

Paper - 1

Chapter 1

Sociology the Discipline

- (a) Modernity and social changes in Europe and the emergence of sociology.
1. How did the Intellectual forces lead to the emergence of Sociology? Discuss (20/I/1a/10)
 2. Discuss the historical antecedents of the emergence of sociology as a discipline. (19/I/1a/10)
 3. "Sociology is pre-eminently study of modern society." Discuss (16/I/2c/10)
 4. How had enlightenment contributed to the emergence of Sociology? (15/I/3c/10)
 5. Write short answer of the following in about 150 words: How did the emergence of industrial society change the family life in Western Europe? (14/I/1b/10)
 6. "Sociology emerged in Europe and flourished to begin with on social reformist orientation in the U.S.A." -Comment. (150 Words) (13/I/1a/10)
 7. Europe was the first and the only place where modernity emerged. Comment
- (b) Scope of the subject and comparison with other social sciences
1. In the Context of globalization, has the scope of Sociology been changing in India? Comment (20/I/5a/10)
 2. The sociological imagination enables us to grasp history and biography and the relationship between the two in a society. C.W. Mills. Explain. (18/I/8a/20)
 3. Explain how sociology has emerged as a distinct discipline based on rationality and scientific temper. (17/I/1a/10)
 4. Discuss the changing equations of discipline of Sociology with other social sciences. (17/1/2a/20)
 5. Write Short answer of the following in about 150 words: How is Sociology approach to human actions different from that of psychological approach? (14/I/1c/10)
 6. Compare and contrast Sociology with Anthropology. (150 Words) (13/I/1b/10)
 7. From the viewpoint of growing importance of multidisciplinary, how do you relate sociology to other social sciences? (21)
- (c) Sociology and common sense
1. The focal point of Sociology rests on interaction. How do you distinguish it from common sense? (18/I/1a/10)
 2. Is sociology common sense? Give reasons in support of your argument. (16/I/2c/10)
 3. How is Sociology related to common sense?(2021)

Chapter 2 Sociology as Science

- a) Science, scientific method and critique.
1. Does scientific method make Sociology a science? Illustrate your answer with Durkheim's method. (18/I/5c/10)
 2. Describe the basic postulates of Scientific method. How far are these followed in sociology research? (16/I/3b/20)
 3. Is Sociology a science? Give reasons for your answer. (15/I/1a/10)
 4. Discuss the relevance of historical method in the study of Society? (15/I/1b/10)
- b) Major theoretical strands of research methodology
1. Methodology is a system of rules, Principles and procedures, which forms scientific investigation. Comment. (20/I/1c /10)
 2. Elaborate the main tenets of interpretative perspective in sociology. (17/I/2c/10)
 3. In what way 'Interpretative' method is different from 'positivist' approach in the study of social phenomena?
 4. Explain with examples, the explanatory and exploratory designs of Social research. (18/I/6c/10)
- c) Positivism and its critique
1. Phenomenological perspectives in Sociology reject many of the assumption of positivism, Comment. (20/I/7b/20)
 2. Explain ethnomethodological and phenomenological perspectives as critique of positivism. (17/I/1b/10)
 3. Examine the basic postulates of positivism and post-positivism. (17/I/2b/20)
 4. Critically examine positivistic approach in sociology studies. (150Words (13/I/1c/10)
- d) Fact value and objectivity
1. Is Sociology a Value -free Science? Discuss. (20/I/1b/10)
 2. What is 'Value free Sociology'? Clarify. (16/I/1b/10)
 3. Write short answer of the following in about 15c words: How is objectivity different from value neutrality? Discuss with reference to Weber's views on methodology. (14/I/11/10)

e) Non-positivist methodologies

1. Is non-positivism methodology scientific? Illustrate. (18/I/2a/20)
2. "Non - positivistic methodology is essential for understanding human behavior." Discuss.
3. Do you think ethnomethodology helps us in getting reliable and valid data? Justify your answer. (2021)
4. How far are sociologists justified in using positivist approach to understand social reality? Explain with suitable illustrations. (2021)

Chapter 3

Research Methods & Analysis

a) Qualitative and quantitative methods

1. Distinguish between quantitative and qualitative techniques of data collection with suitable examples from Indian society. (18/I/5d/10)
2. Examine epistemological foundations of qualitative methods of social research. (17/I/3c/10)
3. Analyze the importance of qualitative method on social research. (16/I/1c/10)
4. Analyse the limitation of quantitative methods in social research.(13/I/2a/20)
5. Discuss the challenges involved in collecting data through census method (21)
6. How do qualitative and quantitative methods supplement each other in sociological enquiry? (21)

b) Techniques of data collection

1. Analyse the strengths and weakness of social survey method in social research. (20/I/6c/10)
2. Bring out the significance of Ethnography in social research.(19/I/2b/20)
3. "Participants observation is the most effective tool for
4. collecting facts." Comment. (16/I/4b/20)
5. Write short answer of the following in about 150 words: In what ways biographies could be used to satisfy correlates? Explain. (14/I/2a/20)
6. Which research technique would be most suitable for the study of consumer behaviour and its social correlates? Explain. (14/I/2a/20)

c) Variables, sampling, hypothesis, reliability and validity

1. Discuss the importance and source of hypothesis in social research. (20/I/5b/10)
2. Explain the probability sampling strategies with examples.(19/I/1e/10).
3. Illustrate with example the significance of variables in sociological research. (17/I/1c/10)
4. How can one resolve the issue of reliability and validity in the context of sociological research on inequality.(17/I/4c/10)
5. "Hypothesis is a statement of the relationship between two or more variables." Elucidate by giving examples of poverty and illiteracy. (16/I/3c/10)
6. What are variables? Discuss their role in experimental research. (15/I/1c/10)
7. Examine the Problems of maintaining objectivity and value neutrality in Social Science research. (15/I/2b/20)
8. Why is random sampling said to have more reliability and validity in research? (15/I/3a/20)

