--Question Starting--  
In analyzing the kinship systems of the Maharashtrian Brahmins, Irawati Karve suggests that the Patrilineal system predominantly influences social structures and inheritance patterns. Given this perspective, which of the following theoretical interpretations best aligns with her analysis if one were to correlate the influence of kinship systems on the social mobility of individual family members within this community?  
(1) Social mobility is primarily determined by the matriarchal lineage in such kinship systems.  
(2) Patrilineal inheritance ensures that social status and property are passed down through the male lineage, reinforcing social stratification.  
(3) Kinship systems have a negligible impact on social mobility as economic factors are more significant.  
(4) The bilateral descent system is the most influential in determining the social mobility of individuals.  
Answer Key: 2  
Solution:  
• Option 2 (Correct): Irawati Karve's studies imply that the patrilineal system, by controlling inheritance through the male lineage, directly influences social structures, including social mobility by maintaining continuity and stability in social hierarchy.  
• Option 1 (Incorrect): Karve’s analysis focuses on patrilineal, not matriarchal, systems.  
• Option 3 (Incorrect): Although economic factors are important, Karve’s work emphasizes the significance of kinship systems in shaping social structures.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): Karve's research is specific to patrilineal systems rather than bilateral descent.  
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.  
  
--Question Starting--  
A.R. Desai, in his critique of Indian society, discusses the role of colonial policies and their lasting impacts on the administrative frameworks and social stratification post-independence. Based on his analysis, which of the following would best describe the continuity of colonial administrative strategies in post-colonial India?  
(1) The administrative reforms were completely overhauled immediately after independence, showing no traces of colonial influence.  
(2) Colonial administrative policies were adapted with minimal changes, maintaining a similar structure and function.  
(3) The influence of colonial administration was insignificant as indigenous systems quickly replaced them.  
(4) Post-independence, there was a strategic blend of colonial and traditional administrative practices, creating a hybrid system.  
Answer Key: 4  
Solution:  
• Option 4 (Correct): Desai argues that the post-colonial state adopted a hybrid approach, incorporating both colonial frameworks and traditional practices, which sustained certain colonial administrative characteristics while attempting to integrate indigenous elements.  
• Option 1 (Incorrect): Desai notes that colonial legacies were not completely discarded post-independence.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): While there were adaptations, Desai emphasizes a more complex integration rather than a mere continuation.  
• Option 3 (Incorrect): Desai highlights the significant, lasting impact of colonial rule on Indian administration.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.  
  
--Question Starting--  
In the context of modernization theory, Yogendra Singh proposes that Indian society has undergone significant transformations influenced by both traditional elements and modern institutions. Which scenario best reflects Singh’s perspective on the interaction between these two forces in shaping contemporary Indian society?  
(1) Modern institutions completely displace traditional structures, leading to a fully modernized society.  
(2) Traditional elements are mere residuals, slowly fading with the rise of modern institutions.  
(3) The coexistence of modern and traditional elements leads to a unique socio-cultural synthesis.  
(4) Modernization leads to the complete homogenization of cultural practices, eliminating traditional diversity.  
Answer Key: 2  
Solution:  
• Option 2 (Correct): Singh suggests that while traditional elements still influence society, their role diminishes as modern institutions become more prevalent, indicating a transitional phase where traditional aspects are increasingly overshadowed.  
• Option 1 (Incorrect): Singh does not argue for a total displacement of traditional structures.  
• Option 3 (Incorrect): Although there is a synthesis, Singh points out the dominant role of modern institutions over time.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): Singh does not claim that modernization results in cultural homogenization; rather, he acknowledges the persistence of diverse traditions.  
Hence, Option (2) is the right answer.