

## 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:

The correct

**Chipko Movement**

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**Wildlife (Protection) Act**

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**Silent Valley Movement**

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**Narmada Bachao Andolan**

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**Q2.** Which

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1. Naxalbari

2. Tebhaga M

3. Telengana

4. Champara

(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 ini

Q3. Match the

LIST - I

A. Liberal F

B. Socialist

C. Radical F

D. Black Fem

Choose the

(A). A-I, B-II

(B). A-II, B-I

(C). A-IV, B-

(D). A-I, B-II

Answer: c

Solution:

Introduction

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

Information

The correct

**A. Liberal**

political ref

Harriet Tayl

**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 is a study of the Kodagu (Coorg) region in the Western Ghats of South India, focusing on the Coorg community, their religious beliefs, and their social structure. It is considered one of the foundational works in the study of Indian religions and social anthropology.

**Q5.** Totemism

(A). An image

(B). A deity

(C). A spirit

(D). An object

Answer: d

Solution:

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**Totemism**

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**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.

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**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 Social Action

Answer: b

Solution:

**Intro:**

Durkheim was a French sociologist who is known for his work on the social functions of religion and the division of labor in modern societies.

**Information:**

He argued that religion is a social phenomenon that serves to strengthen collective consciousness and social cohesion.

**Additional:**

The work is a foundational text in the study of religion and sociology, influencing later thinkers like Max Weber and Talcott Parsons.

**Q7.** Arrange the following works 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 (Durkheim and 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)

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**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 Consequence of Modernity (Anthony Giddens) - 1984

B. Liquid Modernity (Zygmunt Bauman) - 2000

C. Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity (Ulrich Beck) - 1986

D. Facing Up to the Modern Condition (Peter L. Berger) - 1979

Choose the correct sequence.

(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 sequence is D, C, A, B.

1. Facing Up to the Modern Condition (Peter L. Berger) - 1979

**Facing Up to the Modern Condition (Peter L. Berger) - 1979**

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

3. Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity (Ulrich Beck) - 1986

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

4. Ulrich Beck's book "Risk Society" discusses the emergence of new forms of social order and the impact of risk on modern society.

