



**LOYOLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS), CHENNAI – 600 034**

**M.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION – SOCIOLOGY**

**THIRD SEMESTER – NOVEMBER 2022**

**PSO 3504 – INDIAN SOCIAL PROBLEMS**

Date: 28-11-2022

Dept. No.

Max. : 100 Marks

Time: 09:00 AM - 12:00 NOON

**PART – A**

**(10x 2 = 20 Marks)**

**Q. No Answer ALL questions in 50 words each.**

- 1 What is Sociological Imagination?
- 2 What is Relative poverty?
- 3 Name two laws that protect women's rights in India.
- 4 Mention two measures that were taken to eradicate Debt bondage.
- 5 What were the challenges in implementing the Land ceiling act?
- 6 What is the difference between Bride wealth and dowry?
- 7 Define LFPR.
- 8 Define Terrorism?
- 9 Write a short note on Green revolution.
- 10 What does Retributive and Restitutive Justice mean?

**PART – B**

**(5 x 8 = 40 Marks)**

**Answer any FIVE questions in 300 words each**

- 11 Briefly discuss the agrarian structure and land reforms in the context of rural poverty.
- 12 Explain the distinction and relationship between personal troubles and public issues as propounded by Mills.
- 13 Briefly discuss the causes and consequences of child labour.
- 14 Briefly discuss the role of masculine spaces in reinforcing patriarchy in Indian society
- 15 Discuss the provision of Institutional credit in tackling poverty in rural India.
- 16 Critically analyze the notion of "Timepass" among the youth from Craig Jeffrey's work.
- 17 Analyze the intersection between globalization and the rise in fundamentalism in contemporary times.

**PART – C**

**(2 x 20 = 40 Marks)**

**Answer any TWO questions in 1200 words each**

- 18 Taking cues from C. Wright Mills' works, discuss how Mills guides us to understand the social reality and imagine sociologically.
  - 19 Since you went on a field visit to a village, briefly write a sociological account about the village and compare it with the demographics of the village Iruvelpattu.
  - 20 Critically examine why fundamentalism is often cited as the reason for the rise in terrorist activities.
  - 21 Bringing into context the hyper-nationalist patriarchal sentiment in contemporary India, examine how progressive and regressive thoughts on gender co-exist in Indian society.
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