

→ (Sociology Paper)
Q No 3 (2018)

3-4-25

• Make a comparative & analytical discussion on the social contract theory & the organismic theory while developing your thesis with a logical conclusion:

Introduction: The theories related to the man and the society were given by different scientists related to social contract and organismic. Both of the theories have their different view points regarding civil society. Thomas Hobbes, John Locke and Jean Jacques Rousseau have given their theories related to social contract while Ibn-e-Khaldun has given his theory regarding organismic functionalism.

"A place designated within a given Geographic border where peoples live and interact and share a culture is the Society" (Maionis)

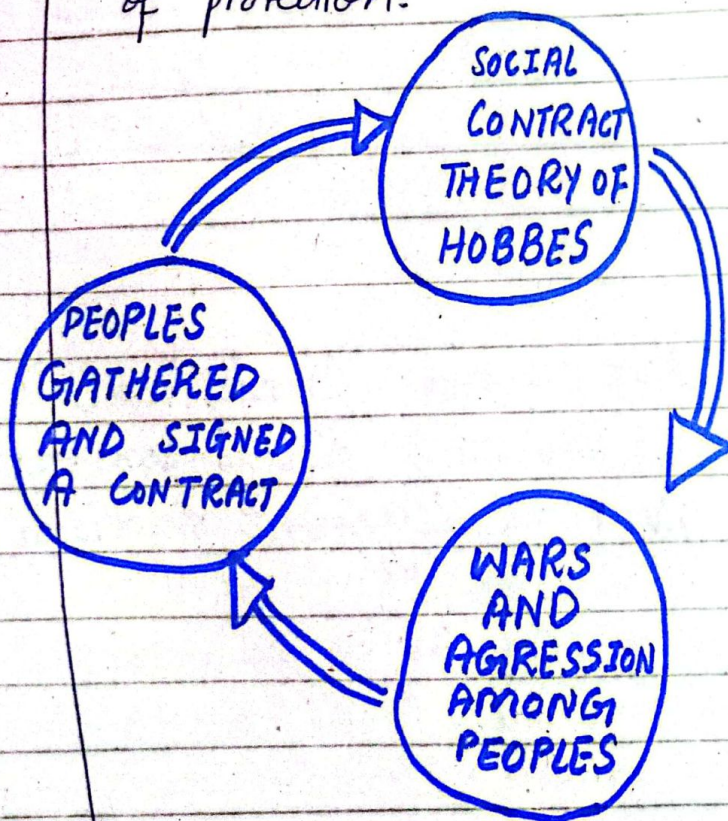
→ **Comparative and Analytical Discussion on the Social contract theory given by different theorists:**

→ There were different theorists who have given social contract theory to determine a contract within a specific society and they were:

- 1) Thomas Hobbes -
- 2) John Locke -
- 3) Jean Jacques Rousseau -

1) Social contract theory of Thomas Hobbes:

- This theory was given by Thomas Hobbes.
- According to Thomas Hobbes; at the beginning of the world, there were different wars occurred within a specific region of society. Therefore, people have thought to have a contract between them, in order to give them a kind of protection.



2) Social contract theory Given by John Locke:

- This theory was given by John Locke.
- According to John Locke, Peoples were having fights against resources within their clans.
- Owing to different fights against resources, peoples have gathered within one place and signed a contract called Social Contract.

Lock's social contract theory

↓
Fights among peoples against different Resources

↓
Therefore, Gathered in one place

↓
Signed a contract called

↓
Social contract

3) Jean Jacques Rousseau's Social contract theory:

- This theory was given by Rousseau.
- According to Rousseau, as the population was increased, the peoples were

having fights against property. Therefore, to cope up with property fights they gathered in one place and signed a social contract. In order to have a civil society and protect their civil rights.

Rousseau's Social contract theory

↓
As the Population increased

↓
Fights increased for having more property

↓
In order to have a Civil Society Contract was signed

↓
Social contract

2) Organismic theory given by Emile Durkheim:

⇒ This theory was put forward by Emile Durkheim.

⇒ According to Durkheim, as the

Structural functionalism of the Human body works in the same way civil Society works.

- If one organ of the body is damaged the whole system of the body start deteriorating.
- In the same way, if one unit of the society got damage the whole society start diminishing.

Human Body



Systems work



Depends on Organ, organ system



In the same way Society is depends on Small Units to work



Organismic theory

→ Comparison of Social contract theory and Organismic theory:

Social Contract theory

- Given by different theorists such as

Organismic theory

- Given by Emile Durkheim.

John Locke, Thomas Hobbes and Rousseau.

