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Q : _____ has given the concept of 'thick description'.
(A) Emile Durkheim
(B) Clifford Geertz
(C) Louis Dumont
(D) Talcott Parsons

The concept of **"thick description"** was popularized by cultural anthropologist **Clifford Geertz** in his seminal 1973 book, *The Interpretation of Cultures*.

- **Thick Description:** Geertz borrowed the term from philosopher Gilbert Ryle to describe a form of ethnographic representation and analysis that does not just report the physical behavior or surface details of an action (*thin description*), but explains the complex cultural context, intentions, meanings, and social layers behind that action (e.g., distinguishing between a physical eye twitch and a deliberate wink).

Q : Objectivity in social science research as a matter of transpersonal replicability entails _____.
(A) Merciless elimination of personal biases
(B) Allocation of costs and benefits to parties be made on normative standards
(C) Basic honesty in application of professional norms of research
(D) Reproducibility of findings of research under similar conditions and methods

In the philosophy of social science (notably discussed by methodologists and sociologists regarding objectivity), defining objectivity as **"transpersonal replicability"** means that scientific findings do not depend on the unique subjective quirks, intuitions, or personal status of a single researcher. Instead, objectivity is secured through public, inter-subjective scrutiny where other researchers using the same conditions, methods, and protocols can independently replicate and verify the findings.

Q : Which of the following is **NOT** a characteristic of **hypothesis**?
(A) A shrewd hunch suggestive of a possible solution to a problem
(B) A causal relationship between two/more variables
(C) An empirical conclusion foregone
(D) A theoretically derived statement that denies refutability

A hypothesis is a tentative statement or proposed explanation for a phenomenon that guides scientific research. Let's look at why option (D) is **not** a characteristic:

- **Falsifiability / Refutability:** In scientific methodology (drawing heavily from Karl Popper's theory of falsification), a valid scientific hypothesis **must be refutable** or falsifiable. This means there must be a possible observation or test that could prove the hypothesis wrong. A statement that "denies refutability" (i.e., is immune to being proven false) is dogmatic or unscientific, not a valid research hypothesis.

The key characteristics of a well-formulated hypothesis include:

- **Clarity and Precision:** A hypothesis must be clear, unambiguous, and stated in simple terms so that its meaning is universally understood. Vague terminology makes reliable testing impossible.
- **Testability and Falsifiability:** It must be capable of being tested and empirically verified or disproven (falsified) through observation and data collection. If a statement cannot be tested or proven wrong under any condition, it lacks scientific validity.
- **Specificity and Scope:** It should be limited in scope and focused on a specific issue rather than being overly broad or general. Narrower hypotheses are easier to test rigorously.
- **Variable Specification:** For relational or causal hypotheses, it must clearly identify and specify the relationship between the **independent** and **dependent** variables.
- **Consistency with Existing Knowledge:** A sound hypothesis must align logically with established scientific facts, existing theories, and a substantial body of prior research.
- **Explanatory Power:** It must effectively explain the facts or observations that gave rise to the research problem in the first place.

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- **Amenable to a Timeframe:** It should be testable within a reasonable and practical span of time using available research techniques.

Q : _____ theory most appropriately describes a hierarchy of wealthy 'core' nations, poor 'periphery' nations, and a middle group of 'semiperiphery' nations.
(A) Globalization
(B) Stages of growth
(C) World systems
(D) Limits to growth

Immanuel Wallerstein's **World-Systems Theory** divides the global economy into a tripartite structure consisting of wealthy **core** nations, poor **periphery** nations, and a middle group of **semi-periphery** nations to explain global inequality and the dynamics of capitalist development.
World-Systems Theory
Developed by **Immanuel Wallerstein**, World-Systems Theory is a macro-sociological approach that views the global economy as a single vast capitalist system rather than looking at individual countries in isolation.
Key features include:

- **Three-Tier Structure:** The global system is divided into a hierarchy of nations based on economic power and technological dominance:
  - **Core Nations:** Wealthy, highly industrialized, and technologically advanced countries that dominate global trade and exploit others (e.g., the US, Western European nations).
  - **Periphery Nations:** Economically dependent, low-income nations that primarily supply raw materials, cheap labor, and agricultural goods to the core.
  - **Semi-Periphery Nations:** Industrializing nations that share characteristics of both core and periphery, acting as a buffer zone and preventing a simple two-class polarization.
- **Global Inequality:** It explains global underdevelopment not as a result of internal cultural or traditional failures of poor nations, but as a structural outcome of exploitative economic relations built into the capitalist world-economy from the beginning.

