Introduction to Sociology-SOC101

Lesson VISE IMPORTANT QUESTIONS for Midterm by Mudasar Qureshi Vu360

LESSON NO 1? THE ORIGIONS OF SOCIOLOGY

- What is sociology, and how does it differ from other disciplines?
- Explain the significance of the scientific revolution in the emergence of sociology?
- Who is Auguste Comte, and what were his contributions to the field of sociology?
- Describe the concept of positivism and its application in sociology as proposed by Comte?
- Who is Herbert Spencer, and what is his theory of social evolution known as?
- Discuss the concept of "survival of the fittest" as proposed by Spencer and its implications in society?
- Explain Karl Marx's perspective on capitalism and its effects on society?
- What is alienation according to Marx, and how does it manifest in capitalist societies?
- Describe Marx's vision of communism and its implications for society?
- Who is Emile Durkheim, and what are his major contributions to sociology?
- Explain Durkheim's concept of social facts and its significance in sociological research?
- Discuss Durkheim's theory of suicide and the different types of suicide he identified?
- What is mechanical solidarity and organic solidarity according to Durkheim? Provide examples for each?
- Describe Durkheim's concept of collective conscience and its role in maintaining social order?
- How does Durkheim reconcile the relationship between religion and science in society?

LESSON NO 2? SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

- What is the sociological imagination, and how does it enable us to understand the connection between history and biography?
- How do social contexts influence people's lives according to the sociological perspective?
- What is social location, and how does it affect individuals' ideas and behaviors?
- Discuss C? Wright Mills' concept of the sociological imagination and its significance in understanding social phenomena?
- How has globalization impacted the way we perceive and interact with the world around us?
- Define social problems and discuss the criteria used to identify them?
- Explain the difference between personal troubles and social issues according to C? Wright Mills?
- What are the key questions sociologists ask to understand human behavior?
- Why do sociologists challenge common sense explanations of social phenomena?
- How does sociological knowledge differ from common sense understanding?
- Discuss the factors that shape human behavior, including social, cultural, and psychological influences?
- How do sociologists analyze the interplay between individual agency and societal factors in shaping behavior?

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- Explain the conditions needed to establish causality in sociological research?
- Discuss the importance of social stratification and inequality as sociological themes?
- How do race, ethnicity, and discrimination intersect within society, and what are their implications?
- Analyze the role of gender and sexuality in shaping social structures and interactions?
- Discuss the influence of family and kinship structures on individuals and society?
- What role does education play in socialization and shaping societal norms and values?
- How does religion impact social structures and behavior within a society?
- Analyze the effects of globalization on various aspects of society, including culture, economy, and politics?

LESSON NO 3? THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES IN SOCIOLOGY

- What is a theory in sociology, and why is it important for understanding social phenomena?
- Explain the concept of levels of analysis in sociology and provide examples of each level (micro, meso, macro)?
- Compare and contrast structural functionalism, conflict theory, and symbolic interactionism as theoretical perspectives in sociology?
- How does each theoretical perspective (structural functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism) explain the concept of social order and change?
- Discuss the contributions of Auguste Comte, Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, and Robert Merton to structural functionalism?
- Explain the concepts of manifest and latent functions, as well as manifest and latent dysfunctions, according to Robert Merton's functionalism?
- Analyze Karl Marx's conflict theory, including his views on class conflict and the role of capitalism in society?
- How does conflict theory extend beyond the capitalist-worker relationship to analyze other forms of social conflict?
- Describe symbolic interactionism and its focus on symbols in shaping social interactions and meanings?
- Discuss the contributions of George Herbert Mead and Charles Horton Cooley to symbolic interactionism?
- Explain the key concepts of feminism, post-colonialism, and post-modernism as contemporary theoretical approaches in sociology?
- How does feminism analyze the role of gender in shaping social relations and structures?
- What are the central ideas of post-colonialism, and how does it address the legacy of colonialism in society?
- Describe the main concepts of post-modernism, including the emphasis on language and discourse in shaping social relations?
- In what ways can multiple theoretical perspectives be combined to provide a more comprehensive understanding of social phenomena?
- Provide examples of how each theoretical perspective could be applied to analyze a specific social issue or phenomenon?
- How do theoretical perspectives in sociology challenge common-sense understandings of social phenomena?

