1. In the realm of political theory, Nancy Fraser proposes a complex model of justice that incorporates redistribution, recognition, and representation. Which of the following scenarios best aligns with Fraser’s critique that mere economic redistribution is insufficient for justice as it fails to address misrecognition and political voicelessness?  
(1) A government implements a basic income program to alleviate poverty without changing social attitudes towards the poor.  
(2) A government revamps its welfare system to increase benefits across all demographics equally.  
(3) A community develops a program that educates the public about cultural diversity and promotes inclusive participation in local governance.  
(4) A corporation increases wages for its lowest-paid employees while maintaining a hierarchical decision-making structure.  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Option 1 (Correct): This option illustrates Fraser’s argument that economic interventions alone do not address issues of recognition and representation, which are crucial for achieving overall justice.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): While this addresses redistribution, it does not specifically tackle misrecognition or political voicelessness.  
• Option 3 (Incorrect): Focuses more on recognition and representation, not directly critiqued in this specific question.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): Similar to option 1, but the inclusion of hierarchical structures suggests some attempt at addressing representation, albeit minimally.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
1. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).  
Assertion (A): Herbert Spencer’s concept of social evolution is inherently deterministic, suggesting that societies inevitably progress from lower to higher forms.  
Reason (R): Spencer’s analogy of society to a biological organism emphasizes the adaptation of various societal structures to environmental pressures, thereby facilitating progress through predetermined stages.  
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options below:  
(1) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(2) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(3) Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.  
(4) Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct.  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Assertion (A) is correct: Herbert Spencer did advance a theory of social evolution which posits a form of progress in societal complexity, which he likened to biological evolution. However, his theory is not purely deterministic as it allows for variability based on external and internal factors influencing the society.  
• Reason (R) is incorrect: Although Spencer used the biological organism analogy, he did not strictly define societal progress through inevitable predetermined stages. His view was more about general advancement and adaptation rather than a strict deterministic progression.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
2. Which of the following statements about Nancy Chodorow's theories in feminist psychology are correct?  
I. Chodorow posits that emotional attachments in families reinforce traditional gender roles, which are not psychologically innate but socially constructed.  
II. According to Chodorow, men are naturally predisposed to be emotionally detached, which justifies their roles in external affairs outside the household.  
III. Her work emphasizes the reproduction of mothering, which suggests that mothering as a role is not biologically determined but a result of social structures.  
IV. Chodorow argues that the nuclear family structure is essential for the psychological development of children.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I and III only  
(2) II and IV only  
(3) I, III, and IV only  
(4) All of the above  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): Chodorow argues that emotional attachments and gender roles within families are socially constructed, rather than biologically or psychologically predetermined.  
• Statement II (Incorrect): Chodorow critiques the notion of natural predispositions in emotional detachment for men; instead, she attributes such traits to social and familial conditioning.  
• Statement III (Correct): Her seminal work, "The Reproduction of Mothering," posits that mothering roles are socially, rather than biologically, constructed.  
• Statement IV (Incorrect): Chodorow does not assert that the nuclear family is essential for child development, but rather critiques it as a perpetuator of traditional gender roles.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
2. Examine the following statements concerning Sylvia Walby’s theory of patriarchy:  
I. Walby identifies six structures that form the basis of patriarchy, which are pervasive across different societal contexts.  
II. Her work suggests that the public/private divide is an outdated concept in understanding gender inequalities in contemporary societies.  
III. Sylvia Walby’s framework for analyzing patriarchy includes economic and ideological structures but excludes the political domain.  
Which of the following is correct?  
(1) I and II only  
(2) I and III only  
(3) II and III only  
(4) All of the above  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Statement I(Correct): Walby indeed theorizes patriarchy through six structures – paid work, household production, culture, sexuality, violence, and the state – demonstrating its multifaceted nature.  
• Statement II(Correct): Walby’s theory critically addresses the relevance of the public/private divide, arguing that this binary understanding fails to capture the complexities of gender relations and structures in modern societies.  
• Statement III(Incorrect): Walby’s theory comprehensively includes the political domain as one of the key structures of patriarchy, showing how it intersects with other domains like the economic and ideological to maintain gender inequalities.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
2. Match the following key concepts with the theorist most associated with their development:  
1. Concept Theorist  
I. Object Relations Theory A. Sylvia Walby  
II. Housework and Gender B. Ann Oakley  
III. Gender Regimes C. Nancy Chodorow  
IV. Symbolic Interactionism D. Other  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I-C, II-B, III-A, IV-D  
(2) I-A, II-D, III-C, IV-B  
(3) I-C, II-A, III-B, IV-D  
(4) I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A  
Answer Key: 1   
Solution:  
• Object Relations Theory, developed by Nancy Chodorow, explores how personality and the social fabric are shaped by early relationships, particularly within the family.  
• Ann Oakley's groundbreaking work in the sociology of housework examines the unrecognized labor and gender dynamics in household tasks.  
• Sylvia Walby's concept of gender regimes offers a framework for analyzing the structural aspects of gender inequality within various societal domains.  
• Symbolic Interactionism is a broader sociological perspective focusing on human interactions, which isn't specifically tied to any of the theorists listed but is a distinct field in sociology.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
1. Consider the following two statements regarding the Pareto Principle:  
Statement I: The assertion that 80% of effects come from 20% of causes is universally applicable across all domains and disciplines without exception.  
Statement II: The Pareto Principle suggests that focusing on the most significant causes can often lead to substantial improvements in efficiency, particularly in economics and business management.  
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct  
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect  
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect  
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct  
Answer Key: 4   
Solution:  
• Statement I (Incorrect): While the Pareto Principle, or the 80/20 rule, is a common heuristic in economics and business, claiming universal application without exceptions overgeneralizes its utility. Various sectors and scenarios may not conform strictly to this ratio.  
• Statement II (Correct): The principle is effectively used in economics and management to identify and prioritize inputs that are most likely to optimize output and operational efficiencies, embodying a strategic focus on key contributors.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.  
  
