3. In a comparative analysis between structural functionalism and social anthropology, how does E.E. Evans-Pritchard’s ethnographic work among the Nuer challenge the rigid classifications found in earlier structural-functional theories, specifically in understanding the dynamic and situational aspects of social roles?  
(1) His work underscores the importance of historical context in interpreting social structures, which traditional structural functionalism often overlooks.  
(2) Evans-Pritchard’s studies primarily support the existence of static social roles as proposed by structural functionalism.  
(3) By highlighting how Nuer political organization varies contextually and temporally, he provides a nuanced critique of the overly deterministic views of earlier theories.  
(4) The focus of his work was on ritualistic practices, without significant contributions to understanding social roles or structures.  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Option 3 (Correct): Evans-Pritchard, through his detailed ethnographic accounts, demonstrated that Nuer political structures and roles are not static but vary depending on contextual factors, thus challenging the static and deterministic assumptions of structural functionalism.  
• Option 1 (Incorrect): While historical context is vital, Evans-Pritchard’s key contribution is not just in adding historical depth but in illustrating the fluidity and context-dependency of social structures.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): Contrary to supporting static roles, his work reveals the adaptability and variability of social roles among the Nuer.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): His research extended well beyond rituals, critically engaging with broader social structures and roles, thereby providing significant insights into dynamic social organization.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
2. Analyzing Gail Omvedt's contributions to understanding caste and gender in India, consider these statements:  
I. Omvedt's research predominantly focused on upper-caste dynamics, ignoring the interplay between caste and class among lower castes.  
II. She argued that the anti-caste movements led by figures like B.R. Ambedkar were pivotal in shaping contemporary Dalit feminism.  
III. Omvedt’s work included an analysis of how globalization affects rural women in India, particularly those from marginalized communities.  
Which of the following is correct?  
(1) I and II only  
(2) I and III only  
(3) II and III only  
(4) All of the above  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:   
• Statement I(Incorrect): Gail Omvedt’s scholarly work extensively explored the dynamics of lower castes, particularly focusing on their struggles and the interplay between caste and class.  
• Statement II(Correct): She indeed emphasized the critical role of anti-caste movements and figures like Ambedkar in influencing and shaping the discourse around Dalit feminism in India.  
• Statement III(Correct): Omvedt’s analysis also addressed the impact of economic globalization on rural women, highlighting the compounded challenges faced by women from oppressed castes.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
2. Nancy Chodorow's theories in feminist psychology suggest that the emotional attachments and interpersonal relationships of females differ significantly from those of males due to varying psycho-social developments. How would Chodorow likely interpret the dynamics within a corporate board that is predominantly male and adheres strictly to hierarchical and competitive structures?  
(1) The board’s dynamics are reflective of traditional male bonding and competition, which align with her views on male psycho-social development.  
(2) She would argue that such a structure promotes gender equality by emphasizing meritocracy and skills over gender-based emotional connections.  
(3) Chodorow might suggest that this setting suppresses emotional expression and interpersonal relationships, which are essential for effective group dynamics.  
(4) The structure is likely to evolve naturally towards a more balanced gender representation due to external social and economic pressures.  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Option 1 (Correct): Chodorow’s theory suggests that men are more likely to develop competitive and hierarchical relationships, which are reflected in the described corporate board scenario.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): She would likely critique, not support, the notion that meritocracy in such environments overcomes gender disparities.  
• Option 3 (Incorrect): While suppression of emotions might be a concern, it is not the central focus of her interpretation in this context.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): Chodorow’s theories do not directly deal with the evolution of gender representation due to external pressures in such specific environments.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
1. Reflecting on E.E. Evans-Pritchard's studies on the Nuer and Azande, consider the following statements:  
I. Evans-Pritchard used structural-functionalism to argue that witchcraft among the Azande served to explain misfortune and enforce social norms.  
II. In his work with the Nuer, Evans-Pritchard posited that their political organization was so decentralized that it barely constituted a system of governance.  
III. Evans-Pritchard's analysis of Nuer time reckoning suggested that it was entirely disconnected from their environmental contexts and daily activities.  
Which of the following is correct?  
(1) I and II only  
(2) I and III only  
(3) II and III only  
(4) All of the above  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:   
• Statement I(Correct): Evans-Pritchard’s structural-functional analysis indeed highlighted how witchcraft among the Azande provided explanations for misfortune and reinforced societal norms, integrating social structures.  
• Statement II(Correct): His observations on the Nuer emphasized a highly segmented and decentralized political order that functioned effectively without centralized authority, which he described as an "ordered anarchy."  
• Statement III(Incorrect): Contrarily, Evans-Pritchard found that Nuer time reckoning was deeply integrated with their environmental conditions and the economic activities they engaged in, such as cattle herding.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
1. In analyzing the trajectory of feminist theory, consider a scenario where policy changes are influenced by both global economic shifts and societal gender norms. Within this complex framework, how might Sylvia Walby's theory of patriarchy, specifically her six structures of patriarchy model, provide a lens to assess the impact of these shifts on gender equality in the workplace?  