Chapter 4 Sociological Thinkers

- a) Karl Marx- Historical Materialism, mode of production, alienation, class struggle.
1. Critically assess the Marxian Theory of 'Alienation'.
 2. (20/I/7c/10)
 3. What is the Marxist concept of 'Fetishism of Commodities'?
 4. (19/I/1c/10)
 5. According to Marx, how are human beings alienated from their human potential and what does he suggest to change this? (18/I/4a/20)
 6. Analyse Marxian conception of historical materialism as a critique of Hegelian dialectics. (17/I/3b/20)
 7. Evaluate Marx's ideas on mode of production. (16/I/1d/10)
 8. Identify the similarities and differences between Marx's theory of 'alienation' and Durkheim's theory of 'anomie'. (14/I/2b/20)
 9. According to Marx, capitalism transforms even the personal relationship between men and women. Critically examine with illustrations from the contemporary Indian context. (14/I/7c/10)
 10. Analyse the salient features of historical materialism. (13/I/2c/10)
 11. Critically examine the dialectics involved in each mode of production as propounded by Karl Marx.
- b) **4b. Emile Durkheim- Division of labour, social fact, suicide, religion and society.**
1. Critically analyse Durkheim's views on elementary forms of religious life and role of religion. Also discuss the consequences of religious revivalism in contemporary society. (20/I/3b/20)
 2. What are the problems in observing social facts in
 3. Durkheim's views? (20/I/5c/10)
 4. How well do you think Tonnis, Durkheim, Weber and Max predicted the character of modern society? Critique. (19/I/5e/10)
 5. Explain Durkheim's basic arguments on suicide. Can you analyse high suicide rates of contemporary Indian society with Durkheim's theory? (18/I/2b/20)
 6. In what way did Durkheim perceive religion as functional to society? (18/I/8c/10)
 7. Discuss distinct sociological method adopted by Emile Durkheim in his method of 'suicide'. (17/I/3c/20)

8. Elaborate the views of Durkheim on “The Elementary Forms of Religious life”. (15/I/8c/10)
 9. “According to Durkheim, the essence of religion in modern society is the same as religion in primitive society.” Comment. (In about 150 words) (14/I/5e/10)
 10. Compare Karl Marx with Emile Durkheim with reference to the framework of ‘division of labour’. (13/I/3a/20)
 11. Explain whether Durkheim’s theory of Division of Labour is relevant in the present-day context.
- c) 4c Max Weber- Social action, ideal types, authority, bureaucracy, protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism**
1. ‘Ideal Types’ of Max Weber are mental constructs; they do not correspond to the reality. Give your views. (20/1/1d/10)
 2. Discuss the importance of interpretative understanding of social phenomena and explain its limitations. (19/1/3a/20)
 3. Distinguish between fact and value in Weber’s Protestant Ethic and spirit of Capitalism. (18/1/1b/10)
 4. Examine Max Weber’s method of maintaining objectivity in social research. (16/I/4a/20)
 5. Which concept did Weber use to analyse the forms of legitimate domination? (15/1/1d/10)
 6. Discuss the role of Calvinist ethic in the development of Capitalism?
 7. How does Weber use the notion of ‘ideal types’ in his theory of bureaucracy? (14/1/4a/20)
 8. Examine the salient features of Weberian bureaucracy. (13/1/3c/10)
 9. Do you agree with Max Weber’s idea that bureaucracy has the potential to become an iron cage? Justify your answer
- d) Talcott Parsons- Social system, pattern variables**
1. Analyse the relevance of ‘Pattern Variables’ in the study of Social change. (20/I/1e/10)
 2. How can Parsons AGIL framework be used to analyse key problems in a society? Discuss (18/I/7a/20)
 3. Critically analyse Talcott Parsons’ conception ‘Pattern Variables’. (17/I/1d/10)
 4. Describe the functional prerequisites of social system as given by Talcott Parsons. Examine in the context of a university as a social system. (16/I/2b/20)
 5. How is social equilibrium mentioned in Parsonian framework? (15/I/4b/20)
 6. Examine the relevance of Parsonian Social systems in a present society? (13/I/6c/10)
- e) Robert K Merton**
1. What are the reactions of R.K Merton to the functionalism of social anthropologists? Bring on

the limitations of latent functions. (20/I/2a/20)

2. What according to Merton, is the different between 'unanticipated consequences' and 'latent functions'? Give examples to elaborate. (19/I/3c/10)
3. How according to Merton, are deviant subcultures generated? (19/18b/20)
4. What is the Difference between the anomia in Merton and Durkheim? Explain. (18/I/2c/10)
5. Analyse the manifest and latent functions of 'security of the tenure of the bureaucrats' in the light of Merton's Theory. (16/I/3a/20)
6. "Anomie the Social structure" Explain the reference to R.K Merton's contribution. (15/I/4c/10)
7. How can we use reference group theory to understand the fashion in Society? (14/I/1e/20)
8. How could one use Merton's concept of deviance to understand the traffic problems in urban area? (14/I/2c/20)
9. Using Merton's Concept of 'manifest' and latent functions, explain the persistence of corruption in India Society? (14/I/3c/20)
10. With suitable examples, explain how conformity and deviance coexist in a society as propounded by R.K. Merton. (2021)

f) Mead- Self and identity

1. According to Mead, "We play a key role in our own socialisation." Explain. 1. (19/I/2a/20)
2. Do you think 'I' and 'Me' are central terms in Mead's work?(18/1/1c/10)
3. "Self and Society are twin - born". Examine the statement of Mead.(15/1/2c/10)
4. Using Mead's theory of symbolic interactionism, discuss the stages in the formation of gender identity. (14/1/4c/10)
5. Critically analyses the contributions of G.H. Mead to 'symbolic interactionism'. (13/1/3b/20)
6. Critically analyses the contributions of G. H. Mead to 'symbolic interactionism'. (10/1/4a/30)
7. Write short note: Mead's notion of self. (08/1/5b/200/20)

Chapter 5

Stratification and Mobility

a) Concepts- equality, inequality, hierarchy, exclusion, poverty and deprivation

1. How are Hierarchy and Exclusion the major impediments in the transformation of societies? Discuss. (20/1/2b/20)
2. What is the difference between natural and social inequality? Give examples from caste and class dimensions. (18/1/1d/10)
3. Discuss the relationship between poverty and social exclusion. (16/1/4c/10)
4. Can we equate 'poverty' with 'poor living'? Elaborate your answer. (17/1/1e/10)
5. Distinguish between people being socially excluded and people excluding themselves socially societies. (150 words) (13/1/5a/10)
6. What is affirmative action? Substantiate theoretical positions on affirmative actions with examples. (19/1/6c/10)

b) Theories of social stratification- Structural functionalist theory, Marxist theory, Weberian theory.

1. Davis and Moore made it clear that social stratification is a functional necessity and also an unconscious device. Discuss. (19/1/1b/10)
2. Compare and contrast the contributions of Marx and Weber on social stratification in capitalist society. (19/1/4b/20)
3. Evaluate if social stratification is functional for society. (18/1/2c/10)
4. What is Weberian critique of Marxist notion of social stratification? (17/1/4a/20)
5. Elucidate the basic premises of Davis' structural-functional theory of social stratification. How far is it relevant in understanding contemporary Indian society? (16/1 / 2a / 20)
6. Differentiate between Marxian and Weberian theories of Social Stratification? (15/1/3b/20)
7. Critically examine the functionalist tradition in Sociology. (13/1/2b/20)
8. "According to Max Weber, 'class' and 'status' are two different dimensions of power." Discuss. (14/1/3b/20)
9. For Marx, class divisions are outcomes of 'exploitation'. Discuss. (in about 150 words) (14/1/5a/10)
10. How do Karl Marx and Max Weber differ in terms of their analysis of social stratification? (13/1/6a/20)
11. Critically examine Max Weber's theory of Social Stratification.

c) Dimensions- Social stratification of class, status groups, gender, ethnicity, and race.

