



ZIAUDDIN UNIVERSITY
EXAMINATION BOARD

RESOURCES FOR
“HSC-I SOCIOLOGY”
ZUEB EXAMINATIONS 2021



PREFACE:

The ZUEB examination board acknowledges the serious problems encountered by the schools and colleges in smooth execution of the teaching and learning processes due to sudden and prolonged school closures during the covid-19 spread. The board also recognizes the health, psychological and financial issues encountered by students due to the spread of covid-19.

Considering all these problems and issues the ZUEB Board has developed these resources based on the condensed syllabus 2021 to facilitate students in learning the content through quality resource materials.

The schools and students could download these materials from www.zueb.pk to prepare their students for the high quality and standardized ZUEB examinations 2021.

The materials consist of examination syllabus with specific students learning outcomes per topic, Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) to assess different thinking levels, Constructed Response Questions (CRQs) with possible answers, Extended Response Questions (ERQs) with possible answers and learning materials.

ACADEMIC UNIT ZUEB:

S.NO	CRQS	ANSWER	CL	DL
1.	What is Sociology? Explain.	<p>According to Professor Mehdi Zaidi, Sociology is a modern scientific study which examines the relationship between man and society. To fulfill their needs and goals, humans live together in coordination which gives birth to group life. Sociology studies this group life. Living together in groups, naturally humans establish mutual relationships; sociology assesses these relationships. As a consequence of human relationships, many social problems arise. Sociology investigates these problems and proposes their solutions. Living together in a society, humans engage in social interaction which includes cooperation, competition, conflict, etc. Sociology analyzes this social interaction. To also accomplish his motives, man establishes various institutions in the society, for example educational institutes, familial, political, cultural, recreational and so on. Sociology scrutinizes these institutions, highlights their objectives, causes, origin and studies their influence on human beings in a society. It could therefore be concluded that sociology is a complete study of human beings and their role in the society.</p>	K/R	50%
2.	EXPLAIN THE COMPONENTS OF SOCIAL ACTION?	<p>COMPONENTS OF SOCIAL ACTION</p> <p>The following components are essential for social action. Social action cannot be performed without these elements.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Actor: a person or group of people who carry out the action. 2. Object: the main purpose of action that is being carried out. 3. Social Environment: it is important to have an appropriate and relevant social environment for a social action to be carried out. <p>These three components enable any social action that is carried out in the society. Social action is of different types. For example, a nurse attending the patients or a</p>	K/R	50%

		professor teaching students is deemed as direct social action. An author writing a book is deemed as an indirect and complex social action. The work done by Ansar Barni, Edhi, Apwa and others is deemed as an organizational social action.		
3.	What is meant by Secondary Relationship in Sociology? Explain.	Famous sociologist C.H. Cooley categorized human relationships into two types: primary relationships and secondary relationships. Primary relationships are based on emotional attachments and sensitivity towards family members, school/college friends, neighbors, colleagues, teammates, etc. Secondary relationships on the other hand involve a certain interest or obligation which person has to adhere by in order to survive in the society. These relationships are mostly found with acquaintances, co-employees, business partners, etc. Secondary relationships are formal and temporary, and are mostly based on a particular goal. Sometimes the pretense is obvious in secondary relationships. They do not involve emotional attachment or sensitivity. These relationships are the opposite of what primary relationships are. Secondary relationships are basically the product of urbanization. The growing needs and demands of citizens gave birth to these relationships that are on the rise. Once the need is fulfilled, people sever secondary relationships and go on to form new secondary relationships which too are forgotten once the interest is fulfilled.	K/R	50%
4.	Differentiate between primary group and secondary group.	The distribution between primary group and secondary group was proposed by C. H. Cooley. Primary groups are based on love, sincerity, affection and sympathy. Its members share an informal and spontaneous relationship. They look after each other. Examples of primary group include family, neighbours, teammates, friends, etc. There exists a strong bond of companionship which does not involve any selfish motive. They meet each other without any personal interest and with sincerity. Secondary group on the other hand is opposite to primary group. Secondary groups are a product of	K/R	50%

