

KANORIA PG MAHILA MAHAVIDYALAYA  
JAIPUR

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

**QUESTION BANK**

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**Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur**  
Department of Sociology - Question Bank  
*Introduction to Sociology( Paper I)*

**Part I- Short Questions**

1. From which of the following authors Auguste Comte borrowed the word “ Social Physics”?  
a. Saint Simon    b. Quetelet                      c . Plato                                              d. Aristotle
  
2. Who among the following wrote the book “Principles of Sociology”?  
a. Auguste Comte    b. Ferdinand Tonnies    c. George Simmel    d. Herbert Spencer
  
3. Who has described “society as a web of social relationships.”?  
a. Mead                      b. Ogburn                      c. Leacock                                              d. MacIver
  
4. From which words “ socius” and “ logos” are derived?  
a. Latin, Greek              b. Greek, Latin                      c. Hebrew, Latin                      d. Hebrew, Greek
  
5. Who pioneered the idea of scientific study of society?  
a.Plato                      b. Adam Smith                      c.Auguste Comte                      d. John Graunt
  
6. The Secondary Group, as explained by Cooley, is characterized by:  
a. Strong group solidarity  
b. Spontaneous Relationship  
c. Large Size  
d. Face-to-Face interaction

7. In formulating his ideas on the progress of the human mind, Auguste Comte was deeply influenced by:  
a. Tocqueville      b. Condorcet      c. Montesquieu      d. Proudhon
8. Which of the following statements about Culture is not correct?  
a. Culture is learnt  
b. Culture is biologically transmitted over generations  
c. Culture is shared by members of a group  
d. Culture is dynamic and changes with time
9. Who among the following gave the classification of in- group and out- group?  
a. C.H. Cooley      b. F.Tonnies      c. G. Sumner      d. G.H.Mead
10. What aspect of status is a role?  
a. Static      b. Counter      c. Latent      d. Dynamic
11. Who among the following coined the term primary group?  
a. Mead      b. Sumner.      c.Merton      d. Cooley
12. A distinction between 'Significant Other' and 'Generalized Other' was made by :  
a. W.I. Thomas      b. C. H. Cooley      c. G. H. Mead      d. E. A. Ross.
- 13.The concept of 'Role' in Sociology refers to:  
a. The social position of the individual  
b. The static aspect of Status  
c. The behavioural aspect of Status  
d. All of the above
14. What is the layering of people into hierarchies called?  
a. Social inequality  
b. Social hierarchy  
c. Social differentiation  
d. Social stratification



21. Who among the following is not a structural functionalist?
- Herbert Spencer'
  - Emile Durkheim
  - G.H. Mead
  - R.K. Merton
22. Magic and totemism were given importance in which stage of society according to Auguste Comte?
- Theological or Fictitious Stage
  - Metaphysical or Abstract Stage
  - Positive or Scientific Stage
  - In all the stages
23. Who defines "sociology as the science of social institutions?"
- Cooley
  - Foucault
  - Durkheim
  - Weber
24. Who was the main advocate of Formalistic school?
- Simmel
  - Comte
  - Durkheim
  - Karl Marx
25. Who was the proponent of the terms Gemeinschaft and Gesellschaft in social science?
- Ferdinand Saussure
  - Nicos Paulantz
  - Ferdinand Tonnies
  - Jacques Lacan
26. Which School of thought opined that sociology is a general science?
- Synthetic School
  - Vienna School
  - Formalistic School
  - Scientific School

27. Who wrote the book “The Sociological Imagination?”  
a. Comte            b. C. Wright Mills            c. Spencer            d. Karl Marx
28. Impersonal relationship is the hallmark of .....group  
a. Secondary group    b. Tertiary group    c. In group            d. Vertical group
29. Who wrote the famous book ‘Folkways’?  
a. Merton            b. Sumner            c. MacIver            d. Albert
30. ....is an example of formal control  
a law            b. rule            c. Value            d. Norms
31. Who coined the term reference group in social science?  
a. Herbert Mead    b. Sherif    c. Horton Cooley            d. Herbert Hyman
32. ....is an example of formal control  
a. Law            b. rule            c. Value            d. Norms
33. Who defined “family as more or less durable association of husband and wife with or without children or of a man or woman alone with children”?  
a. Ogburn & Nimcoff    b. Karve & Desai    c. MacIver & Page    d. Srinivas &Yogendra Singh
34. Who has coined the terms status, status set, status sequence?  
a. R. Linton            b K. Davis            c MacIver & Page            d R.K. Merton

35. Who gave the 'looking glass self theory' of socialization?  
a. Emile Durkheim    b. Charles Cooley    c. R. K. Merton    d. Sigmund Freud
36. \_\_\_\_\_ culture refers to the intangible elements of culture.  
a. Material    b. Non-material    c. Explicit    d. Mass
37. Communist Manifesto was authored by:  
a. Stalin    b. Karl Marx    c. Laski    d. George Bernard Shaw
38. Which sociologist introduced the concept of anomie to the discipline?  
a. Max Weber    b. Herbert Spencer    c. Émile Durkheim    d. C. Wright Mills
39. Which is not part of the Law of Three Stages according to Auguste Comte?  
a. The Theological stage  
b. The Metaphysical stage  
c. The Metamorphic stage  
d. The Positive Stage
40. "The Elementary Forms of the Religious Life" was masterpiece of  
a. Adam Smith    b. Emile Durkheim    c. Talcott Parsons    d. Max Weber
41. In "Social Statics", Spencer gave ideas on  
a. Social change    b. Progress    c. culture    d. Religion
42. Which theory among the following states that people are motivated by self-interest in the interactions with other people?  
a. Conflict    b. Exchange    c. Interaction    d. Structural

43. The idea of 'imperatively coordinated associations' was given by  
a. Karl Marx    b. Max Weber    c. Lewis Coser    d. Ralph Dahrendorf
44. "The Structure of Social Action" was written by  
a. M. Blalock    b. Hubert Spencer    c. Talcott Parsons    d. Max Weber
45. Society is "a reality sui generis", is said by  
a. Emile Durkheim    b. Talcott Parsons    c. Plato    d. Spencer
46. Marx's intellectual partner was  
a. Frederick Engels    b. Herbert Spencer    c. August Comet    d. Max Weber
47. Define Enlightenment.
48. When and where was sociology first taught in India?
49. Who propounded the theory of "Circulation of Elites"?  
a. Emile Durkheim    b. Herbert Spencer    c. Vilfredo Pareto    d. Max Weber
50. How many types of culture does the theory of Cultural Lag talks about?  
a. Two    b. Four    c. Three    d. Five



