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SOC606

Rural Sociology

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SOC606 (RURAL SOCIOLOGY)

MID TERM PREMIUM FILE ALL IN ONE

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COVERED LESSONS 1-18

1. Chapter 1: Introduction to Rural Sociology (Topics 001-003)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Social Action	An action is "social" if it influences or reacts to others. For instance, when a farmer helps a neighbor with harvest activities, the act is social because it directly affects the other person's behavior and labor.
Social Interaction	This refers to the exchange or dealing between individuals. Imagine two farmers negotiating water distribution from a shared tube-well; this cooperative or competitive exchange constitutes a social interaction.

Key Definitions

- Sociology:** Derived from the Latin *Socius* (society) and Greek *Logus* (high-level study), it is the generalized science of society.
- Society:** A population of human beings living together under a specific system of customs, rights, and laws.
- Social System:** A group of individuals interacting within a situation governed by shared cultural norms and meanings.
- Social Action:** Subjective behavior or reactions where the individual's act influences the behavior of one or more persons.
- Social Interaction:** The fundamental process of acting and reacting to those around us, including cooperation and competition.
- Social Phenomena:** External influences—such as marriage, conflict, or social movements—that shape evolving group behaviors.

7. **Social Group:** A collection of two or more people who interact frequently and share a distinct sense of unity.
8. **Rural Area:** According to the US Census Bureau (1950), any area with fewer than 2,500 residents.
9. **Rural Sociology (A.R. Desai):** The scientific, systematic, and comprehensive study of rural organization, its structure, and functions.
10. **Village Society:** A group of families residing in a specific locality, typically characterized by mud-constructed housing and agricultural labor.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: What is the etymological origin of 'Sociology'?** *A: It combines the Latin 'Socius' (society) and Greek 'Logus' (study).*
2. **Q: How does Max Weber define sociology?** *A: As the study of Social Actions.*
3. **Q: What is the primary definition of a rural area established in 1950?** *A: The US Census Bureau defined it as a settlement with fewer than 2,500 residents.*
4. **Q: Who defined Rural Sociology as a scientific, systematic, and comprehensive study?** *A: A.R. Desai.*
5. **Q: What percentage of Pakistan's population is currently rural?** *A: Approximately 61%.*
6. **Q: Why is the amount of farmland in Pakistan currently decreasing?** *A: Due to industrialization and the rapid development of housing societies.*
7. **Q: What are the three defining dimensions of the nature of Rural Sociology?** *A: It is multi-dimensional, scientific, and systematic.*
8. **Q: Provide three examples of social phenomena from the text.** *A: Conflict, Divorce, and Social Movements.*
9. **Q: What does 'Socius' specifically translate to?** *A: Society.*
10. **Q: Does Rural Sociology focus on broader or micro-level studies?** *A: It emphasizes micro-level studies of the village society.*
11. **Q: What is the focus of a rural sociologist regarding technology?** *A: Studying how fertilizers and machinery increase resources per farm even as farmland decreases.*

12. Q: How does the text describe the typical physical structure of a village house in Pakistan? A: Mostly mud-constructed.

13. Q: What is the subject matter of Rural Sociology besides farmers? A: Rural non-farm families, such as businessmen or job holders living in rural areas.

14. Q: What is the purpose of the comparative method in this field? A: To find causes of differences, such as comparing agricultural yields between Punjab and Sindh.

15. Q: Why is agri-marketing necessary for the country's development? A: To develop the agricultural economy and manage the consequences of decreasing farmland.

Chapter 1 Quiz

1. The word 'Logus' is derived from which language?
2. Who defined sociology as the "Science of Society"?
3. According to the 1950 US Census Bureau, a settlement of 2,499 people is classified as ____.
4. What is the current rural population percentage in Pakistan?
5. True or False: Sociology studies society at a highly generalized and abstract level.
6. A.R. Desai's definition uses which three adjectives to describe the study of rural organization?
7. "Social Interaction" includes which two examples of "dealing" mentioned in Topic 001?
8. Name the external influence shaping behavior that includes road accidents or divorce.
9. Industrialization leads to a decrease in ____ but an increase in ____ per farm.
10. What is the Latin word for society?
11. True or False: Rural Sociology is only concerned with the study of farmers.
12. Is Rural Sociology considered an independent branch of study?
13. In which decade did the US Census Bureau establish the 2,500-resident threshold?
14. Define a 'Social Group' based on Topic 001.
15. Why does the text suggest we need assessment studies for specific yields?

Answer Key

1. Greek.
2. William Graham Sumner.
3. Rural.
4. 61%.
5. True.
6. Scientific, systematic, and comprehensive.
7. Cooperation and competition.
8. Social Phenomena.
9. Farmland; Resources/Machinery.
10. Socius.
11. False (includes non-farm families).
12. Yes.
13. 1950s.
14. Two or more people who interact and share unity.
15. To determine which crop is suitable for a particular area (e.g., citrus in Sargodha).

2. Chapter 2: Scope, Importance, and Methods (Topics 004-009)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Participant Observation	A researcher lives within a village to build Rappo (trust). By acting as a participant in daily life, they observe actual behaviors over time rather than just recording what people say in a single afternoon.
Social Survey	This is a "census of facts." For example, a government official visiting every house to count how many children are immunized is conducting a survey to gather quantitative community data.

Key Definitions

1. **Scope:** The specific range of subjects and progress of various groups analyzed within a discipline.
2. **Rural Social Structure:** The various parts of society, such as castes and classes, and how they develop.
3. **Social Control:** The formal and informal mechanisms (customs, religion, traditions) used to regulate social behavior.
4. **Rural Reconstruction:** The systematic planning and programs used for community development and welfare.
5. **Quantitative Method:** Research emphasizing objective measurements and statistical analysis of numerical data.
6. **Social Survey:** The process of collecting quantitative facts about the social aspects of community composition.

7. **Ad-hoc Survey:** A non-regular survey conducted as per the specific need or requirement of an institution.
8. **Primary Survey:** A survey involving direct interaction with respondents to gather new data.
9. **Qualitative Method:** A subjective approach focusing on open-ended, conversational communication and in-depth study.
10. **Case Study:** An inclusive and intensive study of a specific individual, group, or situation.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: What is the basic unit of rural social structure?** A: *Caste.*
2. **Q: How often is the Pakistan Census conducted according to the constitution?** A: *Every ten years.*
3. **Q: Give an example of an ad-hoc survey from the text.** A: *An Agriculture Department survey to trace mango leaf diseases.*
4. **Q: What are the two main categories of sociological investigation?** A: *Quantitative and Qualitative.*
5. **Q: What are the three mandatory steps of Participant Observation?** A: *1. Entry in the community, 2. Rappo building, 3. Spending enough time.*
6. **Q: Define a 'Postal Survey' in the modern context.** A: *A survey sent via mail or social media links (Facebook/WhatsApp) without face-to-face interaction.*
7. **Q: How does an official survey differ from a non-official one?** A: *Official is conducted by government bureaus; non-official is for personal or academic purposes.*
8. **Q: What is the 'Rural-Urban Continuum'?** A: *The study of differences and contrasting modes of life between village and city.*
9. **Q: Where and when did Rural Sociology originate as a systematic science?** A: *USA (Chicago), 1820.*
10. **Q: What role did President Roosevelt play in the development of the field?** A: *He hired groups to perform rural social surveys in 1947, making it a problem-oriented study.*

11. **Q: Define 'Field Research' in the rural context.** A: *Observing and interacting with people in their natural environment.*

12. **Q: What is 'Secondary Data'?** A: *Data gathered from existing materials, such as birth certificates in a Union Council.*

13. **Q: What is the goal of an experimental method?** A: *To manipulate one variable while measuring changes in another (e.g., testing injected vs. pure milk).*

14. **Q: Why is 'Rappo building' essential in research?** A: *To develop a trusting atmosphere necessary for members to reveal honest facts.* ☰

15. **Q: What is a 'Limited Survey'?** A: *A survey investigating a specific issue in a specific area, such as livestock disease in one district.*

Chapter 2 Quiz

1. What tool is used as the equivalent of a questionnaire in the "Interview Method"?

2. Which survey type is conducted for the first time to investigate a new program like BISP?

3. True or False: Quantitative methods focus on conversational communication.

4. Is the Pakistan Census an "Ad-hoc" or "Regular" survey?

5. Who established the Rural Sociology Department in 1911?

6. The first step of Participant Observation is ____.

7. In what year was the first journal of Rural Sociology published?

8. Name one step of Field Research.

9. A survey where sensitive information cannot be discussed openly is called ____.

10. Who was the leader of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in 1919?

11. Are rural social problems currently decreasing or increasing?

12. Give an example of an informal mean of social control.

13. What is a "Secondary Survey"?

14. Which method involves the researcher acting as a "participant" in the setting?

15. What is the fundamental difference between "Direct" and "Indirect" surveys?

Answer Key

1. Interview Guide. 2. First Survey. 3. False. 4. Regular. 5. American Sociological Society. 6. Entry in the target community. 7. 1937. 8. Build the right team / Site visit / Data analysis. 9. Confidential Survey. 10. Dr. C.J. Golpin. 11. Increasing. 12. Customs/Traditions/Mores. 13. Gathers data from existing materials. 14. Participant Observation. 15. Direct involves the individual/institution personally; Indirect involves hiring others.

