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SOCIOLOGY, FULL MOCK:

QUESTION # 2:

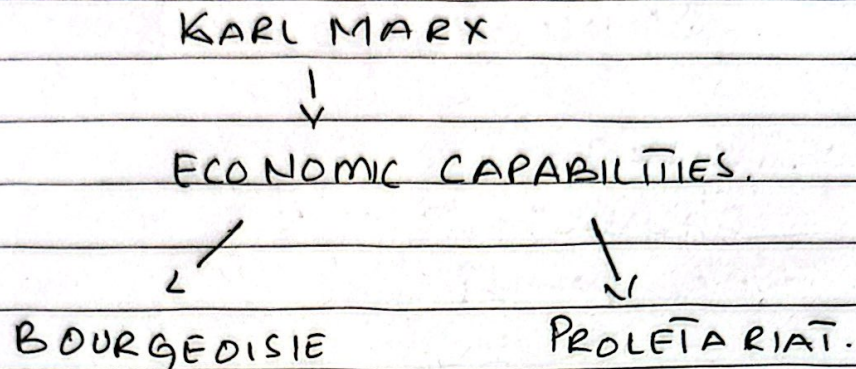
Discuss the . . .
. . . power?

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION:

Social stratification is the division of society or individuals into different groups depending on various factors. Different sociologists in history gave different factors on the basis of which classes are made in a society.

ROLE OF KARL MARX AND MAX WEBER IN EXPLAINING SOCIAL STRATIFICATION:

Both Karl Marx and Max Weber are one of the most influential sociologists of all time. They both described the class system, social stratification in their own way with different factors as the basis of social stratification.



SOCIAL STRATIFICATION ACCORDING TO KARL MARX:

Karl Marx was of the view that classes are formed on the basis of means of production (land and wealth). According to Karl Marx there were 2 types of classes.

2. BOURGEOISIE:

These are the people with high social status and rule over the proletariat class as they own the means of production. These are the wealthy individuals who own industries, agriculture and other means of production.

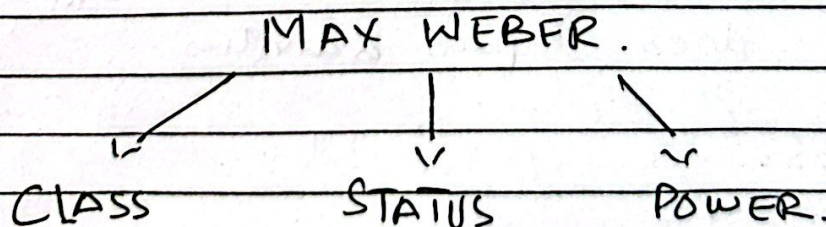
2. PROLETARIAT:

These are the people who are labourers and work for the bourgeoisie. These people are the workers who own no means of production and work on minimal wages.

CLASSLESS SOCIETY ACCORDING TO MARX:

Marx was of the view that because of huge economical differences, eventually the proletariat would revolt against the bourgeoisie leading to a classless society.

SOCIAL STRATIFICATION ACCORDING TO MAX WEBER:



Max Weber was of the view that social stratification is independent of means of

production and is based on power, class and status of an individual. On these three factors society is stratified.

1. POWER:

Power means that influence of an individual on others to do something. For instance a politician who is not very wealthy but holds great power over some things.

2. STATUS:

Status means what is the respect and social honour that an individual gets in a society. For instance a teacher has a better status than a landlord that does impure activities.

3. CLASS:

Class is based on the economic position of the individual in a society. But unlike Karl Marx

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Max Weber was of the view that wealth is a continuous changing process. People are divided into different class on the basis of their ability to earn money.

DIFFERENCES:

KARL MARX

MAX WEBER

1. Society is divided into classes based on different means of production.

Social stratification is the result of class, power, status.

2. Only 2 classes (Rich vs Poor).

Multiple classes on the basis of multiple factors

3. 2 classes.

Multiple division.

4. Power is rooted in economical control

Power is institutional and can be rooted in different multiple things.

5. Class struggle drives societal change

Rationalization drives change.

QUESTION # 3:

Explain . . .

. . . societal stability.

CONCEPT OF DEVIANCE:

Deviance refers to actions, beliefs or behaviours going against the societal norms, rules, or expectation. But what is considered deviant in one society may be normal for the other society.

DEVIANT BEHAVIOUR IS NOT CONSTANT:

Deviant behaviour is not constant but it changes throughout history and changes, varies through cultures, religion and societies.

