

Sociology Introduction To Sociology

Core-1

1. Social science are ----- and ----- on each other .
2. ----- has refused to acknowledge sociology as a science distinct from history .
3. “A study of History” written by Arnold Toynbee is for ----- .
4. The study of History would be meaningless without the appreciation of ----- significance .
5. ----- has remarked that History is -----sociology and sociology is ----- History .
6. According to park In the same sense that History is the ----- , sociology is the ----- science of human experience .
7. Has said that the study of History without Sociology has no fruit and the study of sociology without History has no root .
8. The republic is written by ----- .
9. ----- is the author of the book “The politics” .
- 10.----- has written , “The most significant thing about sociology and modern political theory is that most of the changes which have taken place in the political theory in the last thirty years have been along the line of development .
- 11.In the words of ----- to teach the theory of the state to men who have not learnt the first principles of sociology is like teaching astronomy or thermodynamics to men who have not learnt Newton’s law of motion .
12. ----- has remarked that political science and sociology are two facets or aspects of the same figure .
- 13.In the opinion of -----, “It must be admitted , of course , that it is often difficult to determine, whether a particular writer should be considered as sociologist, political theorist or philosopher .
- 14.----- says “sociology studies man as a social being and as political organization is a special kind of social organization ; political science is a more specialized science than sociology”
- 15.----- remarks , “ political science is concerned with only one form of human association ----- the state ; sociology deals with all forms of associations” .
- 16.Anthropology is derived from two ----- words ‘Anthropos’ meaning ‘man’ and ‘logos’ meaning study .

- 17.----- has said , ‘sociology and social Anthropology are, in the broadest sense one and the same’
- 18.According to ----- , “Economics is , in fact, but one branch of the comprehensive science of sociology” .
- 19.----- writes , “Thus economics phenomena are constantly determined by all kinds of social need and activity and in turn they are constantly redetermining, creating, shaping and transforming social need activity of every kind” .
- 20.According to not Wahid, “Social psychology is to ----- and ----- as Biochemistry is to ----- and -----” .
- 21.Writes, “As ----- analyses mental processes, So----- analyses social processes .
- 22.In the words of maculae, “----- in special gives aid to psychology, just as ----- gives special aid to sociology”.
- 23.‘Society’ word is derived from ----- term.
24. ----- has said “society as a humbler of likeminded individuals who know and enjoy their like-mindedness and are , therefore , able to work together for common ends” .
- 25.In sociology the term ----- refers not to a group of people but to the complex pattern of norms of interaction that arise among them .
- 26.----- & ----- have defined society as , “A system of usages and procedures , authority and mutual aid, of many groupings and divisions of controls of human behavior and of liberties” .
- 27.----- remarks, “ The term society refers not to group of people , but to the complex pattern of the norms of interaction that arise among and between them” .
- 28.----- has said that “society is co- operation crossed by conflict” .
- 29.The term community is derived from ----- & ----- terms .
- 30.“A community is a social group with some degree of “we” feeling & living in a given area” ----- has said this .
- 31.----- has remarked , “when ever the members of any group, small or large live together in such a way that they share not this or that particular interest but the basic condition of common life, we call that group a community” .
- 32.----- & -----are two important features of community .

- 33.----- has said , “An association is an organization deliberately formed for the collective pursuit of some interest , or a set of interests which its members share” .
- 34.----- & ----- are two crucial features of an association .
- 35.----- has said , “An institution can be defined as a set of inter woven folkways, mores and laws built around one or more functions .
- 36.----- & ----- are two significant features of an institution .
- 37.----- has said, “ A group is any collection of human beings who are brought into social relationships with one another” .
- 38.----- & ----- are two crucial features of social group .
- 39.----- has said , “ Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge , belief , art, morals, law, custom & any other capabilities acquired by man as a member of the society” .
- 40.----- & ----- have said, “A role is a set of socially expected & approved behavior patterns, consisting of both duties & privileges , associated with a particular position in a group” .
- 41.----- & ----- have said , “ status is the rank order position assigned by a group to a role or to a set of roles” .
- 42.----- & ----- have said, “A norm is a standard of behavioral expectations shared by group members against which the validity of perception is judged and the appropriateness of feeling and behavior is evaluated” .
- 43.The term ‘Caste’ is derived from ----- word & ----- is its weaning .
- 44.----- & ----- “Caste is a rigid social class” .
- 45.In the words of -----, “when a class is some what strictly , we may call it a caste” .
- 46.The word “stratification” is derived from the term ----- & its weaning is ----- .
- 47.According to -----, “social stratification is the division of society into permanent groups or categories linked with each other by the relationship of superiority & subordination” .
- 48.In the words of ----- , “social stratification is a horizontal division of society into ‘higher’ & ‘Rower’ social units” .
- 49.----- has said, “An unsatisfied society with real equality orison embers is a my which has never been realized in the history of mankind” .
- 50.Stratification is a ----- phenomenon.
- 51.----- & ----- are two vital features of social stratification.
- 52.-----,-----,----- & ----- are four types of social stratification .

53. Talbot parsons , the reputed American Sociologists emphasized on ----- emphasized on ----- role of social stratification .
54. Caste is based on ----- status .
55. ----- & ----- are two factors affecting caste in India .
56. ----- & ----- have defined class as a status system .
57. ----- has said, “A social class is any portion of a community marked off from the rest by social status” .
58. ----- has defined class from economic point of view .
59. Gender is a ----- concept .
60. ----- & ----- are two functionalist theorists of social stratification .
61. ----- Italian sociologist has explained the elite theory .
62. The main distinction between caste & class is ----- .
63. Max Weber is ----- theorist of stratification .

GROUP-B

- 1) Define Sociology .
 - 2) Who is the father of sociology ?
 - 3) We find how many schools of thought regarding the scope of sociology ?
 - 4) Giovanni vico belongs to which country ?
 - 5) What is the full name of Augusta comet ?
 - 6) What is the book written by Plato called ?
 - 7) What is the nature of sociology ?
 - 8) Mention any two importance of sociology ?
 - 9) Define society.
 - 10) Explain two features of society .
 - 11) What is a community ?
 - 12) Point out two differences between society and community .
 - 13) Mention two features of an association .
 - 14) What is meant by cottage ?
 - 15) Define a social group .
 - 16) Define social norm .
- 17) Who said that an unstratified society with real equality of its members is a myth which has never been realized in the history of mankind ?
- 17) Define caste .
 - 18) Mention any two features of caste .
 - 19) Who has defined class from economic view point ?