Considering E. E. Evans-Pritchard's detailed studies of the Nuer and Azande, how does his methodological approach influence contemporary anthropological studies on belief systems and social structure?  
(1) It discourages longitudinal ethnographic studies.  
(2) It prioritizes quantitative data over qualitative.  
(3) It encourages a detailed, immersive, and participatory observation method.  
(4) It leads to a focus on global, rather than local, cultural phenomena.  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Option 3 (Correct): Evans-Pritchard’s ethnographic work with the Nuer and Azande, characterized by detailed, immersive, and participatory observation, has set a standard in anthropology for understanding complex social structures and belief systems through deep engagement with the subject community.  
• Option 1 (Incorrect): His work actually supports the value of longitudinal studies.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): He is known for his qualitative, detailed descriptions rather than quantitative analysis.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): His emphasis was distinctly on local cultural phenomena, not global.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
3. Consider the following statements about Georg Simmel's theories on social interaction:  
Statement I: Simmel posited that the quantifiable size of a group directly influences the form and quality of interactions among its members, with larger groups tending towards formal structure.  
Statement II: Simmel argued that conflict within a group is an aberration and always detrimental to group cohesion and functionality.  
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct  
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect  
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect  
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct  
Answer Key: 1   
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): Simmel's examination of group size as a determinant of social dynamics indicates that as group size increases, interactions tend to become more formal and impersonal, supporting the idea of a quantitative influence on social form.  
• Statement II (Incorrect): Simmel actually considered conflict to be an integral part of social processes, often contributing to the evolution of society and not necessarily undermining cohesion. He viewed conflict as potentially constructive, not merely as a destructive force.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
1. Considering Ruth Benedict's contributions to cultural relativism and her research on patterns of culture, analyze the following statements:  
I. Benedict’s theory suggests that individual personality traits can be predominantly shaped by cultural patterns rather than biological factors.  
II. Benedict argued that the concept of "synergy" is detrimental to understanding cultural development.  
III. Her work emphasized the plasticity of human traits and the significant impact of cultural forces in shaping societies.  
IV. Benedict's analysis of the Zuñi, Dobu, and Kwakiutl cultures was intended to demonstrate the universality of psychological traits across cultures.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I, III, and IV only  
(2) II and III only  
(3) I, II, and IV only  
(4) All of the above  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Statement I(Correct): Benedict’s work indeed emphasized that cultural patterns play a significant role in shaping individual personalities, overshadowing biological determinism.  
• Statement III(Correct): She highlighted the plasticity of human traits and how cultural forces are pivotal in molding societies, supporting the idea of cultural relativism.  
• Statement IV(Correct): Her comparative study of different cultures was to showcase the diversity in cultural expressions and psychological traits, not their universality.  
• Statement II(Incorrect): Instead, Benedict believed in the synergy and interdependence within cultural elements, which contribute positively to understanding cultural constructs.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
1. Which of the following statements about Mary Wollstonecraft's contributions to feminist philosophy are correct?  
I. Wollstonecraft's philosophy suggests that women inherently lack the rationality of men, which justifies different educational pursuits.  
II. She advocated for women's rights to be contingent upon their duties as mothers and wives only.  
III. Wollstonecraft argued that women should have an education commensurate with their position in society, which she believed should be equal to men.  
IV. Her writings are considered a precursor to the feminist movements that emerged in the 19th and 20th centuries.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) III and IV only  
(2) I and II only  
(3) I, II, and III only  
(4) All of the above  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Incorrect): Contrary to this, Wollstonecraft argued that women are not inherently less rational than men; rather, the perceived lack of rationality was a result of unequal educational opportunities.  
• Statement II (Incorrect): Wollstonecraft did not limit women’s rights to merely their roles as mothers and wives; she advocated for women's rights based on their human capabilities.  
• Statement III (Correct): She indeed argued for equal educational opportunities for women, asserting that women's role in society should be equal to men.  
• Statement IV (Correct): Her works, particularly "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman" (1792), laid the groundwork for later feminist movements.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
1. In assessing the impact of Herbert Spencer's evolutionary theory on modern organizational structures, a corporation undertakes a strategic overhaul to align with principles of social Darwinism, focusing on competition and adaptability. The company introduces performance-linked incentives, departmental restructures for efficiency, and adopts a rigorous market-driven approach to innovation.   
Which of these strategies least reflects the philosophical underpinnings of Spencer's analogy between society and biological organisms?  
(1) Fostering a culture that emphasizes continuous learning and adaptability to market changes.  
(2) Introducing a strict hierarchical system where employee advancement is based solely on seniority.  
(3) Implementing a decentralized decision-making process to enhance responsiveness and flexibility.  
(4) Restructuring departments to function as interconnected modules that react adaptively to external pressures.  
Answer Key: 2  
Solution:  
• Option 1 (Correct): Aligns well with Spencer's views on adaptation and survival through learning and change.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): Hierarchical advancement based on seniority contradicts Spencer’s emphasis on adaptability and survival of the fittest, which suggests merit and performance should drive advancement.  
• Option 3 (Correct): Decentralization to enhance flexibility mirrors the organic adaptability in Spencer's theory.  
• Option 4 (Correct): Modular, interconnected departments reflect an organism-like adaptability to external stimuli, akin to Spencer's societal model.  
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.  
  
1. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).  
Assertion (A): The theory of patriarchy by Sylvia Walby asserts that patriarchy operates through six structures including paid work and the state.  
Reason (R): Walby’s identification of different domains where patriarchy is manifested enables a more nuanced understanding of gender inequalities, which may vary significantly across different societies and cultural contexts.  
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options below:  
(1) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(2) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(3) Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.  
(4) Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct.  
Answer Key: 4  
Solution:  
• Assertion (A) is incorrect: Walby’s theory indeed elaborates on patriarchy but emphasizes six structures which include not only paid work and the state but also violence, sexuality, cultural institutions, and the household.  
• Reason (R) is correct: The identification of diverse domains indeed facilitates a deeper comprehension of how gender inequalities manifest differently, thereby supporting a more sophisticated analysis of social structures.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.  
  
