

UGC RE NET 10th Sept 2026 Shift 1_Paper 2 SOCIOLOGY

Q1. Alvin Toffler's concept of the "Third Wave" signifies which structural transformation in human society?

- (a) The rise of industrialization, mass production, and urbanization
- (b) The shift from nomadic hunting-gathering to settled agrarian communities
- (c) The transition to an information-driven, post-industrial knowledge society
- (d) The emergence of global financial capitalism and digital currency systems

The correct answer is (c).

Introduction

In his sociological study of social transformation, Alvin Toffler introduced a wave framework in "The Third Wave" (1980) to explain civilizational shifts. His typology provides a macro-theoretical lens for analyzing technological determinism and structural change across human history.

Information Booster

Toffler categorizes human history into three distinct technological waves. The First Wave represents the Agricultural Revolution, which shifted societies from hunter-gatherer models to settled agrarian living. The Second Wave signifies the Industrial Revolution, characterized by mass production, standardization, nuclear family structures, and centralized bureaucracies. The Third Wave represents the Information Age and Post-Industrial Society. It is driven by microelectronics, computers, information networks, and the "demassification" of production and media, blurring the boundary between consumer and producer into a "prosumer."

Additional Knowledge

Toffler argued that contemporary social conflict stems from the friction between fading Second Wave industrial institutions and emerging Third Wave decentralized structures. Key dimensions of the Third Wave include telecommuting ("the electronic cottage"), niche manufacturing, and renewable energy models.

Q2. Robert K. Merton proposed the Ethos of Science (CUDOS framework) to define the institutional imperatives of modern science. Which combination of norms accurately represents this ethos?

- (a) Communalism, Universalism, Disinterestedness, Organized Scepticism
- (b) Individualism, Particularism, Disinterestedness, Skepticism
- (c) Universalism, Commercialism, Dogmatism, Originality
- (d) Communalism, Objectivity, Nationalism, Universalism

The correct answer is (a).

Introduction

In his 1942 essay "The Norms of Science," functionalist sociologist Robert K. Merton formulated the institutional ethos governing scientific practice. Merton analyzed science as a social institution bound by a specific set of cultural imperatives that preserve its cognitive authority.

Information Booster

Merton identified four core institutional values, widely known by the acronym CUDOS:

1. **Communalism:** Scientific knowledge is a collective heritage; discoveries must be publicly shared rather than kept proprietary.
2. **Universalism:** Evaluation of scientific claims must rely on impersonal, objective criteria, regardless of the scientist's race, nationality, or social status.
3. **Disinterestedness:** Researchers must operate for the extension of knowledge rather than personal, financial, or political gain.
4. **Organized Scepticism:** Every scientific claim must be subjected to rigorous empirical testing and critical scrutiny before acceptance.



ALL EXAMS, **ONE** SUBSCRIPTION



Test. Analyze. Improve. Repeat.



*Don't just
prepare.
Perform.*

Test Prime – built only
for mock tests.



1,50,000+
Mock Tests



25,000+
Previous Year
Papers



800+
Exam
Covered



500%
Refund on
Selection



5 lakh+
Free Quizzes



Daily
Free PDFs



Top Alerts
Stay Updated

WHY TEST PRIME?

- ✓ Multilingual
- ✓ Detailed Solution
- ✓ Strong and Weak Areas
- ✓ All India Rankings



Safe & Reliable



Trusted by
Lakhs of Aspirants



Your Success,
Our Mission



**DOWNLOAD
TEST PRIME**

Your Success Partner!



Test

Prime



SUCCESS GALLERY!

MEET THE ACHIEVERS



Shreya, SBI PO



Sahil, SBI PO



Srijita, SBI PO



Vikram, IBPS PO



Neeti, IBPS PO



Arya, IBPS PO



Hasan, SSC CGL



Palak, SSC CGL



Priti, UP TGT



Aniket, Bihar Stet



Shaurya, NTPC



Sarita, CTET



Gourav, NTPC



Sanni, NTPC



Abhishek, CTET



Sapna, IBPS Clerk

THEY DID IT. YOU CAN TOO

READ THEIR STORIES!



Additional Knowledge

Later theorists added Originality (O) and Humility (H) to extend Merton's model. Merton noted that these normative principles face continuous structural tension from commercial interests, intellectual property laws, and careerist pressures in contemporary academic institutions.

Q3. Under the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021 passed by the Parliament of India, which type of surrogacy is legally permissible?

- (a) Commercial surrogacy with contractual monetary compensation
- (b) Both commercial and altruistic surrogacy for foreign nationals
- (c) Independent surrogacy involving paid third-party intermediaries
- (d) Altruistic surrogacy for intended couples meeting legal criteria

The correct answer is (d).

Introduction

The statutory regulation of reproductive rights and assisted reproductive technology in India underwent major structural reform via the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021. Sociologically, the law reflects state intervention in bioethics, family structures, and gendered labor markets.

Information Booster

The 2021 legislative framework completely outlaws commercial surrogacy, strictly prohibiting financial compensation, fees, or monetary incentives for surrogate mothers beyond medical expenses and health insurance coverage. The Act permits strictly altruistic surrogacy, where an eligible woman agrees to carry a pregnancy without monetary remuneration.

Additional Knowledge

To qualify under the statutory provisions, intended parents must be legally married Indian citizens with a certified medical condition of infertility. The surrogate mother must be an eligible relative, married with a living child of her own. Commercial agencies, single individuals (with limited exceptions), and foreign citizens are excluded from access to surrogacy services to prevent structural exploitation.

Q4. Which of the following combinations pairs thinkers who made fundamental contributions to Postmodern Queer Theory?

- (a) Pierre Bourdieu and Anthony Giddens
- (b) Judith Butler and Michel Foucault
- (c) Jürgen Habermas and Ulrich Beck
- (d) Claude Lévi-Strauss and Jacques Derrida

The correct answer is (b).

Introduction

Postmodern queer theory operates at the intersection of post-structuralism, social constructivism, and feminist theory. It critiques fixed, essentialist categories of identity, focusing on how power relations construct normative understandings of gender and sexuality.

Information Booster

Michel Foucault laid the post-structural foundation for queer theoretical analysis in "The History of Sexuality," where he demonstrated that sexuality is not a biological given but a historical construct produced through discourses, medical practices, and institutional power. Building upon Foucault's ideas of power and discourse, Judith Butler developed the theory of gender performativity in "Gender Trouble" (1990). Butler argued that gender is not an internal essence but a continuous series of repeated, stylized acts sustained through heteronormative social sanctions.

Additional Knowledge

While theorists like Jacques Derrida contributed foundational concepts to post-structuralism (such as deconstruction), it is the explicit synthesis of Foucault's discursive power framework with Butler's performativity model that established the canonical foundation of postmodern queer critique.

