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SOLVED PAPER

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Q : Fill in the blank with the correct option.

According to Thomas Kuhn, activities of normal science are like puzzle solving, since they seek to reach _____ that include solving instrumental, conceptual and methodological problems within the confines of certain rules.

- (A) new conclusions in existing ways
- (B) existing conclusions in new ways
- (C) new publishers
- (D) new junior researchers

Thomas Kuhn, in his seminal work *The Structure of Scientific Revolutions*, characterized **normal science** as puzzle-solving.

- Under an established scientific paradigm, scientists do not typically try to create entirely new theories or challenge the foundational framework itself.
- Instead, they work within the strict boundaries of accepted rules and pre-existing methods (*existing ways*) to resolve puzzles, address anomalies, and uncover novel findings (*new conclusions*).

Q : 'We are constantly doing gender without realizing it.'

Select one of the given options that best explains the above statement.

- (A) We socially construct our behaviours to perform our gender roles.
- (B) Biological sex determines our gender identities.
- (C) Gender is not a performance; it is an identity.
- (D) Gender performance is about individual determinism.

This statement echoes the influential sociological and feminist theories of **gender as a performance** (most famously articulated by philosopher Judith Butler in concepts like "doing gender").

- According to this perspective, gender is not an innate biological trait or a fixed inner essence (**Options B and C** are incorrect).
- Instead, it is something we actively, continuously enact and reproduce through everyday social interactions, behaviors, speech patterns, and gestures that align with cultural expectations of masculinity and femininity. Because these practices are so deeply ingrained through socialization, we often perform them unthinkingly or "without realizing it."

Q : Normal distribution is widely used in quantitative analysis in social sciences. Which of the given statements is **NOT** correct about the normal distribution?

- (A) Most of the observed data is clustered near the mean.
- (B) 70.2% of the cases fall under +/- of one standard deviation.
- (C) Values of mean, media and mode shall be same.
- (D) Distribution is symmetrical in nature

- **The Empirical Rule (68-95-99.7 rule)** for a normal distribution specifies that approximately **68.27%** (commonly cited as 68%) of the data falls within ± 1 standard deviation of the mean, not 70.2%.
- **Options (A), (C), and (D)** are all core defining characteristics of a normal distribution: the data clusters densely near the center (**A**), the mean, median, and mode coincide at the exact center (**C**), and the curve is perfectly symmetrical around the mean (**D**).

Q : Which one of the given statements is NOT correct?

- (A) Factor analysis is used to group the attributes of the respondents.
- (B) Logistic regression is used to predict values of dependent variable using independent variables.
- (C) Sociologists do undertake quantitative analysis.
- (D) Cluster analysis is used to group the respondents using the attributes.

The correct answer is **(A)** because it is **not** an accurate description of factor analysis.

- **Why (A) is incorrect:** Factor analysis is a data reduction technique used to group or cluster **variables** (not respondents or attributes of respondents) based on their correlations, identifying underlying latent constructs or factors. When researchers want to group **respondents** based on their attributes, they use cluster analysis instead. Therefore, statement (A) misrepresents the technique.
- **(B) Logistic regression is used to predict values of dependent variables using independent variables. — CORRECT STATEMENT:** Logistic regression is a standard statistical model used when the dependent variable is categorical (such as binary: yes/no, success/failure). It uses independent predictor variables to estimate the probability of a certain outcome occurring.
- **(C) Sociologists do undertake quantitative analysis. — CORRECT STATEMENT:** While sociology is well-known for qualitative research (ethnography, interviews), it heavily relies on quantitative methods as well. Sociologists routinely use surveys, statistical modeling, demographic analysis, and software (like SPSS or R) to analyze large-scale social patterns and data.
- **(D) Cluster analysis is used to group the respondents using the attributes. — CORRECT STATEMENT:** Cluster analysis is an unsupervised machine learning and statistical technique designed precisely to partition a dataset of individuals or objects (respondents) into groups (clusters) such that items in the same group are more similar to each other than to those in other groups based on their measured attributes.

Q : Fill in the blank with the correct option.

According to **Ray Oldenberg**, _____ are social surroundings different from home and workplaces which are important for civil society, democracy and civic engagement.

- (A) Instagram and YouTube
- (B) Villages
- (C) Third places**
- (D) Districts

The correct answer is **(C)**. Urban sociologist Ray Oldenburg coined the term **"third places"** to describe social environments separate from the two usual social environments of home ("first place") and the workplace ("second place"). Examples include coffee shops, libraries, bookstores, bars, and parks, which he argued are vital for fostering civil society, community vitality, and democratic engagement.

Q : Fill in the blank with the correct option.

Paul Lazarsfeld and Robert Merton coined the term _____ to explain the phenomenon wherein media provides massive amount of coverage that the audience becomes numb and fails to act on the information, regardless of how compelling the issue.

