

QUESTION # 02

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

"Social Institutions
are structures and mechanisms of
social order that organize, direct
and guide behaviours in various
aspects of life." There are various
social institutions in the society
such as family, education,
economy, politics and religion
each with their respective roles.
The social institutions direct
the behaviour of people in
certain situations. The institutions
play a significant role in
organization of a civilized
society. It helps to guide the
basic values and sanctions of
any society.

ROLES OF DIFFERENT SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN GUIDING CIVILIZED SOCIETY:

1. FAMILY:

- a. Maintenance of Sexual Relations:
Family plays a key role in regulating sexual relations and thus keeps the society organized and barred from any illicit relations.
- (b) Social Control: Family reinforces social values and sanctions in children and paving path of future civilized generation.
- (c) Socialization: Family further teaches social norms, values and believes to children through learning and thus helps in the establishment of organized society.

ii. EDUCATION:

(a) Social Interaction:

Education plays role in civilized society by interaction of symbols and meanings attached to things. This social interaction helps people to behave in accordance to social values and norms.

(b) Social Control:

In order to establish an organized society, education plays a major role to control any possible deviation from social norms. e.g. theft, burglary, street crime are highly negated and punished in schools.

(c) Social Mobility:

Furthermore, it also helps in social mobility. The upward movement in social class through education will increase civilized structure of any society.

(iii) RELIGION:

(a) Purpose of life:

Religion offers purpose of life to individuals. This purpose gives people a sense of security in this world, for which they behave in civilized manner. Thus, religion plays a role in establishing civilized society.

(b) Values: In addition to this, religion also inculcate several values in its followers. These values direct individuals to behave in civilized manner.

(c) Social Control:

Religion lays certain rules and regulations. These sanctions put a control on individuals' desire and expectations, paving way for civilized society.

IV, Politics:

a, Maintaining Order:

Politics is one of the social institutions that have legitimate power to maintain order and establish civilized society.

b, Ensuring Security:

Political institutions have legitimate decision power and policy making authority. In order to ensure security in civilized society, severe punishment and sanctions are established in society by political institutions.

c, Decision-Making:

The decision making power for effective policy implementation to establish civilized society relies on Political Institutions.

iv) ECONOMY: ✓

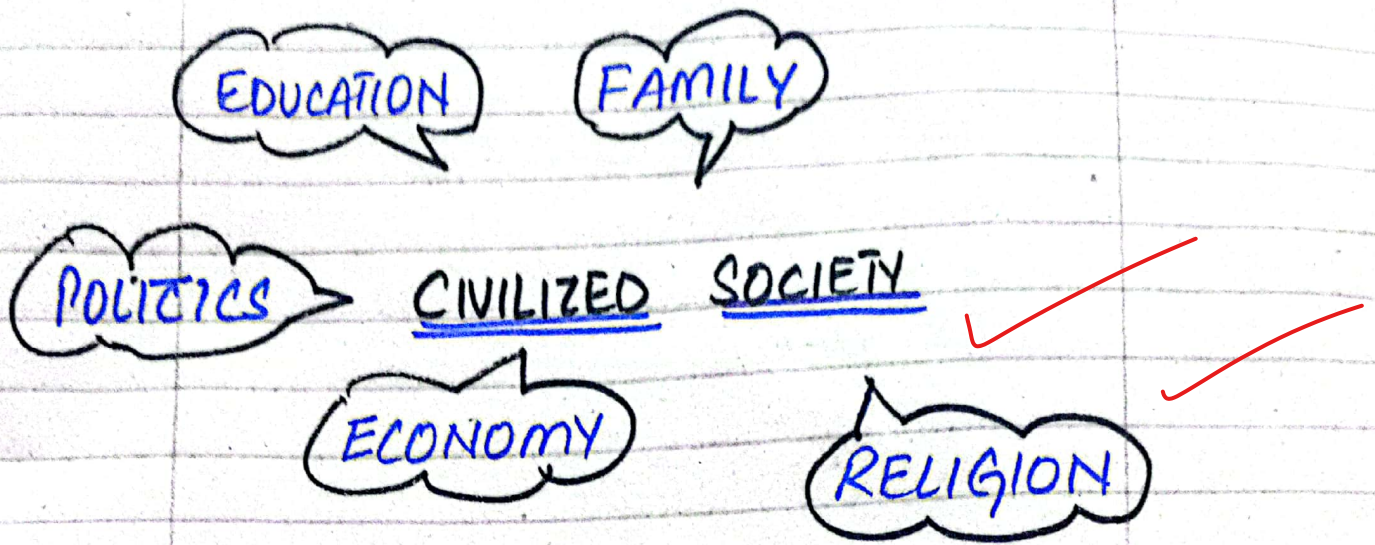
a. Distribution of Resources:
In order to maintain civilized society, economy plays a fundamental role to distribute resources in society.

b. Social Mobility: ✓

The social mobility from lower class to higher social class ensures stable social structures. Thus, economy prospects civilized society by creating a way for social mobility.

c. Consumption of Resources: ✓

The civilized society consume resources on the individuals based on their needs. Thus, consumption of resources in social welfare programs such as health, education prospects civilized society.



