called'—and Their Future in earlier editions, and later as The Scheduled Tribes) is where Ghurye systematically critiqued the isolationist policy for tribes (advocated by some colonial administrators like Verrier Elwin) and argued that tribes were simply the less-integrated sections of Hindu society. He advocated for a policy of assimilation.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) Caste and Race in India (1932) is his seminal work on caste.¹⁴ (c) Indian Sadhus (1953) is a study of asceticism and its role in Indian society. (d) Cities and Civilization (1962) explores urbanization in India. For UGC NET, it's crucial to know the core theme linked to each of Ghurye's major works.

Q30. Which book is authored by M.N. Srinivas, apart from his work on Sanskritization?

- (A). Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India
- (B). Caste and Race in India
- (C). Indian Village
- (D). Structure and Function in Primitive Society

Answer: a

Solution:

Intro:

Srinivas's Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India (1952) was based on his Ph.D. fieldwork at Oxford.

Information booster:

The book analyzed the relationship between ritual, religion, and social structure, and it was here that he first introduced the concept of Sanskritization.

Additional knowledge:

This ethnographic study remains a classic in Indian sociology, influencing generations of village and caste studies.

Q31. According to Anthony Giddens, the **Juggernaut** of modernity is characterized by its runaway nature. Which of the following best describes the core mechanism that contributes to the **disembedding** of social relations within this Juggernaut?

- (a) The restoration of traditional kinship ties in urban centers.
- (b) The creation of symbolic tokens and the establishment of expert systems.
- (c) The complete eradication of ontological security in modern individuals.
- (d) The reliance on face-to-face interaction for global economic transactions.

Correct Answer: (b)

Introduction:

Anthony Giddens describes modernity as a Juggernaut—an engine of enormous power which, as human beings, we can drive to some extent, but which also threatens to rush out of our control.

Information Booster:

Giddens identifies Disembedding as the lifting out of social relations from local contexts of interaction. This is achieved through two mechanisms: Symbolic Tokens (like money, which allows exchange across time and space) and Expert Systems (technical or professional expertise that we trust without knowing the experts personally).

Additional Knowledge:

The Juggernaut is fueled by Reflexivity, where social practices are constantly examined and reformed in the light of incoming information about those very practices.

Q32. Consider the following statements regarding McKim Marriott's concepts of **Parochialization** and **Universalization** and identify the correct ones:

1. Universalization is the process where elements of the Little Tradition are carried upward to the Great Tradition.
 2. Parochialization involves the downward movement and transformation of Great Tradition elements into the Little Tradition.
 3. Marriott developed these concepts through his intensive study of the village Rampura.
 4. These processes suggest that the Little and Great traditions are in constant interaction within Indian civilization.
- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (a)

Introduction:

McKim Marriott refined the concepts of Great Tradition and Little Tradition (originally proposed by Robert Redfield) to explain the cultural dynamics of Indian civilization.

Information Booster:

Statement 3 is incorrect because McKim Marriott conducted his fieldwork in the village of Kishan Garhi in Uttar Pradesh. Rampura was the field site for M.N. Srinivas.

Additional Knowledge:

Universalization occurs when local deities or festivals gain wider scriptural recognition (e.g., a local goddess being identified with Lakshmi), while Parochialization occurs when scriptural myths are localized and simplified by rural folk.

Q33. Arrange the following environmental movements in India in the correct chronological order of their inception:

1. Silent Valley Movement
2. Appiko Movement
3. Jungle Bachao Andolan (Singhbhum)
4. Bishnoi Movement (Modern mobilization context)

(a) 4, 1, 3, 2

(b) 1, 4, 2, 3

(c) 4, 3, 1, 2

(d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Correct Answer: (a)

Information Booster:

1. **Bishnoi Movement:** While historical (1730s), it served as the ideological precursor to modern movements. 2. **Silent Valley (1973):** Protesting a hydroelectric project in Kerala. 3. **Jungle Bachao Andolan (1982):** Started in Bihar (now Jharkhand) against replacing natural Sal forests with Teak. 4. **Appiko Movement (1983):** The Karnataka version of Chipko.

Q34. Arrange the following works of Emile Durkheim in the correct chronological order of their first publication:

1. The Elementary Forms of Religious Life
2. Suicide
3. The Division of Labour in Society
4. The Rules of Sociological Method

(a) 3, 4, 2, 1

(b) 4, 3, 2, 1

(c) 3, 2, 4, 1

(d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Correct Answer: (a)

Information Booster:

1. **The Division of Labour in Society (1893):** Discussed Mechanical and Organic Solidarity. 2. **The Rules of Sociological Method (1895):** Defined Social Facts. 3. **Suicide (1897):** An empirical study of social integration. 4. **The Elementary Forms of Religious Life (1912):** Focused on Australian Totemism.