- (A) dysfunctional media
- (B) narcotizing dysfunction**
- (C) manufacturing consent
- (D) echo chamber

The correct answer is **(B)**. Paul Lazarsfeld and Robert Merton introduced the term **"narcotizing dysfunction"** (sometimes called narcotizing dysfunction of the media) in their influential 1948 essay "Mass Communication, Popular Taste, and Organized Social Action." They argued that as mass media floods individuals with vast amounts of information, it can paradoxically convert active political participation into passive knowledge. The audience becomes so saturated with data, news, and compelling issues that they mistake knowing about a problem for actually doing something about it, leading to social apathy and numbness.

Manufacturing consent — INCORRECT: This is a famous propaganda model developed by **Edward Herman and Noam Chomsky** (detailed in their 1988 book *Manufacturing Consent: The Political Economy of the Mass Media*). It describes how mass media institutions function to systematically filter, shape, and control public opinion to support the economic and political interests of dominant elite

groups, rather than causing audience numbness through information overload.

Q : Fill in the blank with the correct option.

According to **Max Weber**, social stratification is a function of _____.

- (A) economic factors only
- (B) economic and social factors**
- (C) honour and status only
- (D) political power and status only

The correct answer is **(B)**. Max Weber argued that social stratification cannot be reduced to a single dimension. Instead, he formulated a **three-component theory of stratification** (often called the multi-dimensional view of stratification), which asserts that social stratification is driven by the interplay of three distinct dimensions:

1. **Class (Economic factor)**: Based on economic position, property ownership, and market power.
2. **Status (Social factor)**: Based on social honor, prestige, lifestyle, and social evaluation by others.
3. **Party (Political factor)**: Based on power, organizational affiliation, and the ability to influence communal actions and decisions.

Because his model incorporates economic, social (status), and political factors simultaneously, **(B)** is the most accurate option among the choices provided (encompassing both the economic and social dimensions).

Q : Fill in the blank with the correct option.

According to Durkheim, collective consciousness and division of labour in a given society would be _____ to each other.

- (A) directly related
- (B) inversely related**
- (C) not related
- (D) dialectically related

The correct answer is **(B)**. In Émile Durkheim's foundational sociological work, *The Division of Labour in Society* (1893), he argued that as societies modernize, the **collective consciousness** (the shared beliefs, ideas, and moral attitudes of a society) and the **division of labour** (the specialization of cooperative labor) vary in an **inverse relationship**.

- In traditional, pre-industrial societies characterized by *mechanical solidarity*, the division of labour is low, but the collective consciousness is exceptionally strong and pervasive, binding everyone together through shared sameness.
- As societies evolve toward *organic solidarity* due to population growth and material density, the division of labour increases significantly. Consequently, individual autonomy expands, and the collective consciousness weakens, becoming more generalized and abstract to accommodate a diverse, specialized population. Thus, as one goes up, the other goes down—making them inversely related.

Q : Fill in the blank with the correct option.

_____ argued for a shift in social movements post-1968 towards questions of self-management and technologies of rule as central driving concerns, analyzing these movements as struggles over the self-production of society.

- (A) Eric Hobsbawm
- (B) Alain Touraine**
- (C) Henri Lefebvre
- (D) Michel Foucault

The correct answer is **(B)**. French sociologist **Alain Touraine** is a central figure in the study of new social movements. He argued that **post-1968 social movements** shifted away from traditional class-based labor struggles toward **cultural, identity, and political struggles** concerning self-management, personal autonomy, and resistance against technocratic "technologies of rule." Touraine conceptualized

these as "new social movements" focused on the self-production of society and the control of cultural and historical action.

- **(A) Eric Hobsbawm — INCORRECT:** Eric Hobsbawm was a prominent Marxist historian renowned for his work on the "**long nineteenth century**" and "**short twentieth century**," focusing heavily on economic history, nationalism, and traditional labor and peasant movements rather than post-1968 theories of self-production and the self.
- **(C) Henri Lefebvre — INCORRECT:** While Henri Lefebvre was a prominent French Marxist philosopher and sociologist famous for his theories on urban space (such as the *production of space* and the *right to the city*), his primary analytical focus was on spatial politics, everyday life, and urban alienation rather than the post-1968 theory of social movements centered specifically on the self-production of society and self-management.
- **(D) Michel Foucault — INCORRECT:** Although Michel Foucault extensively analyzed "**technologies of rule**," discipline, governmentality, and the power dynamics of the self, he was famously skeptical of grand sociological theories of "social movements" and historical totalization, explicitly rejecting the idea that movements were engaged in the "self-production of society."

Q : The recognition that social identities are multi-layered, often overlapping, and nondiscrete, comes from which of the following conceptual frameworks?

- (A) Multiple sovereignties
- (B) Sanskritization
- (C) Intersectionality**
- (D) Social Diffusion

The correct answer is **(C). Intersectionality** is a conceptual framework originally developed by legal scholar **Kimberlé Crenshaw** in 1989. It posits that various social identities—such as race, gender, class, sexuality, ethnicity, and disability do not exist as separate, isolated categories. Instead, they are multi-layered, overlapping, and mutually constitutive, compounding to shape unique experiences of privilege, discrimination, and systemic oppression.

