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## PART-II

Q.1:

### I. Introduction:-

Functionalist, conflict, and symbolic interactionist theories, all of these, discuss the relationship between individuals in a society. As a society is made up of many individuals, so their behavior with each other is very crucial. Functionalist theory says that components of a society are in solidarity and perform their functions to run a society while, on the other hand, conflict theory emphasizes that components of a society are in a conflict, not solidarity. Symbolic interactionist theory says that interaction between the individuals decides about the nature of a society. All of these ~~societies~~ theories are right to some extent.

### II. Comparisons Among the Functionalist, Conflict, and Symbolic Interactionist Theories:-

Functionalist, conflict, and symbolic interactionist theories are the theories related to society. These theories emphasize the role of individuals in a society.

#### 1. Functionalist Theory:-

According to functionalist theory, components of a society are in solidarity and each component is performing its function. If one part stops working, it



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will affect the other components as well. Prominent philosophers like, August Comte, Talcot Parson, Emile Durkheim etc. support the philosophy of functionalism. For the functionalist philosophers, components of a society such as human beings are in harmony and everyone is performing its function for the betterment of society. Moreover, if one part or component of the society stops to work then it may affect the other components and parts of the society.

Every component is designed for a specific work and its work is important for the other parts. For instance, a machine is a complex structure having many components working together for a single purpose i.e. running of the machine.

Same is the society, which also has different components like a machine and every component is performing its job. Moreover, if one component of a machine is not working it will ultimately affect the performance of the whole machine. Same is the society, which needs all its parts or components to work properly.

### (i) Real-Time Example :-

For instance, gender gap may annoy some people, but according to functionalist perspective two genders are working in their domains and performance of each gender is important is necessary. For functionalists,



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gender gap is there for the proper working of the society. ~~division~~

## 2: Conflict Theory:-

Conflict theory states that everything in a society is in a conflict with the other. Conflict theory is supported by Karl Marx who says that economy decides everything. So there is a continuous <sup>uous</sup> conflict between the things or components in a society. Contrary to functionalist perspective, which says that everything in a society is in a harmony and solidarity with the other, conflict perspective emphasizes on the conflict between the components.

For instance, there is a continuous conflict between the owners of the factories and their workers for increasing their salaries. Karl Marx criticizes the capitalist economic system for this conflict because this conflict is ~~due~~ there due to the factor of economy. Moreover, in a nutshell, society is all about the conflicts among its components.

### (i) Real-Time Example:-

For conflict theory, there is a continuous conflict between the components of a society. In real life we see the conflict between the genders. This conflict has led to many problems. According to conflict theory, this conflict between the genders



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is due to economic gains. One gender wants to earn same like the other, i.e. women need equal economic gains and contrary to them men want a status quo for their prestige. So there is a continuous conflict between the genders.

### 3. Interactionist Perspective :-

Symbolic interactionist refers to the interactions between the individuals in daily life. These interactions decide about the nature of the society. For example if the interaction between the individuals of a society is frequent then there will be a strong bond between them. Max Weber supports the symbolic interactionist perspective of a society. According to Weber, solidarity among the individuals depends on the interactions ~~between~~ among the individuals in a society. For him, there are two types of societies: First those that have mechanical solidarity and second having organic solidarity.

According to Weber, solidarity in a society depends on the interactions among the individuals. In mechanical solidarity there are frequent interactions among the individuals while in organic solidarity there are less interactions.



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(i) Real-Life Example:-

We witness a stronger solidarity between the people in the ~~rural~~ rural areas of Pakistan. For instance, there is strong solidarity in a society of AJK due to frequent interactions and mechanical solidarity, while we can see an organic solidarity in the society of Islamabad due to less interactions with each other.

III. Conclusion:-

To conclude, functionalist, conflict, and symbolic interactionist perspectives of sociology discuss about the relation between the individuals in a society.

Functionalist theory emphasizes on the harmony and solidarity among the individuals while conflict theory emphasizes on the conflicts among the individuals.

And symbolic interactionist perspective gives the idea that interactions between the individuals of a society decides about its nature.





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## Q.6 (a) Social Control:-

### I. Introduction:-

We all are living in a society because society ensures to fulfil our needs. For fulfilling the needs of everyone society apply social control on the individuals of that society. Social control is all about the control of a society to its individuals. Every society has certain rules, regulation, beliefs, norms, and values to control the behavior of the people. Agents of social control include; family, religion, education, peer groups, neighbourhood etc. Social control can be formal or informal. Control through laws, rules, and regulations is formal while control, which family, education, or neighbourhood apply to an individual is informal. Social control is a crucial phenomenon for the survival of a society.

### II. Social Control:-

Social control is the control of a society on its individuals. Society controls its individuals to avoid their deviant behaviour or criminal behaviour. Social control starts from the family and if there is weak social control there will be high chances of deviance from the norms and values of a society.

Moreover, this control starts from the very



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beginning of the life. We can see the control of parents on their children ~~for~~ to follow norms, values, and traditions. And it can go to the state level where state controls the behaviour of the people through law making and implementing those laws. If some one ~~breaks~~ breaks the laws then the institutions of the state control him by arresting or punishing him.

#### 1. Types of Social Control:-

Social control can be of two types; formal and informal social control.

##### (i) Formal Social Control:-

Formal social control is the control of a society on its individuals through laws. The main feature of this social control is that it applies to all the citizens of that state. Everyone has to follow the laws strictly, and if anyone breaks the law then state has the authority to punish him for maintaining social order. Formal social control applies equally to all the citizens of the society or state.

##### (ii) Informal Social Control:-

Informal social control ~~is~~ refers to the



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control of society on the individuals through norms and values. Agents of informal social control are family, neighbourhood etc. Main feature of the informal social control is that the agents cannot punish the individuals for not following the norms and values of that society.