3. Consider the following statements about the sociological implications of A.R. Hochschild’s theories:  
I. Hochschild’s concept of emotional labor primarily explores the management of feelings to meet organizational goals in private life.  
II. She introduced the term “second shift,” which refers to the additional work performed by working women at home.  
III. Hochschild’s studies argue that emotional labor can lead to personal fulfillment and job satisfaction if managed well.  
IV. Her work suggests that emotional labor has the same psychological impact on all individuals, regardless of their job role.  
V. Hochschild’s research emphasized the emotional dissonance caused by the clash between felt emotions and expressed emotions.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I, II, and III only  
(2) I, II, IV and V only  
(3) I, III and V only  
(4) II, III, IV and V only  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Statement I(Incorrect): Hochschild’s concept of emotional labor is focused on the workplace and how employees manage their emotions to fulfill the emotional requirements of their jobs, not in private life.  
• Statement II(Correct): The term “second shift” was indeed coined by Hochschild to describe the dual burden of employment and domestic work primarily shouldered by women.  
• Statement III(Correct): She discussed how managing emotional labor effectively can potentially lead to greater job satisfaction, depending on how individuals cope with and perceive their roles.  
• Statement IV(Incorrect): Hochschild noted varying impacts of emotional labor depending on factors such as type of job, individual personality, and workplace culture.  
• Statement V(Correct): A major part of her work dealt with the concept of emotional dissonance, which arises when there’s a gap between what workers feel and what they have to express during their jobs.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
3. Evaluate the following statements about Vilfredo Pareto's theories and his sociological contributions:  
I. Pareto's theory of the circulation of elites suggests that every society is governed by a minority that possesses the qualities necessary for its rule, irrespective of the nature of those qualities.  
II. He argued that residues and derivations form the core of his theory, explaining the non-logical actions that shape social phenomena.  
III. Pareto believed that economic equilibria are always stable and self-correcting through inherently systemic mechanisms.  
IV. His concept of residues emphasizes the importance of individuals' emotional and non-rational motivations in understanding social actions.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I, II, and III only  
(2) I and III only  
(3) II and IV only  
(4) I, II, and IV only  
Answer Key: 4  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): This accurately reflects Pareto's view on the circulation of elites, a theory that elites circulate through various forms of society's governance.  
• Statement II (Correct): Residues and derivations are indeed central to Pareto's understanding of how non-logical actions influence social structures.  
• Statement III (Incorrect): Pareto viewed economic systems as subject to fluctuations and did not assert that they are always stable or self-correcting.  
• Statement IV (Correct): The role of residues, as non-rational motivations, is fundamental in Pareto's sociological analysis.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.  
  
2. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).  
Assertion (A): George Simmel’s formal sociology examines the forms and content of interaction independently, emphasizing the patterns and structures that shape social action.  
Reason (R): Simmel’s analysis suggests that the repetitive structures in interactions are solely determined by societal norms and culture without individual agency playing any role.  
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options below:  
(1) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(2) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(3) Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.  
(4) Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct.  
Answer Key: 4  
Solution:  
• Assertion (A) is incorrect: While Simmel focused on forms of interaction, he did not completely separate forms and content; rather, he believed that forms were influenced by content and vice versa. His approach was more integrative, examining how forms and content interact.  
• Reason (R) is correct: Simmel did assert that societal norms and culture influence the structures of interactions, but he also emphasized the role of individual agency in shaping these structures, thereby not negating the role of individual agency as suggested in the Reason.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.  
  
3. Considering L.H. Morgan's theories on social evolution, a non-profit organization designs an educational program that promotes technological skills in traditional societies, aiming to facilitate stages of progress as defined by Morgan. The program includes digital literacy, basic engineering, and renewable energy utilization.   
Which component of this educational initiative would Morgan likely criticize as misaligned with his evolutionary framework of savagery, barbarism, and civilization?  
(1) Introducing renewable energy practices as a means to advance societies directly from 'savagery' to 'civilization'.  
(2) Teaching basic engineering skills, considering them essential for societal development from 'barbarism' to 'civilization'.  
(3) Providing digital literacy courses to enhance communication and information access.  
(4) Focusing on the replication of traditional crafts and practices using modern tools.  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Option 1 (Incorrect): Morgan’s theory, which emphasizes sequential stages of development, would likely view the leap directly from 'savagery' to 'civilization' through advanced technology like renewable energy as unrealistic and misaligned.  
• Option 2 (Correct): Teaching basic engineering aligns with Morgan’s view of progressive societal development through stages.  
• Option 3 (Correct): Digital literacy supports the gradual evolution in societal communication and information handling, fitting Morgan’s stages.  
• Option 4 (Correct): Integrating modern tools with traditional crafts could be seen as a natural evolutionary step in societal development.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
3. Evaluate the following statements relating to Nancy Fraser’s theory of justice:  
Statement I: Fraser argues that social justice must be understood through the lens of redistribution alone, focusing primarily on economic structures.  
Statement II: Fraser’s framework includes the recognition of cultural injustices, suggesting that parity of participation requires both redistribution and recognition.  
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct  
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect  
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect  
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct  
Answer Key: 2  
Solution:  
• Statement I(Incorrect): Nancy Fraser argues that justice involves both redistribution and recognition, criticizing theories that focus solely on economic redistribution as insufficient for achieving social justice.  
• Statement II(Incorrect): While Fraser certainly emphasizes the importance of recognition in her theory of justice, the statement misleadingly suggests that her framework does not also incorporate political representation, which is equally critical alongside redistribution and recognition for achieving parity of participation.  
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.  
  