- 20) Who have said that class is a status group ?
- 21) Gender is a social construct – explain .
- 22) Mention the name of two functional theories of social stratification.
- 23) Who has developed elite theory ?

GROUP-C

- 1) Give a definition of sociology .
- 2) Who is the father of sociology & give his definition of sociology .
- 3) When did the new social science of Sociology come into existence ?
- 4) Explain the relationship between sociology or History . Discuss that sociology is the mother of all social sciences .
- 5) Discuss the relation between Sociology & Psychology . Explain the relation between sociology & Economics .
6. Define society & discuss its salient features .
7. what is an institution ? Discuss its features .
8. Define culture & discuss its features . Write about role & status in detail .
9. Define stratification & discuss its types. Or What is meant by caste? Discuss its features in Indian context.
Explain Talbot person's functionalist theory of social stratification .or
Explain Marxian theory of social stratification.
Explain Marxian theory of social stratification .
10. What are the three features of an association – Explain them .
11. What is a social group ? Point out its four features only .
12. Define culture & discuss its three characteristics.
13. What is role ? How role & status are related to each other explain?
14. Define social norm & discuss its any two characteristics .

GROUP-D

1. Define stratification & discuss its three significant features.
2. What are four types of social stratification? Explain slavery with examples.
3. What is meant by a social class? Explain its any three characteristics.
4. What is Gender? How it is a socially constructed concept – Explain.
5. Explain Talcott person's functionalist theory of social stratification.
6. Explain max weber's functionalist viewpoint of stratification.
7. What is Marxian viewpoint of social stratification ? Explain it .
8. Explain vilfredo praetor's elite theory in short .

9. Discuss the nature of Sociology ? OR Discuss the importance of sociology .
10. Depict the emergency of Sociology . OR Discuss the scope of Sociology.

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14. Define culture & discuss its three characteristics.
15. Explain Marxian theory of social stratification.

GROUP-D

- 1) What is role? How role & status are related to each other explain.
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INDIAN SOCIETY (CORE-03)

GROUP-A

1. The Hindus constitutes -----percentage of the total Indian population.

1. Acc. To ----- census report the ratio of male & female is 1000:933 .
2. Amidst diversity ----- is the specialty of Indian Culture .
3. Acc. to ----- “A race is a valid biological concept . It is a group united by heredity, breed , or genetic strain or sub-species .
4. In the opinion of ----- A race is a large biological human grouping with a number distinctive inherited characteristics . Which vary within a certain range .
5. In the opinion of ----- Indian population contains many primitive strains of mankind are not found elsewhere to the same extent .
6. Herbert risky has divided Indian population into ----- races .
7. The Turku-Iranian race is found in ----- & ----- .
8. Dr. B.S. Guha has divided Indian population into ----- races .
9. Mange lid race namely ----- & the elements of types race is found among the raced inhabitants of mid India .

10. Indian population is divided into ----- linguistic speech family .
11. ----- is the opposite from of unity .
12. India is the ----- largest country in the world .
13. There are ----- major religious groups in India .
14. Polytheism is found in ----- religion .
15. In the words of ----- India presents a spectacle of museum of tongues
16. ----- has said that the concept of unity of India is essentially a religious one .
17. Indian constitution given recognition to ----- languages .
18. ----- & ----- are threats on the way of national integration .

GROUP-B

1. According to which census report Muslims constitute 11.35 percentage of total Indian population .
2. Who founded Sikhism in 16th century A-D ?
3. What is the holy book of Islam called ?
4. What is the percentage of Hindus in India as per census report 1991 ?
5. Sikhs are mainly concentrated in which States of India ?
6. What is the intermixture of scythe-drav- Indian race called ?
7. How India is surrounded ?
8. What is the element of communalism ?
9. Which factor helps in maintaining national integration ?
10. How many languages are approved by the constitution of India ?
- 13) What is meant by unity ? And how it is maintained in India ?
- 14) What do you mean by linguistic composition ?
- 15) How many religions are there in India & what percentage do they consist in Indian total population ?
- 16) The people of which states belong to palace-Mediterranean race and Mediterranean race is divided into how many types .
- 17) What are the factors that bring diversity in Indian culture ? And how these problems can be solved ?
- 18) What reasons encourage communalist and how it be stopped ?
- 19) What is meant by national integration And how it will continue to persist in India ?
- 20) What is regionalism ? And how does it take place ?
- 21) Explain in brief the religious composition of India .

- 22)What does the structural functional approach mean ? Describe in brief the Marxian approach in this context .
- 23)The word Varana is derived from ----- Sanskrit root .
- 24)Etymologically the term varna means ----- .
- 25)----- Says in the Rigveda the word varna never applied to any of these classes (Brahman & Kshtriya etc) It is only the Arya Varna that is contrasted with Dasavarna .
- 26)Varna is ----- in number .
- 27)Scripture stresses that the varna of a person should be determined in accordance wiyh his deeds Guna & Karma .
- 28)----- says in Bhagabatgita Chatur Varnayam maya srashtam guna karma Vibhagash .
- 29)Manu says that four varnas have sprung from four limbs of the ----- .
- 30)Varna organization served as a system of ----- in Hindu society .
- 31)Hindu social thinkers have regarded man as a social animal, whose life & actions are influenced by ----- factors .
- 32)The word Ashrama is derived from the Sanskrit root -----, which means ----- .
- 33)Literally the term Asharama means ----- .
- 34)The age of initiation into the first stage of life a of Kshatriya is ----- .
- 35)The first stage in the life of a Hindu a ----- Asharama .
- 36)----- is called the second stage of the life of Hindu .
- 37)Artha is meant for sanctification of man's ----- urge .
- 38)----- is the number of great sacrifices in the life of a Hindu .
- 39)The last ashrama in the life of a Hindu is ----- .
- 40)There are ----- Purusartha as of man .
- 41)The term Karma is derived from ----- Sanskrit root and its meaning is ----- .
- 42)Every human activity whether physical, mental or moral entails a ----- result .

GROUP-B

1. Discuss the religious composition of India .
2. India is a bright example of unity in diversity.
3. Discuss structural a approach of subaltern or Explain .
4. What is the meaning of the term “Vri” ?
5. What is the number of Varan in Hindu society ?
6. Who said , Guna Karma bibhagasya chaturvaranam maya srustam ?

