

Q Nos

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

consider his own

culture or ethnic

group superior to

all other groups

and cultures

is called ethnocentrism."

For example; Hindus, Turks

and Germans during Nazi's

time considered themselves

superior to all.

Xenocentrism

Xenocentrism can

be defined as:

"The phenomenon in

which individual

consider another

group or culture

superior to their

own group or culture

is called xenocentrism."

For Example; Some Asian

Societies Consider 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 xeno-
centrism in modern Pakistan:

Youth.

Factors

Global Media

Consumer
Culture

Local Identity
Politics

A) Global Media

Global media

that revolutionised modern societies. Not only it helps in projecting and promoting one's own culture and groups but it also glorify other's culture and groups.

For example; on Print, Electronic and Social media, Pakistan:

Youth encounter their own culture and also other's 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 Pakistan's Society Consider
the local products efficient
and cheap (Mostly poor people)
while some consider foreign
products superior to Pakistan's
products.

C) Local Identity Politics ↓

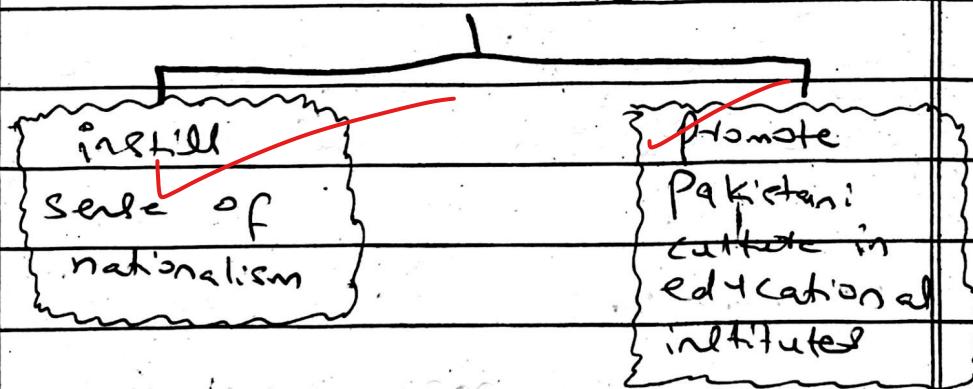
Local identity
Politics also results in
ethnocentrism and Xeno-centrism.
Some people take pride
in "Pakistaniyat" while others
find many flaws in associating
with the broad Pakistani
culture.

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

Policy Recommendations ~~—if?~~

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

Recommendations



A) Infill sense of nationalism

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

'Pakistaniyat' in the minds of youth. They should be 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 supplement the overall Pakistani culture.

Conclusion:

Ethnocentrism and Xeno-centrism 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

20

to mitigate inter-ethnic hostilities.

Q NO 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 behavior among university students.

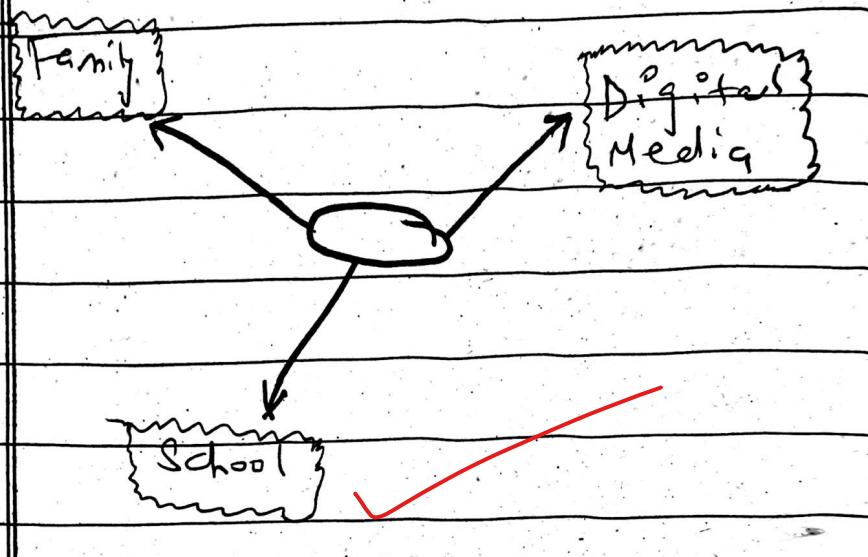
Role of family, school and digital media in youth

Socialisation in Pakistan

The role of family

School and media has considerably

Changed in recent time.