- **(A) Multiple sovereignties — INCORRECT:** This is a political science and historical concept referring to situations where a state faces effective competition or rival claims to supreme political authority from alternative groups or governing bodies (often associated with **Charles Tilly's** work on revolutions).
- **(B) Sanskritization — INCORRECT:** As discussed earlier, Sanskritization is **M.N. Srinivas's** concept describing how lower or intermediate castes elevate their social and ritual status by adopting the cultural practices of upper castes. It focuses on caste mobility rather than the multi-layered overlap of cross-cutting social identities.
- **(D) Social diffusion — INCORRECT:** Social diffusion is an anthropological and sociological concept that describes the spread of cultural traits, beliefs, technologies, or practices from one society or social group to another.

Q : Fill in the blank with the correct option.

The movement against _____ dam in India has contributed significantly to the formation of the **World Commission on Dams**.

- (A) Koel Karo
- (B) Tehri
- (C) Sardar Sarovar**
- (D) Subansiri

The massive social resistance and grassroots activism against the **Sardar Sarovar Dam** project on the Narmada River in India—prominently spearheaded by the **Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA)**, drew intense international scrutiny regarding the severe social and environmental costs of large dams.

This high-profile struggle directly pressured international funding institutions like the World Bank, playing a vital catalyst role in the eventual establishment of the **World Commission on Dams (WCD)** to evaluate the global impact and effectiveness of large-scale dam projects.

Q : Which thinker is associated with the concept of participatory development?

- (A) André Beteille
- (B) Robert Chambers
- (C) Andre Gunder Frank
- (D) Robert Putnam

British geographer and development scholar **Robert Chambers** is widely recognized as a pioneer and leading figure associated with the concept of **participatory development**. He challenged traditional top-down, expert-driven models of development and championed approaches like *Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA)*, which prioritize local knowledge, community empowerment, and "putting the last first".

- **Andre Beteille (A):** Prominent Indian sociologist known for his studies on social stratification, caste, inequality, and agrarian social structure.
- **Andre Gunder Frank (C):** A key dependency theorist famous for his "development of underdevelopment" thesis.
- **Robert Putnam (D):** A political scientist best known for his work on social capital, civic engagement, and community networks (e.g., *Bowling Alone*).

Q : Select the option that best describes 'petty commodity producers' in the context of the agrarian economy in India.

- (A) They are family-based operations that occasionally hire in /hire out some labour.
- (B) They do not own land and work as reverse tenants.
- (C) They produce only for fulfilling their subsistence needs.
- (D) Their presence is restricted to adivasi-dominated areas.

The correct answer is **(A)**. In agrarian sociology and political economy (particularly within the debates on the agrarian question in India), **petty commodity producers** (often conceptualized as small and marginal peasant households) rely primarily on family labor to cultivate the land they own or control. However, because they are integrated into wider market exchanges, they may occasionally hire in external wage labor during peak agricultural seasons or hire out their own family members' labor for supplementary wage income to make ends meet.

- **(B) They do not own land and work as reverse tenants — INCORRECT:** Petty commodity producers typically own small plots of land (or have secure tenancy rights). "Reverse tenancy" usually involves rich or middle farmers leasing in additional land from smaller landowners to scale up commercial production, which does not define petty commodity production.
- **(C) They produce only for fulfilling their subsistence needs — INCORRECT:** Unlike pure subsistence farmers, petty commodity producers sell a portion of their produce in the market to acquire cash for other necessities and inputs, meaning production is tied to market exchange (even if production is often oriented toward simple reproduction rather than large-scale capitalist accumulation).
- **(D) Their presence is restricted to adivasi-dominated areas — INCORRECT:** Petty commodity producers are widely distributed across diverse agrarian regions in India, cutting across caste, regional, and tribal (adivasi) boundaries.

Q : Despite the constitutional provision of equality of all citizens before the law, in practice, Dalits are often excluded from access to common property resources and public spaces (e.g., pastures, water resources etc.)

Which theorist's conceptualization of power best explains this scenario?

- (A) Emile Durkheim
- (B) Talcott Parsons
- (C) Ralph Dahrendorf
- (D) Edmund Leach

Ralph Dahrendorf's conflict theory and conceptualization of power focus heavily on how authority is structured within institutional roles and "**imperatively coordinated associations**". He argued that social stratification and divisions stem from the differential distribution of authority and power, where

dominant groups write and enforce rules to maintain control over subordinate groups, leading to systemic exclusion and structural conflict.

This framework helps explain why formal constitutional or legal provisions of equality often fail to translate into practical access to resources, as entrenched power dynamics and institutional authority hierarchies continue to enforce structural domination on the ground.

Q : Governmentality, as defined by Michel Foucault, refers to which one of the following conceptual ideas?

- (A) Strategic essentialism
- (B) Substantial equivalence
- (C) Technologies of the self
- (D) Individualization of risk

Governmentality, as conceptualized by Michel Foucault, refers to the way in which the state or governing powers exercise control over populations not merely through direct force or sovereign coercion, but through an ensemble of institutions, procedures, analyses, and tactics. It involves the "conduct of conduct"—shaping and guiding how individuals act, think, and regulate themselves.