- It was a theory that depends on a Social Contract.
- Peoples gathered and signed a Social Contract.
- Contract was signed to protect civil rights and to protect properties.
- It was a theory that depends on structural functionalism.
- Society works in the same way as human body works.
- Organismic theory: as the one unit of the society got damage the whole society start deteriorating.

→ **Conclusion:** Both the theories of Social Contract and organismic having their different views related to civil society. Social contract theory was entirely dependent on a social contract, in order to protect people's rights and properties. While organismic theory was dependent on structural functionalism as the whole system of the body depends on one small unit, in the same way the whole society depends on small units in order to work in a better way.

→ (sociology: 2020 Paper)

→ (Monday)
→ 7-4-25

Q No # 8

(b)

Note on Caste and Class Dynamics in Pakistan:

Introduction: Pakistan is a country where many castes and classes live and share their culture. Both systems have variations that come, and those variations are made by the members of the society. Caste is Ascribed while class is not. Caste cannot be changed while class can be. "Castes and classes both can be associated and intermingled"
(sociologist)

Caste and class Dynamics in Pakistan:

Pakistan is a multidynamic and multicastral country where many classes and many castes exist. They live and interact with each other and share their ideas owing to social interaction.

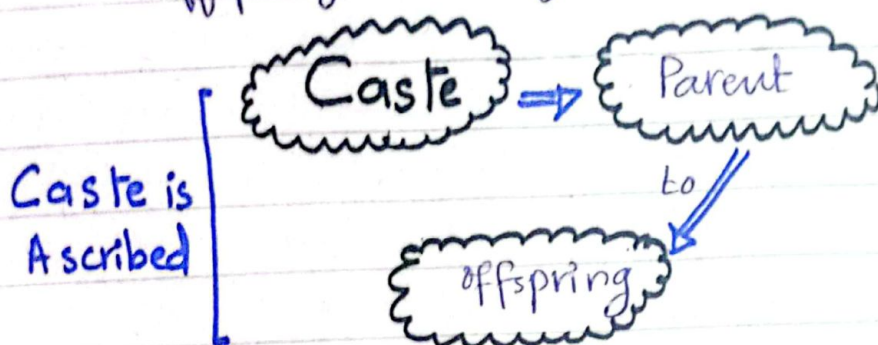
(1) ⇒ Caste System in Pakistan:

⇒ Caste system in Pakistan varies from place to place, because there are many castes which are present in Pakistan.

(i) Caste in Pakistan is Ascribed:

→ Caste System in Pakistan is Ascribed means that it is recommended at the time of birth from family to offspring the caste is passed.

→ This trait of caste came from parent to offspring already known.



(ii) Caste is mostly the Characteristic of Agricultural Society:

→ Caste is mostly considered as the characteristic of Agricultural Society. Agricultural Society is the Society where peoples are not much educated and therefore they do the work on lands as farmers. So, owing to low education they are more privileged to their castes and gives more importance to those peoples who belongs to their castes.

iii) Caste limits One's Choice as far as the profession is concerned:

In Pakistan, Caste System limits one's choice as^{far} the profession is concerned because it has been observed by some researchers that poor cannot afford to give better education to their childrens so they only give choice to opt farming and become farmer and work in fields. While, those who are wealthy (Ashraaf) they gave their daughters a medical career and sons an Engineering profession.

iv) Various Castes in Pakistan are:

There are different castes that exist in Pakistan. Most of the castes have categorically divided into three categories:

- (i) Ashraaf
- (ii) Ajlaaf
- (iii) Arzaal

Ashraaf $\Rightarrow$ Wealthy and Privileged Rich

Ajlaaf $\Rightarrow$ Mediocre Status

Arzaal $\Rightarrow$ Lower Income, Poor

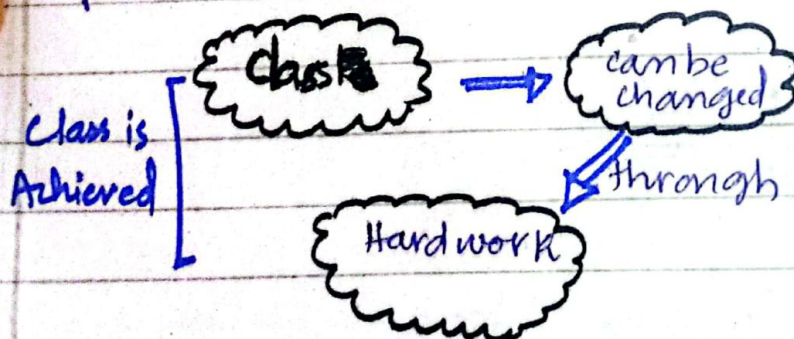
(2) Class Dynamics in Pakistan:

Pakistan is a country where various classes exist. The class system is the process through which society or peoples gives various ranks to the peoples of their own societies.

