

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Q No 5

## Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism

### Introduction

Ethnocentrism and  
Xenocentrism are two  
important parts of culture.  
Different factors such as  
media and consumer culture  
are producing both phenomena  
in modern Pakistani youth.

Educational institutions can  
play meaningful role to  
address inter-ethnic hostility.

### Ethnocentrism

Ethnocentrism can be  
defined as:  
"The phenomenon

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

in which individual  
considers his own  
culture or ethnic  
✓ group superior to  
all other groups  
and cultures  
is called ethnocentrism."

For example; Hindes, Turks  
and Germans during Nazi's  
✓ time considered themselves  
superior to all.

## Xenocentrism

Xenocentrism can  
be defined as:

✓ "The phenomenon in  
which individual  
considers another  
group or culture  
superior to their  
own group or culture  
is called xenocentrism."

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

For Example; Some Asian societies considered western culture superior to their own culture.

## Factors Producing Ethno-centrism and Xenocentrism in Contemporary Youth:

There are many factors that produce both ethno-centrism and xenocentrism in modern Pakistani youth.

Factors

Global Media

Consumer Culture

Local Identity Politics



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

## A) Global Media

Global media

has revolutionised modern

✓ societies. Not only it helps

in projecting and promoting

one's own culture and groups

but it also glorify others

culture and groups.

For example, on print, electronic

and social media, Pakistan:

✓ Youth encounter their own

culture and also others

cultures such as western

or Indian culture.

## B) Consumer Culture

Consumer culture

is also producing both ethno-

centrism and xenocentrism

✓ in Pakistani youth. Due to

globalisation, the world has

become a global village.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

✓ People had readily access to foreign products, brands, equipments and many other.

For example; Some segment of Pakistani society considers the local products efficient and cheap (Mostly poor people) ~~white~~, some consider foreign products superior to Pakistani products.

### C) Local Identity Politics ✓

Local identity politics also <sup>results</sup> ~~conflict~~ in ethnocentrism and Xeno-centrism. Some people take pride in "Pakistaniyat" while others find many flaws in associating with the broad Pakistani culture.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

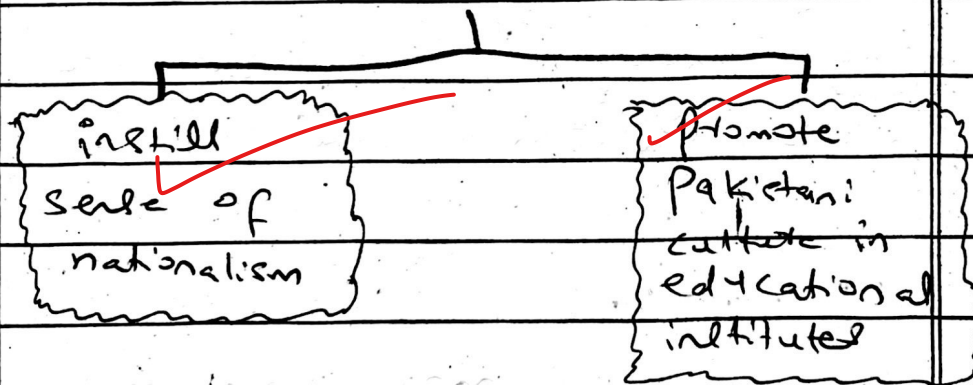
Day: \_\_\_\_\_

For Example; Sindhi, Pathan,  
Baloch and Punjabi consider  
and hide their ethnic identity  
more than Pakistani identity.

## Policy Recommendations — ~~if?~~

Educational  
institutions can take following  
steps to reduce inter-ethnic  
hostility.

### Recommendations —



#### A) instill sense of nationalism

~~Educational~~ institutions  
should instill sense of nationalism  
in youth by inculcating

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

'Pakistanization' in the minds of youth. They should be ~~taught~~ taught the history of Pakistan and Pakistan Movement.

## B) Promote Pakistani culture

Children should be taught and practised Pakistani culture in curricula and books. Local cultures should be preserved but they should not supplant the overall Pakistani culture.