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- Discuss the strengths and limitations of each theoretical perspective in explaining social behavior and societal structures?
- How do sociologists use theoretical perspectives to guide their research and analysis of social phenomena?
- Reflect on the importance of integrating multiple theoretical perspectives in sociology to develop a more nuanced understanding of social life?

LESSON NO 4? SOCIOLOGY AS SCIENCE

Define science and explain why verifiable evidence is essential in scientific observation?

- What are the three goals of science, and how do sociologists work towards achieving them?
- Discuss the concept of objectivity in scientific observation and why it is important in sociology?
- How does sociology contribute to the body of organized, verified knowledge through scientific investigation?
- Explain the difference between inductive and deductive reasoning in the theory-building process?
- Provide examples of inductive and deductive processes in sociology?
- Define concepts and variables in the context of sociological research?
- Why is it important for sociologists to clearly define concepts and variables in their research?
- Differentiate between correlation and causation, and explain why establishing causation is challenging in sociological research?
- Give examples of spurious relationships and explain why they may lead to incorrect conclusions?
- Is sociology a science? Provide arguments supporting both sides of the debate?
- Discuss the role of empirical observation, data analysis, and theory building in sociology as a science?
- How does sociology incorporate peer review and replication to ensure the validity and reliability of research findings?
- Can sociology study complex and subjective social phenomena using scientific methods? Explain?
- Provide an example of a sociological study that demonstrates the scientific method in action?
- How does sociology contribute to our understanding of social phenomena through systematic research?
- What challenges do sociologists face when applying scientific methods to study human behavior and society?
- Discuss the ethical considerations involved in sociological research and how they are addressed?
- How can sociological research findings inform policy-making and social change?
- Reflect on the importance of sociology as a science in addressing contemporary social issues and improving human well-being?

LESSON NO 5? RESEARCH DESIGNS IN SOCIOLOGY

- What are the eight basic steps in the scientific research process, and why are they important in sociological research?
- Discuss the significance of defining the research problem and formulating a hypothesis in the research process?

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- Explain the importance of reviewing the literature before conducting sociological research?
- What are operational definitions, and why are they necessary in sociological research?
- Describe the process of selecting a sample for a research study, and discuss the importance of using a representative sample?
- Compare and contrast self-administered questionnaires and interviews as methods of data collection in sociological research?
- What are the advantages and disadvantages of conducting case studies in sociological research?
- Explain the process of conducting observation research in sociology, including identifying the social setting and context?
- Discuss the purpose of experiments in sociological research and explain the three critical steps in conducting an experiment?
- What are secondary data, and how are they used in sociological research?
- Describe unobtrusive measures in sociological research and provide examples of their use?
- Discuss the ethical considerations that sociologists must adhere to when conducting research, including issues of informed consent, anonymity, and avoiding harm to participants?
- Why is honesty, truthfulness, and openness important in sociological research, and what are the consequences of falsification or plagiarism?
- Explain the principle of protecting the anonymity of research participants and why it is considered ethically important?
- Reflect on the ethical implications of misrepresenting oneself as a researcher in sociological studies?
- How do sociologists ensure the validity and reliability of their research findings?
- Discuss the role of peer review and replication in maintaining the integrity of sociological research?
- Provide examples of how sociological research findings can be disseminated to the scientific community and the broader public?
- How can sociological research contribute to addressing social issues and informing public policy?
- Reflect on the importance of ethical considerations in sociological research for maintaining trust and credibility in the field?

LESSON NO 6? SOCIAL INTERACTION

- Define social interaction and explain why it is important in sociology? How does micro sociology focus on social interaction?

- What is non-verbal communication, and how does it impact social interaction? Provide examples of non-verbal communication in different cultures?