Moreover, social control changes with the change in societies. Which means that one society may control you from drinking alcohol but other does not control for the same act. For instance, drinking alcohol is illegal in Pakistan and society controls the individuals for not drinking alcohol, but the same act is normal in the west. So the domains of social control varies from society to society.

Q.No.6 (b)

1. Introduction:-

Our world is full of many cultures. Culture mainly refers to set of beliefs, norms, values and traditions of a society. Material things like eating patterns, climate, and different facilities can influence the culture of the people. Every society has its own culture. The term ethnocentrism means measuring others' culture with the reference of with the observer's culture. It is basically a feeling that my culture is superior and other's culture is inferior. Contrary to this, exocentrism refers



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to the belief that other's culture is superior and my culture is inferior. Both ethnocentrism and exocentrism are not good because every culture has its own uniqueness and the factors behind every culture are different. So one cannot compare two different cultures with different factors affecting them.

## II. Ethnocentrism:-

Ethnocentrism refers to the observation of other culture with the help of factors affecting the observer's own culture. It is basically a belief that my culture is better than other cultures. For instance, if a Pakistani is saying that his culture is better than the culture of an American on the base of religion then he may be ethnocentric.

Every culture is different from other, and different factors influence a culture including religion, and climate. So two cultures cannot be compared with each other on the ground of one's culture. For example, religion of most of the people in Pakistan is Islam and it is a belief of the women of Pakistan to dress up fully or use a hijab, but people in the West mainly follow other religions and hence women of that area do not use hijab. So comparing on the



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ground of ~~some~~ one's own culture is ethnocentrism.

### III. Xenocentrism:-

Xenocentrism refers to the belief that other culture is better and one's own culture is inferior. It is again the same mentality of comparing two culture from one ground. Xenocentrism is basically seeing positive things of other's culture and ~~se~~ comparing those things with ~~one's own~~ negative things of one's own culture. Many Pakistanis think that their culture is not good enough like European or Western culture, but every culture has its positive and negative side.

Pakistan is currently ~~the~~ facing the problem of xenocentrism because many people are thinking that their culture is inferior than the western culture. It is causing a loss to Pakistan in the shape of brain drain.

### IV. Conclusion:-

To conclude, ethnocentrism is the belief that someone's own culture is better than other cultures while xenocentrism refers to the belief of someone that other cultures are better than his culture. One cannot compare two cultures from one factor because every culture is influenced by different factors.



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Q.3:

### 1. Introduction :-

Deviance is the unfollowing of norms and values by someone. Every society has its own norms, values, and traditions, and expects the individuals to follow those norms, values, and traditions. If someone is not following these norms or traditions then he is a deviant. Emile Durkheim says that deviance is a natural process. He further argues that it is a positive thing because it allows the society to revisit its norms, values, and traditions and modify them. For Durkheim, deviance helps the society to add more norms or update the norms, values, or traditions. He ignored the negative side of the deviance because deviance can lead someone towards crimes. Moreover, he oversimplified the phenomenon of deviance and he is over-optimistic.



### (III) Concept of Deviance :-

Every society in the world has certain norms, values, beliefs, and traditions. The society expects that everyone who is living in the society will follow these norms, values, beliefs, and traditions. If someone does not follow the norms and values of that society, the process or phenomenon will be called as deviance. For instance, in Pakistani society, majority of the population believe that eating should be done with right hand. But if someone eats with his left hand, he may be called as deviant. Moreover, children are expected to respect their parents and if they don't do so, they might be called deviant and the phenomenon will be called as deviance.

There is no legal punishment for the deviants, because they are not avoiding or breaking the law. They are just not following the norms and traditions of that society.



### III. Durkheim's Theory of Deviance :-

Emile Durkheim, a prominent philosopher, says that deviance is a positive phenomenon because it helps the society in maintaining social order. Deviance of the people helps the society to re-visit the already established norms, values, beliefs, and traditions and to add new norms or values. He emphasizes on the positive aspect of the deviance because it can



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help the society to strengthen its roots. Moreover, he oversimplified the concept of deviance, by focusing only one aspect of the story.

For Durkheim, deviance plays an important role in maintaining societal stability by getting rid of older and expired norms, values, beliefs, and traditions. He is right to some extent because with the passage of time, new norms, beliefs, and values are required for people living in a society and deviance helps in this process by highlighting those norms, values, beliefs, and traditions which are about to expire or there is no need of these beliefs.

For instance, online education was not <sup>in the</sup> culture of our ancestor but some people may deviated from the norms and traditions and then society updated the culture by adding online education. But it is only one side of the story, he ignored the other ~~effects~~ effects of deviance ~~on~~ on the society.

## 1. Critical Analysis of the Durkheim's Theory of Deviance :-

Although Durkheim is right to some extent in his theory of deviance, but he missed a main portion of the effects of deviance. He ignored the negative aspects in his theory which can ~~be~~ have ~~negative~~ serious implications on the society.



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Durkheim's approach overshadowed an important aspect. Deviance can also be negative because chances of committing crimes <sup>by the deviants</sup> are greater ~~by the~~ than the normal ones.

Durkheim is over-optimistic about deviance that it will only help the society to get better. But this is not the reality. Deviants can be a serious threat to the society's norms, values, and traditions. If a society does not control its individuals from deviancy, it can ~~be~~ experience some really unwanted consequences in the shape of crimes.

#### IV. Conclusion:-

To conclude, deviance means violating the norms, values, beliefs, and traditions of a society. Deviance can have positive and negative consequences. For Durkheim, deviance is a source of revisiting norms, values, and traditions, and updating them. It is a positive side of deviance and it is a natural process. Although, he is right to some extent but deviance has negative consequences as well, like increase in crime rates.