7. How many ashrams are in the life of a Hindu .
8. What is the second ashrama in the life of a Hindu called ? And at what age the second ashrama starts ?
9. How many purusarthas are there in the life of a Hindu .
10. What is meant by moksha ?
11. The word dharma is derived from which Sanskrit word ? And what does it mean ?
12. What does Bhagavadgita interpret the term Karmayoga ?
13. What is meant by indestructibility of karma ?
14. Describe varna vyavastha in brief .
15. What is the relevance of varnavyavastha ?
16. What is sannyasa ?
17. Write in short the assumptions and the beliefs of karma doctrine .
18. Describe purusarthas in brief .
19. What importance does ashrama vyavastha bear in Hindu's life ?
20. Write in short about the relevance of a karma doctrine .
21. Give a short note on Brahmacharya .
22. What is chaturvarga ?
23. Karmaphala is indestructible . Explain .
24. Describe varna vyavastha & its significance . or what is ashrama ? Explain the four ashramas with its relevance .
25. Discuss what you know about purusarthas in detail . or Define karma and discuss its contemporary society .

GROUP-D

1. Hindu marriage is a ----- .
2. ----- is the literal meaning of the term Vivah .
3. ----- defines Hindu marriage as A religious sacrament in which a man & woman enter into a partnership for physical, procreation and pleasure .
4. Marriage among the Hindus is a ----- .
5. Dharma, praya and Rati are basic ----- of Hindu marriage .
6. Vedas consider marriage as one of the important ----- .
7. Hindu social organization book is written by ----- .
8. ----- wrote Marriage and family in India.
9. There are ----- kinds of rinas for the male folk in Hindu society.

- 10.----- has defined Hindu marriage as a socially approved union of man & woman aiming at dharma, procreation sexual pleasure and observance of certain social obligation.
- 11.Traditionally Hindu marriage has ----- Vedic ideas.
- 12.History of Hindu marriage is written by -----.
- 13.----- vivah is equal to present day love marriage .
- 14.----- defines joint family as, That household which has greater generation depth and the members of which are related to one another by property , income , mutual rights and obligation .
- 15.Family quarrels are one of the disinter grating factors .
- 16.Nikah is Muslim ----- .
- 17.Talaq word is uttered for muslim community .
18. Govt. of India Act of ----- has declared the scheduled tribe as back word tribe.
- 19.The scheduled Tribe book is written by ----- .
- 20.What is Hindu marriage called ?
- 21.How many basic aims are their in Hindu marriage ?
- 22.What is the number of Hindu marriage ?
- 23.Is Dharma an aim of Hindu marriage ?
- 24.What is meant by Hindu marriage ?
- 25.What is by Talaq called in Muslim marriage ?
- 26.How many types of marriages are found among the Muslim ?
- 27.Give a definition of joint family .
- 28.Write two disintegrating factors of Hindu joint family .
- 29.Write one cause of changes each of marriage and family in India .
- 30.Hindu marriage is a sacrament – Explain
- 31.Discuss the aims of Hindu marriage .
- 32.Give a short note on forms of Hindu marriage .
- 33.Define Hindu marriage and discuss why it is regarded as a sacrament
Or
Discuss the aims & forms of Hindu marriage elaborately .
- 34.Define joint family and discuss its disintegrating factors .
Or
Define Hindu marriage and discuss changes in Hindu marriage .
- 35.Caste is derived from which Portuguese word ?
- 36.What is the equivalent Sanskrit word for caste ?

37. Who has said that caste is a rigid & closed social class ?
38. Who has written that when a class is some what strictly hereditary, we may call it a caste .
39. How many features of caste has be mentioned by G.S. Ghurye ?
40. What is meant by endogamy ?
41. Mention two features of caste .
42. Which two factors affect caste system .
43. Mention two important functions of caste .
44. How caste maintains political stability .
45. Define caste & discuss its for salient features.
46. Discuss the six features of caste mentioned by G.S. Ghurye in brief .
47. How caste creates untouchability ?
48. How modern education helps in eradicating caste feelings ?
49. How social stability is maintained by caste .

CORE-4 (Sociology of Environment)

GROUP-A

1. The environment is defined as the whole ----- & ----- system encompassing man and other organisms along with interacting components .
2. The growing awareness about the environment begins around ----- when it was found that the world population has doubled .
3. ----- Century has given maximum import ants to the field of environmental Sc .
4. For a better future to all living in this mother earth .
5. Environmental science is ----- nature .
6. ----- is the father of environmental Sc.
7. The environment consists of two parts such as ----- & ----- environment .
8. Environmental studies aim to maintain a balance between ----- & all living ----- to have a sustainable development for all .
9. Environmental studies provide solution to many problems facing our mother ----- .
10. Environment is a ----- issue .
11. Society & ----- are inter related .
12. Population growth causes all helming sufferings & ----- hazards.
13. Environmental pollution causes Resources -----.
14. Environmental pollution also leads to global -----.
15. Loss of bio-diversity is caused by ----- pollution.

- 16.----- said that ecology is the science treating the reciprocal relations of the organisms & the external world.
- 17.Epode was an ----- of international fame.
- 18.----- defined ecology as the study of organisms in relation to their environment .
- 19.----- said that eco-system is the basic functional organisms & their environment interacting with each other & their own component .
- 20.As famously phrased by ----- in 1987 sustainable development is development that meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of the future generations to meet their own needs .
- 21.The 2030 Agenda & the sustainable development goals adopted by ----- member status in 2015 September.
- 26.Bishnoi movement started in year ----- in ----- state .
- 27.In the year 1973 ----- movement started at ----- district of Uttarakhanda .
- 28.Silent valley movement began in the year ----- silent valley movement was in the -----district of ----- state .
- 29.En the year ----- Narmada bachao Andolan took place .
- 30.The poet –activist ----- played an important role in the silent valley protests .
- 31.----- and ----- were main traders in Narmada Bachao Andolan .
- 32.----- was the aim of silent valley movement .
- 33.The aim of the Narmada Bachao Andolan ----- .
- 34.Chipko movement was a non-violent movement aimed at ----- & ----- of trees & forests begin destroyed .
- 35.The densely – forested valley in pal hat district of north Kerla is know as the ----- valley .
- 36.The silent valley extends over ----- square kilometers .
- 37.----- Ram is to be built on the river Narmada .
- 38.Ganga Bachao Abhiyan started in the year ----- .
- 39.Under ----- leadership Ganga Bachao Abhiyan started .
- 40.----- is aim behind Ganga Bachao Abhiyan .
- 41.Environmental movement started for fulfilling ----- aim .
- 42.Eco-feminism examines the connections between ----- & ----.
- 43.The name Eco-feminism was coined by French feminist -----year -- --.
- 22.The modern eco-feminist movement started in U.S.A during the late ----- & early -----
- 23.Climate change today is a less ----- process .
- 24.Climate change is rapidly occurring due to the ----- effects of human actions .
- 25.Human ill actions result in ----- and ----- harmful effects .