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- Compare and contrast exchange and cooperation as types of social interaction? How do they contribute to social cohesion and relationships?

- Discuss the concepts of competition and conflict in social interaction? How do they differ, and what are their implications for society?

- Explain the concepts of status and role in social interaction? Provide examples of ascribed and achieved statuses, as well as role conflict and role strain?

- What is assimilation, and how does it occur in societies? Discuss the different forms of assimilation identified by Milton Gordon?

- Define amalgamation and diffusion in the context of social interaction? How do these processes contribute to cultural diversity or homogenization?

- How does coercion function as a form of social interaction? Provide examples of how coercion influences social relationships and behavior?

- Discuss the significance of master status in social identity? How does a master status shape an individual's life and interactions within society?

- How do role sets contribute to the complexity of social interaction? Explain the concept of role conflict and how individuals manage it in their daily lives?

- These questions cover various aspects of social interaction, including its types, processes, and impacts on society? They can serve as prompts for discussion or as assessment tools to gauge understanding of the chapter's content?

LESSON NO 7? SOCIAL GROUPS

- Define social group and explain why a sense of belonging is essential within groups? Provide examples of different types of social groups?

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- Compare and contrast primary groups and secondary groups? How do they differ in terms of interaction, relationships, and significance in individuals' lives?

- Discuss the functions of primary groups in shaping individuals' emotional well-being and identity? Provide examples to illustrate these functions?

- Explain the significance of secondary groups in contemporary society? How do they contribute to education, employment, leisure, and other aspects of daily life?

- Describe the various types of groups based on their structure and formation, such as in-groups, out-groups, formal groups, informal groups, and virtual groups? Provide examples of each type?

- What is a reference group, and how does it influence individuals' attitudes and behavior? Provide examples of how people use reference groups in decision-making processes?

- Discuss the concepts of in-group and out-group dynamics? How do these dynamics contribute to social identity and intergroup relations? Provide examples to illustrate?

- Explain the concepts of dyad and triad in group dynamics? What are the characteristics of each, and how do they differ in terms of stability and interaction patterns?

- How does group size affect the dynamics and stability of a group? Discuss the advantages and disadvantages of small groups (dyads and triads) compared to larger groups?

- Describe the role of social networks in group formation and interaction? How do social networks contribute to the spread of information, resources, and opportunities within and between groups?

- These questions cover various aspects of social groups, including their types, functions, dynamics, and implications for individuals and society? They can be used for discussion, reflection, or assessment purposes?

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LESSON NO 8? FORMAL ORGANIZATIONS

- Define formal organizations and discuss their significance in contemporary society? Provide examples to illustrate the role of formal organizations in various aspects of life?

- Describe the characteristics of bureaucracies according to Weber? How do these characteristics contribute to the functioning and efficiency of bureaucracies?

- Discuss the dysfunctions of bureaucracies, including red tape, lack of communication between units, bureaucratic alienation, and bureaucratic incompetence? Provide examples to illustrate each dysfunction?

- Explain the role of mass media organizations in mass communication? How do mass media organizations differ from face-to-face interaction? Discuss the implications of mass media organizations on society?

- Evaluate the present and future trends of formal organizations? How have technological changes and globalization influenced the structure and functioning of formal organizations?

- Discuss the predictions made by Warren Bennis and Philip Slater regarding the future of bureaucratic organizations? To what extent have these predictions become a reality?

- Describe the impact of mergers and globalization on bureaucratic organizations? How have these trends altered the structure and decision-making processes of formal organizations?

- Analyze the concept of the "network society" and its implications for work, employment, and social life? How does the network society differ from traditional bureaucratic organizations?

- Explain the concept of hybrid organizational forms and how they are more responsive to a constantly shifting and unpredictable market? Provide examples to illustrate these hybrid forms?

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- Discuss the growing interdependence of bureaucratic organizations, using scientific research as an example? How do interdependent agencies collaborate and justify their existence in contemporary society?

- These questions cover various aspects of formal organizations, including their characteristics, dysfunctions, role in mass communication, present and future trends, and interdependence? They can be used for discussion, reflection, or assessment purposes?