## **Part II- Descriptive**

1. What is Sociology? Discuss its Nature, Scope and Subject matter.
2. What were the factors responsible for the emergence of Sociology in the 19th Century?
3. Discuss the impact of the Twin Revolutions on the emergence of Sociology.
4. Define Sociology. What is the relevance of studying sociology?
5. What is perspective? How is the Scientific perspective different from the Humanistic perspective?
6. What are the factors that were responsible for the emergence of the Humanistic perspective in Sociology?
7. What are Social groups? What are its different types?
8. Define Social groups. How is a Community different from an Association?
9. What is Social Structure? What are its different components?
10. What are the Social Institutions? Discuss the significance of Social institutions in society.
11. Discuss the contributions of Max Weber in understanding the concept of Social Action.
12. What are the Social systems? What are its different elements?
13. Critically evaluate the Theory of Cultural Lag.
14. Distinguish between Norms and Values.
15. What are Social processes? Explain the Associative Social processes.
16. What are the different Dissociative social processes? How are they harmful for the integration of society?
17. Distinguish between Associative and Dissociative Social processes.

18. Status and Role are two sides of the same coin. Explain.
19. Define Social stratification. What are the different forms of stratification?
20. Critically evaluate the Functionalist theory of Social stratification.
21. How was the marxist view of Functionalism different from the views of Kingsley Davis and Moore?
22. Define Social change. What are its different forms?
23. Explain the Linear and Cyclic theories of Social change.
24. How does the theory of Significant others contribute to the understanding of the socialization process?
25. Explain the various stages of the Socialization process.

**Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur**  
Department of Sociology - Question Bank  
*Society in India ( Paper II)*

**Part 1- Short Questions**

1. What is the base of classification of family as matriarchal and patriarchal?  
a. lineage    b. Descent    c. residence    d. Authority
  
2. ....is a family in which the descent passes through father  
a. Neo local    b. Patrilineal    c. Matrilineal    d. Matrilocal
  
3. . How many generations constituted the joint family?  
a. Five    b. two    c. One    d. Three
  
4. Who is the author of the book 'Kinship organization in India?'  
a. Irawati Karve    b.M N Srinivas    c. A R Desai    d. I P Desai
  
5. ....is a family constituted by husband, wife and their unmarried children  
a. Nuclear family    b. Joint family    c. Extended family    d. family of orientation
  
6. What is known as the marriage of one man or woman marries more than one man or woman?  
a. Polygamy    b. Isogamy    c. Bigamy    d. Monogamy
  
7. Hypogamy is also known as.....  
a. Pratiloma    b. Anuloma    c. Biagamy    d. Monogamy
  
8. What is the meaning of soror in the word sororate?  
a. Sister    b. Brother    c. Mother    d. Sister-in-law

9. What is the base of classification of family as endogamy and exogamy?
- Peculiarity of group membership
  - Peculiarity of culture
  - Peculiarity of status
  - Peculiarity of language
10. Kula exchange is associated with
- Tikopians
  - Trobriand Islanders
  - Krowe tribes
  - Azande tribes
11. Who said that the four Varna divisions are not a vertical, but a horizontal one with all castes placed on equal footing?
- M. N. Srinivas.
  - M.K. Gandhi
  - B.R. Ambedkar
  - G.S. Ghurye
12. Who wrote the Book “Homo Hierarchicus”?
- Louis Dumont
  - Henry Maine
  - Nicholas Dirks
  - J.H. Hutton
13. Who differentiated two approaches to the study of Indian society as the Book View and the Field View?
- M. Panini
  - M.N. Srinivas
  - Louis Dumont
  - A.R. Desai
14. A.R. Desai Social change refers to change in
- Structure of society
  - Size of society
  - Density of society
  - Lifestyle in Society
15. Who among the following sociologists has considered purity and pollution as the primary characteristic of the caste system?
- L. Dumont
  - G.S. Ghurye
  - M.N. Srinivas
  - A.M. Hocart

16. Which one of the following is NOT a feature of the modernization process?
- a. Increasing commercial activities
  - b. Social control on kinship basis
  - c. Increasing division of labour
  - d. Increasing social complexity
17. Modernity as concept in Sociology is understood as:
- a. A Fashion
  - b. A way of life
  - c. A subculture
  - d. A perspective
18. What are the two main rules of marriage?
- a. Monogamy
  - b. Endogamy
  - c. exogamy
  - d. both (b) and (c)
19. Who says that, Marriage is a contract for the production and maintenance of children?
- a. Alfred MC Clung Lee
  - b. Edward Westmark
  - c. Robert H. Lowie
  - d. Malinowski
20. Choose the main aims of Hindu marriage
- a. Dharma
  - b. Rathi
  - c. Praja
  - d. All these
21. .... is an instrument of culture Transmission and an agent of socialisation
- a. Society
  - b. Social control
  - c. Family
  - d. None of these
22. The bond of blood or marriage which binds people together in a group is called .....
- a. Kinship
  - b. Affinal kinship
  - c. Consanguineous kinship
  - d. None of these
23. The ..... refers to a set of Principles by which an individual traces the descent.
- a. Matrilineal descent
  - b. Patrilineal descent
  - c. Bilateral descent
  - d. rule of descent

24. Primary kins of a primary kin is called .....
- a. Affinal kin      b. Primary kin      c. Tertiary kin      d. Secondary kin
25. The term caste is derived from.....
- a. Latin      b. Spanish      c. Portuguese      d. Greek
26. .... present the most elevated condition of purity
- a. Kshathriya      b. Brahmin      c. Shudra      d. Vyshya
27. Who first used the term sanskritization?
- a. M.N. Srinivas      b. C.H. Coole      c. T.N. Majumdar      d. T.N. Madan
28. To know about sanskritization M.N. Srinivas made his study in .....
- a. Mysore      b. Coorgs      c. Bangalore      d. None of these
29. Caste is an ..... group
- a. Universal      b. Open      c. Endogamous      d. None of these
30. Who wrote the book "Religion and society among the Coorgs of South India"
- a. Max Weber      b. Emile Durkheim      c. A R Desai      d. M.N. Srinivas
31. Who wrote the book Social change in modern India
- a. M.N. Srinivas      b. E.A.H. Blunt      c. Ketkar      d. Risley
32. Who wrote the book Indian Social System?
- a. Mac Iver      b. H. Maine      c. Ram Ahuja      d. None of these
33. Who coined the term Dominant Caste?
- a. Anderson      b. Parker      c. T.N. Majumdar      d. M.N. Srinivas

