

**SHRI GURU NANAK DEGREE COLLEGE, RUDRAPUR**

**SUBJECT- SOCIOLOGY**

**INDIAN SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT**

**QUESTION BANK**

**50 long questions**

**Unit I: Development of Sociology in India: Sociology in Pre-Independence India, Sociology in Post-Independence India**

1. Discuss the emergence and development of sociology as a discipline in India, highlighting its growth and evolution over time.
2. Analyze the impact of nationalism on the development of sociology in India during the pre-independence era.
3. Examine the role of sociology in understanding Indian society and culture during the post-independence era.
4. Discuss the contributions of Indian sociologists to the development of sociology as a discipline in India.
5. Analyze the challenges faced by sociology as a discipline in India and suggest ways to overcome them.

**Unit II: G.S. Ghurye: Biographical Sketch, Caste, Rural-Urban Community**

6. Discuss the life and works of G.S. Ghurye, highlighting his contributions to Indian sociology.
7. Analyze Ghurye's views on caste and its significance in Indian society.

8. Examine Ghurye's concept of rural-urban community and its relevance to Indian sociology.
9. Discuss Ghurye's contributions to the study of Indian society and culture.
10. Analyze the impact of Ghurye's work on the development of sociology in India.

### **Unit III: Radha kamal Mukherjee: Biographical Sketch, Social Structure of values, Social Ecology**

11. Discuss the life and works of Radha kamal Mukherjee, highlighting his contributions to Indian sociology.
12. Analyze Mukherjee's views on social structure and values in Indian society.
13. Examine Mukherjee's concept of social ecology and its relevance to Indian sociology.
14. Discuss Mukherjee's contributions to the study of Indian society and culture.
15. Analyze the impact of Mukherjee's work on the development of sociology in India.

### **Unit IV: M.N. Srinivas: Biographical Sketch, Sanskritization, Westernization, Secularization**

16. Discuss the life and works of M.N. Srinivas, highlighting his contributions to Indian sociology.
17. Analyze Srinivas's views on Sanskritization and its significance in Indian society.
18. Examine Srinivas's concept of Westernization and its relevance to Indian sociology.

19. Discuss Srinivas's views on secularization and its impact on Indian society.
20. Analyze the impact of Srinivas's work on the development of sociology in India.

### **Unit V: A. R. Desai: Biographical Sketch, Social Background of Indian Nationalism, Marxist Approach to Study Indian Society**

21. Discuss the life and works of A. R. Desai, highlighting his contributions to Indian sociology.
22. Analyze Desai's views on the social background of Indian nationalism.
23. Examine Desai's Marxist approach to studying Indian society.
24. Discuss Desai's contributions to the study of Indian society and culture.
25. Analyze the impact of Desai's work on the development of sociology in India.

### **Additional Questions**

26. Discuss the significance of sociology in understanding Indian society and culture.
27. Analyze the role of sociology in promoting social change in India.
28. Examine the challenges faced by sociology as a discipline in India.
29. Discuss the contributions of Indian sociologists to the development of sociology as a discipline.
30. Analyze the impact of globalization on Indian society and culture.

### **Theories and Concepts**

31. Discuss the concept of social structure and its significance in Indian sociology.
32. Analyze the concept of culture and its relevance to Indian society.
33. Examine the concept of social change and its impact on Indian society.
34. Discuss the concept of social inequality and its significance in Indian sociology.
35. Analyze the concept of social justice and its relevance to Indian society.

### **Thinkers and Their Contributions**

36. Discuss the contributions of G.S. Ghurye to Indian sociology.
37. Analyze the contributions of Radhakamal Mukherjee to Indian sociology.
38. Examine the contributions of M.N. Srinivas to Indian sociology.
39. Discuss the contributions of A. R. Desai to Indian sociology.
40. Analyze the contributions of other Indian sociologists to the development of sociology as a discipline.

### **Sociology and Society**

41. Discuss the significance of sociology in understanding Indian society and culture.
42. Analyze the role of sociology in promoting social change in India.
43. Examine the challenges faced by sociology as a discipline in India.
44. Discuss the contributions of Indian sociologists to the development of sociology as a discipline.
45. Analyze the impact of sociology on Indian society and culture.