1. Consider the following statements regarding the anthropological work of E.E. Evans-Pritchard:  
I. His fieldwork among the Nuer emphasized the role of lineage in social structure more than political organization.  
II. Evans-Pritchard introduced the concept of "social anthropology" to distinguish his work from cultural anthropology.  
III. His analysis of witchcraft among the Azande illustrated that their beliefs were irrational and devoid of logical consistency.  
IV. He argued that the understanding of a society’s religious beliefs was crucial for comprehending its social actions and interactions.  
V. In his studies, Evans-Pritchard often used structural-functionalism to interpret the social roles within the communities he studied.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I, II, III, and IV only  
(2) I, IV, and V only  
(3) I, III, IV, and V only  
(4) II, III, IV, and V only  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Statement I(Correct): Evans-Pritchard’s work with the Nuer highlighted the significance of lineage and its impact on both social and political structures, aligning with structural-functionalism.  
• Statement III(Correct): Contrary to the statement, Evans-Pritchard’s study on Azande witchcraft argued that their beliefs in witchcraft were not irrational but followed their own internal logic and coherence, hence demonstrating a misunderstanding in the statement.  
• Statement IV(Correct): He consistently emphasized the importance of religious beliefs in understanding social dynamics, which was a central theme in his anthropological approach.  
• Statement V(Correct): Structural-functionalism was indeed a framework he frequently applied to analyze social roles and their functions within the societies he studied.  
• Statement II(Incorrect): Evans-Pritchard did not introduce the term "social anthropology"; rather, it was already in use to describe aspects of anthropology focusing on social patterns and institutions.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
2. Consider these two statements concerning Kimberlé Crenshaw's theoretical contributions:  
Statement I: Crenshaw's concept of intersectionality was initially introduced to address the singular dimension approach of anti-discrimination law, which did not adequately address the experiences of black women.  
Statement II: Intersectionality has been criticized for being too narrow in focus, often excluding or minimizing the complexities faced by non-binary and transgender communities within its framework.  
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct  
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect  
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect  
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct  
Answer Key: 4  
Solution:  
• Statement I(Incorrect): Kimberlé Crenshaw introduced intersectionality to critique not only anti-discrimination law but also the broader feminist and anti-racist practices that failed to address the intersectional experiences of black women, thus it wasn't solely focused on legal frameworks.  
• Statement II(Correct): While intersectionality seeks to address multiple identities and their interlocking systems of oppression, initial criticisms have pointed out that its early applications often did not fully incorporate or adequately address the specific challenges faced by non-binary and transgender individuals, a critique that has led to its evolution and expansion in scope over time.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.  
  
2. Analyze the following assertions about L.H. Morgan's theories on social evolution and kinship systems:  
I. Morgan's evolutionary framework proposes a linear progression from savagery through barbarism to civilization, which he correlates with technological advancements.  
II. He argued that kinship terminologies reflect actual biological relationships and are universally applicable across different cultures.  
III. Morgan introduced the concept of "classificatory" kinship systems, suggesting they group together relatives who are not necessarily genealogically equidistant.  
IV. His work directly influenced Marxist theory by illustrating how changes in family structures correspond to modes of production.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I, II, and III only  
(2) II and IV only  
(3) III and IV only  
(4) I, III, and IV only  
Answer Key: 4  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): Morgan indeed theorized a linear progression in human society correlated with technological advancements.  
• Statement II (Incorrect): While Morgan did focus on kinship systems, he recognized that kinship terminologies do not always reflect biological relationships and vary significantly across cultures.  
• Statement III (Correct): The concept of "classificatory" kinship systems is a fundamental contribution by Morgan, highlighting the social rather than biological bases of kin relations.  
• Statement IV (Correct): Morgan's ideas on social structures and their evolution had a notable impact on Marxist thought, particularly on how family structures evolve with production modes.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.  
  
1. Consider the following statements concerning George Simmel's contributions to sociology and his philosophical insights:  
I. Simmel conceptualized society as a web of patterned interactions, focusing on forms rather than content of social relations.  
II. He proposed that the increasing complexity of social life is inversely proportional to the individual's ability to maintain autonomy.  
III. Simmel's philosophy explicitly aligns with the positivist approach to understanding societies, emphasizing observable social facts.  
IV. He introduced the notion of the "stranger" as a social role that combines both nearness and remoteness, which contributes to group cohesion.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I, III, and IV only  
(2) II and IV only  
(3) I, II, and IV only  
(4) All of the above  
Answer Key: 2  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): This is indeed a core idea of Simmel, illustrating his interest in how societal forms (patterns of interaction) shape social life.  
• Statement II (Correct): Simmel discussed the paradox of the individual's quest for freedom versus the constraints imposed by society, but he did not suggest a simple inverse proportionality.  
• Statement III (Incorrect): Simmel’s method is more interpretative and less aligned with positivism, which strictly emphasizes empirical and observable measures.  
• Statement IV (Correct): The "stranger" is a significant concept in Simmel's sociology, highlighting an individual who is both part of the society but distantly connected, thus affecting group dynamics.  
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.  
  