3. Chapter 3: Relationship with Other Social Sciences - I (Topics 010-013)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Evolutionary Perspective	Just as we study how a seed becomes a tree, the "evolutionary aspect" in History and Sociology looks at how a few mud huts evolved into a complex village with political and religious systems.
Sociological Interdependence	No science is an island. Political Science needs Rural Sociology to understand the family and religious health of a village before it can effectively set up a local government administration.

Key Definitions

1. **Anthropology:** The study of man and society, particularly primitive man and origins.
2. **Economics:** The study of human activities for resource distribution and material welfare.
3. **History:** The study of human society with emphasis on differences and changes over time.
4. **Political Science:** The science of government, politics, and the operation of the state.
5. **Evolutionary Aspect:** The perspective of social structure as it evolves and changes over time.
6. **Political Institution:** An organization established for the management and control of society.
7. **Political Association:** Groups formed specifically for political purposes.

8. **Political Organisation:** The structured system through which a society operates its state.
9. **Social Reality:** The objective and rational knowledge of how a society actually exists.
10. **Rational Knowledge:** Logical information derived from empirical and verifiable sociological principles.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: Who stated that different sciences study the same object but from different viewpoints?** A: Gillin and Gillin.
2. **Q: How does Political Science rely specifically on Rural Sociology?** A: It requires sociological data on rural health, education, and family to manage rural government.
3. **Q: What is Fernand Braudel's specific definition of History?** A: The study of human society with emphasis on differences and changes over time.
4. **Q: Which two famous sociologists utilized historical sources for their theories?** A: Max Weber and Karl Marx.
5. **Q: What does History provide to Rural Sociology?** A: The background of rural problems and an evolutionary perspective.
6. **Q: How does Gilchrist describe the link between Political Science and Sociology?** A: He states that Political Science should accept the facts of sociology.
7. **Q: What is the main subject matter difference between Rural Sociology and Political Science?** A: Political Science studies only political institutions; Rural Sociology studies all institutions (religious, cultural, etc.).
8. **Q: Why must social sciences "pool" their knowledge?** A: Because human behavior is manifold and complex.
9. **Q: Is Rural Sociology an independent discipline?** A: Yes, but it draws methods and techniques from other social sciences.
10. **Q: What is the "ultimate subject" of all social sciences?** A: Man.
11. **Q: In which decade was the first sociological department founded at the University of Chicago?** A: 1820s.

12. Q: Does History study current rural structures or their evolution? A: *It studies how they evolved over time.*

13. Q: Define Political Science according to Weinberg. A: *The study of the ways in which a society organizes and operates a state.*

14. Q: What are the three main elements of Political Science listed in Topic 013? A: *Political institutions, associations, and organizations.*

15. Q: How does systematic study facilitate the solution of rural problems? A: *By achieving knowledge of the causes, consequences, and background of the problems.*

Chapter 3 Quiz

1. Sociology and Economics are both categorized as ____ sciences.
2. Fernand Braudel was a historian from which country?
3. True or False: Sociology is less generalized than History.
4. Which sociologist is cited for using historical sources alongside Karl Marx?
5. Does Political Science study the family system in detail?
6. Gilchrist suggests that Political Science is a part of ____.
7. What is the Greek word for study?
8. Which science specifically studies "material welfare"?
9. Why is Rural Sociology needed if History already exists?
10. What does the Latin word 'Socius' mean?
11. True or False: All social sciences share the same ultimate subject of study.
12. Name one "major element" of Rural Sociology that Political Science relies upon.
13. Is Rural Sociology more concerned with urban or village life?
14. What do Gillin and Gillin say about the "object" of different sciences?
15. What aspect of History is most useful for understanding the rise and fall of states?

Answer Key

1. Social. 2. France. 3. False (it is highly generalized). 4. Max Weber. 5. No (it relies on sociology for that). 6. Sociology. 7. Logos. 8. Economics. 9. For a detailed,

independent study of rural organization. 10. Society. 11. True (Man). 12. Health / Education / Religion. 13. Village life. 14. They study the same object from different points of view. 15. The evolutionary perspective.

4. Chapter 4: Relationship with Other Social Sciences - II (Topics 14-16)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Capitalism (Haves vs. Have-nots)	Karl Marx's theory explains why a village is often divided between the "Haves" (landlords with vast property) and "Have-nots" (laborers with no land). This economic split determines their social power.
Current vs. Pre-historic	Anthropology looks at the "Primitive Man" of the past, while Rural Sociology looks at the "Village Man" of today. Archaeology helps by digging up the <i>origin</i> of those villages.

Key Definitions

1. **Material Welfare:** The branch of social science dealing with physical and economic well-being.
2. **Scarcity:** The study of choice when resources are limited but wants are unlimited.
3. **Agriculture Economics:** The study of improving production via new technologies and seeds.
4. **Social Anthropology:** The study of primitive man and the structure of primitive societies.
5. **Primitive Man:** Humans in early, non-industrialized, and often widely separated societies.
6. **Archaeology:** The study of ancient and pre-historic civilizations through physical remains.
7. **Pre-historic Civilisation:** Societies existing before the era of recorded history.
8. **Tangible Property:** Physical assets such as land, livestock, or machinery.
9. **Intangible Property:** Non-physical assets such as social status, power, or prestige.
10. **Socio-economic Consequences:** The social impacts (such as disparity or conflict) resulting from economic factors.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: How did Alfred Marshall define Economics?** A: *As a branch dealing with the material welfare of human beings.*
2. **Q: What is the core of Robin's definition of Economics?** A: *Choice and scarcity (limited resources vs. unlimited wants).*
3. **Q: Why is Rural Sociology essential for Agricultural Economics?** A: *Because production cannot be improved without understanding rural psychology, culture, and traditions.*
4. **Q: What specific economic concepts did Karl Marx contribute to the field?** A: *Capitalism, Haves and Have-nots, and Equitable distribution of wealth.*
5. **Q: How are Rural Sociology and Social Anthropology similar?** A: *Both study structural and functional aspects like class, caste, and custom.*
6. **Q: What is the primary difference in the focus of Anthropology vs. Rural Sociology?** A: *Anthropology focuses on primitive man; Rural Sociology focuses on current village man.*
7. **Q: What does Archaeology provide to Rural Sociology?** A: *Knowledge of the origin, structure, and organization of villages in pre-historic times.*
8. **Q: Contrast the geographical separation of primitive groups and villages.** A: *Primitive groups are widely separated; villages are closely situated and linked to cities.*
9. **Q: Is there a clear dividing line between Anthropology and Rural Sociology?** A: *No, their subject matter is interlinked and overlapping.*
10. **Q: What is the "sociological attitude" toward time?** A: *It tends toward the practical and the present.*
11. **Q: What is "Agricultural Psychology"?** A: *The mindset and traditions of rural people that influence economic activities.*
12. **Q: Define 'Equitable Distribution'.** A: *The fair spreading of wealth and resources among all social classes.*
13. **Q: Which science studies 'ancient art, culture, and dress'?** A: *Archaeology.*
14. **Q: Do Rural Sociology and Archaeology share the same methodology?** A: *No, they differ in methodology, approaches, and viewpoints.*

15. Q: What determines "Socio-economic Consequences"? *A: Income disparities and the distribution of wealth.*

Chapter 4 Quiz

1. Who defined Economics as the study of "choice and scarcity"?
2. Which sociologist is associated with the "Haves and Have-nots" concept?
3. Which discipline studies "Primitive Man"?
4. The study of pre-historic civilizations is known as ____.
5. True or False: Agriculture Economics requires an understanding of rural traditions.
6. Does Anthropology tend toward the "past" or the "present"?
7. Name one "intangible" form of property according to the text.
8. Economics studies the "distribution of resources to fulfill ____."
9. Which science is interested in the "villages of today"?
10. "Limited resources and unlimited wants" is the definition of ____.
11. Alfred Marshall's definition focuses on ____ welfare.
12. Are villages in Pakistan linked with city areas or totally isolated?
13. What is the "Anthropological attitude" toward time?
14. Which discipline would study the "origin of the family" in pre-historic times?
15. True or False: In rural societies, economic activities are affected by social life.

Answer Key

1. Robin. 2. Karl Marx. 3. Social Anthropology. 4. Archaeology. 5. True. 6. Past. 7. Status / Power. 8. Human needs and wants. 9. Rural Sociology. 10. Scarcity. 11. Material. 12. Linked with city areas. 13. Pure understanding and the Past. 14. Archaeology. 15. True.

