

**Shri Guru Nanak Degree College**

**Subject- Sociology**

**Question Bank**

**UGSOC-CC 101: Introductory Sociology**

**50 long-answer questions:**

**Unit I: Origin and Growth of Sociology**

- Discuss the origin and historical development of Sociology as a discipline.
- Explain the meaning, scope, and nature of Sociology.
- What are the major trends in contemporary Sociology?
- How did the Industrial Revolution and French Revolution contribute to the growth of Sociology?
- Compare and contrast the classical and modern approaches to the study of Sociology.

➤ **Unit II: Sociology and Other Social Sciences**

- Describe the relationship between Sociology and Anthropology with suitable examples.
- How does Sociology differ from and relate to History?
- Analyze the interdisciplinary nature of Sociology with reference to Political Science.
- Examine the linkages between Sociology and Philosophy.
- Discuss the relationship between Sociology and Economics in understanding social phenomena.

- Explain the relevance of Social Work in the field of Sociology.
- 12. Describe the interface between Sociology and Psychology in studying human behaviour.
- 13. Compare the contributions of Sociology and Political Science in understanding society.
- 14. How can Sociology benefit from the methodologies used in other social sciences?
- 15. Evaluate the mutual influence of Sociology and History in understanding social change.

### ➤ **Unit III: Sociological Concepts**

- 16. Define society and explain its major characteristics.
- 17. What is community? Describe its types and characteristics.
- 18. Define association and distinguish it from community and institution.
- 19. What are social institutions? Discuss their role in maintaining social order.
- 20. Examine the differences and similarities between community and association.
- 21. Discuss the basic concepts of society, association, institution, and their interrelationship.

### ➤ **Unit IV: Social Processes**

- 22. Define and explain associative processes in society with examples.
- 23. Discuss the meaning and importance of cooperation in social life.
- 24. Define accommodation and discuss its forms and characteristics.
- 25. Explain the concept of assimilation and its significance in multi-ethnic societies.
- 26. Differentiate between assimilation and accommodation with suitable illustrations.
- 27. What is social conflict? Explain dissociative processes in society.
- 28. Analyze the impact of competition and conflict on social structure.
- 29. Discuss the concept of contravention and its role in social change.

- 30.Examine the relevance of both associative and dissociative processes in maintaining social balance.

#### ➤ **Unit V: Social Groups**

- 31.Define social groups. Discuss the characteristics and importance of social groups.
- 32.Explain the difference between primary and secondary groups with examples.
- 33.What are reference groups? Discuss their functions and significance.
- 34.Compare and contrast in-groups and out-groups.
- 35.Discuss the role of social groups in personality development and social control.

#### **Unit VI: Culture and Civilization**

- 36.Define culture and discuss its key elements and characteristics.
- 37.Explain the concept of civilization and its components.
- 38.Distinguish between culture and civilization with suitable examples.
- 39.Analyze the relationship between culture and social structure.
- 40.Discuss the role of culture in shaping individual behaviour.
- 41.How do values and norms function within a culture?
- 42.Explain how cultural lag affects social change.
- 43.Discuss the importance of cultural diversity in a globalized world.
- 44.What is ethnocentrism? How does it affect cultural understanding?
- 45.Explain the concepts of cultural integration and cultural diffusion.

#### **General and Integrative Questions**

- 46.How do sociological concepts help in understanding day-to-day social issues?

- 47. Evaluate the relevance of sociology in solving contemporary social problems.
- 48. Discuss the importance of sociological imagination as proposed by C. Wright Mills.
- 49. How does the study of sociology promote critical thinking and social responsibility?
- 50. Write a detailed essay on the role of Sociology in the 21st century.