CONCLUSION:

In a nutshell,
 It can be concluded that
 Social institutions organize and
 direct the behaviours of
 individuals and opens the way
 for establishment of civilized
 society. It direct the people
 to opt the social norms,
 values, beliefs, customs and
 traditions, and keep distance
 or avoid any deviation to
 the traditional social rules.
 Thus, social institutions
 re-enforce and regulate the
 birth of civilized society.

QUESTION # 04

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

The phenomenon of social change is contrasting to cultural change. Social change meant the change in social norms, roles, powers while cultural change prospects beliefs, values, customs and traditions. Both shows capacity to transform society. Pakistani society faces many challenges to adapt change such as economic issues, political crisis, weak education system, strict following to traditional values. However, addressing to these challenges can avert the factors that block the change of Pakistani society.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIAL CHANGE AND CULTURAL CHANGE.

(i) Focus and Scope:

Social change aims for change in social norms, roles, power dynamics. While, cultural change aims for change in beliefs, values, customs, traditions and intellectual aspect of any society.

(ii) Nature of Change:

Social change prospects for change in social structure, social institutions and organization of society. While, cultural change prospects for change in belief system, thought process, values and artistic capabilities.

(iii) Drivers of Change:

Social change is driven by political demonstrations, technological advancement, economic shifts and demographic changes. Contrary, cultural change is driven by ideological change, artistic movements, philosophical shifts and interaction with other cultures.

(iv) Manifestation of Change:

Social change is manifested by change in political, economic institutions, change in education system. Meanwhile, cultural change is indicated through change of values, beliefs, literature and art.

(v) Examples:

The change of political structures in society illustrates social change, while changes in language usage, adoption of new technologies denotes cultural change.

FACTORS THAT IMPEDE

PAKISTANI SOCIETY TO CHANGE:

i. Traditional Values:

Pakistan society strictly follows and inherit traditional beliefs and values. ✓

Due to which, it hold incapacity to adapt new values and technological advancements. ✓

ii. Economic Challenges:

The social change in Pakistani society is hampered due to several economic challenges. Due to which many recent technological advancements are unable to flourish in the society.

Due to high-cost of internet services, many people in Pakistan are still deprived of internet services.

c. Religious Influence:

incorrect interpretation of religion and role of rel as social control institution

Due to strong religious adherence in the society, several key advancements are denied to thrive in Pakistani society, due to which social change is pushed to walls. Despite several steps taken to address population for polio vaccine, still many many people ignore the steps due to religious concerns and hinders in the making the country polio-free.

d. Educational System:

In the world of Globalization, the education system of Pakistan still lags behind on the traditional terms. Lack of updated, skilled and world level education in Pakistan impede its adaptability for change.

FIGURATIVE ILLUSTRATION
OF CHANGE IN PAKISTANI
SOCIETY:

CHANGE IN
PAKISTANI SOCIETY

FACTORS THAT IMPEDE
THIS CHANGE

POLITICAL INSTABILITY

ECONOMIC CHALLENGES

WEAK EDUCATION

RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE

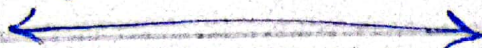
MEDIA

INTOLERANCE

TRADITIONAL VALUES

CONCLUSION:

Thus, social and cultural change are two different perspective. Social change demonstrates change in social institutions, power, roles while cultural change illustrates change in ideology, ideas, values, and beliefs. Pakistani Society faces various factors that impede change i.e. traditional values, weak education and other institution that can help the society to adapt change. However, strengthening these institutions and tolerance for adaptability will avert these challenges.



satisfactory ans
but give theoretical perspective
tell about xenocentrism and
ethnocentrism regarding cultural
change and cultural conflicts etc
10/20

QUESTION # 07

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

Social Contract theory and organismic theory, both describe relationship between Individual and ~~society~~ Society. Social contract theory suggests that in order to protect their collective security and mutual benefit, individuals formed a social contract. While organismic theory suggests that society is similar to any organism which is born, grown and dies. Thus, prospects of organismic theory consider society as analogous to organism. However, social ~~contract~~ theory demonstrates rationality and offers mindful thought for collective cohesion among individuals, thus it describes relation of individual and society in best way.