1. Modernisation presupposes class society however, caste, ethnicity and race are still predominant. Explain. (19/1/4a/20)
2. Present a sociological review on the 'new middle-class'. (19/1/1d/10)

3. Differentiate between 'Life-chances' and 'Life-style' with suitable examples. (19/1/5a/10)
4. Why is gender a dimension of social stratification? How does gender intersect other dimensions of inequality based on caste, class, race and ethnicity? (19/1/6a/20)
5. Examine gender, ethnicity and race as major dimensions of social stratification. (17/1/4b/20)
6. What do you understand by gender? How does it shape 'male identity'? (14/1/3a/20)
7. Analyse the gender bias in the present society with examples. (150 words) (13/1/5e/10)

d) Social mobility- open and closed systems, types of mobility, sources and causes of mobility.

1. Critically assess social mobility in closed and open systems. (20/1/4c/10)
2. Is social mobility possible in closed systems of stratification? Illustrate from research work. (18/1/5e/10)
3. "Vertical mobility brings structural change even in a closed social system." Comment. (16/1 / 1e / 10)
4. "No society can either be absolutely open or absolutely closed." Comment (15/1/1e/10)
5. How are open and closed systems of stratification undergoing transformation in the emergence of new hierarchical social order in societies? (13/1/4a/20)
6. Explain the concept of social mobility. Describe with suitable illustrations how education and social mobility are related to each other.
7. Explain the growing salience of ethnicity in the contemporary world with illustrations. 10 (2021)

Chapter 6

Works and Economic Life

a) Social organisation of work in different types of society- slave society, feudal society, industrial/capitalist society

1. Discuss the nature of social organisation of work in capitalist society with reference to the 'Limits of the working day'.(18/I/6a/20)
2. Describe the nature of social organization of work in industrial society. (16/I/5a/10)
3. Distinguish between the social organization of work in feudal society and in capitalist society. (15/I/5a/10)
4. What are the distinctive features of social organization of work in slave society? How is it different from feudal society? (In about 150 words) (14/I/5b/10)
5. Trace the changing nature of organisation of work in capitalist society over the years. (17/I/6a/20)

b) Formal and informal organisation of work

1. Capitalism has brought increasing informalisation of work in society. Substantiate your answer. (20/I/3a/20)
2. Discuss the new labour codes and their impact on formal and informal labour in India. (20/I/6a/20)
3. What is 'informal labour'? Discuss the need for and challenges in regulating informal labour in the post-industrial society(19/I/7a/20)
4. What do you understand by 'informalisation of labour'? Write
5. your answer with special reference to India. 7. (17/I/5a/10)
6. "Globalization has pushed the labour into informal organization of work." Substantiate your answer with suitable examples. (16/ /6a/20)
7. The increasing importance of the tertiary sector has weakened the formal organization of work in recent times. Examine the statement. (15/I/7b/20).
8. How has the idea of 'Work from Home' forced us to redefine the formal and informal organization of work?
9. Explain the emerging challenges in establishing gender equality in the informal sector. 10 (2021)

c) Labour and society

1. What is 'reserve army of labour'? Present the position of feminist scholars on this. (19/I/2c/10)
2. What is labour commitment? Discuss it with reference to studies of manufacturing industry. (18/I/7b/20)
3. Examine the social impact of globalization on labour and society. (13/I/6b/20)
4. Elucidate the main problems and challenges faced by the migrant labourers in the recent 'Lockdown period'. 20 (2021)
5. Explain how political parties and pressure groups are dialectically related to each other in terms of achieving their goals. 20 (2021)

Chapter 7

Politics and Society

a) Sociological theories of Power

1. What are the theoretical models of societal power? Which one of them is most applicable in advanced industrial societies? (19/I/6b/20)
2. "Power is not a zero-sum game". Discuss with reference to Weber's and Parsons's views. (14/I/6a/20)

b) Power elite, bureaucracy, pressure groups, and political parties.

1. According to Mills, "Elite's rule in institutional terms rather
2. than psychological terms." Comment. (20/I/6b/10)
3. Discuss the concept of circulation of elite. (19/1/7c/10)
4. What, according to Pareto, are the basic characteristics of elites? Discuss. (18/I/7c/10)
5. Examine the dynamics of pressure groups in multi-party-political system. (17/I/6a/20)
6. Discuss the importance of 'power elite' in democracy. (16/I/5b/10)
7. Distinguish between Political Parties and Pressure Groups. (150 words) (14/I/5d/10)
8. Critically examine the relevance of Vilfredo Pareto's theory of Circulation of Elites in the present scenario. 10 (2021)

c) Nation, state, citizenship, democracy, civil society, ideology.

1. Explain democracy as an order of society. What are the factors preventing people's participation people's participation in politics? (20/I/2c/10)
2. What is civil society? Present a note on civil society engagement with science and technology policy in India. (19/1/5c/10)
3. Discuss the changing interface between state and civil society in post-independent India. (17/I/5b/10)
4. "Ideology is crucial for social transformation in a democracy." Discuss. (15/I/5b/10)
5. Caste ideology appears to have strengthened democracy. Comment. (15/I/7c/10)
6. Discuss T. H. Marshall's views on citizenship. (in about 150 words) (14/I/5c/10)
7. Evaluate how do civil society and democracy mutually reinforce each other. (13/I/7a/20)
8. Critically examine the role of civil society in democracy (13/I/7c/10)
9. "Globalization involves deterritorialization." Examine with reference to the nation - state. (15/I/8a/20)
10. Highlight the roles and function of civil society in a democratic system. 10 (2021)

d) **Protest, agitation, social movements, collective action, revolution.**

1. How is terrorism a new form of asymmetrical warfare? What are some of the challenges in trying to win the war on terrorism? (19/I/8c/10)
2. Explain the conditions under which a collective action transforms into a social movement. (15/I/6b/20)
3. Examine how social movements come to an end. Illustrate with examples. (20/I /8c/10)
4. Are social movements primordial in means and progressive in agenda? Explain. (18/1/5b/10)
5. What is new in 'new social movements'? Elaborate your answer with special reference to India. (17/1/6b/20)
6. Examine the role of protest movements in changing the status of Dalits in India. (16/I/6c/10)
7. To what success revolution replaces the existing order of society? Discuss. (16/I/7c/10)
8. What do you understand by social movement? How has the mobilization by Scheduled Castes helped them in constructing a new identity? (14/1/8c/10)
9. Defines social movement. Elucidate the role of reformist movements in social change. (150 words) (13/ I/5b/10)

Chapter 8

Religion and Society

a) Sociological Theories of religion

1. Give an assessment of Durkheimian notion of 'sacred' and 'profane' in sociology of religion. (17/I/5c/20)
2. How is Durkheim's theory of religion different from Max Weber's
3. theory of Religion? (16/I/8b/20)
4. Are all world religious patriarchal Substantiate your answer with examples? (19/I/3b/20)

b) Types of religious practices: animism, monism, pluralism, sects, cults.