Q : In Hindu society, marriage of a widow to the husband's brother is referred to as _____.
(A) Polygyny
(B) Endogamy
(C) Levirate
(D) Polyandry

- **Levirate:** A customary practice or form of marriage in which a widow marries her deceased husband's brother. This practice historically helped maintain family alliances, property within the lineage, and provided social and economic support for the widow.
- **Sororate:** (Related term) Where a widower marries his deceased wife's sister.
- **Polygyny:** A form of marriage where one man has multiple wives.
- **Polyandry:** A form of marriage where one woman has multiple husbands.
- **Endogamy:** The custom of marrying within one's own tribe, caste, or social group.

Q : Because of Covid-19 lockdown, a large number of working-class people lost their jobs. Rising price of commodities has also worsened their economic conditions. _____ concept of Karl Marx most appropriately describes this 'increasing impoverishment' of the poor in contemporary times.
(A) Alienation
(B) Commodity fetishism
(C) Pauperization
(D) Embourgeoisement

Karl Marx used the concept of **pauperization** (often tied to his theory of the increasing relative or absolute impoverishment of the working class under capitalism) to describe how the working class is

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driven into deeper poverty, destitution, and economic vulnerability as capital accumulates in the hands of the bourgeoisie.

- **Alienation:** Refers to the psychological and social estrangement of workers from their work, the product of their labor, other workers, and their human nature.
- **Commodity Fetishism:** Refers to the perception of social relationships involved in production not as relationships among people, but as economic relationships among money and commodities traded in the market.
- **Embourgeoisement:** A sociological hypothesis (contrary to pauperization) suggesting that workers might adopt middle-class values and lifestyles as their economic conditions improve over time.

Q : _____ coined the term, 'ethnocentrism'.
(A) A.R. Radcliffe-Brown
(B) Bronislaw Malinowski
(C) W.G. Sumner
(D) Harold Garfinkel

The American sociologist **William Graham Sumner** coined the term **ethnocentrism** in his 1906 book *Folkways*. It refers to the tendency to use one's own culture, group, or society as a standard or yardstick by which to judge and evaluate all other cultures, often viewing one's own group as superior to others.

Q : Supremacy of science over non-sciences is attributed to _____.
(A) Postcolonialism
(B) Neo-Kantianism
(C) Positivism
(D) Verstehen

Positivism is a philosophical and sociological approach (championed by thinkers like Auguste Comte) that asserts that true, objective knowledge can only be derived from empirical observation, scientific testing, and the methods of the natural sciences. It elevates science as the supreme standard of truth, treating non-scientific, metaphysical, or intuitive ways of knowing as inferior or pre-scientific.

- **(A) Postcolonialism:** Critiques and decenters Western/Eurocentric epistemologies, including the absolute supremacy of Western science over indigenous knowledge systems.
- **(B) Neo-Kantianism:** Emphasized the distinction between the natural sciences (nomothetic) and the cultural/human sciences (idiographic), arguing against the total dominance of natural science methods in studying human society.
- **(D) Verstehen:** Max Weber's interpretive sociological method focused on understanding and empathetically interpreting human action and meaning, which stands in contrast to pure positivist/scientistic approaches.

