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SOC 101 MID subjective 2022 BY AN.K

Nurture,nature(3) repeated

NURTURE

As said earlier, in the 20th century, the biological explanations of human behavior were challenged. It was assumed that much of the human behavior was not instinctive; rather it was learned. Thus, people everywhere were equally human, differing only in their learned cultural patterns, which highlighted the role of nurture.

NATURE

Nature implies the contribution of heredity to the human being, which may include physical-Characteristics and what is inside the human body. Presumably physical and psychological Characteristics can be transmitted through heredity. Whatever is being transmitted through heredity May be considered as human potential given by nature.

any three diverse nature of society by crime

(1) the theological stage, (2) the metaphysical stage, and (3) the positive stage.

Define Imperialism

Imperialism is the state policy, practice, or advocacy of extending power and dominion, especially by direct territorial acquisition or by gaining political and economic control of other territories and peoples

Define Cumulative

A cumulative effect on the mobility of a person. Look at a person who is poor, uneducated, and belongs to a minority group is handicapped on all three counts and all these factors may interact and make things worse for him.

Research Design

Research Design At this stage the researcher spells out the procedure for data collection with the help of which the formulated hypothesis could be tested or the answers to the questions could be found.

Cyber crime explain with detail and give example.

Cyber-crime i.e. criminal acts committed with the help of information technology cybercrime also called computer crime, the use of a computer as an instrument to further illegal ends, examples are terrorism, pornography.

Difference between prospective and prescriptive norms.

Proscriptive norms Mandating what we should not do. Forbidding from certain actions.

Prescriptive norms What we should do

W. Reckless theory

Control theory by W. Reckless Inside most of us, it seems, are strong desires to do a lot of things that would get us in trouble. Yet most of the time we don't do these things. We mostly keep them to ourselves,

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and the temptation, urge, hostility, or desire to do something passes. To explain this restraint, Walter Reckless (1973) developed control theory.

Juvenile delinquency

Juvenile delinquency refers to the violation of legal standards by the young. Who is young is again a relative concept and has social construction. Nevertheless, it is defined under the law of the country.

Why isolated people cant handle society?(5)

It may result from **being physically separated from others**, such as when a person lives in a remote area. Isolation can also result from being emotionally removed from a community. (The separation could be real or perceived.) An isolated person may experience loneliness or low self-esteem

Role of belief in society(3)

The **Role of belief** is to guide action, not to indicate truth. Decisions about actions often have to be made quickly in the absence of evidence. Belief gives speed and economy to inquiry and counterfactual thinking.

Limitations of social conflict theory(3)

The main primary limitation of the conflict theory is the fact that it overlooks the stability of the society. While societies are in a constant state of change majority of the change is very small and it sometimes goes almost unnoticed.

Why education is important tell being a sociologist (5) repeated

Enhances Objectivity Sociology of education helps us look more objectively at our society and other societies. It directs attention to how the parts of society fit together and change, and the consequences of that social change. **Studying sociology** should be an important component of your college education, regardless of major, for two reasons: Sociology will enable you to gain a better understanding of the social forces that shape your own life, so that you will be better poised to deal with them

Perhaps the most important function of education is socialization. If children need to learn the norms, values, and skills they need to function in society, then education is a primary vehicle for such learning. ... For a society to work, functionalists say, people must subscribe to a common set of beliefs and values.

Effect of bureaucratic environment on people.

Efficiency vs. potential to dehumanize the people it is supposed to serve. The very same impersonality that fosters efficiency keeps officials and clients from responding to each other's unique, personal needs. Follow bureaucratic procedure. Bureaucratic environment gives rise to alienation where a human being is reduced to a part (cog) of big bureaucratic machinery.

Ascribed and Achieved Status repeated / any example of same status ascribed and achieved in different situations

A social position that someone receives at birth or someone assumes involuntarily later in life is an **Ascribed status**. These are those statuses about which one has little or no choice. Examples can be A son, a Pakistani, a teenager.

Achieved status refers to a social position that someone assumes voluntarily and that reflects personal Ability and effort. Examples include being a student, a player, a spouse, and a singer. Many statuses are a

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combination of both an ascription and achievement. People's ascribed statuses influence the statuses they achieve. A person's social class influences his/her occupational achievements.

