

## Question no: 8

## A- Socio-control and its types

## Socio-control :

Socio-control refers as strategies and tactics used by the society to regulate individual behaviour within the society. For example social norms are used to control individual dressing, way of talk, respect criteria, walking and other manners which can be or should adopt.

According to C.H. Cooley theory of looking glass, a person shapes himself what society wants, and a person shapes himself in the reaction of society. Socio-control is further seen as two aspects

## Types:

## Formal Socio-control

This is the regulation of behaviour through laws, rules and regulations enforced by institutions like the government, police and courts.

It includes legal sanctions, fines, imprisonment that are imposed in violation of rules.

It is for maintaining the societal order.

example

Laws and legal arguments are made against the social evils so that to regulate the crime rate within the society.

**Informal Socio-control:**

This is the regulation of behaviour through social norms, tradition and the expectation of family, peers or community groups. Informal social-control is less structured than formal control and has a more immediate impact than rough formal social-control strategies.

**example:**

In Pakistan, societal order is set by wearing kameez-shalwar, if any girl will wear sari or western dress, norms could not allow them and people behaviours restrict her to be in Pakistan's societal order.



**B- Social Xenocentrism and Ethnocentrism**

**Ethnocentrism:**

**Definition:**

"An individual has an attitude of preferability and he owns his culture and country more than any other culture or state."

Socialist states that

"Natural instinct of any individual is Ethnocentrism"

August Comte gives an idea of Social Solidarity:

"Because of solidarity people survive and live with each other and do activities against enemy"

In age of industrialization, ethnocentrism was a major factor i.e. people want to work with the people who know each other. Durkheim stated that "people in many societies want to live with the family and familiar one" this can demonstrate the ideology of ethnocentrism.

In politics, ethnocentrism also seen i.e. in Pakistan PTI, Movement of Bahwalpur Cleanwee, Movement of Sunni Ina and Sindhini, Punjabism and Pakhtunism.

"ان کے لئے سب سے زیادہ اہم ہے"

Ethnocentrism has pros as well as cons too:-

**Pros**

- Social-solidarity
- Self-esteem
- National sovereignty concept develops
- Patriotism
- Devotion of society
- Assists the weak people.

**Cons**

- Rigidity
- National development hampers
- Risk development
- No theme of cultural development

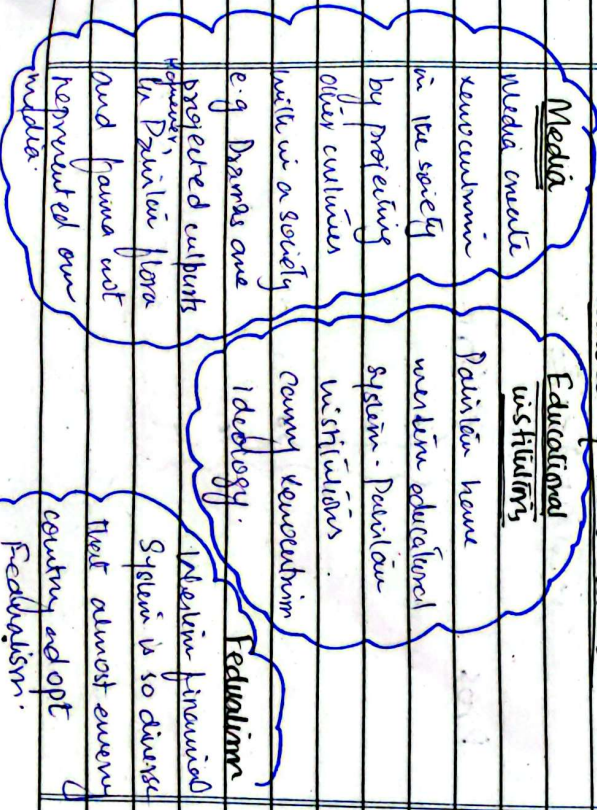
In a model society only ethnocentrism is not necessary to develop a society. At national level it is not harmonious sometimes - Diplomatic strategies are necessary to be socially developed.

**Xeno-centrism:**

**Definition:**

An individual has an attitude of preferability and he owes other cultures, traditions and country along with his culture and traditions. For example: (i) American things mostly made from China (ii) In Saudi educational system is totally Oxford base.

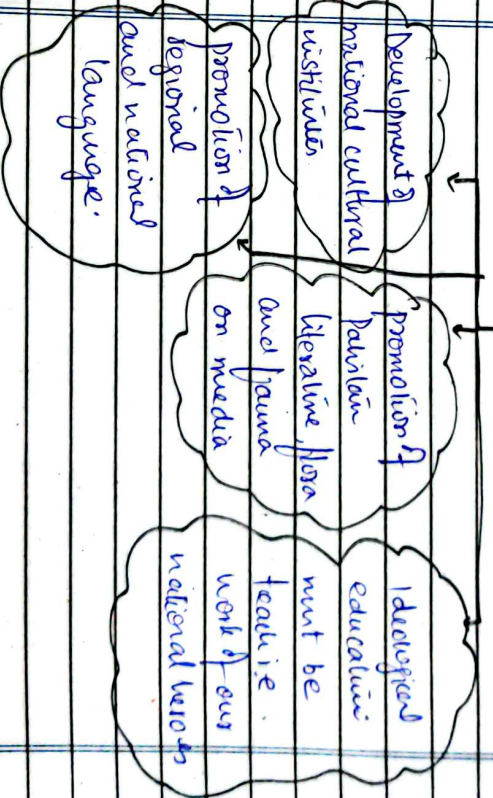
**Causes of xeno-centrism**



**Effects of xeno-centrism**



**How xeno-centrism managed in Pakistan**



**Question no:1**

Compare and contrast the functionalist, conflict and symbolic interactionism perspective in sociology. Provide real life example to illustrate each theory.