Q35. Match List I (Thinker) with List II (Books/Chronology focus):

List I (Thinker)	List II (Book Title)
A. M.N. Srinivas	I. Religion and Society among the Coorgs (1952)
B. G.S. Ghurye	II. Caste and Race in India (1932)
C. Peter Blau	III. Exchange and Power in Social Life (1964)
D. I.P. Desai	IV. Some Aspects of Family in Mahuva (1964)

(a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(c) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

(d) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

Correct Answer: (a)

Information Booster:

Srinivas's work on Coorgs is where he first used Sanskritization (initially as Brahminization). Ghurye's 1932 book is considered a foundational text of Indian Sociology. Peter Blau is a key figure in Social Exchange Theory.

Q36. Match List I (Concept) with List II (Thinker):

List I (Concept)	List II (Thinker)
A. Totemism as the 'Societal God'	I. Emile Durkheim
B. The Isolated Nuclear Family	II. William J. Goode
C. Structural Exchange Theory	III. Peter Blau
D. Jointness of the Indian Family	IV. I.P. Desai

(a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(b) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

(c) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

(d) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

Correct Answer: (a)

Information Booster:

Durkheim argued that Totemism represents the worship of society itself. William J. Goode (World Revolution and Family Patterns) argued that industrialization pushes families toward the nuclear form. I.P. Desai emphasized that family 'jointness' is not just about common residence but also about emotional and functional ties.

Q37. Assertion (A): In Durkheim's view, the totem is not just a symbol of the clan but also a symbol of the divinity.

Reason (R): Because the god of the clan and the clan itself are one and the same thing.

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

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

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true.

Correct Answer: (a)

Information Booster:

In The Elementary Forms of Religious Life, Durkheim argues that religious force is the collective force of the group. When individuals worship the totem, they are unconsciously worshipping the power of their own social group.

Q38. Assertion (A): M.N. Srinivas argued that Sanskritization is a tool of social mobility for lower castes.

Reason (R): Sanskritization leads to a structural change in the caste hierarchy.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

Correct Answer: (c)

Information Booster:

Reason (R) is false. Srinivas explicitly stated that Sanskritization only leads to positional change (a caste moving up relative to others) but not structural change (the overall system of hierarchy remains intact).

Q39. Assertion (A): Peter Blau's Exchange Theory suggests that an imbalance in exchange leads to the exercise of power.

Reason (R): If an individual receives a service they cannot reciprocate, they must become subordinate to the provider.

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

Correct Answer: (a)

Information Booster:

Blau differentiated between Social Exchange and Economic Exchange. He argued that power arises when one person has a monopoly over a resource that others need but cannot repay in kind.

Q40. Which of the following are the books written by G.S. Ghurye?

- i. Religious Consciousness
- ii. Indian Sadhus
- iii. Cities and Civilization
- iv. The Scheduled Tribes

- (a) i, ii, iii and iv
- (b) i and ii only
- (c) ii and iv only
- (d) i, iii and iv only

Correct Answer: (a)

Information Booster:

G.S. Ghurye was incredibly prolific, writing over 30 books. The Scheduled Tribes (1943) was famous for his critique of Verrier Elwin's 'National Park' policy, where Ghurye labeled tribes as "Backward Hindus."

Q41. Match the Feminist Thinkers in List I with their primary theoretical contribution or conceptual focus in List II:

List I (Feminist Thinker)	List II (Focus/Contribution)
A. Nancy Chodorow	I. Psychoanalytic feminism and the reproduction of mothering
B. Heidi Hartmann	II. Dual Systems Theory (Patriarchy and Capitalism)
C. Judith Butler	III. Performativity and the subversion of gender identity
D. Patricia Hill Collins	IV. Black Feminist Thought and Matrix of Domination

(a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(c) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

(d) A-IV, B-II, C-I, D-III

Correct Answer: (a)

Introduction:

Feminist sociology encompasses diverse perspectives that analyze gender inequality through various lenses, including psychology, economics, and post-structuralism.

Information Booster:

Nancy Chodorow argues that the division of labor in childcare produces different psychological "relational potentials" in boys and girls. Heidi Hartmann is famous for "The Unhappy Marriage of Marxism and Feminism," arguing that patriarchy and capitalism are two distinct but intertwined systems. Judith Butler's "Gender Trouble" argues that gender is not an essence but something one "does" (performance).

Additional Knowledge:

Patricia Hill Collins introduced the "Matrix of Domination" to explain how various intersections of oppression (race, class, gender) are structurally organized.

