

QUESTION: 01

1. INTRODUCTION

Humans perceive reality based on their upbringing, socialization, and mindset. This creates perspectives because of which the reality becomes subjective. There are three main perspectives in sociology. Functionalist talks about complex integration while conflict perspective mentions of societal unjust formation, and symbolic interactionist highlights the significance of symbolic culture. All three relates as well as differentiate. Also, these perspectives are evident in real life as well, making sociology an important discipline for man.

2. WHAT IS A PERSPECTIVE

How one perceives something. For instance, rain is liked by some but dislike by others. This perspective is based on their sociological background. Usually, upbringing, family, peers, schooling, accidents, and social environment plays a crucial role in it.

RAINFALL

Person A Likes

- Rich Family
- Lives in the west
- Never witnessed accident due to rain

Person B dislikes

- Poor family
- Witness power outage and accidents due to rainfall

3. FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVE

3.1 CONTEXT:

It was a predominating theory of 1960s. Emile Durkheim was the proponent of it. He tried to form society based on this theory.

3.2 CONCEPT:

Functionalists view society as a complex system, where every element works in tandem for collective good. The society according to functionalist is like an organism or a body, if one part is hurt, all will share and feel the pain.

3.3 ELEMENTS IN FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVE:

Family: It is a basic social unit of social society for functionalist. A person upbringing first mold him like he would be.

School: It is an interaction of children with family, society and school. After family, school is important for established norms.

Religion: The moral teachings is the domain of religion. It provides belongingness and purpose.

4. CONFLICT PERSPECTIVE

4.1 CONTEXT:

The perspective emerged from the growing industrialization of Europe in 18th and 19th century that was the cause of class division. Karl Marx in 19th century gave this perspective, judging the division based on class inequality.

4.2 CONCEPT:

According to conflict perspectives, the society is divided into haves and have-nots. This creates materialistic social stratification of society. For instance, landowners vs. servants.

4.3 ASSUMPTIONS OF CONFLICT PERSPECTIVE:

- i) Humans will always maximize their share as they are self-interest seekers.
- ii) Resources are limited and capitalist owns all.
- iii) This scarcity will create division, hence conflict is inevitable.

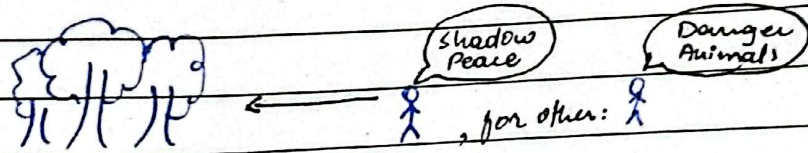
5. SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONIST

5.1 CONTEXT:

The theory was given by G.H. Mead. He believed society is a way of symbolizing everything. Individual self is constructed on it.

5.2 CONCEPT:

Society makes symbols to communicate. The established believes make some symbols a part of culture. One would see the same reality with difference of perception.



6. SIMILARITIES BETWEEN FUNCTIONALIST, CONFLICT AND SYMBOLIC PERSPECTIVES

6.1 ALL MENTION HUMAN-SUBJECTIVITY:

All of these perspectives shows that human are distinctive. Their perception is different from every single human. Their point of view will always differ.

6.2 SOCIETY PLAYS AN IMPORTANT ROLE:

All of these perspectives mention on the significance of society. Without society, the social institutions or the class division or symbols representation can not take place.

6.3 UNDERSTANDING HUMAN:

The aim of these different perspectives theory is to understand humans. Either through cooperation, revolt or harmony there is a need to understand humans.

7. DIFFERENCES AMONG FUNCTIONALIST, CONFLICT AND SYMBOLIC INTERACTIONIST THEORIES

7.1 DIFFERENCE IN THE GOALS:

i. Functionalist: Their goal is to understand society on the bases of its complex dependency over each other - with respect to institutions

ii. Conflict: Their goal is to understand the unjust because of the class-division. Classless society is the goal through revolution or conflict.

iii. Symbolic: Its purpose is to provide self-acknowledgment. A person knows himself through it. For example, looking-self glows theory of cooley.

7.2 DIFFERENCE IN THE ELEMENTS OF COOPERATION

i. Functionalist: Social institutions are the driver for cooperation such as family.

ii. Conflict: The class difference drives this conflict perspective.

iii. Symbolic: The language, cultural norms, pathways mold this perspective.

7.3 OUTCOME OF THESE PERSPECTIVES DIFFER

- i) Functionalist: Once humans get it, the cooperation and mutual dependency will increase in society.
- ii) Conflict: Humans will revolt as conflict will always remain until the utopic society is achieved.
- iii) Symbolic: Person will judge oneself, forms his self-image and on that improves his life.

