

Question #04

I- Introduction:

Social change is alteration and a deviation from the past in these three things i.e. social structure of the society, organization of social institutions and social behavior and social relations.

On the contrary, Cultural change is the discontinuous of existing "tried" and "tested" cultural procedure transmitted from the past as well as the introduction of new procedure.

In other words, more and more people are engaging in activities that differ from those in which their parents engaged sometimes before.

II- Difference between Social Change and Cultural Change:

Social Change

- It is small change at small level.
- It deals with change in relationship among different people.
- It is the subset of cultural change.

Cultural Change

- It encompasses change at broader and dynamic level.
- It is change in values and ideologies.
- It gives direction to social change.

III- Accelerating Factors which incentivizes for Social-Cultural Change in Pakistan:

1- Natural factors:

Those natural factors including natural calamities i.e. earthquake, flooding, and exploitation of natural resource like discovery of oil. In Gulf countries, oil discovery had transformed the Arab society.

2- Economic Determinism:

Economic prosperity changes the family pattern like with the women empowerment, the society is becoming more inclusive and egalitarian.

3- Social Movements:

Civil rights movement in USA which propagated the integration of Black race. Three waves of feminism also paved way for social and cultural change.

4- Science and Technology:

As the invention of steam engine paved for industrial revolution.

5) Role of Mass Media:

Media

plays a role in opinion shaping thus provide an insightful opinion about various issues. Like in case Climate Change and Gender Equality

6- Educational uplift:

Education

provides a framework of awareness and implementation. For examples birth control and family planning. Polio vaccine and Covid vaccination.

7- Role of Domestic Inter:

The

civil war in USA had abolished slavery culture. After 9/11 war, USA started counter terrorism war against terrorism.

8- Political factors:

The ideology

of state often paved way such policies which brought the policy incentivizing change. Containment of Communism during the cold war through NATO.

9-

IV- Inhibiting factors of Social-Cultural ~~factors~~ change in Pakistan that makes less adaptive society:

1- Cultural lag:

Non-material culture takes time to accept with technological innovations and subsequent social change due to moral dilemmas.

Cultural lag act as the resisting force.

Example: → Use of camera
→ Polio Vaccine
→ Use of Loud Speaker

2- Social inertia:

Deeply entrenched traditions, and customs are adamant to change due to long existing practice over the years.

Examples: → Tribal Culture of FATA.

Mostly, they take pride of male dominancy.

→ No Freedom of choosing partner, profession and job for women.

3- Vested interests and Pressure groups in Pakistan:

For any socio-cultural change, in Pakistan, vested interests hinders the ways to block the change.

Examples: → Feudal Lord against the land reforms.

→ Traders of informal economy are averse to documentation of the economy.

4- Isolation of society:

The periphery of FATA and backward areas of Balochistan, Sindh and Gilgit Baltistan often inhibit change.

5- Ideological Conflict:

Religions in Pakistan paints a picture of diverse sects, which often disincentivises any change.

6- Psychological Reasons:

Naturally, human's psychology often resist the change.

7- Ratio of older person:

In Pakistan, older people donot like

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Day: _____

8- Degree of Satisfaction with Status-quo:

Level of satisfaction with the tangible deliverables of political leaders often restrict the social and cultural change.

→ Provisions of job opportunities

Conflict Perspective Theory

I- Introduction:

Group of people or individual struggle for their due share of the limited resource that exist or desired by human. It is a struggle against unfair distribution of resources. The struggle against unequal porportion of resources often leads to conflict and confrontation. Thus it leads to conflict and leads to radical changes in institution and societies — power transition.

II- Characteristics of Conflict Perspective:

1) Society is in a perpetual state of conflict:

There is a scarcity in resource so those in power always manipulate the rights and increase their own wealth.

In this way, less-privileged class suffers alot at the expense of elite class.

2- Understanding Power:

According to Karl Marx, power is a control over three things;

- (i) material resources
- (ii) Politics
- (iii) Social institutions

3- How do elites maintain the power?

Karl Marx argued that elites do maintain their power through two state apparatus.