5. Chapter 5: Society and Community (Topics 17-22)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example

Nomadic vs. Sedentary	A nomadic society is like a family of herders who move their sheep across the province seasonally. A sedentary society is like a village of wheat farmers who have lived on and inherited the same land for generations.
Society vs. Community	Society is an abstract idea—like "Pakistani Society." Community is concrete and local—it is your specific village where everyone knows each other by name and lives within fixed boundaries.

Key Definitions

1. **Society (Robertson):** A population occupying the same territory, sharing a culture and political authority.
2. **Community (Tonnies):** A social group whose members are bound together and share a definite locality.
3. **Nomadic Society:** A group characterized by geographical mobility and the absence of land ownership.
4. **Sedentary Society:** A society characterized by permanent settlement and the transfer of inherited land.
5. **Homogeneity:** Similarity in professions, dress, language, and customs among a population.
6. **Caste Structure:** A social hierarchy based on birth where status is ascribed and mobility is restricted.
7. **Primary Group (Cooley):** A small group with personal, intense, and face-to-face interactions (e.g., family).
8. **Secondary Group (MacIver):** A larger, goal-oriented group with impersonal relations (e.g., doctor-patient).
9. **In-Group (Sumner):** A group with which an individual identifies directly (e.g., one's own cricket team).
10. **Rural Leadership:** The art of motivating villagers to achieve common goals through interpersonal skills.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: What are the three settlement-based types of Pakistani society?** *A: Nomadic, Sedentary, and Traditional.*

2. **Q: What is the primary occupation in a Nomadic society?** A: *Animal husbandry and labor.*
3. **Q: List four characteristics of a Rural Society.** A: *1. Agriculture focus, 2. Informal norms, 3. Low literacy, 4. Attachment to religion.*
4. **Q: How does Talcott Parsons define Community?** A: *As a collectivity of members who share a common territorial area.*
5. **Q: What is the main difference between Society and Community?** A: *Society is abstract with no boundary; Community is concrete with a fixed locality.*
6. **Q: Who introduced the term 'Primary Group'?** A: *Charles Cooley.*
7. **Q: What is a 'Faction Group'?** A: *A small group formed on the basis of political ideology or caste to serve a minority's interests.*
8. **Q: Define 'Ethnocentrism' in sedentary societies.** A: *The belief in the superiority of one's own tribal or local group.*
9. **Q: What is the smallest unit of administration in rural Pakistan?** A: *The village.*
10. **Q: Why is social change slow in rural areas?** A: *Due to low literacy and slow means of communication.*
11. **Q: What is the 'Reference Group'?** A: *A group used as a standard for evaluating one's own behavior.*
12. **Q: How does caste affect socialization?** A: *It teaches individuals the specific traditions, values, and norms of their assigned group.*
13. **Q: What is 'Self-management' in leadership?** A: *The ability to prioritize and complete tasks within an allotted time.*
14. **Q: What are 'Kacha Tracks'?** A: *Unpaved roads typical of traditional rural societies.*
15. **Q: What is the literacy rate trend in rural vs. urban areas of Pakistan?** A: *Urban is 74%; Rural is 49%.*

Chapter 5 Quiz

1. Which society type has "no ownership of land or infrastructure"?
2. Who defined community as the "smallest group holding all aspects of social life"?
3. Is a "Primary Group" large or small in size?

4. "Pakka houses" are a feature of which society?
5. True or False: Society has a definite boundary.
6. What is the occupation of a "Nomadic" society?
7. "Homogeneity in dress and language" is a feature of ____.
8. Give an example of an "Out-Group".
9. What does the word 'Caste' literally mean?
10. Can an individual move up to a different caste level?
11. Which group has "less face-to-face interaction"?
12. Name a popular rural recreation mentioned in Topic 019.
13. Who introduced the "In and Out Group" concept?
14. What is "Interpersonal Skill" in leadership?
15. What percentage of Pakistan's population is rural?

Answer Key

1. Nomadic. 2. Kingsley Davis. 3. Small. 4. Urban. 5. False. 6. Animal and Labor. 7. Rural Society. 8. A different religious group or profession (e.g., Doctors for a Nutritionist). 9. Lineage, breed, or race. 10. No (it is ascribed). 11. Secondary Group. 12. Kabaddi / Horse racing / Fairs. 13. William Graham Sumner. 14. The ability to interact with others in a positive way. 15. 61%.

6. Chapter 6: Social Stratification and Class (Topics 023-026)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Layered Cake (PPP)	Think of society as a cake with three layers. The top layer is Power (who gives orders), the middle is Property (who owns the land), and the bottom is Prestige (who is respected). Stratification is how people are sorted into these layers.
Open vs. Closed	A class system is like a ladder (Open)—you can climb up with a good degree. A caste system is like a locked room (Closed)—you are born inside it and cannot leave, no matter how hard you work.

Key Definitions

1. **Social Stratification:** The horizontal division of society into higher and lower social units or layers.
2. **Social Differentiation:** The way groups separate themselves from each other through appearance or behavior.
3. **Estate System:** A form of stratification based on land-owning classes like landlords or "Waderaz."
4. **Status Hierarchy:** A ranking system based strictly on degrees of social prestige.
5. **Closed Stratification:** A rigid system (like caste) that does not allow for social mobility.
6. **Open Stratification:** A flexible system (like class) where status can be achieved through effort.
7. **Social Class (Marx):** A group having more or less equal economic resources and standard of living.
8. **Upper Class:** The wealthy, including landlords, feudal lords, and industrialists.
9. **Middle Class:** "White-collar" workers, professionals, and lower-level landholders.
10. **Lower Class:** "Blue-collar" or manual workers, peasants, and laborers.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: What does the acronym PPP stand for in hierarchical ranking?** A: *Power, Property, and Prestige.*
2. **Q: How does Sorokin define social stratification?** A: *As the differentiation of a population into hierarchically superimposed classes.*
3. **Q: What makes a class system "Open"?** A: *The possibility of vertical social mobility based on achievement.*
4. **Q: Contrast Caste and Class regarding status.** A: *Caste status is ascribed (birth); Class status is achieved (effort).*
5. **Q: What are Max Weber's three indicators of class?** A: *Wealth, Status (Prestige), and Power.*
6. **Q: What is 'Achieved Status'?** A: *A social position obtained through one's own efforts rather than inheritance.*

7. **Q: List four determinants of social stratification.** *A: Occupation, Education, Power, and Caste.*
8. **Q: What are the two types of property that serve as sources of power?** *A: Tangible and Intangible.*
9. **Q: How does the Conflict perspective view stratification?** *A: It believes stratification creates conflict due to unequal status and positioning.*
10. **Q: How does the Functionalist view view stratification?** *A: It believes stratification is necessary for the smooth functioning and harmony of society.*
11. **Q: Define 'Bureaucratic Power'.** *A: Power derived from one's position within an administrative or governmental structure.*
12. **Q: What is 'Social Differentiation'?** *A: The process by which groups measure their differences through behavior or appearance.*
13. **Q: Is the class system universal?** *A: Yes, it exists in both rural and complex modern societies.*
14. **Q: How do social classes act as "sub-cultures"?** *A: Each class has its own behavior, set of values, and distinct way of life.*
15. **Q: What are the three "modes of feeling" in a class system?** *A: Feelings of equality (with own class), inferiority, and superiority.*

Chapter 6 Quiz

1. Hierarchical ranking is based on PPP: Power, Property, and ____.
2. Which system features "Landlords and Waderaz"?
3. True or False: A "Class" is a closed structure.
4. Who defined class as a portion of community marked off by "social status"?
5. Is the "Middle Class" typically white-collar or blue-collar?
6. Name a "tangible" source of power.
7. Which perspective says stratification creates social harmony?
8. "Ascribed status" is given at ____.
9. Does the "Upper Class" include manual laborers?
10. Define 'Social Differentiation' in one sentence.

11. Which system does *not* allow for social mobility?
12. Who defined stratification as "hierarchically superimposed classes"?
13. True or False: Status is the external expression of role. (Wait, check Topic 028).
14. Which class is characterized by "manual jobs"?
15. Vertical social mobility is a characteristic of which group?

Answer Key

1. Prestige. 2. Estate System. 3. False (it is open). 4. Maclver. 5. White-collar. 6. Land / Money / Property. 7. Structural Functionalist. 8. Birth. 9. No. 10. Measuring group differences through appearance or behavior. 11. Caste (Closed). 12. Sorokin. 13. False (Role is the external expression of status). 14. Lower Class. 15. Social Class.

7. Chapter 7: Social System (Topics 027-030)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Human Body Analogy	A social system is like the human body. The heart (family), lungs (economy), and brain (government) are different parts. If one part stops working or changes, the other organs must adjust to keep the whole body alive.
AGIL Scheme	This is a society's survival checklist. It must Adapt (get resources), reach Goals (make decisions), Integrate (keep parts together), and maintain Latency (cultural values).

Key Definitions

1. **Social System:** An orderly arrangement of inter-related parts based on functional relations.
2. **Faiths/Knowledge:** Controlling agencies that bring uniformity to social behavior.
3. **Sentiment:** Cultural feelings that invest society with continuity and meaning.
4. **End Goal:** The specific objectives or needs that determine the nature of a social system.
5. **Ideals/Norms:** Rules and regulations used to keep a social system intact.