8. EXAMPLES OF THESE PERSPECTIVES IN REAL LIFE

8.1 FUNCTIONALIST:

- i) Modern Society of the World: Every social institution provides something to a person. School provides academic knowledge, religious teaching for spirituality, family for emotional support.
- ii) Economy of the country: The better the human development in the country, the better the economic growth. For example, Nordic region.

8.2 CONFLICT:

- i) CAPITALIST SOCIETY: The rich people get more rich because capitalism favours the one with the most resources.

ii) Societal Polarization: Due to social status differences, societies are divided. For instance, the caste system of India.

83 Symbolic:

i) Cultural Perspectives: Until 20th century, the West considered its culture superior. Ethnocentrism is common again.

ii) Symbols Identity: The red light either means danger or stop. Universally, it is followed.

9. CONCLUSION

To conclude, functionalist, conflict and symbolic theories are related to each other as well as differentiated. Based on their nature and modulus operandi, these theories are compared and contrasted. The theories have real-life examples as well. Without understanding, these perspectives humans would find it hard to adjust in a society. After all, the socialization and interaction result in these perspectives, making every society unique.

X ————— X

QUESTION: 032. INTRODUCTION

When a person resists the rules and certain believes, he is prone to deviance of current 'system'. This deviance results in deviance. It can be formal or informal, but it will go against the flow. Emile Durkheim gave his theory on it to explain the significance of deviance for a society. It somehow makes everyone cooperate, and promotes stability in a society.

2. DEVIANCE2.1 DEFINITION:

The state of being deviated from set of believes or practices. It often results in illegal or immoral activities such as crime.

2.2 IMPACT:

It affects the structure of society. Many might get influenced and join hands with such a person. On the other hand, many may cooperate to resist such a person promoting solidarity.

2.3 TYPES:

- | | | | |
|------|-------------------|-----|----------------------|
| i. | Countercultural | iv. | Situational deviance |
| ii. | Formal deviance | v. | Serial deviance |
| iii. | Informal deviance | vi. | Primary deviance |

3. THEORY OF DEVIANCE BY EMILE DURKHEIM

3.1 CONCEPT:

According to Emile, it is an act or behaviour that goes against established norms of a society along with its values and expectations. He believed that deviance is important for a society as it maintains social order.

3.2 THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE OF EMILE ON DEVIANCE:

i) It is important: Deviance is important as a part of society. It aids in social order.

ii) Functions of Deviance: It clarifies norms, strengthens social bonds and leads to social change eventually.

3.3 CAUSE OF DEVIANCE:

According to Emile, Anomie is the cause of social deviance. When there is a ~~de~~ death of social norms and values, anomie prevails. This will foster deviance among people.

3.4 DEVIANCE IS POSITIVE:

When a different mindset emerges in a society, it is opposed at first, but with time that idea starts changing the society at large. Even crime enables a society to take action against law-enforcers for security.

①

Anomie leads to deviance

↓
Deviant mind looted Bank↓
Tight security in Banks mandatory

• MANIFESTATION OF EMILE'S DEVINCE

②

Religious used to influence state

↓ Wars for centuries

↓ Population of Man decreased

↓ Industries started hiring women

- Make up and cosmetic industries emerged
- Gender Norms changed
- Political ideologies emerged

↓ Secular states formed.

3.5

OUTCOME OF DEVIANCE :

Outcome of Deviance is social change. The society transforms into a better place where new set of principles become its guides. In short, deviance transforms the established principles of society, posing social change.

4. ROLE OF DEVIANCE IN SOCIAL STABILITY:

4.1 MAKES SOCIETY DYNAMIC:

Society is dynamic from sociological perspective. Deviance helps society to maintain this. The dynamic nature of society enables it to adapt to new challenges easily.

4.2 PREVENTS CULTURAL LAG:

The cultural lag can be caused by technology. This lag will be prevented by deviants of society. This will enable cultural to exist with time.

4.3 PROMOTES SOCIAL SOLIDARITY:

The society emerges as unified force against aggression. In terms of deviance, society either resist or change, it will show solidarity.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, social deviance according to Emile contributes in the overall societal management. The society is uphold due to deviance. Social change is brought because of deviance. Therefore, social deviance is not completely negative. It can foster a society and strengthen it against the dynamic challenges of the time.

QUESTION: 042. INTRODUCTION

The rise of modernization and globalization has given human many benefits, along with many drawbacks. One such drawback is the negative impact on traditional culture. However, this impact is positive as well. Dependency and world-system theories explain it too. Overall, this has transformed many cultures hence brought social change.