Strain theory: How social values produce crime

Functionalists argue that crime is a natural part of society. Some crime represents values that lie at the very core of society. To be employed is a social value and thereby it can be a culturally approved goal of every youth. To achieve the goal a society also specifies the culturally approved means. The acceptance of goals and the non-availability of culturally approved means to achieve the goals can create strain, and can lead to the deviation from the norms. The ineffectiveness of the norms to control behavior is a situation of anomie or normlessness. As anomie increases, the amount of deviance rises to dysfunctional levels.

Deviancy. Criminal

Deviance Sociologists use the term deviance to refer to the violation of norms. How a society defines deviance, which is branded as deviant, and what people decide to do about deviance all have to do the way society is organized.

Criminal Crime is the violation of norms that are written into law. An act approved in one group may be a crime punishable by death in another group, which suggests the cultural relativity of crime.

Life course repeated

Life course is a biological process. In this process there is a personal change from infancy through old age and death brought about as a result of the interaction between biographical events and social events. The series of major events, the stages of our lives from birth to death, may be called life course.

Six fields of sociology

- Industrial Sociology
- Human Ecology
- Cultural Sociology
- Community
- Law and Society
- Mathematical sociology

Primary and peer group

Primary group is a small social group whose members share personal and enduring relationships. They are bound together by primary relationships. The relationships are informal, intimate, personal and total. These groups are among the first we experience.

Peer group is the one whose members have interests, social position, and age in common. Unlike the family and the school, the peer group lets children escape the direct supervision of adults. Among the peers, children learn how to form relationships on their own.

Importance of sociology

Studying sociology should be an important component of your college education, regardless of major, for two reasons: Sociology will enable you to gain a better understanding of the social forces that shape your own life, so that you will be better poised to deal with them

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Normative Organizations

People join normative organizations not for income but to pursue goals they consider morally worthwhile. They are also called voluntary organizations. The interests of such organizations can be community services, social action, and environmental protection. They are concerned with specific social issues. Examples can be Edhi Trust, Red Crescent, The Lions Club. Voluntary organizations strive for participatory democracy, in which all members have an equal opportunity to discuss and decide important questions affecting the organization.

Scientific method repeated

Any knowledge that is created by applying scientific method is to be called as science. Sociology uses Scientific method for the understanding, identifying the patterns, and predicting the human behavior. Therefore, sociology is science of human social life.

Inner control system

Inner control system: It includes our internalized morality --- call it conscience, ideas of right and wrong, reluctance to violate religious principles. It also includes fears of punishment, feelings of integrity, and the desire to be a 'good' person.

Social Distribution of Crime

There is a variation in the distribution of crime by social characteristics i.e. gender, age, social class, ethnicity, locality. Does it mean that some individuals or groups more likely to commit crimes, or to become the victims of crime. Research and statistics show that crime and victimization are not randomly distributed among the population. For example men are more likely than women to commit crimes; the young are more often involved in crime than older people; poor areas generally have higher crime rates than better off areas; the ethnic minorities experience higher rates of victimization; individuals living in inner city run a greater risk of becoming victims than those living in suburban areas

Cumulative and verifiable characteristic of scientific statement

Verifiable Observations made by any one researcher could be open to confirmation or refutation by other observers. Others could also use their sensory experiences for the verification of the previous findings. The replicability of the phenomenon is essential for repeating the observation. In this way the intuitions and revelations are out of this process because these are having been the privileges of special individuals.

2. **Cumulative** The knowledge created by this method keeps on growing. The researchers try to develop linkages between their findings and the findings of previous researchers. The new findings may support the previous researches, refute them, or may modify but certainly there is an addition to the existing body of knowledge. The new researchers need not start from scratch, rather they have a rich reservoir of knowledge at their disposal and they try to further build on it.

4.social control explanation

Social Control Every society or group develops its mechanism for making its members to obey the norms for the smooth functioning of its life. These are the attempts of society to regulate people's thoughts and behavior. This process, may be formal or informal, is referred to as social control. Hence social control is a group's formal and informal means of enforcing its norms.

illegitimate opportunity provides more chances of crime or not

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Illegitimate Opportunity: Explaining Social Class and Crime

One of the interesting sociological findings in the field of deviance is that social classes have distinct styles of crime. Most delinquent youth emerge from the lower working class. The boys most at risk are those who have internalized middle class values and have been encouraged, on the basis of their ability, to aspire toward middle class future. When such boys are unable to realize their goals, they are particularly prone to delinquent activity. The delinquent gangs arise in sub-cultural communities where the chances of achieving success legitimately are small. Lack of opportunity for success in the terms of wider society is the main differentiating factor between those who engage in criminal behavior and those who do not. Failure of the lower class boys makes them open alternative doors to meeting their needs, and these new avenues have been referred to as illegitimate opportunity structures (Cloward and Ohlin, 1960). They go for robbery, burglary, drug dealing, prostitution, and other remunerative crimes. They develop their own subcultures.