6. **Status:** The functional position of an individual, whether ascribed (birth) or achieved (work).
7. **Role:** The external expression or specific function attached to an individual's status.
8. **Sanction:** An action taken (penalty or reward) to ensure obedience to laws and norms.
9. **Socialisation:** The process by which an individual learns to adjust to conventional behavior patterns.
10. **AGIL Scheme (Parsons):** The four functional problems: Adaptation, Goal Attainment, Integration, and Latency.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: How does Talcott Parsons define a social system?** *A: As a plurality of individual actors interacting in a situation.*
2. **Q: What is the role of 'Sentiments' in a social system?** *A: They provide continuity and link social life with culture.*
3. **Q: What are the two types of Status mentioned?** *A: Ascribed (birth/sex) and Achieved (hard work).*
4. **Q: What is the purpose of 'Sanctions'?** *A: To make people obey the law and confirm the authority of norms.*
5. **Q: Define 'Social Control' as a maintenance mechanism.** *A: A system of measures by which society molds its members to conform to approved patterns.*
6. **Q: What is 'Adaptation' in the AGIL scheme?** *A: The capacity of a society to interact with its environment and acquire resources.*
7. **Q: What does 'Integration' mean for a social system?** *A: Maintaining solidarity among subunits through social control agencies.*
8. **Q: Why is a social system called an "orderly arrangement"?** *A: Because every part has a fixed place and a definite role to play.*
9. **Q: Describe the state of a child at birth regarding sociality.** *A: A child is neither social nor unsocial; socialization develops them.*
10. **Q: What is 'Latency' or 'Pattern Maintenance'?** *A: The function of maintaining basic cultural values and norms.*

11. Q: Which sociologists besides Parsons discussed the functional character of society? A: Robert F. Bales and Maclver.

12. Q: Does a social system require interaction? A: Yes, it is composed of the patterned interaction of members.

13. Q: What determines the "nature" of a social system? A: Its end goals and specific objects.

14. Q: How does socialization help the individual? A: It enables the individual to perform their assigned role in society.

15. Q: What is 'Power' in the social system context? A: The authority to reward setting an example or punish the guilty.

Chapter 7 Quiz

1. Who developed the AGIL scheme?

2. Name the 'G' in AGIL.

3. True or False: A child is born "social."

4. What is the "external expression" of status?

5. A "reward or punishment" for conduct is a ____.

6. Which element brings "uniformity in behavior"?

7. Define 'Integration' as a function.

8. What is the primary mechanism that molds members into approved patterns?

9. "Adaptation" refers to the capacity to get ____ from the environment.

10. What does the text compare a social system to for analysis?

11. What are "Ideals"?

12. Can a poor child become a doctor? (If so, what status is this?)

13. Who defined the social system as an "orderly and systematic arrangement"?

14. What is the 'L' in AGIL?

15. What is the "Pathway of Progress" determined by?

Answer Key

1. Talcott Parsons. 2. Goal Attainment. 3. False. 4. Role. 5. Sanction. 6. Faiths and Knowledge. 7. Maintaining solidarity among subunits. 8. Social Control. 9. Resources. 10. The human body. 11. Prescribed rules and regulations. 12. Yes (Achieved Status). 13. MacIver and Page. 14. Latency (Pattern Maintenance). 15. End Goals/Objects

8. Chapter 8: Rural Culture (Topics 031-035)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Folkways vs. Mores	Saying "Assalam-o-Alaikum" is a Folkway —it's a polite, expected habit. Respecting women and putting off shoes before entering a mosque are Mores —these are strong ideas of right and wrong.
Sanctions	These are "carrots and sticks." A medal for high grades is a Positive Sanction (carrot); being criticized by an elder for rude behavior is a Negative Sanction (stick).

Key Definitions

1. **Culture (Mead):** The complex whole of traditional behavior learned by each generation.
2. **Transitive Culture:** Culture that is transmitted from one generation to the next.
3. **Norms:** Group-shared expectations or rules that guide behavior in everyday situations.
4. **Folkways:** Recognized and accepted habitual ways of behaving (e.g., greeting habits).
5. **Mores:** Strong cultural ideas regarding right and wrong behavior.
6. **Social Values:** Group conceptions of the relative desirability of things.
7. **Explicit Values:** Clearly stated values deliberately taught through official means (e.g., democracy).
8. **Implicit Values:** Values that are not stressed by authority but are still held by the group.

9. **Beliefs:** Convictions about reality that a group accepts as true based on faith or tradition.
10. **Negative Sanctions:** Penalties or threats (imprisonment, criticism) for violating norms.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: What are the four sources of beliefs?** A: Tradition, faith, experience, and scientific research.
2. **Q: List three characteristics of culture.** A: Acquired (learned), social (a product), and transitive.
3. **Q: Contrast Personal vs. Social Norms.** A: Personal norms are individual; Social norms are group-approved ways of behaving.
4. **Q: Give an example of a 'Folkway' from the text.** A: Giving respect to elders or saying "Assalam-o-Alaikum."
5. **Q: What are 'Dominant Values'?** A: Values that influence the behavior of people to a great extent.
6. **Q: How do 'End Values' differ from 'Mean Values'?** A: End values are general goals (Health); Mean values are instruments to get there (Exercise).
7. **Q: Define 'Sanction' according to H. Persal.** A: Rewards or penalties given to an individual by society or an institution.
8. **Q: What is 'Formal Social Control'?** A: Control through formal rules, police, and official channels.
9. **Q: What is a 'Positive Informal Sanction'?** A: A reward from a non-official source, like a parent's praise.
10. **Q: Why is culture considered 'Adaptive'?** A: It is not static; it has the capacity to adjust and change over time.
11. **Q: What does 'Internalized Norms' mean?** A: Norms that have become part of a person's personality through socialization.
12. **Q: Define 'Factual Order'.** A: How individuals actually behave in society.
13. **Q: List two functions of sanctions.** A: 1. Maintain law and order, 2. Protect cultural values.

14. **Q: Are norms universal?** A: Yes, no society can function smoothly without them.

15. **Q: What is a 'Mating Relationship' in culture?** A: The established form of marriage maintained in a society.

Chapter 8 Quiz

1. Who defined culture as the "complex whole of traditional behavior"?

2. Greeting an elder is which type of informal norm?

3. Strong ideas on "Right and Wrong" are called ____.

4. Is culture inherited biologically?

5. A "Medal" is which type of sanction?

6. Clearly stated values taught by governments are called ____ values.

7. True or False: Folkways are enforced by the police.

8. What is 'Transitive' culture?

9. Respecting females in a Muslim society is an example of which norm?

10. Are norms always obeyed by everyone?

11. What is the "Normative Order"?

12. Name a "Negative Formal Sanction."

13. What is an 'Instrumental Value' also called?

14. Does culture fulfill human needs?

15. What are group conceptions of "desirability"?

Answer Key

1. Mead. 2. Folkway. 3. Mores. 4. No (it is learned). 5. Positive / Formal Sanction. 6. Explicit. 7. False (they are informal). 8. Passed from one generation to another. 9. Mores. 10. No. 11. How individuals *should* behave. 12. Imprisonment / Penalty. 13. Mean Value. 14. Yes (Food/Shelter). 15. Social Values.

9. Chapter 9: Rural Social Processes (Topics 036-038)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example

Associative (Unity)	Like two farmers sharing a tractor to plow their fields (Cooperation) or a family from another province eventually adopting all local customs (Assimilation).
Dissociative (Division)	Like two candidates fighting for one seat in a local election (Competition) or a physical fight between two families over land boundaries (Conflict).