Q5. Which core economic and political doctrine characterizes Neoliberalism?

- (a) Free-market capitalism, deregulation, privatization, and minimal state intervention
- (b) State ownership of basic production industries and centrally planned markets
- (c) Complete abolition of private property through revolutionary labor movements
- (d) Protectionist trade policies, high tariffs, and strong state-controlled welfare schemes

The correct answer is (a).

Introduction

Neoliberalism emerged in the late 20th century as a dominant political-economic paradigm. Social and political theorists analyze it as a structural project that reorganizes state-market dynamics, governance institutions, and individual subjectivities.

Information Booster

Neoliberal thought asserts that human well-being is best advanced by liberating individual entrepreneurial freedoms within an institutional framework characterized by strong private property rights, free markets, and unhindered trade. Its core structural policies comprise:

1. Deregulation of financial markets and industries.
2. Privatization of public infrastructure, state enterprises, and social services.
3. Fiscal austerity, marked by reduced spending on state-funded welfare programs.
4. Capital movement liberalization across global borders.

Key intellectual architects include Friedrich Hayek and Milton Friedman.

Additional Knowledge

Critical sociologists such as David Harvey define neoliberalism as a political strategy aimed at restoring class power to economic elites. Harvey notes that neoliberalism extends market logic beyond economics into social realms like education, healthcare, and civil administration.

Q6. Grounded Theory methodology in qualitative research was originally developed by which pair of sociologists?

- (a) Max Weber and Karl Marx
- (b) Robert Merton and Paul Lazarsfeld
- (c) Barney Glaser and Anselm Strauss
- (d) Herbert Blumer and George Herbert Mead

The correct answer is (c).

Introduction

Grounded Theory represents an inductive research framework designed to build conceptual models directly from empirical observations. Developed within American sociology, it bridged formal theory construction with systematic field methods.

Information Booster

Barney Glaser and Anselm Strauss introduced this inductive approach in their seminal 1967 text, "The Discovery of Grounded Theory." The methodology challenged the prevailing dominance of purely hypothetico-deductive approaches, which relied on testing pre-existing hypotheses. Instead, Grounded Theory instructs researchers to gather qualitative data first, allowing concepts and theoretical framework to emerge organically from constant comparative analysis of empirical field observations.

Additional Knowledge

The execution of Grounded Theory involves iterative processes: simultaneous data collection and analysis, open coding, axial coding, selective coding, and theoretical sampling until theoretical saturation occurs. Glaser and Strauss later diverged in their approaches—Glaser advocated a classic, strictly emergent model, while Strauss (along with Juliet Corbin) introduced a more structured, systematic coding matrix.

Q7. What fundamental ethical requirement defines "Informed Consent" in behavioral and social science research?

- (a) Formal written permission obtained after research completion without disclosing risks
- (b) Voluntary agreement provided by participants after understanding research objectives, procedures, and risks
- (c) Verbal agreement guaranteed by institutional authorities on behalf of vulnerable subjects
- (d) Mandatory participant signing of legal waivers indemnifying researchers from liability

The correct answer is (b).

Introduction

Informed Consent represents a vital ethical imperative in human subject research. Rooted in bioethics and sociological research ethics, it protects participant autonomy and guards against institutional exploitation during empirical field inquiries.

Information Booster

Informed consent requires that individuals decide whether to participate in research based on a full understanding of the relevant facts. The principle rests on three mandatory components:

1. Disclosure: Transparent explanation of the study's purpose, methodologies, potential risks, expected benefits, and data protection measures.
2. Comprehension: Communication of research details in clear language adapted to the participant's context.
3. Voluntariness: The complete absence of coercion, manipulation, or undue influence, ensuring subjects can withdraw from the study at any point without penalty.

Additional Knowledge

When conducting empirical research among vulnerable communities (such as children, displaced populations, or marginalized groups), standard consent procedures require additional safeguards. In child-centered studies, researchers must obtain formal parental consent alongside the child's age-appropriate assent.

Q8. In quantitative data analysis, what is the valid numerical range for a Pearson Correlation Coefficient value?

- (a) From 0 to +1
- (b) From -1 to 0
- (c) From -1 to +2
- (d) From -1 to +1

The correct answer is (d).

Introduction

Formulated by Karl Pearson, the Pearson Correlation Coefficient (r) is a fundamental parametric statistical measure. It quantifies the strength and direction of a linear relationship between two continuous variables in empirical research.

Information Booster

The value of a Pearson Correlation Coefficient is strictly bounded within the mathematical interval from -1.0 to +1.0 ($-1 \leq r \leq +1$). The interpretation across this scale is defined as follows:

1. $r = +1.0$: Represents a perfect positive linear relationship (as one variable increases, the other increases proportionally).
2. $r = 0.0$: Indicates the total absence of a linear correlation between the measured variables.
3. $r = -1.0$: Represents a perfect negative linear relationship (as one variable increases, the other decreases proportionally).

Additional Knowledge

Researchers must distinguish between correlation and causation; a high correlation value does not establish a causal relation between variables. Furthermore, a correlation coefficient close to zero only indicates no linear association; a strong non-linear relationship may still exist between the variables.

Q9. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)?

- (a) It was founded by Ela Bhatt in 1972 in Ahmedabad.
- (b) It is registered both as a trade union and a cooperative movement.
- (c) It primarily organizes women working in the formal corporate sector.
- (d) It operates SEWA Bank to provide microfinance to informal women workers.

Select the correct combination:

- (a) (a), (b), and (d)
- (b) (a), (c), and (d)
- (c) (b) and (c) only
- (d) (a) and (b) only

The correct answer is (a).

Introduction

The Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) is a transformative movement in India's informal political economy. Originating out of the Textile Labour Association (TLA), SEWA redefined traditional trade unionism by focusing on the rights and social security of unorganized women workers.

Information Booster

Established in 1972 by Gandhian activist Ela Bhatt in Ahmedabad, SEWA operates as a trade union for self-employed women who earn a living through small businesses, street vending, manual labor, and home-based work. It combines trade union strategy with cooperative structures, enabling economic self-reliance through collective bargaining, healthcare, child care, and housing support. In 1974, the Shri Mahila Sewa Sahakari Bank was established to free informal workers from the cycles of high-interest moneylenders by offering microfinance and banking services.

Additional Knowledge

SEWA's approach rests on two primary strategies: struggle (against structural injustices) and development (building alternative economic capacity through cooperatives). Internationally, SEWA inspired global networks such as StreetNet International and WIEGO (Women in Informal Employment: Globalizing and Organizing).

Q10. Which of the following statements is accurate concerning the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act?

