PART II

[23]

1) INTRODUCTION

At present, Pakistan's social structure is entrenched inequality. Control over resources and norms by dominant social elite & has resulted into highly polarized social stratification with 'very few legitimate methods to acheive aspired

Status. Even modern economic system, despite its pros, remains @ structurally exploitative. Despite entrenched inequalities in Pakistan by feudals, baradari networks and modern economic capital; right targeted reforms has potential to significantly reduce structural inequality.

2) ENTRENCHED INEQUALITY IN PAKISTAN DUE TO FEUDALS, BARADARI NETWORKS AND MODERN ECONOMIC CAPITAL

2.1) Role of feudals

(a) In Pakistan, feudals hold monopoly over local resources akin to the concept of conflict perspective where people compete to

acquire limited resources.

Example

In interior sindh the feudals hold massive amount of land and exploit the serfs who work on them. it.

(b) Feudals also have hold significant control over social norms.

Example

Due to poor law and order situation in remote areas of Pakistan, people often refer to feudals for help.

2.3) Role of Baradari Network

(a) Baradari network is based on caste system i.e ascribed status, not achieved.

(b) People who belongs to certain baradari holds more power as compare to other Baradaris

Example:

Dynastic politics in Pakistan is based on Baradari System.

(c) This ascribed nature of status restraints social mobility of Pakistani's.

Example:

Low representation of Muhajir community in government jobs.

2.3) Modern Economic System

According to Karl Marx the class struggle is rooted in capitalist inequalities.

The structural inequalities in Pakistan can also be traced back to the concept of 'exploitative nature of capitalism'

> **Example:**
>
> Minimum wage in Pakistan is often neglected by factories to maximize their surplus

3) WAY FORWARD

(i) Immediate land reforms; redistribution of wealth. This will free serfs from feudals.

(ii) Robust educational reforms especially in remote areas of Pakistan to inculcate awareness against various form of structural inequalities.

(c) Moving towards advanced capitalism with strong regulatory body with an effective social welfare structure.

4) CRITICAL ANALYSIS

According to functionalist perspective, Baraclavi system, feudals etc provides a value in the society thats why these social institutions still exists today. This shows the dire need of robust judiciary and writ of state.

On the other hand, conflict perspective suggests that these inequalities exists due to competetion for limited number of resources.

write a formal conclusion at the end
give a brief theoretical perspective
over all answer is very bland and average
8/20

(2.5)

1) INTRODUCTION

Ethnocentrism and xenocentrism in the modern world is inculcated in youth through global media, consumer culture and local identity politics. The Pakistani youth has also been affected by this conundrum; however, appropriate and targeted reforms can ensure solution, especially through educational institutions.

2) UNDERSTANDING THE KEY TERMS

2.1) Ethnocentrism

It means acknowledging one's own culture superior to other cultures.

2.2) Xenocentrism

It includes praising someone else's culture superior as compare to yours.

3) ETHNOCENTRISM AND XENOCENTRISM IN PAKISTANI YOUTH

3.1) Role of Mass Media & Global Media

Mass media and global media are one of the most significant

proponents of ethnocentrism.

Example: Global media often portray Pakistan as an instable state with security issues.

3.2) Role of Consumer Culture.

In Pakistan youth, xenocentric approach in consumerism is a common sight. Youth prefer imported products over local made.

Example: Trend of buying imported branded shoes in Pakistani youth.

3.3) Role of Local Identity Politics.

Ethnocentrism amplifies hyper nationalism in Pakistani youth. This sometimes results in ethnic clashes.

Example: Ethnic clashes in
Quad-e-Azam University
@ due to ethrocentric mindset-

4) WAY FORWARD

(i) Device Single National Curriculum
and reform the curriculum
in a way that it emphasizes
on inter-ethnic harmony.

(ii) Trained teachers, especially
in remote areas, can reduce
have an effective influence
over the youth in remote
areas where extremism is
a social norm.