Key Definitions

1. **Social Process:** The repetitive ways in which individuals and groups interact and establish relationships.
2. **Associative Process:** Patterns where people help one another, producing unity (e.g., Cooperation).
3. **Dissociative Process:** Patterns that lead to division, tension, and social differentiation.
4. **Cooperation:** The process of two or more people working together to achieve common goals.
5. **Accommodation:** A social adjustment between people that permits harmonious acting together.
6. **Assimilation:** The process where cultural differences between groups disappear.
7. **Competition:** The most fundamental form of social struggle over insufficient resources.
8. **Conflict:** A process where individuals challenge antagonists by violence or threat of violence.
9. **Rivalry:** A dissociative process where parties compete for prestige or power.
10. **Social Struggle:** The broader effort to obtain resources that not everyone can have simultaneously.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: What are the three integrative/associative processes?** A: *Cooperation, Accommodation, and Assimilation.*
2. **Q: How does Max Weber define an associative relationship?** A: *As social action resting on a rationally motivated adjustment of interests.*

3. **Q: What is 'Assimilation' commonly seen in?** A: *Ethnic groups entering a society with their own culture.*
4. **Q: What is the most fundamental form of social struggle?** A: *Competition.*
5. **Q: How does J.H. Fitcher define 'Conflict'?** A: *Challenging the antagonist by violence or threat of violence.*
6. **Q: List the two main dissociative processes.** A: *Competition and Conflict.*
7. **Q: What is 'Social Interaction'?** A: *The process by which we act and react to those around us.*
8. **Q: Why is cooperation the "groundwork" of institutions?** A: *Without it, no institution beyond the individual would develop.*
9. **Q: When does 'Competition' occur?** A: *Whenever there is an insufficient supply of something that people desire.*
10. **Q: How are social processes classified by the "number of persons"?** A: *One-with-one; one-with-group; group-with-one; group-with-group.*
11. **Q: What is the "nature" of social processes?** A: *Fundamental ways people interact to solve problems and achieve goals.*
12. **Q: Is 'Accommodation' an adjustment or a struggle?** A: *It is the achievement of an adjustment.*
13. **Q: Do dissociative processes contribute to social differentiation?** A: *Yes.*
14. **Q: Define 'Conflict' according to A.W. Green.** A: *The deliberate attempt to oppose or resist the will of another.*
15. **Q: What results in "Unity among members"?** A: *Associative social processes.*

Chapter 9 Quiz

1. Is 'Cooperation' associative or dissociative?
2. Which process results in the "disappearing of cultural differences"?
3. Name a "Dis-Associative" process.
4. "Acting and reacting to those around us" is called ____.
5. Competition happens when there is an ____ supply of resources.
6. True or False: Conflict includes the "threat of violence."

7. Who defined conflict as a "deliberate attempt to oppose"?
8. Assimilation implies taking on a new ____ identity.
9. Is 'Accommodation' about unity or adjustment?
10. What produces "contempt and tension" in society?
11. Rivalry is a form of which process?
12. Give an example of a "one-with-one" interaction.
13. Is social interaction a repetitive process?
14. Does conflict minimize or emphasize differences?
15. Which process lays the groundwork for social institutions?

Answer Key

1. Associative. 2. Assimilation. 3. Competition / Conflict. 4. Social Interaction. 5. Insufficient. 6. True. 7. A.W. Green. 8. Cultural. 9. Adjustment. 10. Dissociative processes. 11. Dissociative. 12. A conversation between two farmers. 13. Yes. 14. Emphasize. 15. Cooperation.

10. Chapter 10: Introduction to Rural Social Institutions (Topics 039-041)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Manifest vs. Latent	A village school has a Manifest Function (planned) of teaching math. Its Latent Function (unplanned) is that it provides a place for kids to play and make friends.
Pillars of Society	Social institutions are like the pillars of a village house: Family, Economy, Religion, Education, and State. They are stable structures that meet basic human needs.

Key Definitions

1. **Social Institution:** A stable cluster of values, norms, and roles centered on basic social needs.
2. **Utilitarian Value:** The practical cultural objects or tools associated with an institution.

3. **Transmitters of Heritage:** The role of institutions in passing social knowledge from one generation to the next.
4. **Manifest Function:** A recognized, deliberately planned, and easy-to-identify function.
5. **Latent Function:** An unrecognized, unplanned, and secondary function of an institution.
6. **Controlling Mechanism:** The way institutions established permanent patterns to regulate behavior.
7. **Social Needs:** Basic societal requirements (e.g., spiritual needs, education, reproduction).
8. **Permanent Structure:** The long-term, stable nature of institutions that resist change.
9. **Interdependence:** The way social institutions (like family and economy) rely on and support each other.
10. **Status/Role Connection:** How institutions are linked by the specific positions and duties of their members.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: What are the five basic social institutions?** *A: Family, Economics, Religion, Education, and State.*
2. **Q: How does Kingsley Davis define a social institution?** *A: As a set of interactions of Folkways, Mores, and Laws built around one or more functions.*
3. **Q: What is a 'Manifest Function' of the family?** *A: Reproduction and socialization.*
4. **Q: Give an example of a 'Latent Function' of education.** *A: Providing entertainment through extracurricular activities.*
5. **Q: Why are institutions resistant to social change?** *A: Due to the rigidity of beliefs and their permanent structure.*
6. **Q: What are 'Loyalties'?** *A: The claims of the institutions upon their members.*
7. **Q: How does the family institution inform social values?** *A: It tells members about sanctions and what behavior is acceptable.*

8. **Q: Do institutions satisfy basic needs?** A: Yes, they are organized ways to do something that meets societal needs.
9. **Q: What is the relationship between the five basic institutions?** A: they are interconnected and interdependent.
10. **Q: Define 'Social Institution' according to Robertson.** A: A stable cluster of values, norms, status, and roles centered on basic needs.
11. **Q: What is the role of an institution as a "controlling mechanism"?** A: It establishes permanent patterns of behavior to regulate members.
12. **Q: Can an institution be a site of major social problems?** A: Yes, they tend to be.
13. **Q: How are institutions connected through their members?** A: Through the status and roles of those members.
14. **Q: What is the focus of the "State" institution?** A: Governance and political management.
15. **Q: Is a "Permanent behavior pattern" a characteristic of an institution?** A: Yes.

Chapter 10 Quiz

1. List the five basic social institutions.
2. Unplanned functions are called ___ functions.
3. Who defined institutions as "organized patterns of belief and behavior"?
4. True or False: Institutions are temporary groupings.
5. What is the manifest function of a school?
6. Are institutions "Transmitters of Social Heritage"?
7. Name an institution that fulfills spiritual needs.
8. What connects the members of an institution together?
9. "Reproduction" is a manifest function of which institution?
10. Define 'Utilitarian Value'.
11. Are institutions interdependent?
12. Who said institutions are "built around one or more functions"?
13. Name one social institution other than family or state.

14. What are the "claims of institutions" called?

15. Why are institutions rigid?

Answer Key

1. Family, Economics, Religion, Education, State. 2. Latent. 3. RT. Schaefer. 4. False (they are permanent). 5. Academic knowledge / Education. 6. Yes. 7. Religion. 8. Status and Role. 9. Family. 10. The practical value of cultural objects. 11. Yes. 12. Kingsley Davis. 13. Education / Economics / Religion. 14. Loyalties. 15. Due to the rigidity of beliefs.

11. Chapter 11: Family Institution and Its Types (Topics 042-048)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Nuclear vs. Joint	A Nuclear Family is a small circle: just parents and their unmarried kids. A Joint Family is a large circle: parents, kids, grandparents, and uncles all living under one roof and sharing property.
Residence Types	If you move to the husband's village, it's Patrilocal . If you move to the wife's, it's Matrilocal . If you get your own house in the city, it's Neolocal .

Key Definitions

1. **Kinship:** A social bond based on common ancestry, marriage, or adoption.
2. **Nuclear Family:** A conjugal unit consisting of husband, wife, and their unmarried children.
3. **Joint Family:** A group including parents, children, grandparents, and other male relatives under one roof.
4. **Extended Family:** More than two generations of the same kinship living together or adjacently.
5. **Patrilocal:** A residence where the married couple lives with or near the husband's parents.
6. **Matrilocal:** A residence where the married couple lives with or near the wife's parents.
7. **Neolocal:** A residence where the couple lives independently of their parents.

8. **Patriarchal:** A system where power and authority are vested in male members (e.g., the father).
9. **Matriarchal:** A system where authority rests with female members (e.g., the mother).
10. **Egalitarian:** A relationship where duties, benefits, and authority are equally shared by husband and wife.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: What is the "backbone of social structure"? A: The Family.**
2. **Q: How does Mardock define family? A: A social group characterized by common residence, economic cooperation, and reproduction.**
3. **Q: What is the difference between essential and non-essential functions of family? A: Essential are fundamental (reproduction); non-essential are secondary (health/recreation).**
4. **Q: List three characteristics of a Joint Family in Pakistan. A: 1. Large size, 2. Common residence, 3. Collective economics.**
5. **Q: Define 'Bilateral Descent'. A: When both father and mother's sides are considered equal for descent and importance.**
6. **Q: What is the most common form of residence in rural Pakistan? A: Patrilocal.**
7. **Q: List two merits of the rural joint family. A: Economic progress and social insurance.**
8. **Q: List three demerits of the rural family system. A: Hindrance in personality development, litigation, and child marriage.**
9. **Q: What is 'Watta Satta'? A: Marriage by exchange.**
10. **Q: Who is the "center of power" in a Patriarchal family? A: The Father.**
11. **Q: What is 'Social Protection' in terms of family functions? A: An essential function providing care for the sick and elderly.**
12. **Q: What is the "first school of citizenship"? A: The Family.**
13. **Q: Define 'Bi-local' residence. A: Providing the couple the choice to reside with either set of parents.**

14. Q: Does an Egalitarian family share child-rearing responsibilities? A: Yes, they are equally distributed.

15. Q: How does family size in rural Pakistan compare to urban? A: Rural families are generally larger in size.

Chapter 11 Quiz

1. Which family type consists *only* of husband, wife, and unmarried children?
2. Authority vested in the mother is called ____.
3. True or False: Matrilocal residence is the most common in rural areas.
4. "Marriage by exchange" is locally known as ____.
5. Name an "Essential Function" of the family. 
6. A family with more than two generations living together is an ____ family.
7. Is "Education" an essential or non-essential function of the family?
8. In a patriarchal family, whose name identifies the family?
9. Define 'Kinship'.
10. Does a joint family system increase or decrease "Litigation" in villages?
11. Which family type is the "custodian of religious values"?
12. Is "Dowry" a merit or demerit of the rural family system?
13. In which residence type do couples live independently?
14. Who defined family as a "permanent group... take care of their young"?
15. What is the "micro unit of the social system"?

