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Q1.

## Introduction

Social institutions are made by humans to form social relationships and to attain stability, law and order.

Every institution works on set of rules and they have procedures to govern individuals and groups.

They are a system with behavioral patterns and relationship patterns

and they function across a

society. Institutions regulate the behavior of individuals in core areas of society like education,

socialization, economy, law, media, religion, culture etc. Institutions

survive in a society because they are socially accepted by all the members

of the society. Social institutions play

a crucial role in shaping and maintaining a civilized society. They provide economic

prosperity, socialization, law and order, religious and moral guidance, education,

conflict resolution, social cohesion,

culture transmission etc. in a society.

They contribute to the development

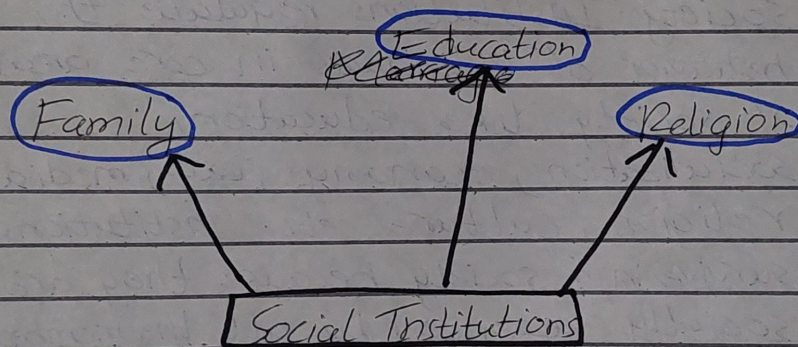
of a society in all aspects through

laws and limitations.

## Social Institution

According to Landis, "social institutions are formal cultural structures devised to meet basic social needs of a society."

According to Kingley Davis, social institutions are, "a set of interaction of folkways, mores and laws built around one or more functions in a society."



## Role of the social institutions in giving birth to a civilized society

All the social institutions play a key role in developing the society and moving it towards becoming a civilized society.

Social institutions play a vital role in:

- Preservation of Human race
- Transmission of culture
- Satisfaction of Basic needs
- Social Solidarity
- Social welfare and development
- Provision of recreational activities
- Mental and physical security

### Role of Family as a social institution in moving the society towards being civilized.

Family is the first center from where a child learns about values, norms, traditions etc. Family strengthens, nurtures and moulds individuals with good values and strong ethics.

### Family as primary unit of socializing children

No society is possible without adequate socialization of its young. Parents, siblings and relatives help the children to socialize.

## Family as a major source of practical and emotional support

Family supports all its members by providing them food, clothes, shelter and other essential things needed to sustain. Also, family provides love and support in times of emotional distress.

## Family helps to regulate sexual reproduction in the boundary of norms

Family teaches about the norms and they help to regulate sexual reproduction. This ensures that infants have adequate emotional and practical care when they are born.

## Family provides its members with a social identity

Some children have advantage throughout their life due to their social identity as being part of a family. Some have disadvantage due to obstacles faced by being born in a particular social class, race which is in bottom of social hierarchy.

## Role of Education as a social institution in moving the society towards being civilized

Education is very important in a society as it helps to accumulate knowledge and standard of conduct. It inculcates values, norms and social skills which enable an individual to develop his personality and sustain the social system.

## Role of Education in Socialization in a society

People have no knowledge about the culture of a society. They learn about how a society functions through education. Society creates educational institutes such as school and college which perform a specific function. The knowledge helps them to fit in particular jobs and develop social relations.

## Development of Personality

Emily Durkheim said "Education's objective is to awaken and develop

in the child those physical, mental and moral states which are required to sustain in a society.

A learner learns about attitudes and values by studying outstanding people.

## Social control

Education contributes to regulation of social conduct and enforces conformity through its norms.

## Social integration

Education imparts values leading to development of relations with others through cooperation, obedience and fairplay.

## Role of Religion as a social institution in moving the society towards being civilized.

Religion plays a major role in transforming a society and developing it to become a civilized society. It helps to understand the meaning and purpose of life.

## Socialization through religious beliefs

Religious beliefs and values are very personal for many people. Religion involves pattern of beliefs and behavior that help the society to meet its basic needs through socializing.

## Conclusion

Social institutions such as education, family and religion help to develop bonding in a society. They inculcate norms and values that ensure the development of a society. They also regulate the behavior of people and provide them with moral guidance to sustain under the conformities of a society.

The systems, patterns and laws are accepted by all the members of a society and ensure social control.

This enables economic prosperity, socialization, law and order, social cohesion etc.

Q3.