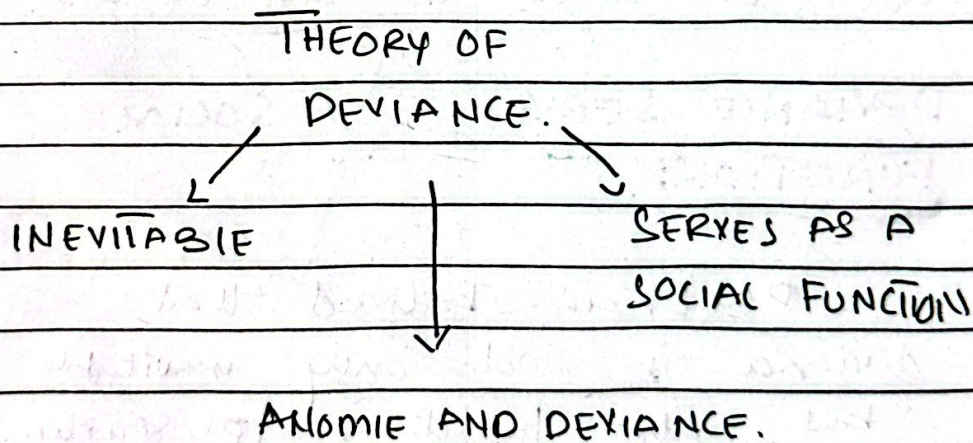
For instance in India the slaughtering and eating of cow is prohibited and considered as deviant behaviour as they consider cow sacred but it is not the case in Pakistan. In Pakistan it is totally considered

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led normal to eat coms.

EMILE DURKHEIM'S THEORY OF DEVIANCE.

Emile Durkheim is considered one of the pioneers of sociology. He argued that deviance is normal and necessary part of society. He believed that no society can ever be free of deviance. Following are the points for his theory of deviance.



1. DEVIANCE AS INEVITABLE:

According to Durkheim, deviance exist in all forms of societies, no society can be

even free from deviance because different societies have different sets of norms. Not everyone globally can have the same set of norms.

Societies are dynamic. They keep on evolving and changing and that is why deviant behaviours also change through out time and history. For instance actions considered deviant today like cyber crimes were not a crime in the 1950's.

2. DEVIANCE SERVES AS A SOCIAL FUNCTION:

Durkheim believed that deviance is not only inevitable but also functional for society. He highlighted many ways for how deviance serves as a social function. Following are the points how deviance serves as a social function.

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i. AFFIRMS CULTURES AND NORMS.

Deviance helps define what actions, behaviours are considered unacceptable. For instance, punishing a thief reinforces the value of honesty.

ii. PROMOTES SOCIAL UNITY:

A shared reaction to deviant behaviour brings people together and strengthens groups.

iii. ENCOURAGES SOCIAL CHANGE.

Deviance can challenge outdated norms and push the society to adapt new norms and behaviours.

3. ANOMIE AND DEVIANCE:

Durkheim introduced the concept of anomie (a state of normlessness), the state of anomie leads mostly to deviance.

During periods of rapid social change (economic or political crises), people may feel disconnected to norms leading to deviant behaviours.

THE ROLE OF DEVIANCE IN MAINTAINING SOCIETAL STABILITY

According to the theory of Durkheim, social stability is greatly dependent on deviant behaviours. From adapting to new norms and standing in unity.

However Durkheim is of the view that excessive deviant behaviour leads to social instability and social unrest.

Addressing structural inequalities that contribute to deviance can reduce anomie.

Recognizing positive deviance can lead to progressive reforms.

CONCLUSION:

In conclusion, while Durkheim's theory has its limits, his idea that deviance is both inevitable and functional continues to influence how we understand social order and change.

