

Q6.

Introduction

While struggling to stay afloat economically, Palustan has added the mass exodus of talented and skilled labour force to its list of problems. This has culminated into an even greater negative impact on the economy. According to the Bureau of Emigration and Overseas Palustanais, 765000 people left the country for greener pastures in 2022 alone and this has increased significantly in 2023. Some strategies to remedy this situation is the use of social institutions to provide attraction to this workforce. Moreover, the bureaucracy can be used to instill the development of the country along with use of religious ethnic loyalty and nationalism. In this answer, the measures to reduce ~~unplanned~~ ^{using} emigration will be discussed from sociological perspectives.

Strategies to remedy the situation of emigration

Using the institution of family: functionalism

Family unity and social roles entail: that family has a great impact on individuals. Families could be encouraged to stay together through institution. of more families could be provided to families such as ration cards and

free good quality education which would encourage people to stay. In other countries, basic amenities such as education and healthcare may not be expensive, so these amenities provided to families may keep them from migrating.

Educational institutions providing more practical skills

Educational institutions should not only focus on rote learning but practical skills to gain employment in Pakistan should be included. Through this is highlighted by Neda Anjli in her article skills vacuum (2023), which focuses on education being a tool for employment in the future. Hence, with means to attain employment emigration would be reduced.

Modern and engaging teaching in schools

Educational institutions like schools should adopt modern methods of teaching to engage students more. This would ensure that parents are satisfied with teaching and avoid moving abroad if amenities such as these keep them in the country. Neda Anjli highlights adoption of modern and engaging teaching to keep content relevant and interest (Upskilling Teachers, 2023) which

would keep people from moving abroad.

Religion: opium of the masses and means to keep them in Pakistan

Religion, according to Marx, is the opium of the masses. Religion ~~would~~ could be used as a tool to keep emigration low by promoting the Islamic ideology of Pakistan which may be missing in Western ~~some~~ countries. Hence, religious people would attach themselves to Pakistan that follows religious principles to a large extent and has a sense of ~~the~~ community through Muslim brotherhood to keep emigration low.

Idea of Marx of class oppression to reduce emigration

Western society is capitalist in nature. ~~and Marx~~ ^{Marx} ~~promoted~~ ^{developed} the ideology of class oppression in which ~~the~~ the bourgeoisie (elite) oppresses the proletariat (poor). This ensures that the proletariat cannot climb the social ladder and achieve upward social mobility. ~~The~~ The potential emigrants could be made aware of this set up. Moreover measures to improve meritocracy such as through ~~job~~ ^{job} passing

aptitude tests for some jobs could ensure that emigration is kept at bay and social mobility and meritocracy is available in Pakistan.

Global scale of capitalism and incentive to improve Pakistan's status

Potential immigrants could be made aware of the capitalist structure on a global scale which provides oppression of the poor countries (proletarians) by the industrialised countries (bourgeoisie). This could be used to instill nationalism and encourage people to not leave emigrate from the country so they could work on economic improvement collectively. Nationalism could be taught in schools and the workplace through days devoted to understanding and celebrating Pakistan and creating an identity link between the individual and country.

Efficiency in the bureaucracy: Max Weber's theory

Max Weber promoted the bureaucratic model to highlight the hierarchy and specialization of the system. An efficient bureaucracy would entail that more employment opportunities could be made

available to the potential emigrants and this would reduce mass exodus.

Use of feminist ideals to promote female employment

Feminism could be used to engage and encourage more women to work in Pakistan. To begin, feminist ideologies could be adopted to ensure that women feel safe and content at the workplace in Pakistan by instituting legislation such as Protection against Harassment at the Workplace (2010) law. This would ensure that women are treated with equal respect as men and do not leave the country.

Using Media to highlight the downside of mass emigration

Media is a social institution that could be used to create an awareness of the downside of mass emigration. Media could sensationalise the existential threat to Pakistan's economy and be used as a tool to stop mass migration.

Use of economic incentives such as

Economic incentives are what are

~~for~~ attracting emigrants so it ~~only~~ ^{potential} could be accurate to keep these emigrants in the country. The minimum wage could be increased to match other countries. Moreover, more financial perks could be provided such as bonuses.

Use of government policies to restrict emigration

Stringent policies could be enacted to ensure that emigration becomes difficult. More paperwork and red tape would discourage people from emigrating from the country.

Conclusion

In conclusion, emigration is a phenomena which is detrimental to the economy of Pakistan, and which leads to This can be remedied by using social institutions such as the family, education and religion. Moreover, the media could be used to raise awareness along with ~~of~~ strict government policies to restrict the mass exodus of people.