		urbanization. To fulfill the expanding needs, man creates and enters various groups which are secondary. Members of secondary group do not share feelings of affection, sympathy, sincerity and are not emotionally attached to each other. Their relationships are formal, pretentious and insincere. The only reason they meet is because it involves their personal interest, which is why they cooperate and work together. Once the interest is gained, these relationships end and new relationships are formed into other groups of interest. People also associate with secondary groups to obtain benefits. Once they have gained those benefits, people quit those groups and cut ties.		
5.	What is meant by social norms? Explain.	Social Norms are a topic of study in sociology. These refer to everyday activities that an individual performs in accordance to the expectations of his society. Every society expects its members to act in a certain manner in any given situation. These expectations depend upon every member's gender, age, education, profession, religion, community, etc. Similarly, every member has to adhere by these expectations according to his role; be it a child, an elderly, man, woman, officer, parents, children, husband, wife, student, teacher, etc. People usually meet the expectations of their society and follow these social norms. These social norms are rules and codes of conduct that guide our behavior and regulate discipline and order in the society.	K/R	50%
6.	Explain the types of social statuses.	Social status is divided into two types: ascribed status and achieved status. Ascribed status is occupied as soon as the person is born. He does not have to struggle for this status, it is given to him by birth. For example, a person's gender is determined right after he/she is born. His/her birthplace gives him/her the nationality of that place. He/she also becomes affiliated with the community, ethnicity and religion of his/her parents. This way, after being born he becomes a brother to someone, a son, a grandson and so on. Achieved status however is	K/R	50%

		<p>acquired after struggle and hard work. The person has to use his skill and capabilities to gain it. Achieved status cannot be obtained without effort. For example, if an individual wants to become a professor, doctor, engineer, etc., he has to work hard and use his capabilities in order to achieve this status.</p>		
7.	Describe the factors that determine Ascribed Status.	<p>The factors that determine ascribed status are as following: 1) Gender 2) Colour 3) Race 4) Caste 5) Birthplace 6) Kin 7) Age</p> <p>Right after a child is born, his/her gender is determined. His/her skin colour is the same as his parents and thus he/she becomes associated to the colour they belong to. Children of black parents are black-skinned and children of white parents and white-skinned. Furthermore, the race of the parents passes on to the child. For example, if the father is an Arab, the child will naturally be recognized as an Arab too. Similarly the caste of the parents becomes the caste of the child. If the parents are Syed, the child will be assigned the title of Syed as well. The birthplace of child automatically gives him/her the nationality of that place. If he/she is born in America, he/she will be recognized as an American no matter where he/she goes to live on. After being born, the child also becomes related to other people who are a part of his kin. He becomes a brother, a son, a nephew, and so on. Lastly, the child's status evolves as he ages. When he is young he is a child, while he is growing up he becomes an adolescent, then an adult, then a middle-aged man, and then an elderly; thus possessing various statuses throughout his life.</p>	K/R	50%
8.	Describe the factors that determine Achieved Status.	<p>Achieved statuses are those which a person cannot obtain unless he has worked hard and utilized his capabilities to pursue them. There are certain factors that determine achieved status. They are as following: 1) Education 2) Capabilities 3) Wealth 4) Marital Status</p> <p>Education enables a person to become a doctor, engineer, lawyer, etc., all of which are ascribed statuses. Without education these</p>	K/R	50%