- **Technologies of the self** are the specific methods, practices, and techniques that permit individuals to effect by their own means a certain number of operations on their own bodies, souls, thoughts, and conduct, so as to transform themselves. Foucault links governmentality closely to these technologies, showing how external political governance relies on individuals internalizing norms and governing themselves.

Q : Fill in the blank with the correct option.

'Theoretical Brahmins and empirical Shudras' is a phrase used by _____ to castigate the Indian social sciences.

- (A) Sharmila Rege
- (B) Gail Omvedt
- (C) Gopal Guru
- (D) Kancha Ilaiah

The phrase **"Theoretical Brahmins and empirical Shudras"** was famously coined by political scientist and social scholar **Gopal Guru** in his 2002 essay published in the *Economic and Political Weekly*.

He used this powerful metaphor to critique the systemic elitism within Indian social sciences. According to Guru, the division of labor in knowledge production often relegates upper-caste/elite scholars (the "theoretical Brahmins") to the privileged realm of abstract theorization, concept-building, and high-level academia, while treating Dalit-Bahujan scholars and communities primarily as data providers, informants, or subjects of empirical fieldwork (the "empirical Shudras") without granting them equal authority in shaping theoretical frameworks.

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

- (A) 'Book view' refers to an understanding of rural India through a study of texts.
- (B) 'Field view' refers to a perspective of rural India obtained through Indologists and historians.
- (C) Indologists have described the village as 'sink of localism'.
- (D) The term 'village republic' was used to describe the thriving, interconnected traditional rural economy with strong linkages with the city.

(A) 'Book view' refers to an understanding of rural India through a study of texts. — CORRECT

- The "book view" (or text-view / Indological perspective) relies on classical scriptures, religious texts, legal codes, and historical documents (such as the Vedas and Manusmriti) to study and understand Indian society and rural structures.

(B) 'Field view' refers to a perspective of rural India obtained through Indologists and historians. — INCORRECT

- The *field view* is obtained through empirical, first-hand sociological and anthropological

field-work (using participant observation), contrasting sharply with the textual "book view" associated with Indologists.

(C) Indologists have described the village as 'sink of localism'. — INCORRECT

- The phrase "sink of localism" (alongside "den of ignorance and narrow-mindedness") was famously used by **B.R. Ambedkar**, not by Indologists, to critique the oppressive caste and exclusionary realities of traditional Indian villages.

(D) The term 'village republic' was used to describe the thriving, interconnected traditional rural economy with strong linkages with the city. — INCORRECT

- While colonial administrators and thinkers like Charles Metcalfe used the term "little republics" (or "village republics"), they characterized them as *isolated, self-sufficient, and unchanging* subsistence units rather than emphasizing strong, dynamic market linkages with cities.

Q : Select the option(s) that best describe(s) the term '**gentrification**.'

- (A) The transformation of an urban neighbourhood when affluent people move to poor and working-class areas of the city.
- (B) The process of ghettoization of working-class neighbourhoods.
- (C) The process of feminization of the neighbourhood.
- (D) The process of urban gentry migrating to rural areas.

Gentrification is an urban socio-economic process whereby middle-class or affluent individuals and real estate developers move into historically working-class, low-income, or neglected inner-city neighborhoods. While this often leads to physical renovation, upgraded infrastructure, and increased municipal investment, it simultaneously drives up property values, rents, and the cost of living, frequently resulting in the displacement of long-term lower-income residents and local businesses.

- **(B) Ghettoization** refers to the concentration of a particular group (often minority, marginalized, or low-income populations) within a specific urban area due to social, legal, or economic pressures, which is the opposite of gentrification.
- **(C) Feminization of the neighbourhood** is not a defining characteristic of gentrification.
- **(D) Urban gentry migrating to rural areas** describes phenomena like counterurbanization or rural gentrification (amenity migration), but the standard sociological and urban studies definition of "gentrification" strictly applies to urban neighborhoods.

Q : Fill in the blanks with the correct option.

Hochschild's book, 'The Managed Heart' on _____ is based on a study of _____ and _____.

- (A) emotional labour; flight attendants; receptionists
- (B) emotional labour; receptionists; bill collectors
- (C) emotional labour; flight attendants; bill collectors**
- (D) emotions; actors; lyricists

Hochschild's book, *The Managed Heart*, on **emotional labor** is based on a study of **flight attendants** and **bill collectors**.

In her seminal 1983 work *The Managed Heart: Commercialization of Human Feeling*, Arlie Russell Hochschild explores how modern capitalist service economies commodify human emotions. She coined the term **emotional labor**—the requirement for workers to manage and display specific emotions (such as warmth, cheerfulness, or strict authority) as part of their employment.

To develop this theory empirically, her research heavily focused on two primary groups of public-contact workers:

1. **Flight attendants**, who are trained to project perpetual cheerfulness, warmth, and care to manage passengers' anxieties.
2. **Bill collectors**, who are trained to adopt opposing emotional stances (such as suspicion, sternness, and withholding empathy) to pressure debtors into paying.

