--Question Starting--  
Match the following sociological contributors with their notable focus or theory:  
1. Sociologist Theory/Focus  
I. Radha Kamal Mukherjee A. Social anthropology in India  
II. G. S. Ghurye B. Caste and Race in India  
III. M.N. Srinivas C. Social ecology and humanism  
IV. A.R. Desai D. Modernization of Indian tradition  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I-C, II-B, III-D, IV-A  
(2) I-B, II-C, III-A, IV-D  
(3) I-A, II-D, III-B, IV-C  
(4) I-C, II-A, III-B, IV-D  
Answer Key: 4  
Solution:  
• Radha Kamal Mukherjee: Pioneering in the field of social ecology and humanism, his work often focused on the interrelations of society and environment.  
• G. S. Ghurye: As one of the founding figures of Indian sociology, his seminal work on caste and race in India laid the groundwork for future sociological studies in the country.  
• M.N. Srinivas: Known for his theories on social change in India, particularly through concepts like Sanskritization and Westernization, contributing significantly to understanding modernization processes.  
• A.R. Desai: Focused on social anthropology, examining how traditional societies in India adapt to modern influences.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.  
  
--Question Starting--  
2. Match these sociological terms with their correct innovators or proponents:  
1. Term Innovator/Proponent  
I. Fieldwork Methodology A. M.N. Srinivas  
II. Structural Functionalism B. Radha Kamal Mukherjee  
III. Caste Dynamics C. G. S. Ghurye  
IV. Social Ecology D. Émile Durkheim  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I-A, II-D, III-C, IV-B  
(2) I-C, II-B, III-D, IV-A  
(3) I-B, II-A, III-C, IV-D  
(4) I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Fieldwork Methodology: M.N. Srinivas extensively utilized fieldwork to study the social structure of Indian villages, which became a defining feature of his research methodology.  
• Structural Functionalism: While Émile Durkheim didn't directly coin this term, his theories laid the foundation for structural functionalism, later developed by others like Talcott Parsons.  
• Caste Dynamics: G. S. Ghurye’s study on caste and its impact on Indian society remains a critical reference for understanding the intricate caste dynamics within the country.  
• Social Ecology: Radha Kamal Mukherjee's unique contribution to sociology was his focus on social ecology, examining the interaction between human societies and their environments.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
--Question Starting--  
3. Match the following sociologists with their primary area of research:  
1. Sociologist Research Area  
I. M.N. Srinivas A. Cultural synthesis  
II. Radha Kamal Mukherjee B. Social stratification  
III. G. S. Ghurye C. Indian village studies  
IV. Max Weber D. Theory of caste and race  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I-C, II-A, III-D, IV-B  
(2) I-B, II-D, III-A, IV-C  
(3) I-A, II-C, III-B, IV-D  
(4) I-D, II-B, III-C, IV-A  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• M.N. Srinivas: His groundbreaking work was primarily in the context of Indian villages, where he examined social structures and dynamics extensively.  
• Radha Kamal Mukherjee: His research often revolved around the concept of social stratification and its impacts on ecological and humanistic perspectives.  
• G. S. Ghurye: Best known for his theoretical and empirical work on the caste system and race in India, which has profoundly influenced sociological thought.  
• Max Weber: While not directly mentioned here, his comparative studies and theory development have impacted many areas, including the social stratification research in different contexts.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.