Q : Communism, universalism, disinterestedness and _____constitute Mertonian ethos of science.
(A) Organized skepticism
(B) Organized dogmatism
(C) Objectivity
(D) Neutrality

Robert K. Merton identified four core norms that comprise the ethos of modern science (often remembered by the acronym **CUDOS**):

- **C**ommunism (scientific findings are common property of the scientific community)
- **U**niversalism (claims to truth are evaluated independently of the personal or social status of their protagonists)
- **D**isinterestedness (scientists are motivated by the desire for knowledge rather than personal gain)
- **O**rganized **S**kepticism (all ideas, claims, and established beliefs must be critically scrutinized and

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tested before being accepted)

Q : _____theory postulates that developing economies would eventually catch up with the developed economies if they follow the social and economic models of Western capitalism.
(A) Postmodern
(B) Subaltern
(C) Marxist
(D) Modernization

Modernization theory (associated with sociologists like W.W. Rostow, Talcott Parsons, and Daniel Lerner) posits that economic development and social progress follow a unilinear evolutionary path. It argues that traditional societies can develop and catch up with Western industrialized nations by adopting Western capitalist economic practices, modern technologies, values, institutions, and cultural frameworks.

- **(A) Postmodern:** Critiques grand narratives, universal progress, and the linear trajectory of modern development.
- **(B) Subaltern:** Focuses on the history, voice, and perspective of marginalized, oppressed, and subordinate groups rather than elite modernization models.
- **(C) Marxist:** Views global economic relations through the lens of exploitation, imperialism, and class struggle rather than a harmonious process of catching up through capitalism.

Q : _____ approach was **NOT** propounded by B.S. Cohn as one of the approaches to study Indian civilization.
(A) Administrative
(B) Missionary
(C) Orientalist
(D) Historiographical

In his essay *"Notes on the History of the Study of Indian Society and Culture,"* anthropologist and historian Bernard S. Cohn identified and examined **three primary approaches** used by Western observers during the colonial period to study Indian civilization:

1. **The Orientalist approach:** Focused on textual traditions, classical languages, and ancient legal/religious texts mediated through pundits and shastris.
2. **The Missionary approach:** Focused on critiquing local customs, religious practices, and social institutions (such as caste, sati, and idolatry) through a reformist/evangelical lens.
3. **The Administrative approach:** Focused on gathering practical information for governance, land revenue, legal codification, and classifying groups (such as through censuses and surveys).

Therefore, **Historiographical** was *not* one of the approaches propounded by B.S. Cohn in this framework.

Q : Under _____ land tenurial system during the British rule in India, the individual cultivator/peasant had some ownership right over land holding.
(A) Zamindari
(B) Ryotwari
(C) Mahalwari
(D) Talukdari

Under the **Ryotwari system** introduced by the British in India (primarily in Madras, Bombay, and parts of Assam), the land revenue settlement was made directly with the individual cultivator (*ryot*). Unlike the Zamindari system where landlords acted as intermediaries, the Ryotwari system recognized the peasant or cultivator as the direct proprietor, granting them ownership and occupancy rights over their land holdings, provided they paid the state-imposed land revenue.

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Feature	Zamindari System	Ryotwari System	Mahalwari System
Introduced By / Year	Lord Cornwallis in **1793** (Permanent Settlement Act)	Sir Thomas Munro & Captain Alexander Read in **1820**	Holt Mackenzie (**1822**) & modified under Lord William Bentinck (**1833**)
Main Regions	Bengal, Bihar, Odisha, and Varanasi	Madras, Bombay, parts of Assam, and Coorg	North-West Provinces, Central Provinces, Punjab, and Gangetic Valley
Ownership Rights	**Zamindars (Landlords)** were recognized as the permanent owners of the land. Cultivators became tenants.	**Individual cultivators (*Ryots*)** were recognized as the **owners of the land with occupancy rights.**	**Peasants / Village communities** held ownership rights over the land.
Revenue Collection Method	Collected through intermediaries (**Zamindars**), who paid a fixed share to the British and kept the rest.	Collected **directly** from individual farmers (*ryots*) by the government without middlemen.	Collected from the entire village or estate (**Mahal**) as a single unit, usually via a village headman or committee.
Revision of Tax	**Fixed permanently** (did not change with increased agricultural output).	**Periodically revised** (typically every 20–30 years based on soil and produce).	**Periodically revised** based on estimated productivity and economic surveys of the village.