5. The Consequence of Modernity (Anthony Giddens) - 1984

**The Consequence of Modernity (Anthony Giddens) - 1984**

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

**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**.

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**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, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, AB, AC, AD, AE, AF, AG, AH, AI, AJ, AK, AL, AM, AN, AO, AP, AQ, AR, AS, AT, AU, AV, AW, AX, AY, AZ, BA, BB, BC, BD, BE, BF, BG, BH, BI, BJ, BK, BL, BM, BN, BO, BP, BQ, BR, BS, BT, BU, BV, BW, BX, BY, BZ, CA, CB, CC, CD, CE, CF, CG, CH, CI, CJ, CK, CL, CM, CN, CO, CP, CQ, CR, CS, CT, CU, CV, CW, CX, CY, CZ, DA, DB, DC, DD, DE, DF, DG, DH, DI, DJ, DK, DL, DM, DN, DO, DP, DQ, DR, DS, DT, DU, DV, DW, DX, DY, DZ, EA, EB, EC, ED, EE, EF, EG, EH, EI, EJ, EK, EL, EM, EN, EO, EP, EQ, ER, ES, ET, EU, EV, EW, EX, EY, EZ, FA, FB, FC, FD, FE, FF, FG, FH, FI, FJ, FK, FL, FM, FN, FO, FP, FQ, FR, FS, FT, FU, FV, FW, FX, FY, FZ, GA, GB, GC, GD, GE, GF, GG, GH, GI, GJ, GK, GL, GM, GN, GO, GP, GQ, GR, GS, GT, GU, GV, GW, GX, GY, GZ, HA, HB, HC, HD, HE, HF, HG, HH, HI, HJ, HK, HL, HM, HN, HO, HP, HQ, HR, HS, HT, HU, HV, HW, HX, HY, HZ, IA, IB, IC, ID, IE, IF, IG, IH, II, IJ, IK, IL, IM, IN, IO, IP, IQ, IR, IS, IT, IU, IV, IW, IX, IY, IZ, JA, JB, JC, JD, JE, JF, JG, JH, JI, JJ, JK, JL, JM, JN, JO, JP, JQ, JR, JS, JT, JU, JV, JW, JX, JY, JZ, KA, KB, KC, KD, KE, KF, KG, KH, KI, KJ, KK, KL, KM, KN, KO, KP, KQ, KR, KS, KT, KU, KV, KW, KX, KY, KZ, LA, LB, LC, LD, LE, LF, LG, LH, LI, LJ, LK, LL, LM, LN, LO, LP, LQ, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LW, LX, LY, LZ, MA, MB, MC, MD, ME, MF, MG, MH, MI, MJ, MK, ML, MM, MN, MO, MP, MQ, MR, MS, MT, MU, MV, MW, MX, MY, MZ, NA, NB, NC, ND, NE, NF, NG, NH, NI, NJ, NK, NL, NM, NN, NO, NP, NQ, NR, NS, NT, NU, NV, NW, NX, NY, NZ, OA, OB, OC, OD, OE, OF, OG, OH, OI, OJ, OK, OL, OM, ON, OO, OP, OQ, OR, OS, OT, OU, OV, OW, OX, OY, OZ, PA, PB, PC, PD, PE, PF, PG, PH, PI, PJ, PK, PL, PM, PN, PO, PP, PQ, PR, PS, PT, PU, PV, PW, PX, PY, PZ, QA, QB, QC, QD, QE, QF, QG, QH, QI, QJ, QK, QL, QM, QN, QO, QP, QQ, QR, QS, QT, QU, QV, QW, QX, QY, QZ, RA, RB, RC, RD, RE, RF, RG, RH, RI, RJ, RK, RL, RM, RN, RO, RP, RQ, RR, RS, RT, RU, RV, RW, RX, RY, RZ, SA, SB, SC, SD, SE, SF, SG, SH, SI, SJ, SK, SL, SM, SN, SO, SP, SQ, SR, SS, ST, SU, SV, SW, SX, SY, SZ, TA, TB, TC, TD, TE, TF, TG, TH, TI, TJ, TK, TL, TM, TN, TO, TP, TQ, TR, TS, TT, TU, TV, TW, TX, TY, TZ, UA, UB, UC, UD, UE, UF, UG, UH, UI, UJ, UK, UL, UM, UN, UO, UP, UQ, UR, US, UT, UU, UV, UW, UX, UY, UZ, VA, VB, VC, VD, VE, VF, VG, VH, VI, VJ, VK, VL, VM, VN, VO, VP, VQ, VR, VS, VT, VU, VV, VW, VX, VY, VZ, WA, WB, WC, WD, WE, WF, WG, WH, WI, WJ, WK, WL, WM, WN, WO, WP, WQ, WR, WS, WT, WU, WV, WW, WX, WY, WZ, XA, XB, XC, XD, XE, XF, XG, XH, XI, XJ, XK, XL, XM, XN, XO, XP, XQ, XR, XS, XT, XU, XV, XW, XX, XY, XZ, YA, YB, YC, YD, YE, YF, YG, YH, YI, YJ, YK, YL, YM, YN, YO, YP, YQ, YR, YS, YT, YU, YV, YW, YX, YY, YZ, ZA, ZB, ZC, ZD, ZE, ZF, ZG, ZH, ZI, ZJ, ZK, ZL, ZM, ZN, ZO, ZP, ZQ, ZR, ZS, ZT, ZU, ZV, ZW, ZX, ZY, ZZ.

Q9. "Which

- (A). Nature of Culture
- (B). Indian Society
- (C). Caste and Caste System
- (D). Gods and Men

Answer: a

Solution:

Nature of Culture

Details on G. S. Ghurye

Govind Sadashiv Ghurye (1883-1956) was a prominent Indian anthropologist and sociologist. His work, which was often written from the Indological perspective, covers a wide range of topics related to Indian society.

The books listed below are his most famous works:

(a) Nature of Culture: This book, published in 1932, is a foundational text in anthropology and is not a work by G. S. Ghurye.

(b) Indian Society: This book, published in 1933, is a well-known work by Ghurye that analyzes the history, structure, and development of Indian society.

(c) Caste and Caste System: This book, published in 1932, explores the caste system in India and its relationship to the broader social structure.

(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.

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**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 emerged by breaking away from these traditional social relations, leading to significant social dislocations.

Additional Knowledge:

Max Weber's concept of rationalization and bureaucracy is closely related to Polanyi's ideas, often associated with the 'iron cage' metaphor. Weber argued that modern societies are characterized by rationalization, which leads to a disembedding of economic activities from their social contexts. This process is crucial for understanding the development of modern market economies.