- (a) It was passed by the Indian Parliament in 2006 and notified for implementation in 2008.
- (b) The Gram Sabha holds no statutory power in determining the nature and extent of forest rights.
- (c) It applies exclusively to Scheduled Tribes and excludes non-tribal traditional forest dwellers.
- (d) The Act strictly prohibits forest dwellers from collecting minor forest produce for livelihoods.

The correct answer is (a).

Introduction

The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, commonly referred to as the Forest Rights Act (FRA), marks a crucial statutory intervention aimed at undoing historical injustices faced by forest-dwelling communities across India.

Information Booster

Though widely referred to in policy discussions as the 2005 bill, the Act was formally passed by the Parliament in December 2006 and came into force in January 2008. The legislation recognizes individual tenure rights over cultivated forest land and community rights over common forest resources. Crucially, the Gram Sabha serves as the statutory authority to initiate the process of determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights. Non-tribal forest dwellers are also eligible, provided they demonstrate residence in forest land for at least three generations (75 years) prior to December 13, 2005.

Additional Knowledge

The FRA explicitly grants forest dwellers the right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce (MFP). It also provides protection from arbitrary displacement without due rehabilitation and Gram Sabha consent.

Q11. In symbolic interactionism and the sociology of deviance, who formulated the concept of a "Deviant Career"?

- (a) Robert K. Merton
- (b) Edwin Lemert
- (c) Howard S. Becker
- (d) Erving Goffman

The correct answer is (c).

Introduction

The concept of a "deviant career" emerged within labeling theory, shifting sociological focus from the causes of primary rule-breaking to the social processes that transform an individual into a full-time, habitual deviant actor.

Information Booster

Howard S. Becker developed the idea of a "deviant career" in his classic 1963 work, "Outsiders: Studies in the Sociology of Deviance." Utilizing a sequential model of deviance, Becker argued that becoming deviant involves a step-by-step progression through several stages: committing an initial act (primary deviance), getting caught and publicly labeled, internalizing the master status of "deviant," and eventually joining an organized deviant subculture. Becker's analysis emphasized that deviance is not a quality of the act, but a consequence of the application by others of rules and sanctions.

Additional Knowledge

Becker built upon Edwin Lemert's distinction between primary deviance (initial norm violation without self-concept alteration) and secondary deviance (deviant behavior stemming from social reactions to labeling). The concept of career highlights social contingencies, label internalization, and institutional processing.

Q12. In experimental research design, how is the Independent Variable defined?

- (a) The variable that is systematically manipulated or controlled by the researcher to observe its effect.
- (b) The variable that is measured to assess the final outcome or response of subjects.
- (c) The uncontrolled background factor that inadvertently interferes with internal validity.
- (d) The factor held completely constant across both experimental and control groups.

The correct answer is (a).

Introduction

In quantitative methodology, variable classification is essential for establishing causal relationships. Experimental research designs rely on manipulating specific operational variables while controlling external interference to establish empirical causation.

Information Booster

The Independent Variable (IV), often termed the cause, predictor, or explanatory variable, is the factor explicitly manipulated or selected by the experimenter to examine its direct impact on a phenomenon. The factor that responds to this manipulation and is measured by the researcher is the Dependent Variable (DV), also known as the effect or criterion variable. For instance, in a study assessing the impact of teaching methods on student achievement test scores, the teaching method acts as the independent variable, while the test score represents the dependent variable.

Additional Knowledge

Researchers must also control for Extraneous or Confounding Variables, which can distort the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. Operationalization involves defining the independent variable in concrete, measurable terms to ensure replication and measurement validity.

Q13. Among the following urban theorists, who was NOT a key figure associated with the Chicago School of Urban Sociology?

- (a) Ernest Burgess
- (b) Louis Wirth
- (c) Robert E. Park
- (d) Henri Lefebvre

The correct answer is (d).

Introduction

The Chicago School of Sociology revolutionized urban studies during the early 20th century by developing human ecology models to analyze spatial segregation, urbanization patterns, and city growth dynamics.

Information Booster

Robert E. Park, Ernest Burgess, and Louis Wirth were core figures of the Chicago School. Park pioneered urban human ecology; Burgess created the Concentric Zone Model (explaining urban expansion through concentric functional rings); and Louis Wirth authored "Urbanism as a Way of Life" (1938), defining urbanism through size, density, and heterogeneity. In contrast, Henri Lefebvre was a French Marxist philosopher and critical theorist known for works like "The Production of Space" (1974) and "The Right to the City" (1968), operating outside the ecological tradition of Chicago.

Additional Knowledge

While the Chicago School analyzed urban evolution through ecological concepts like competition, invasion, and succession, Lefebvre analyzed urban space through historical materialism, arguing that space is a social product shaped by capitalist modes of production and class struggle.

Q14. Match List I with List II regarding environmental theories and perspectives:

List I (Thinkers)	List II (Environmental Theories / Perspectives)
A. Marvin Harris	1. Radical Ecological Marxism / Environmentalism of the Poor
B. Ramachandra Guha	2. New Ecological Paradigm (NEP)
C. William Catton and Riley Dunlap	3. Cultural Materialism / Ecological Materialism
D. Vandana Shiva	4. Subsistence Ecofeminism / Sacred Ecology

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

The correct answer is (a).

Introduction

Environmental sociology and ecological anthropology examine how human societies, cultural practices, and economic structures interact with natural ecosystems. Thinkers across these disciplines provide distinct frameworks ranging from cultural adaptation models to radical critiques of industrial capitalism.

Information Booster

- Marvin Harris developed **Cultural Materialism**, asserting that cultural practices (such as sacred cattle in India) are material adaptations designed to optimize ecological survival and energy efficiency.
- Ramachandra Guha formulated the framework of **Environmentalism of the Poor**, contrasting the survival-driven ecological struggles of the Global South against the recreational conservationism of the Global North.
- William Catton and Riley Dunlap introduced the **New Ecological Paradigm (NEP)**, challenging mainstream sociology's "Human Exemptionalism Paradigm" by arguing that human societies remain fundamentally dependent on finite global ecosystems.
- Vandana Shiva advocates for **Subsistence Ecofeminism**, highlighting how patriarchal capitalist development marginalizes both nature and indigenous women's traditional ecological knowledge.

Additional Knowledge

Catton and Dunlap's NEP framework shifted sociological focus from treating nature as an infinite background resource to recognizing environmental constraints, pollution sinks, and carrying capacity limits. Guha's work on the Chipko movement and peasant resistance further established that environmental protection in developing nations is directly tied to social justice and livelihood security.

