--Question Starting--  
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.  
  
--Question Starting--  
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.  
  
--Question Starting--  
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.