34. When a special role is given to the father's sister, it is known as .....
- a. Avoidance      b. Amitate      c. Couvade      d. Teknonymy
35. The kin is not referred to directly but he is referred to through another kin is called
- a. Avunculate      b. Teknonymy      c. Amitate      d. Joking relationship
36. When was the Caste Disabilities Removal act established?
- a. 1931      b. 1879      c. 1872      d. 1873
37. Caste and occupation are two structural Criteria which we could use to define the term
- a. Brahmin      b. Kshathriya      c. Vysya      d. Backward class
38. Who uses Marxian theory while analysing the Indian class structure in agrarian relation
- a. A.R. Desai      b. Pager      c. Mac Iver      d. Durkheim
39. Who made the classic study India as a secular state
- a. Shankar Rao      b. Mac Iver      c. Page      d. Donald Eugene smith
40. .... Article gives the freedom to all religions to set up trusts and institutions and acquire property & manage their own affairs
- a. Article 325      b. Article 28      c. Article 326      d. None of these
41. .... is an ideology which states that society is divided in to religious communities those interest differ and one at times, even opposed to each other
- a. Secularism      b. Regionalism      c. Communalism      d. None of these
42. Sociological concept which is most closely related to social inequality is
- a. Social classification  
b. Social differentiation  
c. Social categorization  
d. Social stratification

43. The book 'The People of India' has been written by—  
a. Risley      b. Ghurye      c. Iravati Karve      d. D.N. Majumdar
44. What does POSCO Stand for?
45. The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act in India was passed in the year  
a. 2006      b. 2003      c. 2005      d. None of these
46. Who has written the book 'Races and Culture of India' ?  
a. Guha      b. Hauble      c. D.N. Majumdar      d. Herbert Mead
47. Who gave the concept of Dialectics of Indian Tradition?  
a. DN Majumdar      b. DP Mukherjee      c. I P Desai      d. NK Bose
48. Who is known as the Father of Indian Sociology?  
a. GS Ghurye      b. AR Desai      c. MN Srinivas      d. Auguste Comte
49. .... is the part of the development process.  
a. Sanskritization      b. Modernization      c. Urbanization      d. Westernization
50. Who authored the book “ My days with Gandhi.”  
a. DN Majumdar      b. DP Mukherjee      c. I P Desai      d. NK Bose



## Part II- Descriptive Questions

1. What are the different perspectives of studying Indian Sociology? Describe them.
2. Evaluate the contribution of GS Ghurye in the development of the Indological perspective of Indian Sociology.
3. What is Sanskritization? Discuss the various processes of Social change in India put forward by MN Srinivas.
4. Critically discuss the Structural approach to the study of Indian society.
5. Analyze the impact of Gandhian Philosophy on the works of NK Bose.
6. Write a note on the Civilizational perspective to study Indian Society.
7. Discuss the concept of Dialectics of Tradition put forward by D P Mukherjee.
8. How was the Textual view of Indian Sociology different from the Field view?
9. What is family? What are the features of a traditional Joint family?
10. What are the factors responsible for bringing change in the traditional Joint family?
11. “Hindu marriage is a religious sacrament”. Discuss.
12. Distinguish between a Hindu and a Muslim Marriage.
13. What is the Kinship system? Describe the kinship terminology.
14. Define kins. What are its different types? Discuss the relevance of kinship systems in Indian society.
15. What are the factors responsible for the change in the caste system in India?
16. What is Caste? How is it different from Class?
17. What are the factors which act as agents promoting National Integration in India?
18. Write a note on the nature of crimes against women in India.

19. What are the factors responsible for persistence of Corruption in Indian Society?
20. Define drugs. What are its different types? What are the laws made by Indian Government to curtail Drug abuse?
21. Define Caste. How is Casteism harmful for society?
22. Explain                    a) Regionalism                    b) Communalism.
23. Analyze the nature of crime against Children in India.
24. Discuss the problems faced by the Aged in India.
25. What are the processes which disrupt the stability and continuity of the society?

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Department of Sociology - Question Bank  
Research Methodology ( *Paper I* )

**Part I- Short Question**

1. Define social research.
2. What is Data?
3. Explain a social survey.
4. Define a single study method.
5. What do you understand by scientific method?
6. Explain the difference between social research and social survey.
7. Name the method which is by post for collecting data.
8. Explain the interview method .
9. Name the qualitative methods of social research.
10. What do you understand objectively?
11. Name the quantitative methods of social research.
12. What is subjectivity?
13. Write any two objectives of social research.
14. Write any two objectives of the social survey.
15. Write two importances of social research papers.
16. Write any two important social surveys.
17. Explain two problems of social research.

18. Who is the author of Scientific Social Survey and Research?
19. Name the author of Survey Method in Social Investigation.
20. Who is the author of Method of Social Research?
21. Who is the author of Social Survey and Social Research?
22. "Whose statement is the systematic research done to obtain new knowledge in relation to social events and problems".
23. Explain social events are intangible.
24. Explain the difference between subjectivity and objectivity.
25. Write Any two features of the questionnaire.
26. What do you understand by observation?
27. What is a Hypothesis ?
28. Who is the author of Positive Philosophy?
29. Explain any two differences between the questionnaire and the schedule.
30. Give two features of the schedule.
31. Which is called pure research?
32. Explain the arrival and incorporation method of research.
33. Describe any two qualities of personal study method.
34. Define the document.
35. Describe the two characteristics of the observation.
36. The participant observation was first used by ?

37. Name the stages of social research.
38. Name the steps of the social survey.
39. What is a long term survey?
40. What is the foregoing survey?
41. What is the main survey?
42. What do you understand about government surveys?
43. State two limitations of social research.
44. What do you understand by the interview guide?
45. What is an interview?
46. What do you understand by closed questionnaire?
47. Give an example of an open questionnaire.
48. Who is the author of Method in Social Research?
49. What is a Participatory Letter?
50. Who wrote the book “Scientific Social Surveys and research”?

## **Part II- Descriptive Questions**

1. What do you mean by science? write an essay on scientific method.
2. What do you mean by objectivity in social research? write characteristics of objectivity.
3. What do you mean by subjectivity? write an essay on characteristics of subjectivity.