Q15. Match List I (Authors) with List II (Key Publications / Theoretical Works):

List I (Authors)	List II (Key Publications / Theoretical Works)
A. Bina Agarwal	1. <i>The Lace Makers of Narsapur</i>
B. Maria Mies	2. <i>The Death of Nature: Women, Ecology, and the Scientific Revolution</i>
C. Carolyn Merchant	3. <i>Le Féminisme ou la Mort</i>
D. Françoise d'Eaubonne	4. <i>A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia</i>

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

The correct answer is (b).

Introduction

Feminist literature and ecological history critically evaluate how capitalist accumulation, patriarchal property structures, and scientific rationalism intersect to subjugate women and exploit natural resources across diverse historical and geographic contexts.

Information Booster

- Bina Agarwal authored *A Field of One's Own: Gender and Land Rights in South Asia* (1994), establishing that direct ownership and control over land, rather than general household income, is the single most decisive factor determining women's economic security and social status.
- Maria Mies wrote *The Lace Makers of Narsapur* (1982), demonstrating how household-based informal labor by rural women is defined as "housework" rather than productive work, enabling capitalist accumulation through extreme wage suppression and female subordination.
- Carolyn Merchant authored *The Death of Nature* (1980), analyzing how the 16th and 17th-century Scientific Revolution reframed the Earth from a living, nurturing mother into a mechanical system open to domination and extraction.
- Françoise d'Eaubonne authored *Le Féminisme ou la Mort* (1974), coining the term "ecofeminism" to call upon women to lead ecological revolutions to avert global destruction caused by patriarchal overpopulation and environmental exploitation.

Additional Knowledge

Maria Mies's concept of "housewifization" in *The Lace Makers of Narsapur* directly links feminist political economy with global supply chains. She illustrates how capitalist patriarchy constructs female workers as dependent housewives, masking their essential economic contribution to export production as mere leisure activities or domestic chores.

Q16. Match List I (Theorists) with List II (Power Theories / Conceptual Frameworks):

List I (Theorists)	List II (Power Theories / Conceptual Frameworks)
A. C. Wright Mills	1. Power/Knowledge & Biopolitics
B. Michel Foucault	2. Circuit Model of Power
C. Steven Lukes	3. The Power Elite Model
D. Stewart Clegg	4. Three-Dimensional Power Framework

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

The correct answer is (a).

Introduction

Power constitutes a foundational category of analysis across sociological and political theory. Thinkers have conceptualized power ranging from institutionalized command structures to diffuse, capillary networks embedded in daily discursive practices.

Information Booster

- C. Wright Mills authored *The Power Elite* (1956), arguing that institutional power in the United States is concentrated in the interlocking triumvirate of corporate leaders, military officials, and political executives.
- Michel Foucault challenged sovereign models of power by proposing **Power/Knowledge** and **Biopolitics**, asserting that power is productive, capillary, and diffused throughout administrative, medical, and social institutions.
- Steven Lukes introduced the **Three-Dimensional Power Framework** in *Power: A Radical View* (1974), identifying decision-making power (first dimension), non-decision-making agenda setting (second dimension), and ideological/preference-shaping power (third dimension).
- Stewart Clegg developed the **Circuits of Power** framework (1989), synthesizing episodic, dispositional, and structural dimensions into an integrated organizational model.

Additional Knowledge

Lukes's third dimension demonstrates how power operates silently by shaping individuals' perceptions and desires, leading them to act against their own objective interests without overt conflict. Foucault's concept of biopolitics further illustrates how modern states manage and regulate human populations through public health, demography, and bodily discipline.

Q17. Match List I (Indian Sociologists) with List II (Key Publications):

List I (Indian Sociologists)	List II (Key Publications)
A. Irawati Karve	1. <i>Caste, Class and Occupation</i>
B. M. N. Srinivas	2. <i>Kinship Organization in India</i>
C. G. S. Ghurye	3. <i>Caste and Communication in an Indian Village</i>
D. D. N. Majumdar	4. <i>Religion and Society Among the Coorgs of South India</i>

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

The correct answer is (b).

Introduction

The development of Indian sociology involved a synthesis of Indology, structural-functionalism, and empirical field studies. Landmark monographs by pioneer sociologists laid the conceptual base for analyzing caste, village dynamics, and kinship systems across South Asia.

Information Booster

- Irawati Karve published *Kinship Organization in India* (1953), providing a comparative analysis of kinship zones (Northern, Central, Southern, and Eastern) combining Indological text analysis with field research.
- M. N. Srinivas wrote *Religion and Society Among the Coorgs of South India* (1952), wherein he introduced the concept of "Sanskritization" to explain mobility within the caste hierarchy.

- G. S. Ghurye authored *Caste, Class and Occupation* (originally *Caste and Race in India*, 1932), detailing six structural features of the Indian caste system.
- D. N. Majumdar wrote *Caste and Communication in an Indian Village* (1958), presenting an interdisciplinary ethnographic study of village social life near Lucknow.

Additional Knowledge

Irawati Karve's work on kinship demonstrated how marriage rules, linguistic zones, and property transmission intersect to structure regional caste endogamy. M. N. Srinivas's study of the Coorgs shifted Indian sociology away from purely textual Indological interpretations toward intensive field-based participant observation.

Q18. Which of the following Indian sociologists relied significantly on the Indological or Textual approach to analyze the structure of Indian society, culture, and social institutions?

- (a) G. S. Ghurye
- (b) Irawati Karve
- (c) Louis Dumont
- (d) M. N. Srinivas
- (e) S. C. Dube

Select the correct combination:

- (a) (a), (b), and (d) only
- (b) (a), (d), and (e) only
- (c) (b), (c), and (d) only
- (d) (a), (b), and (c) only

The correct answer is (d).

Introduction

The Indological or Textual approach in Indian sociology analyzes Indian society through classic textual sources such as the Vedas, Upanishads, Manusmriti, Epics, and Shastras. Scholars adhering to this framework emphasize that understanding social institutions requires examining their textual and cultural foundations.

Information Booster

- G. S. Ghurye, considered a pioneer of Indological study in India, utilized classical Sanskrit literature alongside historical data in works like *Caste and Race in India* and *Gods and Men*.
- Irawati Karve integrated classical texts, mythologies, and epics (such as her analysis of the Mahabharata in *Yuganta*) with physical anthropology and field investigations to study kinship and caste.
- Louis Dumont adopted a structural-Indological approach in *Homo Hierarchicus*, arguing that Indian society must be understood through the textual concepts of purity and pollution that underpin the caste hierarchy.
- Conversely, empirical sociologists like M. N. Srinivas and S. C. Dube rejected purely textual models in favor of the "field view," emphasizing direct participant observation in village studies.