Answer Key

1. Nuclear. 2. Matriarchal. 3. False (Patrilocal). 4. Watta Satta. 5. Reproduction / Socialization. 6. Extended. 7. Non-essential. 8. Father's. 9. Bond based on ancestry, marriage, or adoption. 10. Increase (Encourages Litigation). 11. Joint Family. 12. Demerit. 13. Neolocal. 14. Robertson. 15. Family.

12. Chapter 12: Marriage Institution (Topics 049-053)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Monogamy	A "one-plus-one" contract. This is the common practice in Pakistani rural culture where one man is married to one woman.
Civil Contract vs. Sacrament	Legally, a Muslim marriage is a Contract (signed and agreed upon). Religiously, it is a Sacrament (a holy, spiritual union).

Key Definitions

1. **Marriage:** A relatively permanent bond between permissible mates for procreation and maintenance of children.
2. **Monogamy:** A marriage type where one man marries one woman at a time.
3. **Polygyny:** A marriage where one man has two or more wives.
4. **Polyandry:** A marriage where one woman has two or more husbands.
5. **Endogamy:** Marriage that occurs only among members of the in-group (e.g., same caste).
6. **Exogamy:** Marriage between members of an in-group and an out-group.
7. **Nikah:** The Arabic term for the legal union of both genders.
8. **Civil Contract:** The legal view of marriage as an agreement with mutual rights.
9. **Sacrament:** The religious view of marriage as a holy union.
10. **Haq-Mehar:** The mandatory payment or gift from the groom to the bride in a Muslim marriage.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: What is the literal meaning of 'Nikah'?** A: Union of both genders.
2. **Q: Is Polyandry common in Pakistan?** A: No, it is less common than Polygyny.
3. **Q: What are the two main aspects of marriage?** A: Legal (contract) and Religious (sacrament).
4. **Q: Define 'Sororal Polygyny'.** A: A marriage where the wives are sisters.
5. **Q: What is 'Endogamous' marriage?** A: Marrying within one's own group/caste, common in rural Pakistan.

6. **Q: Name three functions of marriage.** A: 1. Family formation, 2. Economic cooperation, 3. Social solidarity.
7. **Q: What is the primary purpose of marriage in Islam?** A: Perpetuation of the human race and attainment of mutual love and peace.
8. **Q: Does a Muslim marriage require consent?** A: Yes, both groom and bride must consent of their own free will.
9. **Q: What is 'Fraternal Polyandry'?** A: When several brothers share the same wife.
10. **Q: How does marriage help social distance?** A: It minimizes the social distance between groups.
11. **Q: What is 'Non-Sororal Polygyny'?** A: Wives are not related as sisters.
12. **Q: Who defined marriage as a "contract for the maintenance of children"? A:** Malinowski.
13. **Q: Is marriage a universal institution?** A: Yes.
14. **Q: What is the 'Haq-Mehar'?** A: A mandatory legal and religious obligation of the husband to the wife.
15. **Q: Define 'Monogamous' according to Pakistani culture.** A: One man married to one woman.

Chapter 12 Quiz

1. One man married to one woman is called ____.
2. What is the mandatory payment to a Muslim bride called?
3. True or False: Nikah is a "Civil Contract."
4. Marriage within the same caste is ____.
5. Who defined marriage as a "relatively permanent bond"?
6. Is Polyandry common in some Indian tribes?
7. In Islam, marriage is a contract between a man and a ____.
8. Name one function of marriage from Topic 052.
9. What is "Sororal Polygyny"?
10. Does marriage require "Social Approval"?

11. Is "consent of free will" required in a Muslim marriage?

12. "Sacrament" refers to which aspect of marriage?

13. What is the term for one woman with multiple husbands?

14. Does marriage provide economic cooperation?

15. What are the "permissible mates" called in the text?

Answer Key

1. Monogamy. 2. Haq-Mehar. 3. True. 4. Endogamy. 5. Robert H. Lowie. 6. Yes. 7. Woman. 8. Economic cooperation / Solidarity. 9. Wives are sisters. 10. Yes. 11. Yes. 12. Religious. 13. Polyandry. 14. Yes. 15. Permissible mates.

13. Chapter 13: Education Institution (Topics 054-056)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Informal Education	A child in a village learns how to plant seeds not from a book, but by watching their father in the field. This "watching and doing" is Informal Education .
Innovation Accelerator	Education is an Accelerator . If a farmer learns about a new crop technique in an adult literacy class, the whole village might adopt it twice as fast.

Key Definitions

1. **Education:** The process of facilitating learning or receiving systematic information and skills.
2. **Formal Education:** Knowledge acquired through structured systems like schools and colleges.
3. **Informal Education:** Knowledge acquired by watching others or through daily life experiences.
4. **Social Heritage:** The collective knowledge and experience of a group passed to the next generation.
5. **Academic Knowledge:** Information taught through formal curricula and schools.

6. **Skill Acquisition:** The learning of specific abilities, such as farming techniques or crafts.
7. **Occupational Placement:** The role of education in equipping individuals for specific jobs.
8. **Innovation Accelerator:** The process by which education speeds up the adoption of new ideas.
9. **Social Integration:** The way education promotes unity and shared norms in society.
10. **Purposeful Activity:** The nature of education as an organized goal to shape behavior.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: When does education begin and end?** A: *It begins at birth and ends at death.*
2. **Q: How does Plato define education?** A: *As the capacity to feel pleasure and pain at the right moment.*
3. **Q: What is 'Formal Education'?** A: *Knowledge acquired through structured schools.*
4. **Q: List three aims of education.** A: *1. Shaping attitude, 2. Providing techniques, 3. Socializing individuals.*
5. **Q: How does education help in 'Occupational Placement'?** A: *By providing skills and training needed for jobs.*
6. **Q: What is 'Cultural Transmission'?** A: *The passing of social heritage from one generation to the next.*
7. **Q: Who defined education as "shaping the development of the coming generation"?** A: *James Walton.*
8. **Q: What is the 'Manifest' function of education?** A: *Teaching basic academic knowledge and skills.*
9. **Q: How does education encourage competition?** A: *By providing a system of screening and selection for status.*
10. **Q: Does education play a role in "personality formation"?** A: *Yes, it helps in the formation of social personality.*
11. **Q: Define 'Non-formal' education.** A: *Organized learning that takes place outside the formal system.*

12. Q: Is education an on-going process? A: Yes.

13. Q: What are the two ways an individual acquires knowledge? A: Formal and Informal.

14. Q: What is the goal of educational 'Training'? A: To enhance specific skills through learning experiences.

15. Q: How does education refine behavior? A: By teaching individuals to behave in a certain way in a given situation.

Chapter 13 Quiz

1. Plato says education develops beauty in the body and the ____.
2. Structured schooling is called ____ education.
3. True or False: Education is an on-going process.
4. "The passing of social heritage" is called ____.
5. Learning by "watching others" is ____ education.
6. True or False: Education is a purposeful activity.
7. Who defined education as "the sum total of experience molding the attitude"?
8. Name one function of the education institution.
9. Does education help in "screening and selection"?
10. Is "Storytelling" a valid educational method?
11. What is "Occupational Placement"?
12. Education accelerates which social process?
13. Who said education is "receiving or giving systematic information"?
14. Does education help in "reformation of attitudes"?
15. What are the two main ways of acquiring knowledge?

Answer Key

1. Soul. 2. Formal. 3. True. 4. Cultural Transmission. 5. Informal. 6. True. 7. F.J. Brown. 8. Socialization / Innovation. 9. Yes. 10. Yes. 11. Helping individuals find jobs. 12. Innovation. 13. General Definition. 14. Yes. 15. Formal and Informal.

14. Chapter 14: Religion Institution (Topics 057-061)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Sacred vs. Profane	In a village, the Holy Quran is Sacred (holy and set apart). A normal plastic bag is Profane (ordinary and everyday).
Rituals	Rituals are "faith in action." Offering Namaz five times a day is a ritual that connects the villager to God and their community.

Key Definitions

1. **Religion:** A socio-cultural system relating humanity to supernatural and spiritual elements.
2. **Sacred:** Things considered holy and set apart from the ordinary.
3. **Profane:** The ordinary, everyday aspects of life.
4. **Rituals:** Sacred and acceptable practices, such as Namaz or Zakat.
5. **Symbolism:** Signs or objects (like the Azan) that give meaning to human action.
6. **Sect:** A smaller body of believers grown within a larger religion (e.g., Shia, Sunni).
7. **Islam:** The state religion of Pakistan; the second-largest religion in the world.
8. **Zakat:** Mandatory charity given to the poor and needy.
9. **Hajj:** The pilgrimage to Mecca, obligatory for those who can afford it.
10. **Rite of Passage:** Religious ceremonies marking life transitions (e.g., birth, death).

