

Q No. 2 Define social institution. Discuss the role of different social institutions in giving birth to a civilized society.

Introduction:-

A social institution is an organized and enduring structure within society that shapes the behaviour of individuals. These institutions provide the framework for social order, stability and transmission of cultural values. Key social institutions include family, education, government, economy, religion, healthcare, media, legal system, military and cultural organizations. These social institutions has great impact on the individuals to shape into civilized society.



1. Civilization through Family:-

Family provides foundation for socialization, emotional support and transmission of values which shapes basic social bonds, norms and early education. As famous Proverb; "The lap of mother's first institution for child."

2. Education promotes civilization in society :-

Education plays very essential role in shaping individuals into civilized society. Education promotes norms, values and ethics in society. Education means positive change in one's behaviour.

3. Government is responsible to civilize society

Government is responsible to civilize society in terms of providing education, health, legal rights, fundamental right and all the basic needs of the society.

4. Economy stability is necessary to civilize society:-

Economic stability is necessary to civilize society because it help to gain opportunities and all the needs can be fulfilled through the economic stability.

5. Religion plays essential role in shaping civilized society. Religion provides moral guidance, values and ethics. Religion offers a moral framework and fosters a shared belief system which helps to mould society into civilized one.

6. Media provides platform in shaping society into civilization:-

Media disseminates information, shapes public opinion and facilitates communication which influences cultural norms, provides platform for discourse and connects individuals.

7. Legal system is crucial for civilization:-

Legal system administers justice, resolves disputes and upholds the rule of law. It civilized society in terms of maintaining social order and protecting individuals rights.

8. Military and defense has contribution in shaping individuals into civilization:-

Military and defense ensures national security and defense against external threats and safeguards the sovereignty of the society.

9. Cultural institutions contribute in civilization of society:-
Cultural institutions preserves and promotes arts, traditions and cultural heritage and shapes identity, fosters creativity and contributes to cultural understanding.
10. Technology and innovation reshape society:-

Technology and innovation reshape the society by improving efficiency and providing global connectivity and opportunities to increase social circle.

Conclusion:-

In a nutshell, a social institution is a structured system within society that fulfills essential functions, shaping behaviour and relationship through key institutions like, family, education, government, economy and legal system. The interplay between these institutions fosters social cohesion, stability and transmission of cultural values transforming individuals into civilized society.

QNo. 4 How the phenomenon of social change is different from the cultural change? What are the factors that impede Pakistani society to be adaptive to change?

Introduction:-

Social change involves alterations in the broader social structure, institutions and relationships within a society, while cultural change focuses on modification in shared beliefs, customs and values. In context of Pakistan, like many societies, factors can impede adaptability to change. These obstacles are deeply rooted in cultural, economic and institutional dimensions reflecting the challenges faced in navigating the dynamics of transformation.

Difference between social change and cultural change:-

Social changes

Definition:-

Social change refers to alterations in the social structure, institutions and relationships within the society.

Nature:-

Social change involves modifications in societal norms, values and institutions.

Example:-

Social change contributes in political systems, gender roles or economic structures.

Cultural Change:-

Definition:-

Cultural change involves modifications in the shared beliefs, customs and values of a particular group or society.

