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Sociology - January - 25

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Introduction:-

Sociology provides a variety of perspective for understanding human behaviour and society at large. It is comprised of many theories and ways to better socialize people and address the pain points of a society for better cohesion. Among these, the functionalist, conflict and symbolic interactionist perspective offers distinct approaches to analyze the social phenomena. The functionalist provide how the complex structure of a society maintains the stability. On the other hand conflict theory highlight the inequality and class structure of the society. Lastly, the symbolic interactionist view how different symbol create coherence in the society. Sociology is enrich with ways to create a balance and measures to stabilize the society.

(2) Functionalist perspective:-

Functionalist

perspective view society of interrelated parts that work together in a complex manner to create a social stability in the society.

This theory's key proponents are Emile Durkheim and Talcott Parsons. It highlights each institution is necessary to create balance in the society.

a- Central concepts.

Society operates like a living organism with each part (education, religion and economy) contribute to the whole.

Real life example of Functionalist perspective:-

Education System:-

Functionalist perspective view Education system is the most significant in transmitting knowledge, enlightening individual. Teaching punctuality and adherence to the norms.

Religion Institutions:-

Functional perspective view religion played a crucial role in individual's life, because it provides purpose and connectivity. The belief system teaches morality and accountability to create a peaceful society.

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Conflict perspective:-

Conflict perspective emphasizes on the power struggles and inequalities in the society. It view the structure as inherently unequal, favour the one who created the system and exploit the rest. The key proponents of this theory are Karl Marx, Wright Mills.

Central concept:-

The core concept of the conflict perspective highlight the social change occurs through conflict between the competing interest between the bourgeois and proletariat which results in inequality and social stratification.

Real life example of conflict perspective:-

Healthcare Inequalities:-

The social contract would be health is the basic right for all the individuals of the society. However, the class system has widened the gaps - only wealthy can access the better healthcare facilities while the working class would struggle.

Gender Inequality:-

Conflict theory examines how patriarchal system privilege men over women - leading unequal access to health, resources, education and economy. The divide created by the power imbalance of a society results in a sense of alienation and anomie.

(4) Symbolic Interactionist perspective:-

Symbolic interactionist perspective examines how individuals create and interpret symbols, meaning, gestures and social interaction in their daily lives. It is a micro level approach on the individual perspective.

a- Central concept:-

It highlights that the society is maintained and created through individual interactions and share meaning with each other. The key proponents of this theory are George Herbert Mead and Blumer.

b- Real-life examples of Symbolic Interactionist:-

There are several examples of

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Symbolic interactionism, a few of them are discussed here under.

Social Media Usage:-

A symbolic interactionist might analyse how individuals cut out or delete lines with people online by using emojis, hashtags and posts. The algorithm of social media work on the principle of putting and displaying the 'liked' content to view the perspective.

Race and Stereotypes:-

A symbolic interactionist might explore how racial categories are socially constructed and maintained through everyday interactions. For instance, a person's experience of discrimination might reinforce social stereotypes and challenge them.

Body Languages:-

Body language or gesture and posture of a person played a key role in understanding a person. For instance, maintaining eye contact in workplace, shaking hands are few of its notions.

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Contrast and Overlap:-

Aspect	Functionalist Perspective	Conflict Perspective	Symbolic Interaction
Nature of Society	Society functions like an organism, each part has its role to maintain.	Society is a battleground, where competing interest create inequality.	Society is built from individual interactions.
Focus	Stability order	Inequality	Day to day interaction
View of Change	Slow, evolutionary change to maintain balance	Sudden change, due to the conflict in the society	Gradual & swift in attitude
Strength	Explains social stability and role of institutions	Highlight inequality and advocate for justice.	Capture the agency and subjective
Weakness	Downplays conflict and inequality	Overlooks social stability and shared values	Misses the broader structural concept.

