

(A) Very short Question-Answer(1 mark each)

1. From which language the word 'sociology' has been derived?

Ans. Latin and Greek languages.

2. From which words the term 'sociology' has been derived?

Ans. Latin word 'Socius' and Greek word 'Logos'.

3. What does the word 'socius' mean?

Ans. Companion.

4. What is sociology?

Ans. Sociology is the study of human society.

5. Give a definition of sociology.

Ans. According to M. Johnson. "sociology is the science that deals with social group."

6. Who was the author of the book "principles of educational sociology"?

Ans. George Pyne.

7. Who is the author of the book "democracy and Education"?

Ans. John Dewey

8. Who for the first time coined the word 'sociology'?

Ans. Auguste Comte(1839)

9. What is educational sociology?

Ans. Educational sociology is the study of education as a social process.

10. Who is known as the father of sociology?

Ans. Auguste Comte

11. Name the first book on educational sociology written by Smith in 1917.

Ans. "Introduction to Educational sociology".

12. Name the book published by George Payne in 1928.

Ans. "The Principles of Educational sociology".

13. Name two books written by John Dewey.

Ans. 'The School and Society' and 'Education and Democracy'.

14. In which year did the Journal of Educational Sociology rename as Journal of Sociology of Education?

Ans. 1963.

15. What is sociology of education?

Ans. It is that branch of knowledge which presents a sociological theory of education.

16. From which Latin word the term "education" is derived?

Ans. Latin word "educare".

17. Who realised the importance of sociological approach in education?

Ans. John Dewey.

18. How many books were published in USA on educational sociology in between 1916-36?

Ans. 25 text books.

19. What is social group?

Ans. Social group can be said to be a collection of people living together.

20. Define group.

Ans. A group is a system of social interaction.

21. Give a characteristics of social group.

Ans. A social group is a collection of individuals.

23. Give an example of primary group.

Ans. Family

24. Give a characteristics of primary group.

Ans. The members of primary group have great intimacy.

25. Who classified group in to primary and secondary?

Ans. C.H. Cooley.

26. Give an example of secondary group.

Ans. Political party

27. Give a feature of secondary group.

Ans. Big is size.

28. Who classified group into horizontal and vertical group?

Ans. P.A. Sorokin

29. What is social interaction?

Ans. It is a process by which men inter penetrate the minds of each other.

30. "Culture and society are the products of social interaction" who said this?

Ans. Wilson and Kolb.

31. Mention a mechanism of social interaction.

Ans. Imitation.

32. From which Greek word the term 'dynamic' is derived?

Ans. Greek word which means force.

33. What is group dynamic?

Ans. We can describe group dynamic as the forces operating with the groups.

34. Mention a factor of group dynamic?

Ans. Leadership.

35. What is a leader?

Ans. Leader is one who succeed in getting others to follow him.

36. Mention a characteristics of leadership.

Ans. The activity of leadership is the influence people and to get their co-operation.

37. Mention a quality of leadership.

Ans. Knowledge of group psychology.

38. From which two words the term co-operation is derived?

Ans. Latin word co which means together and operan which means to work.

39. What is co-operation?

Ans. Joint work or working together for common rewards.

40. What is assimilation?

Ans. Assimilation is the social process whereby ttitudes of many persons are united.

41. What does the word dynamics means?

Ans. Changing.

42. who wrote the book 'world immigration'?

Ans. M R Davis

43. What is accommodation?

Ans. It is the process of getting along inspite of differences.

44. Who classified group into territorial and non territorial groups?

Ans. Park and Burgess.

45. Fill in the blanks:

(a) Sociology is the science of ____.

Ans. Social relationship.

(b) ____ is the considered as father of sociology.

Ans. Auguste Comte

(c) 'logos' meant ____.

Ans. Study of.

(d) 'sociology is a general science of society' said by ____.

Ans. Davis.

(e) The book "principles of educational sociology" written by ____.

Ans. George Pyne.

(f) Educational sociology is a branch of ____ sociology.

Ans. Applied

(g) Introduction to educational sociology written by W. Smith published in ____.

Ans. 1917.

(h) Auguste Comte coined the word sociology in the year ____.

Ans. 1839.

(i) The word 'societus' means ____.

Ans. Society

(j) Sociology of education is a branch of ____.

Ans. Knowledge.

(k) Journal of sociology of education came in to force in the year ____.

Ans. 1963.

(l) 'democracy and education' was written by ____.

Ans. John Dewey.

(m) George Pyne published his book named "the Principles of education sociology" in the year ____.

Ans. 1928

(n) ____ was the first who clearly indicated the wed for sociological approach in education.

Ans. Emile Durkheim.

(o) Educational sociology is an important branch of ____.

Ans. General sociology.

(p) "sociology is the study of social life" said by ____.

Ans. Ogburn and Nimkoff.

(B) Short type question answer (2/5 marks)

1. What is sociology?

Ans. Sociology is the study of human society as society is a cluster of people who are bonded with the feeling of companionship.

Sociology tries to study each and every such aspect that is taking place in the society.

Sociology is the study of man and his human environment in their relations to each other.

2. Define sociology.

Ans. In the words of Ogburn, "sociology is concerned with the study of the social life of man and its relations to the factors of culture, natural environment and groups." In the words of Bogardus, "Sociology may be defined as the study of the ways in which social experiences function in developing, maturing and repressing human through inter-personal stimulations."

In the words of Alex Inkeles, "Sociology is the study of

systems of social action and their interrelations."

3. What is educational sociology?

Ans. Educational sociology is the study of education as a social process. It tries to solve the problems of education by studying about the social processes and social interaction. It tries to make a study of needs and motivates of the local community so that the educational system can be based on it.