## Conclusion:

Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism are important facets of culture. The rise of consumer culture and global media have resulted both these phenomena in youth of Pakistan. Educational institutions can play a vital role



to mitigate inter-ethnic hostilities.

## QNO 6

### Changing Role of Family, School and digital media in youth socialisation in Pakistan

#### Introduction

The role of family, school and digital media has considerably evolved in ~~recent~~ times in socializing youth in Pakistan. Digital socialization has both positive and negative effects on civic values and political behaviour among University students.

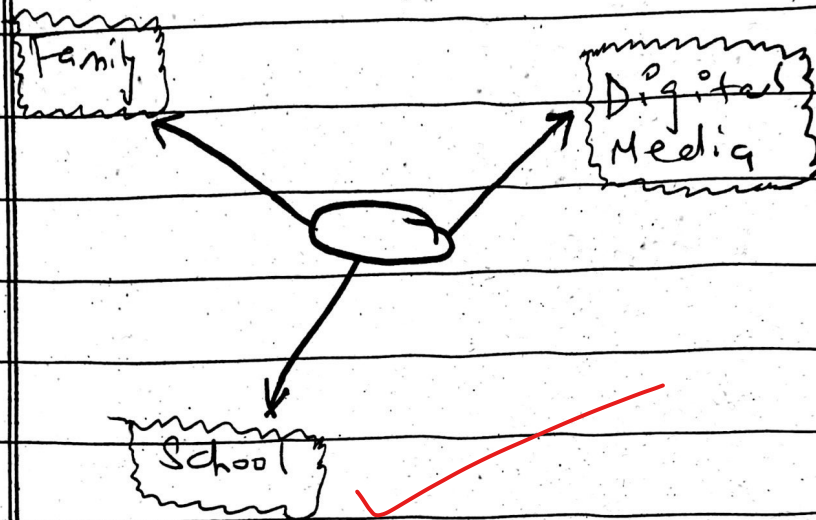
Role of family, school and  
digital media in youth

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

# Socialisation in Pakistan

The role of family,  
school and media has considerably  
~~changed~~ in recent times.



## A) Family

Family is  
the primary and most important  
source of socialisation of  
youth in Pakistan. Now, family  
with the help of digital  
platform socialise their children.

For example; children are  
taught on smartphone.

Tablets, iPads. They are taught numerism by making them watch videos.

## B) School

Schools are second important source of socialising children in Pakistan. They teach, educate and discipline youth. Now, with the help of online platforms their role has undergone transformation.

For example; Online classrooms, e-learning, use of AI in education.

## C) Digital Media

Digital media have significantly reshaped socialisation among youth in



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Pakistan. Rise of social media,  
Artificial intelligence, chatbots  
are helping in socialising  
youth in Pakistan.

For example; social media  
platforms, AI, AI-driven chatbots.

Effects of Digital Socialisation  
on Civic Values and  
Political behaviour among students

There are both  
positive and negative effects  
of digital socialisation.

### A) Positive Effects

Following are  
the positive effects of digital  
socialisation on civic values  
and political behaviour  
among students.

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

## Positive Effects

Self awareness

Educated  
citizens, raise  
political  
consciousness

A) Educated citizens  
and raise political  
consciousness

Digital socialisation  
has helped in educating masses  
and citizens. It also help  
in raising political consciousness  
of youth.

For example, Due to digital  
media, youth participation has  
considerably increased in Pakistan.

