--Question Starting--  
1. A multinational corporation seeks to implement a new corporate strategy focused on environmental sustainability and local community engagement. The strategy includes a comprehensive review of energy consumption, waste management, and social responsibility initiatives across its global operations. The corporation aims to quantify the impact of these initiatives on both corporate image and financial performance.  
Which technique, as advocated by Radha Kamal Mukherjee, would be most appropriate for assessing the interplay between environmental sustainability and corporate financial success while also considering the socio-economic context?  
(1) Utilizing a systems approach to model the interconnectedness of corporate activities and their impact on both the environment and business outcomes.  
(2) Deploying corporate social responsibility (CSR) metrics to exclusively quantify the direct financial returns from specific sustainability projects.  
(3) Implementing traditional cost-benefit analysis that focuses solely on the financial aspects of environmental initiatives.  
(4) Adopting a stakeholder theory perspective to evaluate only the social impacts without consideration of financial metrics.  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Option 1 (Correct): Radha Kamal Mukherjee advocated for a holistic systems approach in social sciences, which aligns with assessing both the socio-economic impacts and corporate benefits in a connected manner.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): While CSR metrics are useful, they generally focus on direct financial impacts and do not encompass the broader socio-economic context Mukherjee emphasized.  
• Option 3 (Incorrect): Traditional cost-benefit analysis typically overlooks the socio-economic factors that are integral to Mukherjee's approach.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): Stakeholder theory focuses on social impacts which are important but does not integrate the financial performance aspect as Mukherjee’s methodology would.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
--Question Starting--  
2. In an anthropological study aimed at understanding the changing matrimonial rituals in a rapidly urbanizing region in India, researchers observe an increasing blend of traditional and modern practices. As the study progresses, the researchers aim to analyze not just the rituals but also the underlying social structures influencing these changes.  
Considering G. S. Ghurye’s contributions to Indian sociology, which analytical framework would best help researchers understand the influence of caste dynamics on these evolving matrimonial rituals?  
(1) Functional analysis to evaluate how each aspect of the ritual contributes to the stability of the social system.  
(2) Structural-functionalism to assess how matrimonial rituals help in maintaining social order and cohesion within the caste system.  
(3) Social stratification analysis focusing on the roles and hierarchies within the caste system as they influence matrimonial choices and practices.  
(4) Marxist analysis to critique the economic bases underpinning matrimonial rituals in a capitalist society.  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Option 1 (Incorrect): Functional analysis is too broad and does not specifically address the nuances of caste dynamics.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): Structural-functionalism could be relevant, but it does not directly delve into the hierarchies and roles within the caste system as influencing factors.  
• Option 3 (Correct): G. S. Ghurye’s work extensively dealt with caste and its influence on social practices. His insights into social stratification provide a robust framework for analyzing how caste impacts matrimonial rituals.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): Marxist analysis would focus more on economic elements rather than the specific social structures of caste.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
--Question Starting--  
3. A sociological researcher investigates the persistence of the 'Sanskritization' process in contemporary rural India, exploring how lower caste groups adopt upper caste rituals to gain social mobility. The study involves tracking changes in ritual practices, social interactions, and community perceptions over a decade.  
Given M.N. Srinivas’s theory of Sanskritization, which approach would most effectively reveal the complexities of cultural and social mobility in these communities?  
(1) Comparative analysis of historical and contemporary ritual practices to identify shifts and continuities in caste behaviors.  
(2) Ethnographic longitudinal study focusing on the lived experiences of individuals from lower castes as they adopt upper caste practices.  
(3) Quantitative surveys measuring economic changes in the community as a proxy for social mobility.  
(4) Political economy analysis to understand the influence of local governance on caste mobility.  
Answer Key: 2  
Solution:  
• Option 1 (Incorrect): While useful, comparative historical analysis may not capture the personal and micro-level nuances that are critical in understanding Sanskritization.  
• Option 2 (Correct): M.N. Srinivas emphasized the role of individual and group agency in the process of Sanskritization, making an ethnographic longitudinal approach ideal for capturing the depth and personal dimensions of these social changes.  
• Option 3 (Incorrect): Economic changes are relevant but do not directly address the cultural and social aspects of Sanskritization.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): Political economy would provide insights into broader socio-economic contexts but would not focus specifically on the cultural aspects of caste mobility as theorized by Srinivas.  
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.