5) CRITICAL ANALYSIS

According to functionalist perspective,
Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism
provides a purpose in society.
For instance, in case of Ethnocentrism,
British used to have mindset
of "white man's burden", they
abolished satti in subcontinent
as a result of ethnocentric
mindset.

On the other hand, conflict
perspective suggests that ethnocentrism
and Xenocentrism are only tools to
manifest class & struggle for resources.

(26)

1) INTRODUCTION

Currently the role of family, school and digital media in youth socialization is crucial in Pakistan. Moreover, Digital socialization, in its essence, has both positive and negative impact among university students.
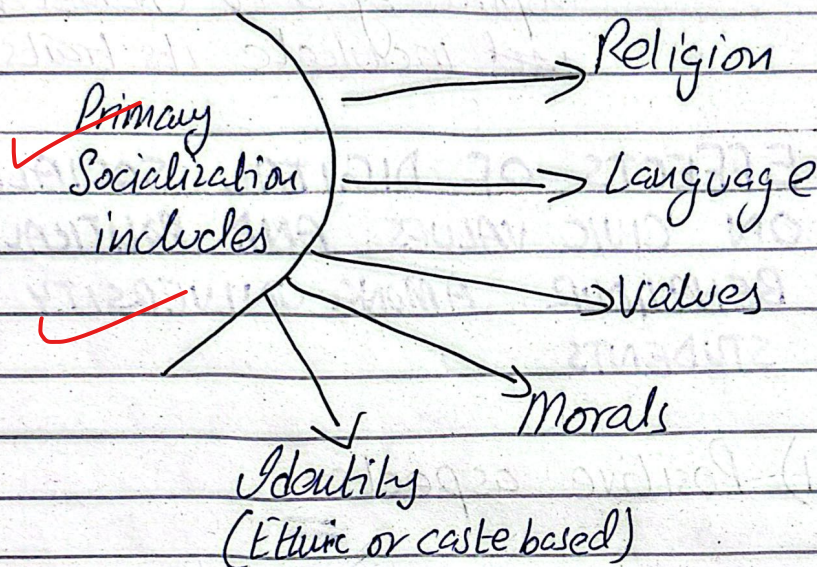
2) UNDERSTANDING THE TERM 'SOCIALIZATION'

According to Horton and Hunt, socialization means process of inculcating values, noms, beliefs and customs from birth to death by a person.

3) ROLE OF FAMILY, SCHOOL AND DIGITAL MEDIA IN YOUTH SOCIALIZATION IN PAKISTAN

3.1) Role of family

Family is responsible for primary socialization of youth in Pakistan.

Primary Socialization includes
- → Religion
- → Language
- → Values
- → Morals
- Identity (Ethnic or caste based)

3.2) Role of School

School is responsible for secondary socialization. It includes Peer groups, friends and teachers.

Example:
School acts as a first 'outside' socialization of an individual. It gives different perspective to a person.

3.3) Role of digital Media

Digital media has become a double-edged sword in contemporary times. It plays major role in socialization of youth.

Example:

Youth often gets inspired by a TV character and incolcate inculcate its traits.

4) EFFECTS OF DIGITAL SOCIALIZING ON CIVIC VALUES AND POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

4.1) Positive aspects

(a) Digital media deconstructs constructed social construct of students.

(b) It amplifies political awarness among students.

(c) Inculcates pluralistic values; digital platform are great to communicate with vibrant communities. This builds harmony among university students.

4.2) Negative aspects

(a) Digital socialization in Pakistan has resulted in political polarization among youth.

Example:

Gallup survey in 2023 reveals reveals that 64% youth supports one of the three major political parties.

(b) Digital media give a platform for students to access inappropriate or violent content or individuals. This may lead to conundrum.

Example:

Digital platforms like 'Omegle' gives criminal an opportunity to socialize with youth.