A) Family

Family is the primary and most important source of socialisation of

Youth in Pakistan. Now, family with the help of digital

platforms socialise their children,

For Example; Children are taught on smartphone.

Tablets, iPads, They are taught ~~memorism~~ 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

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
citizen, raise
political
consciousness

A) Educated citizens
and raise political
consciousness

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

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

B) Self-awareness

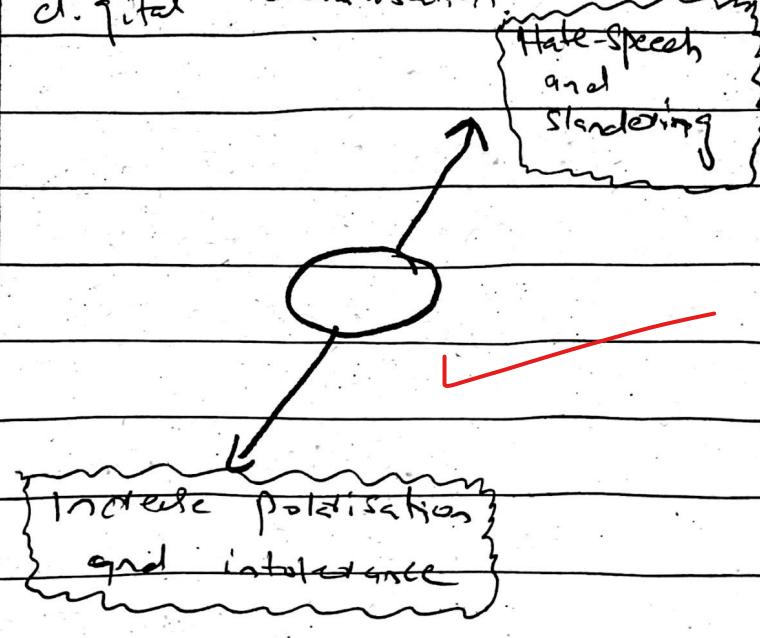
Digital socialisation

has also helped in raising
grievances 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
platform and on road.

B) Negative Effects

Following are
the negative effects of
digital socialisation



Date: _____

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A) Hate-Speech and Slandering

Digital Socialisation has resulted in hate-speech and Slandering. The viral 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 affect.

add theoretical perspective in this answer social learning theories constructivism and other theories as well

Date: _____

Day: _____

Q NO 4

Introduction:

Intergenerational 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

'Intergenerational' means different, intergenerational mobility happened 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.

Methods
of
Measurement

Income

Status

Education

A) Income

Income is an
important method of measurement
of inter-generational mobility.

If poor's income suddenly

Date: _____

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With class surge, it means inter-generational mobility has occurred.

For example; Watchman's son becoming a bullockman

B) Status

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

For example; The son of Peon 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