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY AND ORGANISMIC THEORY:

i) Nature of Social Bond:

Social Contract theory suggests that the nature of agreement to form a society was engendered through voluntary agreement between individuals. However, organismic theory claims that as different organs of society are interconnected to each other. Similarly, the individuals work together for the collective betterment of society.

ii) Views of Human Nature:

Social Contract theory has various proponents of human nature. Hobs view was pessimistic, John lock is more optimistic while Rousseau

believes in innate goodness of humans corrupted by society. Contrary, Organismic theory view humans as inherently interconnected to each other, thus creating a society.

iii. Role of Government:

Government in respect to social contract theory is considered as enabler to propel contract between individuals to maintain order and peace. While, organismic theory considers government as the organ of society, that drives the functions of any society.

iv. Concept of Change:

Social Contract theory gives the concept of change in the society through re-evaluating the contract, while organismic theory prospects adaptation and evolution for change.

iv. Contributors:

Major contributors of Social Contract theory are Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, Jacques Rousseau. In contrast, Herbert Spencer was main proponent of organismic theory.

vii. Criticism:

The major criticism on social contract theory involves lack of any traces of any contract between individuals to form society. While, organismic theory is heavily criticized based on its irrational ideas, irrational contract of society to organism which seems baseless and foul for any sociologist to correlate society to any living organism. As both have different characteristics and are different entities. It is foolish to correlate relationship of individual and society to that of organs in the body.

- Collective Security
- Ensure Peace
- Maintain Justice

(SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY)

INDIVIDUAL + INDIVIDUAL = SOCIETY

(ORGANISMIC THEORY)

- Organs of society
- Collective functions
- Adapt and Evolution

CONCLUSION:

Thus, it is irrational to consider the relationship of Individual and society to an organism. However, Social contract theory gives rationality in thought and ideas, as it gives clear purpose of collective security, order and stability in the society. The individualistic nature of human can not achieve a progress until one relies on collective benefit under social contract theory.

← satisfactory 10/20 →

QUESTION # 06

ANSWER:

INTRODUCTION:

Pakistan is facing the problem of brain drain in today's world. It is emigration of highly trained labor or talented individuals. It is caused due to several factors such as weak economic stability, less economic opportunities, political instability, national disintegration and social unrest in the country. However, incorporating social cohesion, good economic opportunities, strengthening national integration and social cohesion will help avert this challenge.

CAUSES OF BRAIN DRAIN:

i) Economic Crisis:

Pakistani society is facing tremendous economic crisis. The GDP growth rate of the country was expected to 0.29% in FY2023-24. The effect economic crisis and instability pushes talented labor to emigrate from the country for better stable life.

theory of labor
and theory of surplus value

ii) Less Economic Opportunities:

Moreover, current economic opportunities in the countries are not as much as compared to growing population. Recent consensus of Pakistan illustrates arounds 240 million people reside in the country making it 5th largest population in the country. Thus, unavailability

class conflict theory due to economic disparities

of economic opportunities pushes the talented labor to work far from their parent country.

iii Political Instability:

The current political mess created in the political arena of the country creates disharmony and discontent among youth. This further ignites the flames for emigration to developed countries.

issues of feudalistic societies

iv National Disintegration:

National Disintegration is among the major contemporary issue faced by Pakistani society. Due to different conflicts among various races, classes, castes and ethnicities harbors sense of pessimism. Thus, it pushes the talented labor to work in integrated society and emigrate from Pakistan.

cultural conflicts

etc

SUGGESTIONS TO AVERT BRAIN DRAIN IN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES:

(a) Social Cohesion:

In order to prevent brain drain from Pakistan, social cohesion must be engendered in people.

According to Ibn-e-Khuldoon, Asabiyya (social solidarity) improves conditions of society. Thus, building sense of cohesion will ~~symbolizes~~ unity, security and improves interaction of individuals with local community.

(b) National Integration:

The most important measure to prevent brain drain is to ensure national integration. According to Structural functionalism, every society have interconnected functional

parts, which function collectively for a society. Similarly, every group of society should work and cooperate collectively for National Interests. This revival of National Interests will prevent people from going out of their country.

14) Strengthening Social Institutions:

According to Emile Durkheim, normalness in the society creates "Anomie" which then pushes individuals to confront societal norms. Similarly, regulation and strengthening social institutions in Pakistan will bring satisfaction, harmony, stability among inhabitants. The lack of anomie will prevent Pakistanis to consider foreign opportunities more beneficial than their local opportunities.