➤ **50 Short questions:**

- 1. Who is considered the father of Sociology?
- 2. What is the meaning of Sociology?
- 3. Define Sociology in one sentence.
- 4. What is the scope of Sociology?
- 5. How did Sociology emerge as a discipline?
- 6. Name any two early sociologists.
- 7. Mention any one new trend in modern Sociology.
- 8. What is the nature of Sociology as a social science?
- 9. List any one factor that contributed to the growth of Sociology.
- 10. What distinguishes Sociology from common-sense knowledge?
- Unit II: Sociology and Other Social Sciences
- 11. How is Sociology related to Philosophy?
- 12. What is the link between Sociology and Social Work?
- 13. Name one similarity between Sociology and History.
- 14. Define the relationship between Sociology and Anthropology.
- 15. How does Sociology differ from Political Science?
- 16. Mention any two areas where Sociology and Economics overlap.
- 17. What is interdisciplinary approach in social sciences?
- 18. Why is it important to study Sociology alongside other disciplines?
- 19. What is meant by comparative perspective in Sociology?

➤ 20. Give one example of a sociological concept influenced by History.

➤ Unit III: Sociological Concepts

➤ 21. Define society.

➤ 22. What are the main characteristics of society?

➤ 23. Define community in Sociology.

➤ 24. Give one characteristic of a community.

➤ 25. What is an association in Sociology?

➤ 26. How is an association different from a community?

➤ 27. Define the term "institution" in a sociological context.

➤ 28. What are the characteristics of social institutions?

➤ 29. Name any one example of a social institution.

➤ 30. How does Sociology define structured human relationships?

➤ Unit IV: Social Processes

➤ 31. What is meant by co-operation?

➤ 32. Define accommodation.

➤ 33. What is assimilation in social processes?

➤ 34. What are the characteristics of associative processes?

➤ 35. Define dissociative social process.

➤ 36. What is social conflict?

➤ 37. Give an example of competition as a social process.

➤ 38. Define contravention in sociological terms.

➤ 39. How do social processes influence social structure?

➤ 40. Mention one difference between competition and conflict.

➤ Unit V: Social Groups

➤ 41. Define a social group.

➤ 42. What is a primary group?

➤ 43. Give one example of a primary group.

➤ 44. What is a secondary group?

➤ 45. Mention any one characteristic of secondary groups.

➤ 46. Define reference group.

- 47.What is the role of reference groups in social behaviour?
- 48.How do primary and secondary groups differ?
- 49.Mention one importance of social groups.
- 50.Why do sociologists study social groups?

- **50 multiple-choice questions (MCQs)**

- 1.Who is known as the "Father of Sociology"?
  - Karl Marx
  - Herbert Spencer
  - Auguste Comte
  - Emile Durkheim
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- 2.Sociology emerged as a distinct discipline during the:
  - 15th century
  - 18th century
  - 19th century
  - 20th century
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- 3.Which of the following best defines sociology?
  - Study of ancient texts
  - Study of society and social behaviour
  - Study of biology
  - Study of stars

➤ 4. Who coined the term "Sociology"?

- Max Weber
- Emile Durkheim
- Auguste Comte
- Herbert Spencer

➤ 5. Which one is a recent trend in Sociology?

- Positivism
- Evolutionary theory
- Feminist theory
- Metaphysics

➤ 6. Which of the following is not a scope of Sociology?

- Social interaction
- Social structure
- Human anatomy
- Social change

➤ 7. The term "Social Physics" was earlier used by:

- Spencer
- Weber
- Comte
- Durkheim

➤ 8. Which revolution influenced the development of Sociology?

- Agricultural

- Industrial

- Space

- Digital

- 9.Sociology is closely related to:

- Physics

- Chemistry

- Anthropology

- Botany

- 10.History contributes to Sociology by:

- Providing knowledge of past events

- Studying organisms

- Conducting lab tests

- Studying machines

- 11.Social Work differs from Sociology as it is more:

- Philosophical

- Analytical

- Theoretical

- Applied

- 12.Which subject focuses on the study of political institutions and power?

- Economics

- History

- Political Science

- Biology

- 13.Sociology and Economics are related through:



- Chemical analysis
- Study of soil
- Study of economic behaviour in society
- Study of climate

➤ 14. Anthropology mainly studies:

- Future societies
- Non-human species
- Primitive and tribal societies
- Urbanization

➤ 15. Sociology shares methods and theories with:

- Physical sciences
- Social sciences
- Earth sciences
- Medical sciences

➤ 16. Society is best defined as:

- A political group
- A group of people living in the same house
- A system of interrelationships
- A technological unit

➤ 17. A community is characterized by:

- Temporary interaction
- Physical proximity and common interests
- Internet-based communication

➤ National boundaries

➤ 18.An association is:

- Naturally formed group
- Created deliberately for a purpose
- A religious group
- Informal family system

➤ 19.Which of the following is not an institution?

