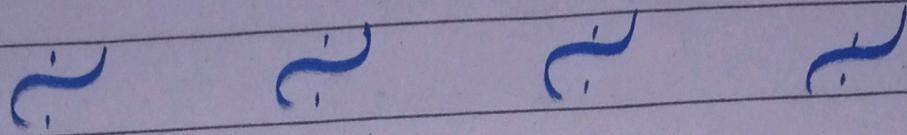


Farmanullah  
LMS IDBatch 412  
41684

## Question No- 5

### Answer

#### 1) Introduction

Ethnocentrism is the belief of one or group who consider their culture superior to other culture while de centrism is opposite to it. Global media, consumer culture and local identity politics produced simultaneous tendencies toward both in contemporary societies in Pakistani youth.

#### 2) Definition and Concept of Ethnocentrism

Ethno means Ethnic

center means focus on one

own cultures. Hence it means  
ethnic center → focus on one's  
ethnicity and culture.

It can be defined as

"Believing one's culture is  
superior to other culture and  
comparing other culture with  
own standardized culture"

It simply ~~a belief~~ means then  
one or a group of people consider  
their own culture superior to  
other and consider their own  
culture a standardized

### 3) The Concept of Xenocentrism

Xeno means other, center  
means focus hence focus on  
other culture

It can be defined as

"Believing other's culture is  
superior to one's culture"

# 4) Critical Analysis of Global media, Consumer Culture and local Identity Politics Promote both in Pakistani Youth

① Global media promote ethnocentrism as well as xenocentrism in Pakistan. But normally global media promote xenocentrism in different forms in Pakistani youth. For example Hollywood movies, food (pizza), cloths such as pants and so on. Global media also focus on ethnocentrism but it is less. For example cultural enriching programs, protection to the less culture programs and so on.

② Consumer Culture also promote promote xenocentrism

for example different advertisements which promote foreign culture. In Pakistani youth today focus on fast food, pizza (Italy Origin), over tradition food.

③ Local Identity politics normally focus on more on ethnocentrism and less ~~denocentrism~~. Local politics and politicians are traditionalist and hence ethnocentric. For example the initiation of water cycle in Punjab criticised by local religious political groups.

5) Two Educational Institutional Steps to Reduce Inter-ethnic Hostility

5.1 Inter-Cultural Subject and Curriculum in Educational Institution

By introducing inter-cultural as a subject in education institution will understand Pakistani youth that different ethnic have culture as us. Moreover, it increases their tolerance and critical thinking in broad sense that reduced inter-ethnic hostility.

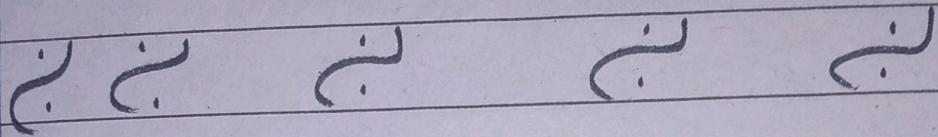
### 5.2 Structured Intergroup and Interculture Programs in Educational Institution

Intergroup contacts programs among students can create harmonize inter-ethnic hostility.

Through this they come to the reality that they are same human as we are. In Pakistan, we should promote these programs among Pashtun, Punjabis, Baloch and Sindhi.

answer is incomplete  
doesn't address the last part of the q  
theoretical perspective is missing too

To conclude, global media, consumer culture and local political steps promote ethnocentrism as well as xenocentrism in Indian youth. We can reduce inter-ethnic hostility by taking concrete steps.



### Question No - 3

#### Answer 1) Introduction

Federalism, birsadari network and modern economic Capital intersect to produce entrenched inequality in Punjab. In Punjab only 22 family hold 40% of wealth, are federal now are Politician. Modern economic promote Capitalism promoting rich to rich and poor to poorest.

Quaid Said about them  
" I have got five coin in my  
pocket "

## 2) How Biradari Networks Promote Inequality?

Kinship based networks provide access to jobs, credit and political support. Hence it promotes closed social mobility and favouring those within network. For example, in Pakistan, People votes on biradari, relative base, ancestry base not on qualification based. Hence it promote few people who have influence and in this way promote inequality.

## 3) How Does Feudalism Promote Inequality in Pakistan

According to the world

Book report 2025, 1.7 million people are in bonded labouring, out of 1.7, 1.2 million in Sindh.

Syed in (1968) wrote that Mian Ifthekhain, a refugees rehabilitation minister resigned due federal influence in Punjab for non-distribution of land.

→ These federal influence they prevents for voting, preventing from education which promote inequality in Pakistan.

### 3) How Does Modern Economic Promoting In Equality in Pakistan:

As federal lords have wealth they open industries and companies which is based on Capitalism exploit labour and gained (capitalist) more and more wealth. Hence Capitalism based economy in

9 10 11

Pakistan promotes inequality.

Due to this reason, according to IMF report 2025, 36% people live in Pakistan below poverty line.