B) self-awareness

Digital socialisation

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

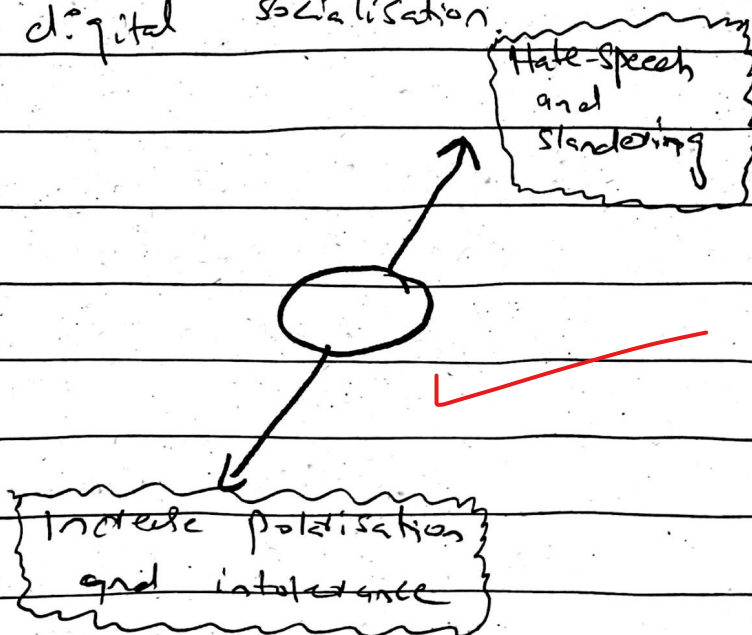
Day: \_\_\_\_\_

has also helped in raising  
awareness among youth. Now, the  
youth of Pakistan is aware  
and conscious of their  
rights as never before.

For example, youth of  
Pakistan now increasingly vent  
their grievances on digital  
platforms and on roads.

## B) Negative Effects

Following are  
the negative effects of  
digital socialisation.





Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

## A) Hate-Speech and Slandering

Digital socialisation  
has resulted in hate-speech and  
slandering. The rival groups are  
abused, called ~~their~~ names  
and slandered.

## B) Increase Polarisation and intolerance

It has resulted in  
increase political and social  
polarisation among Pakistani youth.  
Youth are increasingly getting  
intolerant and impatient.

### Conclusion:

The role of family,  
school and digital media have  
been considerably changed. It has  
resulted in digital socialisation  
which have both positive  
and negative aspects.

8/20

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

# Q NO 4

## Introduction:

Inter-generational mobility happens when there is a change among different generations. There are different ways to measure it in Pakistan. Education, migration and social network play a vital role in promoting upward mobility.

## Intergenerational mobility

'Inter' means different. Inter-generational mobility happens between different generations. It happens where there is an upward mobility among different generations.

For example, A son of

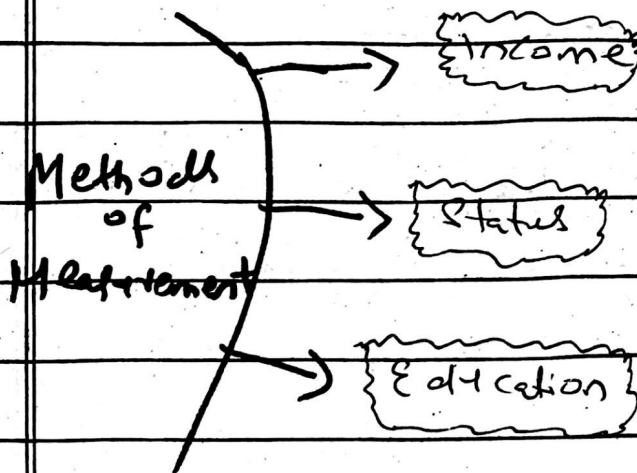
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Gardner or a Peon  
becoming doctor or  
~~Civil~~ Servant.

Methods of measurement  
and their limit in Pakistan's  
context

There are  
different methods of measurement  
of inter-generational mobility.



A) Income

Income is an  
important method of measurement  
of inter-generational mobility.  
If poor's income suddenly



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Witnessed ~~stage~~, it means inter-  
generational mobility has  
occurred.

For example; Watchman's son  
becoming a businessman

### B) Status

Status is also  
another important determinant of  
inter-generational mobility.

For example; The son of  
poor becoming judge or  
civil servant.

