

Question : 3

over all paper is well composed
satisfactory manage time too

Introduction

Pakistan's social structure is shaped by a complex interaction of historical feudal hierarchies, kinship networks (biradari), and the accumulation of modern economic capital. These systems work together to reinforce inequality, limiting opportunities for marginalized groups and consolidating power among elites. Understanding these mechanisms is crucial for formulating policies to reduce structural inequality.

1.

Landed Elite and Feudal StructuresDefinition:

Feudal elites are large landowners who control agricultural resources and maintain socio-political authority through patron-client relationship.

Mechanism:

Feudal landlords control tenants' access to lands, credit, and employment. Their influence extends to politics, where they often dominate local councils and rural electoral outcomes.

Impact:

The concentration of land limits social mobility, keeps rural populations dependent, and perpetuates cycles of poverty.

Example:

In districts like Dera Ghazi Khan and Tharparkar, feudal dominance correlates with low literacy, lack of infrastructure, and poor health outcomes.

2.

Bisadari Networks

Definition:

Bisadari refers to kinship and

clan-based networks that influence social, economic, and political interactions.

Mechanism:

Jobs, government contracts, and political positions are often distributed within biradaris. Loyalty to kin and caste groups reinforces social hierarchies.

Impact:

Merit-based competition is undermined. Those outside dominant biradaris have limited access to resources and upward mobility.

Example:

In rural Punjab, biradari politics often decides local council seats and employment allocations.

3. Modern Economic Capital

Definition:

Modern elites accumulate wealth through industry, real estate, banking and investments.

Mechanism:

Economic capital allows elites to influence policy, secure favourable contracts, and maintain socio-political dominance.

Impact:

Economic inequalities are reinforced as the wealthy consolidate power and resources, leaving marginalized groups excluded from economic opportunities.

Example:

Karachi or Lahore provide high returns for connected investors while limiting access for middle and lower-income groups.

4.

Interaction and Outcomes

These three factors, feudal landholding, bariadari networks, and modern economic capital, interact to reinforce structural inequality.

Feudal landlords' economic control gives elites leverage over rural populations, while bariadari networks ensure that social and political benefits remain within kinship groups.

Modern economic capital strengthens elite influence in urban areas, enabling wealth consolidation and policy capture. Together, they restrict social mobility, widen regional disparities, and maintain elite dominance over resources and governance.

5.

Policy Measures to Reduce Inequality

i.

Land Reform with Social Safety Nets

Redistribute land to small farmers

✓ and provide credit support. This reduces rural dependency and promotes equitable growth.

ii. Universal Quality Education

Invest in infrastructure, teacher training, and equal access to education across regions. Education empowers marginalized groups and challenges elite monopolies.

iii. Progressive Taxation and Economic Inclusion

Introduce progressive taxes on wealth and high incomes, funding vocational training, job creation, and small business support. This reduces inequality and broadens economic opportunities.

Conclusion

Inequality in Pakistan is sustained by the intersection of feudal landholding, biradari networks and economic capital. Breaking these structures through land reform, education, and inclusive economic policies can empower marginalized communities and foster social mobility. Long-term structural changes are essential to creating a more equitable society.

answer through the lens of syllabus of subject
theoretical perspective is missing in this answer

12 / 26

Question : 4

Introduction

Intergenerational social mobility refers to changes in a person's socioeconomic status relative to their parents. It shows how open a society is to movement across class, income, or status lines. In Pakistan, mobility is shaped by structural inequalities, access to education, labour markets, and social networks. Understanding how mobility is measured and what drives it is key to analysing opportunities and barriers for different groups.

1.

Methods of Measurement and Limits in Pakistan's Context

a.

Income and Occupational Mobility

This method compares parents'

and children's income levels or occupational statuses to assess mobility.

Limit in Pakistan:

Reliable income data are difficult to collect due to a large informal economy, underreporting, and inconsistent household surveys. This makes comparisons across generations less accurate and reliable.

Example: Many rural families work in informal agriculture or daily wage labour that does not show up clearly in official income records, blurring mobility patterns.

b. Educational Attainment as a Proxy

Educational attainment measures differences in years or levels of schooling between generations.

Limits in Pakistan :

While useful, education quality varies greatly across regions, schools, and socioeconomic groups. Simply comparing years of schooling does not capture disparities in school quality or real learning outcomes. Moreover, access to quality education remains unequal.

Evidence :

Studies using Pakistan Social and Living Standards Measurement data find strong links between fathers' and sons' education levels, with urban areas showing higher mobility than rural ones. Sons of highly educated fathers are more likely to achieve higher levels of education than sons of less educated fathers.

C.

Status Attainment Models

Status attainment models combine education, occupation, and income to place individuals on socioeconomic scale.

Limits in Pakistan:

These models assume linear progress but overlook sudden shocks, such as economic crises, migration, or health issues, that can change mobility trajectories. They also require comprehensive longitudinal data, which Pakistan lacks.

2.

Roles of Education, Migration, and Social Networks in Promoting Upward Mobility

i.