⇒ The multiple features of the class Dynamics are:

1) Class in Pakistan is Achieved
It is not Ascribed like Caste:

⇒ The class system in Pakistan is Achieved because for example: the peoples who live in rural areas they are mostly of lower and middle classes if they work hard they can improve their status and become upper class. Therefore, class system in Pakistan is Achieved.



(ii) Class is mostly the characteristic of Dedicated Society:

Class is mostly the characteristic of a Dedicated and committed members of a Society because those who make efforts can change their class. For example: lower income person if got scholarship and workhard can successfully change his class through his Dedication.

(iii) Six fold of classification of class System given by Warner:

Warner was the sociologist who studied various society and gave his six fold classification system. It was:

- (1) Upper - Upper class: very wealthy class in a society.
- (2) Upper - middle class: This class was once become rich but with certain time their wealth is decreased.
- (3) middle - upper class: This class is once was middle but then it becomes wealthy.
- (4) lower - middle: This class was once very poor but afterwards it become middle.
- (5) lower - upper: owing to their hardwork this class was become upper from lower.
- (6) lower - lower: very poor class, they are not educated and unskilled.

(iv) Determinants of class by C.H page:
C.H page was sociologist. He was of the view that there are certain Determinants through which class can be determined such as:

- (1) Family Background
- (2) Occupation
- (3) Power
- (4) Education-

Conclusion: Caste and class Dynamics in Pakistan exist. Caste is Ascribed while class is Achieved. Caste is mostly the characteristic of Agricultural Society while class is the characteristic of Industrial Society. Different Castes are present in different Societies of Pakistan. In the same way, classes are also present in multidimensional

"A group of people having more or less equal economic resources and indicating similar standard of living in a Society" (Marx)

→ Monday
→ 4-4-25

Q No# 8(b) (2020) (Sociology)

→ Outline:

1/ Introduction

2/ Meaning of Society given by various sociologists:

2.1/ Emile Durkheim

2.2/ Max Weber

2.3/ Maclure's

3/ Types of Society and how it is evaluated:

3.1/ Hunting and Gathering Society

3.2/ Horticulture and Pastoral Society.

3.3/ Agrarian society.

3.4/ Industrial Society.

3.5/ Post-Industrial Society.

4/ Conclusion:

Q No # 5

Introduction: The two famous theories about Alienation were given by Marx and Weber. Both have their contrasting views about how alienation is created in a person. Marx believes it is the Bourgeoisie who controls workers while Weber believes it is the nature of the job that control worker. Durkheim came and gave the concept of Anomie. These triads have their different views.

⇒ Concept of alienation:

⇒ Alienation is the process in which a person loses self control on ^{his} social world.

⇒ Different theorists have given their theories for Alienation:

⇒ The different theorists which gave their theories for Alienation were:

1) Karl Marx

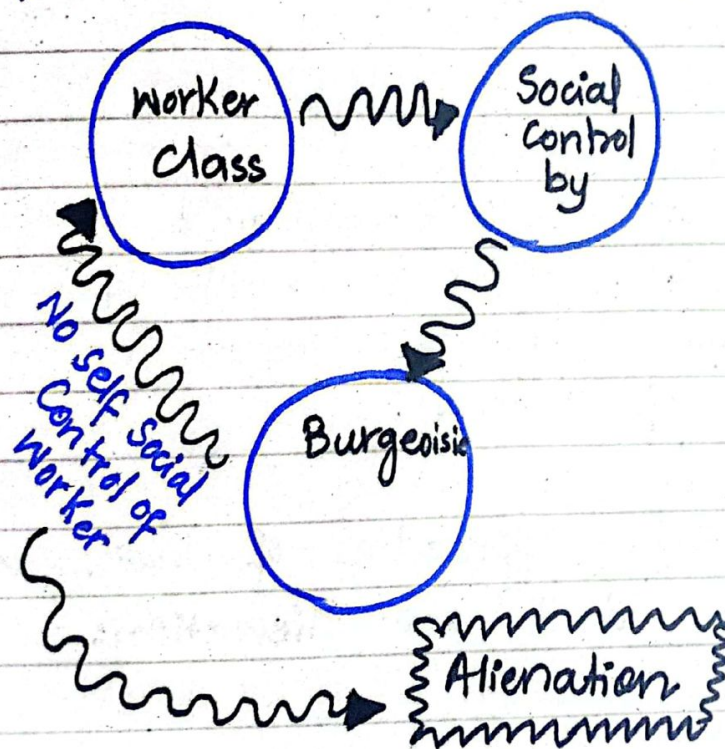
2) Weber.