LESSON NO 9? CULTURE-I

- Here are some important questions based on the topics covered in the chapter on culture:

- Define culture and explain its significance in shaping human behavior and society? Provide examples to illustrate how culture influences various aspects of life?

- Differentiate between material culture and nonmaterial culture? How are these two aspects of culture interrelated? Provide examples of each?

- Discuss the concepts of high culture and popular culture? What factors contribute to the distinction between these two forms of culture? Provide examples to illustrate each?

- Define society and its relationship with culture? How do societies share and transmit culture among their members? Provide examples of how culture varies within and between societies?

- Evaluate the debate on whether the foundation of culture is biological or social? Discuss the concepts of biological determinism, social constructionism, and socio-biology in understanding the origins of culture?

- Explain the components of culture, focusing on symbols, language, values, and norms? How do these components contribute to the formation and maintenance of culture? Provide examples to illustrate each component?

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- Define symbols and language as components of culture? How do symbols and language facilitate communication and cultural transmission among individuals and groups?

- Discuss the concept of values in culture? What role do values play in guiding individual and collective behavior within a society? Provide examples of values that are common in different cultures?

- Define norms and identify the different types of norms, including folkways, mores, laws, and taboos? How do these norms influence social behavior and maintain social order within a society? Provide examples to illustrate each type of norm?

- Explain the role of sanctions in enforcing norms within a society? How do sanctions encourage conformity and discourage deviance from cultural norms? Provide examples of both positive and negative sanctions in different cultural contexts?

- These questions cover various aspects of culture, including its definition, components, relationship with society, origins, and enforcement mechanisms? They can be used for discussion, reflection, or assessment purposes?

LESSON NO 10? CULTURE-II

- Here are some important questions based on the topics covered in the chapter on culture:

- Define cultural relativism and explain its significance in understanding different cultural beliefs, values, and practices? Discuss the challenges and benefits of practicing cultural relativism?

- Describe the concept of culture shock and its causes, using examples from the Pakistani context? Discuss strategies for overcoming culture shock when encountering a new culture?

- Discuss cultural diversity in Pakistan, highlighting the various ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups present in the country? What are the benefits and challenges of cultural diversity in Pakistani society?

- Define subculture and counterculture, providing examples to illustrate each concept? How do subcultures and countercultures differ from the dominant culture, and what role do they play in shaping social identity?

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- Explain the concept of ideal culture versus real culture? Provide examples to illustrate the differences between the cultural ideals that a group aspires to and the actual behaviors and practices observed within that group?

- How does cultural diversity contribute to creativity, innovation, and tolerance within a society? Discuss the importance of promoting cultural diversity in fostering social harmony and understanding?

- Evaluate the role of norms and values in shaping cultural behavior? How do individuals navigate between ideal cultural values and real cultural practices in their daily lives?

- Discuss the impact of globalization on cultural diversity? How has increased interconnectedness influenced cultural exchange and the preservation of traditional cultural practices?

- Explore the relationship between cultural diversity and social inequality? How do factors such as language barriers, economic disparities, and discrimination affect the experiences of culturally diverse groups within a society?

- Reflect on your own cultural identity and experiences of cultural diversity? How have interactions with individuals from different cultural backgrounds shaped your worldview and understanding of cultural differences?

- These questions cover various aspects of cultural relativism, culture shock, cultural diversity, subcultures, countercultures, ideal culture versus real culture, and their implications for society? They can be used for discussion, reflection, or assessment purposes?

LESSON NO 11? CULTURE-III

Here are some important questions based on the topics covered in the chapter on culture:

- What are cultural universals, and how did anthropologist George Murdock contribute to our understanding of them? Provide examples of cultural universals and explain their significance in human societies?

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- Define cultural lag and discuss its implications for cultural change? Provide examples of situations where cultural lag occurs and explain why certain aspects of culture change at different rates?

- Describe the concept of taste cultures as proposed by Herbert Gans, including high culture, folk culture, and popular culture? Discuss how taste cultures are influenced by social class and the media?