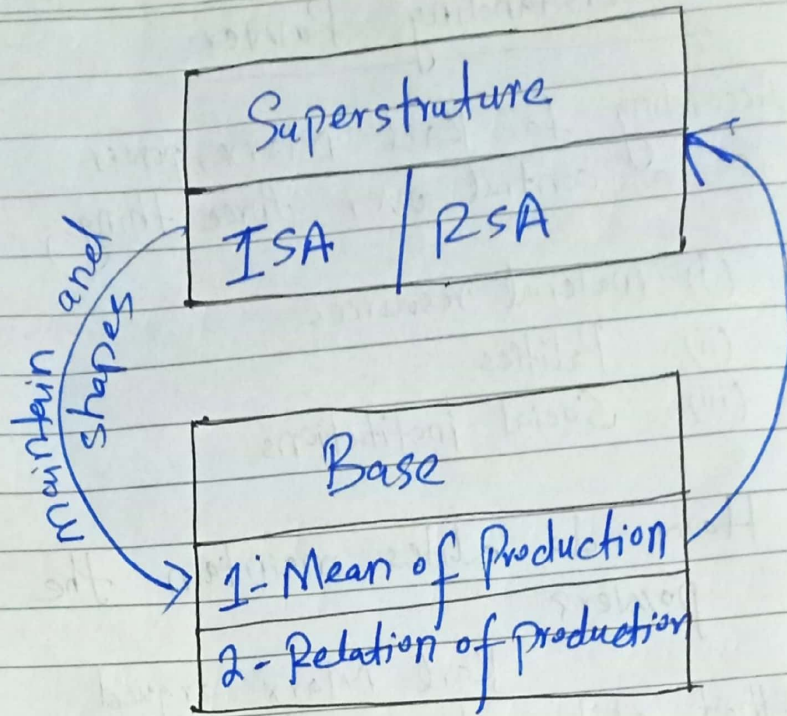
i) Ideological State Apparatus:

In which, state tries to control the less-privileged section through ideology.

As per Karl Marx, Religion is the opium of mass.

ii) Repressive State Apparatus

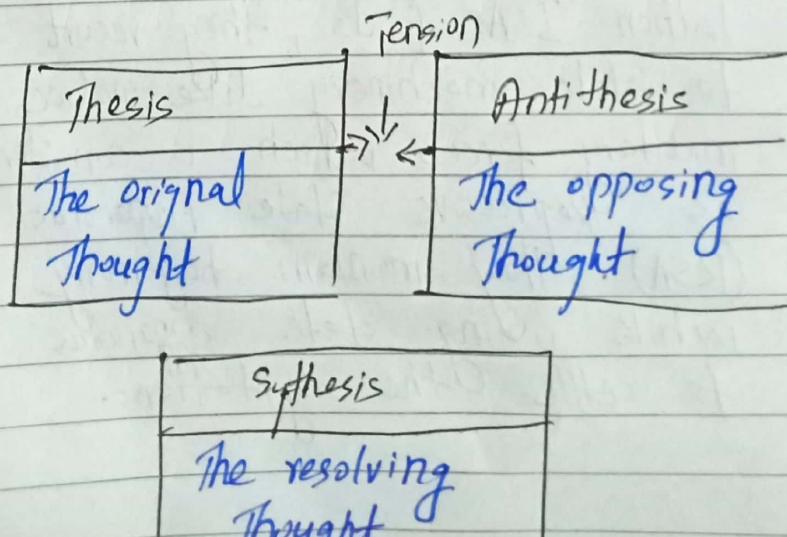
When ISA fails, they resort to state machinery like police, military forces which is considered as Repressive State Apparatus (RSA). They maintain hegemony while using state apparatus to settle the agitations.



4- Conflict as an Engine of Social Change:

It always welcome the radical change. It always tends to challenge status quo.

Through revolution, wars, mutiny, they destroy the social order and ruined the elite hegemony



Social Action by Max

Weber:

I- Introduction:

Social action is an amalgamation of social which means something related to society and action which means process of doing something. In general, it is act/activity which an individual performs within a society and there is a specific purpose in it. It is micro-perspective theory which is symbolic interactionism. It is also called Weberian's social action theory.

