Sociology

give a formal intro of every question

Q.2 **Social institution:**

Social institution refers to an institution within which social training and grooming take place. Family is a social institution, school is a social institution, and workplace is also a social institution.

divide between formal and informal social institutions

Moreover, family is a primary social institution, while school and workplace are secondary social institutions.

The role of different social institutions in giving birth to a civilized society:

typical argument no examples from current scenario

(i) The role of family: a person's family is his or her primary place of socialization. Family is the place where a person learns basic values and manners. Within his or her family, a person is taught to behave a certain way and is also taught about the dos and don'ts of conducting oneself in a social set up.

(ii) The role of school: a school is the place where a person spends most of his a her time after home, especially during the formative years of his or her life. Thus, the training and the nurturing which a

person receives at school plays a pivotal role in civilizing that person and developing a civilized society.

iii) **The role of religious institutions:** the role of religious institutions in giving birth to a civilized society is critical. Religious institutions such as mosques, churches, and temples provide religious knowledge and help people understand as to how they should live their lives and conduct their affairs. Hence, helping in the development of a civilized society.

iv) **The role of workplace:** the place where a person works also plays a crucial role in teaching him or how with regard to how he or she should conduct him or herself. Social norms, etiquettes are learned in a workplace enviornment. The interactions which take place in this enviornment shape the personalities of the people who exist within them. For this reason, the role of workplace is crucial in giving birth to a civilized society in which people are able to carry their affairs graciously.

too much useless detail

incomplete answer 2 page ans is not acceptable.
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Q.3 <u>The manner in which the phenomenon of social change is different from the phenomenon of cultural change:</u>

<u>Social change:</u> Social change occurs when a society changes at an all-encompassing social stage. Social change entails changes in social values, social norms, and social moves. It is change at a macro-level. There are shifts in the social structures of a society as a result of social change. Changes are experienced in the way in which people interact with each other and conduct the daily affairs of their lives in a social set-up.

<u>Cultural change:</u> Cultural change is a sub-set of social change. When cultural values, norms, and ideas change, cultural change is experienced. A society is made up of a culture. Culture entails the mechanisms and manners through which activities are carried out. Traditions, customs and morals make up a culture and when they evolve or change overtime, there is cultural change, which is witnessed

in a society.

What factors impede Pakistani society to be adaptive to change:

There are several factors which impede the Pakistani society to be adaptive to change:

(i) Entrenched values: there are certain values in a Pakistani society which are deeply entrenched and this makes the society less adaptive to change.

(ii) Regressive customs: several customs and practices in a Pakistani society are regressive in nature. Such as the practice of child marriage, etc.

(iii) misinterpretation of religion: at times, misinterpretation of religion makes the Pakistani society unadaptive to change. People become paranoid that if they would do something different, it would go against their religion.

(iv) Colonial mentality: the colonial rule in Pakistan has also contributed to a lack of adaptation in the Pakistani society.

Q.6   Strategies to avert brain drain in Pakistan:

Pakistan has been facing the issue of brain drain for quite sometime. There are several ways in which the problem of brain drain can be averted:

Providing opportunities to the educated youth:- The educated youth of the country must be provided with employment opportunities in order to avert the flight of people from the country.

Developing the social structures of the country: - the social structures of the country which comprise of families, educational institutions, recreational institutions and more must be developed in order to encourage people to stay in Pakistan.

Law and order situation:- the law and order situation of the country is abysmally compromised- No one in the country gives credence to the law in the manner in which it should be given. This discourages people from living in the country.

Security and safety: the ~~life~~ in Pakistan is

both are same thing

not that safe or secure. There is a threat to life and livelihood on a daily basis. This makes people want to leave Pakistan.

Strategies in the light of sociological theories:

Functionalist theory: based on the functionalist theory, a strategy should be developed which should make people realize that by staying in Pakistan they would be serving a particular function and would be contributing to the society in a positive manner.

Conflict theory: Based on the conflict theory, a strategy should be enacted which explains as to how conflict arises when a large number of people are competing for limited resources. This should encourage the policy makers of the country to come up with a strategy to control population explosion and incentivise people to stay in Pakistan.

Based on the above analysis, brain drain in Pakistan could be controlled through these well-directed measures-

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Q.8   Shat notes:

Ethnocentrism

Ethnocentrism is the concept under which a person is discriminated against based on his a her ethnicity. It pertains to unsolicited and unjustified fear of someone who belongs to an ethnicity which is different from one's own. Many people lose out on opportunities whether its related to their careers or personal lives based on their ethnicity.

Xenocentrism:-

Xenocentrism is the fear of the other based on his or her nationality or race. It is the unacceptance of someone who is different from you. As a case in point, Pakistanis might experience xenocentrism in countries like the USA and the UK. Xenocentrism stems from a misinterpretation and a misunderstanding of someone else's national background, social affiliations and ways of doing thing. It can be dealth with through social integration and cultural assimilation. Moreover, improved understanding of different cultures and nationali-

ties could also enable a reduction in xenocentrisim.

b. **Role conflict**

Role conflict occurs when a single person has to perform different roles in his or her lifetime. For example a working married women with children would have to perform the role of a mother, an employee, and also a wife. This would inadvertently result in role conflict, as one person cannot be at different places at one time.

In another scenario, a leader would have to perform the role of an inspiration and also someone who gets the job done. This will create a conflict for the leader as he would not want to be to hard on his employees lest they become disillusioned with him or her and also lose motivation to perform.

However, role conflict can be managed with the help of some rational and well-thought out measures which include setting separate times for the performance of different roles, in order to make the situation feasible.

2/20 not satisfactory
written content is relevant but too short