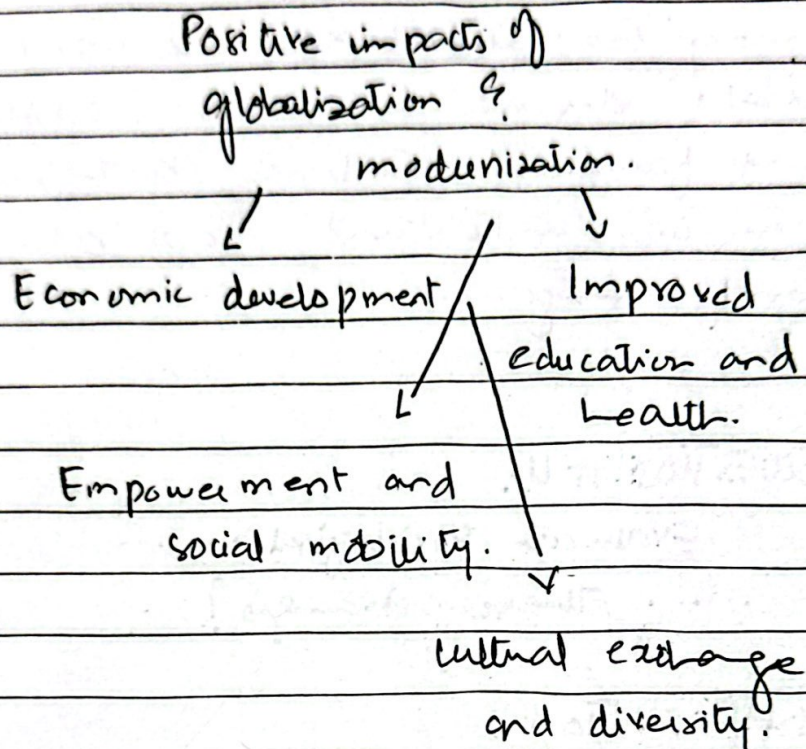
QUESTION # 4:

Evaluate sociological ...
... these changes?

INTRODUCTION:

Modernization and globalization have profoundly impacted influenced traditional cultures, reshaping political, economical and social culture world wide. While modernization emphasizes technological, industrial and societal progress globally. Globalization highlights the interconnectedness through trade, communication and cultural exchange. These forces have led both the erosion and transformation of traditional

cultures values, institutions and practices.



POSITIVE IMPACTS OF GLOBALIZATION AND MODERNIZATION:

Following are the positive impacts of globalization and modernization on traditional cultures:

1. ECONOMICAL DEVELOPMENT:

Modernization introduces modern technology and industries

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which leads to economical development leading to better living standards.

Globalization leads to international trade, international businesses and exposure to global markets, benefiting the developing countries.

2. IMPROVED EDUCATION AND HEALTH;

Mo Modernization and globalization have improved the education and health immensely. For instance, it can be seen how the world countered covid.

3. EMPOWERMENT AND SOCIAL MOBILITY;

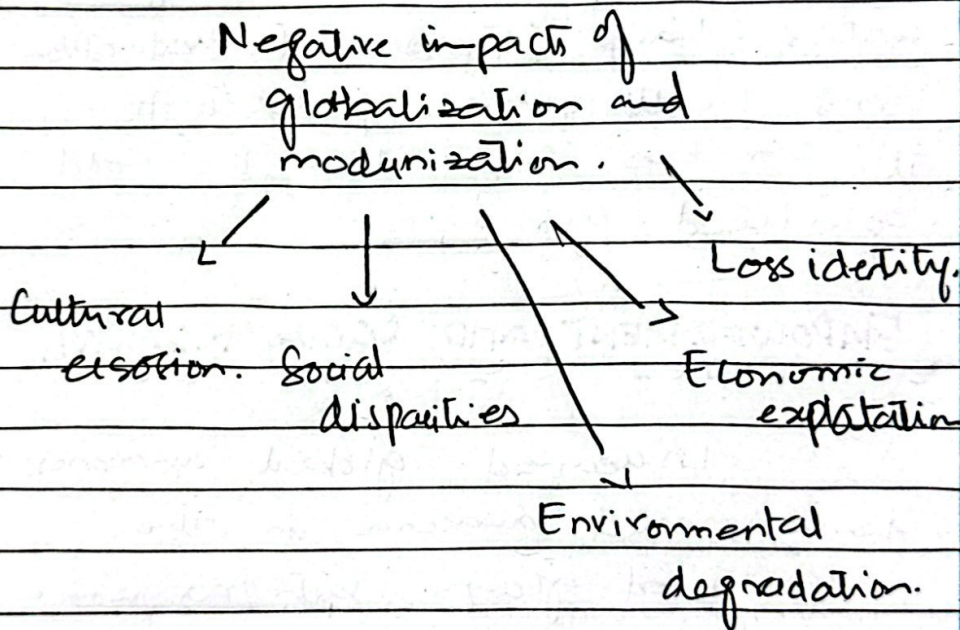
Increased global awareness have created awareness in the marginalised groups, such as women and minorities to demand and equal rights.

Traditional hierarchical structures (like caste system) have challenged by education and urbanization.

4. CULTURAL CHANGE AND DIVERSITY:

Cultural globalization has promoted cross-cultural understanding and appreciation of diverse tradition and practices.

For instance, traditional cuisines, art form, media and travel.



NEGATIVE IMPACTS OF GLOBALIZATION AND MODERNIZATION:

Following are the negative impacts of modernization and globalization.