⇒ Marx's theory of Alienation:

⇒ According to his theory Worker class's goals and work is dictated by Bourgeoisie.

1) Worker class's social control is controlled by Bourgeoisie:

⇒ Worker class works under his master, therefore their social control is controlled by Bourgeoisie. And, they have no any self control over their social life.



→ Weber's theory on Alienation:

“According to Weber Alienation is the result of legal rationalization”

(1) Legal Rationalization is created owing to the pressure of job.

→ According to Weber, legal rationalization is created owing to the job, because he thinks that there are few jobs which are highly demanding work and time. And these jobs are in highest ranks in the society.

→ For Example: Bureaucracy.

Weber's
theory
of
Alienation

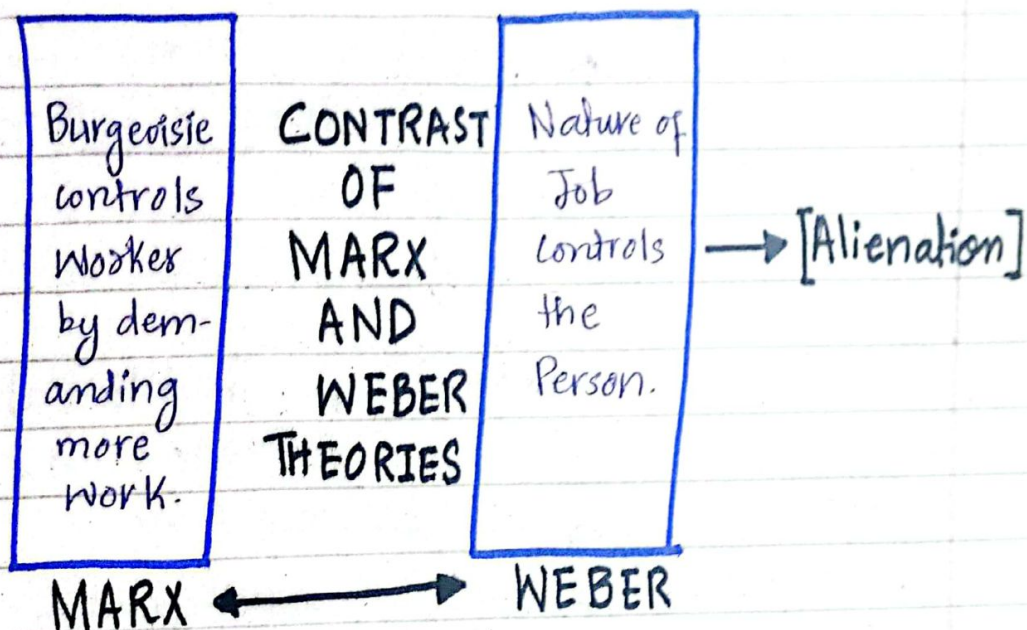
According to Weber because of high ranking job these jobs are more demanding work and dedication, so a person goes in Alienation. (losing control on one's social world).

⇒ Contrasting approaches of Marx and Weber about Alienation:

The different contrasting views of Marx and Weber about alienation ~~was~~ ^{was}:

(i) Marx sees Alienation as the result of work dictated by Bourgeoisie while Weber believes that it is the nature of job that creates an Alienation:

⇒ Marx was of the view that worker class always works under Bourgeoisie. Therefore, it is he who dictates and control their work. While, Weber believes that it is the demanding nature of the job that person loses control over his social world.



⇒ Durkheim's concept of Anomie:

⇒ "According to Durkheim, if there is a sudden change that come in the society that is from traditional to Modern society, Human beings feel inferior and result in an Anomie."

→ Concept of Anomie:

→ Anomie is defined as the state of Normlessness. It is a condition in which a person is unable to become adapt common standards of living and ultimately it result in an Anomie.