1. Elaborate on various types of religious practices prevalent in Indian society. (17/I/8c/10)
2. State the reasons for the various religious beliefs and practices in pre-modern societies. (20/I/5d/10)
3. Distinguish between sects and cults with illustrations. (15/I/5c/10)
4. "Religious and Pluralism is the order of present-day societies."
5. Explain by giving suitable examples. (16/I/7a/20)
6. What are sects? Discuss the role in multi-religious societies with empirical examples. (18/I/8b/20)

c) Religion in modern society: religion and science, secularization, religious revivalism, fundamentalism.

1. Is religion playing an important role in increasing fundamentalism? Give reasons for your answer. (16/I/5c/10)
2. Define Secularisation. What are its major dimensions in the modern world? (15/I/7a/20)
3. How is religious revivalism different from communalism? Elaborate with Suitable examples from the Indian context? (14/I/7a/20)
4. "Science has empirical means to logical end and religion has non-empirical means to logical ends." Comment (150 Words) (13/I/5c/10)
5. "Is Religion antithetical to science? Comment. (13/I/8c/10)
6. Problematised the concept of secularism in the present context. (17/I/7c/10)
7. Discuss the challenges thrown by religious revivalism to a secular nation-state. (18/I/4c/20)
8. Critically compare the views of E.B. Tylor and Max Muller on Religion. 10 (2021)
9. What is cult? Explain the growth of cults in the contemporary world. 10 (2021)
10. Give your comments on the growth of religious revivalism in the present-day context. 10 (2021/20)

Chapter 9

System of Kinship

a) Family, household, marriage

1. Discuss the consequences of Across Region marriage on kinship system in modern Indian society. (20/1/3c/10)
2. Does the institution of marriage continue to be sacred in Indian society? Comment. (20/1/5e/10)
3. What are the new forms of family in developed societies? Discuss. (18/1 / 1e / 10)
4. Distinguish between family and household with reference to the concept of development of the household. (18/1 / 6b / 20)
5. What is the impact of gender division of labour on the development of society? (20/1 / 8b / 20)
6. Distinguish between family and household as sociological concepts. (16/1 / 8c / 10)
7. In the light of judicial intervention on 'Live-in relationships', discuss the future of marriage and family in India. (19/1 / 8a / 20)
8. Examine the emerging trends in marriage and family as a response to the changes in economic and social order.
9. Discuss the changing nature of kinship relations in the contemporary world. 20 (2021/20)

b) Types and forms of family

1. Examine the relationship between the contemporary trends in marriage and changing forms of family.
2. What, according to Irawati Karve, are the major differences between North Indian and South Indian Kinship systems? (19/1/ 4c / 10)
3. Discuss the regional variations of kinship system in Indian society.
4. How do the rules of descent and alliance in kinship differ from each other? Illustrate. (15/1 / 6c / 10)
5. Explain how the pattern of patriarchy is being altered in a family and at the workplace in the present context. 20 (2021/20)

c) Lineage and descent

1. Is male authority absent in matrilineal society? Discuss. (d)

d) **Patriarchy and sexual division of labour**

1. Define patriarchy. How does patriarchy manifest in interpersonal relations? (18/1 / 3b / 20)
2. Examine 'patriarchal bargain' as gendered division of work in contemporary India. (17/1 / 5d / 10)
3. To what extent is patriarchy a cause for the problems of women? Discuss.
4. Is patriarchy a universal phenomenon? Critically examine how does patriarchy affect sexual division of labour in societies.

e) **Contemporary Trends**

1. Discuss the contemporary trends in family as a response to social change in modern society. (16 / I / 7b / 20)
2. Critically examine the functionalist views on the institution of family. How do those help us in understanding family in the present times? (14/1 / 6b / 20)
3. What do you understand by institutionalization of 'live-in relationship'?
4. Analyse the contemporary trends in family with examples. (150 words)

Chapter 10

Education System & Social change

a) Sociological theories of social change

1. According to Durkheim, "The major function of education is the transmission of society's 17 norms and values." Discuss. (20/1 / 4b / 20)
2. Criticize A.G. Frank's 'development of underdevelopment'. (19/I/5d/10)
3. Does collapse of functionalism and bankruptcy of Marxism coincide with the rupture of modernity? Discuss. (18/I/3a/20)
4. Is the theory of cultural lag valid in present times? Discuss. (18/1/5a/10)
5. How does Marx view social conflict as an essential element in social change? (20/1/8a/20)
6. Examine any two theories of social change in detail. 8. (17/1/8a/20)
7. Critically examine the cultural theories of social change with suitable examples. (13/I/8b/20)
8. Do you think Talcott Parsons gave an adequate theory of social change? Justify your answer.

b) Development and dependency

1. Technology has accelerated the process of development and dependency. Discuss (20/I/7a/20)
2. Examine the social dimensions of displacement induced by development. (150 words) (13/I/5d/10)
3. Write a short essay on the Latin American perspective on 'dependency'. (14/1/8b/20)
4. "Social change can be brought about through development". Illustrate from the contemporary situation of India. (16/I/6b/20)
5. Feminist scholars argue that 'New media' is masculine and hence reinforces structural hierarchies rather than reconfiguring them. Comment. (19/1/7b/20)
6. "Social conflict is both a cause and a consequence of social change." Explain. (16/1/5e/10)
7. Explain the relevance of the idea of 'cultural lag' in understanding social change. (15/1/5e/10)
8. Examine the dialectical relation between tradition and modernity in the study of social change. (15/1/8b/20)
9. Illustrate the conflicts and tensions experienced by societies undergoing social change. (13/I/8a/20)
10. Critically examine the contribution of dependency theories in understanding the present global scenario. 20 (2021)

c) Agents of social change

1. Assess the role of mass media as an agent of social change. (17/1/ 5e / 10)

d) Education and social change

1. Discuss the issues of access and exclusion in higher education in India. (19/I/5b/10)
2. Schooling does not ensure upward mobility of all members of the society. Discuss with reference to class societies. (18/I/8a/20)
3. "Education is a major source of Social Mobility in contemporary society". Explain. (16/I/8a/20)
4. "Education helps in perpetuating social and economic inequalities." Critically examine the statement. (15/I/6a/20).
5. Education is often viewed as an agency of social change. However, in reality it could also reinforce inequalities and conservatism. Discuss. (07/I/5c/200/20)

e) Science, Technology and Social change

1. Is humanity at the mercy of Nature, Science, and Technology? Comment in the light of the pandemic situation. (20/1 / 4a / 20)
2. Critically analyze the role of science and technology in bringing about social change. (17/1 / 8b / 20)
3. How is the increasing use of technology changing the status of women in Indian society? (14/1 / 8a / 20)
4. Examine science and technology as agents of social change. (150 words) (13/1 / 1d / 10)
5. Describe the role of Science & Technology in enabling us to face the challenges triggered by the COVID - 19 pandemics. 20 (2021)