Additional Knowledge

The Indological approach faced criticism from field-oriented sociologists for presenting an idealized, normative "book view" of Indian society primarily constructed by elite Brahminical texts, which often overlooked the lived realities, contradictions, and material conflicts of subaltern groups.

Q19. Match List I (Thinkers) with List II (Key Theoretical Works on Urban Space and Modernity):

List I (Thinkers)	List II (Key Theoretical Works)
A. Georg Simmel	1. <i>Postmodern Geographies: The Reassertion of Space in Critical Social Theory</i>
B. David Harvey	2. <i>The Metropolis and Mental Life</i>
C. Manuel Castells	3. <i>The Urban Question: A Marxist Approach</i>
D. Edward Soja	4. <i>The Condition of Postmodernity: An Enquiry into the Origins of Cultural Change</i>

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

The correct answer is (c).

Introduction

The spatial turn in sociology transformed urban studies by examining how physical, social, and digital spaces are produced and experienced under modern and postmodern capitalism. Scholars in this tradition analyze the relationship between spatial structures, economic relations, and human consciousness.

Information Booster

- Georg Simmel authored the classical essay *The Metropolis and Mental Life* (1903), exploring how the sensory overload of modern urban environments fosters a protective "blasé attitude" and intellectualized detachment among city dwellers.
- David Harvey wrote *The Condition of Postmodernity* (1989), introducing the concept of "time-space compression" to explain how post-Fordist flexible accumulation accelerates capital turnover and shrinks spatial distance.
- Manuel Castells published *The Urban Question* (1972) from a Structural Marxist perspective, viewing the city as the spatial site for the collective consumption of labor power, and later developed the concepts of "Space of Flows" and "Timeless Time" in *The Rise of the Network Society*.
- Edward Soja authored *Postmodern Geographies* (1989) and coined the concept of "Thirdspace" (synthesizing physical space, mental representations, and lived spatial experiences).

Additional Knowledge

Edward Soja's triad of spatiality contrasts Firstspace (perceived physical space) and Secondspace (conceived mental space) with Thirdspace (lived space, where real and imagined practices overlay). David Harvey's political-economy of space demonstrates how capital solves overaccumulation crises through a "spatial fix"—investing surplus capital into built environments, transportation networks, and real estate infrastructure.

Q20. Arrange the following landmark books by Malinowski, Radcliffe-Brown, Parsons, and Merton in correct chronological order of their publication:

- (a) *The Structure of Social Action*
 (b) *Argonauts of the Western Pacific*
 (c) *Social Theory and Social Structure*
 (d) *Structure and Function in Primitive Society*

Select the correct chronological sequence:

- (a) (a), (d), (b), (c)
- (b) (a), (b), (d), (c)
- (c) (b), (c), (a), (d)
- (d) (b), (a), (c), (d)

The correct answer is (d).

Introduction

Functionalism and structural-functionalism dominated mid-20th-century sociological theory. Tracking the publication timeline of foundational texts traces the evolution from early British anthropological functionalism to American structural-functionalist frameworks.

Information Booster

1. Bronislaw Malinowski – *Argonauts of the Western Pacific* (1922): Established participant observation and individualistic functionalism via the Kula ring analysis.
2. Talcott Parsons – *The Structure of Social Action* (1937): Synthesized European classical thinkers (Weber, Durkheim, Pareto) into voluntaristic action theory.
3. Robert K. Merton – *Social Theory and Social Structure* (1949): Introduced middle-range theory, manifest/latent functions, and dysfunction.
4. A.R. Radcliffe-Brown – *Structure and Function in Primitive Society* (1952): Formulated structural functionalism prioritizing social structure over individual psychological needs.

Additional Knowledge

Malinowski's functionalism focused on how culture satisfies bio-psychological needs, whereas Radcliffe-Brown emphasized social integration and structural equilibrium. Parsons later formulated the AGIL model, which Merton revised using empirical functional analysis.

Q21. Arrange the following Government of India welfare schemes in the correct chronological order of their national launch:

- (a) Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY)
- (b) Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)
- (c) Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY)
- (d) Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM)

Select the correct chronological sequence:

- (a) (a), (b), (c), (d)
- (b) (b), (a), (d), (c)
- (c) (a), (c), (b), (d)
- (d) (c), (a), (b), (d)

The correct answer is (a).

Introduction

Social sector development schemes target financial inclusion, housing, maternal health, and unorganized sector social security. Chronological order questions test policy implementation milestones.

Information Booster

1. Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana (PMJDY): Launched on **August 28, 2014**, as a national mission for universal financial inclusion and banking access.
2. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY): Launched on **June 25, 2015**, to achieve housing for all in urban and rural sectors.

3. Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana (PMMVY): Launched on **January 1, 2017**, providing conditional cash transfers to pregnant and lactating mothers.
4. Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maandhan (PM-SYM): Launched in **February 2019**, providing old-age pension security to unorganized workers.

Additional Knowledge

PMJDY established the direct benefit transfer (DBT) framework. PM-SYM provides a monthly pension of ₹3,000 after age 60 for unorganized workers earning under ₹15,000 monthly.

Q22. Arrange the following international human rights instruments in the chronological order of India becoming a state party or ratifying them:

- (a) International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
- (b) Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- (c) Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD)
- (d) Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) - Adoption

Select the correct chronological sequence:

- (a) (d), (b), (a), (c)
- (b) (a), (d), (c), (b)
- (c) (d), (a), (b), (c)
- (d) (b), (a), (d), (c)

The correct answer is (c).

Introduction

India's accession to international human rights treaties shapes domestic legislation, constitutional rights enforcement, and social policy reform.

Information Booster

1. Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR): Adopted by UN General Assembly in **1948** (India was an original signatory).
2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR): India acceded on **April 10, 1979**.
3. Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW): Signed by India in 1990 and ratified on **July 9, 1993**.
4. Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNCRPD): Ratified by India on **October 1, 2007**, leading to the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (RPWD) Act, 2016.

Additional Knowledge

India's ratification of CEDAW influenced landmark judicial directives, including the Vishaka Guidelines (1997) against workplace sexual harassment. UNCRPD ratification prompted replacing the Persons with Disabilities Act, 1995 with the broader 2016 Act.

Q23. Arrange the following seminal works on Indian caste and society in the correct chronological order of their original publication:

- (a) *Caste and Race in India* (G. S. Ghurye)
- (b) *Annihilation of Caste* (B. R. Ambedkar)
- (c) *Caste in Modern India and Other Essays* (M. N. Srinivas)
- (d) *Homo Hierarchicus: The Caste System and Its Implications* (Louis Dumont)

Select the correct chronological sequence:

- (a) (a), (b), (c), (d)
 (b) (b), (a), (d), (c)
 (c) (a), (c), (b), (d)
 (d) (c), (a), (b), (d)

The correct answer is (a).