Q : _____ introduced the concept of 'reconstructive science'.
(A) J. Habermas
(B) A. Giddens
(C) P. Bourdieu
(D) M. Foucault

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Jürgen Habermas introduced the concept of **reconstructive science** (along with related methods like rational reconstruction) within his critical theory and philosophy of social science.
According to Habermas, reconstructive sciences (such as universal pragmatics or developmental psychology) aim to make explicit the pre-theoretical, intuitive, and implicit rule-competences (such as the rules of meaningful speech and communicative action) that competent social actors implicitly possess and use.

Q : _____ theory lies between minor working hypotheses and master conceptual schemes.
(A) Middle-range
(B) Social action
(C) Conflict
(D) Symbolic interactionist

Middle-range theory, a concept famously introduced by sociologist **Robert K. Merton**, lies between minor, necessary working hypotheses (that evolve in day-to-day research) and all-inclusive, grand theoretical schemes (such as those of Talcott Parsons) that attempt to explain all of social life.

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Middle-range theories deal with limited aspects of social phenomena, are empirically testable, and bridge the gap between pure raw data and sweeping grand narratives.

Q : _____ is **NOT** a characteristic feature of M.N. Srinivas's concept of'dominant caste'.
(A) Numerical strength
(B) Economic power through possession of land
(C) Political power
(D) Membership in militant organizations

M. N. Srinivas defined the concept of the **"dominant caste"** in his study of rural Indian society (particularly in Coorg). According to Srinivas, a caste is dominant when it wields economic and political power and occupies a high place in the social hierarchy. He explicitly outlined several key criteria that constitute a dominant caste:

1. **Numerical strength**
2. **Economic power** through the possession of arable land
3. **Political power**
4. **High ritual status** in the caste hierarchy (often balancing or complementing the other factors)

Therefore, membership in militant organizations is **not** a characteristic feature of the dominant caste concept.

Q : Max Weber's instrumental rationality refers to _____.
(A) Traditional action
(B) Emotive action
(C) Goal-rational action
(D) Value-rational action

Max Weber categorized social action into four distinct types in his sociological framework:

1. **Instrumental rationality / Goal-rational action (*Zweckrationalität*):** Action determined by expectations as to the behavior of objects in the environment and of other human beings; these expectations are used as conditions or means for the attainment of the actor's own rationally pursued and calculated ends.
2. **Value-rational action (*Wertrationalität*):** Action determined by a conscious belief in the inherent value—for its own sake—of some ethical, aesthetic, religious, or other form of behavior, independently of its prospects of success.
3. **Affective/Emotive action:** Action determined by the actor's specific states of feeling and emotional orientation.
4. **Traditional action:** Action determined by ingrained habituation and long-standing custom.

Q : The stable pattern of 'modern men' formulated by Alex Inkeles does **not** include _____.
(A) Openness to new experiences
(B) Freedom from traditional authority
(C) Rejection of activities in civil politics
(D) Belief in science and technology

Alex Inkeles, in his famous cross-national study of modernization and individual psychology (often associated with his work *Becoming Modern*), identified a specific syndrome or stable pattern of psychological and behavioral traits characteristic of the **"modern man."**
Key traits of Inkeles's modern man include:

- **Openness to new experiences** (A) and readiness for social change.
- **Freedom from traditional authority** (B), religion, and rigid custom.
- **Belief in science and technology** (D) and rational planning.
- **Active participation in civic and political life** (meaning they are engaged in community, public affairs, and politics, rather than rejecting them).

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Therefore, the **rejection of activities in civil politics** runs counter to his definition, as modern individuals are characterized as politically and civically active.

Q : _____ refers to the careful consideration of the ways in which researchers' past experiences, points of view, and roles impact these same researchers' interactions with, and interpretations of, the research scene.
(A) Self-reflexivity
(B) Social interactionism
(C) Objectivity
(D) Participant action research

- **Self-reflexivity** (or simply reflexivity) refers to the critical, ongoing self-awareness and careful consideration by researchers of how their own social background, past experiences, theoretical orientations, points of view, and emotional or structural roles shape and impact the research process—including how they interact with participants and interpret data from the field.
- **Social interactionism (B)** is a sociological perspective focusing on the everyday interactions and meanings constructed between individuals.
- **Objectivity (C)** traditionally implies an unengaged, value-free stance detached from the researcher's personal biases or perspective.
- **Participant action research (D)** is an applied, collaborative research approach focused on solving practical problems alongside a community.

