

# Sociology

## Year: 2006

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.**

Q.1. what is the role of C.W. Mills in the development of Frankfurt school of conflict theory? Where and how he differs from his contemporaries? Discuss with evidence.

Q.2. What is a research design? What type of research design can be used for studying the problems of drug addiction/HIV/AIDS in Pakistani society? Discuss with examples.

Q.3. rural-Urban migration is causing labour-drain from rural communities. What problems this situation is creating in the labour market of rural communities. As a subject scholar, what solutions do you suggest to minimize these problems? Discuss with examples.

Q.4. there is a thesis that “the development programmes/ strategies to change the fate of poor farming community in rural Pakistan are not based upon the evidence-based policy. Therefore, a failure in this regard is being faced for the last several decades”. How do you support this thesis? Make an evidencebased argument in the light of different evaluations/assessments made for rural development in Pakistan.

Q.5. what role biradri/caste system is playing in decision making on political issues especially local bodies elections in rural areas of Pakistan? How this biradri-based political organization influences the community development process? Discuss in the light of issues/conflicts arising from the situation and their impact on the individual, family and society.

Q.6. Define social institution. What is the significance of family, religion and education as institutions in the process of socialization? Explain your answer with examples from Pakistan society.

Q.7. write short notes on the following:

- a) Drug Abuse
- b) Social Conflicts

### COMPULSORY QUESTION

Egoistic, the special type of suicide presented by Emile Durkheim, springing from:

- (a) Excessive irregularity (b) Excessive individualism (c) over integration with group (d) None of these b.

To Simmel, a mean of maintaining or increasing integration within groups is:

- (a) Co-operation
- (b) Competition
- (c) Coercion
- (d) Conflict

Sociology is introduced as an academic discipline by:

- (a) Ibn-e-Khaldun
- (b) Auguste Conte
- (c) George Simmel
- (d) Herbert Spencer

Society as a complex organization of parts that function to fulfill the requirements of the whole, is a concept of:

- (a) Structural Functionalism
- (b) Interaction School of thought
- (c) Phenomenology
- (d) None of these

The concepts of "Protestant" and "Bourgeoisie" were presented by:

- (a) Talcat parson
- (b) Karl Marx
- (c) Max Weber
- (d) Emile Durkheim

In "The Division of Labor in Society", Emile Durkheim presented the idea of:

- (a) Mechanical & organic solidarity
- (b) Social & psychological solidarity
- (c) Physical & social solidarity
- (d) Psychological & mechanical solidarity
- (e) None of these

A large kinship group whose members inhabit one geographical area and believe they are descended from a common ancestor is known as:

- (a) clan
- (b) Tribe
- (c) Kin group
- (d) class
- (e) None of these

The process by which cultural traits spread from one group or society to another is called:

- (a) Folkways
- (b) counter culture
- (c) cultural diffusion
- (d) cultural complexes
- (e) None of these

The phenomena when educated and highly skilled people emigrate to a new country, their home country loses, is referred as:

- (a) Chain migration (b) Life-time migration (c) Brain Drain  
(d) Mover (e) None of these

A social condition in which values are conflicting, weak or absent is called:

- (a) Assimilation (b) Hawthorne effect (c) invasion  
(d) Anomie (e.) None of these

The psychological stress caused when a person faces rapid cultural change is called (a)  
Cultural shock (b) Reverse culture shock (c) Acculturation (d) Ethnocentrism

(1) Any method of data collection that directly removes the researcher from research site is called (a)  
Participant observation (b) Focus group (c) Interview (d) Survey

- (a) Erosion measure (b) Accretion measure (c)  
Unobtrusive measure (d) None of these

2. Commonly used measure of variability whose size indicates the dispersion of a distribution is (a) Standard deviation  
(b) Standard score  
(c) Co-efficient of variation (d) Variance

In sample selection a threat that occurs when individuals have been assigned to the experimental group on the basis of their extreme score on dependent variable is referred to as (a) Experimental mortality (b) Maturation (c) Regression artifact (d) None of these

Co-efficient of variation =  $\frac{\text{Standard Deviation}}{\text{Mean}} \times 100$

3. In sample selection a threat that occurs when individuals have been assigned to the experimental group on the basis of their extreme score on dependent variable is referred to as (a) Experimental mortality (b) Regression artifact (c) Maturation (d) None of these

4. An overall scheme of scientific activities in which scientists engage in order to produce knowledge is a (a) Research process (b) Research model (c) Research methodology (d) Research design

5. When there is an inherent causal link between dependent and independent variables, the relationship is:

- (a) Non-spurious
- (c) significant relationship
- (b) Spurious (d) None of these

6. Questions that are relevant to some respondents, may be irrelevant to others are known as:

- (a) Double barreled questions (b) Leading questions
- (c) Contingency questions (d) Matrix questions

7. Stratified sample falls under:

- (a) Probability sampling design (b) Non probability sampling
- (c) Multi-stage sample design (d) None of these

CSS 2012