**Q11.** According to Anthony Giddens, which concept is central to his theory of structuration?

- (A). The process of socialization
- (B). The interaction between agency and structure
- (C). The role of culture in social life
- (D). The economic system's influence on society

Answer: b

Solution:

**Intro:**

Anthony Giddens developed the concept of "structuration," which emphasizes the dynamic relationship between agency (individual actions) and structure (social systems). He argued that social structures are not static but are continuously being created and recreated through human actions.

**Information:**

Structuration theory posits that social systems are not predetermined but emerge from the interaction of individuals within a context. 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:** Specialized knowledge (like architecture, medicine, or engineering) that is applied to the environment and social relations, creating a distance between the user and the system.

Additional Knowledge:

These mechanisms are crucial for the experience of high modernity—characterized by a sense of distance and abstraction from local contexts.

**Q13.** The book 'The Sacred and Profane in Human Life' (1917) by Emile Durkheim primarily uses the study of the relationship between religion and society to illustrate which concept?

- (A). The theory of social evolution and the origin of culture.  
(B). The relationship between religion and the state.  
(C). The function of religion in creating social stratification.  
(D). The process of secularization and the decline of religion.

Answer: a

Solution:

Introduction:

Durkheim's study was 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 is a social force that binds people together, creating a shared moral framework of society. He believed that religion is a social fact that exists independently of individual beliefs and actions. The sacred (things and places set apart and treated with reverence) is a key concept in his theory, as it represents the collective conscience and the moral force that binds people together. The profane (the ordinary world) is the opposite of the sacred, and the relationship between the two is central to his theory of religion.

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:

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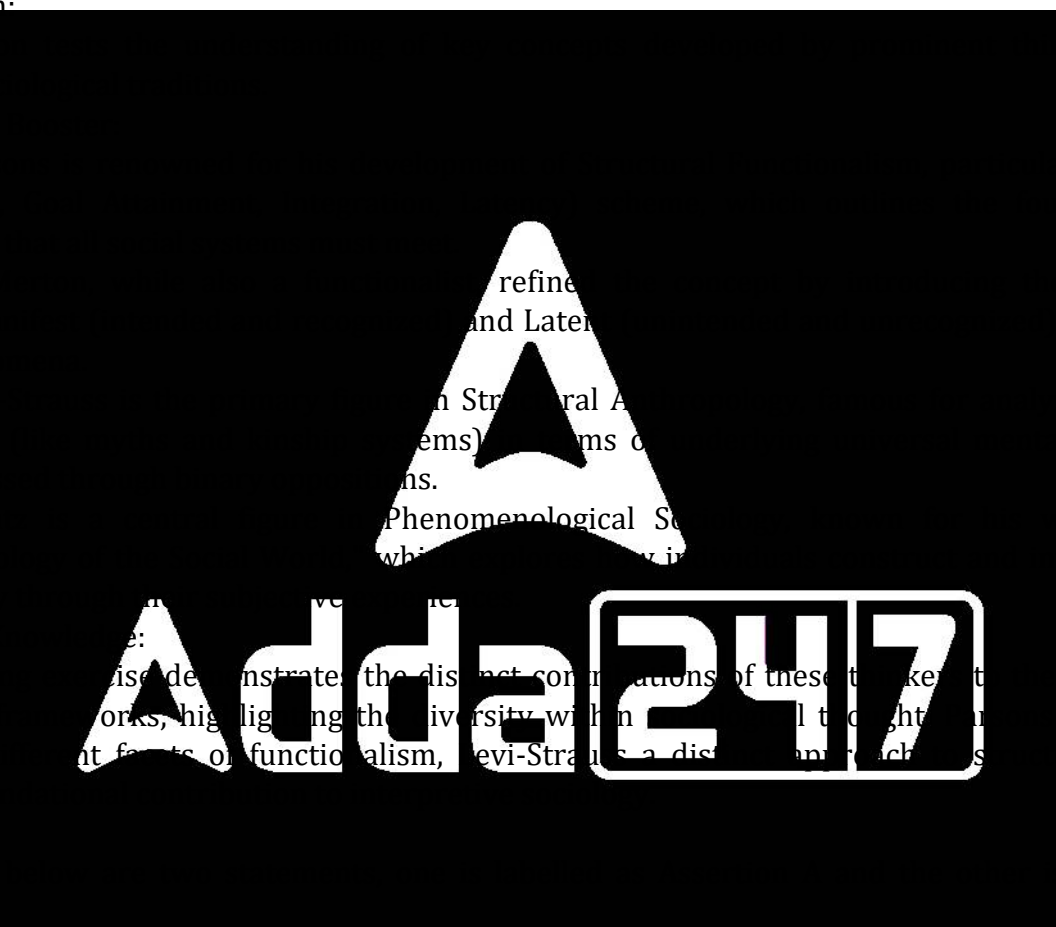
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**Q15.** Given

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

Answer: d

Solution:

Introduction:

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**Q17.** Which

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(D). It focus

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:

Mauss famously argued that the exchange of goods and services that occurs in these societies is not merely about giving (to show status) but is bound by a complex obligation to reciprocate, which he termed the *Hau* (the spirit of the gift).