Q : _____ introduced the concept of _____ to refer to situations in which people accept, consent to, internalize, and are complicit in reproducing values and norms that are not in their own best interests.
(A) K. Marx, alienation
(B) M. Foucault, governmentality
(C) A. Gramsci, hegemony
(D) R. Putnam, social capital

Antonio Gramsci introduced the concept of **hegemony** to explain how a ruling class maintains power and control not merely through direct force or political coercion, but predominantly through ideological means—securing the "spontaneous consent" of the masses.
Under cultural and political hegemony, subordinate groups willingly internalize, accept, and comply with the worldview, values, and norms of the ruling class, often acting against their own objective material interests.

Q : _____ is the process by which researchers begin by identifying several participants who fit the study's criteria and then ask these people to suggest a colleague, a friend, or a family member who also fits the study's criteria.
(A) Random sampling
(B) Stratified random sampling
(C) Purposive sampling
(D) Snowball sampling

Snowball sampling (or chain-referral sampling) is a non-probability sampling technique where existing study subjects recruit future subjects from among their acquaintances. This method is particularly useful for locating populations that are difficult to access or hard to reach (such as hidden or marginalized communities).
Random, stratified random, and purposive sampling (A, B, and C) do not rely on participant referrals to expand the sample size in this chained, network-based manner.

Q : Match the following sociologists as given in Column P with their views on religion as given in Column Q

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Column P	Column Q
A Karl Marx	I Opiate of the people
B Max Weber	II Sources of social solidarity
C Clifford Geertz	III A source of capitalist outlook
D Emile Durkheim	IV A cultural system
	V A source of modernity

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

Karl Marx (A - I): Famously described religion as the "opiate of the masses" (or people), viewing it as an illusion that provides temporary comfort while masking material exploitation.
Max Weber (B - III): Argued in *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* that ascetic Protestantism served as a crucial cultural source and catalyst for the development of the modern capitalist outlook.
Clifford Geertz (C - IV): Defined religion anthropologically as "a cultural system" in his influential essay *Religion as a Cultural System*.
Emile Durkheim (D - II): Analyzed religion as a social phenomenon that reinforces collective conscience, functioning primarily as a source of social solidarity and social cohesion.

Q : There are four forms of triangulation, namely data triangulation, _____, theory triangulation and _____.
(A) Field triangulation, methodological triangulation
(B) Investigator triangulation, methodological triangulation
(C) Investigator triangulation, interviewee triangulation
(D) Investigator triangulation, epistemological triangulation

In social research methodology (originally conceptualized by Norman K. Denzin), the four classic forms of triangulation used to ensure validation and reduce bias are:

1. **Data triangulation** (using multiple data sources/times/people)
2. **Investigator triangulation** (using multiple different researchers/investigators)
3. **Theory triangulation** (using multiple perspectives or theoretical frameworks)
4. **Methodological triangulation** (using multiple methods of data collection)

Q : _____ is the process by which groups seek to preserve some advantage by monopolizing resources and restricting access to the group.
(A) Social action
(B) Social construction
(C) Social closure
(D) Social conflict

- **Social closure** is a sociological concept originally rooted in the work of Max Weber and later expanded by **Frank Parkin.** It refers to the process by which groups seek to maximize rewards and preserve privileges or scarce resources by restricting access to a limited circle of eligibles (e.g., through credentials, professional licensing, race, class, or ethnicity).
- **Social action (A)** refers to actions oriented toward the behavior of others.
- **Social construction (B)** relates to how reality and meaning are generated through social interactions.
- **Social conflict (D)** is a broader struggle over power, resources, or values in society.