- How does cultural change occur in contemporary society? Discuss the interconnectedness of different cultural elements and how changes in one aspect of culture can influence others? Provide examples to illustrate this concept?

- Discuss the role of aesthetic gatekeepers in shaping perceptions of high culture versus folk and popular culture? How do critics, reviewers, and other opinion makers influence cultural preferences and consumption patterns?

- Reflect on the inevitability of cultural change and its implications for human societies? What factors contribute to cultural continuity, and what factors drive cultural innovation and adaptation?

- Explore the relationship between cultural change and technological advancements? How does technology influence cultural practices, values, and norms? Provide examples of technological innovations that have had a significant impact on culture?

- Discuss the concept of cultural integration and how different elements of culture are interconnected? How do changes in one aspect of culture affect other aspects, and how do societies maintain cultural coherence amidst change?

- Analyze the role of globalization in shaping cultural change in contemporary society? How does increased interconnectedness between cultures impact cultural diversity, identity, and social cohesion?

- Reflect on your own experiences of cultural change and continuity? How have technological advancements, globalization, and other factors influenced cultural practices and beliefs within your community or society?

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These questions cover various aspects of cultural universals, cultural lag, taste cultures, cultural change, and the role of media in shaping cultural perceptions? They can be used for discussion, reflection, or assessment purposes?

LESSON NO 12? SOCIALIZATION

- What are feral children, and what characteristics do they exhibit? How do feral children contribute to our understanding of the role of socialization in human development?

- Discuss the concept of isolated children, providing examples from history? What insights do isolated children offer into the impact of extreme social isolation on human development?

- Explain the nature versus nurture debate in the context of socialization, as discussed in the paragraph? How have historical perspectives on human behavior shifted from emphasizing biology to focusing on social environment and cultural patterns?

- Define primary and secondary socialization and discuss their significance in shaping individuals' attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors? How do primary and secondary socialization processes differ, and what influences their outcomes?

- Explore the role of socialization in shaping the self and emotions as forms of social control? How do individuals internalize societal norms and values, and how does this internalization influence their behavior and emotional responses?

- Reflect on the impact of socialization on individual identity and conformity to societal norms? How do individuals navigate between their internalized sense of self and external social expectations?

- Consider the global nature of socialization and its implications for cultural diversity and social cohesion? How do cultural differences influence socialization processes, and what challenges arise from reconciling diverse cultural norms and values?

- Discuss the significance of socialization in perpetuating social inequalities and addressing issues of discrimination and prejudice? How can awareness of socialization processes contribute to promoting social justice and equality?

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LESSON NO 13? UNDERSTANDING THE SOCIALIZATION PROCESS FROM THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

- Here are some important questions based on the provided paragraphs:

- From a functionalist perspective, what role does socialization play in society, and how does it contribute to the perpetuation of social structure and culture? How do functionalists view the process of resocialization?

- How does the conflict perspective interpret socialization, and what is its view on the role of socialization in maintaining existing social inequalities and power structures? How does the media contribute to socialization according to the conflict perspective?

- Explain the symbolic interactionist perspective on socialization, focusing on the concepts of the looking-glass self and role-taking as proposed by Cooley and Mead? How do these concepts help understand the development of self?

- Discuss the feminist approach to socialization and its critique of gendered norms and expectations perpetuated through socialization? How does socialization contribute to reinforcing patriarchy, according to the feminist perspective?

- Describe Freud's theory of personality development, including the roles of id, ego, and superego? How does Freud explain the conflicts within the personality, and what are the consequences of these conflicts?

- Outline Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of moral development? How do individuals progress through these stages, and what factors influence moral reasoning according to Kohlberg?

- Evaluate Carol Gilligan's critique of Kohlberg's theory of moral development, including her observations regarding gender differences in moral reasoning? How does Gilligan's perspective challenge traditional notions of moral development?

- Discuss the sociological perspective on emotions, including the influence of socialization on the expression and interpretation of emotions? How do cultural, gender, and situational factors shape emotional expression according to sociologists?