(1) It allows for a nuanced understanding that economic policies might reinforce or challenge patriarchal structures like the patriarchal mode of production.  
(2) Walby’s framework is limited to interpersonal relationships and lacks relevance to broader economic and policy impacts.  
(3) It suggests that societal gender norms are static and unaffected by economic changes.  
(4) The theory focuses solely on legislative changes and ignores economic and cultural dimensions.  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Option 1 (Correct): Sylvia Walby's theory, through its multifaceted approach to understanding patriarchy (including structures like patriarchal productions), effectively integrates the analysis of economic and societal changes, providing insights into how these areas impact gender dynamics in workplaces.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): Walby’s theory is not limited to interpersonal relationships; it explicitly addresses wider social structures, including economic systems.  
• Option 3 (Incorrect): Walby’s theory accounts for the dynamic nature of gender norms, particularly how they are shaped and reshaped by socio-economic factors.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): Walby’s model encompasses more than just legislative aspects; it includes economic, cultural, and other structural levels of analysis.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
1. In considering Mary Wollstonecraft's advocacy for women's rights, one must analyze the impact of her philosophical propositions in the context of her time. When comparing her work with later feminist theories, which aspect of her argumentation primarily serves as a foundational base for contemporary feminist ethical theories?  
(1) The emphasis on women's rationality and equality in moral and political reasoning.  
(2) Her critique of the institution of marriage as a form of enslavement.  
(3) The advocacy for women’s education reform to equalize societal roles.  
(4) Wollstonecraft's focus on economic independence for women.  
Answer Key: 3  
Solution:  
• Option 3 (Correct): Wollstonecraft’s strong advocacy for educational reform, particularly in making women's education equitable to men's, directly influences contemporary feminist emphasis on education as a tool for empowerment.  
• Option 1 (Incorrect): While her emphasis on rationality and equality is significant, it is not as distinctly foundational as her views on education.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): Her critique of marriage, although important, does not serve as a direct foundational base for contemporary ethical theories as much as her views on education.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): Economic independence is a crucial area, but it was not the primary focus of her foundational arguments compared to education.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
2. Considering the historical context of African American educational struggles, how could W. E. B. Du Bois’s concept of the "Talented Tenth" be critically reevaluated in today's educational policy discussions to address systemic racial inequalities?  
(1) It advocates for targeted educational programs that uplift a select group of leaders who can then influence broader societal changes.  
(2) The concept is now viewed as elitist and not supportive of community-based educational reforms.  
(3) Du Bois’s idea emphasizes mass education and rejects any form of elitism in educational attainment.  
(4) It was intended to apply only within the context of early 20th-century vocational training and is irrelevant today.  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Option 1 (Correct): The "Talented Tenth" concept, though critiqued for elitism, fundamentally aims at empowering a segment of the community through advanced education to act as leaders and catalysts for broader societal upliftment, which can be leveraged in modern policies to address educational disparities.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): While critiques exist that label the idea as elitist, the core principle supports the development of leadership within underrepresented communities, not against it.  
• Option 3 (Incorrect): Du Bois specifically highlighted the development of a highly educated elite to lead and inspire the masses, contrary to the idea of solely mass education.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): Although rooted in early 20th-century conditions, the underlying principles of leadership and educational excellence in the "Talented Tenth" remain relevant for addressing current educational inequities.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
Match the following concepts with their related sociological contributions:  
1. Concept Contributor  
I. The Reproduction of Mothering A. Sylvia Walby  
II. Housewife B. Nancy Chodorow  
III. Theorizing Patriarchy C. Ann Oakley  
IV. Gender Regimes D. Michael Foucault  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I-B, II-C, III-A, IV-D  
(2) I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C  
(3) I-C, II-B, III-D, IV-A  
(4) I-A, II-D, III-C, IV-B  
Answer Key: 1   
Solution:   
• The Reproduction of Mothering is a seminal work by Nancy Chodorow, where she explores how the mothering role is deeply embedded and reproduced in society through familial structures and psychoanalytic processes.  
• Housewife, a term and role critically analyzed by Ann Oakley, examines how this identity and labor are central to understanding gender roles within a domestic and societal context.  
• Theorizing Patriarchy by Sylvia Walby provides a framework for understanding the complex structures of patriarchy that operate across different social domains, including the state, the workplace, and the household.  
• Gender Regimes, although not directly linked here, typically refers to the systemic and institutionalized gender norms studied by scholars like Raewyn Connell, not Michael Foucault, who focused more broadly on power and discourse.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
3. Ann Oakley's work critically examines the conventional distinctions between 'work' and 'home,' particularly challenging the traditional views on unpaid domestic labor. In analyzing a scenario where a society begins to formally recognize and compensate domestic labor, what might Oakley argue is the most significant impact of this change on gender roles?  
(1) The formal recognition and compensation of domestic tasks would validate the economic value of housework, potentially redefining traditional gender roles.  
(2) This change would primarily benefit men, as it allows them to enter domestic spheres traditionally dominated by women, thereby increasing male participation in home settings.  