3. Consider the following statements about Margaret Mead’s anthropological work:  
I. Mead’s research in Samoa was foundational in challenging Western assumptions about the universality of adolescent turmoil.  
II. She argued that personality differences between genders are biologically determined and universal across cultures.  
III. Margaret Mead’s fieldwork emphasized the role of cultural variability in shaping human behavior, suggesting that much of what is considered "natural" is, in fact, culturally constructed.  
Which of the following is correct?  
(1) I and II only  
(2) I and III only  
(3) II and III only  
(4) All of the above  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Statement I(Correct): Mead’s studies in Samoa famously contested the then-prevailing view of adolescence as a universally turbulent time, suggesting that the experience of adolescence could vary significantly across cultures.  
• Statement II(Incorrect): Contrary to this statement, Mead was a proponent of the idea that gender roles and personality differences are culturally constructed rather than biologically predetermined. Her work provided evidence that these roles can differ widely between societies.  
• Statement III(Correct): Consistent with her broader anthropological views, Mead argued that many behaviors considered innate are actually the result of cultural influences and conditioning. This perspective has been crucial in understanding the socio-cultural dynamics of human behavior.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
1. Consider the following statements regarding L.H. Morgan's theories on social evolution:  
I. Morgan's concept of progress from savagery to civilization mirrors the evolution of legal systems from informal to formal codifications.  
II. According to Morgan, technological advancements are the primary drivers of changes in social structure.  
III. Morgan posited that kinship systems evolve from simple to complex forms, reflecting broader societal changes.  
IV. Morgan's theories suggest that the economic base of a society directly determines its social and political superstructures.  
V. In Morgan's framework, the development of writing systems is seen as a critical juncture in the transition between barbarism and civilization.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I and III only  
(2) I, II, IV, and V only  
(3) I, III, and V only  
(4) II, III, IV, and V only  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): Morgan's analysis indeed correlates the evolution of legal systems with societal stages, marking a progression from less formal to more formal legal structures as societies evolve.  
• Statement II (Incorrect): While Morgan acknowledged the role of technological advancements, he did not consider them the primary drivers; instead, he emphasized the influence of social and familial structures.  
• Statement III (Correct): Morgan's analysis of kinship systems, detailed in his work on systems ranging from consanguine to civilized, shows a clear progression and complexity reflecting societal evolution.  
• Statement IV (Incorrect): Morgan did not explicitly argue that the economic base directly determines social and political structures; his focus was more on cultural and familial aspects.  
• Statement V (Correct): Morgan highlighted the development of writing as a pivotal development in human society, marking a critical transition in his stages of social evolution.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
3. Consider the following statements about Enlightenment thought:  
Statement I: Mary Wollstonecraft’s writings argue that women possess the same ability as men to reason and should therefore be granted the same educational opportunities.  
Statement II: Wollstonecraft’s advocacy was limited to educational reforms, without addressing broader social and political rights for women.  
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct  
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect  
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect  
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): Mary Wollstonecraft, in her seminal work "A Vindication of the Rights of Woman" (1792), robustly argues for rationality in women and posits that they are deserving of the same educational opportunities as men to develop their rational faculties.  
• Statement II (Incorrect): While education was a significant theme, Wollstonecraft also touched upon broader issues, advocating for women's rights in various societal and political dimensions, which included participation in public life and decision-making processes.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
3. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).  
Assertion (A): L.H. Morgan’s stages of social evolution, including savagery, barbarism, and civilization, are universal and applicable to all human societies.  
Reason (R): Morgan’s theory is based on technological advancements that dictate the transition from one stage to another, disregarding cultural differences.  
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options below:  
(1) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(2) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(3) Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.  
(4) Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct.  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Assertion (A) is correct: Morgan indeed proposed a universal schema of social evolution that he believed applied to all societies, which classified them into stages based on technological and intellectual development.  
• Reason (R) is incorrect: While technology plays a significant role in Morgan's theory, it does not solely dictate the transitions. Cultural factors are also considered important in understanding differences in the pace and nature of social evolution among different societies.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
3. Consider the following statements about Herbert Spencer's contributions to sociology:  
I. Spencer's analogy of society to a biological organism emphasizes the interdependence of various social institutions.  
II. Spencer predicted that industrial societies would eventually evolve into completely peaceful entities without any conflict.  
III. According to Spencer, social Darwinism justifies the application of the 'survival of the fittest' to economic and social policies.  
IV. Spencer argued that governmental intervention should be minimal as social systems naturally evolve towards increasing complexity and stability.  
V. Spencer's theories imply that technological advancements inevitably lead to ethical improvements in society.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I, II, and III only  
(2) I, III, IV, and V only  
(3) I, II, IV, and V only  
(4) II, III, IV, and V only  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): Spencer's organic analogy describes society as a living organism where each part (institution) has a specific function and is interdependent, much like organs in a biological body.  
• Statement II (Correct): While Spencer was optimistic about the progression towards more cooperative industrial societies, his prediction of a completely peaceful society was more an ideal than an observed inevitability.  
• Statement III (Correct): Spencer is often associated with social Darwinism, which applies Darwinian concepts like 'survival of the fittest' to societies, advocating minimal governmental intervention and a laissez-faire approach to social and economic issues.  
• Statement IV (Incorrect): Although Spencer advocated for minimal government intervention, his primary concern was not the evolution towards complexity but rather the natural ability of societal systems to regulate themselves.  
• Statement V (Incorrect): Spencer did not explicitly link technological advancements with ethical improvements; his focus was more on how societal structures adapt and evolve.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
2. Ruth Benedict’s patterns of culture argue that cultures can be understood in terms of their underlying configurations or patterns. Considering this framework, which of the following anthropological studies would most likely yield insights into the configurational approach advocated by Benedict?  
(1) A study measuring the incidence of various genetic traits across different ethnic groups.  
(2) A systematic observation and analysis of ritual practices and myth-making in a closed religious community.  
(3) A quantitative analysis of economic transactions in a modern urban society.  
(4) An investigation into the migration patterns of nomadic tribes based on environmental changes.  
Answer Key: 2  
Solution:  
• Option 2 (Correct): This option directly aligns with Benedict's approach, focusing on symbolic systems (rituals, myths) that define the cultural patterns and configurations.  
• Option 1 (Incorrect): Focuses on genetic aspects, which are more biological than cultural.  
• Option 3 (Incorrect): While economic behaviors are part of culture, they do not explicitly deal with underlying symbolic configurations.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): Primarily ecological and demographic, not focused on cultural configurations.  
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.  
  
In analyzing W. E. B. Du Bois’s concept of "double consciousness," how might this sociological theory apply to the understanding of identity formation among minority groups in a predominantly homogeneous society?  
(1) It simplifies the process of assimilation.  
(2) It creates a hybrid identity that is less conflicted.  
(3) It leads to an internal conflict between one’s self-perception and the perception from the dominant society.  
(4) It enhances the visibility of the minority culture in public discourse.  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Option 3 (Correct): Du Bois's double consciousness describes the internal conflict experienced by African Americans, navigating their self-identity and the external perceptions imposed by a dominant white society. This theory can be extrapolated to other minority groups in homogeneous societies, where similar conflicts between self-perception and societal views are likely.  
• Option 1 (Incorrect): Double consciousness does not necessarily simplify assimilation but complicates it by adding layers of psychological struggle.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): The theory specifically points to a conflict, rather than a seamless hybrid identity.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): While it might indirectly affect visibility, the theory primarily deals with personal identity conflict.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
1. Consider the following two statements concerning feminist theories:  
Statement I: Gail Omvedt’s analysis suggests that caste and gender inequalities are interlinked in Indian society, proposing intersectionality before it became a prominent framework in feminist theory.  
Statement II: Omvedt's work primarily revolves around environmental issues, positioning her as a central figure in ecofeminism within the Indian context.  
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct  
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect  
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect  
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct  
Answer Key: 4  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Incorrect): While Gail Omvedt has extensively studied caste and gender, her work does not predate the formal development of intersectionality by scholars like Kimberlé Crenshaw. Omvedt’s focus remains more on caste dynamics and their socio-economic implications rather than establishing early theories of intersectionality.  
• Statement II (Correct): Although Gail Omvedt has contributed significantly to understanding social structures in India, her primary focus has not been on environmental issues or ecofeminism. Her seminal works revolve around the anti-caste movement and feminist perspectives on development in India.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.  
  
