--Question Starting--  
1. Consider the following two statements concerning the anthropological perspectives of Irawati Karve:  
Statement I: Irawati Karve emphasized the importance of kinship ties in understanding the social structure of Indian society, suggesting that these relationships shape both individual and collective identities.  
Statement II: Karve argued that caste systems are purely a product of religious beliefs and have no significant economic or political dimensions.  
In light of the above statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(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): Irawati Karve extensively studied kinship and its implications in Indian society. She believed kinship not only defines interpersonal relationships but also influences broader social structures, thereby impacting both individual and collective identities.  
• Statement II (Incorrect): While Karve analyzed the intersections of religion with caste, she also explored how economic and political factors intertwine with caste systems. She did not reduce the complexity of caste to merely religious beliefs.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
--Question Starting--  
2. Analyze the following statements related to the sociological theories of A.R. Desai:  
Statement I: A.R. Desai’s analysis of Indian society is grounded in the framework of structural-functionalism, focusing on how societal structures contribute to the stability and functionality of the society.  
Statement II: Desai critiqued the capitalist state in India for perpetuating inequalities and believed that the state acts primarily as an instrument of class domination.  
In light of these statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(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): A.R. Desai is better known for his Marxist interpretations rather than structural-functionalism. He focused on conflict and change in society rather than stability and functionality.  
• Statement II (Correct): Desai's work prominently critiques the role of the capitalist state in India, emphasizing how it serves the interests of the ruling classes and perpetuates social and economic inequalities.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.  
  
--Question Starting--  
3. Reflect on the following statements regarding Yogendra Singh’s contributions to the sociology of modernization:  
Statement I: Yogendra Singh posited that traditional societies could transition to modernity without any significant internal conflicts or challenges.  
Statement II: Singh emphasized the role of indigenization in the process of modernization, arguing that local cultures and identities can profoundly shape the outcomes of modernization.  
In light of these statements, choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(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): Yogendra Singh acknowledged that the transition from traditional to modern societies involves significant conflicts and challenges, reflecting the complexities of social change and adaptation.  
• Statement II (Correct): Singh’s work highlights the importance of indigenization, suggesting that the unique cultural contexts of societies influence how they adopt and adapt modernizing influences, making the process of modernization heterogeneous.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.