

Date: ___/___/20

Day: _____

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Batch: 345-CSS24-ISB1

Subject: Sociology

Q.No 2- Social institutions and their roles in birth of civilized society.

Social Institution:

A well-established and structured pattern of behaviour of group of people that is accepted as a fundamental part of a culture.

Institutions are structures and mechanisms of social order and cooperation governing the behaviour of a set of individuals within a given human collectivity.

Main Social Institutes: -

There are 5 main social institutes

① Family

Date: ___/___/20___

- ② Economy
- ③ Religion
- ④ Education
- ⑤ State

Each social institution has different objectives and prescribes different social roles. Societies worldwide may have a different hierarchy of social institutions that influence their culture and daily life.

Civilization

A civilization is any complex society characterized by the development of the state, social stratification, urbanization and a symbolic system of communication beyond natural spoken language.

The birth of a civilized society is due to the complex interaction and interconnectivity of the various social institutions.

Family,-

The family institution is regarded as the primary social institution and family is the basic unit of society. It is necessary for survival and well-being of the members of society.

Family played an important role in the birth of civilized society as the pre-civilized structure of the society was hunter-gatherers that is closely linked to family and clans. It allowed people sharing similar goal to interact with each other and socialization of children helped with stranger interactions.

Economy:-

Economy institution work in society to ensure the production, distribution and consumption of

Date: ___/___/20

Day: _____

resources, goods and services.

The first civilizations appeared in major rivers valleys, where floodplains contained rich soil and water, where the geography was favourable to intensive agriculture as food was one of the first resource in the economic institution.

The advent of civilization depended on the ability of some agricultural settlement (cities) to consistently produce surplus food, which allowed some people to specialize in non-agricultural work, which in turn allowed for increased production, trade, population and social stratification.

The economic needs became a source of development of a civilized society.

Religion and State:-

Cities were the center of all early civilized societies. Cities concentrated political, religious and social institutions that helped create a sense of unity, which contributed to the development of states.

The political structures that states provided were an important factor in the rise of civilizations because they made it possible to mobilize large amounts of resources and labor and also tied larger communities together by connecting them under a common political system.

Early civilizations were often unified by religion - a system of beliefs and behaviours that deal with the meaning of existence. It was typical for

Date: ___/___/20

Day: _____

politics and religion to be strongly connected. In some cases, political leader also acted as religious leaders. Both political and religious organization helped to create and reinforce social hierarchies and consolidate power over large areas and populations.

Education:-

With the development of state, writings emerged which allowed for the codification of laws, better methods of record-keeping and the birth of literature which fostered the spread of shared cultural practices among larger populations.

Education was used as a mean for transmission of knowledge and skills between

different generations and helped to strengthen ties between increasingly large groups that further the development of a civilized society.

Conclusions:

In short, social institutes were the basis of the birth of a civilized society and even now these social institutes play an important role in the strengthening and stabilization of civilized, modern societies.

QNO 4:- Social and cultural change and change in Pakistan:-

Change happens to all societies. In the 20th and 21st centuries, societies all over the world began to change rapidly due to globalization.

Social Change:-

The term social change refers to shifts in how a given society organizes itself and grants privileges to particular groups within the society.

Cultural Change:

The term cultural change typically refers to changes in the ways a society thinks about itself, behaves or expresses itself.

Factors of change:-

Social change:- The major factors of social change are Demographic, technological, cultural, political, economic and educational factors.

Cultural change: The factor that cause cultural change is a society are invention,

discovery, cultural diffusion, environment and contact with other cultures.

Factors of change in Pakistani society:

Pakistan is going towards developments and bringing a lot of changes in coming but there are some barriers which are hindering the development and creating problems regarding social and cultural change.

Technology:-

The opportunities of exposure to technology and media are becoming a part of change in Pakistan. The present governments have brought multiple changes in Pakistan, like institutions are constructed and are trying to support this field. Many

IT programmes are launched for building knowledge base of the field. But there are still some issues that are hinder IT diffusion at a huge level such as lack of professional trainers, availability of technology and internet in backward areas of Pakistan as well as resistance toward technological adoption.

Education:-

Education is the source of change in any society. Pakistan has been trying to promote education at national level, but some issues are still present to educate majority of the population, such as gender discrimination in

providing educations, child labour, lack of qualified teachers and cultural hinderances.

Political:-

Political factor, in Pakistan is becoming a major issue or barrier in the path of change. Civil-military relation in Pakistan are often strained and lack of political consciousness in the general public has been a cause of political instability and unrest in Pakistan that hinder development and change.

Corruption:-

When corruption exists in any country it becomes a hinderance in form of change. The corrupt politicians and officials can not bring change and can't support country development.

Corruption has been on rise in Pakistan that has caused social unrest, social dissatisfaction and unemployment. If Pakistan need some developmental changes in the country, it will need efforts for accountability.

Culture:-

Some of communities or tribes do not accept the change in their society. They only follow their norms values and traditions. The women are not allowed to work and get high degree of education. Many areas in Pakistan are still following century old traditions that are hindering the change in these areas. Education is a necessity for these areas to accept change.

Religious Institutions:-

There is stereotyping of religious institutions and religious scholars present in Pakistan. These institutions and scholars are also resisting the change in their practices. Many practices are considered as a religious norm in Pakistan while they are actually misinterpreted. Pakistan is trying to reform the madrasas. Spreading the accurate knowledge of Islamic faith can change the country.

Subcultures:-

Subcultures existing in a culture are a hindrance to a cultural change. In Pakistan, there are many

subcultures present within the general culture of the country. Regional cultures are more resistant to cultural change or cultural diffusion as they want to preserve their distinct culture. This case the issues regarding the National Identity Crisis and Ethnic divide. Subcultures and ethnicity are very important in a society as it create diversity, but it should not be the cause of social and cultural divide and disrupt the national harmony as it will become a barrier in the path of change.

Radicalization and Sectarianism-

Too much radicalization or either sectarianism are the hindrance to cultural changes in a country.

In Pakistan, there are two groups that promotes radicalization and sectarianism

Radical group are prone to too much culture diffusion that they risk losing their own identity, while

sectarian group are too rigid to accept any change.

There is a need for balance between both to

promote a positive change in Pakistan society.