

Shri Guru Nanak Degree College Rudrapur

Subject -Sociology

Indian Social Problems

Question Bank

50 long Questions :

Unit I: Social Problems - Concept, Characteristics, Types, Causes

1. Define social problems and discuss their characteristics.
2. Explain the different types of social problems in India.
3. Analyze the causes of social problems in India.
4. Discuss the impact of social problems on Indian society.
5. What are the major social problems faced by India?

Unit II: Poverty - Concept and Types, Causes and Effects, Poverty Alleviation Programmes

6. Define poverty and explain its types.
7. Discuss the causes and effects of poverty in India.
8. Analyze the impact of poverty on Indian society.
9. Explain the different poverty alleviation programs in India.
10. Evaluate the effectiveness of poverty alleviation programs in India.

Unit III: Unemployment - Concept and Definition, Types, Causes and Effects

11. Define unemployment and explain its types.
12. Discuss the causes and effects of unemployment in India.

13. Analyze the impact of unemployment on Indian society.
14. Explain the different types of unemployment in India.
15. Discuss the role of government in addressing unemployment.

Unit IV: Family Problems - Domestic Violence, Dowry, Divorce, Problems of Elderly People

16. Define domestic violence and explain its causes and effects.
17. Discuss the issue of dowry in India and its impact on society.
18. Analyze the causes and effects of divorce in India.
19. Explain the problems faced by elderly people in India.
20. Discuss the role of family in addressing social problems.

Unit V: Structural Problems - Caste Inequality, Problems: Religious, Ethnic and Regional

21. Define caste inequality and explain its impact on Indian society.
22. Discuss the problems faced by different religious groups in India.
23. Analyze the impact of ethnic and regional problems on Indian society.
24. Explain the role of government in addressing structural problems.
25. Discuss the importance of social equality in Indian society.

Unit VI: Deviance - Concept and Meaning, Crime and Juvenile Delinquency, White Collar Crime, Cyber Crime

26. Define deviance and explain its concept and meaning.
27. Discuss the different types of crime in India.
28. Analyze the causes and effects of juvenile delinquency in India.
29. Explain the concept of white-collar crime and its impact on Indian society.
30. Discuss the issue of cybercrime in India and its impact on society.

Additional Questions

31. Discuss the impact of social media on Indian society.
32. Analyze the role of education in addressing social problems.
33. Explain the importance of social welfare programs in India.
34. Discuss the challenges faced by Indian society in the 21st century.
35. Analyze the impact of globalization on Indian society.
36. Explain the role of NGOs in addressing social problems.
37. Discuss the importance of community participation in addressing social problems.
38. Analyze the impact of corruption on Indian society.
39. Explain the role of government in addressing social problems.
40. Discuss the importance of social justice in Indian society.
41. Analyze the impact of poverty on health outcomes in India.
42. Explain the role of nutrition in addressing health problems.
43. Discuss the importance of sanitation and hygiene in Indian society.
44. Analyze the impact of climate change on Indian society.
45. Explain the role of sustainable development in addressing environmental problems.
46. Discuss the importance of renewable energy sources in India.
47. Analyze the impact of pollution on Indian society.
48. Explain the role of government in addressing environmental problems.
49. Discuss the importance of conservation of natural resources in India.
50. Analyze the impact of population growth on Indian society.

50 short questions:

1. What is a social problem?
2. Define social problems.
3. What are the characteristics of social problems?

4. List the types of social problems.
5. What are the causes of social problems?
6. Define poverty.
7. What are the types of poverty?
8. What are the causes of poverty?
9. List the effects of poverty.
10. What are poverty alleviation programs?
11. Define unemployment.
12. What are the types of unemployment?
13. What are the causes of unemployment?
14. List the effects of unemployment.
15. What is the difference between voluntary and involuntary unemployment?
16. Define domestic violence.
17. What is dowry?
18. What are the causes of divorce?
19. List the problems faced by elderly people.
20. What is the role of family in addressing social problems?
21. Define caste inequality.
22. What are the problems faced by different religious groups?
23. List the ethnic and regional problems in India.
24. What is the role of government in addressing structural problems?
25. Define social equality.
26. Define deviance.
27. What is crime?
28. List the types of crime.
29. What is juvenile delinquency?
30. Define white-collar crime.

31. What is social media?
32. Define education.
33. What is social welfare?
34. List the challenges faced by Indian society.
35. What is globalization?
36. Define NGO.
37. What is community participation?
38. List the effects of corruption.
39. What is social justice?
40. Define health outcomes.
41. What is poverty line?
42. Define unemployment rate.
43. What is dowry death?
44. List the types of deviance.
45. What is cybercrime?
46. Define human rights.
47. What is social inequality?
48. List the causes of poverty.
49. What is unemployment allowance?
50. Define social problems.