PAPER - 2

Introducing Indian Society

1. Elaborate A. R. Desai's perspective to the study of Indian society. (20/II/1a/10)
2. Elaborate Srinivas's views on religion and society among the Coorgs. (19/II/1a/10)
3. Give an account of Ranajit Guha's approach in studying 'subaltern class'. (19/II/3c/10)
4. Write a note on G.S. Ghurye's Indological perspective of understanding Indian society. (18/II/1a/10)
5. Analyze A.R. Desai's views on India's path of development. (18/II/2a/20)
6. Write a critique of the structural and functional perspective used by M.N. Srinivas in the understanding of Indian society. (17/II/1a/10)
7. Write short notes with a sociological perspective: Salient Features of A.R. Desai's Marxist Sociology (16/II/1a/10)
8. Discuss Marxist approach to the analysis of Indian nationalism. (15/II/4a/20)
9. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on the following in 150 words: G.S. Ghurye's Indological approach to understand society in India. (14/II/1a/10)
10. Write short note with a sociological perspective: M.N. Srinivas's concept of westernisation. (150 words) (13//II/1b/10)

Caste System

1. How do you justify Dumont's deliberate stress on ideology that produced intellectualized account of Indian society? (20 / II / 1c / 10)
2. "Indian caste system is unique and has been unhealthy for the growth of Sociology of India". How far do you agree with this view? (20/11/2a/20)
3. Discuss Whitehead's contention that caste has potential to displace class and colonial contradiction. (20 / II / 2b / 20)
4. Write a note on Ghurye's conception of caste in India. (19 / II / 1d / 10)
5. What is caste politics? Substantiate your answer with examples of how identities are defined by caste dynamics. (19 / II / 2b / 20)
6. What do you understand by discrete castes and muddled hierarchies? (18 / II / 3a / 20)
7. Has caste system hindered democracy and adult franchise in India? Discuss. (18 / II / 7a / 20)
8. Which is more significant, the principle of 'hierarchy' or the principle of 'difference', in inter-caste relations in the present day? (17/11 / 1b / 10)
9. How have the struggles against untouchability changed their forms and perspectives from Gandhian to Ambedkarite positions? (17 / II / 1d / 10)
10. What are the changes in the cultural and structural aspects of the caste system since independence? (17 / II / 2c / 10)
11. How has BR Ambedkar identified the features of caste system? How is it different from the mainstream treatment of caste features? (16 / II / 2a / 20)
12. Discuss Andre Beteille's account of the relationship between caste, class and power change from symmetrical to asymmetrical one. (16 / II / 2b / 20)
13. Write short note with perspective: Louis Dumont's perspective on Indian caste system. (15 / II / 1c / 10)
14. Write short note with a sociological perspective: How far Gandhi was trusted by the untouchables. (15 / II / 1d / 10)
15. Is caste system changing, weakening or disintegrating in India? (15 / II / 2a / 20)
16. Write short note with a sociological Perspective: How far Srinivas's Sanskritization is modernizing force or traditionalizing force in understanding the changes in caste system? (15 / II / 5e / 10)

17. Discuss B.R. Ambedkar as a wise democrat. (15 / II / 7a / 20)
18. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on the following in about 150 words
Features of caste system. (14 / II / 1a / 10)
19. Write some of the important social reforms in India for the removal of untouchability. (14 / II / 3c / 10)
20. How do caste and class come together in creating the category of extreme poor? (14 / II / 7c / 10),
21. What are the main features of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's views on annihilation of caste? (13 / II / 3a / 20)
22. Critically evaluate Louis Dumont's Homo Hierarchicus. (13 / II / 3b / 20)
23. What are the features of M.N. Srinivas' concept of dominant caste? How effective is it in understanding today's reality? (13 / II / 3c / 10)
24. Caste System studies in India have been dominated by the "book -view" initially. How did the entry of "field- view" bring about a balance in the study of Indian caste system? Discuss. 10 (2021/20)
25. What does Dr. B.R Ambedkar mean by the concept of "Annihilation of Caste"? 10 (2021/20)
26. Caste-like formations are present in Non-Hindu religious communities as well. Discuss with examples. 10 . (2021/20)
27. Is Indian society moving from "hierarchy" towards "differentiation"? Illustrate your answer with suitable examples. 20 (2021/20)
28. What are the various forms of untouchability in India? Critically examine. 10 (2021/20)

Impact of Colonial Rule on Indian Society

1. Banning Practice of 'Sati' is attributed to annihilation of a major social evil in colonial Indian. "Comment. (20/II/1b/10)
2. Colonial administrators helped to construct the very traditionalism which marked the Indian society as 'backward'. Comment critically. (20/II/8a/20)
3. Examine sociological dynamics of Champaran Peasant Movement in colonial India. (18/II/2b/20)
4. The main objectives of socio-religious movements during the colonial rule in India were reforming and synthesizing Hinduism. Write on any two such important movements. (17/II/2a/20)
5. Discuss Yogendra Singh's thesis on Modernisation of Indian Tradition, and evaluate its applicability in the present-day context. (17/II/2b/20)
6. Write short notes with a sociological perspective: Anti-Brahmanical movements during the colonial period. (16/II/10/10)
7. Discuss the paradigm of modernization of Indian tradition in analysing social change in India. (15/II/3a/20)
8. Analyze Gandhi as a moralist, ascetic and man of action through his Hind Swaraj. (15/II/8/20)
9. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on the following in about 150 words : Modernisation of Indian traditions (14/II/1b/10)
10. Discuss the social background of Indian nationalism. (14/II/2b/20)
11. Discuss in detail the major contribution of Prof. Yogendra Singh in theorizing India's modernization. 20 (2021/20)

Social Class structure in India

1. How does Andra Beteille Justify 'middle class in India? (20/II/3c/10)
2. Write a note on the changing roles of middle-class women in India. (18/II/1d/10)
3. How has the New Economic Policy (1991) affected the lifestyle and life -chances of New middle class in India? (18/II/4a/20)
4. What accounts for the growth and consolidation of middle classes in modern India? Elucidate. (16/II/4c/10)
5. Discuss the status of women among the emerging urban middle class. (14/II/4a/20)
6. Write short note with a sociological perspective: Classes in agrarian society in India. (150 words) (13/II/1d/10)
7. Write short note with a sociological perspective: Other Backward Classes. (150 words) (13/II/1e/10)
8. Discuss the salient features of Indian middle class. (13/II/4c/15)
9. Discuss the salient features of "new middle class" in India. 10 (2021/20)