26. Climate change is not only changing ----- scenario but has larger ----- effects .
27. ----- change results in melting of polar regions and new diseases .
28. Global warming is ----- in earth's temperature .
29. ----- gases are responsible for global warming .
30. Carbon dioxide, methane and other gases are called ----- gases .
31. Carbon dioxide & methane etc . Possess ----- trapping capacity needed to create green house effect to keep this planet warm for people to survive

GROUP-B

1. What is environment ?
2. When did the growing awareness about environment begin ?
3. Which century puts maximum importance to the field of environmental science for a better future living to all in last .
4. How environment and society are inter-related ?
5. Who is the father of ecology ?
6. Who has defined ecology as the study of organisms in relation to their environment ?
7. How society & environment are related ?
8. What is meant by eco-system ?
9. What is sustainable development ?
10. The Brundtland commission was held in ----- yet .
11. ----- is the propounded of looking glass self
12. G.H. Mead has analyzed ----- process . Co-operation is derived from the word . ----- and ----- .
13. ----- is the propounded of the theory of organic Analogy . ----- Law -- ----- means of social control . Belief is ----- means of social control .
14. Competition is ----- solid process . Conflict is ----- social process .

GROUP-B

1. What is environment & when did its study emerge?
2. What is included in the study of environmental s.c?
3. How environment & society interact with each other?
4. What is ecology? & who first defined it?
5. What is the relation between ecology & environment?
6. Ecology is a new branch of biology & what is its relevance in the present context?
7. What is eco-system? What its study is easeful for mankind today.
8. What is sustainable development?
9. Will the idea of sustainable development be effective in the present scenario?

- 10.Explain energy flow in eco-system in brief.
- 11.Discuss meaning & component. Or Define environment & discuss how it is related to society .
- 12.What is ecology ? Discuss its types & importance .Or Discuss types of eco-system or write essay on sustainable development of environment .
- 13.When did Narmada Bachao Andolan take place ?
- 14.What was aim behind Narmada Bachao Andolan .
- 15.In which state & under whose leadership Narmada Bachao Andolan started ?
- 16.Who is the leader behind Ganga Bachao Abhiyan ? for what purpose this Abhiyan has started ?
- 17.How & when did the silent valley movement begin ?
- 18.Who were the leaders in this silent valley protest ?
- 19.What was the purpose behind silent valley movement ?
- 20.The term eco-feminism is coined by whom and in which book ?
- 21.Who are advocates of eco-feminist movement ?
- 22.Modern eco-feminist movement started in which country & when did it take place ?
- 23.Write what you know about environmental movement .
- 24.Write about aim of Narmada bachao Andolan started for what purpose ?
- 25.In which state & year Narmada bachao Andolan started for what purpose
- 26.When did Ganga Bachao Abhiyan begin ? & what is aim behind Ganga bachao Abhiyan ?
- 27.What benefit will be reached out of environmental movement ?
- 28.Who were the pioneers of silent valley movements ?
- 29.In which state & year silent valley movement took place and why ?
- 30.What is the result of Narmada Bachao Andolan ?
- 31.Write a note on types of eco-feminist movement .
- 32.What is meant by eco-feminist movement & when did modern eco-feminist movement begin ?

GROUP-C

1. Write an essay on Narmada bachao Andolan . or Discuss about Ganga Bachao Abhiyan .
2. What is silent valley movement & discuss about it separately . or Give an account of eco-feminist movement .
- 3.What do you mean by environment ?
- 4.What is ecology ?
- 5.Define sustainable development .
- 6.When did eco-feminist movement start & where ?

7. What is meant by global warming ?
8. What is loss of bio-diversity ?
9. What do industrial wastes refer to ?
10. What is deforestation ?
11. What does environmental protection mean ?
12. What is civil society ?
13. Discuss the scope of sociology of environment .
14. Write in short Narmada Bachao Abhiyan .
15. What is global warming ? & How it brings about climatic change ?
16. How does loss of bio-diversity take place ?
17. What are urban wastes ? & how it spoils climate ?
18. Write about environmental protection Act .
19. Discuss about industrial wastes .
20. What efforts are undertaken at national level to check deforestation ?
21. How can deforestation be checked ?
22. What is climate change ? And how it is created ?

GROUP-D

1. Discuss the inter-relations between environment & society . or write an essay on sustainable development .
2. Write a note on global warming and climate change . Or Discuss about environmental protection at global level .
3. What do you understand by social structure ?
How does it differ from organic structure ?
4. Discuss the concept social structure .
5. Define social structure and discuss its important features and elements
6. Define social structure and discuss and discuss main types of social structure.
7. What do you mean by Agrarian society ? Discuss the structure and features of agrarian society.
8. What is Industrial society ? Discuss various features of Industrial society
9. Distinguish Industrial society from Agrarian society .
10. Man is a social animal – Discuss.
11. Discuss relationship between Industrial & society.
12. Describe social contact theory of society .
13. Describe organic theory of society .
14. Define culture and discuss its characteristics .
15. Define personality and discuss various determinants of personality .
16. Describe relationship between culture and personality .

17. Example the impertinence of culture as a determinant of personality .
18. Show how environmental influence on affect personality .
19. Define socialization and discuss its types .
19. Define socialization and discuss various stages of socialization .
20. Define socialization and discuss the role of socialization in the development of human personality .
21. Briefly describe the different theories of socialization .
22. Define socialization and discuss its agencies .
23. (short –Q) (G.H.Mead, C.H. cooley) Write the name of the profunder of the theories of socialization .
24. Define social control and discuss its nature .
25. Define social control and discuss its importance .
26. Define social control and discuss various journal means of social control
27. What do you mean by social control ? Discuss various informal means of social control .
28. Define social control and discuss its agencies .
29. Distinguish between social control and self control .
30. Define social process and discuss its elements .
31. Define social process and discuss in brief the associative social process

CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THINKERS (CORE-5)

GROUP-A

1. In ----- year the word sociology originated.
2. ----- is father of sociology.
3. ----- is the method of used by Emile Durkheim.
4. ----- was the predecessor of Emile Durkheim.
5. ----- is the father of positivism.
6. Herbert spencer was inspired by -----
7. The difference between organism and society is called ----- theory .
8. ----- and – -----are the two main contributions of spencer to sociology.
9. ----- is the author of book the Principles of sociology.
10. According to Karl Marx society is divided in to----- and ----- classes.
11. ----- has the right over mode of production and sources.
12. The influence of ----- philosopher was very much upon Karl Marx.
13. Marx has called the laborers as ----- class.
14. The class lacking in class consciousness is called.....
15. The materialistic analysis in history is called -----.
16. Marx has describe ----- as the first historical event in mankind.
17. -----unit is found in simple society.

