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SOCIOLOGY

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: 36531

PART-1 MCQs

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- 1 (b) August Comte
- 2 (b) Normlessness
- 3 (b) Conflict Theory
- 4 (c) William Ogburn
- 5 (d) Judging other culture by own standards
- 6 (b) Max weber
- 7 (b) Parents and their children
- 8 (b) Hierarchical ranking of individuals in society.
- 9 (b) Field research
- 10 (a) Symbolic interactionism
- 11 (a) Charles Horton Cooley.
- 12 (c) Gender inequality.
- 13 (b) Counter-culture
- 14 (c) Ascribed Status.
- 15 (b) Max weber
- 16 (c) Family
- 17 (b) Moments of individual within social hierarchy.
- 18 (c) Industrial Society.
- 19 (d) All of these
- 20 (b) Accepted standards of behaviours.

Q#3

SOCIOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF
MODERNIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION:
ROLE OF DEPENDENCY AND WORLD
SYSTEM THEORIES ON THESE
CHANGES:

1

INTRODUCTION:

Society refers to a group of individuals sharing a common culture and a common identity. To study the society in a systematic and scientific way sociology emerged as an academic field in 19th century. The society transformed with period of time. From hunting gathering to horticulture, agrarian to industrial and now post industrialization society went through multiple stages. Post industrial advancements massively impacted the social fabrics. With the rising trend of globalization, traditional cultures pushed to backwardness. The world system and dependency theories explain each based on rationality.

IMPACT OF MODERNIZATION ON SOCIETY TRADITIONAL CULTURE:

Modernization have significantly contributed towards human society. It has brought ease in the human life. However, it left dark spots of sociological impacts on traditional cultures. From materialistic culture to non-materialistic, it heavily influenced the the societal fabric based on traditional culture:

For instance: Dressing code of modern society heavily impacted by western influence. Traditional dresses being considered as backwardness in Pakistan like society. Another great example; of english language in modern society.

few key impacts highlighted as follows:

2.1: Impacts On family:

Modernization has totally changed the family system.

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The rising trend of social media have disastrously impacted the traditional family values. Social media is like a modern television; every family member almost in Pakistan have social media access. The culture of family enjoyment TV in lounge is destroyed due to these modernities. Family interactions are limited.

2.2: Impacts On Traditional Language:

Modernization

have significantly influenced the traditional language over any region. For instance in Pakistani society, English speaker is being considered as modern and educated.

2.3: Impacts On Social Fabric:

Traditional

cultures promotes the unity and peace in society. However, the rising trends of social media and propagandas has disturbed society by creating intolerance in society.

3:

SOCIOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF ~~MODERNIZATION~~/ GLOBALIZATION ON TRADITIONAL CULTURE:

Globalization is an interchangeable phenomenon. It promotes interdependency and unity in global arena. It emphasizes, on economic integration and technological advancements beyond borders. Here are few impacts highlighted as follows.

3.1: Impact on Family:

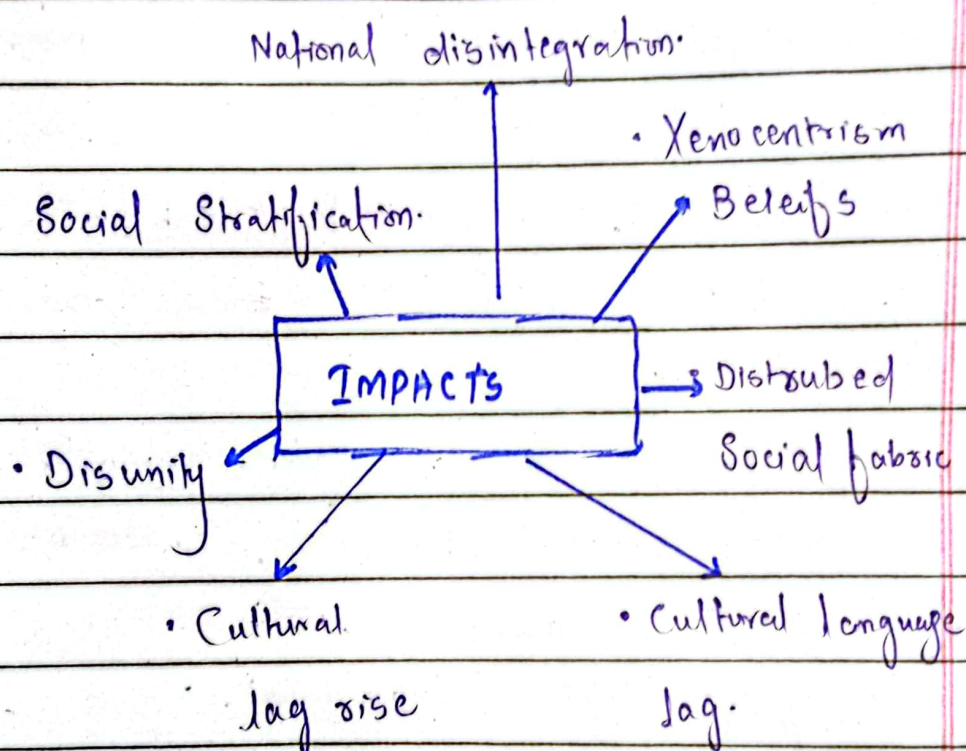
Globalization has connected peoples beyond borders through modernization. A social family in modern society is like a global family. Everyone has access of globe in their fingertips.