Q1: What do you think of hierarchy of offices in bureaucratic characteristics?

Hierarchy of offices. Bureaucracies arrange the personnel in a vertical ranking. Each person is supervised by 'higher ups' and in turn supervising others in lower positions. Usually with fewer people in higher positions, the structure takes the form of a bureaucratic 'pyramid'. In this hierarchy assignments flow downward and accountability flowing upward. Each level assigns responsibilities to the level beneath it, while each lower level is responsible to the level above for fulfilling these assignments.

Q2: Do you believe that women get the different treatment in justice system? Explain logically

Women are treated differently than man in justice

Leniency toward women shown by criminal justice system is also questioned because women are treated more harshly than men in cases where they allegedly deviated from the norms of female sexuality. They may be considered as 'doubly deviant' i.e. broken the law plus flouted appropriate female behavior. For sexually promiscuous girls are more often taken onto custody than boys. Here one could refer to double standards where male aggression and violence is seen as natural phenomenon, explanations for female offences are sought in psychological imbalance.

Q4: Both rule breaker and rule maker is influence by social power. Do you agree?

Both rule making and rule breaking involve social power. Each society is dominated by a group of elite, powerful people, who make the decisions for making Rules, which become part of the social control system in the society. The powerful group of people Makes sure that their interests are protected. The machinery of social control usually represents the Interests of people with social power. A law amounts a little more than a means by which powerful people protect their interests. For example The owners of an unprofitable factory have the legal right to shut down their business, even if doing so Puts thousands of workers out of work. But if a worker commits an act of vandalism that closes the Same factory for a single day is subject to criminal prosecution.

3; five Features of middle adulthood

Middle Adulthood: Roughly covers the period from 40 to 60 yrs. During this period the individuals assess actual achievements in view of their earlier expectations.

Children are grown up.

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Growing older means facing physical decline. During the late middle years (50 to 65 years), people attempt to evaluate the past and come to terms with what lies ahead. They compare what they have accomplished with how far they had hoped to get.

During this time of life, many people find themselves caring for their own children and also their aging parents. Health and mortality also begin to loom large. People feel physical changes in their bodies, and they may watch their parents become frail, ill and die.

4: how culture transfer from one generation to other?

The knowledge and technologies are passed on from one generation to the next, mainly through **oral tradition, observation and imitation among family members**. communications among individuals of the same generation

5: how deviance promote social unity?

Deviance clarifies moral boundaries (a group's ideas about how people should act and think) and affirms norms. 2. Deviance promotes social unity (**by reacting to deviants, group members develop a “we” feeling and collectively** affirm the rightness of their own ways).

Primary and secondary socialization 3 imp

Primary group is a small social group whose members share personal and enduring relationships. They are bound together by primary relationships. The relationships are informal, intimate, personal and total. These groups are among the first we experience. The examples can be: Family, play group, friends. They provide sense of security to the members. People usually have an emotional attachment, they are loyal, and the relationships are end in itself.

Secondary group is a large and impersonal social group whose members pursue a specific interest or activity. Just the opposite of primary groups their relationships are secondary. Such relationships involve weak emotional ties and little personal knowledge of one another. Most secondary groups are formal, impersonal, segmental, and utilitarian. These groups are goal oriented. The interaction may be impersonal though pleasant. Example can be students taking sociology course in the present semester. They might be together only for the semester and may never see each other. Co-workers at a place of work, members of a political party could be other examples.

Poverty prevalence in Pakistan

Poverty Data: Pakistan

In Pakistan, **24.3% of the population lives** below the national poverty line in 2015. In Pakistan, the proportion of employed population below \$1.90 purchasing power parity a day in 2019 is 1.3%.