Q : Fill in the blanks with the correct option.

According to Granovetter, strong ties are important for _____, and weak ties are valuable for _____.

gaining access to _____.

- (A) emotional support; new information and opportunities
 (B) monetary support; new information and opportunities
 (C) social support; economic support
 (D) monetary support; marital alliances

In his seminal sociological theory of social networks ("The Strength of Weak Ties," 1973), Mark Granovetter argued that different types of social relationships serve distinct functions in individuals' lives:

- **Strong ties** (such as close friends, family members, and intimate partners) are characterized by high emotional intensity, intimacy, and frequent interaction. They are crucial for providing **emotional support**, solidarity, and deep personal trust. However, because strong ties tend to form closed, densely knit clusters (where everyone mostly knows the same people), they often circulate redundant information.
- **Weak ties** (such as acquaintances, distant colleagues, or casual contacts) bridge different social circles. Because they connect people across diverse networks, they act as vital conduits for **new information, novel ideas, and job opportunities** that would otherwise not circulate within closed, tight-knit groups.

Q : Select the option that has the correct pairing of person and contribution.

Person	Contribution
M : Laud Humphreys	X : Italian American Community
N : William Foote-Whyte	Y : Tearoom Trade
O : Elton Mayo	Z : Worker Productivity

- (A) MY; NZ; OX
 (B) MZ; NX; OY
 (C) MX; NY; OZ
 (D) MY; NX; OZ

- **M: Laud Humphreys** is famous for his controversial 1970 observational study on anonymous sexual encounters in public restrooms, known as **Tearoom Trade**
- **N: William Foote Whyte** conducted a classic participant observation study of street-level social structures in an immigrant neighborhood, published as **Street Corner Society: The Social Structure of an Italian American Slum**
- **O: Elton Mayo** led the famous Hawthorne Studies at the Western Electric Company, which focused on **Worker Productivity** and the social/psychological factors in the workplace

Q : Select the option that has the correct pairing of author and concept.

Author	Concept
L : Bronislaw Malinowski	Q ; Sociological imagination
M : Erving Goffman	R : Imponderabilia of everyday life
N : Claude Levi-Strauss	S : Matrimonial strategies
O : Pierre Bourdieu	T : Generalized exchange
	U : Social performance

- (A) LT; MU; NS; OR
(B) LR; MU; NT; OS
 (C) LU; MQ; NT; OS
 (D) LR; MU; NS; OT

- **L: Bronislaw Malinowski** famously coined the term "**imponderabilia of everyday life**" to describe the subtle, routine, and mundane aspects of daily behavior that an ethnographer must capture through participant observation (matching R).
- **M: Erving Goffman** developed the dramaturgical approach, viewing social life as a theatrical performance where individuals manage impressions through "**social performance**" (matching U).
- **N: Claude Lévi-Strauss** analyzed kinship systems and elementary structures, notably defining "**generalized exchange**" (asymmetric exchange cycles across three or more groups) (matching T).
- **O: Pierre Bourdieu** analyzed cultural and social reproduction, introducing concepts like "**matrimonial strategies**" alongside habitus and capital to explain how families reproduce social standing across generations (matching S).

Q : Fill in the blank with the correct option.

According to Victor Turner, 'rites of passage' are defined as rituals of _____.

- (A) revelation
(B) transition
 (C) subversion
 (D) communication

Building upon Arnold van Gennep's foundational tripartite structure of rites of passage (separation, liminality, and reintegration), cultural anthropologist Victor Turner extensively analyzed the central phase of these rituals. He defined rites of passage as rituals of **transition**, during which initiates or participants enter a liminal state—a threshold "betwixt and between" established social statuses and structural positions in society.

- **Liminality:** This transitional phase strips away previous social roles, identities, and statuses, creating an egalitarian bond or *communitas* among participants before they are elevated to their new status.

Q : When Hurricane Katrina hit the United States in 2005, affluent and poor people alike became its victims. However, those who did not own automobiles were less able than others to evacuate in advance of the storm.

Which conclusion can be inferred from the above paragraph?

- (A) Class position affects people's vulnerability to natural disasters.**
 (B) Automobile ownership is a hindrance to evacuation.
 (C) Affluent people were more affected by Hurricane Katrina because they had to return to their homes filled with debris.
 (D) Evacuation processes did not take into account the gendered dimensions of class.

The paragraph highlights how socioeconomic status (reflected here by automobile ownership, which is tied to class) directly shaped an individual's ability to evacuate and escape the path of Hurricane Katrina. Consequently, **(A)** is the only logical conclusion supported by the text, as disparities in wealth and resource ownership create unequal vulnerabilities during natural disasters.