		<p>statuses cannot be achieved. Similarly, a person's capabilities enable him to become what he wants (mechanic, programmer, manager, etc.) and achieve the status of a skillful person in the society. Furthermore, to gain wealth, the person struggles and starts business and works with multinational companies so he could achieve the status of a rich person in the society. A person's marital status also determines his status in the society. Any person can achieve the status of marriage by getting into matrimony.</p>		
9.		<p>1. Explain the relationship between Social Status and Social Role.</p> <p>Social status and social role are strongly connected. They are two sides of one coin and cannot be separated from each other. Any individual's social status is identified by his social role; similarly, the nature of social role reflects his social status. For example, if a person possesses the status of professor, his role would reflect his status. Similarly, if a person is seen performing a certain role, his status can be identified. If a man is giving a lecture in the college, the students will easily recognize that he is a professor. This way, as the social status changes so does the role associated with it. If the man's social role is to give lecture at the college, at home his social role will be to fulfill the responsibilities as a family man. If he has children, his role is to give them affection and provide them basic necessities, treat his wife with love and respect. If he has elderly parents, his role is to care for them and fulfill their needs. These all are part of his social roles assigned to him by several statuses that he possesses.</p>	K/R	50%
10	<p>What is meant by Community in Sociology? Explain.</p>	<p>In sociology, community is referred to any local group which is settled at a particular geographical area, and its people share a common way of everyday life. Members of a community share similar thoughts and beliefs, common religion and among them</p>	K/R	50%

		exists psychological affiliation. According to Ogburn and Nimkoff, community is a geographically limited place where exists a complete organization of a social life. Osborn defines community as a group of people settled in a certain location sharing similar activities and interests, and lives in unity.		
11	What is meant by rural community? Explain.	<p>According to F. E. Merill, rural community is a collection of families and organizations which is settled together in a common area, and shares similar interests and is involved with each other.</p> <p>Rural community is categorized on the basis of population. In Pakistan, a population of less than 5000 is called rural community. Rural community is that local group which where people share informal relationship, they frequently meet and ask after each other's wellbeing. The people of rural community are sincere and honest towards each other, and their environment is very simple and peaceful. Their needs and desires are limited. Their interests are common and they share happiness and sorrow together. They live in simple brick houses. However with time, their way of life has significantly improved and their approaches have changed. The people of rural communities are switching agriculture roles and migrating towards cities for better opportunities. Dish antenna and media has also reached villages. Although there is still lack of proper resources and money which is why life is still simple and their relationships are still sincere even today.</p>	K/R	50%
12	What is Society? Explain.	<p>According to Ralph Linton, society is the collection of people who have been living together since a long time, and among them exists a visible organization. All the aspects of sociology such as culture, social interaction, social status, social role, social organization, socialization, personality, social control, social changes, social group, community, etc. are all related to society. Without society, these concepts have no value or existence. Society and man are essential for each other. Society is formed by man, while a man is called civilized because he spends his life in the society and follows its decorum. If a man</p>	K/R	50%

		moves away to live in the jungle, his social life will end and his connection with the society will cease to exist. Society teaches man humanity and instills humane values in him.		
13	What is meant by Millat? Explain.	Millat is a concept of Islamic society which is not bound by geographical constraints. It is also referred as nation, and it does not discriminate on the basis of language, race, skin colour, geographical identity, etc. This means, that a person can be from anywhere in the world, but if he shares the same faith of Islam as others, he will be regarded as the member of Millat-e-Islamia. Similarly wherever in the world there are Muslims, be they from any country, they will all be collectively a part of Millat-e-Islamia. They can speak any language, follow any culture, have any skin colour; but since they share common faith, they are all part of one millat. Therefore when any Muslim group anywhere in the world is faced with challenges and difficulties, it is the collective responsibility of the entire Millat to protect them. The difficulties of one Muslim group are a matter of concern for the entire Millat.	K/R	50%
14	What is meant by culture in Sociology?	Culture is an important topic of study in sociology. It has been restricted to a generally meaning where people usually perceive it as something that only involves music, dance and art. However in sociology, culture is a vast concept. According to sociologists, culture represents the lifestyle of a society according to which its people spend their lives. Culture includes all those aspects which are necessary for an individual to live in a society. The concept is culture is used in other disciplines but it has a limited meaning. In sociology, culture signifies a complete way of spending one's life in a society which travels through generations.	K/R	50%
15	What is the difference between culture and civilization? Explain.	Culture is a way of spending life, while civilization means an organized manner and style of life. Generally people use culture and civilization in the same sense, which is inaccurate. According to T. S. Elliot, culture is a particular way of life shared by people who live together at one region or country. This culture is reflected in their mannerism, skills,	K/R	50%