Introduction

Sociological and anthropological scholarship on the Indian caste system has evolved through Indological, subaltern, structural-functionalist, and structuralist perspectives. Chronological order traces how scholars continuously debated and redefined caste across the 20th century.

Information Booster

1. **G. S. Ghurye – *Caste and Race in India* (1932)**: First published in C. K. Ogden's *History of Civilization* series in London, Ghurye provided an Indological-historical categorization outlining six structural features of caste (e.g., segmental division, hierarchy, endogamy).
2. **B. R. Ambedkar – *Annihilation of Caste* (1936)**: An undelivered presidential address published privately as a radical critique exposing caste as a system of "graded inequality" sustained by forced endogamy and religious sanction.
3. **M. N. Srinivas – *Caste in Modern India and Other Essays* (1962)**: A foundational collection of essays introducing core empirical concepts such as "Sanskritization," "Dominant Caste," and the political dynamics of caste in post-independence India.
4. **Louis Dumont – *Homo Hierarchicus* (1966 in French, 1970 in English)**: Applied a structuralist methodology to caste, conceptualizing it as an ideological hierarchy governed by the fundamental opposition of the "pure and the impure".

Additional Knowledge

- **Ghurye** examined caste through classical texts and diffusionist anthropology.
- **Ambedkar** challenged both Brahminical orthodoxy and nationalist compromises, advocating for the total destruction of Hindu scriptural authority surrounding caste.
- **Srinivas** shifted focus from "book-view" (textual rules) to "field-view" (empirical reality), demonstrating how lower castes mobility occurs via Sanskritization.
- **Dumont** contrasted Western *Homo Aequalis* (egalitarian individualism) with Indian *Homo Hierarchicus* (holistic, hierarchical order).

Q24. Match the theoretical concepts of contemporary urban sociology in List I with their respective thinkers in List II:

List I (Urban Concepts)	List II (Thinkers)
A. Creative City / Creative Class	1. Stephen Graham
B. New Military Urbanism	2. Richard Florida
C. The Right to the City	3. Saskia Sassen
D. The Global City	4. Henri Lefebvre

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

The correct answer is (a).

Introduction

Modern urban sociology analyzes cities as economic hubs, political arenas, and securitized spaces shaped by capital accumulation and technology.

Information Booster

- Richard Florida introduced the concept of the **Creative Class** and **Creative City** in *The Rise of the Creative Class* (2002), arguing that economic growth in post-industrial cities relies on attracting knowledge workers and artists.
- Stephen Graham developed the concept of **New Military Urbanism** in *Cities Under Siege* (2010), demonstrating how military technologies, surveillance systems, and security techniques are repurposed to manage civilian urban spaces.
- Henri Lefebvre formulated **The Right to the City** (1968), demanding that urban inhabitants control the production and use of urban space.
- Saskia Sassen conceptualized **The Global City** (1991), highlighting command nodes (New York, London, Tokyo) in the global economy.

Additional Knowledge

New Military Urbanism emphasizes the "securitization of everyday life," where public urban spaces are constructed with surveillance cameras, hostile architecture, and militarized policing.

Q25. Who formulated the sociological concept of "Civil Religion" to explain the set of shared beliefs, symbols, and rituals that bind a secular nation state together?

- (a) Thomas Luckmann
(b) Robert N. Bellah
(c) Peter L. Berger
(d) Bryan S. Turner

The correct answer is (b).

Introduction

In the sociology of religion, "civil religion" examines how non-religious political entities develop sacred symbols, rituals, and myths to maintain social cohesion.

Information Booster

Robert N. Bellah introduced the modern sociological concept of "Civil Religion" in his 1967 paper "Civil Religion in America." Drawing upon Émile Durkheim's theories of collective representation and sacred rituals, Bellah argued that secular democratic societies establish an institutionalized set of shared values, national myths, sacred texts (like constitutions), and public rituals (such as Independence Day celebrations) that provide transcendent moral meaning to national political life without favoring specific religious denominations.

Additional Knowledge

Bellah distinguished civil religion from state religion or traditional Christianity. It functions as a unifying cultural force that places the nation under moral judgment, utilizing political symbols (e.g., national monuments, martyrdom narratives) to create solidarity across diverse populations.

Q26. Match List I (Thinkers) with List II (Key Concepts / Works in Science, Technology, and Society - STS):

List I (STS Thinkers)	List II (Concepts / Major Works)
A. Donna Haraway	1. Cyborg Manifesto / Situated Knowledges
B. Bruno Latour	2. Actor-Network Theory (ANT) / Laboratory Life
C. Thomas Kuhn	3. Paradigm Shift / The Structure of Scientific Revolutions
D. Ulrich Beck	4. Risk Society / Reflexive Modernization

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

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

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

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

The correct answer is (a).

Introduction

Science, Technology, and Society (STS) studies analyze scientific knowledge and technological systems as social constructions embedded in power relations and culture.

Information Booster

- Donna Haraway published "A Cyborg Manifesto" (1985) and formulated **Situated Knowledges**, rejecting claims of objective scientific neutrality in favor of partial, embodied perspectives.
- Bruno Latour co-developed **Actor-Network Theory (ANT)**, asserting that human actors and non-human entities (actants) form relational networks that construct scientific facts.
- Thomas Kuhn authored *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions* (1962), demonstrating that science advances through discontinuous **Paradigm Shifts** rather than cumulative linear growth.
- Ulrich Beck formulated the **Risk Society** framework (1986), showing how scientific and industrial advancement produces global manufactured risks.

Additional Knowledge

Haraway's concept of the "cyborg" breaks down dualisms—such as human/machine, nature/culture, and male/female—challenging techno-scientific determinism from a feminist perspective.

Q27. What does the term "Ontology" specifically refer to?

(a) The branch of philosophy concerned with the nature and theory of knowledge

(b) The study of the nature of reality, existence, and the structure of being

(c) The systematic study of ethical principles governing empirical research

(d) The technical procedures and tools utilized for quantitative data collection

The correct answer is (b).

Introduction

Research philosophy rests on three pillars: Ontology, Epistemology, and Methodology. Identifying the distinction between these pillars is fundamental for qualitative and quantitative research designs.

Information Booster

Ontology is the branch of philosophy and research paradigm concerned with the study of reality, existence, and being ("What is the nature of social reality?"). In social research, ontological assumptions determine whether a researcher views social reality as an objective entity existing independently of human perception

(Realism/Objectivism) or as a subjective construct continuously created by social actors through interactions and language (Constructivism/Relativism).

