

Q4

Introduction: Ibn-e-Khaldun was an evolutionary philosopher who gave theory regarding rise and fall of societies. He was born in Tunis. He was even imprisoned for 2 years because of his ideas that state rulers are not divine. Many of his ideas are applicable in the contemporary era too. His ideas explain how society moves towards a declining stage. His famous concept of "Asabiyyah" holds great significance in the rise and fall of societies.

Ibn-e-Khaldun's theory; a brief overview:

Ibn-e-Khaldun's theory also called as "social solidarity theory" or "Asabiyyah" has been a great contribution in the sociological realm. This theory greatly explains

through which societies goes through.
He explained these stages in

his book "Muqaddimah".
According to Khaldun, Assabiyyah means unity, not just blood ties but all in general, which is crucial for functioning of society in the long term. This Assabiyyah is achieved by subordinating own personal interest to group's interest. His theory is highly applicable in today's modern world.

Application of Khaldun's theory in contemporary era:

① Stage Example of Syria: In the recent times, there has been decline in Syria because of the fall of Assad's regime. The rise and then decline of Syria is perfectly fitting in the concept of Khaldun's theory.

* Stage #1 (Foundation on strong ties):
Back in 661 - 750 CE, Syria was a united state which

frived. It was the centre of cohesive Muslim empire. This was the era when Umayyad caliphate ruled.

2. Stage #2 (Power or control): The leadership of Syria was strong during the era of Salah al-Din. People saw a good leadership during this time.

3. Stage #3 (Growth): During Salah al-Din's leadership Syria was widely regarded as effective and transformative. He united the states by bringing together Damascus, Aleppo and other regions. This unity strengthened state's military. He brought significant economic changes as well.

4. Stage #4 (Peace): when Salah al-Din left and Bashar al-Assad came in power. Initially he was good and just but later he became

a tyrant ruler. The worst part came when he knew that he is a tyrant ruler but he continued to stay. Like this, he knew people abhorred him. The leadership stayed like this for 24 years. He was at peace and did not bring any change in his way of rule.

5. Stage #5 (Decline): Since, people hated Bashar al-Assad because of his tyrant rule, so there has to be reaction from them. Assad did not change his way of rule and ~~ke~~ he also divided Syria into sectors, like Shia, Sunni and others. Then, the civil war further exacerbated these divisions. But Assad remained a tyrant ruler to Syria, so, people's hate for Assad and division of Syria into sectors were all leading Syria towards declining stage. Ultimately, in November 2024, Assad's regime fell which

marked an end to the tyrant rule.

~~Rees~~

Decline: when Ottoman Empire saw Europe growing in technology and in other sectors, so they realized the need for reform. But people resisted the reforms which ultimately lead to decline.

Other Evolutionary examples includes

⇒ The early Islamic Caliphate community under Holy Prophet (PBUH) displayed strong Asabiyyah. This led to expansion of Islamic Caliphate.

⇒ The collapse of Soviet Union can be attributed to the erosion of Asabiyyah. Economic stagnation, ethnic tensions and ideological disillusionment led to the degeneration.

⇒ The global response to COVID-19 pandemic showed

a resurgence of Asabiyyah, all the people fought unitedly followed the SOPs and measures, which ultimately lead to removal of the COVID-19.

Conclusion: The concepts of Ibn-e-Khaldun ~~are~~ were given in past but are highly applicable in the contemporary era. The countries in the modern era are facing continuous cycles of rise and fall which are relevant to the stages of societal rise and fall given by Khaldun.

Q:5

Introduction: Social change is an ongoing process and a crucial part of society's survival. There are certain factors that may lead to social change, like technology, cultural change, demographic factors and others. Many sociologists in the past have given theories of social change to describe

The changes in society. The theorists like August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Karl Marx and others are instrumental in the concept of social change.

Social Change: Social change means the changes that occur in a society. It is a result of socialization. The society is always under the process of socialization which ensures that the society is doing the required changes as per the need of the modern times era.

Theories of social change:

- Many sociologists have given theories of social change, which includes the following,
- ⇒ **Auguste Comte:** August Comte was a French sociologist. He coined the term **Sociology**. He believed more on science than religion.

