

Shri Guru Nanak Degree College, Rudrapur

Subject -Sociology

Social control

50 long questions:

1. What is social control, and how does it influence individual behaviour in society?
2. Discuss the importance of social control in maintaining social order and stability.
3. Explain the characteristics of social control and its role in shaping human behaviour.
4. How does social control differ from self-control, and what is the relationship between the two?
5. What are the functions of social control, and how do they impact society?
6. Discuss the different types of social control, including direct and indirect, positive and negative, organized and unorganized.
7. Explain the concept of direct social control and its examples in everyday life.
8. How does indirect social control influence individual behaviour, and what are its forms?
9. Discuss the role of positive social control in promoting social cohesion and order.
10. What is negative social control, and how does it impact individual behaviour?
11. Discuss the role of customs in shaping social behaviour and maintaining social order.
12. Explain the concept of norms and their influence on individual behaviour.
13. How do values impact social control, and what are their sources?

14. Discuss the role of folkways in maintaining social order and stability.
15. What is the significance of religion in social control, and how does it influence individual behaviour?
16. Discuss the role of education in social control and its impact on individual behaviour.
17. Explain the concept of law and its influence on social behaviour.
18. How do formal means of social control differ from informal means?
19. Discuss the importance of education in promoting social cohesion and order.
20. What is the role of law in maintaining social order and stability?
21. Discuss the role of family in social control and its impact on individual behaviour.
22. Explain the concept of state and its influence on social behaviour.
23. How do educational institutions contribute to social control?
24. Discuss the role of public opinion in shaping social behaviour and maintaining social order.
25. What is the significance of family in promoting social cohesion and order?
26. Discuss Karl Mannheim's theory of social control and its relevance to modern society.
27. Explain C.H. Cooley's theory of social control and its impact on individual behaviour.
28. How does Kimball Young's theory of social control differ from other theories?
29. Discuss the significance of Mannheim's theory in understanding social change.
30. What is the role of Cooley's theory in shaping social behaviour?
31. Discuss the relationship between social control and socialization.
32. Explain the concept of maladjustment and its impact on individual behaviour.
33. How does social control influence individual behaviour in different cultures?

34. Discuss the role of social control in maintaining social order and stability.
35. What is the significance of social control in promoting social change?
36. Discuss the concept of self-control and its relationship with social control.
37. Explain the theory of social learning and its impact on individual behaviour.
38. How does the theory of social exchange influence social behaviour?
39. Discuss the concept of social norms and their influence on individual behaviour.
40. What is the significance of social values in shaping social behaviour?
41. Discuss the role of media in social control and its impact on individual behaviour.
42. Explain the concept of propaganda and its influence on social behaviour.
43. How do educational institutions contribute to social control?
44. Discuss the role of family in shaping social behaviour and maintaining social order.
45. What is the significance of public opinion in social control?
46. Discuss the relationship between social control and social structure.
47. Explain the concept of social change and its impact on social control.
48. How does social control influence individual behaviour in different social contexts?
49. Discuss the role of social control in maintaining social order and stability.
50. What is the significance of social control in promoting social cohesion and order?

50 short questions :

1. What is social control?
2. Define social control.
3. What are the characteristics of social control?
4. Why is social control important?
5. What are the functions of social control?

6. What are the types of social control?
7. Define direct social control.
8. What is indirect social control?
9. Explain positive social control.
10. What is negative social control?
11. What are customs?
12. Define norms.
13. What are values?
14. Explain folkways.
15. What is the role of religion in social control?
16. What is education?
17. Define law.
18. What are the types of law?
19. Explain the role of education in social control.
20. What is the significance of law in social control?
21. What is family?
22. Define state.
23. What are educational institutions?
24. Explain public opinion.
25. What is the role of family in social control?
26. Who is Karl Mannheim?
27. What is Mannheim's theory of social control?
28. Who is C.H. Cooley?
29. What is Cooley's theory of social control?
30. Who is Kimball Young?
31. What is socialization?
32. Define maladjustment.
33. What is self-control?

34. Explain social learning.
35. What is social exchange?
36. What are social norms?
37. Define social values.
38. What is social structure?
39. Explain social change.
40. What is social cohesion?
41. What is media?
42. Define propaganda.
43. What are educational institutions?
44. Explain family.
45. What is public opinion?
46. What is social order?
47. Define social stability.
48. What is social control?
49. Explain social behaviour.
50. What is social influence?

50 multiple-choice questions :

1. What is social control?
 - a) A process of influencing individual behaviour
 - b) A means of maintaining social order
 - c) A way of promoting social change
 - d) All of the above

2. Which of the following is a characteristic of social control?
 - a) It is a conscious process

- b) It is an unconscious process
- c) It is a formal process
- d) It is an informal process

3. What is the primary function of social control?

- a) To maintain social order
- b) To promote social change
- c) To influence individual behaviour
- d) All of the above

4. What are the types of social control?

- a) Direct and indirect
- b) Positive and negative
- c) Organized and unorganized
- d) All of the above

5. Which of the following is an example of direct social control?

- a) Laws and regulations
- b) Social norms and values
- c) Customs and traditions
- d) All of the above

6. What are customs?

- a) Formal rules and regulations
- b) Informal norms and values
- c) Traditional practices and behaviour
- d) All of the above

7. Which of the following is an example of an informal means of social control?

- a) Laws and regulations
- b) Social norms and values
- c) Customs and traditions
- d) All of the above

8. What is education?

- a) A formal means of social control
- b) An informal means of social control
- c) A type of socialization
- d) All of the above