Q : Select the option that has the correct pairing of book title and key contribution

Book Title	Key Contribution
L : Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in	Q : Distinction between social and political

Colonial India	movements
M : The Non-Party Political Process	R : Critique of nationalist and Marxist historiography
N : Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India	S : New arenas of counter-action in the wake of diminishing legitimacy of the state in the project of social transformation
O : Nine Theses on Social Movements	T : Emergence of movements based in identities other than social class

(A) LT; MQ; NR; OS

(B) LR; MS; NT; OQ

(C) LT; MS; NQ; OR

(D) LR; MQ; NT; OS

- **L: *Elementary Aspects of Peasant Insurgency in Colonial India*** (by Ranajit Guha) is a foundational text of Subaltern Studies that provides a critical **critique of nationalist and Marxist historiography** by recovering the autonomous consciousness and agency of peasant insurgents (matching R).
- **M: *The Non-Party Political Process*** (by Harsh Sethi) explores grassroots initiatives and new arenas of counter-action, highlighting **new arenas of counter-action in the wake of diminishing legitimacy of the state in the project of social transformation** (matching S).
- **N: *Reinventing Revolution: New Social Movements and the Socialist Tradition in India*** (by Gail Omvedt) examines the rise of new social movements (like dalit, feminist, and environmental movements), marking the **emergence of movements based in identities other than social class** (matching T).
- **O: *Nine Theses on Social Movements*** (by André Gunder Frank and Marta Fuentes) focuses on the theoretical framing and makes a clear **distinction between social and political movements** (matching Q).

Q : According to Homans, the more often in the recent past a person has received a particular reward, the less valuable any further unit of that reward becomes for that person.
Select the option(s) that do(es) NOT reflect the above.

(A) Deprivation / satiation proposition

(B) Stimulus proposition**(C) Rationality proposition****(D) Value proposition**

George Homans formulated several fundamental propositions in his exchange theory. The statement provided in the prompt describes the **deprivation-satiation proposition**, which states that the more frequently a person has received a recent reward, the less valuable any further unit of that reward becomes to them (satiation).

Here is what the other propositions actually mean:

- **Stimulus proposition:** States that if a particular stimulus (or set of stimuli) has historically been the occasion on which a person's action was rewarded, then the higher the similarity between present stimuli and past ones, the more likely the person is to emit similar actions.
- **Rationality proposition:** States that in choosing between alternative actions, a person will choose that one for which the value, multiplied by the perceived probability of its occurrence, is the greatest.
- **Value proposition:** States that the more valuable to a person is the result of their action, the more likely they are to perform that action.

Q : Which of the following is / are associated with scientific management?

- (A) Non separation of mental and manual labour
- (B) Subdivision of tasks
- (C) Close managerial control of work effort
- (D) Deskilling

RECHECK THIS ANSWER

Based on the evaluation of scientific management (Taylorism) principles, the correct options are:

- **(B) Subdivision of tasks** — A core tenet of Taylorism, breaking complex work down into simple, specialized operations.
- **(C) Close managerial control of work effort** — Essential for monitoring workers, using time-and-motion studies, and enforcing compliance.
- **(D) Deskilling** — The reduction of craft autonomy and skill requirements as tasks become highly fragmented and routinized.

Option **(A)** ("Non separation of mental and manual labour") is incorrect because scientific management fundamentally relies on the **strict separation** of conception (mental labor done by management/planners) from execution (manual labor done by workers).

Q : As a sociological concept, 'pizza effect' is **NOT** related to which of the following option(s)?

- (A) conformity
- (B) fast thinking process
- (C) ethnocentrism
- (D) re-acculturation

The **"pizza effect"** (a term coined by anthropologist Aghananda Bharati) describes a phenomenon where an element of a culture/society is adopted, transformed, or popularized by an external culture, and then subsequently re-imported or re-introduced back into its culture of origin in this modified form (much like how Italian immigrants in America popularized a transformed version of pizza, which was later embraced back in Italy).

- **Why options (A), (B), and (C) are NOT related:**
 - **Conformity (A)** pertains to matching attitudes and behaviors to group norms.
 - **Fast thinking process (B)** is a cognitive psychology concept concerning rapid mental heuristics/decision-making.
 - **Ethnocentrism (C)** involves judging other cultures by the standards of one's own. None of these three define or drive the systemic transnational feedback loop of cultural adoption and re-importation that characterizes the pizza effect.
- **Why option (D) is related: Re-acculturation** is inherently linked because the pizza effect involves elements of a culture returning and being readapted by the original culture.

Q : Which of the following author(s) highlighted the connection between kinship terminology and kinship structure in India?

- (A) Irawati Karve
- (B) Lewis Henry Morgan
- (C) T.N Madan
- (D) Leela Dube

(A) Irawati Karve — CORRECT: In her monumental study *Kinship Organisation in India* (1953), Irawati Karve explicitly mapped and analyzed the intimate connection between linguistic kinship terminologies, regional cultures, and underlying kinship structures across various zones of India.

(B) Lewis Henry Morgan — CORRECT: Lewis Henry Morgan is widely recognized as the foundational pioneer of comparative kinship studies globally. In works like *Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family* (1871), he established the vital theoretical link demonstrating that kinship terminologies directly reflect and map onto underlying social and structural organization systems.

