Q3- Pressure group is an integral part of a social structure arising due to social conflicts with government. They are most commonly found in a ~~demographical~~ democratic state but cannot be narrowed down to it. It constitutes of non-governmental organisations on national and international level that unites to demand a certain aspect from the established institution. They play an important role in decision-making of Pakistan. On international level, United Nations (UN) and Financial Action Task Force (FATF) makes a ~~pressure group~~. groups like Amnesty International make and ~~PEAT matter~~ as pressure groups. On national level, movements like Pashtoon Tahafuz Movement (PTM), Aurat March groups and Baloch Yakjehti Movement forms a pressure groups. On individual level, pressure groups constitutes of human rights activist, and lawyer movements. But It also exists on religious level. Social media is a new form of pressure group.

The Concept of pressure groups :

Pressure groups constitutes of ~~u iachi~~ groups of individual united on an issue that concerns them collectively. Hence, they come together to influence decision making of the targetted organisations through diplomacy and force to achieve objectives. They are an integral part of social group. Pressure groups are present throughout the would and are meant to address concerns that could involve one or more of the following domains:

Politics, economy, humanity, legal system, social system, religion, gender, etc. Hence, pressure groups are drivers of social change.

Conflict Theory and Pressure groups:

Conflict Theory in sociology states that certain groups are always in conflict. According to Marx, the working group, over a period of time comes into conflict with Bourgeoisie to improve their condition and avoid being exploited. Hence, as per this concept, pressure groups show reservation on the set of policies or decisions and take action to avert the issue.

Role of Pressure groups in decision-making of Democratic Republic of Pakistan

International Pressure groups:

Amnesty International

Amnesty International is an international organisation that conducts research, oversees human rights violation and put diplomatic pressure on the governments on policies and decisions that violates the fundamental human rights designated under UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It has applied pressure tactics and raised its voice on various issues, highlighting it in global context.

social institutions of influence

that results in diplomatic pressure on the govern-
ment to review back its decision. For example, the
case of missing person has been frequently highlighted
by the group particularly in Balochistan, forcing
government to a take issue of the notice.

National movements to raise their demands of
governmental action: (AAAA and BXAA)

Actions by of ethnic movements in the form of
Pashtoon Tahafuz Movement and Baloch Yakjehti
Movement

Ethnic Movements are gaining widespread
movement especially in areas that has been
historically neglected by the government. There
was great mobilisation by these groups to
demand injustices to them. These groups were
aggrieved by illegal detentions by state, of human
rights abuse and the lack of fair share in
mineral sources taken from their provinces. It
catches a lot of national attention like
that in 2024. The government feels the urge
to address the concerns. However, little
progress have been made to resolve these issues.

Awrat March to raise gender issues in Pakistan
based
Gender/violence, gender inequality like low wages
and poor education access, sexual harassment,

etc are cultural norms in patriarchal society of Pakistan. Therefore, campaigns like Awah March takes streets to raise their issues and demand legal action by the governments. In response, government can amend laws for better legal safety net to gender issues.

Human rights activists and lawyer movements:

Human right activism and lawyer movements are pressure tactics applied on government to address massive human rights violation or demand action against a 'Judicial' issue in Pakistan. Human rights activist like Jibran Nasir puocee and Shereen Mazari proactively participates to address injustices. For example, the IBA, Karachi haurassment issue was critically highlighted by Jibran Nasir and Sindh government was pressurised to take action. Due: Moreover, during 2007, the removal of Chief Justice by President Pervaiz Musharaf led to widespread lawyer movement over what they termed as a threat to 'Judiciary'. As a result, Musharaf was removed from the office.

Social Media: a new form of pressure group

Social Media is a digitalised medium of social networking between individuals on national and international levels. People can share opinions, ideas, thoughts and concerns.

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It has become a tool to raise voice and provide awareness to an issue. It evidently became a tool for pressure when the tragic case of sexual assault on minor got viral. It prompted govt to take swift action to bring culprits to accountability in Zainab Ansari case. Moreover, Zainab response alert was established for immediate legal action to such circumstances.

Conclusion

According to conflict theory pressure groups are bound to exist. They are essential to demand fair and equality and Justice. There have been a substantial influence on Pakistan from these groups on international, national, individual and technological levels. However, these groups compromise may demand questionable actions that could result in injustice or oppression.