## Introduction

Karl Marx and Max Weber have contributed a lot to the discipline of sociology. Karl Marx enlightened us through theory of surplus, labor theory and conflict theory. Max Weber enlightened us through the theory of bureaucracy. Both of them made significant contributions and offered a unique perspective on the dynamics of social change and development.

## Karl Marx's Perspective

### Theory of Surplus

This theory is a cornerstone of his economic thought. According to Karl Marx, capitalism fundamentally exploits the working class by extracting the surplus value from their labor. He also argued that the value of goods and services is determined by the amount of socially necessary labor time required to produce them.



## Labor theory

In the Labor theory, Karl Marx states that the value of a commodity is derived from the amount of socially necessary labour time invested in its production. He believed that labor was the source of all value in a capitalist society. He was in favour of the proletariat class.

## Conflict theory

The conflict theory of Karl Marx is associated with the conflict theory. It says that a society is characterized by the class struggle. According to him, the bourgeoisie exploits the proletariat, leading to the conflict between the classes. He predicted that his class struggle would eventually lead to a revolutionary overthrow of capitalism. He was pursuing this struggle to safeguard the rights of the proletariat in the society.

## Max Weber's Perspective

### Theory of Bureaucracy

Max Weber is renowned for his theory of bureaucracy, which focuses on the organization and the functioning of formal structures in society. Weber identified bureaucracy as a rational and efficient form of organization characterized by hierarchy, specialized roles, rules and impersonal relationships. He also discussed the concept of the "ideal type" to analyze and compare social phenomena.

### Contributions to Society by Karl Marx

Highlighted the position of the proletariat in the society due to the exploitation of the capitalist class.

Marx showed how the capitalists were exploiting the labour market.

The capitalist class includes the bourgeoisie, proletariat, landlords, petty bourgeoisie and middle class, Lumpenproletariat, peasantry and farmers etc.

The bourgeoisie are owners of the capital and they purchase and exploit labour power and use the surplus value from the employment of its labour power to accumulate and expand its capital.

The proletariat are owners of labour power, they have no resources and have the ability to work with their hands bodies and minds.

Criticized the concept of dividing class between haves and havenots.

He highlighted how the upper capitalist class accumulated the surplus values from the lower class to accumulate more capital. This further divided the society in haves and have nots.

Surplus value gives birth to alienation

He further highlighted that most of the people are capable and talented but the boss is not concerned of their talent he just wants output. This leads people at the mercy of poor environmental conditions

Development of polarization in a society

Due to the division in class and alienation, polarization rises in a society. The poor keep on becoming more poorer and rich keep on getting richer.

This type of exploitation paralyzes the society. A sense of deprivation starts to develop among the members of the society.

Surplus value gives birth to wars and arm conflicts

The additional amount of profit

earned by the upper class is utilized on wars. This gives birth to chaos and anarchy in the society.

## Contributions to Society by Max Weber

Max Weber Proposed Civil Services reforms priorities which could help the society to develop

The major reforms included:

### Reducing the Politicization of Bureaucracy

He wanted to reduce the involvement of politics in the bureaucracy. He wanted the organ of bureaucracy to be totally free in terms of operating

### Recruiting, training and retaining, "The Best and Brightest."

He wanted the most talented

people to be retained by the bureaucracy system to enhance the efficiency

## Enhanced efficiency and transparency

He wanted to create openness in the system through the policy of transparency. This would improve grip on accountability and influence the efficiency of work in the organization.

## Conclusion

Max Weber and Karl Marx contributed a lot to sociology. Karl Marx highlighted the issues of unequal distribution of wealth and opportunity. He also discussed about their primary causes and after effects.

Max Weber worked on one of the main institutions in a society. He wanted to resolve all issues by incorporating reforms that would shape the society for the better.

Q4.

## Introduction

Social change refers to the change in behavior patterns, cultural values and norms over a period of time.

It means that the social order of the society changes.

Cultural change deals with the changes made in cultural elements.

The elements can be material and non-material. It also refers to change in ideology, beliefs, lifestyle, systems etc. in a society.

Cultural change is very broad where as social change is only a part of cultural change. Cultural change includes the changes in ideology and social change deal with change in social relationship among people. The causes of

social change in the world include technological and economic changes, modernization, urbanization, ideology, bureaucratization, conflict, power, diffusion, acculturation etc. The factors that affect change are natural, geographic, cultural, biological, demographic etc.

## Difference between social change and cultural change

### Cultural change      Social change

- it is broad and dynamic
- it includes change in ideology, administration
- It gives new direction to social change
- It can be material change and non-material change
- it is only part of cultural change
- it refers to change in social relationship among people
- it is all about improvements made to uplift certain life style
- it is a social change in terms of relations

### Cultural change vs social change in a society

Social change is a part of cultural



change.