Q2.

Introduction

Society consists of social institutions that enable it to run smoothly. Social institutions are essential and in most societies constant. They provide ~~order~~ have certain roles that fulfill in order to ensure the stability of society. The work of society is divided between different social institutions which specialize in different roles. These contribute ~~to~~ into a civilized society that ~~doesn't~~ has social order and does not conflict internally. In this answer, social institutions will be defined and their roles of different social institutions will be analysed.

Definition of a social institution

A social institution is a structure of rules and norms that shape and constrain human behaviour. They are devised by humans to ensure stability and social order in society. Social institutions each have a unique objective in shaping an individual. Each social institution shapes an individual in a

Certain aspect and ~~to~~ together they provide a social being who adheres to the laws and rules of society. In other words, a social being is a result of the social institutions through which an individual passes ~~or~~ throughout his life. Some social institutions are discussed below.

Family

Family consists of ~~the~~ an individual's parents, siblings, relatives, grandparents among others. This social institution includes all beings connected through marriage, blood-relationship or adoption which form one social unit and interact with each other.

Educational institutions

Educational institutions are another type of social institution that includes the formal and informal learning of an individual. This social institution usually consists of teachers, students, peers, classrooms and a curriculum which is followed.

Religion

Religion is a social institution that relates to ~~the~~ a higher and unseen authority. Religion comes in many forms such as monotheism and polytheism. Each religion has its own sets of dogmas and practices but most morals are similar. This is a social institution that people go through in their lives.

Bureaucracy

Bureaucracy is a social institution characterized by a ~~high~~ hierarchy and structure. It is prevalent in most ~~social~~ societies.

Government

Governments are social institutions that are formed in societies for structure. They contribute to social structure and come in different types such as democracy, autocracy, monarchy, kleptocracy among other ~~types~~ structures. There is some form of government in every society.

Role of social institutions in producing civilized society

Family socialising members of society

According to functionalism family provides social order through socialisation. This produces a civilized society. For instance, Parsons highlighted how men are socialised into being the breadwinners and women adopt the role of being the homemakers and rearing children. These social roles are instilled in family members and culminate into a civilized society overall.

Darkside of family through Marxism also creates semblance of civilized society

The role of family, according to Marx, is to instill the capitalist framework. The proletariat are trapped in a capitalist system to provide for their family and perpetuate a capitalist society in which the bourgeoisie accumulates the mass of production and the proletariat barely make ends meet. This role of family contributes to civilized society overall.

Religion instills social values and norms

According to functionalism, religion's role is to instill social norms and values that contribute to the social order and as individuals do not follow their natural desires. So socialised beings are taught to work hard and not steal or cause harm to others which creates a civilized society overall.

Religion's role in capitalism and civilized society through the Protestant Ethic

The role of religion was to promote a strong work ethic according to Max Weber. He claimed in his book, *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* that Protestant followers were taught of God showing that he is pleased with them through their success in this world. Hence, Protestants began to work hard and accumulate resources fueling capitalism. This role of instilling discipline and hard work overall contributed to a civilized society.

Education role in instilling norms through hidden curriculum

The hidden curriculum in school

educational institutions includes the informal ways of teaching children. For instance, disruption of class and bad behaviour would lead to detention. This mimics the real world where bad behaviour would lead to either isolation or in extreme cases, imprisonment. Hence, the role of education is to teach values, norms and morals of the real world. This contributes to civilized society as no people follow the law and try to stay out of prison by not engaging in socially unacceptable behaviour.

Formal education and role of rewards

Formal education in school has the role of teaching children that if they do well in school, they would do well in society. Hence, functionalism promotes the ideology of hard work and meritocracy which would mean that if people did well in society at the workplace they would be rewarded financially and receive upward ^{social} mobility. This promotes a civilized society as people work hard and try to achieve their goals in society.

Law enforcement and keeping crime at bay

The role of law enforcement agencies

is to keep crime low by punishing criminals according to their crime committed. This ~~provid~~ role leads to civilized society that follows order being achieved.

Government structure and role of policies

Social institutions such as the government have the role of enacting legislation and creating policies to ensure smooth flow of society. Laws could include employment laws, education laws, international laws among others. This provides structure to society and leads to it being civilized.

Role of hierarchy in the bureaucracy

The bureaucracy's role is to instill specialization and provide a hierarchical set up according to Max Weber. This role ~~instro~~ introduces structure and order in society and contributes to civilized society.