2. CULTURAL EROSION:

Globalization often leads to bigger traditions overshadowing local traditions. This leads to homogenization of culture.

2. LOSS OF IDENTITY:

As societies modernize, traditional values and practices may be abandoned in favour of global norms.

3. ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION:

Globalization have led towards economic exploitation, where developing countries are dependent on developed countries. Developing countries provide cheap labour and materials for money.

4. SOCIAL DISPARITIES:

Modernization often creates an urban rural divide, leaving rural and traditional communities under developed.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION:

Globalization and modernization leads towards industrialization, as a result of industrialization environment is damaged.

DEPENDENCY THEORY ON CULTURAL CHANGE:

The core idea of dependency theory is that the developing countries remain dependent on the developed countries due to historical colonization and economic inequalities in the global economic system.

IMPACT ON CULTURE:

Western norms infiltrate traditional societies, leading to cultural alienation.

Traditional economic practices like bartering or farming are replaced by market driven economies.

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WORLD SYSTEM THEORY:

The world system theory states that the world is divided into core, periphery and semiperiphery nations, where the core nations dominate economically and politically.

IMPACT ON CULTURE:

Traditional institutes and norms struggle to survive under the influence of global structures.

Periphery nations adopt by hybridizing local and global cultures, this often leads to cultural diffusion.

CONCLUSION:

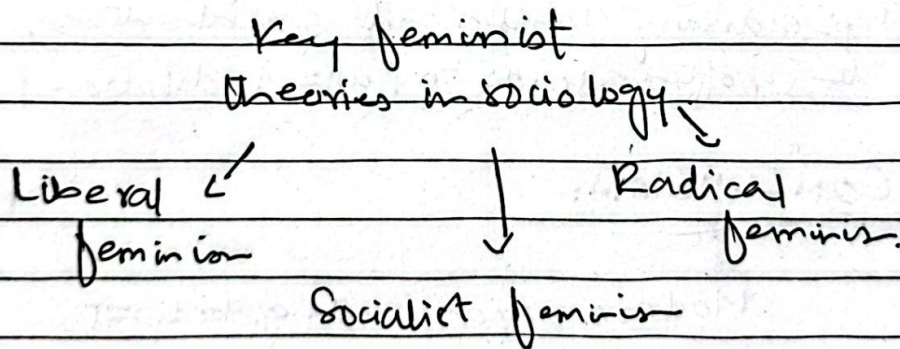
Modernization and globalization have both altered the traditional cultures creating challenges and opportunities. Dependency and the world system theories provide a lens to critique these changes, emphasizing the unequal power dynamics in cultural globalization.

QUESTION # 5:

Discuss feminist . . .
. . . politics?

INTRODUCTION,

Feminist theories in sociology talks about the inequalities that are faced by women in different aspects of life, especially education, employment and politics. Liberal feminism, radical feminism and socialist feminism are the different types of feminist theories discussed in sociology.

KEY FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE IN SOCIOLOGY

Following are the key feminist perspectives in sociology

2. LIBERAL FEMINISM:

Liberal feminists focus on achieving gender equality through legal and institutional methods. They advocate for equal access to equal education, employment and politics for women. They view gender differences based on laws.

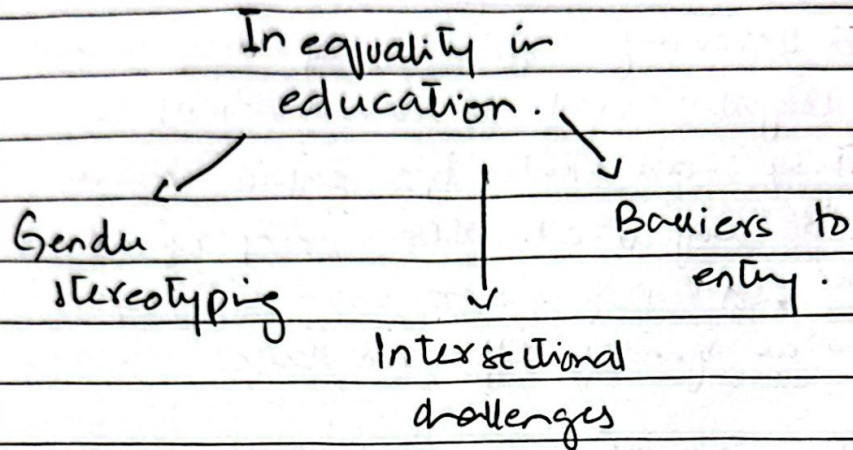
2. RADICAL FEMINISM:

Radical feminists are of the view that patriarchy is the root cause of gender inequality. They focus on the power dynamics between men and women, particularly in family structures.