Nature:-

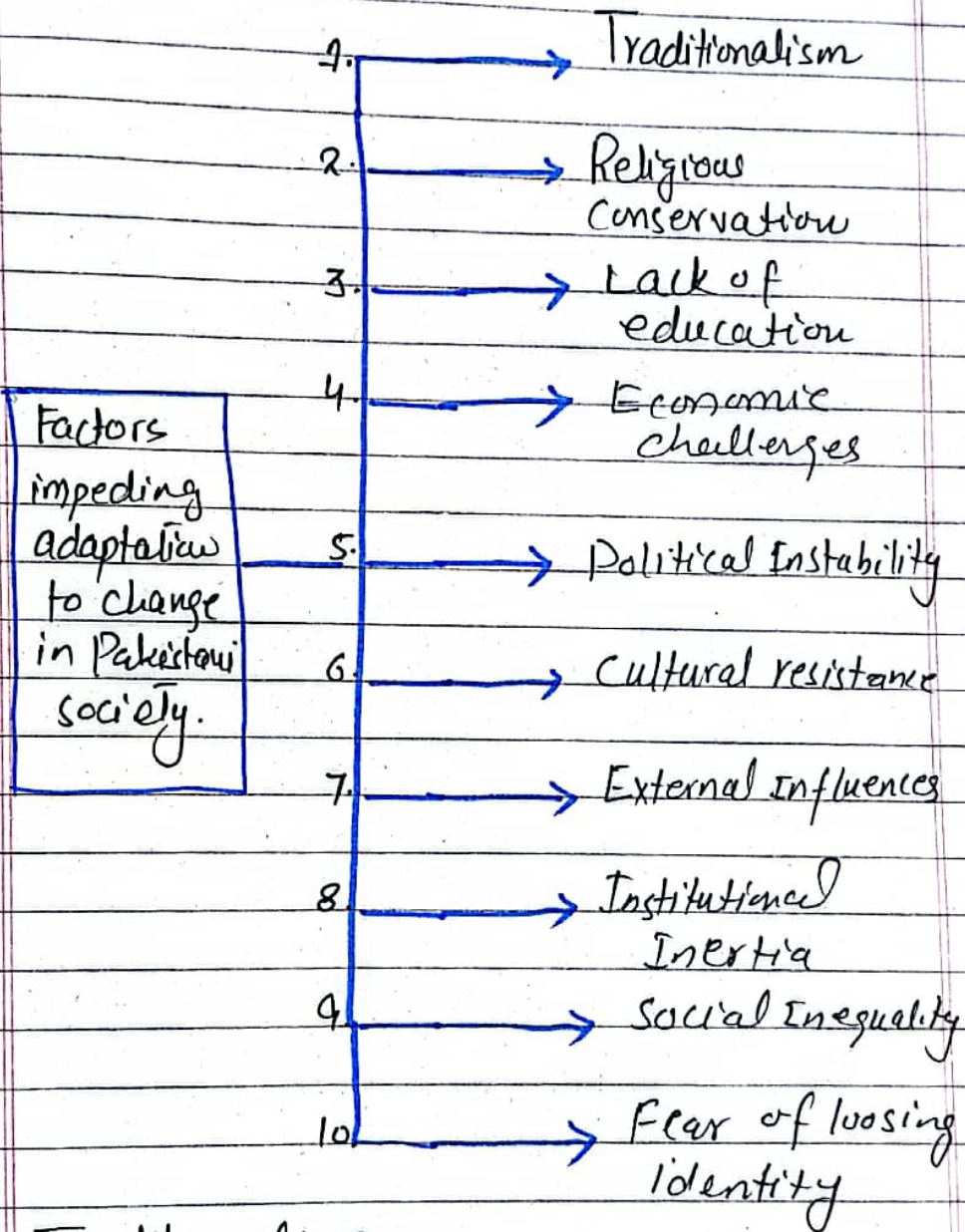
It focuses on the changes in the way people think, behave and express themselves culturally.

Examples:-

Adoption of new technologies, changes in language or shifts in artistic expression.

Factors impeding Adaptation to change in Pakistani society:-

1. Traditionalism



1. Traditionalism:-

Traditionalism is a factor which strongly adherence to the traditional values and norms which can resist new ideas & practices.

2. Religious conservatism:-

Religious conservatism is another factor which gives the strict interpretations of religious beliefs, may limit openness to societal change.

3. Lack of education:-

Limited access to education also hinders exposure to diverse perspectives and innovative ideas.

4. Economic challenges:-

Poverty and economic instability may prioritize survival over embracing societal changes.

5. Political instability:-

Frequent political changes and instability can hinder long-term planning and reforms.