Additional Knowledge:

This exchange system is not purely moral and is not constrained by a universal principle of reciprocity. Geertz's concept later refined by Mauss.

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

| List I (Sampling Technique) | List II (Key Characteristic)                                           |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Stratified Sampling      | 1. Dividing population into homogeneous groups before random selection |
| 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 selection aims to reflect population characteristics     |

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

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

(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<br>(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 <b>Probability</b> technique. The population is first divided into layers ( <b>strata</b> ) 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 <b>Non-Probability</b> 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 <b>Probability</b> technique. After a random starting point is chosen, every $k^{\text{th}}$ 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 <b>Non-Probability</b> technique, also known as <b>Judgement Sampling</b> . 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 move towards the "conjugal family" (nuclear families) because of this small, mobile urban life.

Additional Knowledge:

(b) The Family: From Institution to Companionship is by William J. Goode, a Chicago School scholar. Goode's theory suggests that all families will eventually move towards the conjugal family model.

**Q21.** Which of the following is a primary text which introduced the concept of the economy being embedded in the social structure, providing a framework for understanding and analyzing economic systems 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). Economic and Sociological Problems

Answer: b

Solution:

Introduction:

This is a Book which identifies the work of Karl Polanyi, who introduced the concept of the economy being embedded in the social structure, providing a framework for understanding and analyzing economic systems on 'Moral Economy'.

Information Booster:

Karl Polanyi's 'The Great Transformation' (1944) is a key work of social history, which introduced the concept of the economy being embedded in the social structure, providing a framework for understanding and analyzing economic systems on 'Moral Economy' (Thompson's crowd). 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

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**3. Observat**

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**Q23. Which**

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(A). Hypothe

(B). Observa

(C). Theory

(D). Data Co

Answer: b

Solution:

**Introductio**

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**.

**Information** Every unit in the population has a known chance of being selected, which reduces bias.

**Additional Knowledge:** (A) and (B) are more common in qualitative or hard-to-reach populations. (D) is a non-probability sampling technique.

**Q25.** Match the following sociologists with their key concepts.

**List I (Sociologists)**

- 1. Karl Polanyi
- 2. Max Weber
- 3. Marcel Mauss
- 4. Thorstein Veblen

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

Answer: d

Solution:

**Introduction**

This question tests your understanding of the key concepts of four sociologists 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:** India has a long history of research on caste, kinship, and community.

**Information:**

- Ghurye's work on caste, kinship, and community.
- his The Scheduled Castes
- Srinivas's work on caste, kinship, and community.
- Karve's work on caste, kinship, and community.

**Additional:**

anthropology and community ethnography

**Q27.** Match

**Thinkers**

A. Radha Kamal Mukherji

B. G. S. Ghurye

C. B. R. Ambedkar

D. M. N. Srinivas

(A). A-III, B-D-II

(B). A-II, B-I

(C). A-I, B-IV

(D). A-IV, B-III

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** and its various aspects of his analysis

**Additional**

- **Radha** contributed to the study of social problems in the early 20th century and

- **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,

- **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,

- **M. N. Srinivas** is one of the most important sociologists in India, known for his pioneering work on the **village** and its various aspects of his analysis

**communities** and the process of **modernization** in India. He is also known for his work on the **Indian** and **"Westernization"** and

**Q28. Match**

**List-I**

(Personalities)

A. M. N. Srinivas

B. E. K. Goussens

C. A. C. May

D. A. D. Ros

(Works)

I. Caste and Kinship in Central India

II. The Hindu Family in its Urban Setting

III. Religion and Society among the Georgians

IV. The Village in India

(Answers)