3. SOCIALIST FEMINISM:

Socialist feminists link the gender inequality to capitalist exploitation, arguing that patriarchy and capitalism reinforce each other. Emphasizes the economical dependence of women on men.

GENDER INEQUALITY IN EDUCATION THROUGH FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE.



Following are the inequalities faced by women in education:

2. BARRIERS TO ENTRY:

Feminists highlight how traditional gender roles often limit girls' access to education, particularly in patriarchal societies. Radical feminists argue that societal norms prioritize boys.

2. GENDER STEREOTYPING IN CURRICULUM:

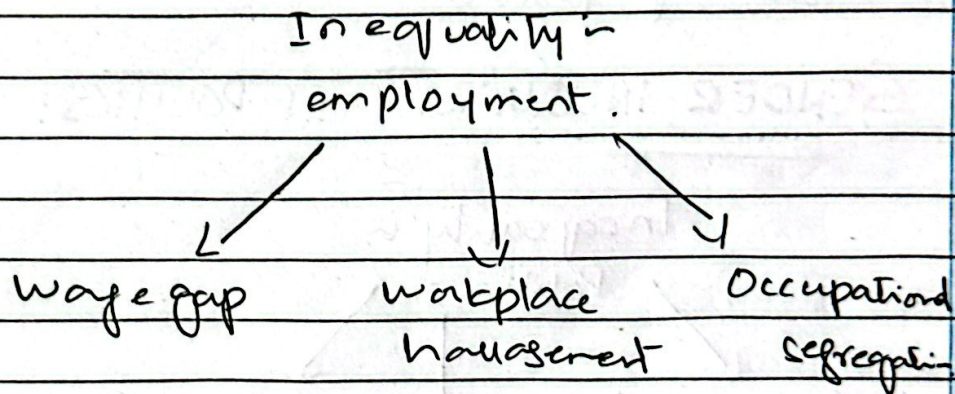
Liberal feminists critique that because of gender based division of labor being present in bodies they

Sidebue women.

3. INTERSECTIONAL CHALLENGES:

Intersectional Feminism argue - that race, class, and ethnicity compound educational disadvantages.

GENDER INEQUALITY IN EMPLOYMENT:



1. WAGE GAP:

Liberal feminist argue - the obvious pay gap between men and women for same roles

2. WORK PLACE HARRASSMENT:

Feminists argue - that workplace harassment is the result of

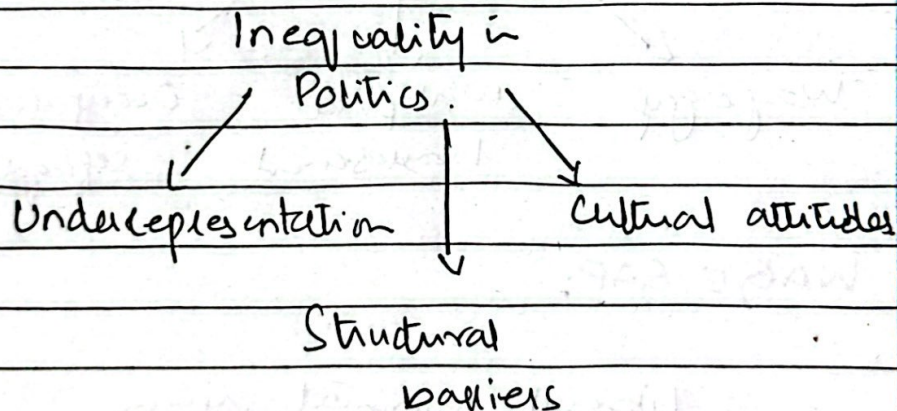
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patriarchal nature of work place.

3. OCCUPATIONAL SEGREGATION:

Feminist argue that women are concentrated in low paying jobs. Radical feminist critique the use of 'glass ceiling' which prevents women from reaching leadership position.

GENDER INEQUALITY IN POLITICS:



2. UNDERREPRESENTATION OF WOMEN:

Liberal Feminist argue that women are underrepresented in decision making roles.

Radical feminist argue that

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-that politics is a male dominated sector.

2. STRUCTURAL BARRIERS.

Socialist feminist argue -that there are barriers (glass ceiling) for women to not reach a decision making position.

3. CULTURAL ATTITUDES:

Feminist argue that cultural perception of women being less competent or suitable for leadership roles.

CONCLUSION:

Feminist theories in sociology present a diverse perspective on the understanding of how females are sidelined in education, employment and politics. Only by addressing these issues in the sector of education, of employment and politics can women achieve equity.