

Q NO 8:-

Introduction

"Organized patterns ^{of} beliefs and behaviour centered on basic social needs."

R.T. Schaefer

Institutions are an organized systems to meet human needs. Institutions play a significant roles in human beings lives and in society. They provide a great mechanism that how to live in a society. There are a number of institutions in the society but the most important are family, religion and education. Particularly, The above institution plays a key role in the process of socialization. Family is an informal agent in the process of socialization. It passess values, behaviour and language at the developing stage of a child. On the other hand, religion and education has also a great impact throughout a lifetime. Education is a formal

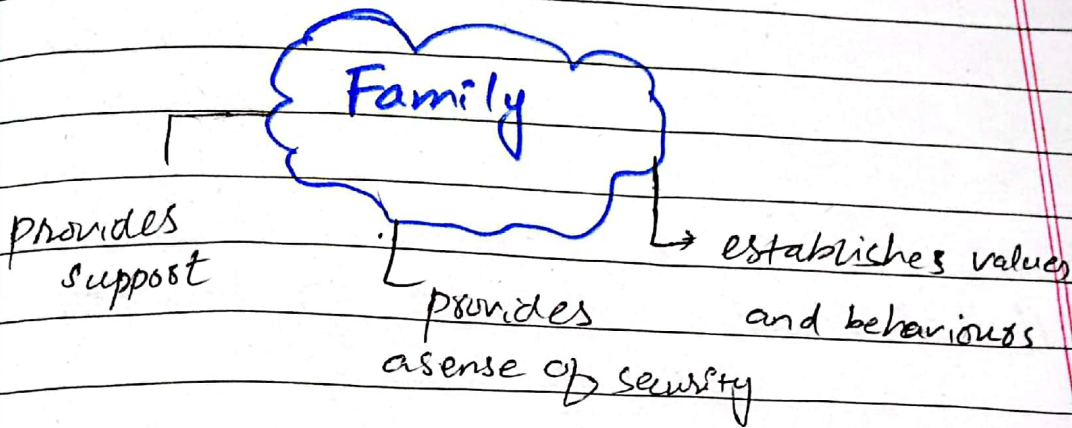
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institution in the process of socialization. Through ~~edu~~ getting education a child learns to how to learn skills and so on. Above all, Family, religion and education has a significant role in Pakistani society. These institutions are considered the most honoured institution in the process of socialization.

21 What is Institution?

An institution is a humanly devised structure of rules and norms that shape and constrain individual behaviours. Its aim is a satisfaction of social needs, embodying values. The institutions are independent and interrelated with one another. There are a number of institutions like family, religion, education and government and so on. Institutions can be formal and informal. They play a great role in the process of socialization. Institution can play a role to maintain a social order in the society.

37 Significance of institutions in the process of socialization



« A social institution, found in all societies, that unites people in cooperative to oversee.»

Macdon's

i) Provides support

Family is an informal institution. However, it plays a magnificent role in the process of socialization. Family support a child in every walk of life like getting education. On the other hand, family ^{also} supports a child emotionally. If a child is sad and disturb, it provides

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them emotional support. Therefore, family has a great role to support a child emotionally, physically and psychologically and mentally.

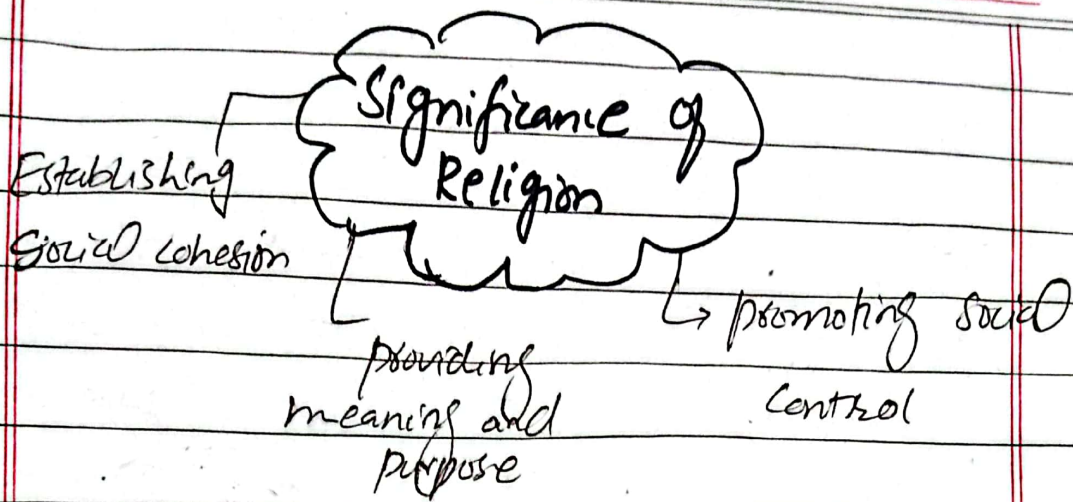
Thus, in the process of socialization, family plays a unbridgeable role in the society. Ex: In Pakistan, A young girl, Dua, was emotionally supported by her father to release her.

ii) Provides a sense of security

Family also provides a sense of security to a child in every walk of life in the society. Particularly, parents inculcate in a child's mind that how to tackle the difficult situation and how to secure himself outside. Moreover, children are secure at home and as well outside

due to their parents. In the context of Pakistan, family plays an unbridgeable role to provide security to their children.