2. Reflecting on George Simmel's analysis of the individual and society, a researcher conducts a study on the influence of urban life on interpersonal dynamics. The study categorizes interactions into cross-sectional vs. longitudinal, examining how short-term encounters differ from long-term relationships in an urban setting.   
Which element of this study aligns least with Simmel's theories on social forms and the impact of the metropolis on mental life?  
(1) Analyzing the protective attitudes and slight reserve maintained by individuals in urban interactions.  
(2) Focusing solely on in-depth, emotional long-term relationships in the urban context.  
(3) Observing how individual autonomy is expressed through fleeting, impersonal interactions in urban environments.  
(4) Examining the blase attitude that results from the sensory overstimulation of city life.  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Option 1 (Correct): Reflects Simmel’s view on how urban life necessitates a certain distance and reserve among individuals.  
• Option 2 (Correct): While Simmel discussed the significance of more superficial interactions in urban settings, analyzing deep relationships still pertains to his interest in forms of association.  
• Option 3 (Incorrect): Simmel emphasized the fleeting, impersonal interactions as a characteristic of urban life, thus this aligns well with his theories, making this option incorrect for the question asked.  
• Option 4 (Correct): The blase attitude is directly mentioned by Simmel as a consequence of urban life’s sensory overstimulation.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
1. Consider the following two statements regarding Margaret Mead's contribution to anthropology:  
Statement I: Mead's research in Samoa challenged the existing beliefs of biological determinism by demonstrating that adolescence as a tumultuous phase is not a universal phenomenon.  
Statement II: Mead's findings were universally accepted within the anthropological community, cementing her theories about cultural determinism in the study of developmental stages across societies.  
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct  
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect  
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect  
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Statement I(Correct): Margaret Mead's fieldwork in Samoa led to the conclusion that the storm and stress associated with adolescence in Western societies were culturally conditioned and not biologically inevitable, challenging biological determinism.  
• Statement II(Incorrect): While Mead's work was influential, it faced significant criticism and scrutiny, particularly from anthropologists like Derek Freeman, who questioned her methodology and conclusions, indicating that her findings were not universally accepted.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
Within the framework of Sylvia Walby's theorization of patriarchy, consider the implications of her "six structures of patriarchy" on contemporary policies aimed at gender equality. If a policy initiative focuses primarily on altering patterns in one of these structures without intersectional consideration of the others, what is the most likely outcome?  
(1) The policy succeeds without unintended consequences.  
(2) The policy exacerbates issues in another structure.  
(3) The policy produces limited or temporary changes.  
(4) The policy is universally accepted and implemented without resistance.  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Option 3 (Correct): Walby’s theory posits that the structures of patriarchy are interlinked; thus, focusing on one structure, such as the workplace, without addressing others like the family or the state, often results in limited or temporary changes due to the interconnected nature of these structures.  
• Option 1 (Incorrect): Complete success without unintended consequences is unlikely due to the interconnectedness of the structures.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): Although plausible, it is not the most likely outcome as some structures may remain unaffected.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): Resistance is inevitable given the diverse impacts on different social groups and existing power structures.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
3. Which of the following statements about Ann Oakley's research on gender roles are correct?  
I. Oakley's work debunked the myth that housework is intrinsically satisfying for women, highlighting it as a socially constructed norm.  
II. She proposed that the division of labor in the household is primarily a result of biological differences between sexes.  
III. Oakley emphasized the importance of qualitative methods in sociological research to understand the experiences of women.  
IV. Her studies suggest that gender roles are rigid and fixed across all cultures and historical periods.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I and III only  
(2) II and IV only  
(3) I, II, and III only  
(4) All of the above  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): Oakley’s analysis in "The Sociology of Housework" and "Housewife" critically examines the romanticization of housework, arguing it is a socially constructed, not intrinsically satisfying, role.  
• Statement II (Incorrect): Oakley argues against biological determinism, suggesting that the division of labor is socially constructed and maintained through societal norms.  
• Statement III (Correct): She is known for her pioneering use of qualitative methods to capture the nuanced experiences of women, challenging the then-dominant quantitative biases in sociology.  
• Statement IV (Incorrect): Oakley’s research indicates that gender roles are socially constructed and vary widely across different cultures and historical contexts.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
2. Consider the following statements regarding emotional labor:  
Statement I: A.R. Hochschild introduced the concept of emotional labor, which refers to the management of emotions to fulfill the emotional requirements of a job.  
Statement II: Hochschild’s theory posits that all professions demand some level of emotional labor, making it a universal aspect of the modern workforce.  
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct  
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect  
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect  
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): Arlie Russell Hochschild indeed coined the term "emotional labor" in her book "The Managed Heart" (1983), describing it as the process by which workers are expected to manage their feelings in accordance with organizational rules.  
• Statement II (Incorrect): While Hochschild discussed widespread prevalence in service industries, she does not argue that all professions universally require emotional labor. Some jobs may require minimal to no emotional management, according to her research distinguishing between roles and personal emotional needs.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
Match the following theorists with their primary focus within feminist theory:  
1. Theorist Focus  
I. Nancy Chodorow A. Analysis of gender regimes in societal structures  
II. Ann Oakley B. Reproduction of mothering and gender roles in psychoanalytic context  
III. Sylvia Walby C. Sociology of housework and gender roles  
IV. Other D. Feminist literary criticism  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I-B, II-C, III-A, IV-D  
(2) I-C, II-D, III-A, IV-B  
(3) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D  
(4) I-A, II-B, III-D, IV-C  
Answer Key: 3   
Solution:   
• Nancy Chodorow's work primarily revolves around the reproduction of mothering, where she discusses how gender roles are internalized through the mother-child relationship within a psychoanalytic framework.  
• Ann Oakley made significant contributions to understanding the sociology of housework and the construction and consequences of gender roles in domestic settings.  
• Sylvia Walby has extensively analyzed the impact of gender regimes within various societal structures, focusing on systemic inequalities and feminist policies.  
• The 'Other' category, represented here by feminist literary criticism, is distinct from the specific contributions of the listed theorists.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
1. Reflect on the following statements regarding Ann Oakley’s contributions to feminist methodology:  
I. Oakley emphasized the importance of participant observation in feminist research, to blur the lines between the observer and the observed.  
II. She argued that research in sociology should be value-free and detached from the researcher's personal biases.  
III. Ann Oakley’s work has been pivotal in highlighting that personal experiences are integral to shaping research outcomes and interpretations.  
Which of the following is correct?  
(1) I and II only  
(2) I and III only  
(3) II and III only  
(4) All of the above  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Statement II(Incorrect): Oakley criticized traditional sociology's insistence on objectivity and detachment. She advocated for an empathetic and involved approach, where the researcher’s values and experiences are acknowledged as part of the research process.  
• Statement III(Correct): Oakley's emphasis on incorporating personal experiences into research highlights her belief in the subjective nature of knowledge creation, particularly in feminist research. She argues that researchers' backgrounds and experiences cannot and should not be divorced from their scholarly work.  
• Statement I(Incorrect): Although Oakley values qualitative methods, her specific emphasis is not on participant observation to blur lines between observer and observed but on structured interviewing techniques that recognize and utilize the interactive nature of information gathering in research.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
2. Consider the following statements related to Herbert Spencer's contributions to sociology:  
Statement I: Spencer's analogy of society as a biological organism implies that social structures function interdependently and evolve over time through gradual adaptation.  
Statement II: Spencer advocated for a prescriptive approach where sociologists should actively intervene in social evolution to accelerate societal progress.  
(1) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct  
(2) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect  
(3) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect  
(4) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct  
Answer Key: 2   
Solution:  
• Statement I (Correct): Herbert Spencer did indeed liken society to a biological organism, suggesting that various segments of society work together similarly to organs, with societal evolution mirroring natural selection and adaptation.  
• Statement II (Incorrect): Contrary to the prescriptive approach suggested in the statement, Spencer was a proponent of Social Darwinism, advocating that societies evolve naturally without deliberate intervention, emphasizing non-interference over active shaping.  
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.  
  