He gave the concept of Positivism.
He explained that there are 3 stages through which a society goes through.

- **First Theological stage:** This is the first stage of society. In this stage the society explains natural phenomenon on the basis of religion.
- **Metaphysical stage:** The second stage, in this the phenomenon or societal issues are explained in the light of philosophy.
- **Scientific stage (Positivism):** The third and current stage in which the societal issues and world phenomenon are explained through a scientific approach.

→ **Herbert Spencer's Theory:** He was born in England. He gave the concept regarding society's evolution. As per Herbert the society evolves by the natural process and there should be no external interference. He says... society goes through

- following stages,
- **Simple (Family):** In the early stages

of society, the societies and its processes are simple and organized. The focus is survival.

- Compound: Families are unified into clans.
- Doubly compound society: Clans are unified into tribes, with a more complex political structure, religious hierarchy and caste system.
- Triply compound: Tribes are unified into nations or states.

Spencer believed that all societies go through this process of compound evolution.

Conflict Theory: This theory states that social change arises as a result of conflict between groups. The proponent of this theory includes Karl Marx.

Karl Marx's concept of social change: There is difference in the society on the basis of class. One class is of haves

On elites called Bourgeoisie and
Athen of have lots called proletariat
on:poors. There is difference of
resource distribution among these
classes which ultimately leads
to conflict and thus, social
change. For example, when the
working class will ask for their rights
by making labor union then elites or
feudals will have to grant them
the rights.

Functionalist Theory on perspective:

The functionalist perspective states
that change occurs as a result of
social equilibrium. One of the pro-
ponent of functionalist perspective is
Talcott Parsons.

Talcott Parson's concept of social
change: He gave the concept
that all the elements of the society
should maintain the hierarchy
by performing their assigned
roles. When societies will develop
like this then they will change
and evolve as a harmonious

Society,

Factors of Social Change:

Factors of social change include the following.

- **Cultural Factors:** when culture change which is happens as a result of socialization, then the societies change. Culture may change in following ways,
 - **Discovery:** when a society makes a discovery then change happens. For instance, 'discovery of tyres' which then brought the culture of cars and taxis.
 - **Acculturation:** Intermixing of culture may cause change. Like, adoption of western culture by Pakistani society has brought western clothes fashion.
 - **Assimilation:** Small culture assimilates in large culture.
 - **Cultural Diversity:** Acceptance and arrival of different cultures into one nation. Like, Canada is diverse in culture and is highly developed now.

- **Technological:** Technological innovations are one of the significant drivers of social change. Now people video calls to talk rather than voice call.

- **Demographic factors:** Aging, urbanization, ratio of male and female may change may causes social change. Like aging populations in countries like Japan have led to changes in healthcare policies.

- **Social Movements:** social changes can be brought by social movements like women suffrage movement which brought right to vote to women.

Conclusion: The social change is an ongoing process which is explained by the sociologists and social factors.

Q.6

①

Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism:

Ethnocentrism: It means that individuals are highly obsessed with their ^{or} religion and ~~consid-~~ ^{considers} their own culture as superior over others.

Example of Ethnocentrism:

United States is one of the best example: Western culture is already prevailing and one of the main reason is that westerns considered their culture as superior. Western clothes, western music and western food is famous all over the world.

Pros and Cons:

Pros:

- Helps to increase national unity among those sharing same culture

- Promotion of own culture in the whole world.
- Only good image of the country is portrayed.

Cons:

- Creates sense of inferiority among those of low culture on who are target of Ethnocentrism.
- Less tolerance among people of people of other culture.
- Lack of cultural diversity.

Xenocentrism: It means that individuals feels their culture is low or inferior. Such individuals easily gets impressed by the foreign culture or goods.

Example of ~~it~~ xenocentrism:

The developing nations like Pakistan and India which are impressed by western culture and continental culture. The prevalence of continental foods like pizza, pasta and other is.

an evidence that the Pakistan and Indian societies are xenocentric.

Pros and Cons:

Pros:

- Greater tolerance for other people's culture to prevail in their own society.
- Increase trade with the foreign countries which will improve trade relations.
- ~~Can be easily~~ Individuals can be easily adjusted in foreign culture.