Like in the case of Dua "a young girl" was kidnapped by a gang but his father provides her legal support to make her release. Thus, family play a significant role to provide a sense of security of his children.



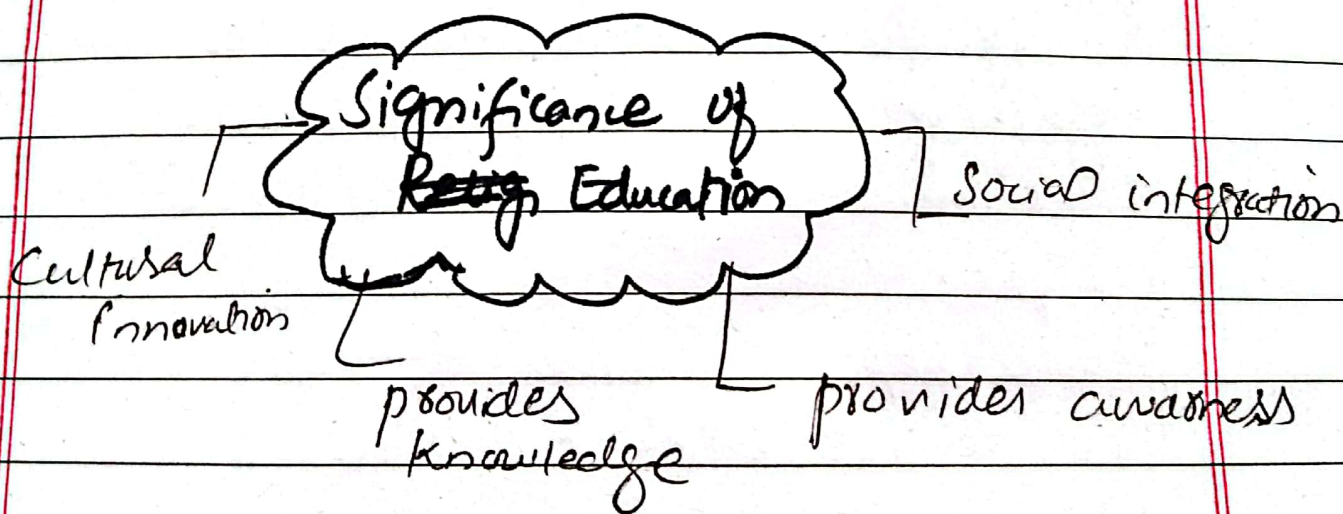
i) Give social control

There are a number of formal and informal social control in the society. ^{But} Religion plays a great role in order control the society. People obey the rules and regulations because of the fear of punishment in the hereafter. For example: Pakistan is a muslim society. People kept themselves away from the deviant behaviours because of their religion. Thus, religion plays a great role to ensure social control.

ii) Provides meaning and purpose

Religion as an important social institution to provide meaning

meaning and purpose in life. Religion provides a sense of purpose that our short lives serve some great purpose. The aim of ^{religion} society is to bring social cohesion, peace and integrity in the society. For Example: In Pakistani society, people mark major life courses ^{transitions} including birth, death, marriage with religion observance. Thus, religion gives purpose and meaning to social life.



“The social institution through which society provides its members with important knowledge.”

Macionis

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education provides a knowledge in the process of socialization.

Conclusion:

Institutions plays a significant role in the process of socialization. There are formal and informal institutions in the society. Particularly, family, religion, and education have a key role to the process of socialization. Like, family provides a sense of security, provides support and so on. On the otherhand, religion and education plays a great role in the society.

QNO 2:

1) Mechanical solidarity and Organic solidarity

i) Mechanical solidarity

Mechanical solidarity refers to 'social solidarity' based upon homogeneity of values and behaviours.

As Durkheim has stated mechanical solidarity is a solidarity of resemblance. This kind of solidarity is prevalent in traditional society. And people do not differ from one another. They are the members of the same collective and resemble. They cherish the same feelings and emotions, values, and hold the same things sacred.

ii) Organic solidarity

Organic solidarity is a kind of ~~society~~ solidarity based on modern industrial society. They are different from one another. Their unity is based upon interdependence. They are opposite to mechanical solidarity. They have low volume and low intensity and more room for individual. They ~~are~~ individuals are no longer similar but different. Thus, the criminal law tends to be replaced by civil and administrative law. Here the distinction is on

on the rights rather than on punishments.

(D) Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism

i) Ethnocentrism

Ethnocentrism means that every culture considers itself superior to other culture. The Americans think of themselves as the "progressive" while the East-ern calls themselves immoral. The Pakistani calls themselves "brave, hard worker and faithful people. Similarly, the people of every nation feel pride and claim superiority upon other nations. This sense of pride or superiority upon others is called ethnocentrism.

ii) Xenocentrism

Xenocentrism ^{is the} preference for the cultural practices of other cultures and societies, such as how they live and what they eat, rather than one's own social

life. Example: the romanticization of the noble savage in the 18th Century primitivism movement in Europe Art, philosophy and ethnography.

(f) Classless Society

Classless Society was coined by Karl Marx. He believed that capitalism led to inequality among citizens. Classless society in which everyone shared the benefits of labor and the state government controlled and the state government controlled all property and wealth. According to Marx, the ultimate condition of social organization expected to occur when true communication is achieved. The primary function of the state is to repress the lower classes of society in the interest of the ruling class.