Additional Knowledge

Ontology must be distinguished from **Epistemology** (which asks "How do we come to know reality?") and **Methodology** (which asks "What methods do we use to study reality?"). A researcher's ontological position shapes their choice of epistemology (e.g., Positivism vs. Interpretivism) and subsequent research methods.

Q28. In the agrarian debate concerning the Indian political economy during the 1970s, which economist proposed that eastern Indian agriculture is characterized by a semi-feudal mode of production driven by unfree labor, perpetual indebtedness, and usury?

- (a) Ashok Rudra
- (b) Amit Bhaduri
- (c) Utsa Patnaik
- (d) Hamza Alavi

The correct answer is (b)

Introduction

The Modes of Production debate in Indian agriculture emerged in the late 1960s and 1970s to understand the social relations of production in post-independence rural India. Scholars debated whether Indian agriculture was remaining feudal, transitioning to capitalism, or exhibiting a specific colonial mode of production.

Information Booster

Amit Bhaduri formulated the model of semi-feudalism based on empirical studies in rural West Bengal. He argued that the dominant rural elite operates simultaneously as a landowner and a moneylender. This dual role creates a system of perpetual debt bondage for tenant farmers and sharecroppers. Because landlords earn lucrative interest income through usury, they actively resist technological innovations that might increase crop yields and make tenants financially independent. Thus, semi-feudal relations act as a structural barrier to the development of productive forces.

Additional Knowledge

In contrast to Bhaduri's thesis, Ashok Rudra and Utsa Patnaik argued that agrarian capitalism was rapidly expanding, particularly following the Green Revolution. Rudra highlighted the growth of wage labor, market-oriented production, and capital accumulation. Hamza Alavi introduced the concept of the Colonial Mode of Production, contending that Indian agriculture was neither purely feudal nor capitalist, but deformed due to its historical integration into imperialist world capitalism.

Q29. According to Max Weber's political sociology, which of the following forms of authority constitute his classical tripartite classification of legitimate domination?

- 1. Charismatic Authority
 - 2. Rational-Legal Authority
 - 3. Expert Authority
 - 4. Traditional Authority
 - 5. Democratic Authority
- (a) 1, 2, and 3
 - (b) 1, 2, and 4
 - (c) 2, 3, and 5
 - (d) 3, 4, and 5

The correct answer is (b)

Introduction

Max Weber defined authority as legitimate power—power that is accepted as just and proper by those subject to it. In his masterwork *Economy and Society*, Weber categorized legitimate domination into three pure ideal types based on their underlying grounds of legitimacy.

Information Booster

Weber's tripartite typology comprises:

- **Traditional Authority:** Based on an established belief in the sanctity of age-old customs, status, and hereditary rule (e.g., patriarchal heads, feudal monarchs).
- **Rational-Legal Authority:** Based on a belief in the legality of enacted rules, institutional procedures, and the right of designated officials to issue commands (e.g., modern state bureaucracy, civil service).
- **Charismatic Authority:** Based on devotion to the extraordinary heroism, sacredness, or exemplary character of an individual leader (e.g., religious prophets, revolutionary figures).

Expert authority and democratic authority are modern sociological or political concepts, but they are not part of Weber's foundational three ideal types of authority.

Additional Knowledge

Weber emphasized that these three forms are theoretical ideal types; real-world systems of governance usually exhibit a mixture of them. Charismatic authority is inherently unstable and temporary. Over time, to survive beyond the leader's lifetime, charismatic authority undergoes a process Weber termed the "Routinization of Charisma," transforming either into traditional authority (hereditary charisma) or rational-legal authority (institutionalized roles).

Q30. Match List-I with List-II to align the sociological concepts with their respective theorists:

List-I (Theoretical Concept)	List-II (Associated Thinker)
(a) Little and Great Traditions	(1) McKim Marriott
(b) Universalization and Parochialization	(2) Richard Sennett
(c) Corrosion of Character	(3) Robert Redfield
(d) Risk Society	(4) Ulrich Beck

- (a) (a)-3, (b)-1, (c)-2, (d)-4
 (b) (a)-1, (b)-3, (c)-4, (d)-2
 (c) (a)-3, (b)-2, (c)-1, (d)-4
 (d) (a)-4, (b)-1, (c)-2, (d)-3

The correct answer is (A)

Introduction

Sociological analysis relies on precise conceptual tools to examine cultural transmission, economic structural shifts, and modern societal transformations.

Information Booster

- Robert Redfield conceptualized the twin terms *Little Tradition* (the unwritten, local, folk culture of peasants) and *Great Tradition* (the reflective, literate, civilizational culture of elites).

- McKim Marriott expanded Redfield's model in his study of Kishan Garhi village, introducing *Universalization* (the upward movement and absorption of local Little Tradition elements into the Great Tradition) and *Parochialization* (the downward limit and localization of Great Tradition elements into village customs).
- Richard Sennett wrote *The Corrosion of Character: The Personal Consequences of Work in the New Capitalism* (1998), analyzing how flexible, short-term corporate employment damages personal identity, commitment, and long-term character building.
- Ulrich Beck formulated the concept of the *Risk Society*, demonstrating how late industrial modernization generates manufactured uncertainties and global hazards (nuclear, ecological, financial) that state institutions struggle to control.

Additional Knowledge

Redfield and Marriott's frameworks were widely utilized by Indian sociologists to demonstrate that village culture is neither entirely isolated nor purely derivative. Instead, Indian rural civilization functions through a dynamic, continuous dialogue between micro-level local folk practices and macro-level textual civilizational traditions.

Q31. Arrange the scales of measurement in their correct chronological order of cumulative complexity from lowest to highest operational refinement.

- (a) Nominal Scale, Ordinal Scale, Ratio Scale, Interval Scale
- (b) Ordinal Scale, Nominal Scale, Interval Scale, Ratio Scale
- (c) Nominal Scale, Ordinal Scale, Interval Scale, Ratio Scale
- (d) Ratio Scale, Interval Scale, Ordinal Scale, Nominal Scale

The correct answer is (C)

Introduction

In quantitative social research, the NOIR framework (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval, Ratio) formulated by psychologist Stanley Smith Stevens in 1946 represents the hierarchical typology of measurement levels. Each sequential scale incorporates the mathematical properties of the level preceding it.

Information Booster

The hierarchical order is:

1. Nominal Scale: Purely categorical classification without intrinsic order or numerical distance (e.g., gender, religion).
2. Ordinal Scale: Categorical data with a definitive rank order or hierarchy, but equal intervals between ranks are not guaranteed (e.g., Likert scales, socio-economic status).
3. Interval Scale: Ordered data with uniform, equal distances between adjacent numerical values, but lacks an absolute zero point (e.g., Celsius temperature scale, IQ scores).
4. Ratio Scale: Highest level of measurement featuring ranked data, equal intervals, and a true, non-arbitrary zero point representing the complete absence of the measured attribute (e.g., age, income, family size).