9. Which of the following is an example of a formal means of social control?

- a) Laws and regulations
- b) Social norms and values
- c) Customs and traditions
- d) All of the above

10. What is family?

- a) A primary agency of social control
- b) A secondary agency of social control
- c) A formal means of social control
- d) An informal means of social control

11. Which of the following is an example of an agency of social control?

- a) Family
- b) State
- c) Educational institutions

d) All of the above

12. Who is Karl Mannheim?

- a) A sociologist
- b) A psychologist
- c) A philosopher
- d) All of the above

13. What is Mannheim's theory of social control?

- a) The ideology of social control
- b) The sociology of social control
- c) The psychology of social control
- d) All of the above

14. What is socialization?

- a) A process of learning social norms and values
- b) A means of maintaining social order
- c) A way of promoting social change
- d) All of the above

15. Which of the following is an example of socialization?

- a) Family
- b) School
- c) Peer group
- d) All of the above

16. What is social learning?

- a) A process of learning social norms and values

- b) A means of maintaining social order
- c) A way of promoting social change
- d) All of the above

17. Which of the following is an example of social learning?

- a) Observational learning
- b) Classical conditioning
- c) Operant conditioning
- d) All of the above

18. What is media?

- a) A means of communication
- b) A means of social control
- c) A way of promoting social change
- d) All of the above

19. Which of the following is an example of media?

- a) Television
- b) Radio
- c) Newspaper
- d) All of the above

20. What is propaganda?

- a) A means of communication
- b) A means of social control
- c) A way of promoting social change
- d) All of the above

21. Which of the following is an example of propaganda?

- a) Advertising
- b) Public relations
- c) Political campaigning
- d) All of the above

22. What is public opinion?

- a) A means of social control
- b) A way of promoting social change
- c) A collective attitude or belief
- d) All of the above

23. Which of the following is an example of public opinion?

- a) Polls and surveys
- b) Media coverage
- c) Social movements
- d) All of the above

24. What is social structure?

- a) A pattern of social relationships
- b) A means of social control
- c) A way of promoting social change
- d) All of the above

25. Which of the following is an example of social structure?

- a) Family

- b) School
- c) Workplace
- d) All of the above

26. What is social change?

- a) A process of social transformation
- b) A means of social control
- c) A way of promoting social stability
- d) All of the above

27. Which of the following is an example of social change?

- a) Technological advancements
- b) Demographic shifts
- c) Social movements
- d) All of the above

28. What is social cohesion?

- a) A means of social control
- b) A way of promoting social change
- c) A collective sense of unity
- d) All of the above

29. Which of the following is an example of social cohesion?

- a) Community events
- b) Social movements
- c) Cultural festivals

d) All of the above

30. What is social influence?

- a) A means of social control
- b) A way of promoting social change
- c) A process of shaping behaviour
- d) All of the above

31. Which of the following is an example of social influence?

- a) Peer pressure
- b) Social norms
- c) Authority figures
- d) All of the above

32. What is conformity?

- a) A means of social control
- b) A way of promoting social change
- c) A process of changing behaviour
- d) All of the above

33. Which of the following is an example of conformity?

- a) Following social norms
- b) Obeying authority figures
- c) Imitating others
- d) All of the above

34. What is obedience?

- a) A means of social control
- b) A way of promoting social change
- c) A process of following orders
- d) All of the above

35. Which of the following is an example of obedience?

- a) Following rules and regulations
- b) Obeying authority figures
- c) Completing tasks
- d) All of the above

36. What is deviance?

- a) A means of social control
- b) A way of promoting social change
- c) A process of violating norms
- d) All of the above

37. Which of the following is an example of deviance?

- a) Crime
- b) Delinquency
- c) Nonconformity
- d) All of the above

38. What is socialization?

- a) A process of learning social norms
- b) A means of social control
- c) A way of promoting social change

d) All of the above

39. Which of the following is an example of socialization?

- a) Family
- b) School
- c) Peer group
- d) All of the above

40. What is culture?

- a) A means of social control
- b) A way of promoting social change
- c) A collective way of life
- d) All of the above

41. Which of the following is an example of culture?

- a) Language
- b) Customs
- c) Traditions
- d) All of the

42. What is the primary function of social institutions?

- a) To maintain social order
- b) To promote social change
- c) To provide social services
- d) All of the above

43. Which of the following is an example of a social institution?

- a) Family

- b) Education
- c) Religion
- d) All of the above

44. What is the role of social norms in shaping behaviour?

- a) To promote social conformity
- b) To encourage social deviance
- c) To provide social guidance
- d) All of the above

45. Which of the following is an example of a social norm?

- a) Shaking hands when greeting someone
- b) Wearing formal attire to a job interview
- c) Using polite language when speaking to someone
- d) All of the above

46. What is the difference between formal and informal social control?

- a) Formal social control is more effective
- b) Informal social control is more effective
- c) Formal social control is based on laws and regulations
- d) Informal social control is based on social norms and values

47. Which of the following is an example of formal social control?

- a) Laws and regulations
- b) Social norms and values
- c) Customs and traditions
- d) All of the above

48. What is the role of education in social control?

- a) To promote social conformity
- b) To encourage social deviance
- c) To provide social guidance
- d) All of the above

49. Which of the following is an example of education as a means of social control?

- a) Teaching social norms and values
- b) Promoting critical thinking and creativity
- c) Encouraging social conformity
- d) All of the above

50. What is the significance of social control in maintaining social order?

- a) It promotes social conformity
- b) It encourages social deviance
- c) It provides social guidance
- d) All of the above