Q : What is/are the strategy/strategies proposed by B. R Ambedkar for Dalits to overcome caste oppression?

- (A) Endogamy
- (B) Electoral mobilization**
- (C) Reform of Hinduism
- (D) Civil disobedience

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar's strategy for Dalit liberation and the dismantling of caste oppression encompassed multiple fronts:

- **Electoral mobilization (B) — CORRECT:** Ambedkar firmly believed that political power was a master key to social emancipation. He founded political parties (such as the Independent Labour Party and the Scheduled Castes Federation) and mobilized Dalits to participate in the electoral and legislative processes to secure civic, legal, and political rights.

Q : Which of the following is /are **NOT** author(s) of the essay, '*Can the Subaltern Speak?*'

- (A) Dipesh Chakrabarty**
- (B) Partha Chatterjee**
- (C) Ranajit Guha**
- (D) Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak

- **Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak (D) — Author:** "Can the Subaltern Speak?" is a foundational essay written by the postcolonial theorist Gayatri Chakravorty Spivak in 1988.
- **Dipesh Chakrabarty, Partha Chatterjee, and Ranajit Guha (A, B, and C) — NOT Authors:** While all three are prominent scholars and founding figures of the **Subaltern Studies Group** (alongside Spivak), they did not author this specific essay. Ranajit Guha edited and spearheaded the Subaltern Studies volumes, while Chakrabarty and Chatterjee contributed widely to subaltern and postcolonial historiography, but the essay itself is solely authored by Spivak.

Q : In his critique of modernization theory, Raúl Prebisch posits which of the following option(s) as central to his liberal theory of dependency?

- (A) A breakdown of the chain of dependency between core and periphery.**
- (B) Decoupling from the world systems theory.
- (C) Strengthening of domestic markets of production and consumption.**
- (D) A heterogeneous movement from tradition to modernity.

Raúl Prebisch's structuralist framework and liberal-reformist approach to dependency theory emphasize two key transformations to overcome the unequal global capitalist structure:

- **(A) A breakdown of the chain of dependency between core and periphery — CORRECT:** Prebisch argued that development in the core actively causes underdevelopment in the periphery through unequal terms of trade (where peripheral nations export cheap raw materials and import expensive manufactured goods). A fundamental restructuring or breaking of this exploitative dependency chain is central to overcoming global economic inequality.
- **(C) Strengthening of domestic markets of production and consumption — CORRECT:** To counteract the disadvantages of participating in the global market dictated by core nations, Prebisch famously advocated for inward-looking economic strategies, such as Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI). This involves boosting domestic production, fostering local industries, and building self-sustaining internal consumption markets within developing countries.

Q : The **Mathura Rape Case** that took place in 1972 is considered to be a watershed moment for women's rights. From the following options, select which legal change(s) was/were introduced in the aftermath of the mobilizations following this case?

- (A) Declaration of the 2-finger test as unconstitutional.
- (B) Change in the reading of consent under the law dealing with rape.**
- (C) Declaration of custodial rape as a criminal offence.**

(D) Placing the burden of proof on the accused rather than the victim.

The public outrage and women's movement mobilizations following the Supreme Court's acquittal of the accused policemen in the 1972 Mathura Rape Case led to the landmark **Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 1983**. This legislation introduced critical structural changes to Indian criminal law regarding sexual assault:

- **Change in the reading of consent (B) — CORRECT:** The amendments addressed the regressive judicial interpretations regarding "passive submission" vs. "active consent," redefining how consent was understood under rape laws (such as clarifying that lack of physical resistance or past sexual history does not imply consent).
- **Declaration of custodial rape as a criminal offence (C) — CORRECT:** A distinct, aggravated category of custodial rape was formally recognized under the law, carrying heavier punishments, specifically targeting offenses committed by police officers, public servants, or persons in authority within places like police stations or custody.
- **Placing the burden of proof on the accused rather than the victim (D) — CORRECT:** The amendment introduced provisions (such as Section 114A of the Indian Evidence Act) shifting the onus/burden of proof onto the accused in cases of custodial rape to prove that consent was given, resolving the severe procedural disadvantage victims faced.
- **Why Option (A) is incorrect:** The declaration of the two-finger test as unconstitutional happened much later through subsequent judicial rulings (notably by the Supreme Court in *Lillu v. State of Haryana* in 2013), rather than directly through the 1983 legislative amendments following the Mathura case.

Q : Which of the following is / are associated with liberalization of the world economy?

(A) Withdrawal of the state from provision of welfare measures

(B) Planned economy

(C) Capital's search for the cheapest resource

(D) The presence of tariff barriers

The liberalization of the world economy involves reducing state intervention, promoting open markets, and facilitating the cross-border flow of capital and trade:

- **(A) Withdrawal of the state from provision of welfare measures — ASSOCIATED:** Economic liberalization and neoliberal policies emphasize reducing the state's economic footprint, privatization, and cutting back on public spending and welfare provisions in favor of market-driven mechanisms.
- **(C) Capital's search for the cheapest resource — ASSOCIATED:** Global liberalization allows capital to move freely across national borders to maximize profitability, resulting in transnational corporations searching globally for the cheapest labor, raw materials, and production sites.
- **Why the other options are NOT associated:**
 - **(B) Planned economy:** A planned or command economy relies on heavy state control and central planning, which is the direct opposite of a market-driven liberalized economy.
 - **(D) The presence of tariff barriers:** Tariff barriers are protectionist trade controls used to restrict imports and protect domestic industries. Liberalization actively seeks the *removal* or reduction of tariff and non-tariff barriers to promote free trade.