5) CRITICAL ANALYSIS

Functionalist perspective argues that family, school and digital media serves a specific function in society thats why they exist as a social institution at the first place. On the other hand, conflict perspective assess these as tools of ideological state apparatus.
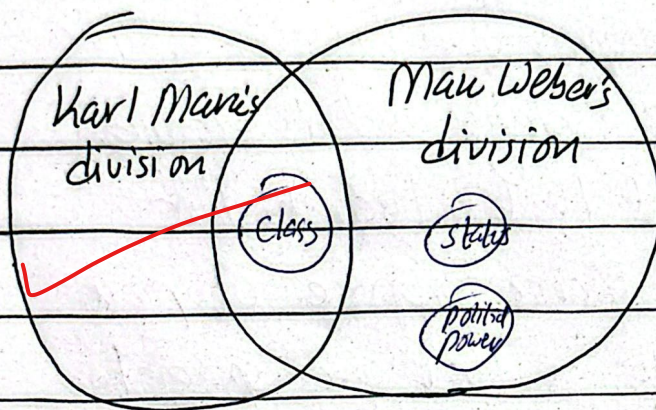
[Q 2]

1) INTRODUCTION

Karl Marx and Max Weber provided a detailed analysis of social class. The Marxist viewpoint is somewhat tilted toward economic inequalities. On the other hand Max Weber's explanation provides a broader viewpoint by integrating social aspects in his theory. Pakistani society reflects social class difference; however, Max Weber's division of class explains Pakistani class division somewhat better than Karl Marx's.

2) UNDERSTANDING KARL MARX AND MAX WEBER'S CONCEPT OF CLASS DIVISION

Karl marx's division of class is based on economic class whereas Max

Weber's concept of social class is divided into 'class,' 'Status,' and 'political power.'

3) CRITICALLY ANALYZING MARX'S ACCOUNTS OF SOCIAL CLASS

(a) Karl Marx explains how the super structure of the society is controlled by the elite who controls mode of production.

Example: Ethnic conflict in Karachi in 2012 was due to struggle for limited resources in the city.

(b) Marx argues that there is only one social division and i.e class (economic) division.

(c) Karl popper, in his work, "The open society and its enemies" argued that theorists like Karl Marx propose utopian ideologies that give space to ~~depotin~~ depotism; reinforcing social class division.

4) CRITICALLY ANALYZING MAX WEBER'S DIVISION

(a) The broader view of Marx Weber divides class into economic, status and political power wise. This is a much detailed view point. as compare to Karl Marx's

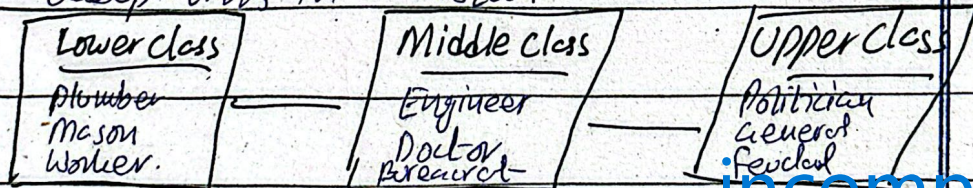(b) However, it does not focus on the root cause of social differences i.e. unequal distribution of wealth.

5) MAX WEBER'S ACCOUNT OF SOCIAL CLASS: A BETTER EXPLANATION FOR RISING URBAN PRECARITY IN PAKISTAN

(a) The underlying core logic of man weber explains Pakistan's urban class division well.

Example. In Pakistan, a very wealthy businessman may get illegally detained by some powerful political personalities.

(b) Furthermore it explains division of occupation in Pakistan:

Lower class	Middle class	Upper class
plumber Mason worker.	Engineer Doctor Bureaucrat	Politician General feudal

6) CONCLUSION

Marx and Weber explained social class division well; however Weber's divisions explains Pakistan's situation better.

incomplete and short answer

6/20