4. Write an essay on social research.
5. What do you mean by Research Design? describe types of Research Design.
6. What do you mean by social survey? describe types of social surveys.
7. What do you mean by the nature of science? Explain Philosophy of science.
8. Define hypothesis. What is the importance of hypotheses in social research?
9. Write short note on any two of the following:
  - a) Interview guide
  - b) Scientific method
  - c) Social phenomena
  - d) Scope of social research
10. What do you mean by schedule? Discuss the types of schedule.
11. Write an essay on qualitative methods.
12. Write an essay on Tools and techniques of case study method.
13. Define the Interview method and discuss its types.
14. Define case study method. explain random sampling.
15. Write an essay on measure of Central tendency.
16. What do you mean by data? Explain primary and secondary data.
17. Write short note on any two of the following:
  - a) Pilot survey
  - b) Selection of sampling
  - c) Public and confidential survey
  - d) Open and closed questions
18. Write an essay on the difference between social survey and social research with examples.

19. What do you mean by questionnaire? Discuss the difference between structured questionnaire and unstructured questionnaire.

20. Define the term mean, mode and median with formulas.

21. Calculate mode-----

Class	Frequency
0 -10	3
10 - 20	8
20 -30	10
30 -40	15
40 -50	12
50 -60	7
60 -70	5

22. Defined observation method. explain its types?

23. Write an essay on quantitative methods.

24. Write an essay on ethnography of social research.

25. write difference between Probability and non-probability sampling method.

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Department of Sociology - Question Bank  
*Sociology of Village ( Paper II)*

**Part I- Short Questions**

1. Where did rural sociology originated in the world?  
a. United Kingdom    b. France    c. United States of America    d. Russia
  
2. When was the Journal entitled 'Rural Sociology' published?  
a. 1939    b. 1935    c. 1926    d. 1937
  
3. Which of the following is the prime objective of Rural sociology?  
a. Comprehensive study of rural social organisation its structure and functions  
b. Study of social problems in rural society  
c. Scientific study of rural family  
d. Systematic study of rural and urban relations
  
4. The beginning of the study of rural society in India was initiated by  
a. A.R Desai    b. Louis Dumont    c. Sir Henry Maine    d. Ramkrishna Mukerjee
  
5. Which of the following is the nature of Rural Sociology  
a. Empirical discipline    b. Problem-oriented    c. Non-ethical    d. All of the above
  
6. The village community is characterised by-  
a. progressive ideas    b. secondary relations    c. conservative ideas    d. materialism
  
7. A clustered human settlement or community, larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town is called  
a. Sub-town    b. Metropolis    c. Village    d. Cities



8. Rural Sociology as a separate discipline of study started in
  - a. The nineteenth century
  - b. The eighteen century
  - c. The twentieth century
  - d. The seventeenth century
  
9. Studies on village communities before independence of India focused mainly on
  - a) Economic perspective
  - b) Political perspective
  - c) Social perspective
  - d) Psychological perspective
  
10. Who considers village as a concept, a way of life
  - a) D.N. Majumdar
  - b) M.N. Srinivas
  - c) S.C. Dube
  - d) Mckim Marriott
  
11. National Rural Development Institute is situated in
  - a) Delhi
  - b) Hyderabad
  - c) Chennai
  - d) Bengaluru
  
12. The village Rampura in the south east of Mysore in Karnataka was studied by
  - a) S.C Dube
  - b) D.N Majumdar
  - c) M.N Srinivas
  - d) Oscar Lewis
  
13. The importance of conducting village studies in India is
  - a) to acquire new method of shifting cultivation
  - b) to help in planning rural reconstruction
  - c) to guide the administrator for selection of beneficiaries
  - d) to motivate the cultivators
  
14. "A village should be self -sufficient, should be morally and economically integrated within the Indian society" who said these words?
  - a) Mahatma Gandhi
  - b) Andre Beteille
  - c) M.N Srinivas
  - d) D.N Majumdar

15. The nature and types of recreational activities of village depend on
- a) economic and social progress
  - b) political and culture
  - c) education and religion
  - d) Communication and technology
16. The pioneering work of A.R Desai in the field of rural sociology was entitled
- a) Study of Rural sociology in India
  - b) Rural sociology in India
  - c) Rural profile in India
  - d) India's changing Village
17. The striking similarities between the village and the town in some aspects of community life is
- a) Interconnection of rural-urban
  - b) similarity between rural and urban
  - c) Rural-urban convergence
  - d) Urban cultural diffusion.
18. Who said that if the villages prosper, the country prospers; and if the villages ruin, who can save the country?
- a) Mahatma Gandhi
  - b) M.N. Srinivas
  - c) S.C. Dube
  - d) Jawaharlal Nehru
19. The main duty of the family in rural society is
- a) Schooling
  - b) Socialization
  - c) Internalization
  - d) Agriculture
20. Who used the terms 'rural' and 'urban' for contrasting communities
- a) Louis Wright
  - b) Ferdinand Tonnies
  - c) Durkheim
  - d) Parsons

21. Family which consists of members among whom there exists what is known as blood relationship is termed as
- a) Polygamous family
  - b) Conjugal family
  - c) Consanguineous family
  - d) Polyandrous family
22. “The general assumption that the joint family is dying out is invalid” was said by
- a) Mac Iver
  - b) K.M. Kapadia
  - c) A. R. Desai
  - d) H.T. Mazumdar
23. The type of kinship established between husband and wife is called
- a) Affinal kinship
  - b) Consanguineous kinship
  - c) Fictional kinship
  - d) Permanent kinship
24. Which one of the following is not a characteristic of the joint family system?
- a) All members live together under one roof
  - b) Members are not related to each other
  - c) Property belongs to the whole family
  - d) All members share a common kitchen
25. In a traditional village the head of the village used to be one who was
- a) The oldest person in the family
  - b) The oldest person in the village
  - c) The wisest person in the family
  - d) The youngest person in the village
26. A family can be divided into matriarchal and patriarchal on the basis of
- a) Descent
  - b) Authority
  - c) Residence
  - d) Age
27. A rule of marriage in which life partners are to be selected within the group
- a) Endogamy
  - b) Hypogamy
  - c) Exogamy
  - d) Monogamy
28. The attitude towards sacred things is called
- a) Ritual
  - b) Belief
  - c) Superstition
  - d) Fear