System of Kinship in India

1. Discuss the conceptual issues about lineage and descent in India. Give suitable illustrations. (20 / II / 4a / 20)
2. Analyze household dimensions of family in India. (20 / II / 4b / 20)
3. Define patriarchy. Does it have bearings on women's entitlement in Indian family system? Explain. (19 / II / 4a / 20)
4. What do you understand by LGBTQ? Comment on the issues concerning their marriage rights. (19 / II / 4c / 10)
5. Illustrate the importance of 'Kanyadan' and 'Kulabadhu' in changing institutions of marriage and family. (18 / II / 3c / 10)
6. Discuss the issues relating to the entitlement of transgender in Indian society. (18 / II / 4c / 10)
7. 7. Western patriarchy which surrenders feminine principles is the new development project in India. Do you agree with this view? Why? (18 / II / 8b / 20)
8. Clarify the distinction between 'household' and 'family' and evaluate whether joint families have completely disintegrated. (17 / II / 3b / 20)
9. Compare the North Indian Kinship System with the South Indian Kinship System. (17 / II / 3c / 10)
10. Write short notes with perspective: Patriarchy as dominance. a sociological form of a (16 / II / 1e / 10)
11. Bring out the significance of the difference between family and household. (16 / II / 3a / 20)
12. Give some of the important studies relating to the structural changes in the Indian family system. (15 / II / 2b / 20)
13. Broadly compare the kinship system of North and South India. (15 / II / 2c / 10)
14. What is patriarchy? How does it affect the in child socialization pattern in India? (15 / II / 3b / 20)
15. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on the following in about 150 words Types of kinship systems in India (14 / II / 1a / 10)
16. Define Patriarchy. How does it impact the overall entitlement of a girl child in India? (14 / II / 2c / 10)
17. Discuss different forms of Kinship system in India. 10 (b5)

Rural & Agrarian Social Structure

1. Indian rural society is a faction-ridden society". Discuss. (20/II/2c/10)
2. Examine the changing initiatives of the land tenure system in India. (19/II/1c/10)
3. Critically examine Dube's contributions to the study of Indian villages. (19/II/2a/20)
4. Give a critical analysis of Andre Beteille's study of Tanjore village. (18/II/1b/10)
5. Write short notes with a sociological perspective: Significance of Village Studies in Indian Sociology. (16/II/1b/10)
6. Analyse the major components of Land Reform Acts. Show their effectiveness in curbing rural inequality. (16/II/2c/10)
7. Write short note with a sociological perspective: Jyotirao Phule as an agrarian radical. (15/II/1b/10)
8. Describe the impact of land reforms on the peasants of Indian society. (14/II/4b/20)
9. What is the idea of 'Indian village'? Explain. (14/II/4c/10)
10. Write short note with a sociological perspective: André Bêteille's definition of class. (150 words) (13/II/1a/10)
11. Critically examine briefly the phrase "Little Republics" as used to denote India's villages. 10 (b1)
12. Examine the factors responsible for the rural unrest in contemporary India. 20 (2021/20)
13. Discuss the role of Technology in agrarian change in India.10 (2021/20)

Industrialisation & Urbanization

1. Elaborate the causes, consequences and other concerns of growth of urban settlements in India. (20/II/7a /20)
2. Point out the main causes of 'child labor' in India. How far the State policies have succeeded in its elimination? (20/II/8c/10)
3. Is industrial development in India a bane or a boon to agrarian class structure? Substantiate your answer with suitable examples. (19/II/3b/20)
4. Elaborate urbanism as a way of life in India. (19/II/5c/10)
5. Elucidate the concerns of growing urban displacement dynamism in India. 5. (19/II/5e/10)
6. How do you relate the growth of development of metropolis and its impact on the mental and social life of people in India? (18/II/6a/20)
7. Write a note on Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development (IHSD) programs provided for the urban poor. (18/II/6c/10)
8. Compare the pressing problems of a dalit poor family living in an urban slum with a similar type of family living in a rural setting. 8. (17/II/4c/10)
9. Do you agree that the issue of child labor raises questions about and beyond the informal sector? Give reasons. (17/II/5d/10)
10. Examine the impact of heritage tourism urban socio-spatial patterns in India. (17/1/6b/20)
11. Write a detailed note on the effected growing slums in urban areas. (16/1/7a/20)
12. Discuss the changing nature of the problems of working class in the informal sector of the economy. (16/11/7b/20)
13. Examine the impact of industrialization and urbanization on family structure. (16/II/8b/20)
14. Write short note with a sociological Perspective: Issues relating to the informal labor market in urban India. (15/II/5d/10)
15. Human development approach affirms that education and health care growth are more important than economic growth. Discuss this issue in the light of post-liberalized Indian society. (15/II/8b/20)
16. Give a sociological analysis of the problems of migrant urban poor. (14/II/3a/20)
17. Discuss the impact of globalization on the workers in the Informal sector. (14/II/6c/10)
18. Distinguish between formal and informal sectors in India. (13/I1/4a/20)
19. Examine the influence of industrialization on caste. (13/II/4b/15)
20. Write short note with a sociological perspective Child Labour. (150 words) (13/I1/5d/10)
21. Write an analytical note on slums in cities. (200 words) (13/II/7a/15)
22. Urban slums are sites of social exclusive -Explain.10 (2021/20)
23. Urban settlement in India tend to replicate its rural caste -kinship imprints. Discuss the main reasons. 20 (2021/20)

Politics and Society

1. 'Secularism was an outcome of 20th century humanistic radicalism.' Comment on this statement. (20/II/1e/10)
2. Analyze the issues related to the citizenship in contemporary India. Give suitable illustrations. (20/II/5b/10)
3. What do you understand by democratic federalism? How does it promote decentralization of power in India? (20/II/5e/10)
4. Comment on the changing democratic profile of India. (19/11/5d/20)
5. Discuss the implications of 'Swachha Bharat Abhiyan'. Do you think that civil society has a role to play here? Substantiate your answer with examples. (19/11/7b/20)
6. Media is the fourth pillar of democracy. Discuss, (18/II/1c/10)
7. Elaborate various forms of Dalit assertions in contemporary India? What are its implications on the Indian political system? (18/II/7b/20)
8. With increase in education and economic development is Indian society becoming more secular? (18/II/7c/10)
9. Give an account of the problems relating to the "creamy layer". (17/II/5c/10)
10. To what extent does nation building depend on strengthening of pluralities in Indian society. (17/II/7b/20)
11. Comment on the increasing significance of caste in politics. (16/II/3c/10)
12. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on the following in about 150 words: Gandhi's efforts on communal harmony (14/II/1a/10)
13. Who are the elites? Discuss their roles in bringing social transformation. (14/II/8c/10)
14. Does regionalism essentially lead to decentralization of power? Substantiate your answer with relevant examples.10 (2021/20)
15. Is social democracy a precondition for political democracy? Comment. 10 (2021/20)

