

Q3

Introduction

Individual lives in society. He performs right and wrong act in society. Society calls those people who conduct wrong deed in society. Emile Durkheim understood ~~that~~ that deviance was also important in society - which renounce people.

Concept of Deviance :-

Deviance is socially constructed. When an individual violate mores (Norms) then society call him as deviance.

Law :-

Law is a written rules in a territory. If a person violate then judiciary punish him.

Relationship between Deviance and Law :-

When a person violate ^{the} norms

of society and ~~that~~ society call him deviance. Deviance is not mean violation of the law. The violation of government law is called deviance.

• For example:-

A couple ~~married~~

A boy and girl did marriage without permission of his or her permission. Now, this is violation of norms in his society and not violator of state law.

Emile Durkheim's Theory of deviance.

Emile Durkheim's theory of deviance say that deviance is good for society: because it

- 1) Society again reforms his norms.
- 2) Society re-make his boundary of ethics.
- 3) Deviance unite society people. In 2014, when ~~the~~ terrorist

attacked in the Peshawar
A.P.S. & All Politician and
society united against terrorism

How the Durkheim's theory
of deviance maintain
Stability in Society.

Deviance happen in
every society. It main
cause is disunity in
Society, when Society's ^{parts} does
not role proper then
deviance arise in society.

Understan the Society's weak
parts by which deviance arise:-

a- Economic opportunity:-

when a government does
not focus on sub-culture
(minorities) which exist in
society. They are deprived from
economic opportunity by which
they have to gain right by
force. Then, these people
snatching from other people.

b- Development:-

when a government does not

equitable development in society then minorities will create anome in society. Such as Balochistan liberation army who create anarchy in Pakistan. Because in past government did not give rights to Balochistan, now they ^{demand} separate country.

Critical analysis Emile Durkheim's theory create stability in society.

When instability in society because Government did not ~~right~~ give right to people. Therefore deviance create. If deviance creates in society then government and public will reunite and provide right to deprive people. Then stability will created.

Conclusion :-

Individual is a part of society. when society's parts weak then deviance

more chance to raise in society.
According to Durkheim's theory say
that deviance re-unite norms
and they integrated and
their social bondage strong
by which deviance reduced
in society.

Q6

~~Introduction~~
Ethnocentrism :-

Ethnocentrism is the
concept of sociology, which
states that a culture
understand self superior
over other culture.

Benefits :

It has many benefits such
as they unite and they
prefer his culture and mostly
used his goods, which
results his culture promote
and society happiness.

Example :-

China was a poor country

In 1980s. when they follow the ethnocentrism concept and they produce their own goods and not imports from other country which result his economy boost and now they are ruling in economy sector.

Negative effect:-

when a society member understand self as superior than other culture will be inferior. It create hostility between society which is also dangerous.

Example

Pakistan is an Islamic state. In this context Pakistan is separated from other liberal countries. Non-Muslims do not come in Pakistan because they understand there is Islamic law enforced and Non-Muslim drinks wine and other activities which is prohibited in Islam.

therefore they do not come in
comp Pakistan. ~~And~~ Pakistan
tourism does not promoted.

Xenocentrism :

This is a concept
of sociology in which a
culture understand self inferior
over other culture. They
quickly inspire from other
culture. They most used
foreign brand. ~~It~~ This is
perception has negative impacts
on ~~the~~ culture.

~~Neo~~ ~~Ext~~ ~~Ext~~ :-

Example :-

Pakistan is a developing
country. There people are
very xenocentrism because
they given preference to foreign
goods. According to Economic
Survey Pakistan imports \$60bn
product from other countries.
when people preference other
countries goods then local
industry will be weak.
It results unemployment
~~and~~ create in society.

Conclusion :-

Ethnocentrism and Xero-centrism are concept type of culture. Ethnocentrism focus is a concept of Superiority in culture.

Ethnocentrism is a concept in which a society understand it self inferior over other

culture. These types of culture have positive and negative affect in society.