29. The purpose of a temple in the village is for
- a) cultural performance
  - b) taking political decisions
  - c) social assemblage
  - d) economic activities
30. What are the two basic components of all religion?
- a) Ritual and magic
  - b) Priest and ritual
  - c) Belief and ritual
  - d) Superstition and fear
31. The focal centre for religious veneration in rural society is the
- a) sacred
  - b) belief in god
  - c) theology
  - d) activity carried out by priests
32. One of the important characteristics of village community in India is its
- a) heterogeneity
  - b) homogeneity
  - c) multiplicity of economic opportunities
  - d) class extremes
33. Under Jajmani system, the person rendering his/her services to Jajman is called
- a) Servant
  - b) Kameen
  - c) Kisan
  - d) Yajman
34. Modern village community has been very much influenced by
- a) religion
  - b) political system
  - c) urbanization
  - d) economic system
35. Which among the following factors influences the social organization of the villages?
- a) Caste system
  - b) Migration
  - c) Jajmani system
  - d) Social mobility
36. Which one of the following scholars opined that the self-sufficiency of the Indian village is a myth?
- a) Charles T. Metcalfe
  - b) Oscar Lewis
  - c) Louis Dumont
  - d) M.N.Srinivas

37. The main purpose of Navodaya Vidyalaya is to give education to
- a) Rural talented students
  - b) Girl students only
  - c) Urban students
  - d) Upper caste students
38. Which one of the following factors brought changes in the caste system?
- a) Industrialization
  - b) Education
  - c) Modernization
  - d) All of the above
39. Who defined caste class nexus as a set of relationships which becomes the basis of structural and cultural change.
- a) G.S. Ghurye
  - b) M.N. Srinivas
  - c) Andre Beteille
  - d) A.R. Desai
40. Class structures present in rural India are based on
- a) Land Ownership
  - b) Power
  - c) Educational status
  - d) None of the above
41. Who said that caste is not just a ritual entity, but has an ideological meaning?
- a) M.N. Srinivas
  - b) Andre Beteille
  - c) Louis Dumont
  - d) A.R. Desai
42. Which of the following are the dominant form of social stratification in rural India
- a) Racial groups
  - b) Caste and class
  - c) Religious groups
  - d) Income groups
43. Which of the following is responsible for the emergence of new class in rural India?
- a) Introduction of consumer markets
  - b) Introduction of technology
  - c) both of the above
  - d) none of the above
44. Economic system of the village is based on
- a) Functional specialization
  - b) Political system
  - c) Training
  - d) Homogeneity

45. Who said that “it is the caste system that rightly determines the place of its members in the religious life of the people”.
- a) A.R. Desai   b) M.N. Srinivas   c) Louis Dumont   d) Andre Beteille
46. Which of the following statements is true about contemporary rural economy?
- a) Rural economy remains subsistence in nature  
b) Rural economy is transformed into market oriented economy  
c) Private ownership of land is unknown  
d) Villagers do not produce cash oriented crops
47. “Substantialization of Caste” means
- a) Developments have weakened the caste system  
b) Developments have not weakened caste, but have led to changes in the caste system to suit itself to modern society  
c) Developments have not brought any kind of changes in the caste system  
d) Developments have weakened the caste system, it has been replaced by a class system
48. Who has given the concept of ‘dominant caste’?
- a) M.N. Srinivas   b) Andre Beteille   c) T.N. Madan   d) S.C. Dube
49. The empowerment of the women and formation of Panchayati Raj is also a structural change in the \_\_\_\_
- a) Rural society   b) Traditional society   c) Urban society   d) Agrarian society
50. The system of intermediaries in the form of zamindar and jagirdar was abolished in the middle of \_\_\_\_
- a) 1930   b) 1940   c) 1950   d) None of the above

## **Part II- Descriptive Questions**

1. What were the factors responsible for the emergence of Rural Sociology?
2. What is Rural Sociology? Discuss its nature, scope and Subject matter.
3. Analyze the significance of studying Indian Rural Society.
4. Write a note on the Peasant Society in India.
5. What are the major components of the Agrarian society in India?
6. Discuss the importance of Traditions in Rural Life.
7. Describe the Concept of Great and Little Traditions. Also analyze the processes of Universalization and parochialization.
8. What factors are responsible for contributing to the establishment of the Rural- urban continuum.
- 9 . Write a note on the Concept of Rural Urban continuum. Discuss how the process contributes to change in Rural society?
10. What are the factors that influence Rural economy in India?
11. Discuss the relevance of “ Land” in understanding Rural economy.
12. What are the major components of the Rural economy of India?
13. What factors have contributed to change in the traditional Rural family in India?
14. Write a note on the status of Women in the Rural society.
15. Discuss how the Kinship system contributes to the nature of social interaction in rural society?
16. How has the caste system in rural society undergone change? Analyze.

17. Critically Analyze the Sociological theories of Religion.
18. State the factors that highlight the significance of religion in Rural life.
19. Discuss how Gender stereotyping has contributed to Inequality in Rural society?
20. Explain the major components of the power structure in Rural society in India.
21. What are the factors which have contributed to an increase in Farmer's suicide?
22. Discuss the measures taken up by the Government to reduce Agrarian Distress.
23. Write a short note on the Agrarian Movement which have taken place in the Post Independence India .
24. Describe the consequences of Urbanization on Rural society.
25. Explain how the Rural society has undergone transformation over the past few decades?



**Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur**

Department of Sociology - Question Bank

Sociological Thought (*Paper I*)

**Part I- Short Questions**

1. In the history of the development of sociology, ----- is known as a period of remarkable intellectual development and change in philosophical thought.
  - a) Industrial revolution
  - b) Period of enlightenment
  - c) Urbanization
  - d) Religious change
  
2. Who among the following is known as 'Social Darwinist'
  - a) Herbert Spencer
  - b) Auguste Comte
  - c) Georg Simmel
  - d) Emile Durkheim
  
3. Who developed the concept of ideal type?
  - a) Karl Marx
  - b) Max Weber
  - c) Talcott Parsons
  - d) Auguste Comte
  
4. 'Social statics' is written by
  - a) Georg Simmel
  - b) Emile Durkheim
  - c) Herbert Spencer
  - d) Auguste Comte
  
5. Anomie refers to
  - a) A construct, or a made-up model that serves as a measuring rod against which actual cases can be evaluated.
  - b) The study of small groups.
  - c) A condition of instability resulting from a breakdown of standards and values or from a lack of purpose or ideals
  - d) A set of statements that seeks to explain problems, actions, or behaviour