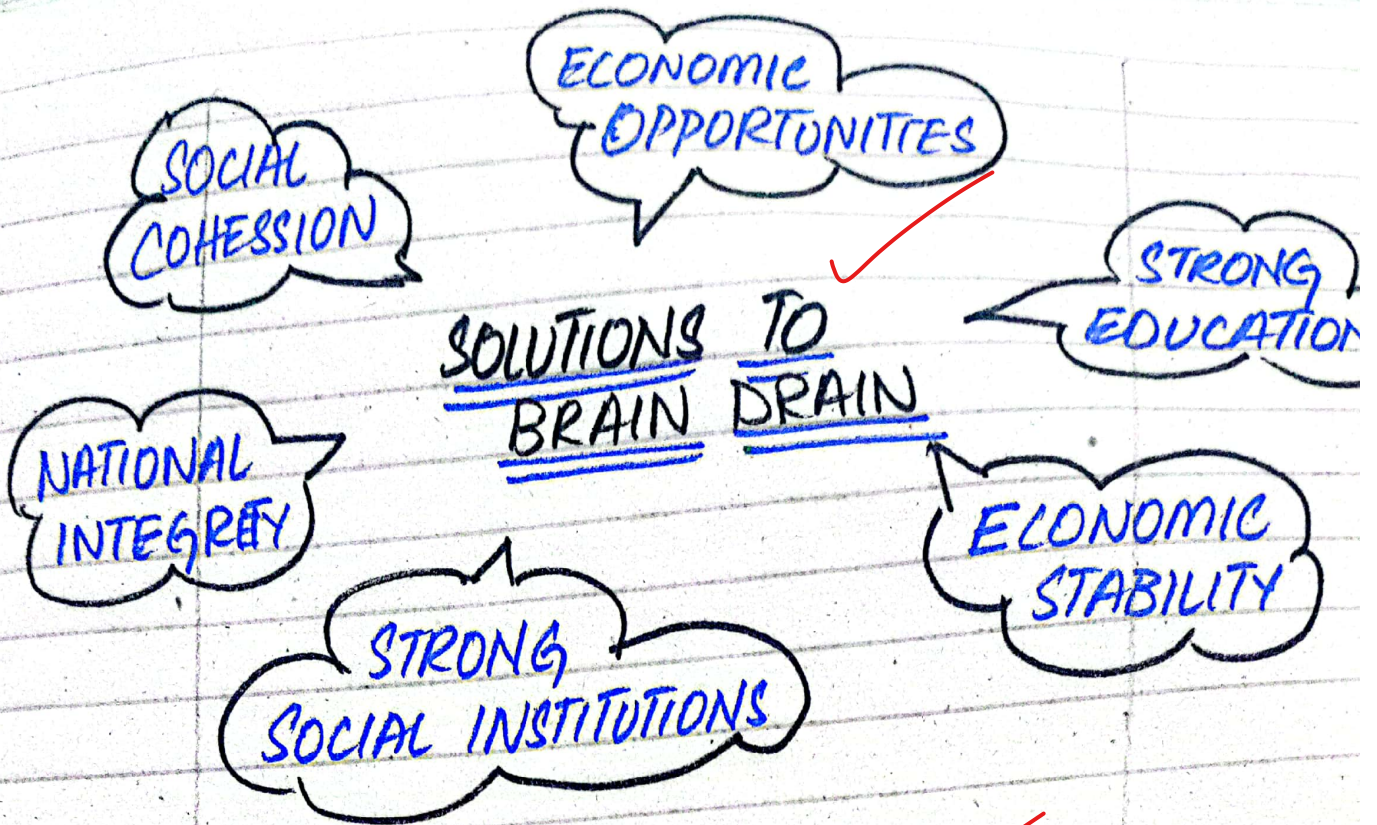
d. Investing Education System:

Investing in education system will harbor strong intellect, interaction and capacity for individuals. Symbolic interactionism also suggests that people interact with each other with symbols. Thus, strengthening education system will uphold cultural values, symbols to pull the people back to their cultural ties.

e. Better Economic Opportunities:

Inculcating better economic opportunities leads to less people emigrating from the country. According to social conflict theory, the state of discontent as seen in brain drain is created due to conflict in the social structure.

Thus, facilitating the people through better economic opportunities will avert this conflict.



CONCLUSION:

Brain drain is one of the major contemporary issues. Palchitani society is facing. Due to weak social, economic and political institutions of the country, people are emigrating to better places. However, strengthening these institutions along with strengthening social cohesion, national integrity and education system will prevent people from emigrating from their parent country.

ans is good
and well composed
give separate
theoretical
application in
all questions
like this one
12/20

over all
well done
good paper