2. SOCIOLOGICAL IMPACT OF MODERNIZATION AND GLOBALIZATION2.1 CULTURAL IDENTITY:

It leads to exchange of culture, build tolerance for one another, and share ideas. It has transformed cultural identity e.g. through subculture.

2.2 LIFESTYLE HAS BEEN CHANGED:

The life of a person who is capable is good irrespective of his or her location. Modern lifestyle also made poverty a helpless state and embarrassing situation.

2.3 HUMAN WORKFORCE CRISIS

Globalization has made the ~~labour~~ labour dirt-cheap, because of which there is labour exploitation. This creates deviance in society.

2.4 CLASS DIVISION:

It is another impact of globalization. The world today is divided between ruling and ruled classes, where the latter cannot replace the former. This creates Alienation.

2.5 MATERIALISTIC SOCIETY:

Globalization and modernization has turned the world to cherish materialism. A person with less assets is considered socially poor or weak. This difference of social status creates anomie, turning a culture materialistic.

- For Example: Lavish weddings, giving dowry and bride and groom welcomed in helicopters. This has transformed traditional culture.

3. DEPENDENCY THEORY

The theory explains that how economic events of the world leads developing countries to rely more on developed world. This reliance result in cultural exchange and exploitation.

• Example:

- The colonisation of the West.
- The Asian crisis.
- Global recession.

3.1 HOW TRADITIONAL CULTURES IMPACTED:

The economic dependency of the developing states lead to adopt the policies of the West. This results in e.g. open markets. Due to this, foreign culture comes that influence own culture.

Colonization of Britishers

↓
Made countries Poor

Decolonization

↓
Commonwealth is dependent

Colonizers still influences societies

3.2 IMPACT OF DEPENDENCY

(i) XENOCENTRISM PREVAILS:

Due to dependency, the other culture is seemed as superior.

After all, not everyone is aware of geopolitical history and colonization, so they cherished other's believes. This leads to erosion of own culture.

• Example: Wearing peit-court in formal events rather than own attire.

(ii) CULTURAL LAG OCCURS:

The developed nation is ahead in technology. This made the developing world technologically weak. Due to this cultural lag occurs as the developing world is economically weak.

- Example: Digitization has made the paper work ~~to~~ cease to exist in Nordic region, but it is not yet common in developing world.

4. WORLD-SYSTEM THEORY

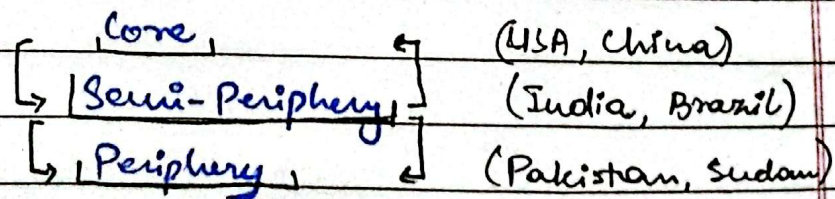
This theory analyzes the relationship between the countries and the global economy. It focus mainly upon the Capitalistic control over markets. Owing to this, countries are divided in three categories.

- Categories of countries,

i) Core countries: Technologically-advanced states

ii) Periphery states: Poor countries that depend heavily upon raw-materials export.

iii) Semi-periphery countries: These countries are in a middle of both. They are 'core countries' for periphery, but 'periphery' for the core ones.



4.1 IMPACT ON CULTURAL TRADITION

This dependency and market capture lead the developing or periphery world to dilemma as they are not independent in their affairs. Their policies are influenced by the core countries, leading to cultural issues.

- Example: Developing world cannot trade in other currency but dollar because of the influence of core countries. Argentina rejected offer of BRICS, is its manifestation.

- The loans provided by core countries come with condition such as cutting-off cultural expenses, for example open schools and business even on ceremonial events.

4.2 IMPACT OF THIS THEORY:

(i) SUBCULTURES PREVAIL:

Society becomes amalgamation of many cultures. For example, in India dating someone is fine but out-of-caste marriage is not allowed. This shows that cultures become mixture of many other.

(ii)

INDIVIDUALITY INCREASES:

Global economy is dominated by capitalist class. This class talks about individual freedom and refrain culture, values or religion to intervene in freedom. Hence, individuals become confused either to follow religion that talks about collectivism or follow own course. Qwen2 is its example.

5.

CRITICAL ANALYSIS

After mentioning the impacts of globalization and modernization in the light of two theories, it is clear that globalization do more harm than good. It has eroded cultural practices with subculture, xenocentrism and materialism. This also resulted in transforming one's mind. Hence, the overall impact is bad of globalization on traditional cultures.

Date: _____

Day: _____

6. CONCLUSION:

In a summary, globalization has impacted the society at large. It has made society highly dependable upon West. This reliance has resulted in the erosion of own culture. Many practices has been reshaped and replaced. Despite the economic progress, with respect to culture, globalization has done more harm.