5. Which of the following is known to be the famous work of Max Weber?
- a) The German Ideology
  - b) The Sociology of Diaspora
  - c) The Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism
  - d) Suicide
6. Durkheim introduced the concept of 'anomie' was in his study of
- a) Suicide
  - b) Social control
  - c) Social progress
  - d) Modernization
7. Who among the following viewed society as an organism with interrelated parts
- a) Auguste Comte
  - b) Herbert Spencer
  - c) Georg Simmel
  - d) Emile Durkheim
8. 'Principles of Ethics is written by
- a) Auguste Comte
  - b) Herbert Spencer
  - c) Georg Simmel
  - d) Emile Durkheim
9. Durkheim introduced the concept of 'anomie' was in his study of
- a) Suicide
  - b) Social control
  - c) Social progress
  - d) Modernization
10. Zweckrational actions are otherwise known as
- a) Affective Action
  - b) Value oriented action
  - c) Goal oriented action
  - d) Traditional action
11. The Communist Manifesto was written in the year
- a) 1848
  - b) 1838
  - c) 1845
  - d) 1854

12. The term used by Durkheim to identify a system of social relations linking individuals to each other

and to the society as a whole is

- a) Acculturation      b) Association      c) Social solidarity      d) Social facts

13. The doctrine that holds the view that historical circumstances are determined by a sequence of

economic events connected to the act of production is known as

- a) Historical materialism  
b) Rationalization  
c) Economic determinism  
d) Economic materialism

14. Weber placed ----- as the key to understand the pattern of historical development

- a) Power      b) Ideal types      c) Bureaucracy      d) Rationalization

15. The concept of 'dysfunction' is a major contribution of

- a) Durkheim      b) Robert K Merton      c) Talcott Parsons      d) Wilfredo Pareto

16. The study of everyday behaviour in situations of face to face interaction is usually called

- a) Microsociology      b) Public sociology      c) Macrosociology      d) Political sociology

17. In much the same way that Marx felt that labor was alienated, \_\_\_\_\_ felt that communication was alienated, or distorted.

- a) David Harvey      b) Immanuel Wallerstein      c) Jurgen Habermas      d) John Roemer

18. According to Giddens, intentional actions produce:

a)risk.                      b)structure                      c)unintended consequences.                      d)social systems

19. Pierre Bourdieu refers to his perspective as:  
a)structuralist constructivism      b)post-constructivism.      c)genetic capitalism.      d)field theory.

20. According to Durkheim, social solidarity depends on the extent of  
a) Discrimination                      b)Alienation                      c) Division of labour      d) Gender inequality

21. According to Habermas, the system is becoming increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ by delinguistified media.  
a)monetized and bureaucratized  
b)mediated and controlled  
c)practical and discursive  
d)democratized and equalized

22. According to Durkheim primitive societies are characterised by  
a) Mechanical solidarity      b) Organic solidarity      c) Nominal solidarity      d)Attitudinal solidarity

23. When a person enjoys authority by virtue of his inherited status, then that type of authority is known as  
a)Traditional authority  
b) Charismatic authority  
c) Legal-rational authority  
d) Democratic authority

24. The concept of alienation is developed by  
a) Karl Marx                      b) Max Weber                      c) Herbert Spencer                      d) Auguste Comte

25. Anthony Giddens has described the modern world as a:

- a) juggernaut.                      b) plutocracy.                      c) demagogue.                      d) barbarian.

26. The type of suicide resulting from too much social integration is known as

- a) Anomic suicide                      b) Fatalistic suicide                      c) Egoistic suicide                      d) Altruistic suicide

27. Giddens thinks that social structure can be both:

- a) dominating and oppressive.  
b) constraining and enabling.  
c) stable and unstable.  
d) recursive and practical.

28. Durkheimian approach to sociology is called

- a) Structuralism                      b) Socialism                      c) Functionalism                      d) Interactionism

29. Weber's theory of social class appears in his work

- a) The Sociology of Religion  
b) The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism  
c) The Capitalist society  
d) Economy and Society

30. According to Giddens, which of the following institutions does NOT characterize modernity?

- a) capitalism                      b) industrialism                      c) surveillance capacities                      d) collective identities

31. The term used by Durkheim to indicate the communal beliefs, morals and attitudes of a society
- Collective morals
  - Collective consciousness
  - Collective behaviour
  - Collective conscience
32. The theoretical foundation of Marxism is known as
- Dialectical materialism
  - Historical materialism
  - Class struggle
  - Class consciousness
33. A systematic interpretive process of understanding the meaning of action from the actor's point of view refers to
- Verstehen
  - Functionalism
  - Structuralism
  - Conflict approach
34. According to Habermas, the most urgent dilemma of the contemporary world is that the \_\_\_\_\_ is being colonized by the \_\_\_\_\_.
- system; life-world
  - habitus; field
  - life-world; system
  - field; habitus
35. Durkheim argued that the task of sociology should be the study of ----
- Social progress
  - Social facts
  - Anomie
  - Consciousness

36. According to Bourdieu, the most important of all fields is:

- a)economic                      b)political                      c)cultural                      d)social

37. The type of social bonding that discourages individual autonomy in a society is termed as

- a) Mechanical solidarity  
b)Organic solidarity  
c)Homogenous solidarity  
d) Heterogeneous solidarity

38. The mode of production existed in primitive communities in which ownership of land was communal is

known as

- a)Ancient mode of production  
b)Capitalist mode of production  
c)Feudal mode of production  
d) Asiatic mode of production

39. Who among the following held the view that society is a moral entity?

- a) Auguste Comte      b) Herbert Spencer      c)Emile Durkheim      d)Max Weber

40. The French revolution marked the development of a new class called

- a)Proletariats                      b)Labourer                      c)Capitalists                      d)Peasants

41. The egalitarian society Marx believed to replace the capitalism is called

- a)Feudal society                      b)Agrarian society                      c)Socialist society                      d)Industrial society

42. Who believed that society is a complex system of interrelated and interdependent parts that work

together to maintain stability?