Q : Match the following concepts as given in Column P with the Sociologists as given in Column Q:

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Column P	Column Q
A Systematic falsification	I Thomas Kuhn
B Systematic verification	II Emile Durkheim
C Consensus	III Karl Popper
D Social fact	IV Positivism

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

Systematic falsification (A - III): Karl Popper introduced the principle of falsifiability (or refutability) as the defining criterion of scientific theory, arguing that science progresses through the systematic falsification of hypotheses.

- **Systematic verification (B - IV):** Associated with logical positivism (and early scientific philosophies emphasized by strict empiricists/positivists), which held that statements are meaningful only if they can be verified empirically.
- **Consensus (C - I):** Thomas Kuhn used the concept of scientific consensus within a disciplinary matrix to describe normal science and paradigm shifts (paradigms being shared sets of assumptions and consensus among a scientific community).
- **Social fact (D - II):** Emile Durkheim famously defined "social facts" in *The Rules of Sociological Method* as the subject matter of sociology—ways of acting, thinking, and feeling that are external to the individual and endowed with a coercive power.

Q : Match the following approaches and village study as given in Column P with Sociologists as given in Column Q:

Column P	Column Q
A Rampura village	I Sharmila Rege
B Indology	II M.N. Srinivas
C Marxist approach	III A.R. Desai
D Feminist perspective	IV Irawati Karve

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

Rampura village (A - II): M.N. Srinivas famously conducted extensive anthropological fieldwork in Rampura village (Mysore), which became the basis for his seminal village studies in Indian sociology.
Indology (B - IV): Irawati Karve integrated Indological texts, epics (like the Mahabharata), and Sanskrit literature with empirical sociology and kinship studies in India.
Marxist approach (C - III): A.R. Desai was a prominent Marxist sociologist who applied historical materialism and political economy to analyze Indian society and nationalism.
Feminist perspective (D - I): Sharmila Rege was a leading feminist sociologist who significantly contributed to Dalit feminism and gender studies in India (such as *Writing Caste, Writing Gender*).

Q : According to the World Commission on Environment and Development, 'sustainable development' refers to _____.
(A) Development that meets the needs of the present
(B) Development that meets the needs of the future
(C) Development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs
(D) Development that meets the needs of the past

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This definition originates from the landmark 1987 report by the United Nations World Commission on Environment and Development (commonly known as the **Brundtland Commission**), titled *Our Common Future*. It remains the most widely accepted and foundational definition of sustainable development globally, emphasizing an intergenerational balance between human needs and environmental preservation.

Q : Q.55 According to David Pocock, the Indian Jajmani system reflects _____.
(A) Hierarchical collectivity
(B) Regulated individuality
(C) Egalitarian collectivity
(D) Anarchic individuality

David Pocock on Jajmani System
According to **David Pocock**, the Jajmani system reflects two key aspects:

- **Regulated Individuality** – Individual roles are governed by traditional relationships and reciprocal obligations.
- **Egalitarian Collectivity** – Different caste groups are interdependent and share mutual responsibilities.

Answer: B and C — Regulated Individuality and Egalitarian Collectivity.

Q : Which of the following is/are **NOT** characteristic(s) of class system?
(A) Class systems are fluid and the boundaries between classes are never clear-cut.
(B) Class is a form of stratification in which one's social position is given for a lifetime.
(C) Class is economically based.
(D) Class divisions are organized around the purity and pollution.

- **(B) Class is a form of stratification in which one's social position is given for a lifetime — NOT A CHARACTERISTIC:** This describes a **caste system** (ascribed status), whereas a class system allows for social mobility, meaning an individual's social position is achieved and can change over time.
- **(D) Class divisions are organized around the purity and pollution — NOT A CHARACTERISTIC:** This is the defining ideological and structural basis of the **caste system** (most notably in Hindu society), whereas class systems are primarily based on economic factors rather than ritual purity and pollution.
- **(A) and (C) ARE characteristics** of a class system: class boundaries are fluid (permitting social mobility unlike rigid castes), and classes are fundamentally tied to economic differences (wealth, occupation, and property ownership).