X ===== X

QUESTION : 06

b. ETHNOCENTRISM AND XENOCENTRISM

1. ETHNOCENTRISM

It is a believe that one's culture is superior and other's inferior. People tend to believe that other culture is not good in moral teaching, ideology, and practices. Their own culture holds the answer for all.

Date: _____

Day: _____

2. PRINCIPLES OF ETHNOCENTRISM

- i. One's own culture is superior.
- ii. Resort to one's culture for solution.
- iii. Preserve one's own culture from exploitation.
- iv. Justification of superiority.
- v. Rigid in change due to high solidarity.

3. CAUSES OF ETHNOCENTRISM

- i. Influence of elders.
- ii. Alienation of a society.
- iii. Role of culture in solving problems historically.
- iv. Rich history of a nation.
- v. Strong and clear concept over life.

• Example: Japanese culture is very strong, and hard to resist. Japanese follow their practices irrespective of where they are.

4. IMPACT OF ETHNOCENTRISM

- i. Other culture feels inspired.
- ii. Intolerance for other cultures.
- iii. Always rely on conventional approach for solutions.
- iv. Rigidity in mind.
- v. Hard to understand other's cultural problems.

5. XENOCENTRISM

It is a belief that other's culture is superior than one's own. The values, practices of other culture is preferred. The mindset in xenocentrism is, the grass is greener on the other side.

6. PRINCIPLES OF XENOCENTRISM

- i. Other's culture is superior.
- ii. Practices of other culture must be adopted.
- iii. Flexibility in adoption of cultures.
- iv. Shallow knowledge of one's own culture.

7. CAUSES OF XENOCENTRISM

- i. Colonization of the world
- ii. Manipulation of history leads to subjective reality of a culture, hence xenocentrism
- iii. Shallow knowledge of own culture.
- iv. Dearth of rich history.

8. IMPACT OF XENOCENTRISM

- i. Erosion of own culture
- ii. Formation of subcultures
- iii. Easy to understand other cultural problems
- iv. It may result in diminishing of Morality too.

Date: _____
Day: _____

SOCIALIZATION

DEFINITION

The process of learning and adopting the norms and values of a society throughout the interaction.

Many elements of a society help getting one socialized.

TYPES OF SOCIALIZATION

1. PRIMARY:

It is at the foundation level through friends and family.

2. SECONDARY:

It is also the process of learning norms, values, and beliefs, but through secondary elements. This includes college, school, workplace.

3. ANTICIPATORY:

A person learns new norms here of a group, he or she wishes to join in the future. For example, adopting the Western environment if one wants to move abroad.

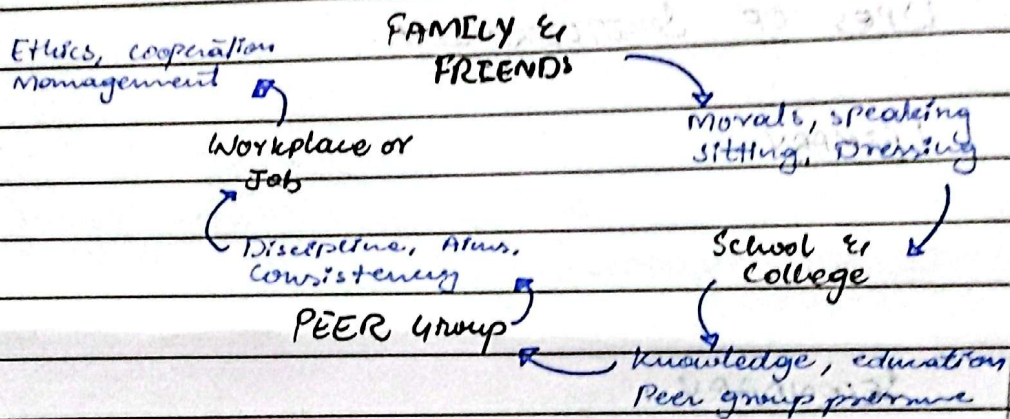
Date: _____

Day: _____

3. ELEMENTS OF SOCIALIZATION

- i. Family and Friends.
- ii. School and colleges.
- iii. Peer group.
- iv. Workplace.

• Example It makes one, a ~~human~~ 'human'.



4. BENEFITS OF SOCIALIZATION

Aristotle once said,

"Man is a social animal". Therefore, he or she needs to be socially upbringing. Humans are distinctive than any other being because of socialization. To put things in perspective, language is the prominent factor besides culture that has made humans to stand-out against every other being, and language itself is the product of socialization.

X _____ X