Elements of variability

The most common measures of variability are **the range, the interquartile range (IQR), variance, and standard deviation**.

1:some scientists argue that what we are is due to nurture,other argue due to nature,what is your point of view?

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Nature is more important than nurture because genes determine who we are. Although our environment influences us, genes determine how it affects us. For this reason, nature is more important than nurture.

Noam Chomsky determined that linguistic ability is predetermined by the genetic “initial state” of the Language Acquisition Device. This shows that nature influences our traits and behaviors more than nurture does

Different phenomenon of cause and effect

Cause and effect refers to a relationship between two phenomena in which one phenomenon is the reason behind the other. ... Here eating without any physical activity is the “cause” and **weight gain** is the “effect.” Another popular example in the discussion of cause and effect is that of smoking and lung cancer.

biological theories of deviance? Repeated 3

Biological explanation

Biological explanations focus on genetic predisposition toward deviance. Biological explanations include the following three theories:

1. Body type: People with squarish, muscular bodies are more likely to commit street crime (mugging, rape, burglary).
2. ‘XYY’ theory. Extra Y chromosome in males leads to crime.
3. Intelligence: low intelligence leads to crime

Characteristics of bureaucracy 5marks/characteristics of ideal type of bureaucracy .(long)

1. Specialization. There is division of labor in the bureaucracy and each member has a specific Task to fulfill. All the tasks are coordinated to accomplish the purpose of the organization.
2. Hierarchy of offices. Bureaucracies arrange the personnel in a vertical ranking. Each person is supervised by ‘higher ups’ and in turn supervising others in lower positions. Usually with Fewer people in higher positions, the structure takes the form of a bureaucratic ‘pyramid’. In This hierarchy assignments flow downward and accountability flowing upward. Each level Assigns responsibilities to the level beneath it, while each lower level is responsible to the level Above for fulfilling these assignments.
3. Written rules and regulations. Rationally enacted rules and regulations control not only the Organization’s own functioning but also its larger environment. In general, the longer a Bureaucracy exists and the larger it grows, the more written rules it has.
4. Technical competence. A bureaucratic organization expects its officials and staff to have The technical competence to carry out their duties, and regularly monitors worker performance. Evaluation is based on performance and not on favoritism.
5. Impersonality. Rules take precedence over personal whims. Members of a bureaucracy owe Allegiance to the office, not to a particular person. The impersonality ensures that the clients As well as workers are all treated uniformly. Each worker in bureaucracy becomes a small cog In a large machine. Each worker is a replaceable unit, for many others are available to fulfill Each particular function. From this detached approach stems the notion of the “faceless Bureaucrat”.

Social class k benefits kci b individual ko usky job or future k lye 5marks

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Social class determines the life chances of an individual: It implies that the social class determines the probabilities concerning the fate we can expect in life. From before one is born until one is dead, opportunities and rewards are affected by class position. Poor nutrition for the mother may affect the health and vigor of the fetus before birth, while poverty thereafter continues to handicap the poor. The lower class person is not only likely to die prematurely but will also endure more days of illness during a lifetime. Even the poor are more exposed to accidents.

Utilitarian Organizations 3mark

Just about everyone who works for income is member of utilitarian organization, which pays its members to perform the jobs for which they were hired. Large business enterprises, for example, generate profits for their owners and salaries and wages for their employees. Most people must join an organization for making a living. Relativity of diviance 3marks

Defective features of criminal

Elements of a Crime

In general, every crime involves three elements: first, **the act or conduct** ("actus reus"); second, the individual's mental state at the time of the act ("mens rea"); and third, the causation between the act and the effect (typically either "proximate causation" or "but-for causation").

Fecundity per short note.

Fecundity: The potential number of children a normal woman is biologically capable of bearing. It is physically possible for a normal woman to bear a child every year during part of her life when she is capable of conception. While there may be families in which a woman bears twenty or more children, fertility rate are always much lower than fecundity rates because social and cultural factors limit breeding

Mortality per short note.

Mortality: The number of deaths in a population.

Infant Mortality Rate: The number of babies per thousand live births in any year who die before reaching the age of one year.

social change in Pakistan?

There are subtle changes happening in Pakistan, many of which continue to fly under the radar but which may, over time, have tectonic implications for society in this country. Take, for example, the emerging consensus that, after years of inertia, poverty levels in Pakistan are finally starting to drop.

