

Sociology

Year: 2000

TIME ALLOWED: 3 HOURS MAXIMUM MARKS:100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including Question No.8, Which is Compulsory. All questions carry equal marks.

1. If heredity makes what an individual is (Bio-sociological view), then how and what do groups contribute in socializing us to become interactive and useful members of society?
2. Keeping in view the contributions by Max Weber and Karl Marx elaborate the salient features of the schools of sociological thought they present.
3. Define and differentiate social and cultural change. Discuss the impediments to change with reference to the resistance to change in Pakistani society and culture.
4. Which one of the design(s) of social research is more preferred by sociologists and why?
5. Define social problem. Discuss the causes and consequences of smuggling specially the sociocultural dimensions of the problem.
6. Critically evaluate the:
 - (a) Feudal system in Pakistan
 - (b) Issues of urbanization in Pakistan.
7. Discuss the:
 - (a) Cultural implications of the small/nuclear family
 - (b) Social consequences of high population growth rate.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write the correct answer only in the Answer Book. Don't reproduce the questions.

- (1) Ethnocentrism means:
- (a) Cultural domination of an ethnic group
 - (b) Ethnicity taken as the unit of analysis in Scientific explorations.
 - (c) Feeling of superiority of ones own group over others.

- (d) The policy of political participation on ethnic grounds.
- (e) None of these.

(2) "Significant Others" is the term coined by:

- (a) Max Weber (b) Ferdinand Tonnies
- (c) George H. Mead (d) C.H. Cooley (e) None of these.

(3) Who strongly believed in social DARWINISM particularly the "survival of the fittest"?

- (a) Karl Marx (b) Spencer (c) Ibn-i-Khaldun (d) George Hegel (e) None of these. -.

(4) Fact may be defined as:

- (a) A commonly shared reality (b) What everyone knows as true (c) That speaks itself (d) Verified and verifiable statement. (e) None of these.

(5) Research design is:

- (a) The developing of techniques of data collection
- (b) An overall outline of the procedures and operations that includes methods, techniques and tools of the study.
- (c) The decisions that a researcher makes/takes to verify the data.
- (d) The way to participate in an ongoing research project.
- (e) None of these.

(6) Social Mobility Means:

- (a) Traveling of groups from one place to another.
- (b) Participation in the cultural activities of modern age.
- (c) Migration from rural to urban areas.
- (d) Movement of people between positions on different levels.
- (e) None of these.

(7) Diffusion is the process of change that stands for:

- (a) Transmission of traits and trait complexes from one generation to the other.
- (b) Combining of the existing elements to take a new form.
- (c) Process of spread of the cultural traits, trait complexes and patterns in space.

- (d) A process that eliminates the confusions leading to conflict.
- (e) None of these.

(8). The concept alienation was first introduced by:

- (a) Max Weber (b) Karl Marx (c) August Comte (d) C.W. Mills (e) None of these.

(9) Cultural Lag refers to:

- (a) A situation where, the Pace' of change between symbolic and material culture is uneven.
- (b) The state when symbolic culture does not change at all.
- (c) The Phenomenon indicating lesser pace of change in symbolic culture compared to material one.
- (d) When people actively resist change. - (e) None of these.

(10) By culture change we mean:

- (a) The change in fashions like that of dress, ornaments, music etc.
- (b) The system of political governance and economic organization do not remain the same.
- (c) The latest technology is adopted like fax, Internet etc.
- (d) Alternation in the actual ways of behaving of people as a result of change in ideals, ideas and ideology. (e) None of these.

(11) Vital statistics is about:

- (a) Births and deaths
- (b) Number of deaths per thousand
- (c) In and out migration
- (d) Fertility and mortality of economically active population.
- (e) None of these.

(12) Social -Institution may be defined as:

- (a) Constellation of folkways and mores around some important function or functions of society.
- (b) The People and the buildings at which they work.
- (c) A Group of people living and working together for some cause.
- (d) A God given way of doing.
- (e) None of these.

(13) A Social. Problem is:

- (a) Difficulty faced by people.
- (b) Difficulty faced and realized by people.
- (c) An issue that the' experts realize to be discussed and resolved.
- (d) Difficulty faced by the people who . realize that some could be removed ameliorated through collective social action.
- (e) None of these.

(14) Pull and push factors are basic themes of discussion! Analysis for:

- (a) Social change
- (b) Migration
- (c) Cultural diffusion
- (d) Social Mobility
- (e) None of these

(15) Who thought that the moving force behind the new-capitalism stood Calvinism?

- (a) Emile Durkheim
- (b) Max Weber
- (c) Spencer
- (d) Karl Marx
- (e) None of these

(16) who has written the book "LIVING ISALM"?

- (a) Hamza Alvi. -. "
- (b) A.H. Dani. (c) Sabiha Hafeez. . -
- (d) Akbar S. Ahmad.
- (e) None of these.

(17) SAP stands for:

- (a) Social Activity Programming.
- (b) Social Action Planning.

- (c) Sociological Association of Pakistan.
- (d) Socio-archeological plan of Pakistan.
- (e) None of these.

(18) An operational definition of a concept is:

- (a) Classical definition.
- (b) In the head definition.
- (c) A primer of guidelines for the researcher regarding field operations.
- (d) Abstracted and generalized version of reality.
- (e) None of these.

(19) The concept of CULTURAL LAG was propounded by:

- (a) Ibn-i-Khaldun.
- (b) Max Weber.
- (c) Merton.
- (d) Ogburn & Nimkoff.
- (e) None of these.

(20) Socially approved ways of behaving are called:

- (a) Cultural- traits.
- (b) Folkways.
- (c) Social norms.
- (d) Mores.
- (e) None of these.