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- These questions cover various aspects of socialization, including its theoretical perspectives, the development of self and identity, moral and emotional development, and the perpetuation of social norms and inequalities? They can be used for discussion, reflection, or assessment purposes?

LESSON NO 14? AGENTS OF SOCIALIZATION

Here are some important questions based on the provided paragraphs:

- What are the agents of socialization mentioned in the text, and how do they influence individuals' orientations to life?
- How does social class influence parenting styles and practices, according to the research of Melvin Kohn?
- What are the consequences of living in poor neighborhoods versus affluent neighborhoods, according to sociological research?
- What are the manifest and latent functions of formal education, and how do schools contribute to socialization?
- How do peer groups influence children's behavior and attitudes, according to Patricia and Peter Adler's observations?
- What role do mass media play in socialization, and how do they shape individuals' attitudes, beliefs, and values?
- In what ways does religion influence individuals' lives, both for the religious and non-religious, according to the text?
- Define de-socialization and re-socialization, and provide examples of total institutions where these processes occur?
- What is the purpose of a degradation ceremony in total institutions, and how does it affect individuals' identities?
- How do total institutions differ from other forms of socialization, and what are some examples of total institutions mentioned in the text?

LESSON NO 15? SOCIALIZATION AND THE LIFE COURSE

Here are some important questions based on the provided paragraphs:

- What is the life course, and how does it differ based on social location?
- How has the perception of childhood changed over time, and what factors influenced this change?

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- Why is adolescence considered a social invention rather than a natural age division?
- What is transitional adulthood, and how does it differ from adolescence and traditional adulthood?
- What are some common challenges faced by individuals during the middle years of the life course?
- How has the definition of old age evolved over time, and what factors contribute to this change?
- What is the sociological significance of the life course, and how do social factors influence it?
- Do sociologists consider individuals as passive recipients of socialization? Explain?
- How does the concept of the self relate to socialization, according to sociologists?
- Can individuals change their fundamental orientations to life despite early socialization experiences? If so, how?

LESSON NO 16? DEVIANCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL

- Here are some important questions based on the provided paragraphs:

- How do moral judgments vary across different cultures and societies?
- According to Howard S? Becker, what makes something deviant?
- What are the three main functions of deviance according to Emile Durkheim?
- How does deviance promote social unity according to sociologists?
- What are the dysfunctions of deviance, and how do they impact society?
- Explain Howard Becker's career model of deviance and Edwin Schur's concept of role engulfment?
- What are internal means of control, and how do they influence behavior?
- Describe external means of social control and provide examples?
- What is deterrence theory, and how does it differentiate between specific and general deterrence?
- Discuss the effectiveness of informal social control methods such as gossip, ridicule, and ostracism?

LESSON NO 17? THEORIES OF DEVIANCE AND CRIME

Here are some important questions based on the provided paragraphs:

- What is the central principle of symbolic interactionism, and how does it differ from explanations rooted in socio-biology or psychology?
- Explain Edwin Sutherland's theory of differential association and how it influences attitudes towards deviance?
- Describe the concepts of inner and outer controls in control theory, and how they influence individuals' motivations to deviate from social norms?
- How does labeling theory explain the significance of reputations in influencing individuals' behavior towards deviance or conformity?

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- According to strain theory, what are the main cultural goals and institutionalized means, and how does the strain between them lead to deviant behavior?
- Discuss the conflict perspective on crime and the criminal justice system, focusing on how power and social inequality influence law enforcement?
- What are biological theories of crime, and how do they propose that criminal behavior is rooted in individuals' physical or genetic makeup?
- Describe psychological theories of crime, including Sigmund Freud's psychoanalytic theory and the social learning theory, and how they explain criminal behavior?
- How might social factors such as poverty and social inequality contribute to an increased risk of psychological disorders and criminal behavior, according to research in Pakistan?
- Discuss the criticisms of the functional perspective on deviance, particularly regarding its focus on the potential functions of deviance while ignoring its negative consequences?