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

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

(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                                                                      |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>A. M. N. Srinivas</b> | Pioneering study on the <b>Coorgs</b> (Kodavas) in South India, focusing on religion, society, and social structure.                                            | <b>Sanskritization, Westernization</b> , Dominant Caste                                 |
| <b>B. E. K. Gough</b>    | Detailed study of <b>Nayars of Malabar</b> 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.        |
| <b>C. A. C. Mayer</b>    | Famous for his work on social structure and kinship in a village in <b>Central India</b> (Malwa region), detailing caste relations and local political systems. | <b>Ramkheri</b> (the village he studied), focusing on village structure and leadership. |
| <b>D. A. D. Rosen</b>    |                                                                                                                                                                 | Family studies, focus on joint                                                          |

**Q29.** Which of the following is a critique of the colonialist view of tribal assimilation?

- (A). Caste and Race in India
- (B). The Sacred City
- (C). Indian Village
- (D). Cities and Civilization

Answer: b

Solution:

Introduction

G. S. Ghurye's work on caste, Tribes, Cities, and Society is a critical perspective which looked at tribes as 'backward Hindu'.

Information given: The book 'The Scheduled Tribes' (often published as 'The Apori') is a critique of their Future.

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The book 'The Scheduled Tribes' (often published as 'The Apori') is a critique of their Future.

Additional Knowledge:

(a) Caste and Race in India (1932) is his seminal work on caste.<sup>14</sup> (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 contributes to the

**disembedding**

- (a) The restoration of traditional values
- (b) The creation of new social norms
- (c) The commodification of culture
- (d) The reliance on global communication

**Correct Answer:**

Introduction:

Anthony Giddens' concept of the 'Juggernaut' of modernity refers to the runaway nature of modernization, which, as a human being, is out of control.

**Information:**

Giddens identifies three key factors contributing to the disembedding of social relations: interaction. This is achieved through the exchange of symbolic tokens, which are exchanged across time and space without the need for physical presence.

**Additional Knowledge:**

The Juggernaut is characterized by reflexivity, where social practices are constantly examined and reformed in the light of new information about those very practices.

Q32. Consider the following statements regarding the process of Modernization and

**Universalization**

1. Universalization involves the upward movement and transformation of Great Tradition elements into the Little 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
  2. Appiko Movement
  3. Jungle Bachao Andolan
  4. Bishnoi Movement
- (a) 4, 1, 3, 2  
(b) 1, 4, 2, 3  
(c) 4, 3, 1, 2  
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Correct Answer: (a)

Information

1. **Bishnoi Movement** (1730): Started by Bishnois to protect the environment, leading to the formation of the Bishnoi community. 2. **Jungle Bachao Andolan** (1973): A movement in Jharkhand against the destruction of forests. 3. **Appiko Movement** (1986): A movement in Karnataka against the destruction of forests. 4. **Silent Valley** (1973): A movement in Kerala to protect the Silent Valley National Park.

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 (1952) is a classic study of religion and society. Ghurye's 1932 book 'Caste and Race in India' is a foundational text on caste. Blau's 'Exchange and Power in Social Life' (1964) is a key work on social exchange theory. Desai's 'Some Aspects of Family in Mahuva' (1964) is a study of family structure in a specific region.

Q36. Match

| List I (Concept)       | List II (Thinker) |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| A. Totemism            | I. Durkheim       |
| B. The Isolated Family | II. Goode         |
| C. Structuralism       | III. Blau         |
| D. Jointness           | IV. 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-II, D-IV  
 (d) A-II, B-IV, C-I, D-III

**Correct Answer: (a)**

Information

Durkheim argued that Totemism represents the worship of society itself. Willmott and Leach (World Revolution and Family Pattern) argue that industrialization has led to the nuclear family form. I.P. Desai emphasized that family 'jointness' is not just about economic cooperation but also about emotional attachment.

Q37. Assertion

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): Sanskritization leads to the exercise of power by dominant caste.

Reason (R): Sanskritization leads to subordinate to the provision of power.

(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 positional change and Economic change. Power arises when one person has a resource that others need.

Q40. Which of the following are the features of the Scheduled Tribes?

i. Religious Communities

ii. Indian Sacred

iii. Cities and Towns

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

**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 social theory examines the ways in which gender shapes social structures and experiences. Through various lenses, including psychoanalytic, dual systems, and intersectional perspectives, feminist thinkers have challenged traditional notions of gender and power.

Information:

Nancy Chodorow's psychoanalytic feminism explores the "relational" nature of gender, arguing that the division of labor between men and women is rooted in the psychological processes of mothering and child-rearing. Heidi Hartmann's Dual Systems Theory posits that patriarchy and capitalism are intertwined systems that shape gender inequality. Judith Butler's performativity theory argues that gender is not an inherent trait but something one "does" (performs) through repeated actions and discourses.