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Conclusion:-

Sociology is a science of understanding human and its interaction among the people of a society. It is a broader subject comprises of number of theories and functions to achieve the stability in the society. The functionalist, conflict and symbolic are some of its variants that help in understanding the social order and different perspectives to create a balance in the society.

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Introduction:-

Social stability and creating a balance is the main tenant of sociology, however the society is dynamic and it helps have conflicts and unalignment of ideas. The deviance is one of the kind, it help in understanding why the change occurs. Deviance termed as the violation of established norms and ideas to create disruption in the society. The renowned sociologist Emile Durkheim provides the concept of deviance as a force, that is natural and necessary that

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drives the social change and create a stability. He is of a view that deviance enforces the social norms by promoting adaptation and rules to adhere to.

② Understanding the term Deviance

Deviance

refers to the behaviours, beliefs or characteristics that violate societal norms and expectations. It is not defined inherently negative or immoral but is defined relative to the standard of a particular society or social groups. For instance, drinking alcohol is morally and by law is a deviant behaviour, however, in other societies it is not. Hence, deviance is an established violation of accepted behaviours.

③ Emile Durkheim's Theory of Deviance:-

Emile Durkheim, view

deviance as a natural and necessary aspect of a society. His theory rooted in the functionalist perspective; argues that the way deviance contributes to stability and functioning of a society.

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Core Tenets of Emile Durkheim's Theory.

Deviance is Inevitable:-

Durkheim argued that no society can eliminate deviance from it because it is the natural driving force that leads to progress in a society.

Deviance Serves Important Functions:-

Deviance serves as an important function by highlighting the accepted behaviours in a society and reinforcing the change in it.

Anomie and Deviance:-

Durkheim highlighted the word "Anomie" which means normlessness. Durkheim highlighted anomie weakens the social norms and leads to more disruptions in the society.

Analyzing Emile Durkheim's Theory of Deviance:-

Emile Durkheim's theory of deviance serves as a purpose of understanding the society. Some of its strengths and weaknesses are discussed below.

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(4.1) Strengths:-

a- Recognition of Deviance as Functional.

Durkheim's

view of deviance as purely positive challenge the outcome of it. Emile is of view that the society is dynamic due to the deviance in the society. Deviance creates consciousness and energies which lead to social change.

b- Universality of Deviance:-

Emile Durkheim

argues that the deviance is universal and it exist in every society. It further emphasizes that the change of status quo in a society is due to the universal nature of a deviance. The deviance is universal and it lead to change. For example: Suffragist movement, MeToo.

(4.2) Weakness:-

01- Overemphasis On Consensus:-

Functionist

theory believes that the deviance strengthen

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Social norms while often argue that they overlook the inequality and conflict which are inherently in the group. For instance, the law favours the powerful who create the rule.

- Limited focus on power dynamics:-

Sutherland's theory of deviance completely overlooks how power shapes the society. For instance, the behaviour of marginalised groups are more criminalised than the social group, and it is proven as the theft, robbery are criminalised worldwide - while white collar crimes are overlooked.

) Deviance and Social Stability:-

Deviance does help in maintaining social stability in the society. Some of them are mentioned below.

Reinforcing Social norms:-

Deviance helps in highlighting the non-accepted behaviour and ways in a society, which help in creating the accepted

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norms and behaviour of a society. Public response of social order like not to tell a lie or punishing thieves are some of its ways in reinforcing the social norms.

b- Promoting Adaptations,-

Deviant individuals and groups often push societies to accept and adapt the social change and move fast forward with it. For instance: The protest (which are deviant in nature) about climate change lead to adopt the comprehensive policies to counter it.

c- Collective approach towards Crime:-

Deviance behaviour highlight the importance of recognizing crime and acting on it. If united the society can be cause of bringing stability and change in the society. For instance, the kite flying in Lahore resulted in many deaths - the collective people approach pushed for ordinance of 2001 - which prohibit kite flying in Pakistan.