(3) It would lead to a decrease in the overall value of domestic work, as formal economic recognition might lead to commercialization and outsourcing.  
(4) The impact is negligible as societal views on gender roles are deeply ingrained and unlikely to change with economic incentives alone.  
Answer Key: 1  
Solution:  
• Option 1 (Correct): Oakley would likely argue that recognizing and compensating domestic labor challenges traditional gender roles by attributing clear economic value to work traditionally undertaken by women, thus redefining societal roles.  
• Option 2 (Incorrect): While increased male participation could be a byproduct, it is not the primary impact Oakley would emphasize.  
• Option 3 (Incorrect): Oakley would argue that recognition increases, rather than decreases, the value of domestic work.  
• Option 4 (Incorrect): Oakley’s work suggests that economic changes can indeed reshape deeply ingrained societal views.  
Hence, Option (1) is the right answer.  
  
3. Considering A.R. Hochschild's theoretical contributions to sociology, particularly her work on emotional labor, evaluate these statements:  
I. Hochschild introduced the concept of "emotional labor" to describe the process of managing emotions to fulfill the emotional requirements of a job.  
II. In her studies, Hochschild concluded that emotional labor is equally distributed among all professions, regardless of the type of service provided.  
III. Hochschild’s research indicated that emotional labor could lead to "feeling rules" that align workers' emotions with corporate goals.  
Which of the following is correct?  
(1) I and II only  
(2) I and III only  
(3) II and III only  
(4) All of the above  
Answer Key: 4  
Solution:   
• Statement I(Correct): Hochschild indeed coined the term "emotional labor" in her seminal work, describing it as the management of one's emotions to match the expectations of a role, particularly in service-oriented professions.  
• Statement II(Incorrect): Hochschild’s research found that emotional labor is not uniformly distributed across all professions but is particularly prevalent and intense in service-oriented roles where personal interaction is a key component of job performance.  
• Statement III(Correct): She also discussed the concept of "feeling rules" — norms or expectations associated with different roles that help align employees' emotional expressions with the objectives of their employers.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.  
  
Match the following feminist theories with their foundational claims about gender:  
1. Theory Foundational Claim  
I. Object Relations Theory A. Gender equality can be achieved through legal and political reforms  
II. Materialist Feminism B. The domestic sphere is a site of economic exploitation and gender inequality  
III. Structural Feminism C. Gender identity is formed through early relationships with primary caregivers  
IV. Radical Feminism D. The personal is political, highlighting domestic violence and sexual politics  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I-D, II-B, III-A, IV-C  
(2) I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A  
(3) I-C, II-B, III-D, IV-A  
(4) I-A, II-C, III-B, IV-D  
Answer Key: 3   
Solution:   
• Object Relations Theory, notably advanced by Nancy Chodorow, posits that gender identities are constructed early in life within the familial context, particularly through relationships with the mother or primary caregiver.  
• Materialist Feminism, which can be associated with Marxist feminist perspectives, argues that the domestic sphere is not just a private space but a site of significant economic activity and gender-based exploitation.  
• Structural Feminism, often linked to broader sociological analyses, focuses on the structures of society that maintain gender inequalities, but here it is not directly associated with a specific option.  
• Radical Feminism, emphasizing the intrinsic link between personal experiences and broader political dynamics, often focuses on issues like domestic violence and the politics of sex and relationships as central feminist concerns.  
Hence, Option (3) is the right answer.  
  
Match the following theoretical perspectives with their primary focus in gender studies:  
1. Theoretical Perspective Focus  
I. Psychoanalytic Feminism A. The role of the state and the private sphere in gender inequality  
II. Socialist Feminism B. Emphasizes the role of domestic labor in perpetuating gender inequalities  
III. Global Feminism C. The development of identity through parenting and the Oedipal complex  
IV. Liberal Feminism D. Focuses on global gender issues and the intersection of various forms of discrimination  
Choose the correct answer from the options given below:  
(1) I-C, II-A, III-D, IV-B  
(2) I-B, II-C, III-A, IV-D  
(3) I-C, II-B, III-D, IV-A  
(4) I-A, II-D, III-B, IV-C  
Answer Key: 4   
Solution:   
• Psychoanalytic Feminism, as articulated by Nancy Chodorow, argues that gender identity and roles are transmitted through the mother-child relationship, heavily influenced by psychoanalytic principles, particularly the dynamics of the Oedipal complex.  
• Socialist Feminism, strongly represented by Ann Oakley's work, critically explores the significance of domestic labor and its role in sustaining systemic gender inequalities, integrating Marxism with feminist stances.  
• Global Feminism, a perspective Sylvia Walby has contributed to, examines issues of gender at a transnational level, addressing how global processes affect gender roles and inequalities, often intersecting with race, class, and colonial histories.  
• Liberal Feminism generally focuses on equality in public spheres such as voting rights and workplace discrimination but does not deeply engage with the critiques of capitalism emphasized in Socialist Feminism or the psychological dimensions highlighted in Psychoanalytic Feminism.  
Hence, Option (4) is the right answer.