Cons

- Neglects the domestic products which reduces domestic production.
- Sense of inferiority among people may impede them to speak and grow.
- Lack of patriotism.

2) Socialization

Socialization is the process of social interactions which shapes societal norms, culture and values. Socialization is a dynamic process that is has been and will always continue to happen.

There are certain forces or agents that plays important role in socialization are,

⇒ Family: A baby opens eye in the arms of family. The first stage of socialization is the family in which he was born. The child will adopt same behavior, values and culture that his family will give. If a family raises their child as a strong and social being then she will always have the attitude of freedom and confidence.

⇒ Educational institutes: When child becomes mature enough and reaches

a certain age then he learns things at school and educational institutes.

- Peers: The peers on parents that an individual makes at school or educational institutes on office may also impact the individual significantly. Boy plays with car with other boys which makes him a car lover.

Social Change: The social change is an outcome of socialization. Social change means change in way of living in a particular society. Many sociologists have given theories of social change. Like Auguste Comte, Emile Durkheim and others.

Factors of Social Change:

- Culture: One of the main source of ~~cultural~~ change is societal change is culture. Change in culture will directly impact society. Adoption of western culture and in the society is also the cause of social change.
- Technology: Previously the countries had culture of primitive farming in which the farming was done by ploughs, and cows but as ~~culture~~ technology prevail the new ways of farming emerged, now the pesticides and climate resistant seeds made the culture change.
- Demographic: The changes in citizen's demographic may cause change of policy and hence change in society. For example number of females

increase caused many developed countries to give policies providing opportunities for female

Q.3

~~Q.3~~

Introduction: Pressure groups means those groups which can influence the political authorities' decision. The pressure groups have become highly influential in the recent times. In Pakistan, the influence of pressure groups is immense also significant in shaping decision making in democracy. Pressure groups in Pakistan includes student unions, business organizations, religious groups and others.

Positive roles of pressure groups in shaping decisions in democracy:

- **Representation of interests:** The interests of various groups are highlighted and raised

through these pressure groups. Different segments of society such as medical, business and others may raise their voice through pressure groups. Pakistan Medical Association advocates for healthcare reforms.

- **Influencing Policy:** The pressure groups may lobby policymakers to adopt legislation on policies that aligns with their interests. For example, All Pakistan Trade Union Federation - advocates for labor rights.
- **Accountability and Transparency:** Pressure groups may act as watchdogs to ensure that government remains accountable to the public. For example: Transparency International ^{Pakistan} highlights issues of corruption.
- **Promoting Democratic Participation:** They encourage citizens to engage in political participation by advocating for their rights and raising issues for public awareness.

- Negative roles of Pressure groups:
 - Undue influences wealthy on political pressure groups may exert disproportionate influence on policy makers, leading to biased decision-making.
 - Ethnic and sectarian Divisions:
In Pakistan, some pressure groups may represent narrow ethnic or sectarian interests, which increases sectarian division.
 - Undermining public majority's interests: when pressure groups exert pressure to influence democratic decisions in use in Jawan then the Jawan of minorities might get hindered.
 - Lack of regulation: Many pressure groups may operate without proper oversight which may raise concerns over their account transparency.

Use of coercion: Some groups resort to strikes, protests or even violence to achieve their objectives.

Examples of Pressure groups in Pakistan:

Religious Organization: Groups like the Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam (JUI) and Tehreek-e-Labaik (TLP) influence policies related to religious issues.

2. Business Trade and organizations: Federation of Pakistan Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), advocates for economic and trade policies.

3. Labor unions: Groups like the Pakistan Workers Rights Federation fight for worker's rights and better working conditions.

Role of socialization in application and effectiveness of pressure groups. The more effectively a pressure group portrays an idea, the more chances of them being heard. The negotiation skills of a social pressure group are effective and compelling when they will be heard more easily.

Symbolic interactionism: The role of pressure groups is more profound when celebrities, political parties leaders or other famous personality become associated with the pressure group. This linkage acts as compelling symbol to make their voices heard.

Conclusion: Pressure groups greatly shapes democratic decisions in Pakistan. This greater role has made pressure groups a crucial element of politics.