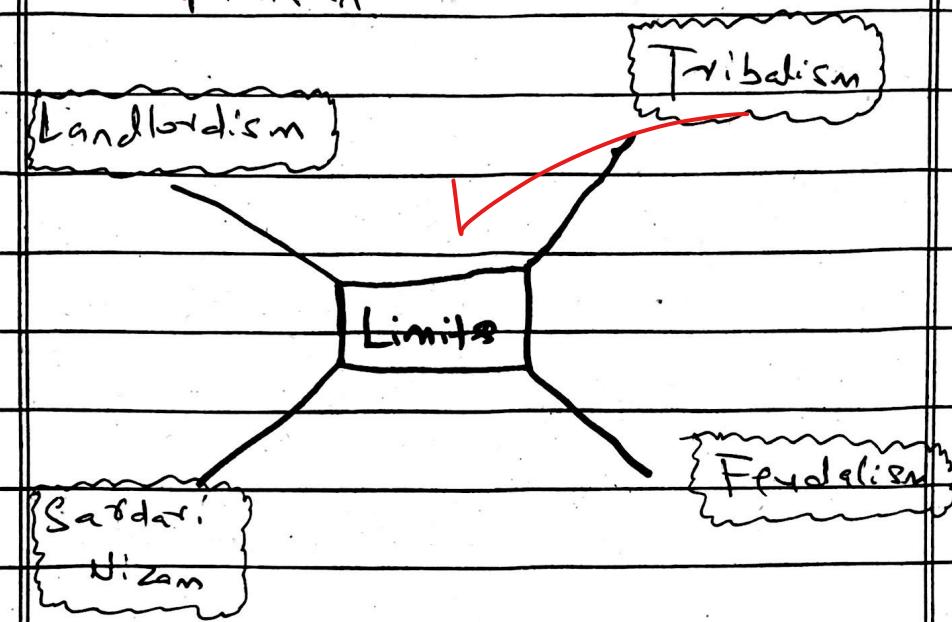
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not occu

Limits in Pakistan's context

There is a limit
of inter-generational mobility
in ~~Pakistan~~



A) Tribalism

in tribal society
Whole tribal chief or chieftain
rule, there is a less chance
of inter-generational mobility.

For example; Tribal areas
in KP, ex-FATA

Date: _____

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B) Landlordism

In landlordism, landlords own vast tract of land and ~~employ~~ poor farmer and tenants. This system creates inequality.

For Example; Landlord

family in South and Central Punjab

C) Feudalism

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

For Example; Feudal Society in Sindh

D) Sardari Nizam

In Sardari

Date: _____

Day: _____

Nizam, tribal Sardar is the head of society. The system is set in such a way that this power remain unchallenged.

For Example; Sardar 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 help 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 transformational role

in upward mobility. People

usually migrate from rural

areas to urban areas in

Search of better prospects

for future.

For example; People from
rural areas of Pakistan migrate
to cities for better educational
and employment opportunities.

Refugee person becoming civil

concent 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 easy ^{upward} social mobility.

~~Conclusion:~~

Inter-generational mobility occurs when change results in generations. 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: _____

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Q NO 3

Introduction

Landed elite
feudal structures and
Biradari networks are
well-entrenched in Pakistan.
Political, economic 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, Biradari
networks and modern economic
capital