3.2: Impacts on Traditional cultural values:

The globalization have changed cultural values in totality. The old traditional values are now supposed to be backward values.

4.

SCHEMATIC VIEW OF SOCIOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF MODERNIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION: ON TRADITIONAL CULTURE



5:

DEPENDENCY AND WORLD SYSTEM THEORIES RESPONSE TO THESE CHANGES:

The global system
see these changes as advancements.

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Dependency theorists believe that, in modern global arena no single country is self sufficient. In order to meet the needs of citizens, everyone have to interchange the ideas, goods, and cultural values to each other. Globalization refered to connectivity of peoples across the globe.

6. CONCLUSION:

The modernization and globalization have disastrously impacted the cultural values in modern arena. Although, these phenomena has huge contribution towards ease of society. But, cultural values and cultural heritages unfortunately are undermined. Yet, the dependency and world system theorists explain these impacts as advancements in the society.

Q#6:

SHORT NOTES:

A: SOCIAL CONTROL AND TYPES:

INTRODUCTION:

Social control refers to the control by society on individuals. It can be done through various ways. Social control includes a few types through which society controls individuals.

TYPES OF SOCIAL CONTROL:

There are two types of controls by society to individuals.

(1) FORMAL CONTROL:

(2) INFORMAL CONTROL:

→ Formal Control: Formal controls involves "Control of individuals by society through formal values, law." It basically emphasize the control by state. For example: If any thefting occurs in my home I will lodge an F.I.R to control the theft.

Criminal via official law.

2. Informal Control:

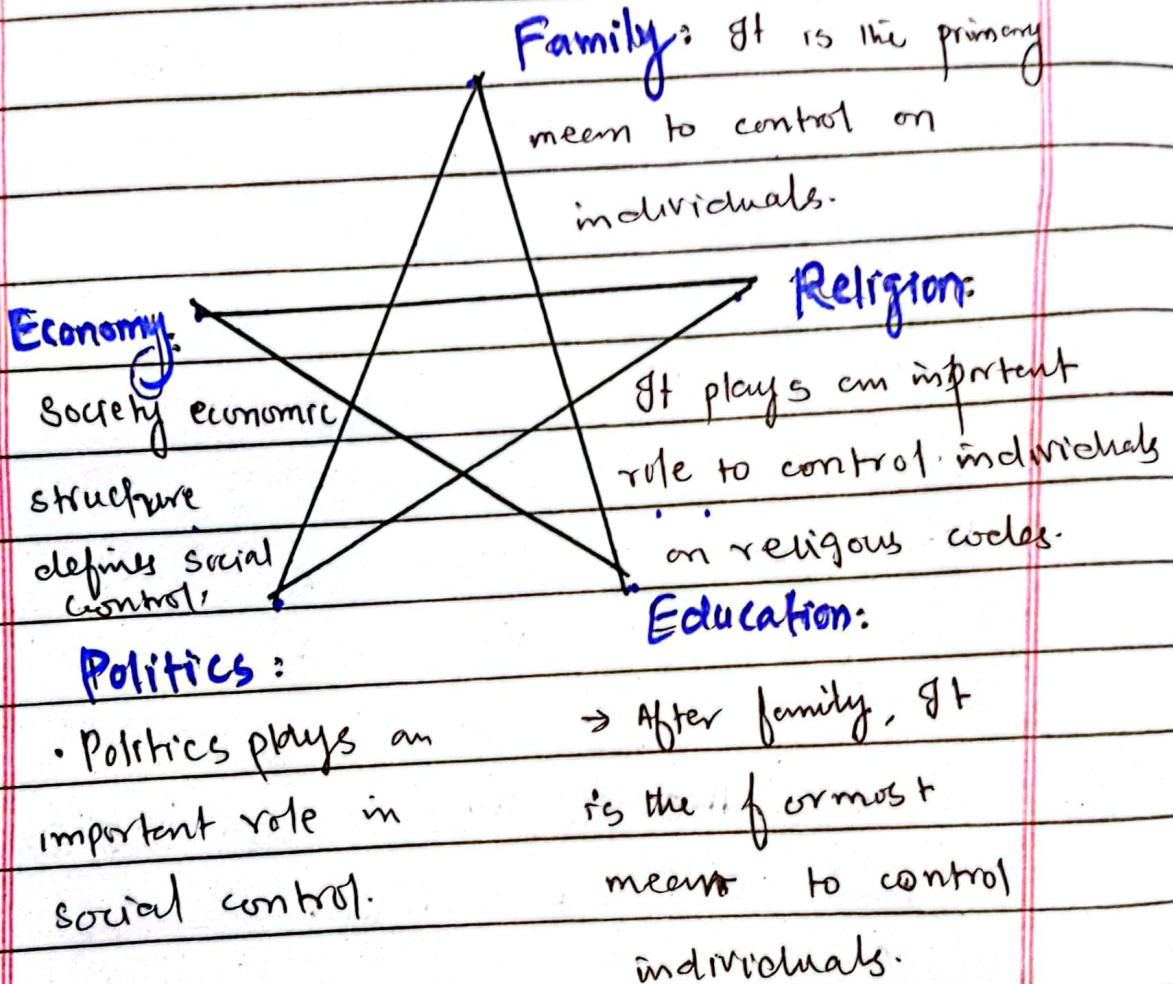
Informal Control, refers to societal control by cultural norms and values. For instance; if I witness any individual, taking someone's shoes from mosque, I will not lodge an F.I.R, rather I would guide him and aware him about the cultural value and consequences of that act.