- Marriage
- Education
- Family
- Holiday trip

➤ 20.Institutions are:

- Temporary in nature
- Based on formal laws only
- Established patterns of behaviour
- Always religious

➤ 21.Sociological concepts help in:

- Guessing people's behaviour
- Understanding human society scientifically
- Creating fictional stories
- Predicting weather

➤ 22.Co-operation is based on:

- Conflict
- Mutual assistance
- Competition
- Mistrust

➤ 23.Accommodation is the process of:

- Erasing conflict
- Adjusting in a group despite differences
- Ignoring problems
- Running away

➤ 24.Assimilation leads to:

- Social isolation
- Cultural integration
- Group conflict
- Economic change

➤ 25.Dissociative process includes:

- Co-operation
- Assimilation
- Conflict
- Mutual support

➤ 26.Contravention is a form of:

- Cultural unity
- Disagreement without violence

- Agreement
- Legal conformity

➤ 27.Competition is a:

- Dissociative process
- Assimilative process
- Biological need
- Religious ritual

➤ 28.Primary group is characterized by:

- Formal relations
- Close and intimate relationships
- Professional bonds
- Temporary contact

➤ 29.A secondary group is based on:

- Emotional closeness
- Face-to-face contact
- Formal and goal-oriented interaction
- Blood relation

➤ 30.Reference group means:

- A family group
- A group we compare ourselves to
- A group based on religion
- A caste-based group

➤ 31.Which of the following is a primary group?

- Trade union
- School classroom
- Family
- Political party

➤ 32.In a secondary group, communication is often:

- Informal
- Emotional
- Formal
- Face-to-face

➤ 33.Culture is:

- Inherited genetically
- Learned behaviour
- Natural instinct
- Not passed on

➤ 34.Civilization is mainly:

- Technical and material advancement
- Religious belief
- Superstition
- Cultural decline

➤ 35.The main difference between culture and civilization is:

- Culture is static

- Civilization is spiritual
- Culture is internal; civilization is external
- They mean the same

➤ 36.Which of the following is a component of culture?

- Tools only
- Language
- Only buildings
- Soil type

➤ 37.Culture is transmitted through:

- DNA
- Natural selection
- Social interaction
- Climate

➤ 38.Civilization represents:

- Emotional feelings
- Political ideology
- Material achievements of society
- Traditional festival only

➤ 39.Who emphasized on 'Social Facts'?

- Auguste Comte
- Max Weber
- Emile Durkheim
- Karl Marx

➤ 40. Sociology is a:

➤ Pure science

➤ 40. Sociology is a:

➤ Pure science

➤ Normative science

➤ Social science

➤ Biological science

➤ 41. Social control is maintained through:

➤ Pollution

➤ Laws and norms

➤ DNA

➤ Military

➤ 42. Which concept is used to describe structured social relationships?

➤ Organization

➤ Social structure

➤ Social mobility

➤ Ecology

➤ 43. The term “anomie” was introduced by:

➤ Weber

➤ Marx

- Durkheim
- Comte

➤ 44. The study of everyday social interactions is called:

- Macro sociology
- Industrial sociology
- Micro sociology
- Historical sociology

➤ 45. Role conflict occurs when:

- One role is performed well
- Roles are in harmony
- Multiple roles clash
- There are no roles

➤ 46. Social norms are:

- Fixed rules
- Informal rules
- Legal obligations
- Physical needs

➤ 47. Stratification in society refers to:



- Physical layers
- Geological formation
- Ranking of people in hierarchy
- Sports competition

➤ 48. The most important agent of socialization is:

- Media
- Friends
- Family
- School

➤ 49. Society without rules is called:

- Utopia
- Anarchy
- Civilization
- Socialism

➤ 50. The concept of "Verstehen" was given by:

- Marx
- Comte
- Durkheim
- Max Weber