6. Cultural Resistance :-

Deep rooted cultural norms may resist shifts in social structures and practices.

7. External influences:-

External influence is another factor which hinders change in Pakistani society. It includes resistance to perceived foreign influences.

8. Institutional Inertia

Pakistan faces resistance within established institutions in order to adopt change in the society. It resists changing threatening power dynamics.

9. Social inequality:-

Social inequality also results in hindrance to the change in society.

10. Fear of losing identity:-

Fear of losing identity concerns about losing cultural identity and results in to hindrance in change.

Conclusion:-

In conclusion, social change and cultural change represents integral facets of societal evolution. The factors impeding adaptability in Pakistan are; traditionalism, economic challenges & political instability. Neglecting these factors can thrive change in society.

QNo. 7 | Make a comparative and Analytical discussion on the social contract Theory and Organismic Theory while developing your Thesis with logical conclusion.

Introduction :-

The social contract theory and organismic theory are two prominent frameworks in political and sociological thought, offering distinct perspectives on the nature of societal organization and governance. The social contract theory associated with thinkers like Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau, explores the idea of individuals voluntarily agreeing to a social contract for mutual benefit. On the other hand organismic theory, developed by thinkers such as Herbert Spencer and Emile Durkheim, views society as an organic entity with interconnected parts functioning to maintain equilibrium. This comparative analysis explores implications and for structure and dynamics of the society.

Comparative analysis of social Contract Theory and Organismic Theory

Attributes	Social contract Theory	Organismic Theory
1. Nature of Society	Contractual Agreement	Organic entity
2. Individual vs collective	Individual Rights	Collective rights
3. Origin of Authority	Authority from consent of individuals	Hereditary Authority
4. Role of Government	For individual Rights	social equilibrium and regulations
5. Change and Adaptation	based on evolving societal need	gradual organic process.

1. Nature of Society:-

Social contract theory:-

It refers to alterations in social structure, institutions and relationships within society. This theory views society as a result of entering into a contractual agreement for mutual benefit and protection.

Organismic Theory:-

It considers society as an organic entity, with interconnected parts contributing to its overall functioning.

2. Individual vs. Collective:-

Social Contract Theory:-

It emphasizes the importance of individual rights and the consent of individuals in forming a just society.

Organismic Theory:-

It highlights the interdependence of individuals within the collective, with an emphasis on social cohesion and solidarity.

3. Origin of Authority:-

Social Contract Theory:-

Authority arises from the consent of individuals, and the government's legitimacy is based on protecting citizens' rights.

Organismic Theory:-

Authority is seen as an inherent aspect of societal structure, essential for maintaining order and harmony.

4. Change and Adaptation:-

Social contract theory:-

Government is a means to secure individual rights and maintain order based on the agreed-upon social contract.

Organismic Theory:-

Government serves as an organ essential for societal equilibrium and regulation.

5. Change and adaptation:-

Social contract Theory:-

Allows for amendments to the social contract based on changing circumstance or evolving societal needs.

Organismic Theory:-

Societal change as gradual organic process, emphasizing stability and equilibrium.

Conclusion:-

Each theory offers valuable insights into the dynamics of governance, authority and social cohesion. A comparative analysis reveals distinct perspectives on authority, the role of government, and the nature of societal change.



Q No 8. Ethnocentrism:-

Ethnocentrism is the tendency to view one's own cultural group as superior to others and to evaluate other cultures based on the standards and values of one's own. This mindset often leads to a biased perception of other cultures, reinforcing a sense of cultural superiority.

Both Ethnocentrism can hinder intercultural understanding and contribute to stereotypes and misunderstandings between different cultural groups.

It is necessary to recognize and overcome ethnocentrism to promote cultural diversity, tolerance and effective communication across diverse societies.

Xenocentrism:-

In contrast, Xenocentrism is the opposite perspective, where one sees other cultures as superior to their own. This mindset involves appreciating and adopting aspects of other cultures, sometimes to the extent of devaluing one's own cultural norms.