Q : Which of the following concept(s) is/are **NOT** propounded by Emile Durkheim?
(A) Collective bargaining
(B) Collective effervescence
(C) Cult of the individual
(D) Charismatic authority

- **(A) Collective bargaining — NOT by Durkheim:** This is a labor economics and industrial relations concept referring to the negotiation of wages and other conditions of employment by an organized body of employees. While Durkheim wrote about occupational associations and the division of labor, **"collective bargaining"** as a formal concept originates in labor politics and institutional economics.
- **(D) Charismatic authority — NOT by Durkheim:** This is a foundational concept propounded by **Max Weber** (along with traditional and legal-rational authority) to categorize types of legitimate domination based on the perceived extraordinary personal qualities of a leader.
- **(B) Collective effervescence (Durkheim):** Propounded by Durkheim in *The Elementary Forms of Religious Life* to describe a shared feeling of identity and energy that groups experience during communal rituals.

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- **(C) Cult of the individual (Durkheim):** Propounded by Durkheim as a secular moral religion of modern, complex societies, where the individual human being becomes the sacred object of moral respect.

Q : The example(s) of relations of production is/are _____.
(A) Labour
(B) Division of labour
(C) Property relations
(D) Capitalism

Relations of production refer to the social, technical, and economic relationships that people enter into with one another to carry out the production of goods—specifically defined by who owns/controls the means of production and how work is socially organized.
Property relations (C): Determine the ownership and control of the means of production (such as land, tools, and factories), which form the structural core of production relations.
Division of labour (B): Refers to how tasks, roles, and technical specialization are socially structured and allocated among workers during the production process.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **Labour (A)** is considered a *force* of production (human productive capacity/input) rather than the social relation itself.
- **Capitalism (D)** represents an entire *mode of production* (a broad economic system encompassing both forces and relations), rather than a specific relation of production within it.

Q : While _____ emerges around a charismatic figure, idea or vision, _____ emerges as a breakaway group from a preexisting body of belief, rituals, or believers.
(A) Cult, Sect
(B) Sect, Cult
(C) Totem, Cult
(D) Religion, Sect

Cult: Typically emerges organically around a charismatic leader, a novel vision, or a unique spiritual idea outside traditional religious frameworks.
Sect: Usually forms as a breakaway or schismatic group from a preexisting, established body of belief, religious institution, or denomination due to doctrinal disputes or a desire for spiritual/moral purity.

Q : Which of the following statement(s) is/are true for the Forest Rights Act (2006) of India?
(A) Forest dwellers' right of conserving and protecting community forest resources
(B) Forest dwellers' right to rehabilitation
(C) Forest dwellers' right to settlement from forest villages into revenue villages
(D) Forest dwellers' absolute right over all the natural resources within the given forest area

- **(A) Forest dwellers' right of conserving and protecting community forest resources — CORRECT:** The Act explicitly recognizes and vests community forest rights in forest-dwelling communities, granting them the right to protect, regenerate, conserve, or manage any community forest resource that they have traditionally been protecting and conserving for sustainable use.
- **(B) Forest dwellers' right to rehabilitation — CORRECT:** The Act includes relief and development rights, specifically providing for the right to rehabilitation in cases of illegal eviction or forced displacement.
- **(C) Forest dwellers' right to settlement from forest villages into revenue villages — CORRECT:** Section 3(1)(h) of the Act explicitly recognizes the right of settlement and conversion of all forest villages, old habitations, unsurveyed villages, and other villages in forests into revenue villages.
- **(D) Forest dwellers' absolute right over all the natural resources within the given forest area**

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— INCORRECT: While the Act grants extensive rights (such as ownership over minor forest produce, land titles up to 4 hectares, and community management rights), it does not confer an *absolute* or unregulated right over all natural resources. Certain restrictions apply regarding wildlife conservation, diversion of forest land for other purposes, and ecological preservation governed through the Gram Sabha and statutory guidelines.