Q42. Match the Urban Ecology models in List I with the correct proponents in List II:

List I (Urban Model)	List II (Proponents)
A. Concentric Zone Model	I. Ernest Burgess and Robert Park
B. Sector Model	II. Homer Hoyt
C. Multiple Nuclei Model	III. Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman
D. Urbanism as a Way of Life	IV. Louis Wirth

(a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(c) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

(d) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

Correct Answer: (a)

Introduction:

The Chicago School of Sociology pioneered "Urban Ecology," borrowing concepts from biology to explain how populations compete for and occupy urban space.

Information Booster:

Burgess's Concentric Zone Model (1925) views the city as five growing circles (CBD, Transition, Working Class, Residential, Commuter). Hoyt's Sector Model (1939) suggested cities grow in wedge-shaped sectors along transportation routes. Harris and Ullman (1945) argued that modern cities have multiple centers or "nuclei" rather than just one CBD.

Additional Knowledge:

Louis Wirth's "Urbanism" focused on the psychological and social consequences of density, size, and heterogeneity in city life.

Q43. Match the Sociologists in List I with the specific village or field site they are associated with in Indian Sociological literature in List II:

List I (Thinker)	List II (Field Site/Village)
A. F.G. Bailey	I. Bisipara (Orissa)
B. Louis Dumont	II. Pramalai Kallar (Tamil Nadu)
C. M.N. Srinivas	III. Rampura (Karnataka)
D. McKim Marriott	IV. Kishan Garhi (Uttar Pradesh)

(a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III

(c) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV

(d) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

Correct Answer: (a)

Introduction:

Village studies in India during the 1950s and 60s were crucial for developing an empirical understanding of caste, kinship, and social change, moving away from "Book View" to "Field View."

Information Booster:

F.G. Bailey's "Caste and the Economic Frontier" was based on Bisipara. Louis Dumont's fieldwork among the Pramalai Kallar informed his views on the hierarchy and purity/pollution in "Homo Hierarchicus." Srinivas's "The Remembered Village" is a classic ethnography of Rampura.

Additional Knowledge:

Bailey is often associated with the "Conflict" or "Transactional" approach to understanding rural politics.

Q44. Identify the author and the central thesis of the book "The Great Transformation" (1944):

(a) Karl Marx: The inevitable collapse of capitalism due to the falling rate of profit.

(b) Karl Polanyi: The shift from "embedded" economies to a "market society" where land, labor, and money are treated as fictitious commodities.

(c) Marcel Mauss: The evolution of the gift from a total social phenomenon to a purely economic transaction.

(d) Max Weber: The role of the Protestant ethic in the rise of rationalized capitalism.

Correct Answer: (b)

Introduction:

Karl Polanyi's "The Great Transformation" is a seminal work in economic sociology, critiquing the idea of the "self-regulating market."

Information Booster:

Polanyi argues that in pre-capitalist societies, the economy was "embedded" in social, religious, and political institutions. The "Great Transformation" refers to the attempt to "disembed" the economy, turning land, labor, and money into commodities, which he argued leads to social devastation and the "double movement" of social protectionism.

Additional Knowledge:

Polanyi introduced the concepts of Reciprocity, Redistribution, and Exchange as the three forms of economic integration.

Q45. In his seminal work "The Gift" (Essai sur le don, 1925), Marcel Mauss identifies three obligations that maintain the social fabric in archaic societies. What are they?

- (a) To produce, to consume, and to trade.
- (b) To give, to receive, and to reciprocate.
- (c) To lend, to borrow, and to pay interest.
- (d) To sacrifice, to pray, and to atone.

Correct Answer: (b)

Introduction:

Marcel Mauss, nephew of Durkheim, analyzed the "Potlatch" and "Kula ring" to show that gift-giving is not about "free" items but about creating social bonds.

Information Booster:

Mauss called the gift a "Total Social Phenomenon" because it involves legal, economic, moral, and religious dimensions simultaneously. The failure to fulfill the three obligations (giving, receiving, and repaying) is equivalent to a declaration of war or a breakdown of social identity.

Additional Knowledge:

Mauss argued that the "spirit of the gift" (known as Hau in Maori culture) compels the recipient to return the gift to avoid spiritual or social harm.

Q46. Match the Sociological Perspectives in List I with their corresponding primary approach to social reality in List II:

List I (Thinker)	List II (Approach)
A. Alfred Schutz	I. Phenomenological Sociology
B. Harold Garfinkel	II. Ethnomethodology
C. Erving Goffman	III. Dramaturgical Analysis
D. Clifford Geertz	IV. Interpretive/Symbolic Anthropology

- (a) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (b) A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III
- (c) A-I, B-III, C-II, D-IV
- (d) A-III, B-II, C-I, D-IV

Correct Answer: (a)

Information Booster:

Schutz focused on the "Life-world" and how individuals use "typifications" to navigate daily life. Garfinkel used "breaching experiments" to reveal the hidden rules of social order. Goffman analyzed social life as a theatrical performance (front stage/back stage). Geertz emphasized "Thick Description" to understand the meanings behind cultural symbols.