### **Additional Questions**

46. Discuss the concept of rural-urban community and its relevance to Indian sociology.
47. Analyze the concept of caste and its significance in Indian society.
48. Examine the concept of social ecology and its relevance to Indian sociology.
49. Discuss the concept of Sanskritization and its significance in Indian society.
50. Analyze the concept of Westernization and its impact on Indian society.

### **Short Questions:**

1. Who is considered the father of Indian sociology?
2. What is the significance of sociology in understanding Indian society?
3. How did nationalism influence the development of sociology in India?
4. What are the key features of sociology in post-independence India?
5. Who are some prominent Indian sociologists?
6. Who is G.S. Ghurye?
7. What is Ghurye's view on caste in Indian society?
8. What is Ghurye's concept of rural-urban community?
9. How did Ghurye contribute to the study of Indian society?
10. What is Ghurye's significance in Indian sociology?
11. Who is Radhakamal Mukherjee?
12. What is Mukherjee's view on social structure and values?
13. What is Mukherjee's concept of social ecology?
14. How did Mukherjee contribute to the study of Indian society?

15. What is Mukherjee's significance in Indian sociology?
16. Who is M.N. Srinivas?
17. What is Srinivas's view on Sanskritization?
18. What is Srinivas's concept of Westernization?
19. What is Srinivas's view on secularization?
20. How did Srinivas contribute to the study of Indian society?
21. Who is A. R. Desai?
22. What is Desai's view on the social background of Indian nationalism?
23. What is Desai's Marxist approach to studying Indian society?
24. How did Desai contribute to the study of Indian society?
25. What is Desai's significance in Indian sociology?
26. What is the significance of sociology in understanding Indian society?
27. How does sociology contribute to social change in India?
28. What are the challenges faced by sociology as a discipline in India?
29. Who are some prominent Indian sociologists?
30. What are some key concepts in Indian sociology?
31. What is social structure?
32. What is culture?
33. What is social change?
34. What is social inequality?
35. What is social justice?
36. What is Ghurye's contribution to Indian sociology?
37. What is Mukherjee's contribution to Indian sociology?
38. What is Srinivas's contribution to Indian sociology?
39. What is Desai's contribution to Indian sociology?

40. Who are some other prominent Indian sociologists?
41. How does sociology help us understand Indian society?
42. What is the role of sociology in promoting social change?
43. What are the challenges faced by sociology in India?
44. How does sociology contribute to social development?
45. What is the significance of sociology in India?
46. What is rural-urban community?
47. What is caste?
48. What is social ecology?
49. What is Sanskritization?
50. What is Westernization?

### **Multiple choice questions:**

1. Who is considered the father of Indian sociology?
  - a) G.S. Ghurye
  - b) Radhakamal Mukherjee
  - c) M.N. Srinivas
  - d) A.R. Desai
  
2. What is the significance of sociology in understanding Indian society?
  - a) It helps us understand social change
  - b) It helps us understand social inequality
  - c) It helps us understand social structure
  - d) All of the above

3. How did nationalism influence the development of sociology in India?

- a) It led to the emergence of sociology as a discipline
- b) It led to the decline of sociology as a discipline
- c) It had no impact on the development of sociology
- d) It led to the focus on Western sociology

4. What are the key features of sociology in post-independence India?

- a) Focus on social change and development
- b) Focus on social inequality and justice
- c) Focus on social structure and institutions
- d) All of the above

5. Who are some prominent Indian sociologists?

- a) G.S. Ghurye, Radhakamal Mukherjee, M.N. Srinivas
- b) A.R. Desai, G.S. Ghurye, Radhakamal Mukherjee
- c) M.N. Srinivas, A.R. Desai, G.S. Ghurye
- d) All of the above

6. Who is G.S. Ghurye?

- a) A prominent Indian sociologist
- b) A British sociologist
- c) An American sociologist
- d) A French sociologist



7. What is Ghurye's view on caste in Indian society?

- a) Caste is a rigid and unchanging institution
- b) Caste is a flexible and changing institution
- c) Caste is a social evil
- d) Caste is a necessary institution