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: Who is the "Father of Sociology" who defined religion's role in progress? A:**
Auguste Comte.
2. **Q: What are the five pillars of Islam? A: 1. Iman, 2. Namaz, 3. Zakat, 4. Roza, 5. Hajj.**
3. **Q: What percentage of rural Pakistanis are Muslim? A: 96.49%.**
4. **Q: Which country has the largest number of Muslims? A: Indonesia.**

5. **Q: Define 'Symbolism' in religion.** A: Signs like the Azan that change human behavior with respect.
6. **Q: What is a 'Sect'?** A: An institutionalized, independent body of believers within a religion.
7. **Q: How does Emile Durkheim define religion?** A: A unified system of beliefs and practices relative to sacred things.
8. **Q: List three functions of religion.** A: 1. Maintaining order, 2. Emotional support, 3. Answers to ultimate questions.
9. **Q: What is the largest religion in the world?** A: Christianity.
10. **Q: What is 'Psychotherapy' in a religious context?** A: Religion acting as emotional support and mental comfort.
11. **Q: Name three other world religions mentioned.** A: Hinduism, Buddhism, Judaism.
12. **Q: What is the percentage of Christians in rural Pakistan?** A: 1.10%.
13. **Q: Is religion a local or universal institution?** A: Universal.
14. **Q: Define 'Roza'.** A: Fasting during the holy month of Ramadan.
15. **Q: Who said religion is a "force for social change"?** A: Max Weber.

Chapter 14 Quiz

1. Who said "Every society developed and progress through its religion"?
2. What is the state religion of Pakistan?
3. Name the five pillars of Islam.
4. "Holy things" are called ____.
5. Is Islam the first or second largest religion in the world?
6. What is 'Zakat'?
7. A "sign or object" like the Holy Quran is a ____.
8. True or False: 96.49% of rural Pakistanis are Muslim.
9. Shia and Sunni are examples of ____.
10. What is the pilgrimage to Mecca called?

11. Which religion is the oldest major religion?
12. Does religion provide "answers to ultimate questions"?
13. What is the percentage of Hindus in rural Pakistan?
14. Who is the founder of Buddhism?
15. What is the definition of "Profane"?

Answer Key

1. Auguste Comte. 2. Islam. 3. Iman, Namaz, Zakat, Roza, Hajj. 4. Sacred. 5. Second.
6. Mandatory charity. 7. Symbol. 8. True. 9. Sects. 10. Hajj. 11. Hinduism. 12. Yes.
13. 1.80%. 14. Prince Siddhartha Gautama. 15. Ordinary and everyday things.

15. Chapter 15: Economic Institution (Topics 062-068)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Care Economy	A village mother cooks, fetches water, and feeds a baby while helping kids with homework. She isn't paid, but her work—the Care Economy —is vital for the family's survival. ☰
Underemployment	A farmer works 2 hours a day during the off-season. He has a job, but is Underemployed because he works less than 35 hours a week and wants more work.

Key Definitions

1. **Economy:** A social institution that organizes a society's production, distribution, and consumption of goods.
2. **Primary Sector:** The sector including agriculture, raw materials, fishing, and hunting.
3. **Secondary Sector:** The industrial sector focused on manufacturing.
4. **Tertiary Sector:** The sector involving intangible services (e.g., tourism, finance).
5. **GDP:** Gross Domestic Product; the measure of a country's economic output.
6. **Underemployment:** Working fewer than 35 hours a week while being available for more work.

7. **Care Economy:** Unpaid household work, largely performed by women (cooking, cleaning).
8. **Informal Employment:** Jobs without contracts, security, or fixed employers.
9. **Home-Based Worker:** Individuals carrying out paid work in their own homes.
10. **Piece-rate Basis:** Getting paid for each item produced rather than by the hour.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: What percentage of Pakistan's workforce was in agriculture in 2019?** A: 36.66%.
2. **Q: What is the 'Tertiary Sector'?** A: *Intangible goods and services like tourism or finance.*
3. **Q: Define 'Underemployment' as per the ILO.** A: *Persons working less than 35 hours a week available for more work.*
4. **Q: What percentage of non-agricultural labor is informal?** A: 74%.
5. **Q: What is the 'Care Economy'?** A: *Unpaid work like fetching water, cooking, and child-rearing.*
6. **Q: How much does agriculture contribute to Pakistan's GDP?** A: 24%.
7. **Q: Who are 'Home-based workers'?** A: *People working for businesses from their homes, often on a piece-rate basis.*
8. **Q: List the three sectors of the economy.** A: *Primary, Secondary, and Tertiary.*
9. **Q: What is 'Disguised Unemployment'?** A: *When more people work on a farm than are needed, common in rural areas.*
10. **Q: What percentage of women work in the informal sector?** A: 50%.
11. **Q: Name three "unpaid economic contributors" tasks.** A: *Fetching firewood, washing clothes, and paying utility bills.*
12. **Q: What is the 'Primary Sector' focused on?** A: *Raw materials and agriculture.*
13. **Q: Who defined economy as organizing production and distribution?** A: *John J. Macionis.*
14. **Q: What is 'Casual Labor'?** A: *Labor employed occasionally on daily wages for specific tasks.*

15. Q: What is 'Permanent Hired Labor'? A: *Workers employed full-time for longer periods, paid monthly or yearly.*

Chapter 15 Quiz

1. Which sector includes "manufacturing"?
2. Working less than ___ hours a week is considered underemployment.
3. What percentage of Pakistan's GDP comes from agriculture?
4. True or False: 50% of informal sector workers are women.
5. Unpaid household work is called the ___ economy.
6. Is tourism in the primary or tertiary sector?
7. What is "Piece-rate" pay?
8. Name a "Latent Function" of the economy.
9. Is informal employment currently growing or shrinking in Pakistan?
10. What is the criteria for a "working poor" individual?
11. What are "Intangible goods"?
12. Who are "Home-based women workers" (HBWWs)?
13. Name one factor in the "Care Economy."
14. Is "fishing" in the primary or secondary sector?
15. Contrast "Casual Labor" with "Permanent Hired Labor."

Answer Key

1. Secondary. 2. 35. 3. 24%. 4. True. 5. Care Economy. 6. Tertiary. 7. Pay per item produced. 8. Distribution of power/Stratification. 9. Growing. 10. Living on less than \$1.25 per day. 11. Services like tourism or telecommunications. 12. Poor, lower-income women working from home. 13. Cooking / Fetching water / Shopping. 14. Primary. 15. Casual is daily wage for specific tasks; Permanent is full-time for long periods.

16. Chapter 16: Political Institution (Topics 069-074)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Panchayat System	In many villages, if there is a dispute over cattle, people go to the Panchayat —elders who decide based on local tradition rather than written laws. This is an Informal Political Institution .
The Three Branches	Government is like a tree with three branches: Legislation (writes laws), Executive (carries them out), and Judiciary (interprets laws to resolve conflict).

Key Definitions

1. **Politics:** Activities associated with the governance of a country or area.
2. **Governance:** The action or manner of governing a state or organization.
3. **Legislation:** The branch of government that makes laws.
4. **Judiciary:** The branch that defines and interprets laws.
5. **Executive:** The branch that ensures the implementation of laws.
6. **Bureaucracy:** A structured administrative body within a political system.
7. **Rule of Law:** A system of neutral laws protecting rights, especially for minorities.
8. **Transparency:** Ensuring citizens have access to how decisions are made.
9. **Accountability:** Institutions being answerable to the people and each other.
10. **Consensus Oriented:** Seeking to mediate between different needs of a diverse citizenry.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: What are the three branches of government?** A: *Legislation, Judiciary, and Executive.*
2. **Q: Define 'Informal Political Institutions'.** A: *Systems like Jirga or Panchayat with no fixed, written rules.*
3. **Q: What is 'Good Governance' according to the UN?** A: *A system measured by eight factors including participation and accountability.*
4. **Q: List three factors of 'Good Governance'.** A: *Participation, Rule of Law, and Transparency.*

5. **Q: What is the primary focus of political institutions?** A: *Enforcement of norms and arbitration of conflict.*
6. **Q: Define 'Politics' as an activity.** A: *Activity associated with the governance of a country.*
7. **Q: What is the role of the 'Judiciary'?** A: *To define and interpret the law.*
8. **Q: What is the 'Panchayat' system?** A: *An informal rural governance system.*
9. **Q: Define 'Transparency' as per Topic 074.** A: *Access to the means and manner in which decisions are made.*
10. **Q: What is 'Responsiveness'?** A: *Institutions responding to stakeholders within a reasonable timeframe.*
11. **Q: Define 'Equity and Inclusiveness'.** A: *Ensuring all members feel empowered to maintain their well-being.*
12. **Q: What is 'Rural Governance'?** A: *State agencies and rural authorities working to maintain order and services.*
13. **Q: Name a type of political organization.** A: *Political parties, NGOs, or advocacy groups.*
14. **Q: What is 'Rule of Law' exemplified by?** A: *Neutral legal systems and an independent judicial branch.*
15. **Q: Is a political institution a universal phenomenon?** A: *Yes.*

Chapter 16 Quiz

1. Which branch "ensures the implementation of law"?
2. How many factors of 'Good Governance' are listed by the UN?
3. Name one informal rural political system.
4. "The action or manner of governing" is ____.
5. Does "Legislation" interpret or make laws?
6. Is "Transparency" a factor of good governance?
7. What is "Bureaucracy"?
8. Does 'Rule of Law' protect minorities?