## Functionalist Perspective :-

### Overview:

This concept and perspective includes ideologies of some sociologists like Emile Durkheim and Talcott Parson. According to them society is a system having parts which interact with one another to maintain societal order. After with respect to their theories this perspective brought peace and harmony with in society.

Key Focus:- social order, social stability, function of social institutions (family, education).

### Example :-

Education system is an example of functionalist perspective in which individuals is taught to learn by their teachers about manners and obligation to move in society and maintain societal order. Other than that skills are <sup>has been</sup> taught to maintain stability in the society.

### Contrast to other perspective :-

Functionalist perspective propagates harmony and peace and it doesn't have idea of conflict and reason of conflicts. It has a positive image over society.

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## Conflict Perspective :-

### Overview:

This perspective includes the ideological sociologists like Karl Marx. According to him in society inequality and unequal distribution causes conflict between the individuals. With respect to his ideology and institutions are the real cause of such inequality and some the interests of the powerful while marginalizing others.

Key Focus :- power, unequal distribution of resources, conflict, social change.

### Example :-

The unequal distribution of resources results in the form of stratification. Rich become richer day by day and poor become poorer with the time. This matter is mismanagement and no accountability by the institutions on individuals on every created social change and powerful marginalized the weaker one.

### Contrasts to other perspective :-

Conflict perspective emphasizes on power and unequal distribution but not focus on conflicts specifically. In contrast functionalism only focused on harmony and peace due to social institutions.

### Symbolic Interactionism Perspective :

#### Overview:

This perspective includes the ideology of George Herbert and Erving Goffman which emphasizes on interaction between individuals and the attachment from these interactions. They argued that society is constructed by the ideas and symbols of people created in their daily lives.

Key focus : interactions, symbols and ideas.

#### Example:

A person who is a 'teacher' can re-construct its perception by his symbols and ideas that he delivers to the pupils. He recognized as in that context - Everyone suppose to consider the teaching profession and its role with the didactical ideas and methodology with which he interact with the students in the society.

#### Contrast to other perspectives:

Symbolic interactionism framed on small-scale apparatus i.e. at individual level while conflict and functionalism has broader perspective and influence.

Key differences between functionalist, conflict and symbolic interactionism perspective :

**Functional perspective**

views society as integrated system.  
 \* Maintain societal order and social stability.

while

**Conflict Perspective**

highlights inequality and power struggles resulting in conflict between groups.

while

**Symbolic Interactionism**

looks at the micro-level of society, emphasizing the interaction between individuals.

#### Question :

Discuss feminist theories in sociology. How do they address gender inequality in education, employment and politics?

**Introduction :**

Feminist theories in sociology are to understand and critique the ways in which gender inequality is embedded in society. Feminists argue that gender shapes individual experiences & opportunities and societal roles. There are various feminist approaches each contributing to different aspects of social life, including education, employment and politics.

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**Some important sociologists addressed about gender inequality :-**

Many feminists represented the theories and determine the gender on stratification.   
 Swatie loberman, G.H cooley, Rosemary, Larson A, Tyler- and many others :-

**Gender inequality in Education :-**

liberal feminism :- liberal feminists argued that girls and women should have equal access to the education and opportunities. In history, girls were discouraged to pursue education and taking masculine subjects - but .

liberal feminism addresses gender neutral policies. According to Swatie loberman, "Reality of women determine its position" - Girls were have been subjugated and considered as object. For example Title IX (1972) in U.S prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in federally funded education programs and activities. improving access to sports and academic opportunities to girls.

**Marxist feminism:** The Marxist feminism emphasizes that women are provided with education but not provided with proper wages and employment in same. Only certain educational provisions provided to girls - For example girls are only provided with teaching and nursing profession. rather than high paying careers.

**Radical feminism:**

Radical Feminist thinks that the educational system is patriarchal. indeed. Teachers are gender-biased and even limiting the potential of freedom of girls. For example Curriculum distribution done by male dominated, very few women are involved and if there based on patriarchal ideology.

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## Gender Inequality in employment:

**Liberal Feminism:** Liberal Feminism

argued to provide equal wages and rights in employment to women. According to Rosemary, women only recognized as pinkification and women suppressed towards underpaid jobs. For example, Equal Pay Act (1963) in the U.S which mandates equal pay for equal work regardless of gender.

**Marxist Feminism:** It sees women political system as instrument used by capitalist class to maintain power at the expense of working women. Women politically involved but in limit by their economic dependence on men and capitalist structure. For example women with low-income marginalized and restricted to education, employment and political engagement.

**Radical Feminism:-**

Radical feminism perceived that patriarchy give leadership roles to the men and women only has labour roles. For example in history women served to agricultural labour and men work as representative, seller and broker of such agricultural products.

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## Gender Inequality in Politics:-

**Liberal Feminism:**

Liberal feminism push for equal representation of males and females in political positions. It wishes advocating for laws that promotes women participation. For example, Gender quotas for postal offices in some countries such as Rwanda, hold positions of parliamentary seats.

**Marxist Feminism:**

According to this theory perspective. There is criticism to the wage gap; the undervaluation of women political system are tool for capitalism - Women used as tool for economic consideration and low-income given to them and restrict them by limiting their economic

provision.

**Radical Feminism:**

Radical they argued that the political system is structured to uphold male dominance and women are not for the power and influence. They want radical transformation. For example - The underrepresentation of women and uses of political patronage and nepotism for the allocation of women