Q46. Emile Durkheim was appointed to the first-ever chair in Social Science at a French university (University of Bordeaux) in 1887. However, the title of his professorship combined Sociology with which other primary subject?

- (a) Economics
- (b) Philosophy
- (c) Education
- (d) Biology

Correct Answer: (c)

Introduction:

Emile Durkheim is often called the Father of Sociology for his role in institutionalizing the discipline. Before he secured a chair specifically named "Sociology," his academic role was closely tied to the training of teachers and the study of moral education.

Information Booster:

In 1887, Durkheim was appointed as a "Chargé d'un cours de science sociale et de pédagogie" (Lecturer in Social Science and Pedagogy) at Bordeaux. It was only in 1913 that his chair at the Sorbonne was changed to "Sociology and Education." He viewed education as the "methodical socialization" of the younger generation.

Additional Knowledge:

Durkheim's work 'Education and Sociology' argues that education is a social fact and its primary function is to create a 'social being' by internalizing the collective consciousness.

Q47. Consider the following statements regarding the logic of Probability Sampling and identify the correct ones:

1. In probability sampling, every element in the population has a known, non-zero chance of being selected.
2. Systematic sampling is considered a "quasi-probability" design because the selection of the first unit determines all subsequent units.
3. Cluster sampling increases precision compared to simple random sampling because it reduces the standard error.
4. The Central Limit Theorem suggests that as the sample size increases, the sampling distribution of the mean approaches a normal distribution regardless of the population's shape.

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only

(b) 1 and 4 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (a)

Introduction:

Probability sampling is the gold standard in quantitative research because it allows for the calculation of sampling error and the generalization of findings to the larger population. Getty Images

Information Booster:

Statement 3 is incorrect. Cluster sampling usually has a higher standard error (less precision) than simple random sampling for the same sample size because members of a cluster tend to be more similar to each other than to the population at large. It is used for cost and logistics, not for higher statistical precision.

Additional Knowledge:

Stratified sampling is the technique used specifically to increase precision by ensuring that sub-groups (strata) are proportionately represented.

Q48. Arrange the following books by M.N. Srinivas in the correct chronological order of their first publication:

1. Social Change in Modern India
2. Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India
3. The Remembered Village
4. India's Villages (Edited Volume)

(a) 2, 4, 1, 3

(b) 2, 1, 4, 3

(c) 4, 2, 3, 1

(d) 1, 2, 4, 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Information Booster:

1. **Religion and Society among the Coorgs of South India (1952):** Introduced 'Sanskritization'.
2. **India's Villages (1955):** A collection of essays on the village community.
3. **Social Change in Modern India (1966):** Consolidated his theories on Sanskritization and Westernization.
4. **The Remembered Village (1976):** An ethnographic account of Rampura, written from memory after his field notes were lost in a fire.

Q49. Arrange the following major works of G.S. Ghurye in their correct chronological order:

1. Indian Sadhus
2. Caste and Race in India
3. The Scheduled Tribes
4. Cities and Civilization

(a) 2, 3, 1, 4

(b) 2, 1, 3, 4

(c) 3, 2, 1, 4

(d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Correct Answer: (a)

Information Booster:

1. **Caste and Race in India (1932):** His doctoral thesis revised, outlining the six features of caste.
2. **The Scheduled Tribes (1943):** Originally titled 'The Aborigines—"So-called"—and Their Future'.
3. **Indian Sadhus (1953):** A study of the ascetic traditions and their social role.
4. **Cities and Civilization (1962):** One of the first major Indian sociological studies on urban centers.

Q50. Match List I (Feminist Thinker) with List II (Key Theoretical Text):

List I (Thinker)	List II (Book)
A. Shulamith Firestone	I. Gender Trouble
B. bell hooks	II. The Dialectic of Sex
C. Judith Butler	III. Ain't I a Woman?
D. Kimberlé Crenshaw	IV. Demarginalizing the Intersection of Race and Sex

(a) A-II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

(b) A-I, B-II, C-III, D-IV

(c) A-III, B-I, C-IV, D-II

(d) A-II, B-I, C-III, D-IV

Correct Answer: (a)

Information Booster:

Firestone is a radical feminist focused on biological revolution; bell hooks (Gloria Jean Watkins) focuses on the intersection of race, capitalism, and gender; Judith Butler is the pioneer of 'Queer Theory' and the concept of 'Gender Performativity'.