2. Consider the following statements about Vilfredo Pareto's sociological theories:  
I. Pareto argued that logical actions are those that are derived purely from a rational assessment of utility.  
II. Pareto's concept of residues explains individual actions as manifestations of underlying, persistent social instincts.  
III. The circulation of elites, according to Pareto, is an inevitable phenomenon driven by the entropy inherent in socio-economic systems.  
IV. Pareto's theories imply that economic equilibria are inherently unstable due to the dynamics of elites and non-elites.  
V. Pareto believed that the rise and fall of elites could be entirely predicted through empirical analysis of social cycles.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I, II, and III only  
(2) II, III, IV, and V only  
(3) I, III, and IV only  
(4) I, II, IV, and V only  
Answer Key: 2  
Solution:  
• Statement I (Incorrect): Pareto distinguished between logical and non-logical actions, suggesting that many actions, even those involving utility, are often non-logical and driven by sentiments or residues.  
• Statement II (Correct): Pareto's residues concept posits that certain consistent patterns of behavior (residues) underpin much of human action, reflecting deeper social instincts.  
• Statement III (Correct): The circulation of elites is a core idea in Pareto’s sociology, where he theorizes that elites continuously replace each other, not due to entropy but due to their nature and actions in power dynamics.  
• Statement IV (Correct): Pareto viewed economic systems as part of broader social systems, inherently unstable due to the continuous dynamics and conflicts between different groups, particularly elites.  
• Statement V (Incorrect): While Pareto discussed patterns in the rise and fall of elites, he did not claim these could be precisely predicted; he acknowledged the complexity and variability in social phenomena.  
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.  
  
3. Shulamith Firestone, in her radical feminist theory, discusses the links between biological reproduction and social subjugation. Which theoretical exploration best reflects Firestone’s thesis that technology could end gender disparity by removing the reproductive distinction between men and women?  
(1) An analysis of gender roles in traditional societies unaffected by modern technology.  
(2) A discussion on the impact of contraceptive technologies on traditional family structures.  
(3) A critique of the use of technology in facilitating surrogate motherhood as a means to bypass traditional childbirth.  
(4) The development of artificial wombs and their potential to completely dissociate reproduction from female bodies.  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Option 3 (Incorrect): Although this involves technology, it still centers on women's bodies in the surrogate context, rather than eliminating the reproductive distinction.  
• Option 4 (Correct): This directly reflects Firestone's vision where technology, specifically artificial wombs, could eliminate the biological distinctions in reproductive roles, aligning closely with her radical propositions for gender equality.  
• Option 1 (Incorrect): This is antithetical to Firestone's argument, focusing on non-technological societies.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): While important, contraceptive technologies alter conditions within existing frameworks rather than eliminating reproductive distinctions.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.  
  