### C) Education

Education is  
another vital method of inter-  
generational mobility. If the poor  
man or his family remain uneducated  
inter-generational mobility will

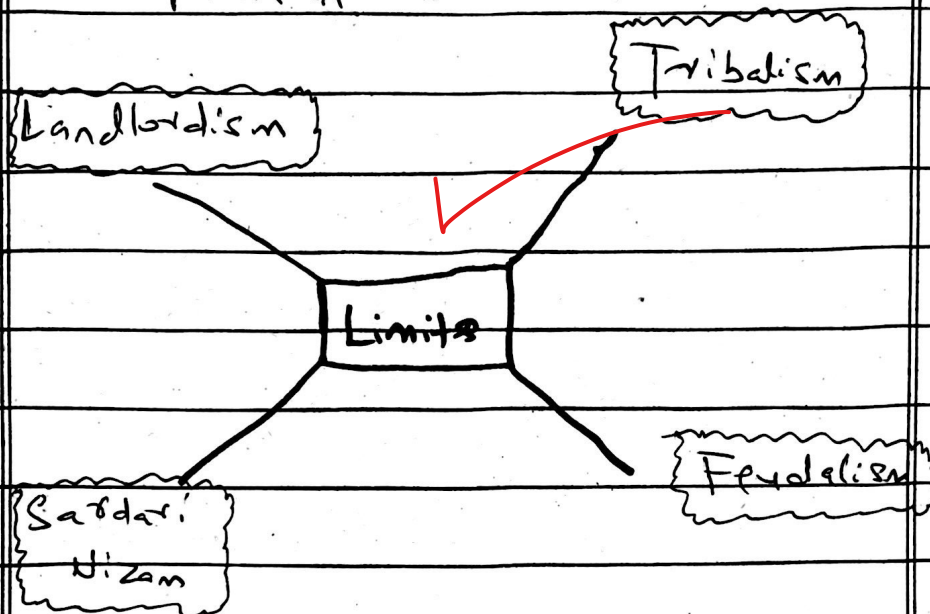
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

not occur

## Limits in Pakistan's context

There is a limit  
of inter-generational mobility  
in Pakistan



### A) Tribalism

In tribal society  
where tribal chiefs or chieftains  
rule, there is a less chance  
of inter-generational mobility.

For example; Tribal areas  
in KP, ex-Fata

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

## B) Landlordism

In landlordism, landlords own vast tract of lands and employ poor farmers and tenants. This system entrenches inequality.

For Example; Landlords family in South and Central Punjab

## C) Feudalism

In feudal societies too, there is less chance of inter-generational mobility.

For Example; Feudal societies in Sindh

## D) Sardari Nizam

In Sardari



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Nizam, Tribal Sarda is the head of society. The system is set in such a way that his power remain unchanged.

For Example; Sardari Nizam in Balochistan.

Role of Education, migration and Social networks in Promoting upward mobility

### A) Education

Education plays a pivotal role in raising up the ladder of social status in a society. It educates and enlightens individual and helps him in climbing upward on the ladder of status.

For Example; Educated person having B.Com or

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Computer Science degree  
becoming bank manager or  
Chartered Accountant.

## B) Migration

Migration also  
plays a ~~transformative~~ role  
in upward mobility. People  
usually migrate from rural  
area to urban area in  
search of better prospects  
for future.

For example; People from  
rural area of Pakistan migrate  
to cities for better educational  
and employment opportunities.  
Rural person ~~become~~ civil  
servant ~~migrate~~ to city.

## C) Social network

Social network also

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Play key role in upward social mobility. Better and strong social networks help in quick and early <sup>upward</sup> social mobility.

~~Conclusion:~~

Inter-generational mobility occurs when change results in generation. In Pakistan, there are different ways to measure it. There are also limits to inter-generational mobility. Also, education, migration and social networks play a pivotal role in promoting upward mobility.

---



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

# Q NO 3

## Introduction

Landed elite  
feudal structures and  
Bivadi networks are  
well-entrenched in Pakistan  
political, economy and society.  
They interact with modern  
economic capital to produce  
systemic inequality in Pakistan.  
Number of pragmatic steps  
can be taken to remove  
these structural inequalities.

## Nexus of landed elite

feudal structures, Bivadi  
networks and modern economic  
capital

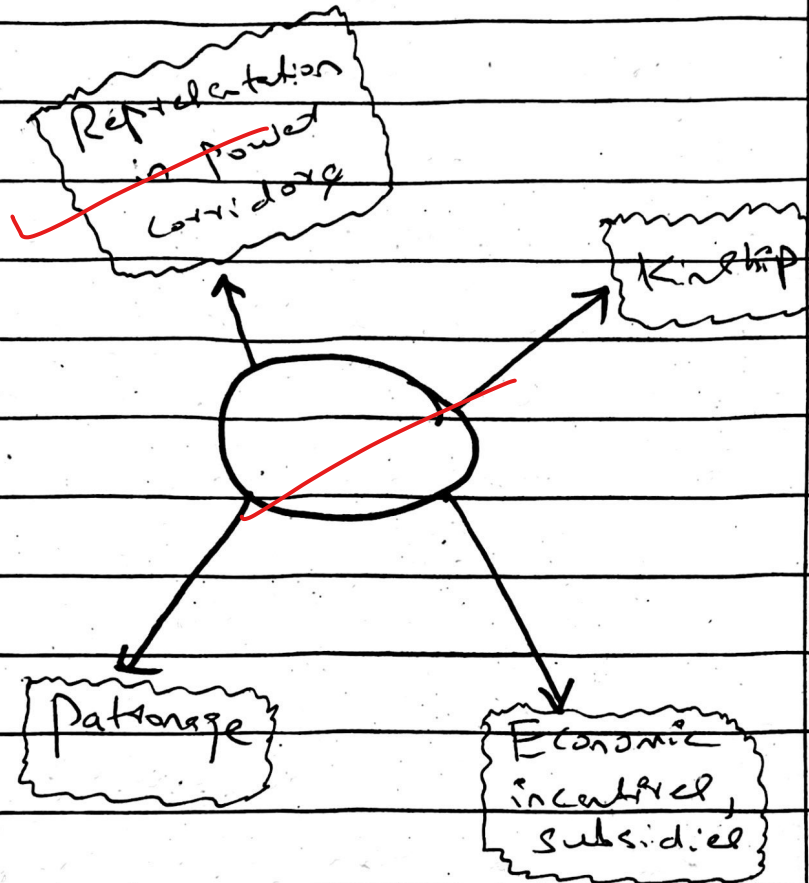
Feudalism, Bivadi networks

and economic capital interact

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

in following way to entrench  
inequality in Pakistan.



### A) Kinship

Kinship network  
is one of the ways in  
which these factors interact  
to promote inequality in  
Pakistan. In Kinship and  
Bivadi network, they are

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

tied to one another either by way of blood or marriage. They marry in each other's families to protect their wealth and power.

✓ For example; In Pakistan, businessmen, landlords, politicians marry their sons and daughters in each other's family.

## B) Patronage

The kinship system also results in high-level of patronage. They protect each other's interest and defend them.

✓ For example; ~~For~~ Tobacco mafia doesn't let Parliament to tax tobacco highly. They have representation in Parliament.



Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

### C) Economic incentives

~~Agriculture~~  
Sector has not been taxed  
in Pakistan the way it  
should have been done.

Moreover, landed aristocracy  
gets billions in subsidy  
and tax relaxation.

For Example; Subsidies  
to agriculture sector, tax  
indemnity to land sector.