Socialization :-

Maurous defines socialization as a process in which individual interact with another person. Socialization is the way in which culture share. Human can not live alone because they are dependent on one another.

Types of socialization.

a Primary socialization :-

when infant is born then socialization is started. First infant copy his mother and father behaviour.

b Secondary socialization.

Next step when a child start go to school where he learns different role such as he meets with friends, teacher and participation at different platform.

3 Audit Socialization:-

When a man is married then he and his wife learn new things. They get advice from each other before making any major decision.

Q4

Introduction:

Traditional societies was a simple society where people homogenous and they did not make relation based on ~~self~~ self-interest. In modern society they make relation based on self-interest because there is heterogeneity people are dependent on one another. The main cause of changing was technological upgradation. They change the ~~way~~ means of production and people interdependent for their specialized skill.

The sociological impact of modernization and globalization on traditional culture :-

a

1) Traditional culture :-

Traditional culture is a simple society where

People does not dependent on other for need, because were involved in similar practices. They perform works by hand and there were not advance technology.

The Sociological impact of modernization and globalization on traditional culture:-

Technology:-

First time ~~tech~~ industrial revolution came in London 17th Century. Before time, people work by hand and ~~to~~ in industrial revolution time, people transform on machine where they ~~can~~ work.

Communication (Mobile phone)

Mobile phone is a game change. which easy the way of communication. In traditional society, people send message which takes month of time. Now, in modern time it takes less time to deliver message to

Other person.

Dependency theory :-

Dependency theory ~~says~~ suggest that globalization exacerbates culture imperialism, where dominant culture impose their values and ways of life on weaker nation.

The United Kingdom had controlled India by East India company when they enforced his culture, language ^{and} ~~and~~ values, because they were modernized and they high technology that time which destroy the traditional culture in India. So, when a country dependent on other country then he will be hampered. affected by dominant society.

World System Theory :-

The world system theory argue that the global capitalist leads to the exploitation of peripheral ~~peripheral~~ cultures, with core

Countries appropriating local cultural products for profits. For instance, traditional art, music, or folklore may be commodified and marketed globally.

Conclusion:-

Modernization has changed traditional societies. In traditional societies, man works by hand and they involved in same practices. but now they are dependent on ~~one~~ another.

Q5

Introduction :-

Gender inequality in world is the big challenge. Women and transgender are humiliated by men in society. They do not give his right: Education, economy and participation in politics. Feminist is a movement which they want to treat everyone equally.

Feminist theories :-

Feminist is a concept who want equality in society. They want every gender must have same rights with other gender.

There are four branches of feminism.

Liberal feminism :-

Focuses on legal and campaign to address inequalities like equal pay and access

to education.

Marxist feminist :-

Focus on the oppression of women by Capitalism and Patriarchy.

Radical feminist :-

Focus on restructuring society to remove Patriarchy.

Postmodernist feminism :-

Focus on the impact of other factors like race, social class, and sexuality on woman's oppression.

How they address gender inequality in education :-

Feminist approach toward education is that in patriarchy society women are not allowed to get education. Education opportunity is more to male than female. Parents also focus on male child and they allow

take ^{mate} their child to abroad country for education but woman is not allowed.

Inequality in employment
Talcot believe that ^{some gender} inequality is important ~~because~~ for functioning societies. Men will earn income for family. Women will care children and home. Then society will be smoothly run.

Feminist conflict:-

Feminist says that inequality must be removed in economic sector. woman should be allowed for economic generation. women also empower with male.

Inequality in Politics:-

women are also problem faced in politics. Male are dominant in political sector. women are not given proper opportunity in politics, which result proper policy ^{does not} making ~~the~~

In ~~Politics~~ Institution. Therefore,
women deprived Every where.

Conclusion :-

Male, Female and Transgender
are apart of society.
Feminist wants every one
have equal opportunity and
one should not violate
one's rights. Male is
dominant in ~~social~~ patriarchy
Society ~~which~~ who does
not ~~allow~~ want women empowerment.

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