50 Multiple-Choice Questions:

1. What is a social problem?
 - A) A personal issue
 - B) A problem that affects society
 - C) An economic issue
 - D) A political issue

2. Which of the following is a characteristic of social problems?

- A) They are personal issues
- B) They affect a large number of people
- C) They are economic issues
- D) They are political issues

3. What are the types of social problems?

- A) Poverty, unemployment, and inequality
- B) Crime, deviance, and corruption
- C) Family problems, structural problems, and deviance
- D) All of the above

4. What are the causes of social problems?

- A) Economic factors
- B) Social factors
- C) Political factors
- D) All of the above

5. Which of the following is a social problem?

- A) Poverty
- B) Unemployment
- C) Inequality
- D) All of the above

6. What is poverty?

- A) A lack of income
- B) A lack of education
- C) A lack of healthcare
- D) All of the above

7. Which of the following is a type of poverty?

- A) Absolute poverty
- B) Relative poverty
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

8. What are the causes of poverty?

- A) Lack of education
- B) Lack of job opportunities
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

9. What are the effects of poverty?

- A) Poor health
- B) Low life expectancy
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

10. Which of the following is a poverty alleviation program?

- A) Indira Avas Yojna
- B) Sampoorna Grameen Rojgar Yojna
- C) MGNREGA
- D) All of the above

11. What is unemployment?

- A) A situation where people are not working
- B) A situation where people are not earning enough
- C) A situation where people are not satisfied with their jobs
- D) A situation where people are not able to find work

12. Which of the following is a type of unemployment?

- A) Voluntary unemployment
- B) Involuntary unemployment
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

13. What are the causes of unemployment?

- A) Lack of job opportunities
- B) Lack of education
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

14. What are the effects of unemployment?

- A) Poverty
- B) Inequality
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

15. Which of the following is a solution to unemployment?

- A) Education and training
- B) Job creation
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

16. What is domestic violence?

- A) Physical abuse
- B) Emotional abuse
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

17. What is dowry?

- A) A gift given to the bride
- B) A payment made to the groom's family
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

18. What are the causes of divorce?

- A) Lack of communication
- B) Lack of trust
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

19. What are the problems faced by elderly people?

- A) Lack of healthcare
- B) Lack of social support
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

20. Which of the following is a solution to family problems?

- A) Counseling
- B) Education
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

21. What is caste inequality?

- A) A system where people are treated equally
- B) A system where people are treated differently based on their caste
- C) Both A and B

D) Neither A nor B

22. Which of the following is a problem faced by different religious groups?

A) Discrimination

B) Inequality

C) Both A and B

D) Neither A nor B

23. What are the ethnic and regional problems in India?

A) Language conflicts

B) Cultural conflicts

C) Both A and B

D) Neither A nor B

24. Which of the following is a solution to structural problems?

A) Education

B) Legislation

C) Both A and B

25. What is deviance?

A) Behavior that conforms to social norms

B) Behavior that violates social norms

C) Both A and B

D) Neither A nor B

26. Which of the following is a type of deviance?

A) Crime

B) Juvenile delinquency

C) Both A and B

D) Neither A nor B

27. What is white-collar crime?

A) Crime committed by individuals

B) Crime committed by organizations

C) Both A and B

D) Neither A nor B

28. What is cybercrime?

A) Crime committed using computers

B) Crime committed using the internet

C) Both A and B

D) Neither A nor B

29. Which of the following is a solution to deviance?

A) Punishment

B) Rehabilitation

C) Both A and B

D) Neither A nor B

30. What is the role of law enforcement in addressing deviance?

A) To punish offenders

B) To prevent crime

C) Both A and B

D) Neither A nor B

31. What is social inequality?

A) A situation where people are treated equally

B) A situation where people are treated differently based on their social status

- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

32. Which of the following is a cause of social inequality?

- A) Poverty
- B) Unemployment
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

33. What is the role of education in addressing social inequality?

- A) To provide equal opportunities
- B) To promote social mobility
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

34. What is the impact of globalization on Indian society?

- A) It has created new opportunities
- B) It has led to increased inequality
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

35. Which of the following is a challenge faced by Indian society?

- A) Poverty
- B) Unemployment
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

36. What is the role of NGOs in addressing social problems?

- A) To provide relief

- B) To promote development
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

37. What is community participation?

- A) Involvement of individuals in community activities
- B) Involvement of organizations in community activities
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

38. Which of the following is a benefit of community participation?

- A) It promotes social cohesion
- B) It promotes development
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

39. What is corruption?

- A) Use of power for personal gain
- B) Use of power for public good
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

40. Which of the following is a consequence of corruption?

- A) It undermines trust in institutions
- B) It promotes inequality
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

41. What is social justice?

- A) Fair distribution of resources
- B) Equal treatment of individuals
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

42. Which of the following is a principle of social justice?

- A) Equality
- B) Equity
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

43. What is human rights?

- A) Rights inherent to all human beings
- B) Rights granted by the state
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

44. Which of the following is a human right?

- A) Right to life
- B) Right to education
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

45. What is the role of the state in protecting human rights?

- A) To promote human rights
- B) To protect human rights
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

46. What is health outcome?

- A) A measure of health status
- B) A measure of healthcare quality
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

47. Which of the following is a health outcome indicator?

- A) Life expectancy
- B) Infant mortality rate
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

48. What is the impact of poverty on health outcomes?

- A) It leads to poor health outcomes
- B) It leads to good health outcomes
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

49. Which of the following is a solution to improve health outcomes?

- A) Increase access to healthcare
- B) Improve healthcare quality
- C) Both A and B
- D) Neither A nor B

50. What is the role of healthcare policy in improving health?

- A. Increase access to health care services
- B. Improve quality of healthcare services.
- C. Reduce health care costs
- D All of the above