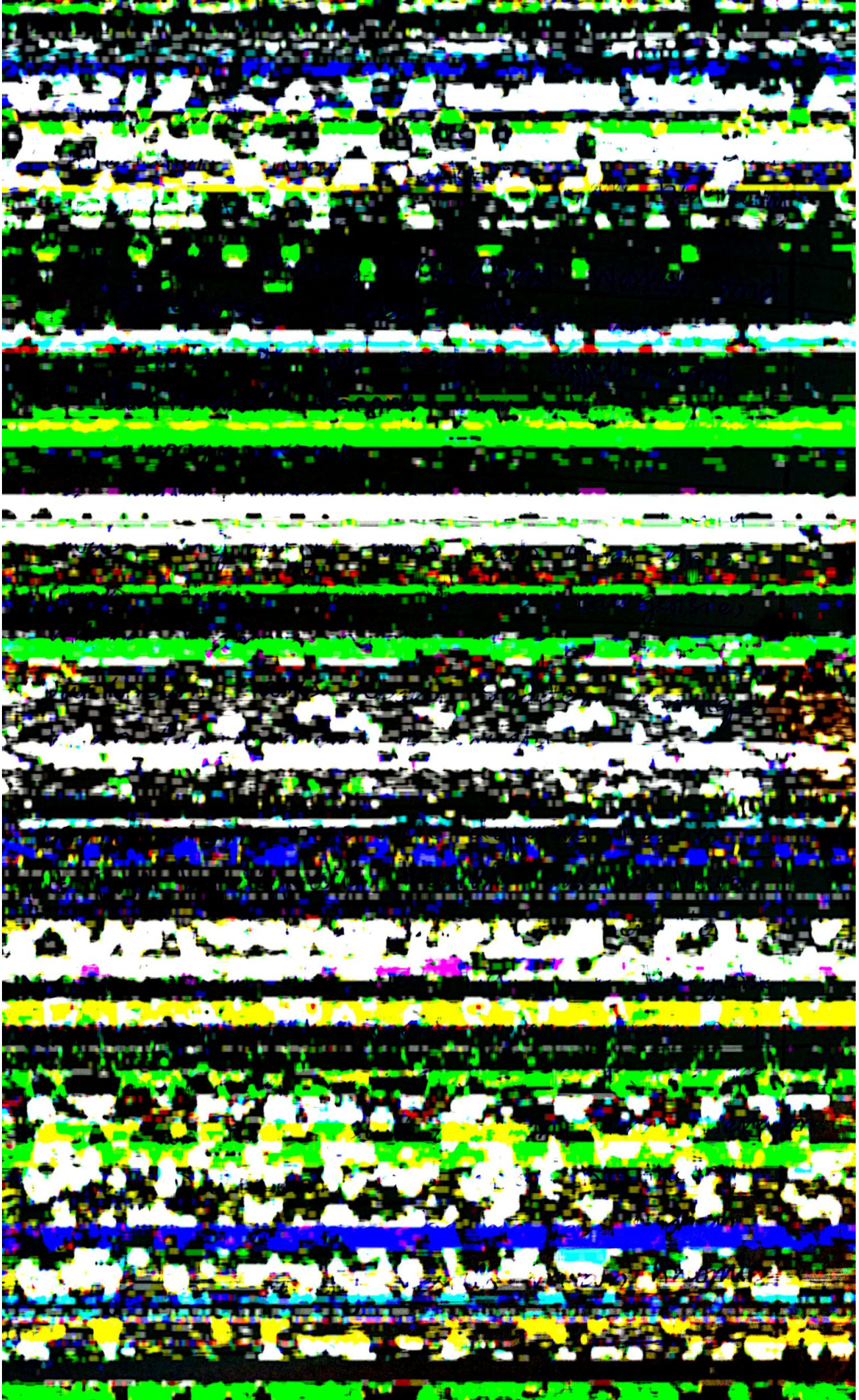
Durkheim → Sudden change in a Society result in Anomie.

↓
Example → Traditional to Modern Society
People's feel Inferior → Anomie is created.

→ Comparison of Karl Marx, Weber's theories with Durkheim:

→ They have different views about Alienation and Anomie.

(i) Marx and Weber's view was about Alienation while Durkheim's view was about Anomie.



→ (Sociology - 2018)

(Introduction)

Q No # 3

Q No # 3

(Outline)

1. Introduction:

2. Effects of major cities in Pakistan on urbanisation - can cause:

2.1 Shortage of food

2.2 Shortage of electric power supply

• State Bank of Pakistan report in 2015 that 4.4 million supply of units was shortage due to rapid urbanisation.

2.3 Shortage of Housing:

• According to SBP, in 2018 the urban population was 39.4% while rate of urbanisation was 2.77%.

2.4 Anomie is created while rapid urban migration therefore rate of crime and terrorism is increased.

2.5 No exact planning or not already known that how much urbanisation will be in coming year. (WB report: Pakistan's urbanisation is messy and badly not properly planned).

3. Conclusion: