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Batch: 57

Mock Exam: 06

Subject: Sociology.

Date: 22-December-2024

PART-II

Q.No.6. Write a short note on Two of the following.

(a) Social control and its types.

Answer.

Social control:

Social control refers to the way in which society regulates and influences individual behavior to maintain social order. It's like a set of rules and norms that govern how people behave in a society.

Types of social control:

i- Informal social control:

This type of control is exercised through informal means such as: family, friends and community.

For example;

If you are part of a community that values honesty, you are likely to be honest too.

Informal social control can be powerful because it's often based on personal relationships and social norms.

ii- Formal social control:

This type of social control is exercised through formal institutions, such as law, courts and law enforcement agencies. For example:

If you break the law, you might be punished by the courts or fined by the police.

Formal social control is often more visible and formalized than informal social control.

Social control is important because it helps maintain social order and ensures that individuals behave in ways that are acceptable to society.

(b) Social stratification and its types.

Answer.

Social stratification:

Social stratification refers to the division of society into distinct social classes or strata based on factors such as wealth, income, education and occupation.

Types of social stratification:

i- Caste system:

This type of stratification based on birth and is characterized by rigid hierarchy of social classes.

For example:

In Pakistan, the caste system is not as rigid or formalized, but it still exists in various forms. Like, Biradari system. In rural Punjab the Jutt, Gujjar and Rajput biradari are considered to be of higher social status than the other lower-caste groups.

ii. Class system:

This type of stratification is based on economic factors, such as; wealth and income and is characterized by a more fluid hierarchy of social classes.

For example:

i- Upper class:

The upper class in Pakistan includes the wealthy elite such as; industrialists, businessmen, and large land owners. They often live in luxury houses, drive expensive cars, and have access to the best education and healthcare.

For example:

The families of Pakistan's richest businessmen, such as the Sharif family and the Zardari family are considered to be the richest family of the Pakistan.

ii- Middle class:

The middle class in Pakistan includes professionals such as: doctors, engineers and lawyers as well as small business owners and government employees. They often live in comfortable houses, own cars, and have access to good education and healthcare.

For example:

A doctor who owns a private clinic in Lahore or Karachi would be considered part of the middle class.

iii- Lower middle class:

The lower middle class in Pakistan ~~is~~ includes people who work in low-skilled jobs, such as: Clerk, shopkeepers, and laborers. They often live in small houses and apartments, may not own cars and have limited access to education and healthcare.

For example:

A clerk who works in a government office in Islamabad or a shopkeeper who runs a small store in a rural town would be considered part of the lower middle class.

iv- Working class:

The working class in Pakistan includes people who work in manual labor jobs, such as factory workers, construction workers and agricultural laborers. They often live in poor condition, may not have access to

education and healthcare, and struggle to make ends meet.

For example:

A factory worker who work in a textile mill in Faisalabad or a construction worker who builds houses in Karachi would be considered part of the working class.

v- Underclass:

The underclass in Pakistan includes people who are extremely poor and marginalized such as, beggars, street vendors and slum dwellers. They often lack access to basic necessities like food, water and shelter and are vulnerable to exploitation and abuse.

For example:

A begger who lives on the streets of Lahore or a slum dweller who lives in a makeshift hut in Karachi would be considered as part of the underclass.

iii- Estate system:

This type of stratification is based on a combination of economic and social factors such as, land ownership and nobility.

For example:

Landowning elite and bureaucratic elite are the examples of estate system.

Social stratification is important because it helps us understand how societies are organized and how individuals are allocated to different social classes.

Q5.

Answer.

Theories of social change:

Evolutionary theory:

The evolutionary theory of social change suggests that societies change gradually over time, just like how animals evolve to adapt to their environment. This theory says that social change is a natural and ongoing process that occurs in response to changes in the environment, technology and other factors.

There are several key components to the evolutionary theory:

Variation:

Societies are made up of different individuals and groups with different characteristics such as, language, culture and technology.

Heritage:

Societies inherit certain characteristics from their ancestors such as, language, customs and tradition.

Adaptation:

Societies adapt to their environment and other factors such as, technology and population growth.

Selection:

Societies select certain characteristics to pass on to future generations, while other are lost.

The evolutionary theory suggest that social change occurs through a process of gradual adaptations and selection.

For example,

A society may adapt to a changing environment by developing new technologies or social institutions.

Conflict theory:

The conflict theory of social change suggests that the social change occurs through the conflict and struggle between different groups in society. This theory says that social change is often the result of a power struggle between different groups such as, the rich and poor, or the powerful and the powerless.

There are several key components to the conflict theory;

Conflicts:

Conflict arises between different groups in society, after over resources, power, or status.

Power struggle:

The conflict between groups leads to a power struggle, where one group tries to assert its dominance over the other.

Social change:

The power struggle leads to a social change, as one group emerges victorious and imposes it will on the other.

Functional theory:

The functional theory of social change suggests that social change occurs when there is a need for social system to adapt to changing conditions. This theory says that social change is often the result of a functional need such as, the need for a new technology or a new social institution.

There are several key components to the functional theory:

Functional need:

A functional need arises when a social system is no longer able to meet the needs of the members

Adaptation:

The social system adapts to the changing conditions by developing new technologies, social institutions or other solutions.

Social change:

The adaptation leads to social change, as the social system is transformed to meet the new needs.

Symbolic interaction theory:

The symbolic interaction theory of social change suggests that social change occurs through the interactions and interpretations of individuals and groups in society. This theory says that social change is often the result of changes in the way people think and interact with each other.

