**Past Paper 2014**

**Long Questions**

**Q#1: Past Paper 2015**

**Q#2: Past Paper 2015**

**Q#3: Social Control ?**

Social control, within sociology, refers to the many ways in which our behavior, thoughts, and appearance are regulated by the norms, rules, laws, and [social structures of society](https://www.thoughtco.com/social-structure-defined-3026594). Social control is a necessary component of social order, for society could not exist without it.

**THE TWO TYPES OF SOCIAL CONTROL**

Social control tends to take one of two different forms: informal or formal. **Informal social control** refers to our conformity to the norms and values of the society, and adoption of a particular belief system, which we learn through the process of socialization. This form of social control is enforced by family, primary caregivers, peers, other authority figures like coaches and teachers, and by colleagues.

**Formal social control** is that which is produced and enforced by the state (government) and representatives of the state that enforce its laws like police, military, and other city, state, and federal agencies.

In many cases, a simple police presence is enough to create formal social control. In others, police might intervene in a situation that involves unlawful or dangerous behavior in order to stop it--to "arrest" literally means to stop--in order to ensure that social control is maintained.

**Short Question**

**Q#1: Define Term Ethics?**

**Ethics** are self‐regulatory guidelines for making decisions and defining professions. By establishing ethical codes, professional organizations maintain the integrity of the profession, define the expected conduct of members, and protect the welfare of subjects and clients. Moreover, ethical codes give professionals direction when confronting **ethical dilemmas**, or confusing situations. A case in point is a scientist's decision whether to intentionally deceive subjects or inform them about the true risks or goals of a controversial but much‐needed experiment. Many organizations, such as the American Sociological Association and the American Psychological Association, establish ethical principles and guidelines. The vast majority of today's social scientists abide by their respective organizations' ethical principles.

**Q#2: Various Characteristics of Sociology?**

## **1.  It is an Independent Science**

Sociology is a specific science having its own branches of knowledge.

## **2. It Social Science not Physical**

Sociology belongs to the family of social sciences and is considered as the mother of all social sciences.

## **3. It is a Categorical Science**

Sociology is not concern to study the moral or immoral, right or wrong, good and evil problems.

## **4. Pure Science**

Sociology has its theoretical knowledge which is indispensible for sociologists, scientists and social worker as well as for anthropologists.

## **5. Sociology is Generalizing not Particular**

There is no specification or limitation in the study of social system. It tries to find general law and principles about human interaction and association.

## **6. General Science Not Special**

The field of sociology is generalized. Other social sciences study a specific aspect of its study like economics, political science, which is confined to a central point but the discipline of sociology is generalized.

## **7. Empirical Science**

Rational and empirical are the two main approaches in scientific study. Sociology applies both the approaches on its stud.

**Q#3: Laws Of Sociology?**

Ibn Khaldun was a renaissance man, the real father of sociology. **He defined the foundations of sociology more than 4 centuries before Auguste Comte “discovered” them**. Ibn Khaldun lived in an era when the Muslim Nation in North Africa and the Iberian Peninsula disintegrated into a multitude of city states fighting against each other. At the same time the Spaniards were uniting their kingdoms and steadily taking over the Muslim city states in Iberia.   
  
He was directly involved in the political intrigue and served several Muslim rulers in different capacities ranging from diplomatic envoy to minister. His first hand observations led him to believe that societies are not controlled by resources or policies.   
  
Q#4: Development Of Sociology?

Sociology is the youngest of the recognized social sciences.Auguste Comte in France coined the word 'sociology' in his Positive Philosophy published in 1838.He believed that a science of sociology should be based on systematic observation and classification not on authority and speculation. This was a relatively new idea at that time. Herbert Spencer in England published his Principles of Sociology in 1876. He applied the theory of organic evolution to human society and developed a grand theory of social evolution.

Lester F Ward an American published his Dynamic Sociology in 1883 calling for social progress through intelligent social action which sociologists should guide. All these founders of sociology were basically social philosophers. They proclaimed that sociologists should collect, organize and classify factual data and derive sound social theories from these facts. While they called for scientific investigation they did relatively little of it themselves.