## In terms of size of impact

Cultural change is a broad and vast concept, whereas the social change just deals with specific changes in the relationships with people.

## In terms of impact

Cultural change includes the change in ideology, beliefs, systems, administration, social groups etc. whereas the social change only deals with the changes in the social aspects.

## Objective of change

Cultural change occurs to give direction to a social change.

For example,

if a culture starts to focus on materialism then the concept of class differences appears.

Social change only talks about the ways to improve the social standards for social security and economic prosperity

Factors that impede the Pakistani society to be adaptive to change

### Natural factors

Natural hazards such as the floods of 2022, the earthquakes of 2022, the attack of locusts due to climate change. The impact of locusts in the productivity of food threatens the food security and economic position of people which drives them towards social change in Pakistan.

### Demographic factors

The increase of population in Pakistan has resulted in unemployment, poverty, disease and several other problems. This forces people

to accept social change to improve their conditions.

The movement of people to cities and their social mobility towards developed countries showcases their hope for betterment in their lifestyle

### Cultural factors

The marriage of people at the age of 18 is highly reduced in Pakistan. This is because our cultural suggests that economic security is the no 1 priority to satisfy the needs of a family. People get married when they are highly settled in their life.

### Technological factors

The arrival of AI in Pakistan is very advantageous for the youth to learn about new things easily through the assistance of AI applications.

Forexample: ChatGPT has

increased the efficiency of work in Pakistan.

Expensive price of fuels in the Pakistan markets are drivers of adaptation to new electric vehicles

After the constant rise in the prices of fuel, people have started to shift towards local transport and electric vehicles.

For example,

Due to many electric cars in Pakistan, some electrical charging stations have been developed in main cities like Islamabad etc.

For example,

Increase in services of electric bikes in Pakistan, like Ez Bike.

Such economic indicators lead people towards the adaptation of efficient and cheap technology.

## Increase in Urbanization and social mobility change in Pakistan

The trend has changed in Pakistan. More and more people are moving towards cities in search of a good lifestyle which uplifts their conditions. This is due to the lack of facilities in the rural areas, which lead to health concerns, educational concerns etc.

### Conclusion

Social change is a part of cultural change and it drives people towards change to improve their social relationships by catering with social issues. The factors that impede people in Pakistan to move towards change include: urbanization, more opportunities in the developed countries, increase in population, cultural factors, technological factors etc.

Q8.

a. Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism

## Ethnocentrism

It is characterized on the attitude that one's own group is superior

## Causes of Ethnocentrism

When people from other culture's do things which annoy and offend a culture, this develops a feeling of difference leading to ethnocentrism

This makes people culturally sensitive of accepting other cultures.

## Definition

August Comte defines it as:

“Social solidarity as a defense against enemy groups.”

## Examples.

There are many examples of

## ethnocentrism

For example,

Hitler believed that Jews and people belonging to other communities were inferior to his ethnicity and did not deserve to live

## Positive effects of ethnocentrism

- Ethnocentric groups seem to survive better than tolerant groups
- It reinforces nationalism and patriotism
- It encourages social solidarity in society
- It justifies sacrifice and sanctifies martyrdom

## Negative effects of ethnocentrism

- It creates tight boundaries among various groups
- Prejudice is created
- Process of social relations gets slower
- Hatred takes place in society
- It discourages cultural change
- National development is hampered

# Xenocentrism

It is the opposite of ethnocentrism, it increases and focuses on the preference for the foreign.

A feeling of inferiority for own products is developed

## Causes of Xenocentrism

- Educational institutes do not perform their duty well and inject the superiority of foreign culture in the minds of the children. Media promotes foreign culture and shows its superior elements

## Examples of Xenocentrism

For example,

Americans believe that Europeans produce superior vehicles

For example,

European artists try to copy ancient greek work in art

For example,

major countries believe that cheese in France is superior.



## Effects of Xenocentrism

- Devaluation of own culture in the minds of people
- Conflicts among civilizations
- Preference of foreign products increases
- Changes in material elements of culture
- Destruction of family system due to loss of pride
- Loss of National Language

## b. Role Conflict

It occurs when there are incompatible demands placed upon a person relating to their job or position.

### Example

For example,

People in high income countries take many responsibilities together demanded by various statuses and roles.

For example,

Engineers are asked to make documents of research.

## Work and family conflict

The fertility rate is declining in many developed countries.

Some studies suggest it due to more occupation of jobs by women and preference of higher studies.

## Transfer of wealth within a family

A family passes on wealth to its children this instills inequality foundations in a society.

This can be a source of conflict internally in a family as well within its own members.

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