Summary of roles of social institutions

<u>Institution</u>	<u>Role</u>
Family →	socialisation, social roles, gender roles
Education →	hidden curriculum, formal curriculum, meritocracy
Religion →	norms, dogmas, values, work ethic
Government →	legislation, laws, punishment, codes
Law Enforcement →	Punishment
Bureaucracy →	hierarchy, order, stability

Conclusion

In conclusion, ~~the~~ social institutions are means to ~~prom~~ instill social values and create social beings in society. Social institutions can be termed as building blocks of society. They include family, education, religion and government. Each provides a unique social agenda and has ~~promote~~ so certain roles which create a civilized society overall.

Q3.

Introduction

Sociological perspectives provide a unique lens through which the subject is analyzed. Karl Marx is one such sociologist and political philosopher who added a unique perspective of capitalism and its dark side to the subject matter. On the other hand, Weber promoted a ideology of bureaucracy and religion which is fuelling capitalism. These two sociologists contributed greatly to the subject matter of sociology with Marx contributing the most. In this answer these two sociologists will be discussed.

Perspective of Karl Marx through different social institutions
Overview of Karl Marx's perspective

Karl Marx saw society as oppressive and exploitative. The system in place which he harshly criticized was capitalism. Karl Marx viewed society through two classes which were the bourgeoisie and the proletariat. The elite class (bourgeoisie) owned the means of production whereas the poor

class (proletariat) worked for meagre wages and could not attain high income or move up the social ladder. Moreover, the poor class constituted the majority and the elite were a small group of people. Marx believed that at some point the proletariat would gain class consciousness and emancipate themselves from oppression.

Concept of emancipation

After gaining class consciousness, the proletariat would overthrow the bourgeoisie and attain the vast resources for their use to be used by all.

Establishment of a new classless society

A new form of society will be established with time. First, socialism would ensue as a group of leaders would distribute goods equally among the people looking at their needs. Then eventually, society will learn to work collectively and communism would ensue which would be completely classless and everyone would work together for general welfare of all.

Use of family for capitalism

Family is used to provide ~~so~~ capitalism according to Marx. Family needs support to survive and hence the men in the family work to earn ~~basic~~ and buy basic means to survive such as food, shelter, clothing etc. This ensures that the poor class does not rebel and is trapped in a cycle of poverty to provide for the family.

Women provide unpaid labour and future labour for capitalism

Marx and Engels collectively evolved on the concept of women providing unpaid labour at home as she is not paid for domestic chores and childrearing which leads to their poor condition. Moreover, women in the proletariat also produce future labour that fuel the workforce and solidifies capitalism.

Religion: opium of the masses

Karl Marx calls religion the opium of the masses. Religion is used as a tool of oppression as followers are told to accept their fate and their low status in life. It is said that their low

status is the will of god and should not be questioned nor should they work to change it. This promotes the two class system as the proletariat don't work hard to attain upward social mobility and remain in the lower class fueling oppressive capitalism.

Education used to instill skills of the workforce for the elite

Education is a tool used to create the skills required by the elite from the poor working class. This education system reinforces capitalism by not providing means of improvement but promoting the correct capitalist system.

Government in the hands of the bourgeoisie

The government remains in the hands of the elite. They formulate legislation and enact laws that ensures that they their wealth increases. On the other hand, the system of government works against the poor working class (proletariat).

Perspective of Max Weber

The Spirit of Capitalism and Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism

Max Weber adopts a different approach to capitalism by claiming that the Protestant Ethic has led to capitalism and not the other way around. The Protestants were thought that if God is pleased with them they would get success as a sign in the world. Hence, they instilled the work ethic to attain wealth and success in their life and as a means to fulfill a self-prophecy and also led to the falling of capitalism. Wealth began to be accumulated and capitalism ensued.

Theory of bureaucracy

Theory of bureaucracy was also promoted by Max Weber. The theory of bureaucracy states that all responsibilities for corporations need to be delegated to employees to maximize efficiency. He believed in specialization and division of labour in order to increase efficiency overall. A hierarchy is necessary present in the government structure and provide structure in society.

Karl Marx contribution more compared to Max Weber

Inclusion of all social institutions

Marx included all social institutions. His theory was of an all-encompassing nature. He wanted to touch upon every aspect of society so as to explain the extent to which capitalism had penetrated into every social ~~aspect~~ aspect.