Education & Social change

1. How does the New Education Policy, 2020 aim to eradicate disparities in the system of education in India? (20/II/5d/10)
2. Comment on the critical issues of commercialization of higher education in India. (19/II/5a/10)
3. Assess the role of the State in promoting education of girl child. (18/II/5d/10)
4. Write a note on Education and Equality in India. (17/II/5b/10)
5. Write short notes with a sociological perspective: Privatization of education and increasing inequalities. (16/II/5a/10)
6. Write short notes with a sociological perspective: Empowerment through 'Right to Education'. (16/II/5d/10)
7. Write short note with a sociological Perspective: Important components of National Education Policy in India. (15/II/5a/10)
8. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on the following in about 150 words: Impact of privatisation on educational disparities. (14/II/5d/10)
9. Discuss the salient features of right to education. (200 words) (13/II/8c/15)

Religion and Society

1. Write a note on cultural pluralism' in multi - religious society like India. (20/II/4c/10)
2. Do you think that the Indian saints have brought about social reform and awareness in Indian society? Explain. (19/II/2c/10)
3. How do you understand the 'minority' question? Examine the violence and discrimination against the religious minorities in India. (19/II/4b/20)
4. Discuss the growth of religious sects in India. (18/II/1e/10)
5. Write a critical narrative on the concerns of religious minorities in India. (18/11/4b/20)
6. Assess the impact of ban on "Triple Talak' on marriage and divorce among the Muslim community in India. (18/II/8c/10)
7. What are the distinct features of Islam as practised in India, and how have they changed over time? (17/II/1c/10)
8. Elucidate the concepts of 'majoritarianism and 'minoritarianism' in accentuating communal tensions in India. (16/II/3b/20)
9. What are the basic tenets of Hindu religion? Is Hinduism based on monotheism or polytheism? (15/II/46/20)
10. What are the major concerns of ethnic identity and religious identity in India? (15/II/6b/20)
11. Discuss the problems of religious minorities in India. (14/II/3b/20)

Tribal Communities in India

1. Explain the definitional problems concerning the tribal communities in India. (20 / II / 1d / 10)
2. 2) Examine the colonial policy of segregation of tribes under the Government of India Act, (20/11 / 3a / 20) 1935.
3. 3) Comment on the growing assertion of tribal community for autonomy in India. (19 / II / 1e / 10)
4. 4) What is ethnonationalism? Examine the critical factors responsible for tribal discontent in India. (19 / II / 3a / 20)
5. 5) What is the nature of religious change among tribal communities? Illustrate with two examples from colonial and post-independence times. (17 / II / 4b / 20)
6. 6) Why have we started using another category of tribes called the Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs)? Why are they so-called? (17/II/ 8c / 10)
7. Write short notes with a sociological a dominant perspective: 'Isolationism' as feature of colonial tribal policy. (16 / II / 1c / 10)
8. How is the tribal question related to the issues of integration and autonomy in modern India? (16 / II / 4a / 20)
9. 9) Write short note with sociological perspective: Verrier Elwin's views on freedom for the tribals. (15 / II / 1a / 10)
10. 10) write short note with a sociological perspective: Main Objective of Tribal sub plan (TSP) (15/II/5b/10)
11. Analyze the different views on integration and autonomy of tribes in India. (14 / II / 2a / 20)
12. What are the features that distinguish tribes from the rest of the population? (13 / II / 2a / 20)
13. Write a note on ethnicity and integration in the context of tribes. (13 / II / 2b / 20)
14. 14)How does the new Forest Act affect tribals? (13 / II / 2c / 10)
15. Discuss the main features of the debate between G.S. Ghurye and V. Elwin on tribal development.20

Population Dynamics

1. Give an account of the consequences and remedies of chronic malnutrition in India. (20/11/5c/10)
2. What were the salient features of the India's Population Policy (2000)? How far its goals have been achieved? (20/II/8b/20)
3. Why has 'active aging' become a global goal? Do you agree that the role of elderly care- giving is disproportionately gendered in 1 developing countries? Why? (19/II/8a/10)
4. What is 'social security'? Examine recent security measures adopted by the Government in India. (19/II/8c/10)
5. What are the issues relating to male migration and its impact on birthrate? Does it necessarily result in skewed sex ratio? (18/II/8a/20)
6. What are the emerging concerns on women's reproductive health? (17/II/5e/10)
7. What are the causes and solutions for the low female sex-ratio in the DEMARU States of Punjab, Haryana, Himachal and Gujarat? (17/II/6c/10)
8. Write short notes with a sociological perspective: Differential sex-ratio and its implications. (16/II/5e/10)
9. How is aging becoming an emerging issue in Indian society? (16/II/8c/10)
10. Discuss the problems of elderly in India. What are the different perspectives to solve their problems? (15/II/3c/10)
11. Why is it necessary to implement PCPNDT Act in India? (15/II/4c/10)
12. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on the following in about 150 words: Trends of Infant Mortality Rate among females. (14/II/5a/10)
13. What are the demographic projections for the aging population (60+) for the next decade? What are the implications for formulating policy for them? (14/II/7a/20)
14. Write short note with a sociological perspective: sex Ratio. (150 words) (13/II/5e/10)
15. What are the main causes of female mortality in India? (200 Words) (13/II/7c/15)
16. Is "ageing" an emerging issue in Indian society? Discuss the major problems of the old age people in India. 20 (2021/20)
17. Underline the socio -cultural factors responsible for India's skewed sex-ratio.(2021/20)

Rural and Agrarian Transformation in India

1. Discuss the dynamics of 'migrant workers' in India in the context of Corona pandemic. (20 / II / 3b / 20)
2. 2) Point out the benefits of 'green chemistry' for agrarian transformation in India. (20 / II / 5a / 10)
3. 3) Do you think MSP (Minimum Support Price) Scheme for agricultural produce can help in rural development? Elaborate your response with suitable examples. (20 / II / 6b / 20)
4. 4) Discuss the challenges in implementing the Rural Development Programs in India. (19 / II / 5b / 10)
5. Highlight the main features of the 'Inter-linking of Rivers' project in India. What could be its probable advantages to Indian agriculture? (19 / II / 6b / 20)
6. 6) How do the recommendations of Swaminathan Commission (2004-2006) ensure food and nutrition security for the Indian masses? (18 / II / 2c / 10)
7. Has 'Green Revolution' led to the formation of new power elite in rural India? Elaborate your answer. (18 / II / 6b / 20)
8. 8) Write a short note on 'changing means of production and increased rural poverty.' (17 / II / 1e / 10)
9. 9) Write short notes with a sociological perspective: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme for rural development. 9. (16 / II / 5b / 10)
10. Write a note on the uneven impact of 'Green Revolution' on rural society. (16 / II / 6a / 20)
11. Bring out the impact of the declining significance of the agrarian economy. (16 / II / 8a / 20)
12. Write short note with a sociological perspective Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme. (150 words) (13 / II / 5b / 1)
13. Write short note with a sociological perspective: Green Revolution. (150 words) (13 / II / 5c / 10)
14. What are the sociological reasons and implication of "reverse migration" during the recent pandemic in India. 20 (2021/20)
15. Comment on the role of co- operatives in rural development. 10 (2021/20)