8. What is Ghurye's concept of rural-urban community?

- a) Rural and urban communities are separate and distinct
- b) Rural and urban communities are interconnected and interdependent
- c) Rural communities are superior to urban communities
- d) Urban communities are superior to rural communities

9. How did Ghurye contribute to the study of Indian society?

- a) He wrote extensively on caste and rural-urban community
- b) He conducted empirical research on Indian society
- c) He developed a theoretical framework for understanding Indian society
- d) All of the above

10. What is Ghurye's significance in Indian sociology?

- a) He is considered the father of Indian sociology
- b) He is a prominent Indian sociologist
- c) He has made significant contributions to the study of Indian society
- d) All of the above

11. Who is Radhakamal Mukherjee?

- a) A prominent Indian sociologist
- b) A British sociologist
- c) An American sociologist
- d) A French sociologist

12. What is Mukherjee's view on social structure and values?

- a) Social structure and values are interdependent
- b) Social structure and values are separate and distinct
- c) Social structure is more important than values
- d) Values are more important than social structure

13. What is Mukherjee's concept of social ecology?

- a) The study of the relationship between society and environment
- b) The study of the relationship between society and culture
- c) The study of the relationship between society and economy
- d) The study of the relationship between society and politics

14. How did Mukherjee contribute to the study of Indian society?

- a) He wrote extensively on social structure and values
- b) He conducted empirical research on Indian society
- c) He developed a theoretical framework for understanding Indian society
- d) All of the above

15. What is Mukherjee's significance in Indian sociology?

- a) He founded the Indian sociological society
- b) He introduced the concept of Sanskritization
- c) He emphasized the importance of social ecology and value in understanding Indian society
- d) He was a prominent critic of Indian nationalism

16. What is Mukherjee's view on social change?

- a) Social change is a gradual process
- b) Social change is a rapid process
- c) Social change is a necessary process
- d) Social change is an unnecessary process

17. Who is M.N. Srinivas?

- a) A prominent Indian sociologist
- b) A British sociologist
- c) An American sociologist
- d) A French sociologist

18. What is Srinivas's view on Sanskritization?

- a) Sanskritization is a process of cultural change
- b) Sanskritization is a process of social change
- c) Sanskritization is a process of economic change
- d) Sanskritization is a process of political change

19. What is Srinivas's concept of Westernization?

- a) Westernization is a process of cultural change
- b) Westernization is a process of social change
- c) Westernization is a process of economic change
- d) Westernization is a process of political change

20. How did Srinivas contribute to the study of Indian society?

- a) He wrote extensively on Sanskritization and Westernization
- b) He conducted empirical research on Indian society
- c) He developed a theoretical framework for understanding Indian society
- d) All of the above

21. What is Srinivas's significance in Indian sociology?

- a) He is considered the father of Indian sociology
- b) He is a prominent Indian sociologist
- c) He has made significant contributions to the study of Indian society
- d) All of the above

22. Who is A.R. Desai?

- a) A prominent Indian sociologist
- b) A British sociologist
- c) An American sociologist
- d) A French sociologist

23. What is Desai's view on the social background of Indian nationalism?

- a) Indian nationalism was a product of British colonialism
- b) Indian nationalism was a product of Indian culture and tradition
- c) Indian nationalism was a product of economic factors
- d) Indian nationalism was a product of political factors

24. What is Desai's Marxist approach to studying Indian society?

- a) He emphasizes the role of class struggle in Indian society
- b) He emphasizes the role of caste in Indian society
- c) He emphasizes the role of culture in Indian society
- d) He emphasizes the role of politics in Indian society

25. How did Desai contribute to the study of Indian society?

- a) He wrote extensively on the social background of Indian nationalism
- b) He conducted empirical research on Indian society
- c) He developed a theoretical framework for understanding Indian society
- d) All of the above

26. What is Desai's significance in Indian sociology?

- a) He is considered the father of Indian sociology
- b) He is a prominent Indian sociologist
- c) He has made significant contributions to the study of Indian society
- d) All of the above

27. What is the significance of sociology in understanding Indian society?

- a) It helps us understand social change
- b) It helps us understand social inequality
- c) It helps us understand social structure
- d) All of the above