Q4- Ibn-e-Khaldoon is considered by some sociologists as the father of Sociology. One of the earliest sociologist, Ibn-e-Khaldoon contributed invaluable efforts in determining social evolution course. Such social changes contributed to rise and fall of a state. This is a cyclical concept that is relevant in the contemporary

world. The glaring examples include the fall of Muslim world, the rise in dawn of multipolar international relations and the contemporary social and political issues of Pakistan.

The stages of a State rise and decline in Ibn-e-khaldoon's Muqadimah to contemporary world

Tribal Stage:

This is the stage of Al-Asabiyah. The people in the tribe have strong social Cohesion. Efforts are made collectively. Groups' objectives are valued over individuals. The strong human friendly constitutions in countries like Sweden is a great example. Swedan Swedish laws have laws and their effective implementation on its citizen. A social welfare state, it ensures collective progress through its legal framework, providing a stable social structure. Another example is the welfare of

Sedentary Stage:

This is the stage of immense progress. The tribal group collectively contributes to development and ensures in consolidation of power. The social cohesion of tribe persists. For example, Israel is presently in sedentary stages with people Jews strongly united in the middle of Arab world. Rapid technological progress

and domination in Middle-East conflicts have resulted in consolidation of power.

Decedant Stage:

According to Ibn e Khaldoon, those in power start to attain personal wealth. Social Cohesion is lost and people become disintegrated. The fall of the state begins here. European Union in contemporary era is a great example of unity among the countries of Europe, who follow Liberal World order. They have strong unity and collective policies. However, Brexit can be considered as the first step in decedant stage with some European countries become weary of EU's dominance over them.

Decline Stage:

Decline Stage constitutes of internal conflicts, external threats and economic hardships. Middle East is a present example to this case. Once a front united against West, it has been engulfed in internal conflicts based on sects, ideologies, ethnicities, etc. External power in the form of U.S, West and Israel have deteriorated the conditions further. Many states are struggling with poverty, inflation and political instability.

Evolutionary perspective of sociology under Auguste Comte

According to Auguste Comte, there are three main stages of social evolution: Theological, Metaphysical and Scientific Stage.

Theological Stage of sociology:

In theological Stage of evolution, people believe in fictitious or supernatural entities. In this stage, there belief revolves around the existence of deity in the form of God. They start to worship and submit to these deities. Different objects like fire, sun or a statue is considered divine. Rituals are performed and religious ceremonies are celebrated. For example, Zoroastrians worship fire since centuary in different part of South Asia and Iran. Hindus worship different gods and Muslims fast in Ramadan.

Metaphysical or Philosophical Stage of sociology:

In this Stage, People started contemplating on ideas, thoughts and perspectives. Various philosophies emerged that questioned reality, religion, social and moral principles, culture, ideologies, political frameworks, etc. These thoughts were based on deep evaluation and critical analysis of the present with no scientific evidence. For example, Nietzche's philosophy

morality as subjective decided by man. He states that there is no universal right or wrong. Hence, objectivity does not exists in universe. However, his philosophical ~~approach~~ stance was widely criticised ~~for~~ for creating hopelessness and paving path to chaos.

Scientific Stage of sociology.

In Scientific Stage, social evolution adapted rational stance to things. Breakthroughs and ideas were generated ~~em~~ with evidence. Theories and scientific laws were established, hypothetical tests were conducted, evidence gathered and scientific claim made. For example, Newton's laws were created after scientific research and evidence to back his claim on ~~existence~~ existence of gravity.

Conclusion

Ibn-e-Khaldan's four Stages of Muqadimah are evident throughout the Middle East West and South Asia. Societies evolve constantly with Auguste Comte classifying it in three stages of theology, Metaphysics and science.

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Qs= Social change is an integral part of sociology. Societies change and evolve constantly due to changing dynamics. Therefore Social change is the process of alterations in cultural interaction between the people based on values, norms, customs, traditions and language. There are various factors that results in social change. Among them are technological advancment, globalisation, education, resources, conflicts and idea political ideologies. Social change can be both positive and negative in nature. There are many prominent theories that explain their versions of social change such as Herbet Spencer, Auguste Comte and Ibn-e-khaldoon.

Factors of Social Change.

Technological Revolution:
Technological Revolution has catalysed social change. There is a rise in availisility of good and services that changes society. For example, people are increasingly adopting Western Fashion due to rising availisility of these goods and a symbol of modernity. Technologies like social media has created exchange of ideas, values and perspectives at global level. For instance, there has been a rise in Cultural relitivism as people interact and understand each other.