There are several key components to the symbolic interaction theory:

Symbolic interaction:

Individuals and groups interact with each other using symbols such as language and gestures.

Interpretations:

Individuals and groups interpret the symbols and interactions of others, which shapes their understanding of the world.

Social change:

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The interpretations and interactions lead to social change, as individuals and groups begins to think and behave in new ways.

Diffusion theory:

This theory suggests that social change occurs through the diffusion of new ideas and technology from one society to another.

Modernization theory:

This theory suggests that social change occurs through the process of modernization, which involves the adaptation of new technologies, and social institutions.

Dependency theory:

This theory suggests that social change occurs through the relationships between different societies, particularly between rich and poor countries.

Each of these theories provide a unique perspective on how and why social change occurs. By understanding these different theories, we can gain a deeper understanding of the complex and multifaceted nature of social change.

Factors of social change:

Demographic factors:

Change in population size, structure and distribution can lead to social change.

Example:

The rapid growth of Pakistan's population has led to an increase in the number of young people, which has resulted in growing demands for the education and employment opportunities.

Economic factors:

Change in economic system, technologies and institution can lead to social change.

Example:

The growth of Pakistan's economy has led to increase in urbanization, as people move from rural areas to cities in search of better job opportunities. This has resulted in changes to traditional social structures and ways of life.

Cultural factors:

Change in values, norms and beliefs can lead to social change.

Example:

The growing influence of Western culture in Pakistan has led to changes in traditional values and norms, particularly, among young people.

Example:

There is a growing trend more liberal attitudes towards women's rights and education.

Technological factors:

Change in technology can lead to social change.

Example:

The widespread use of mobile phones and social media in Pakistan has led to change in the way people communicate and interact with each other. This has resulted new forms of social organization and community, as well as new opportunities for social mobilization and activism.

Environmental factors:

Changes in the physical environment can lead to social change.

Example:

The impact of climate change in Pakistan has led to changes in agricultural practices and livelihoods, particularly in rural areas. This has resulted in social changes, such as increased migration to cities and changes in traditional ways of life.

Globalization:

The increasing interconnectedness of the world's economies, societies and cultures can lead to social change.

Example:

The growth of international trade and investment in Pakistan has led to changes in the country's economy and society, particularly in the textile and manufacturing sectors. This has resulted in new opportunities for employment and economic growth, as well as changes to traditional social structures and ways of life.

Social movements:

Collective actions by groups of people can lead to social change.

Example:

The women's rights movement in Pakistan has led to change in laws and policies related to women's education, employment and health. This has resulted in increased opportunities for women's empowerment and social mobility.

Education:

Change in education can lead to social change.

Example:

The growth of education in Pakistan has led to changes in the way that people think and interact with each other. This has resulted in increased opportunities for social mobility and empowerment, particularly for women and marginalized groups.

Migration:

changes in migration patterns can lead to social change.

Example:

The large-scale migration of Pakistanis to the Middle East and other parts of the world has led to changes in the country's economy and society, particularly in terms of remittances and cultural exchange. This has resulted in increase opportunities for economic growth and social mobility, as well as changes to traditional social structures and ways of life.

Q.3.

Answer.

Pressure groups:

Pressure groups, also known as interest groups or advocacy groups, are organizations that seek to influence government policies and decisions to benefit their members or promote their interests. They are a vital component of democratic systems, as they provide a platform for citizens to participate in the decision-making process.

In Pakistan, pressure groups play a significant role in shaping public policy and decision-making. Here are some examples as follows:

Trade unions:

Trade unions, such as, the Pakistan workers Federation, represent the interests of workers and employees in various industries. They negotiate with employers and the government to improve working conditions, wages and benefits.

Business associations:

Business associations, such as, the Federation of Pakistan Chambers of commerce and industry, represent the interests of businesses and entrepreneurs. They lobby the government to create a favorable business environment, reduce taxes, and promote trade.

Civil society organizations:

Civil society organizations such as, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, focus on promoting human rights, social justice, and good governance. They advocate for policy changes and hold the government accountable for its actions.

Professional associations:

Professional associations such as, the Pakistan Medical Association, represent the interests of professionals in specific fields. They set standard for the professions, provide training and education, and advocate for policies that benefit their members.

The role of pressure groups in

decision-making in democracy in Pakistan is significant. Here, are some ways that influence decision-making:

Lobbying:

Pressure groups lobby government officials, politicians and bureaucrats to influence policy decisions. They provide information, data and research to support their positions.

Public awareness campaigns:

Pressure group organize public awareness campaigns to educate citizens about important issues and mobilize public support for their causes.

Media advocacy:

Pressure groups use the media to raise awareness about their issues and influence public opinion.

Participation in policy-making:

Pressure groups participate in policy-making processes, such as, public hearings, consultations and committee meetings.

Networking:

Pressure groups build relationships with other organizations, politicians and government officials to advance their interests.

In Pakistan, pressure groups have contributed several significant policy changes such as,

Labor laws:

Trade unions and civil society organizations have advocated for improved labor laws, leading to the passage of labor laws. (Amendment Act in 2018).

Tax reforms:

Business associations have lobbied for tax reforms, resulting in change of the tax code and reduce rates of tax for certain industries.

Human rights:

Civil society organizations have advocated for human rights, leading to the passage of laws such as the protection of Women against harassment at workplace Act in 2010.

In conclusion, pressure groups plays a vital role in democratic decision-making in Pakistan. They provide a platform for citizens to participate in the policy-making process, advocate for their interests, and hold the government accountable.