18. Density of population in complex society and simple society are ----- and ---- respectively.
19. To shoot himself is an example of ----- suicide.
20. Sati practice is an example of----- suicide .
21. Weber divided social action in to -----type.
22. The action which created out of emotion is called -----action.
23. Weber had imagined --- type of society.
24. Pareto belong to ----country.
25. He has contribution for ----- theory.

GROUP-B

1. What is metaphysical phase ?
2. What is Monotheism ?
3. What is Fetishism ?
4. What are two features of metaphysical phase ?
5. What is the hierarchy of science ?
6. What is Social static ?
7. What is social Dynamic ?
8. Mention two features of Positivism .
9. What is meant by Social Evolution ?
10. Mention any two principles of evolution.
11. Point out one difference between organism and society.
12. What is the name of book written by Spencer.
13. What is class ?
14. What do mean by dialectics ?
15. What is Class conflict?
16. What is surplus value?
17. What is Tokenism ?
18. What is Division of labour ?
19. What is anomie ?
20. What is Social Action ?
21. What is Ideal type?
22. What is Bureaucracy?
23. What is residue ?
24. What is the theory of Pareto to social change called?

GROUP-C

1. What is the importance of Sociology ?
2. According to August Comte “Society is reality” Explain.
3. Explain Metaphysical stage .
4. Discuss difference between social static and Social dynamic .
5. Discuss characteristics of Fetishism.
6. Explain hierarchy of science.

7. What are features of Simple society?
8. Give two principles of Social Evolution.
9. What is Organism theory ?
10. What is the difference between class-in-itself and class-for-itself?
11. What is Alienation ?
12. Point out two difference between mechanical and organic solidarity.
13. Write two points relating to Division of labour.
14. Explain – Durkheim is rightly the father of modern sociology.
15. Describe the Division of labour of Durkheim .
16. What is Social action ?
17. What is Status group ?
18. Describe the difference between Residues and Derivation.
- 19.

GROUP-D

1. Explain law of three stages of Auguste Comte.
2. What is Positivism ? Discuss its features.
3. Discuss the contribution of comte to sociology.
4. Auguste comte is said to be rightly as the father of sociology – Explain.
5. Discuss in detail the hierarchy of sciences of comte .
6. Social static and dynamic are two vital theme of sociology explain.
7. What is capitalism ? make an analytical description of capitalistic theory.
8. Explain elaborately Marx ‘s Materialistic theory of social change.
9. Explain the Ideal type of Weber .
10. Discuss the contribution of Pareto sociology .

CORE-6 (SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT)

GROUP-A

1. Change is a -----law of Nature.
2. _____ and _____ are two characteristics of social system.
3. _____ said that one person can not enter twice in a river.
4. _____ said that any alternation in dynamic and static condition is called change.
5. _____ said that change in life style of people is called social change.

6. The Nature and Motion of social change influenced by _____ factor.
7. The word Progress “pro” and ‘grade” derived from -----word.
8. The change in particular direction is called _____.
9. _____ is the main exponent of Theory of Progress.
10. _____ is the characteristics of Social Progress.
11. The concept Social Change is given by _____.
12. The Social Disorganisation is given by _____.
13. The Concept of Evolution comes from -----to Sociology.
14. Social Evolution Theory is given by _____.
15. Bio organismic Theory is propounded by _____.
16. Development means _____.
17. _____ is a feature of Social Development.
18. _____ has originated Cultural Lag Theory.
19. Malthus in _____ year has given his opinion on Demography.
20. The application of Scientific Method to fulfill Human Needs is called _____.

GROUP –B

1. Who said one can not step twice into the same a River ?
2. The change in a definite direction is called What ?
3. Who has said change from previous condition to a static condition is Social change ?
4. Write the name of Nan eminent person of Progressive Thought.
5. Who first used Social Evolution Concept
6. Who has written “Origin of Speicis” ?
7. The word Evolution Originate from which word ?
8. The concept of Cultural lag is given by Whom ?

GROUP –C

1. What is the mean of Social Change ?
2. What is the difference between Social Change and Cultural Change ?
3. Social Change is Community Change Explain ?
4. What do you mean by Social Change ?
5. What do you mean by Social Progress ?
6. What do you mean by Social Development ?

7. How does Demography brings Social Change ,Explain ?
8. What is Cultural Lag ?

GROUP –D

1. Define Social Change and Discuss its features .
2. Discuss Cultural Factor of Social Change .
3. What is Social Change and Discuss its Characteristics ?
4. Define Social Progress and Discuss its features .
5. What do you mean by Social Development and Discuss its Features .
6. Discuss the relationship among Evolution,Progress,Dvelopment and Change .
7. Discuss
8. Explain ,Demographic brings Social Change .
9. Explain the Difference between Social and Cultural change .

UNIT-2

GROUP-A

1. _____ is the propounder of the Evolutionary Theory.
2. _____ is a Propounder of Unilinear Evolutionary Theory.
3. Karl Marx was supporter of ----- Theory.
4. Herbert Spencer has written ----- book on Evolutionary Theory.
5. Emile Durkhiem is a supporter of ----- Theory
6. In _____ year Durkheim wrote the Division of labour book.
7. _____ used terms Geminischaft and Gesellschaft.
8. _____ is the propounder of Cyclical Theory of Evolution.
9. Pareto belongs to _----- country.
10. Julian Stewart is an American -----.

GROUP-B

1. Who is the propounder of Evolutionary Theory ?
2. Auguste Comte belongs to which country?
3. Who is a famous German Sociologist ?
4. What is the name of Pareto's Theory ?
5. Who has emphasized the role of conflict in social change ?
6. Karl Marx has also pointed out the role of conflict in what ?
7. Who is a Functionalist Theorists ?
8. Arnold Toynbee was the supporter of which Theory ?
9. Marx Weber was a great supporter of which Theory ?
10. W ho emphasized Economic Determinism ?