Q : Reena and Sheena are Hindi-speaking neighbours who grew up together. Reena refers to Sheena's mother as mausi (mother's sister). This is an example of which of the following kinship type(s)?

(A) Telescoping

(B) Fictive kinship

(C) Surrogate kinship

(D) Matrilineal kinship

Fictive kinship (B) — CORRECT: Fictive kinship (or social kinship) refers to relationships of dominance, obligation, and affection that are not based on blood (consanguinity) or marriage (affinity), but are socially recognized and framed in kinship terms. Using terms like *mausi* (mother's sister) for a neighbor

or family friend who is not biologically related is a classic ethnographic example of fictive kinship.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- **(A) Telescoping:** Refers to a generational collapse or compression in kinship terminologies where intervening generations are skipped or merged (e.g., calling a grandfather by a term usually used for an uncle, or collapsing genealogical steps).
- **(C) Surrogate kinship:** Generally refers to substitute roles or surrogate parenting arrangements rather than the generalized naming of non-relatives.
- **(D) Matrilineal kinship:** Refers to descent traced exclusively through the female line, which has nothing to do with whether a neighbor is addressed as an aunt.

Q : A.R Radcliffe-Brown is associated with fieldwork in which of the following region(s)?

- (A) Papua New Guinea
- (B) The Trobriand Islands
- (C) The Andaman Islands**
- (D) Highland Burma'

The Andaman Islands (C) — CORRECT: A.R. Radcliffe-Brown conducted his pioneering anthropological fieldwork among the indigenous peoples of the Andaman Islands between 1906 and 1908. This research formed the basis of his seminal 1922 monograph, *The Andaman Islanders*, which became a foundational text for the development of **structural-functionalism** in anthropology.

Why the other options are associated with other anthropologists:

- **(B) The Trobriand Islands:** Famous for the intensive fieldwork conducted there by **Bronislaw Malinowski** (the pioneer of participant observation and functionalism).
- **(A) Papua New Guinea / (D) Highland Burma:** Highland Burma is particularly famous for the structural-functional/processual analyses conducted by **Edmund Leach** (e.g., *Political Systems of Highland Burma*).

Q ; Which of the following option(s) is/are feature(s) of the protests against the farm laws of 2020?

- (A) They called for guaranteed procurement in all 23 crops for which the government had declared a Minimum Support Price.**
- (B) They challenged the growing entry of corporate capital in agriculture.**
- (C) They brought media attention to India's increasing carbon emissions.
- (D) They championed the cause of pesticide victims of Kasargod.

The nationwide farmers' protests against the three controversial farm ordinances/acts enacted in 2020 featured core demands centering on livelihood security, market protections, and opposition to corporate domination in the agricultural sector:

- **(A) Guaranteed procurement in 23 crops (Correct):** A central rallying point and demand of the protesting unions (such as the Samyukta Kisan Morcha) was a legal guarantee for the Minimum Support Price (MSP) covering all 23 crops for which the government declares prices, ensuring protection against market volatility.
- **(B) Challenged corporate entry in agriculture (Correct):** The protests strongly opposed the legislative changes which they argued would deregulate agricultural markets, dismantle the traditional *mandi* system, and leave small and marginal farmers vulnerable to exploitation by large agribusinesses and corporate capital.

Q : Which of the following option(s) is / are a feature of the Marxist method?

- (A) Ideological determinism
- (B) Historical materialism**
- (C) Dialectical materialism**
- (D) Materialist pessimism

The Marxist method of analyzing society, history, and capitalism rests fundamentally on two core pillars:

- **Historical Materialism (B) — CORRECT:** This is the application of Marxist principles to history and society. It asserts that the material conditions of human life and economic production (the

base) form the foundation upon which social, political, and legal institutions and ideologies (the superstructure) are built.

- **Dialectical Materialism (C) — CORRECT:** This is the philosophical framework of Marxism, derived by adapting Hegel's dialectics (thesis, antithesis, synthesis) into a materialist framework. It posits that change occurs through internal contradictions, conflicts, and the struggle of opposing forces within material reality.
- **Why the other options are incorrect:**
 - **(A) Ideological determinism:** Incorrect because Marxism is *economic* (or material) determinism rather than ideological determinism; it holds that material and economic realities shape ideas, not the other way around.
 - **(D) Materialist pessimism:** This is not a standard term or feature of the Marxist method; Marxism is fundamentally oriented around historical change, revolutionary praxis, and political optimism regarding the overthrow of capitalism.



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