LESSON NO 18? TYPES OF CRIME-I

- Here are some important questions based on the provided paragraphs:

- What are some biological theories of crime and deviance, and how do they explain criminal behavior?
- Describe the psychological theories of crime and deviance, focusing on personality disorders and subconscious motives?
- Define juvenile crime and discuss its significance in society?
- What are violent crimes, and what are some examples of such offenses?
- Explain the concept of property crime and provide examples of nonviolent crimes included in this category?
- Define white-collar crime and provide examples of such offenses committed by individuals in positions of power or authority?
- Discuss the implications of white-collar crime in Pakistan, using the Panama Papers scandal as an example?
- How do the forms of crime committed by individuals in privileged classes differ from those committed by individuals in lower socioeconomic groups?
- Who coined the term "white-collar crime," and what does it refer to?
- Why is corporate crime often not taken seriously, even when it results in severe consequences such as death?

LESSON NO 19? TYPES OF CRIME-II

Here are some important questions based on the provided paragraphs:

- What is meant by victimless crime, and what are some examples of such crimes?

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- Discuss Émile Durkheim's perspective on crime and its role in society?
- Describe the components of the criminal justice system and their roles in controlling crime?
- Define crimes against people and provide examples, including murder, rape, personal assault, child abuse, and harassment?
- What are crimes against property, and what are some examples of such offenses?
- Explain the concept of cyber-crime and discuss its significance in modern society?
- How has information technology facilitated international organized crime, and what challenges does it pose for law enforcement?
- Discuss the emergence of law in early human societies and how legal systems have evolved over time?
- What factors contributed to the development of formal legal systems in complex societies?
- How is the legal system structured in Pakistan, and what are its main components?

LESSON NO 20? FORMAL SOCIAL CONTROL MECHANISMS

Here are some important questions based on the provided paragraphs:

- What are formal social control mechanisms, and why are they important in maintaining social order?
- Describe the components of the criminal justice system and their roles in enforcing laws and punishing offenders?
- What are the primary roles of police officers within the criminal justice system?
- Discuss the concept of community policing and its significance in law enforcement?
- Explain the process of plea bargaining and its role in the criminal justice system?
- What are the functions and purposes of prisons within the criminal justice system?
- Describe the different types of prisons in Pakistan and some of the issues they face?
- What is the purpose of corrections within the criminal justice system, and what forms can it take?
- Discuss the challenges and controversies surrounding capital punishment as a form of social control?
- What are some of the common types of crimes in Pakistan, and what factors contribute to their occurrence?
- How are efforts being made to address the issue of crime in Pakistan, and what are some of the ongoing challenges in this regard?

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LESSON NO 21? SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

Here are some important questions based on the provided paragraphs:

- What is social stratification, and why is it important to understand in sociology?
- Describe the four major systems of social stratification discussed in the text?
- Explain the characteristics and historical context of the slavery system?
- What were the common causes of slavery in historical societies, as outlined in the text?
- Discuss the conditions of slavery and the variations in treatment experienced by slaves?
- How does the caste system function, and what are its characteristics?
- Provide examples of caste systems in different societies, including India and South Africa?
- What is the status system, and how does it differ from other systems of social stratification?
- Describe the estate system and its structure during the Middle Ages in Europe?
- How did women fit into the estate system, and what were their roles and limitations?
- Differentiate between the class system and other systems of social stratification, highlighting its characteristics and fluidity?
- Discuss the concept of social mobility within a class system and its impact on individuals' lives and aspirations?

LESSON NO 22? THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL STRATIFICATION-I

- Here are some important questions based on the provided paragraphs:

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- Describe the four major systems of social stratification discussed in the text?
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- How did women fit into the estate system, and what were their roles and limitations?
- Differentiate between the class system and other systems of social stratification, highlighting its characteristics and fluidity?
- Discuss the concept of social mobility within a class system and its impact on individuals' lives and aspirations?

Best of Luck

https://chat?whatsapp?com/F5zhJsjtf5yL4RjDODz1fL