Prevalent ideology today

The dark side of capitalism is still applicable today especially with regards to oppression of the poor. The elite still hold majority of the wealth. For instance, \$42 trillion of new wealth was created since 2020 until mid 2021, with \$26 trillion or 63% being amassed by top 1% of the ultra-rich.

Applicable in a global setting

The dependency theory derives from Marxism where the developing countries are dependent on industrialised countries and are unable to escape the trap of poverty. Meanwhile the industrialised

national human resources as a global capitalist set up.

Conclusion

In conclusion, both Marx and Weber are important sociologists who provide a unique perspective to sociology. Different lenses enrich the subject matter. However, Marx contributed to the subject much more compared to Weber as Marx included an all-encompassing perspective and touched upon all social institutions.

Q5.

Introduction

Studying a social phenomenon can be complex and one needs to adopt research methods that would provide the most insight. Studying social phenomena includes quantitative methods which take a numerical form. On the other hand qualitative methods are in the form of words and are more elaborate and descriptive in nature. Qualitative approach could include interviews to study a social phenomenon whereas quantitative approach

would include questionnaires. In this answer both the means of studying a social phenomenon will be analysed along with an example of each.

Difference between quantitative and qualitative study of a social phenomenon

Constituents of quantitative study

Quantitative study includes data and information in the form of numbers. This data information can be quantified and can come as one single number, percentage, ratio, probability among other numerical forms. Such as in the case of closed-ended ^{questionnaires}.

Constituents of qualitative study

Qualitative studies are in more descriptive form and constitute of words. These can include stories, experiences, anecdotes, comparisons, future expectations among other forms of information. These include open-ended interviews where respondents are not restricted in their answers.

Quantitative data can be compared

Quantitative study means that information or data can be compared with other studies or compared with the same subject overtime. The comparable nature of the ~~data~~ ^{questionnaires} study makes it advantageous for ~~to~~ development studies or areas that need change.

Detailed nature of qualitative study is difficult to compare

Qualitative study is not comparable due to it being in-depth ^{such as interviews}. It cannot be compared overtime accurately as answers would change and they would be interpreted differently. Moreover, they cannot be compared ~~over~~ to other studies ~~or~~ because of its unique nature.

~~Also~~ conduct of study relatively ~~simple~~ simple and doesn't require expertise

Quantitative study is simple and can be administered by anyone as it doesn't need much interpretation because it is in the form of numbers. Questionnaires can be administered by anyone and recorded.

Experts may be required for conducting qualitative study

Experts are with the know-how may need to be used so that the study of the social phenomena can be conducted with accuracy. For instance with Gender Based violence (GBV) the qualitative study may require experts with sensitivity training who can navigate complex questions safely and without traumatising victims. Interviews may require properly worded questions.

Quantitative study is relatively cheaper

Questionnaires can be administered by printing the same paper and passing it out to participants. It can also be administered online which is extremely cheap. No experts need to be available during the filling of the close-ended questionnaire as the options are restricted. Hence it is cheap in most cases.

Qualitative study can be expensive

Experts may need to be used for di-

depth interviews which may be expensive. Moreover, they may be conducted over a long span of time and may need interpreters to understand the answers. They are also usually more time consuming. Hence, qualitative study may be more expensive.

High Reliability High of information produced through qualitative study

The information produced from close-ended questionnaires could be administered again and produce similar results. Moreover, they could be conducted on a group with similar characteristics and produce similar results. Hence, the reliability of quantitative study is higher.

Low Reliability for qualitative study

Qualitative study such as open-ended interviews produce in-depth results that can not be mimicked later. Answers may change over time and descriptions may also change. Thus, the study is not reliable.

Validity of quantitative study: low

Quantitative study such as close-ended questionnaires may not be applicable to the general population. This is because of their restrictive nature and lack of description which may not apply to the general population.

Validity of qualitative data may be high

Qualitative data may be applicable to the general population. Open-ended questions interviews produce detail and reasons for social phenomena which may lead to its applicability increasing.

Comparison table of qualitative and quantitative study

<u>Qualitative study</u>	<u>Quantitative study</u>
• Expensive	• Cheap
• Expert required	• Non-experts can conduct
• Information in words	• Information in numbers
• High validity	• Low validity
• Low reliability	• High reliability
• In depth	• Restricted

Date:

M T W T F S S

Conclusion

In conclusion, qualitative and quantitative study were discussed. Their differences were highlighted through using the example of in-depth ~~and~~ interviews for qualitative study and close-ended questionnaire for quantitative studies study of social phenomena.