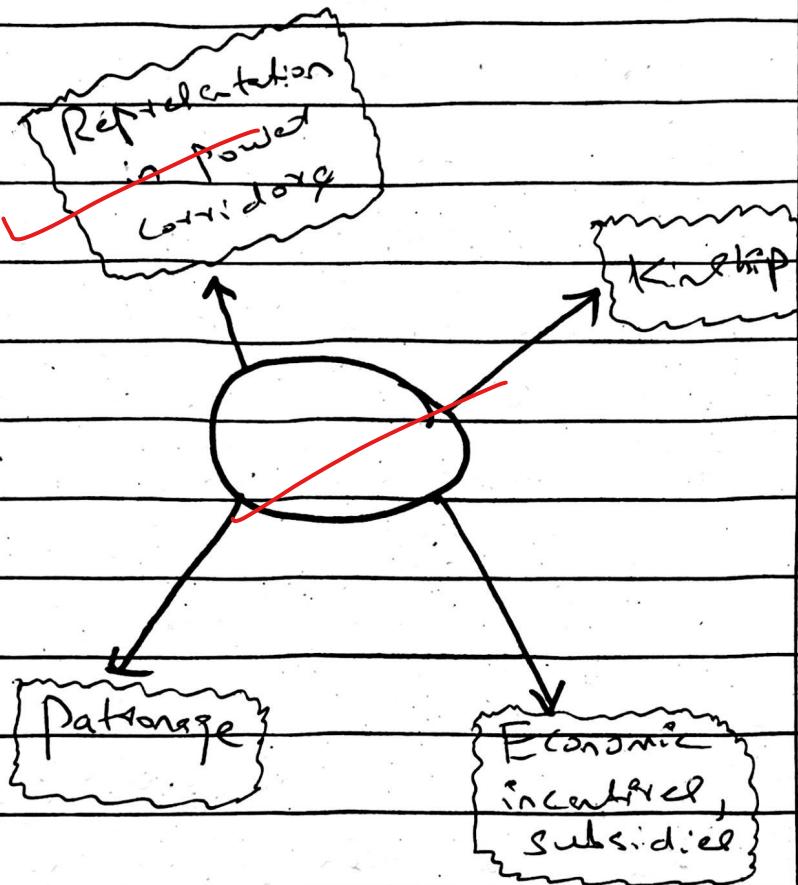
Feudalism, Biradari networks

and economic Capital interact

Date: _____

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in following way to entrench
inequality in Pakistan.



A) Kinship

Kinship network

is one of the ways in
which ~~three~~ factors interact

to promote inequality in

Pakistan. In Kinship and

Business network, they are

Date: _____

Day: _____

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

For Example; In Pakistan, business men, 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 that ~~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.

1) Representation in power structures

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

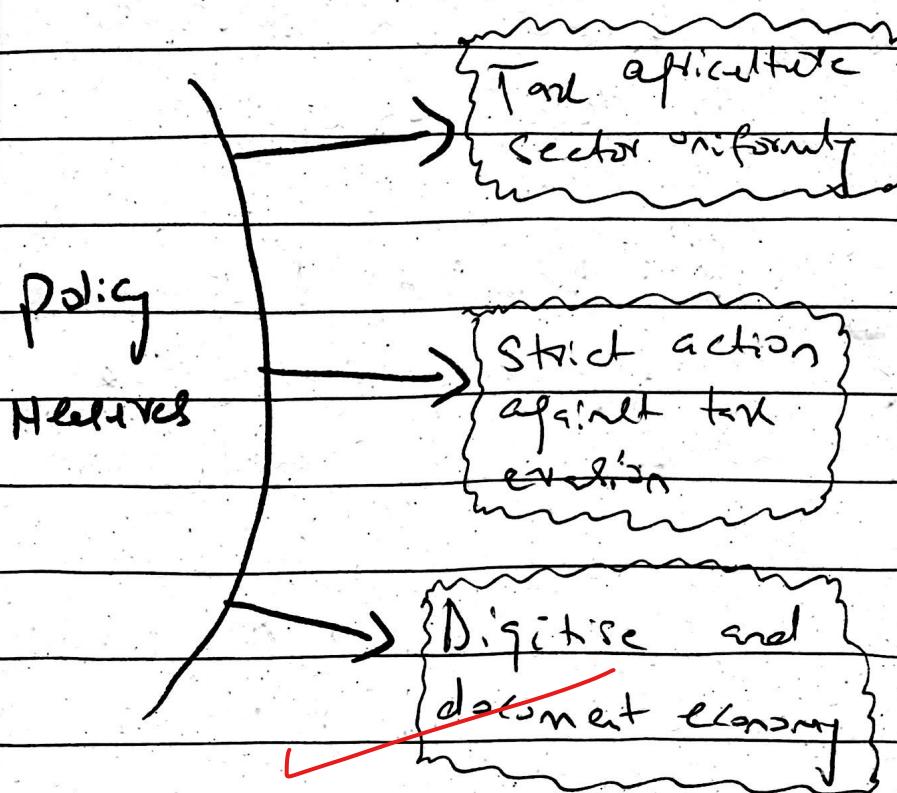
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on their belief.

For example; Sugar Mafis
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)

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