Additional Knowledge

Higher-level measurements can be converted downward into lower levels during statistical coding (e.g., converting exact ratio age data into ordinal age brackets), but lower levels cannot be mathematically transformed upward. Parametric inferential statistics typically require interval or ratio data, whereas non-parametric tests are applied to nominal and ordinal variables.

Q32. What term defines the custom where a widow is required or expected to marry the brother of her deceased husband?

**Test
Prime**

By Adda247

PREVIOUS YEAR PAPERS PDF



PRACTICE MORE, SCORE HIGHER!



**Free
25,000+
PDF's**

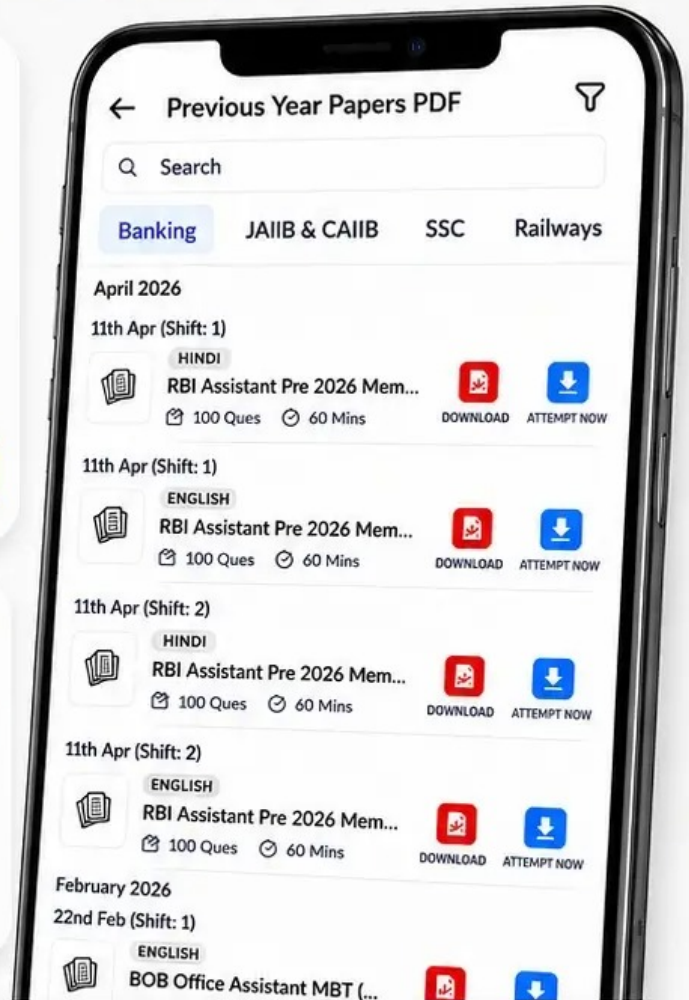
High-Quality | Exam-Wise | Updated Regularly



**ATTEMPT AS
MOCK**



Turn PDFs into real exam experience.
Analyze. Improve. Succeed.



Topic-wise &
Exam-wise PDFs



Download &
Study Offline



Attempt as Mock
& Track Score



Smart Analysis
& Performance

AVAILABLE IN



Banking



SSC



Railway



Teaching



UGC



Agriculture



Nursing



Bihar



UP



Punjab



WB



Odisha



TN



AP & Telangana



Haryana



DOWNLOAD TEST PRIME

Test

Prime



SUCCESS GALLERY!

★ MEET THE ACHIEVERS ★



Kunal, RRB JE



Shivam, UPSSSC AGTA



Priya, ANM



KHALILUR, LDA



Manoj, PWD



Atin, JENPAS



Shatarupa, OPSC



Arpita, JENPAS



Shital, SSC JE (Mech)



Nancy, UGC NET



Atul, SSC JE (ELCT)



Rahul, SSC JE (CIVIL)



Anand, SSC JE (ELCT)



Mohan, SSC JE (ELCT)



Saurabh, UGC NET



Ved, SSC JE (Mech)

★ THEY DID IT. YOU CAN TOO ★

READ THEIR STORIES!



- (a) Sororate
- (b) Levirate
- (c) Exogamy
- (d) Hypergamy

The correct answer is (B)

Introduction

Kinship studies in social anthropology systematically examine rules of marriage and alliance strategies. Preferential alliance rules preserve corporate kinship structures, inheritance lineages, and inter-family alliances following the death of a primary spouse.

Information Booster

Levirate marriage is the custom wherein a widow marries her deceased husband's brother. This practice ensures that the deceased man's lineage, property, and child-rearing obligations remain preserved within his immediate unilineal descent group. Sororate marriage, conversely, is the practice wherein a widower marries the sister of his deceased or infertile wife. Both custom structures serve as mechanisms to prevent the breakdown of structural affinal ties established through marriage payments such as bride-wealth.

Additional Knowledge

Levirate can be further categorized into senior levirate (marrying the elder brother) and junior levirate (marrying the younger brother). Anthropological investigations in India highlight junior levirate practices across various agrarian communities in Northern India (often termed *Karewa* or *Chadar Bichana*), primarily designed to prevent the fragmentation of ancestral landholdings.

Q33. Which study based on systematic empirical field research conducted in 1951–52, stands as the first full-length single-village monograph in the post-independence era?

- (a) Indian Village
- (b) Village India
- (c) India's Villages
- (d) India's Changing Villages

The correct answer is (A)

Introduction

Following independence, Indian sociologists transitioned from relying exclusively on classical textual interpretations ("book-view") to conducting empirical field investigations ("field-view"). Micro-level village studies emerged as the primary empirical approach for examining post-colonial rural social structures.

Information Booster

S. C. Dube's classic work *Indian Village* (1955) represents the pioneer full-length sociological monograph on a single Indian village (Shamirpet in Telangana) published by an Indian social scientist. While earlier British administrators and economists conducted surveys (e.g., Thomas Coats in 1819 or Gilbert Slater in 1918), Dube's monograph established modern holistic structural-functional field research in Indian sociology. It provided a structured analysis of caste stratification, economic organization, ritual life, and family networks in rural India.

Additional Knowledge

Distinguishing between the titles published in 1955 is critical for competitive examinations: *Indian Village* (1955) is the single-author monograph by S. C. Dube; *Village India* (1955) is an edited compilation of papers by McKim Marriott; *India's Villages* (1955) is an edited collection of field reports by M. N. Srinivas; and *India's Changing Villages* (1958) is S. C. Dube's subsequent analysis evaluating rural community development projects.