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Conclusion:-

Deviance help in understanding the unaccepted behaviours and rules in the society. Durkheim's theory of deviance offers invaluable insights into its role in the maintaining social stability. Durkheim highlight importance in clarifying norms, fostering unity and driving change - however, his framework is not without limitations, particularly its neglect of power dynamics. Nevertheless, it helps in understanding the societal stability and rules to adhere to.

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(A)

Introduction:-

Social control is nothing but a force that state put on individual to control the behaviour. Social control help in understanding the control over individual and it is necessary in order to have ordered behaviour from the individual or group. Social control could be attained by various types:

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formal and informal - which are further sub-divided. These types of social control help in creating social cohesion in the society. Hence, social control is necessary for the stability of a society.

(2) Social Control:-

Social control is a sociological concept that describes how society regulates the behaviour of an individual and groups. Social control is a way that people learn and adapt to the accepted norms and behaviour of the society. People are often rewarded for their behaviour and punished for any deviance. It is a tool used by societal groups to maintain order and ensure their collective well.

(3) Types of Social Control:-

There are two types of social control - which is further sub-divided on the types basis.

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Informal means of social control:-

The informal means of social control helps in maintaining the control through informal patterns of a society. The informal means of social control could be achieved by the following:-

1) Belief System:-

Belief system has deeply influenced man's behaviour. It has provided the sanctions to social norms and conditioned the growth of a culture.

Belief in the existence of unseen power has been with man forever and it helps in controlling man's behaviour. It helps in man's belief in goodness for the matter of reward, and give up wrong-doings.

Norms and values:-

Norms are defined as the accepted behaviour of an individual or for the particular society. It helps in providing the guideline for action. The norms provides cohesion in the society. Alternatively, the values consist of culturally

defined goals. It involves various degrees of sentiment and significance. Use may consist inspirational agencies, values are growth shining for.

c- Folkways:-

Folkways are a people with community. They have a uniform and a common way of living. These are termed as "Simple habits of actions common to the members of a particular society."

B- Formal Means of Social Control:-

Formal means of social control are universal for the country, which keep in controlling the state and its people through regulations and laws guided by it.

a- Education:-

Education is a great vehicle of social control. After the family, it is the classroom that teaches the individual and groups about the behaviours and manners to accept for. Education inculcates moral, intellectual and social values in an individual. It

Sense of continuity.

Laws:-

Laws are general rule of external action enforced by the sovereign political authority / state. The laws guided the societies and individual about what behaviors and concepts are accepted in the society. Laws basically to control the deviant behavior or disruption in the society.

(B)

Socialization:-

Socialization

is a life long process through which individuals learn and internalize the norms, values and behaviours, and social skills necessary to participate in the society. It is essential for the cultural continuity, social integration, and the development of individual identity.

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Types of socialization:-

1- Primary socialization:-

Occur during early childhood when individuals learn fundamental norms and values of a society. Family is the agent of primary socialization helps in fostering intellectual skills and language.

2- Secondary socialization:-

It happens in later years of an individual life, when a person exposed to the new environment and roles.

Agents:- one peers, school, workplace, religious place.

3- Anticipatory socialization:-

It is the process of preparing oneself for future roles and responsibilities. For instance, a student taking training for learning skills.

4- Resocialization:-

The process of unlearning

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the old behaviour for the new ones, after coming when person migrate or move in the social status.

Agents of Socialization:-

- Family:-

The primary agent teaches basic norms and values or cultural tradition.

- Peers:-

Plays crucial role during adolescence influencing behaviour, taste and attitude of a person.

- Education:-

School teaches formal education, cognitive abilities and norms such as discipline, time management and respect.

- Media:-

It provides moral guidance, a sense of belonging and rituals that infuse social norms.

5- Religion:-

Religion helps spiritually by providing social guidelines and pathway for sense and belonging.

6- Workplace:-

It introduces means related to professionalism, collaboration and organizational roles by following the Company's Code of Conduct.

