

SOCIETY MAINS PREMIUM QUESTIONS

(answer in 250 words each)

Q. Indian society is often described as “continuity within change.” Examine how this paradox operates across family, caste, and values in contemporary India.

Q. Globalisation is said to homogenise cultures, yet India witnesses cultural revivalism. Critically analyse this apparent contradiction.

Q. Urbanisation in India is not merely spatial expansion but a transformation of social relations. Discuss.

Q. Technology does not act in a social vacuum; it reshapes existing inequalities. Evaluate with reference to digital divide and social stratification.

Q. “In India, modernisation has been selective rather than universal.” Examine this statement with suitable examples.

Q. Caste in India has transformed from a system of hierarchy to a system of political mobilisation. Analyse this transition and its implications.

Q. Gender relations in India are undergoing transformation, but not necessarily towards equality. Critically analyse.

Q. Migration is both a cause and consequence of social change. Discuss its impact on family structure, gender roles, and urban life.

Q. The rise of the gig economy is redefining labour relations in India. Examine its social implications beyond economics.

Q. Indian secularism is less about separation of religion and state and more about principled distance. Evaluate in the context of contemporary challenges.

Q. Development projects often intensify the conflict between tribal identity and economic growth. Analyse this dilemma with examples.

Q. Regionalism in India is not inherently a threat to national unity. Critically examine.

Q. Communalism thrives not only on religious differences but also on socio-economic insecurities. Discuss.

Q. Social inequalities in India are increasingly intersectional rather than isolated. Explain with examples.

Q. “Urban India is becoming more unequal even as it becomes more modern.” Examine this paradox.

Q. Tolerance, assimilation, and pluralism represent different approaches to managing diversity. Discuss their relevance in the Indian context.

Q. “Identity can be both a source of empowerment and division.” Analyse with reference to caste, gender, and region.

Q. Social change in India is not linear but layered and uneven. Elaborate.

Q. Artificial Intelligence and digital platforms are reshaping social interactions and identities. Examine the implications for Indian society.

Q. India is moving towards an ageing society while still grappling with youth-related challenges. Discuss the emerging socio-economic implications.

Q. “Social change in India is often adaptive rather than transformative.” Examine with examples.

Q. To what extent can Indian society be described as simultaneously traditional, modern, and post-modern?

Q. Why does social transformation in India often produce new inequalities instead of eliminating old ones?

Q. “Continuity of social institutions often masks underlying structural changes.” Discuss.

Q. Economic growth has reduced poverty but not inequality. Examine the sociological implications of this divergence.

Q. “Caste persists not despite modernisation, but through it.” Critically analyse.

Q. How does intersectionality (caste–class–gender) complicate policy responses to inequality?

Q. Social mobility in India remains constrained despite expanding opportunities. Analyse the structural barriers.

Q. The Indian family is transforming from a unit of production to a unit of consumption. Discuss its social implications.

Q. “Empowerment of women has altered roles, but not necessarily power relations.” Examine.

Q. How has urbanisation reshaped the meaning of marriage and kinship in India?

Q. Care economy is emerging as a critical yet undervalued aspect of Indian society. Analyse.

Q. Cultural homogenisation and cultural assertion are occurring simultaneously in India. Explain this paradox.

Q. “Identity politics is both a response to injustice and a source of fragmentation.” Critically examine.

Q. How do media and digital platforms reshape identity formation in contemporary India?

Q. Indian cities are sites of both opportunity and exclusion. Analyse in terms of spatial segregation and access to resources.

Q. Migration challenges not only economic systems but also cultural and social integration. Discuss.

Q. “Urban anonymity liberates individuals but weakens social cohesion.” Examine.

Q. Digital socialisation is reshaping values, relationships, and mental health in Indian society. Critically analyse.

Q. “Technological progress without social preparedness can deepen societal fractures.” Discuss with examples.