GROUP –C

1. Write in short about in Darwin's Evolution Theory .

2. What is Conflict Theory?
3. Describe in brief Pareto's Cyclical Theory.
4. Mention two names of Conflict Theory.
5. What is Deterministic Theory ?
6. Write about Auguste comte's Evolutionary Theory.
7. What is Cultural Determinism /
8. What are the four Functional requisites according to Talcott Parsons?

GROUP-D

1. Discuss the various Theories of Social Change.
2. Discuss the Evolutionary Theory of Social Change.
3. Differentiate between Evolutionary and Neo- Evolutionary Theory.
4. Discuss the Cyclical Theory of Social Change.
5. Discuss the Conflict Theory of Social Change.
6. Discuss the Deterministic Theory of Social Change.

UNIT-3

GROUP-A

1. ----- has explained Cultural Lag Theory.
2. -----is a factor of Social Change.
3. ----- has said about Demographic Theory.
4. Because of ----- Technological Progress has been possible.
5. Development is a ----- process.
6. ----- is the Darwins Theory.
- 7.

GROUP-B

Write Short notes on the followings:

1. Technology
2. Technological determinism of Thorsten Veblen
3. Saturated Population
4. Social Selection
5. Socialism
6. Nationalism
7. Development
8. Socialist model of development
9. Economic Development
10. Social Development

11. Gandhian Model of Development

Group- c

1. What is Cultural-Lag ?
2. Differentiate between materialistic and Non-materialistic Culture.
3. How does Technological Factor brings Social Change.
4. Define Biological as Factor of Social Change.
5. Define Economic as Factor of Social Change.

GROUP-D

1. Describe the Cultural factor of Social change.
2. Explain the Theory of Cultural-Lag.
3. Discuss the role of technology in Social change.
4. Explain the Theory of Technological determinism.
5. Discuss the demographic factor of Social change.
6. Explain how ideological brings changes in society.
7. Discuss about the biological factors of social change.
8. Explain the ecological factors of Social change
9. Explain the deterministic theory of social change.
10. Define development and discuss in brief about different model of development.

UNIT-4

GROUP-A

1. ----- is the concept of M.N Srinivas.
2. ----- year The religion and society among the coorgs of South india was published.
3. ----- is the characteristic of Sanskritisation.
4. ----- is the pre- requisite of Sanskritisation.
5. -----,----- are model or forms of Sanskritisation
6. -----,-----,----- are factors of Sanskritisation
7. ----- is the concept of Westernisation.
8. -----,-----, are features of Westernisation.
9. -----,----- are the typs of Westernisation.
10. -----,----- are impacts of westernization.
11. ----- is the cocept of Modernisation.
12. ----- is the features of Modernisation.
13. ----- is the concept of Secularisation.

GROUP- B

1. Who gives the concepts of Sanskritisation ?

2. Who gives the concepts of Bramhinitisation ?
3. Who gives the concept of Modernisation ?
4. What are the indicators of Modernity ?
5. Who gives the concept of Sanskritisation ?

GROUP-C

1. Define Sanskritisation.
2. Define Sanskritisation and Untouchability.
3. Define Westernisation.
4. Define the process of Westernisation in India.
5. Define Secularisation.
6. Define Industrialisation.
7. Define Liberalisation.
8. Define Globalisation.
9. Write short notes on the following.
 - a) Indicator of modernity
 - b) Characteristics of modernity
 - c) Primary Westernisation
 - d) Secondary Westernisation
 - e) Features of Urbanisation

GROUP-D

1. Define modernization and discuss its characteristics.
2. Sanskritisation is an indigenous Process of social change.
3. What is westernization? Discuss in brief the process of westernization in india.
4. Define Secularism and discuss its main ingredient.
5. Discuss the Process of Secularisation in india.
6. Write a short esaay on industrialization.
7. Write a short essay on Privatisation.

Core-9

[GLOBALISATION AND SOCIETY]

1. Define Globalization? Discuss its Characteristics?
2. Define Globalization? Explain Historical context as Liberalization?
3. What is Globalization and discuss Historical context of Globalization?
4. Discuss the importance of Globalization in the context of India.
5. Critically examine the Globalization in the context of India.
6. Define Globalization? Discuss its causes and Characteristics?

Unit-2

1. Define Globalization? Discuss Economic Dimensions of Globalization?
2. What is globalization? Discuss Technological Dimension of contemporary Globalization?
3. Discuss Dimension of Contemporary Globalization.
4. Discuss the effects of Globalization on context India.
5. Discuss the Culture dimension of Globalization in the context of India.

Unit-3

1. What is Globalization and discuss its consequence of Globalization?
2. Define Globalization and discuss rising inequality and Environmental impact?
3. Define Globalization and discuss the contributions of Globalization on emergence of Anti-Globalization Movement?
4. Define Globalization? Discuss Consumers as its dimension?
5. Define Globalization and discuss its impact on environment in the context of India?
6. Define Globalization and discuss how does it raise inequality in India?
7. What is Globalization and discuss its consequence on the context of India?

Unit-4

1. How far privatization has been successful in Indian context explain?
2. Liberalization as a form economic Globalization contributes towards the all round development of Indian? Elucidate
3. Globalization is a time bound approach for the economic development for under development countries like India? Elucidate.
4. Growth of Information technology is a blessing of Globalization to Under develop put countries including India comment on it.

Unit-5

1. Discuss impact of Globalization on Religion and culture in about.
2. Write a short note on influent of Globalization on education and women Development.

CORE-10 (HONOURS)

Marriage Family and Kinship

Unit-1

1. Give a definition of marriage and discuss its features.
2. Discuss the rules and the functions of marriage.
3. Explain dowry, its causes and the measures to control it.
4. What is monogamy? Explain its advantages and disadvantages.
5. Discuss the causes, merits and demerits of polygyny.
6. Write an essay on endogamy.

Unit-2

1. Define family and discuss its pertinent features.
2. Describe the types of family.
3. Discuss the functions of family elaborately.
4. Depict the classification of family on the basic of rules of authority and descent.

Unit-3

1. Discuss the characteristics of kinship.
2. Delineate the bases and types of kinship.

3. Explain the functions of kinship in detail.
4. Write an essay on totemism.

Unit-4

1. Analyze the recent changes in the features of joint family.
2. Critically analyze the disintegrating factor of joint family.
3. Narrate the recent changes in the marriage system.
4. Write an essay on divorce.

SHORT TYPE QUESTIONS

Unit-1

1. Narrate the problems relating to marriage.
2. Critically examine the consequences of dowry.
3. Write a note on dowry prohibition Act 1961.
4. Explain bride price.
5. Analyse marital disintegration.
6. Delineate the forms of exogamy.
7. Discuss the cause of polyandry.
8. Explain the merits of polygyny.