2. Consider the following statements regarding Gail Omvedt’s contributions to sociology:  
I. Omvedt’s research primarily focused on caste dynamics in urban India, ignoring rural settings.  
II. She was instrumental in highlighting the role of gender and women’s movements within the Dalit community.  
III. Her work emphasized the importance of sustainable agriculture in the context of social equity and justice.  
IV. Omvedt’s analysis often intersected with environmental sociology, particularly in her later works.  
V. She advocated for an intersectional approach, linking caste, class, and gender issues in India.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) II, III, and IV only  
(2) I, II, and V only  
(3) II, IV, and V only  
(4) I, III, IV, and V only  
Answer Key: 2  
Solution:  
• Statement II(Correct): Omvedt's work significantly contributed to understanding the intersection of gender and caste, particularly focusing on women's roles and activism within the Dalit movements.  
• Statement III(Incorrect): While Omvedt discussed agricultural reforms, her main focus was not on sustainable agriculture but rather on social movements and caste dynamics.  
• Statement IV(Incorrect): Her work did touch on environmental issues, but it was not a primary focus of her sociological analysis, which centered more on caste and gender.  
• Statement V(Correct): A key aspect of Omvedt’s scholarship was her intersectional analysis that linked caste, class, and gender, providing a comprehensive view of social stratification and resistance in India.  
• Statement I(Incorrect): Gail Omvedt’s research extensively covered both rural and urban dynamics, with significant emphasis on rural movements and agrarian relations.  
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.  
  
3. Evaluating Ann Oakley’s contributions to sociology, particularly her work on gender roles and domestic labor, consider the following statements:  
I. Oakley’s research concluded that domestic roles are largely biologically determined and immutable.  
II. She identified a clear association between industrialization and the shift in domestic roles from production to consumption.  
III. Oakley argued for the recognition of housework as legitimate labor with economic value.  
IV. Her studies suggested that the gender division in housework is socially constructed and reinforced through societal norms.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I, and II only  
(2) II and III only  
(3) I, III, and IV only  
(4) All of the above  
Answer Key: 2  
Solution:  
• Statement I(Incorrect): Oakley’s findings oppose the idea that domestic roles are biologically determined; she argued they are socially constructed and subject to change.  
• Statement II(Correct): Her research supports the notion that industrialization changed domestic roles significantly, from productive to consumptive roles within the household.  
• Statement III(Correct): Oakley was a strong advocate for recognizing domestic labor as real and economically valuable work, challenging traditional economic perspectives.  
• Statement IV(Incorrect): This statement is actually correct; Oakley did argue that the gender division in housework is a product of societal construction and reinforcement.  
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.  
  
3. Match the following contributions to feminist theory with their respective theorists:  
1. Contribution Theorist  
I. Psychoanalysis and Gender A. Sylvia Walby  
II. Gender and Domestic Labor B. Ann Oakley  
III. Structural Analysis of Gender Systems C. Nancy Chodorow  
IV. Critical Race Theory D. Other  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I-C, II-B, III-A, IV-D  
(2) I-A, II-D, III-B, IV-C  
(3) I-C, II-A, III-B, IV-D  
(4) I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A  
Answer Key: 1   
Solution:  
• Nancy Chodorow's work in psychoanalysis and gender explores the formation of gender identity within the early familial context, utilizing a psychoanalytic framework.  
• Ann Oakley’s extensive research into gender and domestic labor has been instrumental in highlighting the gendered nature of unpaid domestic tasks and their implications for feminist theory.  
• Sylvia Walby’s structural analysis of gender systems provides insights into the macro-structural influences on gender inequality, helping frame policies and understanding in feminist sociology.  
• Critical Race Theory, while important, is outside the scope of these theorists’ primary contributions and represents a separate field of study.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
2. Analyze the feminist theories of Shulamith Firestone, particularly focusing on her radical views on gender and technology in "The Dialectic of Sex":  
I. Firestone believed that the biological family unit must be abolished to achieve true gender equality.  
II. She argued that technology, especially cybernetics and artificial reproduction, could ultimately liberate women from the tyranny of their reproductive biology.  
III. Firestone dismissed the role of technology in changing social structures and gender relations.  
IV. Her work suggested that the emancipation of women could only be achieved through political and legislative reforms, not technological advancements.  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I, and II only  
(2) II and IV only  
(3) II, III, and IV only  
(4) All of the above  
Answer Key: 4  
Solution:  
• Statement I(Correct): Firestone’s radical proposition included the abolition of the traditional biological family structure as a means to end the inherent inequalities in gender.  
• Statement II(Correct): She was a proponent of using technology, like artificial reproduction, to free women from the biological constraints linked to reproduction and traditional family roles.  
• Statement III(Incorrect): Contrary to this statement, Firestone actively advocated for the transformative potential of technology in revolutionizing societal norms and gender roles.  
• Statement IV(Correct): While Firestone recognized the importance of political and legislative measures, she fundamentally believed that technological advancements were crucial to women’s liberation.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.  
  
3. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).  
Assertion (A): Kimberlé Crenshaw’s concept of intersectionality involves the understanding that various forms of social stratification, such as race, gender, and class, do not exist separately from each other but are interwoven on multiple levels.  
Reason (R): The theory of intersectionality is crucial for understanding the unique experiences of individuals who face multiple forms of discrimination simultaneously, which can compound and create unique modes of oppression.  
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options below:  
(1) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(2) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(3) Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.  
(4) Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct.  
Answer Key: 2  
Solution:  
• Assertion (A) is correct: Crenshaw’s framework indeed posits that multiple axes of identity intersect in complex ways, contributing to a multifaceted experience of oppression.  
• Reason (R) is correct: Understanding these intersections is vital for recognizing the compounded effects of multiple forms of discrimination; however, it is not the sole purpose of intersectionality but rather a significant aspect of its broader implications for social justice.  
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.  
  
2. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).  
Assertion (A): Margaret Mead’s research in Samoa challenged the universality of Freudian theories about psychosexual development by suggesting that adolescence could be a smooth transition rather than a period of psychological distress.  
Reason (R): Mead’s findings underscored the importance of cultural context in developmental psychology, illustrating that adolescent experiences can vary widely based on societal norms and values.  
In light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options below:  
(1) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(2) Both Assertion and Reason are correct, but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.  
(3) Assertion is correct, but Reason is incorrect.  
(4) Assertion is incorrect, but Reason is correct.  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Assertion (A) is correct: Mead’s work indeed proposed that in Samoa, adolescence did not exhibit the same stressful and tumultuous characteristics as posited in Freudian theory, suggesting variability based on cultural context.  
• Reason (R) is correct: This finding highlighted how cultural environments significantly influence psychological development, directly supporting Mead’s challenge to Freudian universality.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.