#### 4) Recommended Policy Measures to Reduce Structural Inequality in Pakistan

##### 1) Land Reform in Pakistan Can Reduce Structural Inequality in Pakistan

Land reforms in true spirit reduce structural inequality. Three reforms in

Pakistan for land in 1959, 1972

and 1977 come. In first 35%

land taken, in second 0.7 million

acres but it failed to do.

India, Bangladesh ended feudalism but in Pakistan still exist. It must

abolished to remove structural  
inequality.

## 2) A Socialist System in Pakistan Can Reduce Structural Equality

Socialism is intermediate between Capitalism and Communism. Islam promotes a Socialist state. It did not mean that no private property exists but do not used to oppressed and suppressed other people. China is rising super power due to its socialist view. Hence it should be bring to end structural inequality in Pakistan.

## 3) Access to Modern Education Can Curb Structural Inequality in Pakistan

I<sup>2</sup>

Literacy rate currently in Pakistan  
is also lowest in region moreover  
Outdated syllabus is another  
problem. Literacy should be promote  
and Scientific culture must be  
promote. They can reduce  
poverty.

### Conclusion

Federalism, bimarri and Capitalist  
economy in Pakistan reduced equality  
promoted inequality. It can be  
reduced by taking some  
practical steps

### Question No-6

#### Answer

#### 1) Introduction

With the passage of time  
family's school and digital media

12  
roles are changing. Disited  
Socialization has positive as well  
as negative effect on civic  
values and political behaviour  
among University student.

### 2) The Concept of Socialization

It refers to the life  
long process through which individual  
learn norms, values get experience,  
beliefs and social skill required  
functions as a member of  
a Society.

### 3) The Changing Role of Family in Youth Socialization in Pakistan

Traditional family's promote  
values, beliefs and norm while  
today due to modernity it focus  
on modern things like modern  
education, IT etc.

13

#### 4) The Changing Role of School in Pakistani Youth Civilization

In Primitive Societies, school promote On Campus learning, promoting Knowledge, Civic values, religious information to students. While today school promote Online education, new practical skills, Information technology, hence socialize youth in better way.

#### 5) The Changing Role of Media in Youth Socialization in Pakistan

Digital Social media is the fastest platform that socialized youth in Pakistan. It promote positive value such as education, political awareness as well as negative such as extremism.

militeracy.

## 6) Two Positive Effect of Digital Socialization on Civic and Political Behaviour among University Students

Following

① Social media promote cultural awareness and political awareness among people and students.

② Social media platforms student used for promoting one own cultural values, norm and bring tolerance in society as well as slogan for stop corruption and scandals.

## 7 Two Negative Effect of Digital Socialization on Civic and Political Behaviour among University Students

① Often Student link to Specific groups which promoting militancy and extremism which have negative effect on civic value. It also promote political propaganda which current society used.

② Political polarization and inter-ethnic hostility sometimes promote on social media which degraded students of university.

## 8) Conclusion

To conclude in contemporary world, family school and digital role play in socialization among the youth of Pakistan. Social media promote negative as well as positive role.

## Question No- 4

### Answer

#### 1) Introduction

Intergenerational ~~is~~ social mobility has many factors to measure it. It is effected by many factors such as education, migration and other factors.

#### 2) Definition of Intergenerational mobility

"It refers to the movement of individual or families up or down the social, economic occupational hierarchy compared to parents."

#### 3) Methods of Measurements and their limits in Pakistan

## 1) Absolute mobility

Compared children income  
and occupation to their  
parents.

Limit: require reliable and longitude  
data

## 2) Occupational mobility

Compared children  
occupation with parent  
occupation. For example one's  
parents was agriculture while  
child may ~~be~~ bureaucrat.

Limit: Informal economy in  
Pakistan limit it

## 3) Relative mobility

Regression of  $\log(\text{child income})$   
on  $\log(\text{parent income})$ .

Limit: Informal incomes are  
unreported.

## 4 Role of Education, Migration and Social Network In Promoting Upward mobility

① Education play important role in social mobility. For example a rural boy come to University in urban area and get degree and become bureaucrat.

② Migration also play important role. For example, a father move to Gulf State and funds children education and children become officers. Along father become rich.

③ Social network also play in upward social mobility for example one get vote

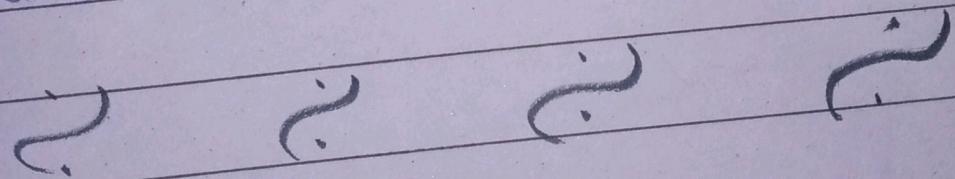
19

On the basis of social network and become mir or nayib improve social status.

## 5) Conclusion

To conclude, Intergenerational mobility can occur such as one should rich but his father may be poor. It has many factors which determine it.

Upward Social mobility influence from education, social network and migration.



The End

over all content is relevant

main ideas are addressed but answers are too short marks

7/20

flow charts are missing and theoretical perspective is too