9. "Consensus Oriented" requires a deep understanding of which context?

10. True or False: Political institutions protect against external threats.

11. What is an 'Advocacy Group'?

12. Is the "Baradri System" formal or informal?

13. What is the 'Judiciary'?

14. Does "Accountability" only apply to the government?

15. Define 'Participation'.

Answer Key

1. Executive. 2. Eight. 3. Panchayat / Jirga / Baradri. 4. Governance. 5. Makes laws. 6. Yes. 7. Structured administrative body. 8. Yes. 9. Historical, cultural, and social. 10. True. 11. A political organization. 12. Informal. 13. The branch that defines law. 14. No (Private sector and civil society too). 15. Direct or representative access to systems of government.

17. Chapter 17: Rural Social Structure (Topics 075-078)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
Framework of a House	Social structure is like the wooden frame of a village house. The Institutions (Family, Religion) are the supporting beams, the Norms are the nails, and the Roles are the specific jobs of each person.
Caste as a Life Map	In a village, your Caste is your life map. It determines what your job will be (occupation), your social status, and even who you are allowed to marry.

Key Definitions

1. **Framework:** The social set-up consisting of institutions, practices, and groups.

2. **Social Practice:** Repeated behaviors and activities within a society.

3. **Collectivities:** Specific groups such as families, firms, or schools.

4. **Role Occupant:** An individual performing their assigned social responsibilities.

5. **Code of Ethics:** Social norms that specify how people must or should behave.

6. **Monotheism:** The belief in one God, the prime school of thought in rural Pakistan.
7. **Land Holding:** The status and proportion of land owned by individuals.
8. **Land Reform:** The issues regarding the distribution and ownership of land.
9. **Commercialization:** The shift toward market-oriented agricultural production.
10. **Informal Group Significance:** The high importance of friends and neighbors in rural structure.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: What are the three components of Rural Social Structure?** A: *Social institutions, social practices, and social groups.*
2. **Q: What is the "basic unit" of social structure?** A: *The Family.*
3. **Q: How does caste determine position?** A: *It determines function, status, occupation, and role.*
4. **Q: What is the role of 'Religion' in rural life?** A: *It is rigid and significant, following an Islamic monotheistic pattern.*
5. **Q: Define 'Norms' in this context.** A: *Group-shared expectations and codes of ethics.*
6. **Q: What is the focus of the 'Economic System' in rural structure?** A: *Production, distribution, and sharing of profit.*
7. **Q: Are rural families usually patriarchal?** A: *Yes, they are typically patriarchal, joint, or extended.*
8. **Q: List four major institutions in rural structure.** A: *Family, Economic, Educational, and Religious.*
9. **Q: What is the 'Informal Group'?** A: *Groups like friends and neighbors with no written rules.*
10. **Q: How are 'Roles' functionally defined?** A: *As contributions to collective goal attainment.*
11. **Q: Is 'Caste' an endogamous group?** A: *Yes, normally.*
12. **Q: What is 'Social Structure'?** A: *A framework of inter-related units that form the social set-up.*

13. Q: Give an example of a 'Collectivity'. A: A family or a school.

14. Q: What determines 'Social Status' in a village? A: Caste hierarchy.

15. Q: What is the primary occupation in the rural economic system? A: Agriculture.

Chapter 17 Quiz

1. Is the "Joint Family" more common in rural or urban areas?

2. What is "Monotheism"?

3. True or False: Roles are relevant performances of occupants.

4. Name a "primary group" mentioned in Topic 077.

5. "Code of ethics" refers to which social component?

6. Are rural families usually Patriarchal or Matriarchal?

7. Is caste an "ascribed" or "achieved" position?

8. Name one "collectivity" from Topic 076.

9. Do informal groups have "definite rules"?

10. What is the "framework consisting of institutions"?

11. Is religion "flexible" or "rigid" in village life?

12. What determines "sharing of profit" in rural structure?

13. Are castes usually endogamous?

14. In a family, who has responsibilities toward the children?

15. Define 'Social Practice'.

Answer Key

1. Rural. 2. Belief in one God. 3. True. 4. Family / Playgroup. 5. Norms. 6. Patriarchal. 7. Ascribed. 8. Family / Firm / School. 9. No. 10. Social Structure. 11. Rigid. 12. Economic System. 13. Yes. 14. The Mother. 15. Repeated behaviors and activities.

18. Chapter 18: Social Change (Topics 079-085)

Concept Simplification

Theory / Concept	Relatable Example
The Tractor Effect	An Invention like the tractor changes the village. Where 100 men once plowed by hand, one tractor and one man do the job. This forces others to find new jobs or education, changing the whole social order.
Comte's Three Stages	Auguste Comte believed society changes in steps: first we explain things by gods (Theological), then by abstract ideas (Metaphysical), and finally by science and facts (Positivism).

Key Definitions

1. **Social Change:** The transformation of culture and social organization over time.
2. **Individual Level Change:** Changes in attitudes, beliefs, or motivations of a person.
3. **Magnitude:** The scale of change, categorized as incremental, comprehensive, or revolutionary.
4. **Incremental Change:** A small modification without altering the basic structure (e.g., handshake restrictions).
5. **Revolutionary Change:** The wholesale substitution of one behavior for another.
6. **Invention:** Producing new products, ideas, or social patterns (e.g., rocket propulsion).
7. **Discovery:** Finding something that already exists but was unknown.
8. **Diffusion:** The spreading of ideas and objects from one society to another.
9. **Functionalist Theory:** The belief that societies change from simple to complex.
10. **Modernization Theory:** Global development as a process affecting all societies via technology.

Practice Q&A

1. **Q: What are the three main sources of cultural change?** A: *Invention, Discovery, and Diffusion.*
2. **Q: How does 'Diffusion' occur?** A: *Through trading, migration, and mass communication.*

3. **Q: List Auguste Comte's three stages of social change.** A: *Theological, Metaphysical, and Positivism.*
4. **Q: What is 'Incremental Change'?** A: *Modifying contours without altering basic substance (e.g., COVID-19 safety measures).*
5. **Q: How does technology impact change?** A: *By compressing it into a rapid time frame and changing institutions.*
6. **Q: Define 'Magnitude' of change.** A: *The scale of change, from marginal to revolutionary.*
7. **Q: What is the Functionalist theory of change?** A: *Society moves from simple to complex and undifferentiated to differentiated labor.*
8. **Q: Is social change always intentional?** A: *No, it is often unplanned.*
9. **Q: What is 'Societal Level' change?** A: *Modification of social stratification, economic, and political systems.*
10. **Q: How does ideology promote change?** A: *By explaining social arrangements and contributing to stability or change.*
11. **Q: Does change happen faster in urban or rural areas?** A: *Urban.*
12. **Q: What is 'Cyclic Theory'?** A: *The belief that society has a predetermined life cycle (birth, growth, maturity, decline).*
13. **Q: Define 'Spencer's Theory'.** A: *Society is like an organism progressing toward a better state.*
14. **Q: What is 'Discovery' vs. 'Invention'?** A: *Discovery is finding something existing; Invention is creating something new.*
15. **Q: Why is social change considered "universal"?** A: *Because it occurs in all societies, primitive and civilized.*

Chapter 18 Quiz

1. Name the three sources of cultural change.
2. Who postulated the "Theological" stage of change?
3. Small, marginal change is called ____ change.
4. Spreading ideas via mass media is called ____.

5. Is social change faster in rural areas?
6. Which theory says society moves from "simple to complex"?
7. What is "Positivism"?
8. True or False: Revolutionary change is a wholesale substitution.
9. Name an "Environmental Factor" for change.
10. "Attitudes and beliefs" change at which level?
11. Is social change always planned?
12. What does Spencer compare society to?
13. Define 'Modernization'.
14. What is 'Magnitude'?
15. Does conflict contribute to social change?

Answer Key

1. Invention, Discovery, Diffusion. 2. Auguste Comte. 3. Incremental. 4. Diffusion. 5. No. 6. Functionalist. 7. The scientific/fact-based stage of society. 8. True. 9. Natural disasters / Climate change. 10. Individual level. 11. No. 12. An organism. 13. Transformation from rural/agrarian to urban/industrial. 14. Scale or extent of change. 15. Yes.