Unit-2

1. Discuss the classification of family on the basis of rules of authority.
2. Classify and explain family on the basis of structure.
3. How many types of families are there basing upon marriage? Explain in detail?
4. Depict types of families basing upon the rules of descent.
5. Differentiate between polyandrous and polygynous families with example?

Unit-3

1. Explain the characteristics of a clan.
2. Write a note on the functions of clan?
3. What is lineage? Discuss its features.
4. Distinguish between lineage and clan.
5. Describe the characteristics of totemism?
6. Discuss the functions of taboo?

Unit-4

1. Write briefly the genealogical methods.
2. Describe complementary filiations.

Unit-5

1. Discuss the changing features of joint family.
2. Narrate the factors affecting marriage in present day society.
3. Explain the cause of totemism.
4. Write a brief note on divorce.

Explain some of the vital factors disintegrating joint family in today's society

Core-11

Research Methodology

Long Questions.

Unit-1

1. What is social research? Discuss the significance of social research.
2. Discuss in detail the major steps in social research?
3. What is scientific method? Discuss its Characteristics.
4. Discuss the nature of social Phenomena and the difficulties in their scientific observation.
5. What is objectivity? Discuss the importance of objectivity in social research.
6. Discuss the practical difficulties in achieving objectivity in the observation of social Phenomena.
7. Define scientific method and explain its applicability in the study of social phenomena.
8. Discuss the possibilities and limitations of application of scientific methods in sociological research.

Unit-2

1. What is research design? Discuss its need in social research.
2. Define research design and discuss various types of research design.
3. Discuss the need of research design in social research.

4. What is exploratory research design? Discuss its need in social research.
5. What is Diagnostic research design? Discuss its role in social research.
6. Discuss about Descriptive research design in detail.
7. What is experimental research design? Discuss its merits and limitations in social research.

Unit-3

1. Define Hypothesis and discuss its characteristics.
2. Define hypothesis and discuss its various types.
3. Define hypothesis and discuss about the different sources of hypothesis.
4. Discuss the problems related while formulating a hypothesis and explain different types of hypothesis with suitable examples.
5. Hypothesis is like a mariners compass discuss.
6. Asses the role of hypothesis in making a research designs.
7. Explain the charters tics of a good hypothesis.
8. Define sampling and discuss different types of sampling.
9. Discuss the importance of sampling in social research.
10. What is sampling? Discuss the advantages and limitations of sampling method used in social research.
11. Define random sampling. Issus rate examples of stratified sampling, double sampling and quota sampling.

Unit-4

1. “Observation is the most primitive and most modern technique of data collection”
Discuss?
2. Define observation and discuss its various types.
3. Asses the importance of observation as a data collection method.
4. Define observation and explain merits and limitations of observation.
5. Discuss the technique of case study and its underlying assumptions.
6. What is case study? Discuss the different sources of case data.
7. What is the importance of the case study method is social research?
8. Bring out the role of case study method in sociological research.
9. Discuss the utility and limitation of case study method in social research.
10. Write a short in content analysis.

Unit-5

1. Define social survey and discuss its types.
2. Discuss the role of social survey in social research and bring out their interrelationships.
3. What is social survey? Discuss its limitations.
4. What is Questionnaire? Discuss its types.
5. What is mailed questionnaire and how it is different from schedule?
6. Discuss advantages and limitations of Questionnaire method.
7. "Interview is a tool par excellence" discuss.
8. Define interview and discuss its various types.
9. Discuss the importance of the interview as a tool in field exploration, bringing out its limitation.
10. Discuss the major difficulty in using interview method to collect data.
11. What do you understand by central tendency? What are the different ways of measuring central tendency?
12. Give a comparative detail of merits and demerits of mean median and mode.
Calculate the mean, median

SOCIOLOGY OF MOVEMENT

CORE-12 (HONS)

LONG TYPE QUESTIONS

Unit-I

1. Define social Movement. Discuss its Nature.
2. Discuss about the characteristics of social movements given by M.S.A Rao
3. Discuss the Genesis of social movements.
4. Explain about different stages of social movements.
5. Discuss about, different factors involve in its formation.
6. What is collective mobilization and how it is crucial for a social movement.
7. Role of leadership in social movement, discuss.
8. Elaborate different types of social movement.
9. Discuss about some important reform measures of India.

10. Define revolutionary movement and discuss some important revolutionary movements.
11. Explain about the various basic of social movements.

Unit-II

1. What are the features of religions movements in India.
2. Discuss the Principles and sociology behind the religions movement in India.
3. Discuss the origin of religion movement in India.
4. Write an essay on Bhakti Movement.
5. Religions movement in India is a social reform movement discuss
6. Describe the role of different religions during the medicine India.
7. Discuss the role of Brahma Samaj during 19th century.
8. Discuss the role of Raja Rammohan Roy is a father of modern India.
9. Discuss the work and achievement of Anya Samaj regarding women emariupation in India.
10. Elaborate the cause and achievement of SNDP Movement in Kerala.

Unit-III

1. Define peasant Movement, Discuss its origin in India.
2. Write down some of the feature of peasant movement in India.
3. Discuss its various cause and results
4. Discuss the role of Mahtma Gandhi in peasant movement of India.
5. Elaborate about the peasant result of Telengana district.
6. Discuss the aims and objection of Jeblaga movement in Bengal and discuss its results.

Unit-IV

1. Define back word class movement in India discuss its features.
2. Discuss about the ideologies and Principles behind back ward class movement in India
3. Describe the origin of Mahar Movement in Maharastra.
4. Discuss the role of B.R Ambedkar as a leader in Mahar Movement in Maharastra.
5. Discuss the social condition of limits in Tamilnadu and describe its causes.
6. Describe the works of lalit associations towards the movement.
7. Discuss about the situation of Julit movement in other party of India.
8. Discuss the nature of non-Brahmin Movement in Tamilnadu.
9. Explain the cause and achievement of non-brahmin movement in Tamilnadu.

10. Discuss about the basic difference and Similarities between the Julit and non-Brahmin Movement of Tamilnadu.

Unit-V

1. Write down the role of women in National freedom struggle in India.
2. Describe the role of Indian social reforms regarding the women emancipation.
3. Discuss about the works and achievements of women association in India.
4. Describe various aims and objective behind the women, movement in India.
5. Discuss the role of Annie Basant regarding the improvement of women position in India.
6. Role of education in women's movement in India Discuss.
7. Discuss role of law as a weapon in women's movement during the post Independence period.