### D) Representation in power corridors

~~All~~ these networks  
have representation in parliament,  
provincial assemblies, cabinets  
of provincial governments and  
Federal govt. They don't  
let government to levy taxes

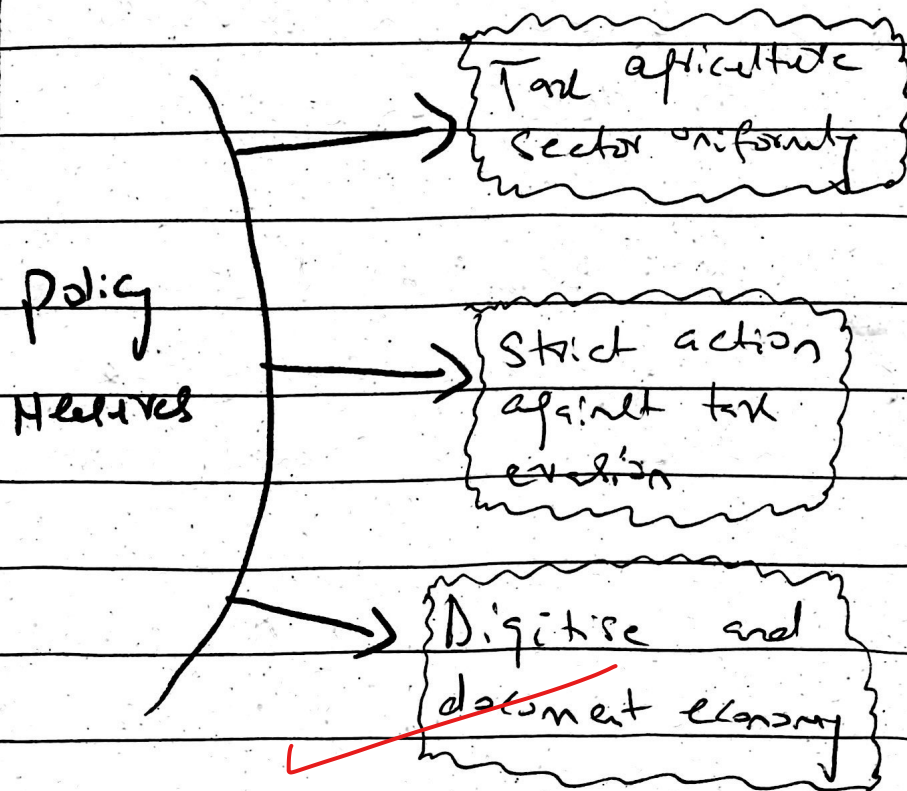
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Day: \_\_\_\_\_

on their business.

For example; Sugar Mafia  
always get away with its  
manipulative and exploitative  
practices of ~~market~~.

Policy measures:



Conclusion?

last answer is incomplete  
9/20  
over all satisfactory

crossed.

vi. Extra attempt of any question or any part of the question will not be considered.

## **PART-II**

**Q.No.2.** Critically examine the strengths and limitations of Marxist and Weberian accounts of social class. Which of the two offers a better explanation for rising urban precarity in Pakistan? Support your answer with theory and concrete Pakistani examples. (20)

**Q.No.3.** Explain how landed elite feudal structures, biradari networks, and modern economic capital interact to produce entrenched inequality in Pakistan. Propose three policy measures (with brief justification) likely to reduce structural inequality. (20)

**Q.No.4.** Discuss intergenerational social mobility: (a) methods of measurement and their limits in Pakistan's context; (b) evaluate the roles of education, migration, and social networks in promoting upward mobility using empirical or plausible examples. (20)

**Q.No.5.** Define ethnocentrism and xenocentrism. Critically analyse how global media, consumer culture, and local identity politics produce simultaneous tendencies toward both in contemporary Pakistani youth. Suggest two practical steps educational institutions can take to reduce inter-ethnic hostility. (20)

**Q.No.6.** Examine the changing role of family, school and digital media in youth socialization in Pakistan. Discuss two positive and two negative effects of digital socialization on civic values and political behaviour among university students. (20)

**Q.No.7.** Choose suicide or drug abuse. Using a sociological framework (e.g., Durkheim, strain theory, social determinants), explain the social causes and outline a multi-level intervention (family, campus/community, state health policy) to reduce the problem. Explain briefly how you would measure the intervention's success. (20)

**Q.No.8: Write short note on following:** (20)