		<p>traditions and rituals, celebrations, habits, religion etc. While Kessing, a famous anthropologist, defined civilization as such a way of living that represents city life. This is why culture can exist in remote areas, mountainous regions, tropical countries and every other distant place where mankind is present; however they cannot be called civilization because of lack of organized standards as present in urban societies. The life in cities is organized and systematic. They have proper political, economic, educational, religious systems which reflect an organized manner of living. Therefore, urban society is called a civilization while the manner of living a life anywhere is called culture.</p>		
16	Explain the functions of culture.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Culture contributes in the social upbringing of people of a society. It teaches them the manner of spending life in a society. 2. Culture assigns statuses and roles to the members of society which gives them their identity. 3. Every culture provides behavioural patterns to its people. 4. Every culture satisfies the emotional, physical, mental, spiritual needs of its people. It fulfills their material and immaterial needs. 5. Every culture provides the distinction between right and wrong. 6. Every culture provides security to its people. 7. Every culture travels from generation to generation and upholds the traditions. 	K/R	50%
17	What is meant by marginal man? Explain.	<p>Marginal man is someone who is divided between two cultures or societies at once. For example, a person who has travelled from village to city, and after living in the city for a certain period he acquires some features of the urban society; however simultaneously he continues to practice his rural values in certain aspects of his life. This would create</p>	K/R	50%

		<p>problem for him in fully adjusting to the urban values of the city. Similarly when he would go back to the village, he will find trouble accepting the rural environment. Thus, he is not completely an urban citizen neither fully a rural man. He is caught between two cultures. Such a person is called marginal man. Similarly, any Pakistani who moves to America, he adopts some of its cultural values while hold onto his Pakistani values as well, making it difficult for him to fully belong to the American society. Likewise when he comes back to Pakistan, he finds the environment difficult to adjust as well. He feels alienated in both societies. Such a person is called a marginal man who is standing at the border of two cultures.</p>		
18	<p>What is the relationship/connection between culture and language? Explain.</p>	<p>Culture cannot be transmitted to another generation without language. Language and culture have a deep connection. Culture is the name of complete social heritage, and this heritage cannot be inherited by the next generation without language. Even animals have a certain kind of society, but they do not have language to communicate. They lead an instinctive life. Humans are creatures that have been granted with intelligence and reasoning abilities. However even to use these reasoning abilities language is important. Through language people inherit the culture of their ancestors. Because people are settled in different regions all across the world, they speak languages different from each other. Similarly different nations and tribes learn their respective culture in their own languages. The language of every culture is different, and likewise its culture is reflected in its idioms and expressions.</p>	K/R	50%
19	<p>What is the relationship/connection between culture and religion? Explain.</p>	<p>According to sociologist E. B. Taylor, religion is the name of spiritual beliefs. The basic element which one person transmits along with the culture to his next generation is his set of beliefs. Therefore, whichever cultures the children are raised in they adopt its values and mannerism. In addition, their families and relatives teach them culture which includes religious beliefs. This is how a child born into a Christian family adopts Christian beliefs; a child born into a Hindu</p>	K/R	50%

		family becomes a Hindu; a child born into a Muslim family becomes Muslim in practice, and so on.		
20	What is meant by Socialization?	<p>A man is called a human being because he lives his life in a society. However to live in the society a person should be familiar with its culture, language, etiquette and life style. Socialization is the process which acquaints a person with the culture, language and life style of his society that makes him a human being. He receives socialization from his social environment including family, neighbourhood, educational institution, friends, media, etc. Since no one is born familiar with his culture, language, religion and society, socialization teaches him when to act in which situation. This distinguishes man from animals. Animals live an instinctive life. God has destined them to spend life in a particular manner. Man on the other hand has to learn to spend his life. God has given man intelligence which enables him to learn and choose his way of life. Socialization makes man a better human being.</p> <p>Socialization not only teaches him manner of eating, sleeping, clothing, but it also teaches him his culture, language, behaviour patterns, religion, etc. Socialization helps him choose a way of life and encourages him to find his purpose.</p>	K/R	50%