II- Weber's concept of Social action:

- Any action is social when
- 1) Subjective meaning attached to the action.
 - 2) Action should be oriented towards other.
 - 3) Consciously performed.

II- Two types of Social Action: and Verstehens:

- (i) Aktuelles / Direct observation
- (ii) Eklarendes / Reasoning
 Why people are doing such social action? What is the reason behind it?

Types:

(i) Goal-oriented social Action: It is also instrumental rational social action. In this type, an actor has certain desires through which he/she achieve the goal. They achieve it through positive means. Reward gets.

(ii) Value rational Social Action: In which, it is often value oriented; Muslims slaughter animals on the day of Eid; it includes helping others. Practice of Saff and Female Veil in Islam.

(iii) Traditional: It is all about traditions. Like Hindu touching the foot of others.

(iv) Affective social action: It is something about killing someone in anger.

Q #08
(a)

Ethnocentrism:

1) What is Ethnocentrism?

The judging of other cultures solely by the values and standards of one own's culture. The practicing of making other's culture an inferior and making own's culture superior called Ethnocentrism.

2) Examples of Ethnocentrism

i) Americans think that Eastern culture is "backward" and think that their culture is superior and progressive.

(ii) Pakistani takes pride in their own culture whereas they think Western culture is immoral.

(iii) Concept of White Burden supremacy that the entire burden of the universe is conferred upon the shoulder of White people.

3) Is ethnocentrism always bad?

It is usually attached to a bad connotation but practice of satti, honor killing, forced marriages, should not be ignored.

Xenocentrism:

1) Definition:

It is preferring other's culture over their own culture is called Xenocentrism.

2) Consumer Xenocentrism:

→ Pakistani prefers Japan products over their own product

→ Pakistani offers to adopt the British lifestyle.

→ Prevailing Western culture.

Role Conflict

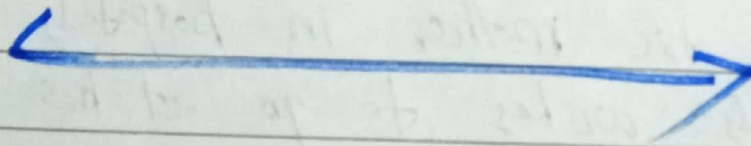
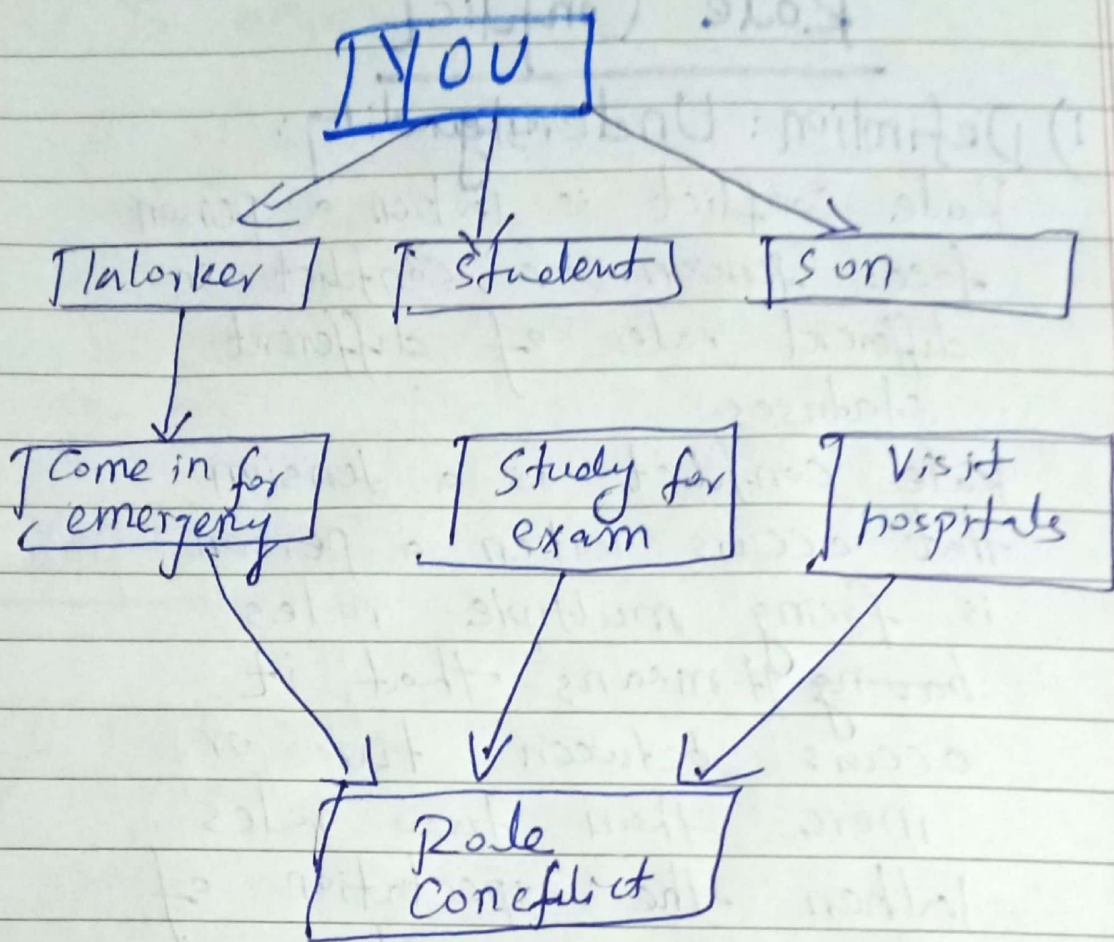
1) Definition: Understanding:

Role conflict is when a person faces tension or conflict in different roles of different statuses.

Role conflict is a tension that occurs when a person is facing multiple roles having It means that it occurs between two or more than two roles. When the expectation of two or more roles are incompatible, role conflict exists.

2) Examples:

Ali as a son visits his mother in hospital, he also wishes to go at his close-friend's marriage ceremony, same time he also confuses to join his lecture at University or to go office for emergency tasks



Question #02

Social Institutions

1- Family:-

It Determine child's language, religion, class
* Children rely on their parents for basic necessities, nurturing and guidance

- Example of Gender Socialization

2- Education:-

It is First avenue for outside interaction

It learns of ideas of knowledge, order, discipline, friends -

Example: Racial integration in USA

Merging of School for black and white

3) Religion:-

* moral value, belief, meaning of life -

Example: Sociology of religion [Max Weber]

Protestants V Catholics

Capitalism

[Economic outlook]

4- Peer Groups :-

A social group of people having same age, interest and social status -

- cricket team, friends classmate -
- Foster self-exploration, decision making, adventurism

5- Mass Media (Movies, TV, internet) :-

- Explore across the cultural boundaries -
- Huge impact on socialization
- Cultural Assimilation

- Political views
- Racial and Gender stereotypes

6- Culture :-

- Collection of beliefs and values -

Individualism vs Collectivism (greater good)

USA, Europe vs China, Pakistan

7- Online space: A new agent of socialization

- making friends with personal interaction -

6- TYPES OF SOCIALIZATION:

1- Primary Socialization:-

* This process starts at home through family in ~~the~~ person's life

* If child does not acquire nurturing through ^{primary} socialization, ~~then~~ he tends not to behave as adult.

2- Secondary Socialization:-

- Larger society

- Relocating to new city

Date: _____

Resocialization:

- Resocialization is the learning of new norms and values that occurs when life circumstances change dramatically.

Example: loss of spouse, children leaving home, retirement, going to prison.

4- Developmental Socialization:

This type of socialization involves a learning process wherein the focus is on developing social skills.

Example:- A shy student, debating society.

Functionalist

Date: _____

7. Critical Analysis - ~~Sociological~~ Perspectives - Social, Psychological and Economic functions

- Personality Development of Individuals
- Behavioral and Emotional Control
- Preparing people to perform social rules.
- Preservation of social order.
- Development of conscience.
- Economic support mechanism.

Conflict Perspective

- perpetuation of status quo and social inequality
- condition people so they don't challenge -
- Agents of socialization serve as agents of oppressive system - Exploitation

[Education, Religion, Family]