Additional Knowledge:

Patricia Hill Collins' Black Feminist Thought introduces the "matrix of domination," which examines the intersections of race, class, and gender in shaping the experiences of Black women. She argues that Black women's lives are shaped by the complex interplay of these systems, which are not naturally organized.

Q42. Match the Urban Models in List I with their primary theoretical contribution or conceptual focus in List II:

| List I (Urban Model)         | List II (Theoretical Contribution/Focus)                                                              |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| A. Concentric Zone Model     | I. The city grows in five concentric circles (CBD, Transition, Working Class, Residential, Commuter). |
| B. Sector Model              | II. The city grows in wedge-shaped sectors along transportation routes.                               |
| C. Multiple Nuclei Model     | III. The city has multiple centers or "nuclei" rather than just one CBD.                              |
| D. Urbanism as a Way of Life | IV. The city is a social form that evolves over time.                                                 |

- (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. The 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.

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-I, C-II, D-IV

**Correct Answer:** (a)

**Introduction:**

**Village studies:**

**Understanding:**

**Information:**

F.G. Bailey's

among the

Hierarchical

Additional Knowledge:

Bailey is of

politics.

Q44. Identify

(a) Karl Marx

(b) Karl Polanyi

(c) Marcel Mauss

(d) Max Weber

**Correct Answer:** (b)

**Introduction:**

**Information:**

**Additional Knowledge:**

Polanyi introduced

economic integration.

**Introduction:**

**Information:**

Polanyi argues that

political institutions.

The "Great Transformation"

turning land, labor, and

"double movement" of

social protectionism.

**Additional Knowledge:**

Polanyi introduced

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. (Giving, receiving, and repaying) is a social act.

Additional Key:

Mauss argued that the gift-giver has an obligation to the recipient to return the gift.

Q46. Match the following with the correct reality in List II.

**List I (Things)**

- A. Alfred Schütz
- B. Harold Garfinkel
- C. Erving Goffman
- D. Clifford Geertz

- (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-I, C-IV, D-II

**Correct Answer: (a)**

Information Booster:

Schütz focused on the meaning of social life. Garfinkel used phenomenology to analyze social life as a lived experience. Goffman's "Description" to understand social life.

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 and identify the correct ones:

1. In probability sampling, the chance of being selected is the same for all units.
  2. Systematic sampling involves selecting every  $k$ th unit from a list, where  $k$  is determined by dividing the population size by the desired sample size.
  3. Cluster sampling involves selecting groups of units (clusters) and then selecting units within those clusters. This method reduces the standard error of the estimate.
  4. The Central Limit Theorem states that as the sample size increases, the distribution of the sample mean approaches a normal distribution, regardless of the shape of the population distribution.
- (a) 1, 2 and 3  
(b) 1 and 4 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only  
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Correct Answer:** (d)

**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 with a known level of precision.

**Information Booster:**

Statement 3 is incorrect because cluster sampling typically results in a higher standard error (lower precision) than simple random sampling due to the homogeneity within clusters. Statement 4 is correct as the Central Limit Theorem states that the distribution of sample means will be more normal and narrower as the sample size increases, leading to more precise estimates.

**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 S

2. Caste an

3. The Sche

4. Cities an

(a) 2, 3, 1, 4

(b) 2, 1, 3, 4

(c) 3, 2, 1, 4

(d) 1, 2, 3, 4

**Correct Ans**

**Information**

1. **Caste and Social Structure** is a book by G.S. Ghurye, a pioneer of caste studies in India. It is a collection of essays on the caste system, its history, and its role in Indian society.
2. **The Scheduled Caste in India** is a book by G.S. Ghurye, a pioneer of caste studies in India. It is a collection of essays on the caste system, its history, and its role in Indian society.
3. **Indian Social History** is a book by G.S. Ghurye, a pioneer of caste studies in India. It is a collection of essays on the caste system, its history, and its role in Indian society.
4. **Cities and Towns in India** is a book by G.S. Ghurye, a pioneer of caste studies in India. It is a collection of essays on the caste system, its history, and its role in Indian society.

Q50. Match the following (List I) with the following (List II) and select the correct answer from the codes given below:

**List I (Thinkers)**

A. Shulamith

B. bell hooks

C. Judith But

D. Kimberlé

(a) A-II, B-II

(b) A-I, B-II

(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'.