Discuss the role of women worner associations in environment protection

Core -13 (Population Studies)

Unit -1

1. Define population studies? Discuss its scope and significance?
2. Define Demographic process and discuss its process?
3. Define population studies and discuss population growth in India?
4. Define population studies? Discuss mortality in the context if India?
5. Define population studies? Discuss causes of migration?
6. Define population studies? Discuss migration in the context of India?
7. What is population studies and discuss its scope in the context of India?

Unit-2

1. Discuss Thomas Malthus theory of Population?
2. What is theory of population and discuss Demographic transition theory?
3. Write the essay on the principle of population studies?

4. Discuss Malthusian theory of population with criticism?
5. Critically examine the optimum population theory?
6. Define population theory discuss demographic transition theory with criticism?
7. Explain powerful checks as recognized by Malthus?

Unit-3

1. Discuss demography of India?
2. Discuss the population composition in India?
3. Discuss Literacy in India?
4. Discuss the Age-Structure and sex-ratio of population composition of India?

Unit-4

1. Define population Policies and discuss its needs?
2. Define population policies and discuss its objectives?
3. Define population policies and discuss population policy of India?
4. Explain national Rural health Mission?
5. What is population planning and policies in the context of India?
6. What is the special feature of

Unit-5

1. Define population Control and discuss the Role of Technology on the context of population control?
2. Discuss women's Empowerment as population control?
3. Discuss the role of Voluntary Organization on the context of population control?
4. Discuss the role of Technology on population control?

Population and society (core-13)

Unit -1

1. Define population studies?
2. What is significance of population studies?
3. What is Fertility?
4. What is Mortality?
5. What is Migration?
6. What are Characteristics of population studies?
7. What are objectives of population studies?
8. What are nature of population studies?

Unit-2

1. What is Malthusian Theory?
2. What is optimum population Theory?
3. What is Demographic Transition?
4. What are Characteristics/features of Karl Marx's theory of population?

Unit-3

1. What is Age structure?
2. What is Sex Ratio?
3. What is Rural-urban composition?
4. What is Literacy in India?

Unit-4

1. What is Population Planning?
2. What are needs of Population planning?
3. What are objectives of population planning?
4. What is National Rural Health Mission?
5. What are Principles of population policy?

Unit-5

1. Define Population Control?
2. What are role of Technology?

3. Define women's empowerment?
4. Define Voluntary Organization?

SOCIAL DISORGANISATION AND DEVIANCE (CORE-14)

1. What is Social disorganization ?
2. What are its characteristics ? Discuss it in brief.
3. What are the types of Social disorganization ?
4. Discuss any two factors causing Social Disorganisation.
5. What is Family disorganization ? Discuss its types in short.
6. Discuss the primary causes of family disorganization in brief.
7. Write the impersonal causes of family disorganization in short.
8. Discuss the consequences of family disorganization in brief family disorganization.
9. What is personality disorganization ?
10. Write a short note of the type of personality disorganization.

UNIT-2

1. Discuss the viewpoint of different views in how crime is conditioned in a society.
2. Discuss Durkheims theory of devianc.
3. What is conformity in Mertons view.
4. What is retreatism and rebellion.
5. What are the different approaches in studying the causation of crime by sociologist ?
6. Give short note on allergy opportunity theory and when ?
7. Who proposed differential opportunity theory ?
8. Who developed ecological theory and when ?
9. Who developed differential association theory and when ?

UNIT-3

1. What is crime ? Discuss there causes of crime ?
2. Briefly discuss Lombroso classification of crime.
3. Give a short note on Sutherlands classification of crime.
4. How family and Defective education contribute in crating criminals.
5. How changes in social responsible in making people criminals?
6. How economic factors play their role in creation of criminals ?
7. Do psychological factors play their role in the creation of criminals.
8. What are the consequences of crime ? discuss it brief.
9. Give a short note on the measures in controlling crime.

10. What is juvenile delinquency ? discuss its nature briefly.
11. What is juvenile delinquency ? what are the role of family in producing juvenile delinquency ?
12. Write a short note on the measures to be taken to control juvenile Delinquency.

UNIT-4

1. What is Social problem ? What are its characteristics ?
2. What factors are responsible for social problem ?
3. What are its causal conditions ?
4. What are the individual and personal causes of property ?
5. Give a short note on types of property /
6. Write a short note on the economic factors of poverty in brief.
7. Give a brief note on the consequence of poverty.
8. What is IRDP AND SGSY?

DSE-3 (Honours) URBAN Sociology

Unit-I

1. What is urban sociology ?
2. Provide one definition of urban sociology.
3. Write the meaning of urbanism.
4. Define urban way of life.
5. Write a short note on nature of urban sociology.
6. Define urbanization.
7. Write two differences between rural and urban way of life.
8. Write two cultural difference between rural and urban area.
9. Write a short note on the scope of urban sociology.
10. Define urbanization.

Unit-II

1. Write the meaning of concentric zone theory.
2. Write down the name of fine concentric zones in a city.
3. Define spatial competition.
4. Write a short note on multiple nuclei theory.
5. Define sector theory.
6. Write one merit of concentric theory.

7. What is CBD.
8. Write a short note on Homer Hoyt's theory of urban structure.

Unit- III

1. Define social institutions.
2. Give two example of social institutions found in Urban cities.
3. Define nuclear family.
4. Define extended family.
5. Write a short note on family as a social institution in urban city.
6. Write two factors regarding the birth of nuclear families in the citites.
7. Define caste politics.
8. Write a short note on kinship system in urban India.
9. Provide any three changes in marriage system found in urban cities.
10. What is urban economy.

Unit-IV

1. Write a short note on urban social problems.
2. Provide three causes of urban social problems.
3. Give two expels of social problems found in urban cities.
4. Write two consequences of urban social problems in India.
5. Provide two examples of most populated cities in India.
6. Define urban crime.
7. Provide two examples of urban crime.
8. Provide two solutions of urban crime.
9. Define beggary as a urban social problem.

Unit-V

1. Define development.
2. Explain is short urbanization as factor of development.
3. Write the meaning of urban planning.
4. Name two urban development programme of India.

5. Explain in short about smart city mission.
6. Write a short note on PMAY on housing for all by 2022 mission.
7. Define AMRUT project.
8. Provide a note regarding Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
9. Write a short note on SJSRY (Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana)

DSE-04 - PROJECT