Social Change in India

1. Discuss in detail the main issues of development planning in mixed economy like India? (20/II/6a/20)
2. How can skill development programme induce social change ? Illustrate (20/II/6c10)
3. Examine the importance of Development Planning in Indian Mixed Economy and analyze its problems and prospects. (19/II/6a/20)
4. Do you think that 'demonetization' has accelerated the economic growth in India ? How do you understand the informalization of labour, underemployment and gender discrimination in this context? (19/II/7a/20)
5. Elaborate the concept of constitutional morality as given by B.R. Ambedkar. (18/II/5a/10)
6. Write a brief note on the Freedom of Press
7. Write Short note with a sociological Perspective: Five Year Plans. (13/II/5a/10)
8. Discuss the changing dimensions of family structure in urban India.(2021/20)
9. Analyse the idea of development planning in India.10 (2021/20)
10. Explain the sociological significance of the New Education Policy and its thrust on vocationalization and skill development. 20 (2021/20)

Social Movements

1. Evaluate the nature and scope of anthropogenic influence on climate in India and also analyse the environmental movements arising out of it. (20/II/7b/20)
2. Are the contemporary farmers' movements in India changing their course? Discuss. (20/II/7c/10)
3. Illustrate the contributions of the Tebhaga Movement to the peasant struggle in India. (19/II/1b/10)
4. Do you agree that social movements are caused by opportunity structures that are generated by media? Why? (19/II/7c/10)
5. Explain the dynamics of neo-farmers' movement in contemporary India. (18/II/5c/10)
6. Elaborate the 'Me Too' Movement and its impact in India. (18/II/5e/10)
7. Despite gains from the women's movement and state policy of women empowerment, gender equality is far from achieved. Identify 2 two major challenges that prevent this goal from being reached. (17/II/7a/20)
8. Write short notes with a sociological perspective: Different forms of Dalit assertion. (16/II/5c/10)
9. Discuss the various forms of environmental movements started in India. (16/II/6c/10)
10. Discuss the impact of post - 1970 feminist movement on Indian middle class. (15/II/6a/20)
11. Discuss the main features of farmers' movements in independent India. (15/II/7b/20)
12. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on the following in about 150 words Dynamics of Contemporary Dalit movements. (14/II/5c/10)
13. What are the main features of the second wave of Women's movement in the Indian context? (14/II/6a/20)
14. Discuss the 'Chipko movement' as an example of eco-feminism. (14/II/6b/20)
15. Write short note with a sociological perspective Satya Sodhak movement of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule. (150 words) (13/II/1c/10)
16. Bring out the main features of farmers' movements in Modern India. (200 words) (13/II/6a/20)
17. Discuss the sociological aspects of movements for separate States. (200 words) (13/II/6b/15)
18. What is the Dalit Movement? Examine the issues highlighted by it. (200 words) (13/II/8b/20)
19. What is identity politics? Discuss the main trends in Dalit movements in India. (2021/20)
20. Rising "ethnocentrism" is leading to conflict in our society. Assess this statement with appropriate reasons. 20 (2021/20)

Challenges of Social Transformation

1. Has reduction of green cover affected ecological degradation leading to global warming? Elaborate your answer with illustration. (19/II/6c10)
2. What is POSH Act? "Identification of tormentor by women at workplace does not come easily even today." Examine the statement with substantive examples from India. (19/II/8b/20)
3. Discuss development-induced displacement in the context of tribal uprising in India. Substantiate your answer with any one detailed illustration from India. (18/II/3b/20)

4. Indebtedness is one of the serious issues leading to farmers' suicides. Discuss reasons and suggest solutions. (17/II/3a/20)
5. What are the reasons for the escalation of violence against women in the public domain? (17/II/5a/10)
6. Discuss some of the striking issues of development induced imbalances that need urgent attention. (17/11/6a/20)
7. Explain the issues relating to ethnicity and sub-ethnicity. (17/II/7c/20)
8. What is Cultural Revivalism? Give some examples from performing arts, language dissemination and arts and crafts in recent times. (17/II/8/20)
9. Comment on the factors behind the changing status of women in urban India. (16/II/4b/20)
10. Discuss the emerging forms of 'inequalities' and 'acute poverty' as major challenges of social transformation in India. (16/II/6b/20)
11. What are the factor accounting for the resurgence of ethnic identity movements in India?
12. Write short note with a sociological perspective: Feminization of poverty. (15/II/1e/10)
13. Write short note with a sociological Perspective: Effect of displacement through development on the rural landless and marginal farmers. (15/II/5c/10)
14. How serious is the problem of trafficking against women and children in India? (15/II/6c/10)
15. To what extent the Muslim Personal Law Board is in agreement with Islamic feminist agenda? (15/II/7c/10)
16. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on the following in about 150 words: Domestic Violence Act, 2005. (14/II/5b/10)
17. Write short notes with a sociological perspective on the following in about 150 words Rural landless labourers and development induced displacement. (14/II/5e/10)
18. What are the possible underlying causes of the spurt of increased violence against women in public spaces in the last decade? (14/II/7b/20)
19. 'Many caste conflicts are between castes which are close to each other on the hierarchical scale.' Give a sociological explanation for this phenomenon. (14/II/8a/20)
20. 'Tribal conflicts based on ethnic differences often camouflage a struggle for political and economic advantage.' Substantiate with examples. (14/II/8b/20)
21. Explain the inter-linkages between poverty, deprivation and inequality. (200 words) (13/II/6c/15)
22. Discuss the problems of working women in India. (200 words) (13/II/7b/20)
23. The problem of displacement is inherent in the idea of development. Analyse the statement critically. 20 (2021/20)
24. Discuss the role of social media in communal polarisation. Suggest ways to combat it. 20 (2021/20)
25. Does "economic empowerment" automatically bring about "substantive empowerment" for women? Briefly describe the main issues in women empowerment in India. 10 (2021/20)

Social Problems

1. Construct a sociological narrative on the increasing trend of child abuse in India. (18/II/5b/10)
2. What, according to you, are the two fundamental axes of social discrimination in Indian society? Are they changing? (17/II/8b/20)