Education

Theory:

Human capital theory argues

that education increases skills, productivity, and thus income potential.

Role in Pakistan:

Education is one of the strongest pathways to mobility, but access is unequal. Elite private schools and urban universities provide better opportunities compared to rural public schools. Quality education opens doors to formal employment, higher earnings, and professional fields.

Example:

Youth who gain admission to medical, engineering, or computer science programs often secure better jobs and higher incomes, breaking generational disadvantage. However, children of parents with limited education often struggle to access such institutions.

ii.

Migration

Migration exposes individuals to better labour markets and income prospects, enabling economic and social advancement.

Role in Pakistan:

Many Pakistanis migrate abroad for work or study. Skilled migration increases income through remittances, which can elevate families financially. Returning migrants often have broader networks and improved economic standing.

Example:

Families rural Punjab or Sindh that receive remittances from Gulf Countries or Europe may launch small businesses, invest in education, or improve housing, leading to upward mobility locally.

Limitations:

Not all migrants succeed; migration also involves costs, dislocation, and risk. Those without education or skills may not benefit equally.

iii- Social Networks

Theory:

Social capital theory highlights that networks of family, friends, and community can provide information, opportunities, and support for socioeconomic advancement.

Role in Pakistan:

In Pakistan's labour market, jobs often circulate through personal or kin networks. Connections help individuals get jobs in public sector, business contracts, or career opportunities that might be inaccessible.

through formal channels.

Conclusion

Measuring intergenerational mobility in Pakistan is challenging due to data ~~limitations~~ and unequal access to opportunities. Education, migration, and social networks are critical factors that promote upward mobility, yet structural barriers like quality education access, labour market segmentation, and network inequalities constraint their potential. Policies targeting education equity, skill development and inclusive employment can strengthen mobility and reduce persistent social inequality.

12/20.

Question : 5

Introduction

Ethnocentrism and xenocentrism represent opposite tendencies in cultural perception. Ethnocentrism is the belief that one's own culture is superior and judging others by that standard. Xenocentrism is the preference for foreign cultural norms, products, or values over local ones. In contemporary Pakistan, global media, consumer culture, and identity politics expose youth to both tendencies simultaneously, shaping attitudes toward culture, society and other groups.

1-

Ethnocentrism in Pakistani Youth

Youth develop pride in their own cultural or ethnic group, often reinforced by nationalist

discourse, social media narratives, and political rhetoric.

Impact:

Ethnocentrism fosters in-group loyalty but can lead to prejudice or hostility toward minority groups or perceived outsiders.

Examples:

- a. Among some Pashtun communities, adherence to Pashtunwali, a traditional code emphasizing honour, loyalty, and hospitality, illustrates strong group identity.
- b. In Sindh, certain youth follow longstanding local customs influenced by Sufi traditions, fostering attachment to their regional identity.
- c. In Balochistan, tribal norms promote cohesion and loyalty within Baloch communities.

2.

Xenocentrism in Pakistani Youth

Mechanism:

Exposure to ~~global~~ media and consumer culture encourages admiration for foreign lifestyles, fashion, music, and technology.

Impact:

Youth may value foreign goods and cultural practices over local alternatives, affecting consumer choices, lifestyle, and cultural preferences.

Example:

Urban youth often prefer international brands, Hollywood movies, and Western music, while undervaluing local products or cultural expressions.

3.

Role of Global Media

Global media provides continuous exposure to ~~foreign~~ cultures and ideals. ✓ Social Media platforms amplify both admiration for foreign lifestyles (xenocentrism) and defensive pride in local culture when foreign influence is seen as a threat (ethnocentrism)

4.

Role of Consumer Culture

Marketing and advertisement of imported products make foreign brands symbols of status and modernity, promoting xenocentric tendencies. Simultaneously, nationalist campaigns for local products encourage ethnocentrism.

5. Role of Local Identity Politics

Political narratives emphasizing ethnic, linguistic, or sectarian pride strengthen ethnocentric attitudes. Simultaneously, youth exposure to global ideas can create tension between local and foreign cultural expectations.

6. Educational Measures to Reduce Inter-Ethnic Hostility

1. Cultural literacy curriculum

Introduce structured learning on global and local cultures, emphasizing respect for diversity, historical context, and critical thinking.

Justification: It educates students about other cultures while fostering appreciation for their own, reducing prejudice.

2.

Inter-Cultural Dialogue and Exchange Programs

Organize collaborative projects, debates, and exchange programs between students from different ethnic backgrounds. It builds empathy, reduces stereotypes, and strengthens social cohesion among diverse youth groups.

Conclusion

Pakistani youth simultaneously experience ethnocentrism and xenocentrism due to global media, consume culture, and identity politics. While ethnocentrism fosters in-group loyalty, xenocentrism encourages admiration for foreign lifestyles. Educational institutions can mitigate these tendencies by promoting cultural literacy and inter-ethnic interaction, ultimately reducing prejudice and fostering inclusive values.

12/20