Qno:- 04

Introduction:-

The emergence of modernization and globalization has resulted in complex societal structures, economic power imbalance but growth create a borderless world. The social impact of both has led to many aspects: the world has connected like never before, the exchange of ideas and ideas. It also helped in giving voices to marginalized individuals to work for the betterment of the world. However, the dependency and world system

theory view it as it has exploited the economy and people of the third world countries. Additionally, it has created a dependency which resulted in cultural homogenization, racial migration and division of classes.

1) Sociological impact of Globalization and modernization on traditional culture:-

Modernization and globalization have profoundly influenced the traditional culture, disrupting the social structures, values and norms worldwide. These processes while fostering economic development and interconnectedness, also poses significant challenges to cultural preservation.

2) Modernization:-

Modernization refers to shifting of societies from traditional to modern and advanced societies. It goes associated with western-style culture and industrialization. Some of its impacts on traditional culture are listed below.

(3.) Impacts on Traditional culture.

a. Disruption of traditional social structures :-

Modernization of life has disrupted traditional kinship, tribal system and communal living. For instance; urbanization draws individuals to migrate from rural areas.

b. Cultural homogenization :-

The emergence of modernization introduces secularism and materialism which affect the collectivism, spirituality and community oriented living system. For example, younger generations are more inclined towards western culture and neglect traditional values.

c. Shift in Gender Roles :-

Modernization has challenged the outdated norms of sheltering women in homes. Today, women have access to education, employment and politics. Imposing these constraints in patriarchal society.

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1) Globalization: -

Globalization refers to the interconnectivity of economies, culture and societies on a global scale as driven by advancements in the communication, transportation and etc.

2) Impacts of Globalization on traditional cultures: -

Cultural exchange: -

Globalization facilitates cultures blending, creating hybrid identities. For instance: the mixtures of K-pop to the new music, or adding base to the pausels.

Economic Exploitation and Inequality: -

While globalization boost economies and aim of markets increase trade, however the economic trade has resulted in inequalities among the nation. Local industries compete with multinational companies.

(5) How dependency and World System theory views the change:-

The dependency and world system theory are both different in perspective yet related and influence the culture of the world. The ways these theories affect the traditional culture is described below.

(5.1) Dependency Theory:-

The developing nation remains dependent to the developed nation due to the economic exploitation and the relationship exists under it. The periphery countries exploits the core countries for their growth. In which how dependency theory affect the traditional culture is listed below.

a- Economic Dependency :-

The developing countries has created the base of economic dependency on developed nation for their economic growth. The developed nation has exploited the third world countries for their resources.

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and make them dependent on them through debt and aids.

- Loss of Cultural Autonomy :-

The dependency theory emphasizes that the modernization has resulted in fusion of modern culture into the traditional, which resulted in the loss of traditional cultural autonomy and a sense of anomie.

- Unequal Development :-

Dependency theory highlights how modernization primarily benefits elite in developing countries while marginalizing rural and indigenous communities.

- World System Theory :-

The global economy is structured into a hierarchy of core, semi periphery and periphery nations, where wealth flows from periphery to the core.

a- Global Division of Labour:-

Peripheral nations provide cheap labor and raw material to core nations, leading to exploitation of local workers and resources. This disrupts traditional economies and forces countries to adapt to global market trends and demands.

b- Cultural Commodification -

Traditional cultures are commercialized to meet the demands of global tourism and markets. The art, culture and heritage get affected by the international practices.

c- Resistance to Global hegemony:-

They also account for resistance. peripheral nations and marginalized groups adopt strategies to preserve their culture and challenge the dominance of core nations for their cultural dominance and preservation.

Conclusion:-

Modernization and globalization have profoundly reshaped traditional culture, offering both opportunities and challenges. While these processes have fostered economic growth and cultural exchange, they have also disrupted the traditional lifestyle, widened inequalities and fostered cultural imperialism. Addressing these challenges through pragmatic approaches and balance will foster balance and preserve culture.