Globalisation: a move towards pluralistic society:

Globalisation has increased with widespread movement of people, businesses, capitals and idea. People to people interaction has boosted. In many areas, diverse groups of people have started living together. A prominent example is Canada. This has led to acculturation between these groups. For example, weddings of South Asians living in UK shows a mix blend of desi and western traditions.

Education: A key element to social change:

Education plays a crucial role to shape people on how to think, what to think and how to act. It revolves around establishing certain values, sentiments and approaches. For example, Pakistani education system mandates people to study Pakistan's history and increase nationalism and patriotism in individual. Change in education like the use of Artificial Intelligence would result in social change with new jobs, responsibilities and approaches to life.

Conflicts and political ideologies:

Conflicts in a region and different

political ideologies immensely contribute to social change. The different political ideologies of North and South Koreans has greatly differentiated both Koreans from eachother. Conflicts in Middle East resulted in mass immigration of Syrians to Turkey causing both the nations to adopt some of cultural aspects from eachother.

Theories of social Change

Ibn e Khaldoon.

According to Ibn-e-Khaldoon, social change occurs over certain stages. On tribal stage, there is social cohesion and collective efforts. On sedentary stage, the society consolidates power, develops and prospers. On decedent stage, social disunity occurs with more individualistic approach. On decline stage, conflicts, hardships and threats become eminent. This is known as Muqadimah of Ibn-e-Khaldoon.

Auguste Comte.

He stated that there are three stages of social change in the form of evolution. The first stage was theological and fictious stage. Worship of God and rituals become common. The second stage is Metaphysical or philosophical stage. Perspectives, ideas and thoughts became popular. The third stage is scientific stage, in which scientific experiments

are conducted to strengthen a claim. The current stage, outside the theory of Comte, is believed to be technological stage. The constant development of technology is the main component of this stage.

Herbert Spencer

According to Spencer, societies evolve and change in a liberal order. Competition leads to development and innovation over time which result in social development and progress. He believed that Adam Smith's capitalistic approach of free market must be present with no govt intervention for the success of this stage.

Q6.

a) Social Controls and its types

Social Control

Social Control is the process involving formal and informal guidelines to deter a person from becoming deviant. Social control is essential for a functioning social structure. Otherwise, it would result in destablised society with conflicts, crimes and possibly social catastrophy.

Types

Formal Social Controls:

Rules and Regulations in constitution or regulatory Framework :-

Rules and Regulation, derived from social structure, are State's set of legal guidelines to ensure social control. It involves detailed legal procedure and punishment clauses in case of deviance. For example, SECP regulatory framework has provided guidelines for auditors. If they do not abide aside by such rules, it could lead to disqualification or penalty.

Enforcement by Police and Judiciary:-

Judiciary decide on the legal action against the deviant and by interpreting the law. Whereas, Police is responsible for enforcement of law to ensure that its effectiveness occurs For example, mass protest is dispersed through police force to ensure stability of state.

Informal Social Controls:

Social Changes and Traditions, values Institution Social Moores and Taboos are perplexed as strict form of deviance. It is!

Social institutions:

Social institutions like Family, education, peer, and are effective ways of social control. They instil values and traditions that are followed and restricts individual from deviant act especially Taboos and Mores. Such acts are condemned and stigmatised in society. According to Social learning Theory, a person learns various aspects that society deems as acceptable. For example, politeness and bowing is a Japanese culture of showing respect.

Q6

c) Ethno Centrism:

Ethno centrism is a social Stance in which one's own culture is considered superior and better than other cultures. Whereas, other cultures are looked upon and their actions criticised.

It does create nationalistic spirits and unity. However, it results in Xenophobia and could create threat for marginalised communities. For example, Nazi Germany ethnocentrism resulted in Holocaust.

Ethnocentrism also prevents globalisation from endangering the culture, maintaining cultural diversity.

Xeno Centrism

Xeno Centrism is a perspective in which a person percieves other culture than its own to be dominant. Hence, the other culture is adopted and revered more. This leads to cultural inferiority complex in individuals.

Xeno Centrism creates tolerance and pluralistic ethnic society. However, it endangers ones own culture and values. Moreover, the state of dominant culture enforces itself over the dominant culture. Some consider it as bigger a form of neo-imperialism. For example, Western English language is considered as symbol of intellect and superiority in South Asia.

It leads to greater influence of globalisation. People may become more adaptable but diversity of cultures is lost in the process.