4. Define educational sociology.

Ans. In the words of another sociologist, "Educational Sociology utilizes all that has been learned in the field of education and sociology but joins them in anew science by applying sociological principles to the whole process of education including subject matter, activities, methods, school organization and measurement.

In the words of Dr. Lakshahira Das, "educational sociology is a branch of general sociology which deals with issues and problems of social interaction that possess educative value and significance and which could bring about socially desirable ends in peaceful and effimnr manner."

5. Mention two subjects that can be included in scope of educational sociology.

Ans. Scope of educational sociology includes almost all the aspects of general sociology with particular reference to education.

Scope of education sociology also studies the importance of the media in social progress.

Lastly, educational sociology tries to find out ways of social progress and social control.

6. Mention two aims of educational sociology.

Ans. The two aims are-

To gain knowledge about the democratic ideologies.

To study effects of social elements on the school.

7. What is sociology of education?

Ans. Sociology of education is that branch of knowledge which presents a sociological theory of education as independent branch of knowledge.

Sociology of education includes the analysis of the relationship of the educational system to other aspects of society, school as an on going social system and the patterns of social interaction in the school society.

8. Define sociology of education.

Ans. Znaniecki: "sociology of education is that branches of education developed through various analytical studies of the interactions between individuals in the formal school like educational situations or the multiple informal educational situation."

In the words of S.S. Mathur, "sociology of education may be defined as the scientific analysis of the social process and social patterns involved in the educational system." Again Brookover and Guilford are of the opinion that, "this assumes that education is a combination of social acts and that sociology is the analysis of human interaction."

9. make differences between educational sociology and sociology of education.

Ans. Educational sociology tries to create a society where ever individual can lead a secured and happy life. It tries to understand about the social groups, Their creation and functions.

Educational society tries to solve the problems of education

by studying about the social processes and social interaction. Sociology of education includes the analysis of the relationship of the educational system to other aspects of society such as culture, processes of social control, caste system of the school as an ongoing social system where the nature of the school culture and the pattern of social interaction or the structure of the school society are taken into consideration. The analysis of the social role or roles of the individual and members of the educational institutions teachers, students and employees is another area of analysis of sociology of education.

10. discuss briefly the scope of educational sociology.

Ans. The scope of educational sociology are discussed below:

- (i) **Education and kinship :** both education and kinship are important institutions of socialization in the society. Every society introduces gradual socialization of a child through various complex processes which give the child individual identity and the ability to acquire social status and fulfill roles according to it. In the kinship system the most important role towards socialization is performed by the parental family. The school transfers knowledge from one generation to another and develops intellectual ability. Both kinship and educational institutions develop the value system of the society which is one of the prime concerns of educational society.
- (ii) **School as a social system:** After the home the child is exposed to the school which influences the child. School is considered as a miniature society, where the child learns to adjust and interact with other members. School helps the child in socialization and at the same time gives

an opportunity to manifest his personality. Teacher influence the child a lot and helps him to learn the rules and regulations of the institution which controls his behavior.

(iii) Education and social stratification: Social stratification is one of the prime concern of education. Social mobility is very much influenced by castes. Religious groups and classes. These influence the mental progress of the child through education. Social stratification influences the education system through caste system religious groups, class etc.

(iv) Education and the political system : in modern society education is provided in government controlled institutions as well as privately managed institutions. Many educational institutions are also managed by religious organizations. All the educational institutions are controlled and provided assistance by the government- central, state or local-self government so that a uniform standard can be maintained.

(v) Education and democracy : democracy can never be successful without education. According to Dewey, democracy is inconceivable without education because education is absolutely necessary for establishing democracy and it can generate and instill the qualities which democracy demands as a prerequisite.

11. Discuss briefly on need and importance of sociological approach in education.

Ans. The basic pattern of human life is a constant interaction between the individual and his socio physical environment

where he lives. The interaction with the physical environment deals with the biological factors as well as psychological factors whereas the interaction with the social environment is related to sociological factors. Whereas neuromuscular reactions, cognition, conation, affection, thinking, reasoning etc are the psychological factors . all these factors affect the growth and development of an individual. The sociological factor mainly include the cultural pattern of the society where the child is born. His total behavior, to a great extent, is determined by the cultural of the society. To understand the social factor we have to consider the following two facts-

- (i) Each individual is born into a cultural world created by his predecessors and which has an continuity of existence and
- (ii) The individual becomes identified with the culture of his society, learns about his role in it and gradually contributes for its modification through continuous interaction.

From the above discussion it may be concluded that sociological factors affect the aims; curriculum, method of teaching, organizing and measurement of education. Without a detailed analysis of sociological principles in the field of education, theories of education can not be developed.

12. Explain the concept of educational sociology.

Ans. Educational sociology is a branch of pure sociology which helped in the great progress of education in the modern society. This discipline of knowledge consists education as a social process and stresses on the study of social environment and its influence on human personality. It is the application of

general principles and theories of sociology to the process of education. It also formulates ideas by which educational planning is to be guided on the basis of the findings of sociological researches. Educational sociology is concerned with the social nature of education and emphasizes the mutual relationship of education and society. 'Educational sociology' is defined by different sociologists and educationists in different ways from time to time. Some of the definitions are given below-

George Payne : "by educational sociology we mean the science that describe and explain the institutions, the social groups and social processes that is the social relationship in which or through which the individual gains and organizes his experiences."

Brown : "Education sociology is the study of the interaction of the individual and cultural environment, which includes other individuals, social group and patterns of behavior."

From the above definitions of educational sociology it may be concluded that educational sociology is the study of those aspects of sociology which are significant for educative process, especially the study of those which are related to control of learning process. It analyses and evaluates groups and institutions in which learning takes place and the social processes involve in teaching learning process. It helps in understanding education as an important instrument of social control and social change.