28. How does sociology contribute to social change in India?

- a) It helps us understand the causes of social problems
- b) It helps us develop solutions to social problems
- c) It helps us implement solutions to social problems
- d) All of the above

29. What are the challenges faced by sociology as a discipline in India?

- a) Lack of funding
- b) Lack of infrastructure
- c) Lack of trained personnel
- d) All of the above

30. Who are some other prominent Indian sociologists?

- a) M.N. Srinivas, A.R. Desai, G.S. Ghurye
- b) Radhakamal Mukherjee, M.N. Srinivas, A.R. Desai
- c) G.S. Ghurye, Radhakamal Mukherjee, M.N. Srinivas
- d) All of the above

31. What is the concept of social structure?

- a) The pattern of social relationships

- b) The pattern of social institutions
- c) The pattern of social norms
- d) All of the above

32. What is the concept of culture?

- a) The shared values and norms of a society
- b) The shared beliefs and practices of a society
- c) The shared language and customs of a society
- d) All of the above

33. What is social change?

- a) A change in social structure
- b) A change in social institutions
- c) A change in social norms
- d) All of the above

34. What is social inequality?

- a) A difference in social status
- b) A difference in economic resources
- c) A difference in political power
- d) All of the above

35. What is social justice?

- a) The fair distribution of resources
- b) The fair treatment of individuals

- c) The protection of individual rights
- d) All of the above

36. What is the significance of sociology in understanding Indian society?

- a) It helps us understand social change
- b) It helps us understand social inequality
- c) It helps us understand social structure
- d) All of the above

37. How does sociology contribute to social development?

- a) It helps us understand social problems
- b) It helps us develop solutions to social problems
- c) It helps us implement solutions to social problems
- d) All of the above

38. What are the challenges faced by sociology as a discipline in India?

- a) Lack of funding
- b) Lack of infrastructure
- c) Lack of trained personnel
- d) All of the above

39. Who are some other prominent Indian sociologists?

- a) M.N. Srinivas, A.R. Desai, G.S. Ghurye
- b) Radhakamal Mukherjee, M.N. Srinivas, A.R. Desai
- c) G.S. Ghurye, Radhakamal Mukherjee, M.N. Srinivas



d) All of the above

40. What is the concept of rural-urban community?

- a) A community that is located in a rural area
- b) A community that is located in an urban area
- c) A community that is located in both rural and urban areas
- d) None of the above

41. What is the concept of caste?

- a) A social institution that is based on birth
- b) A social institution that is based on occupation
- c) A social institution that is based on education
- d) None of the above

42. What is the concept of social ecology?

- a) The study of the relationship between society and environment
- b) The study of the relationship between society and culture
- c) The study of the relationship between society and economy
- d) None of the above

43. What is the concept of Sanskritization?

- a) A process of cultural change
- b) A process of social change
- c) A process of economic change
- d) None of the above

44. What is the concept of Westernization?

- a) A process of cultural change
- b) A process of social change
- c) A process of economic change
- d) None of the above

45. What is the significance of sociology in understanding Indian society?

- a) It helps us understand social change
- b) It helps us understand social inequality
- c) It helps us understand social structure
- d) All of the above

46. How does sociology contribute to social development?

- a) It helps us understand social problems
- b) It helps us develop solutions to social problems
- c) It helps us implement solutions to social problems
- d) All of the above

47. What are the challenges faced by sociology as a discipline in India?

- a) Lack of funding
- b) Lack of infrastructure
- c) Lack of trained personnel
- d) All of the above

48. Who are some other prominent Indian sociologists?

- a) M.N. Srinivas, A.R. Desai, G.S. Ghurye
- b) Radhakamal Mukherjee, M.N. Srinivas, A.R. Desai
- c) G.S. Ghurye, Radhakamal Mukherjee, M.N. Srinivas
- d) All of the above

49. What is the role of sociological theory in understanding Indian society?

- a) It provides a framework for analysis
- b) It helps us understand social phenomena
- c) It guides research and policy-making
- d) All of the above

50. What is the significance of studying Indian sociological thought?

- a) It helps us understand Indian society and culture
- b) It helps us understand social change and development
- c) It helps us understand social inequality and justice
- d) All of the above