Q : The Ethnographic Survey of India as part of the Census 1901 was conducted to _____.
(A) Mitigate the racial and cultural issues faced by the British
(B) Make suitable legislations for Indian subjects
(C) Protect the primitive beliefs and usages of Indians
(D) Take executive action (welfare and development)

The Ethnographic Survey of India (1901) was officially initiated under the direction of **Herbert Hope Risley** as part of the 1901 Census.
Its primary colonial objective was to systematically map, document, and classify the castes and tribes of India. This helped the British administration understand local social structures, hierarchies, and cultural variations, enabling them to better govern and **mitigate potential racial and administrative/cultural frictions or challenges** to colonial rule.
Options (B), (C), and (D) do not reflect the administrative and governance-driven intentions of the colonial state, which used the census and survey as tools of surveillance and control rather than for indigenous welfare, legislative protection, or social development.

Q : _____ and _____ propounded conflict theory.
(A) Talcott Parsons
(B) Ralf Dahrendorf
(C) Lewis A. Coser
(D) Jeffrey C. Alexander

Ralf Dahrendorf and **Lewis A. Coser** are prominent modern sociologists widely recognized for advancing and reformulating **conflict theory** in the 20th century.
Dahrendorf focused on authority structures and power differentials within imperatively coordinated associations, while Coser integrated structural functionalism with conflict analysis to explore the positive, integrative functions of social conflict.
On the other hand, Talcott Parsons was the principal architect of structural functionalism (consensus theory), and Jeffrey C. Alexander is known for neo-functionalism.

Q : Which of the following is/are **NOT** aspect(s) of secularization process?
(A) Privatization of religion
(B) Rising level of membership of religious organizations
(C) Loss of social and political influence of religious organizations
(D) Belief in magic and supernatural forces

Secularization refers to the historical process in which religion loses its social, cultural, and political significance, and where societies move away from religious values toward non-religious, rational, or secular values.

- **(B) Rising level of membership of religious organizations — NOT an aspect:** The secularization process is typically characterized by a *decline* in religious participation, attendance, and formal membership in religious institutions, not a rise.
- **(D) Belief in magic and supernatural forces — NOT an aspect:** Secularization involves the "disenchantment of the world" (as Max Weber termed it), where scientific, rational, and empirical thinking replaces beliefs in magic, mysticism, and supernatural forces.
- **Why (A) and (C) are incorrect choices for this question:** Both *Privatization of religion* (A) and the *Loss of social and political influence of religious organizations* (C) are fundamental, defining characteristics of the secularization process. Religion becomes a matter of private, personal belief rather than a dominant public or state institution.

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Q : Which of the following pair(s) is/are correct?

M1: Michel Foucault	M2: Pierre Bourdieu	M3: John Urry
X1: Archaeology of Knowledge	X2: Sociological Imagination	X3: Practice Theory

(A) M1 – X1
(B) M2 – X2
(C) M3 – X2
(D) M2 – X3

(A) M1 – X1 (Correct): Michel Foucault is the author of the foundational 1969 text *The Archaeology of Knowledge*.
(D) M2 – X3 (Correct): Pierre Bourdieu is a primary architect of *Practice Theory* (famously detailed in his book *Outline of a Theory of Practice*), which explores the relationship between structure (field) and agency (habitus).
Why the others are incorrect:

- **X2 (Sociological Imagination)** was famously coined and written about by American sociologist **C. Wright Mills**, not Pierre Bourdieu or John Urry. (John Urry is best known for his work on the sociology of tourism, specifically "the tourist gaze," and the mobilities paradigm).

Q : Which of the following statement(s) is/are **INCORRECT**?
(A) Hypergamy is a form of marriage where bride's family is of superior status to the groom's family
(B) Hypogamy is a form of marriage where groom's family is of superior status to the bride's family
(C) Exogamy refers to marriage outside the caste or sub-caste group
(D) Polygynandry refers to marriage of several men to several women at the same time

Marriage Forms

- **A. Hypergamy** – Incorrect. It means marrying **into a higher-status group**, usually the groom having higher status than the bride.
- **B. Hypogamy** – Incorrect. It means marrying **into a lower-status group**, usually the groom having lower status than the bride.
- **C. Exogamy** – Correct. Marriage outside one's caste, clan, lineage, or social group.
- **D. Polygynandry** – Correct. Marriage involving **multiple men and multiple women**.



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