- a)Auguste Comte      b)Herbert Spencer      c)Emile Durkheim      d)Max Weber

43. Latent functions are always

- a)Unrecognised and intended consequences of a social action  
b)Recognised and unintended consequences of a social action  
c)Unrecognised and Unintended consequences of a social action  
d)Recognised and intended consequences of a social action

44. ----- is the result of the weakening of the bonds which tie the individual to the society

- a) Anomic suicide      b)Fatalistic suicide      c)Egoistic suicide      d)Altruistic suicide

45. The system in which the capitalists own the means of production is

- a)Socialism      b)Capitalism      c)Feudalism      d)Communism

46. Robert K Merton is a

- a)Structuralist      b)Structural-Functionalist      c)Conflict theorist      d)Interactionist

47. A.R. Desai Social change refers to change in

- a) Structure of society      b)Size of society      c)Density of society      d) Lifestyle in Society

48.The author of the book The Remembered Village is :

- a)Andre Beteille      b)S.C. Dubey      c) M. N. Srinivas      d) A. R. Desai



49. .... is a broader term and it can subsume in itself the narrower process of brahminisation  
a) Industrialization      b) Westernisation      c) Modernisation      d) Sanskritization

50. Who of the following was known as a 'Marxologist'?  
a) D. P. Mukherjee      b) G. S. Ghurye      c) M. K. Gandhi      d) A. M. Shah

## **Part II- Descriptive Questions**

1. Critically evaluate the contribution of Karl Marx to the development of Critical School of thought.
2. Write a short note on the Theory of Dialectical Materialism.
3. How does the Theory of Class struggle explain the social structure?
4. Comment on the concept of Alienation put forward by Karl Marx.
5. Outline and discuss the Marxist tradition of social theory. What is the legacy of this tradition for sociology?
6. Discuss the views of Durkheim related to the nature of Sociology.
7. Analyse the relevance of Social facts in the study of Sociology as put forward by Durkheim.
8. Critically discuss the concept of Division of Labour. Also discuss its impact on the society.

9. Evaluate the Methodology put forward by Durkheim in the study of Social phenomenon.
  
10. Discuss the Verstehen Approach put forward by Max Weber. How did it contribute to creation of Interpretative understanding?
  
11. Critically evaluate the Concept of Authority given by Weber. What are its different types?
  
12. Define Social Action. Explain the theory of Social Action by Weber.
  
13. Discuss the Sociological contributions of Jurgen Habermas.
  
14. Critically discuss the view of Habermas in relation to Legitimation Crisis.
  
15. Explain the Theory of Communicative Action put forward by Habermas.
  
16. Assess the Sociological contributions of Antonio Gramsci.
  
17. Discuss the Theory of Hegemony by Gramsci. What are its major criticisms?
  
18. What is the concept of Civil Society presented by Gramsci? How was it different from Political society?

19. Evaluate the views of Anthony Giddens in relation to Modernity.
20. Discuss the correlation between Structure and Agency as provided by Giddens.
21. Analyze the contribution of DP Mukherjee to the development of Indian Sociological thought.
22. Critically discuss the concept of Dialectics of Tradition in reference to Indian society.
23. What is the relevance of the study of Indian Nationalism by AR Desai? How did it create an understanding of Indian society?
24. Evaluate the contribution of MN Srinivas in understanding Indian caste structure.
25. How are the different processes given by MN Srinivas which are responsible for bringing Social Change in India?



**Kanoria PG Mahila Mahavidyalaya, Jaipur**  
Department of Sociology - Question Bank  
Introducing Sub sociologies (*Paper II*)

**Part I- Short Questions**

1. Urban Sociology as a discipline emerged due to:
  - a) Growth of population in towns/cities
  - b) Growth of industrial cities
  - c) Migration to towns
  - d) All of the above
  
2. Which school played the most prominent part in the development of Urban Sociology?
  - a) Frankfurt school
  - b) Chicago School
  - c) Marxist School
  - d) Functional School
  
3. In the initial development of Urban Sociology the sociologists focused on
  - a) Migration of people
  - b) Massive increase of population
  - c) The new form of social relationship in cities
  - d) Growth of industrial town sites
  
4. The Concentric Zone model was created by Ernest Burgess in –
  - a) 1925
  - b) 1920
  - c) 1935
  - d) 1915
  
5. Human Ecology is a term coined by
  - a) Louis R. Wirth
  - b) Georg Simmel
  - c) Robert E. Park
  - d) MSA Rao
  
6. Which of the following is considered as the father of urban sociology?
  - a) Robert E. Park
  - b) Louis R. Wirth
  - c) Georg Simmel
  - d) Ernest Burgess

7. Louis Wirth's Urbanism as a Way of Life was published in which year?  
a) 1948      b) 1928      c) 1938      d) 1918
8. Diffusion of urban culture is –  
a) Urbanization      b) Urbanism      c) Urbanity      d) Urbanness
9. Which of the following is not an element of urbanism?  
a) Superficiality      b) Individualism      c) Homogeneity      d) Materialism
10. What according to Wirth is the breeding ground of cultural hybrids?  
a) Towns      b) Small cities      c) Metropolitan cities      d) Suburbs
11. City people view their associates as  
a) Direct source of satisfaction  
b) Whole persons  
c) Close friends  
d) Means to pursue their goals
12. The city effects are wider than the city itself. Who said this?  
a) MacIver      b) Kingsley Davis      c) Georg Simmel      d) Harry M. Johnson
13. Rural – urban convergence refers to  
a) The area where similarities of both urban and rural way of life exists.  
b) The striking difference between rural and urban living  
c) The point of demarcation of rural and urban areas.  
d) Rural- urban contrasts
14. According to Wirth a city is –  
a) An area having large population  
b) An initiating and controlling centre of economic and political life  
c) A large dwelling place  
d) An area distinguished by density

15. Which is an important pull factor of migration from rural to urban areas?  
a) Job opportunities b) Banking facility c) Recreation facility d) Educational facility
16. Secondary relations in cities tend to be  
a) Intimate b) Calculative c) Face to face d) Informal
17. Who said that urban sociology is that branch of sociology which deals with the city or the urban community, with urbanization and urbanism?  
a) J.A Quinn b) Karl marx c) Anthony Giddens d) Alex Inkeles
18. Which of the following is the scope of urban sociology?  
a) Ecology b) Urban planning c) Urban social problems d) All of the above
19. Specialization in roles in urban society encourages  
a) Similar interests  
b) Homogeneity  
c) Diversity of life patterns  
d) Similar philosophy of life
20. The city is an area distinguished by  
a) Size, population and density  
b) Population, homogeneity and simplicity  
c) Diversity, density and communal life  
d) Size, population and primary relations
21. Louis R. Wirth associated with Urban Sociology developed the  
a) Concentric Zone theory  
b) Cultural Approach  
c) Ecological Approach  
d) Structural Approach