3: MEANS THROUGH WHICH SOCIAL CONTROL DONE:

Society controls the individuals through various means. It involves some formal means and some are informal means. Formal means are supposed to abide by law and informal ones are through cultural norms and values.

4:

SOCIAL CONTROL THROUGH SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS:



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CONCLUSION:

Social control refers to the control of individuals by society. It can be done through various types and means, which involves formal and informal control.

B: ETHNOCENTRISM AND XENOCENTRISM:

1: ETHNOCENTRISM:

The ethnocentrism basically derived from, Greek word "Ethnos", which means race. It is defined as the "Belief of someone's own culture is superior". For example: Nazism in Germany, and in Pakistan movement the ideology of muslim culture superiority.

1.2: POSITIVE EFFECTS:

It has significant positive impacts on society. It promotes Cooperation, It enhances solidarity in the society. It boosts up the patriotism promoting nationalism ideology. For example, in Pakistan movement; It united all muslims on a unitary ideology.

1.2: NEGATIVE IMPACTS:

Although, It has some positive implications, But it also has some negative repercussions.

It has tight boundaries. It do not support the change in culture, due to which cultural lag arises: It is prejudice of own and other cultures:

2: XENOCENTRISM:

Anti thesis of 'Ethnocentrism', It basically defined as idea of superiority of other culture and inferiority in someones own culture. For example: English language as superior to our own languages.

2.1: Causes of Xenocentrism:

Xenocentrism arises due to multiple reasons in the society. Here are few key reasons included in the list.

1: Education: It is the primary mean through which the xenocentrism beliefs promoted: For example: The language

English superiority rise from educational institutions.

2: Media: It plays a key role in shaping the behaviours of individuals in the society. It promotes xenocentrism ideas oftentimes. For example; portraying other cultures advanced in morning shows, dramas and movies.

3: Feudalism: Feudalism, representing social values are converting the individuals beliefs about own culture that push individuals to xenocentrism ideas.

4: Illiteracy: Illiteracy remains in the top of the list. It involves, pushing individuals backward and lacking of their own cultural values. People often believe and accept the truth as what what they see they do not aware of own cultural values and morals.

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EFFECTS OF XENOCENTRISM:

Xenocentrism showers some serious effects on culture, society and nationalism. Its impacts includes;

I: Culture Devaluation:

Xenocentrism often undermines someone's own culture. As it promotes the other culture as superior. For example; The western influence has undermined the Pakistani specially Islamic culture.

II: Conflict of civilization:

Xenocentrism ideas often result in conflict of civilization. It creates a divide between cultural groups and civilizations.

III: National disunity:

It divides the national cultural groups in multi thoughts. which ultimately lead to national disunity and disintegration.

3.

WAY FORWARD:

To promote and save someone's own culture, it is quite necessary to avoid promoting xenocentrism ideas. Here are few key measures to prevent xenocentrism ideas.

3.1: Ideological Education:

Ideological education promotes the nationalism in peoples. It is quite important to promote ideological education to prevent the rise of xenocentrism ideas.

3.2: Institutions should play key role to promote own culture:

Institutions are the primary drivers of any society. It has to play key important role to promote nationalism ideas and prevent rise of xenocentrism.