- Demographic (biological) Factor: ...
- Cultural Factor: ...
- Ideational Factor: ...
- Economic Factor: ...

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- Political Factor:

Education in Pakistan

The education system in Pakistan is generally divided into **six levels**: preschool (for the age from 3 to 5 years), primary (grades one through five), middle (grades six through eight), high (grades nine and ten, leading to the Secondary School Certificate or SSC), intermediate (grades eleven and twelve, leading to a ...

Post secondary: 14.85%

Secondary: 43.82%

Primary: 67.57%

1 Important of Urdu teachings .

The Urdu language is an Indo-Aryan language that is spoken by over 100 million people, which makes it another important language to study. The language is dominant in India and Pakistan, and spoken by large communities in the United States, the United Kingdom and the United Arab Emirates.

Urdu is the official language of Pakistan and it is also considered official in some states of India. It has a rich heritage of prose and poetry that was written in the 17th and 19th centuries. Urdu is considered the important language of communication in India and Pakistan.

2. Importance of Modern societies reference to Pakistan

In wealthy peasant and landowner households and in urban middle-class families, the practice of keeping women in seclusion (**purdah**) is still common; when women leave their houses, they typically cover their heads. Among the rural poor, women have duties on the farm as well as in the house and do not customarily observe purdah.

Developmental 5 stages details 5

The five stages of child development include **the newborn, infant, toddler, preschool and school-age stages**. Children undergo various changes in terms of physical, speech, intellectual and cognitive development gradually until adolescence. Specific changes occur at specific ages of life

if you do micro level research on society what Three elements would you include?

- Customers and Consumers.
- Competitors.

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- Organization.

What can researcher do to be positive in findings.

Hence we call it observations and there is repetition of observations.

Researcher would like to be positive about his findings. Therefore he would like to be definite, factual, and positively sure. Hence the researcher would develop clear **observational criteria** i.e. measuring indicators for adequate explanations. This approach is called Positivism. Auguste Comte coined the term 'positivism', which means knowledge based on sensory experience.

Does body language link to criminal behavior?

the nonverbal communication subtly influences the entire criminal process. It is still present, although not all lawyers, the legal advisors are always aware of its existence. The gestures and the facial expressions are constantly sent and watched by every person

Stratification is good or not in the society 3

Social Stratification **provides motivation for different positions**, particularly those which carry higher statuses and rewards. By distributing resources unequally, society motivates people to work harder and better in order to achieve a higher status.

Why society take deviance as negative agree or disagree explain..

Negative deviance involves **behavior that fails to meet accepted norms**. People expressing negative deviance either reject the norms, misinterpret the norms, or are unaware of the norms. ... valued norms. Reactions to deviants are usually negative and involve attempts to change or control the deviant behavior..

Q1 what is the connection between human behavior and sociological perspective. 3 marks

The basic insight of sociology is that human behavior is shaped by the groups to which people belong and by the social interaction that takes place within those groups.

Q2. Comparison between category and crowd. 3 marks

Category: People with a status in common, such as women, Muslims, Pakistanis, students, teachers, and workers. They may know others who hold the same status; the vast majority may be strangers to each other. So there is no interaction on the whole. Nevertheless, there are always pockets of small groups within any broad category who interact with each other and are conscious of membership.

Crowd: A temporary cluster of individuals who may or may not interact at all. They are too transitory, and are too impersonal. It might be students sitting together in a class, or people waiting for a train on the railway platform. Change in circumstances may turn the crowd into a social group.

Q4. Is culture variable? Explain your answer with examples? 5 marks

Culture is a variable. Culture – set of patterns of human activity within a community or social group and the symbolic structures that give significance to such activity. **Customs, laws, dress,**

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architectural style, social standards, religious beliefs, and traditions are all examples of cultural elements.

Q5. Explain socialization of children base on the family socialization with examples in upper,middle and lower class? 5 marks example set by your self

Socialization of children. The family is the first and most influential setting for socialization. Ideally the parents teach children to be well-integrated and participating members of society.

In fact, family socialization continues throughout life cycle. Adults change within marriage, and, as any parent knows, mothers and fathers learn as much from raising their children as their children learn from them.

Pre age children work affect their health or drawbacks explain your word 3

5 ager koi abnormal person ha physically to society us ka mind pa kya effect karte ha?