22. Satellite cities represent the
- a) Striking difference of rural and urban life
  - b) Some features of urban lifestyle
  - c) Mixture of rural and urban ways of life
  - d) Basic features of rural life
23. The main aspect of urban and rural is mainly demarcated through -
- a) Material things
  - b) Non-material things
  - c) Rituals
  - d) Familial obligations
24. Who is the author of “Decline of the West”?
- a) Oswald Spengler
  - b) F.Schumacher
  - c) R.E Park
  - d) Milton Gordon
25. Who edited the classic book, “Urban Sociology of India”?
- a) MSA Rao
  - b) MN Panini
  - c) Yogendra Singh
  - d) M.N.Srinivas
26. Migration’s main cause is due to
- a) Push and pull factor
  - b) Better livelihood
  - c) Educational facility
  - d) Banking facility
27. Who wrote the essay, “Urbanization and Social Transformations”?
- a) Ramkrishna Mukherjee
  - b) G.S Ghurye
  - c) K.N Unnithan
  - d) A.R.Desai
28. Who is the author of the text “The City”?
- a) Max Weber
  - b) Georg Simmel
  - c) Talcott Parsons
  - d) Karl Marx
29. Who among the following is associated with Cultural Approach of urban studies?
- a) E.W Burgess
  - b) Robert E. Park
  - c) Louis R. Wirth
  - d) George Simmel
30. Slums are considered as an impact of Urbanization and
- a) Industrialisation
  - b) Globalisation
  - c) Modernization
  - d) None of the above



31. Asia's largest slum is found in  
a) Mumbai, India b) Dhaka, Bangladesh c) Karachi, Pakistan d) Manila, Philippines
32. According to Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, the maximum age for juvenile delinquents is between the age group of  
a) 18 years to 21 years  
b) 16 years to 18 years  
c) 10 years to 18 years  
d) 15 years to 20 years
33. Overcrowding is a logical consequence of  
a) Over - population b) Poverty c) Job opportunities d) None of the above
34. The push factor of rural –urban migration is  
a) Poverty  
b) Excess agricultural labour supply  
c) Natural catastrophe  
d) All of the above
35. Swachh Bharat Mission associated with –  
a) Eradication of slum areas  
b) Sanitation  
c) Construction of houses  
d) Providing drinking water
36. Amalgamation and rapid unification between countries can be identified as  
a) Globalisation  
b) Liberalisation  
c) Socialisation  
d) Privatisation

37. In the first wave, the age of discovery (1450-1850), globalization..

- a) Was a benign form of cosmopolitan democracy.
- b) Was equally experienced across the world and amongst different social groups
- c) Was decisively shaped by European expansion and conquest.
- d) Saw the establishment of the international Convention on the Elimination of Child Labour.

38. Who held that modernity means replacing a traditional world view with a Rational way of thinking?

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Emile Durkheim
- c) Max Weber
- d) Ferdinand Tonnies

39. What approach to global stratification holds that the major barrier to economic development is global domination by the rich, capitalist societies?

- a) Dependency Theory
- b) Mass society Theory
- c) Class society Theory
- d) Modernization Theory

40. The theory of Class struggle states that people in modern societies suffer from

- a) Anomie
- b) Bureaucracy
- c) Alienation
- d) Rationalization

41. The idea of Sustainable Development was conceived in early

- a) 1950
- b) 1960
- c) 1970
- d) 1980

42. The components of the Human Life Index are:

- a) Life expectancy, per capita GDP, sex ratio
- b) Sex ratio, pure drinking water, educational attainment
- c) Life expectancy, per capita GDP, educational attainment
- d) Per capita GDP and Infrastructure

43. The type of unemployment in agriculture sector in India
- a) Structural
  - b) Fictional
  - c) Open
  - d) Seasonal
44. Who developed the theory of “Stages of Economic Growth”?
- a) Samir Amin
  - b) Rostow
  - c) Immanuel Wallerstein
  - d) Andre Frank
45. Karl Marx ‘s historical materialism views were shaped by all of the following except.
- a) French Revolution
  - b) Rise in Industrialism and capital production
  - c) Political and labour revolts
  - d) Growing Spiritual rationalism
46. Evolution indicates
- a) Change in desired direction
  - b) An alteration from existing pattern
  - c) A sudden change
  - d) A slow and gradual change
47. WID stands for:
- a) Women In Domestic activity
  - b) World Index of Development
  - c) World Integration for Development
  - d) Women in Development
48. Sustainable development excludes,
- a) Micro planning
  - b) Ethnodevelopment
  - c) Ecological development
  - d) Historical development

49. The process of social change initiated by Industrialization is called  
a) Social character      b) Post Modernization      c) Modernization      d) Individualization
50. Who introduced the concept of Militant and Industrial society?  
a) Auguste Comte      b) Herbert Spencer      c) Georg Simmel      d) Max Weber

## **Part II- Descriptive Questions**

1. What is Urban Sociology? Discuss its nature, scope and subject matter.
2. Define Urban Sociology. What is the significance of Urban Sociology in Urban Town planning?
3. Critically discuss the various sociological theories used in the study of urban society.
4. What are the features of the Urban society in India?
5. Define the concept of City. What are its different types?
6. Write a note on the Urbanization process. Discuss its impact on the rural society.
7. Evaluate the contribution of Urbanisation and Urbanism on society.
8. Highlight the correlation between Urbanization and Migration.
9. Discuss the Push and the Pull factors responsible for migration in India.
10. Discuss the impact of migration on the Indian rural society.
11. What is Rural- urban continuum ? What are its various phases?
12. What is the impact of overpopulation on Urban areas?
13. How do slums contribute to deviance in urban areas?

14. What are the various problems faced by the people living in Urban slums? What are the measures taken by the government to resolve these problems?
15. What are the factors that define health and sanitation in Urban areas? Discuss the measures taken to improve urban health conditions.
16. What is Development? What are the different models used in the sociological study of development?
17. Define development. What are the various sociological theories used to define the concept of development?
18. Discuss how the sociological study of development is significant for understanding society?
19. What is sustainable development? Discuss its relevance in the contemporary world.
20. Analyze the correlation between Modernization and development. Also discuss its contribution in bringing social change.
21. What is displacement? Also discuss the factors that contribute to faulty rehabilitation in India.
22. Discuss how development contributes to inequalities in the society.
23. Write a note on Gender inequality in India.
24. Discuss the impact of Education in bringing social change and reducing inequality in India.
25. What is Sociology of Globalization? Discuss its nature, scope and Subject matter.