

# Sociology

## Subjective - Part

— Answer no. 6 B —

— (A) —

### Introduction

Social control is an important phenomenon in the field of sociology which is necessary to maintain social equilibrium and a society can exercise social control by using sanctions. Social control is largely divided in two types: formal/codified social control and informal/uncodified social control.

### An Overview of Social Control

An overview of social control is as follows;

#### a. Definition of Social Control

Social control can be defined as,

“All means and methods

that are employed by society to ensure that a group of individuals conforms to expected behaviors of society"

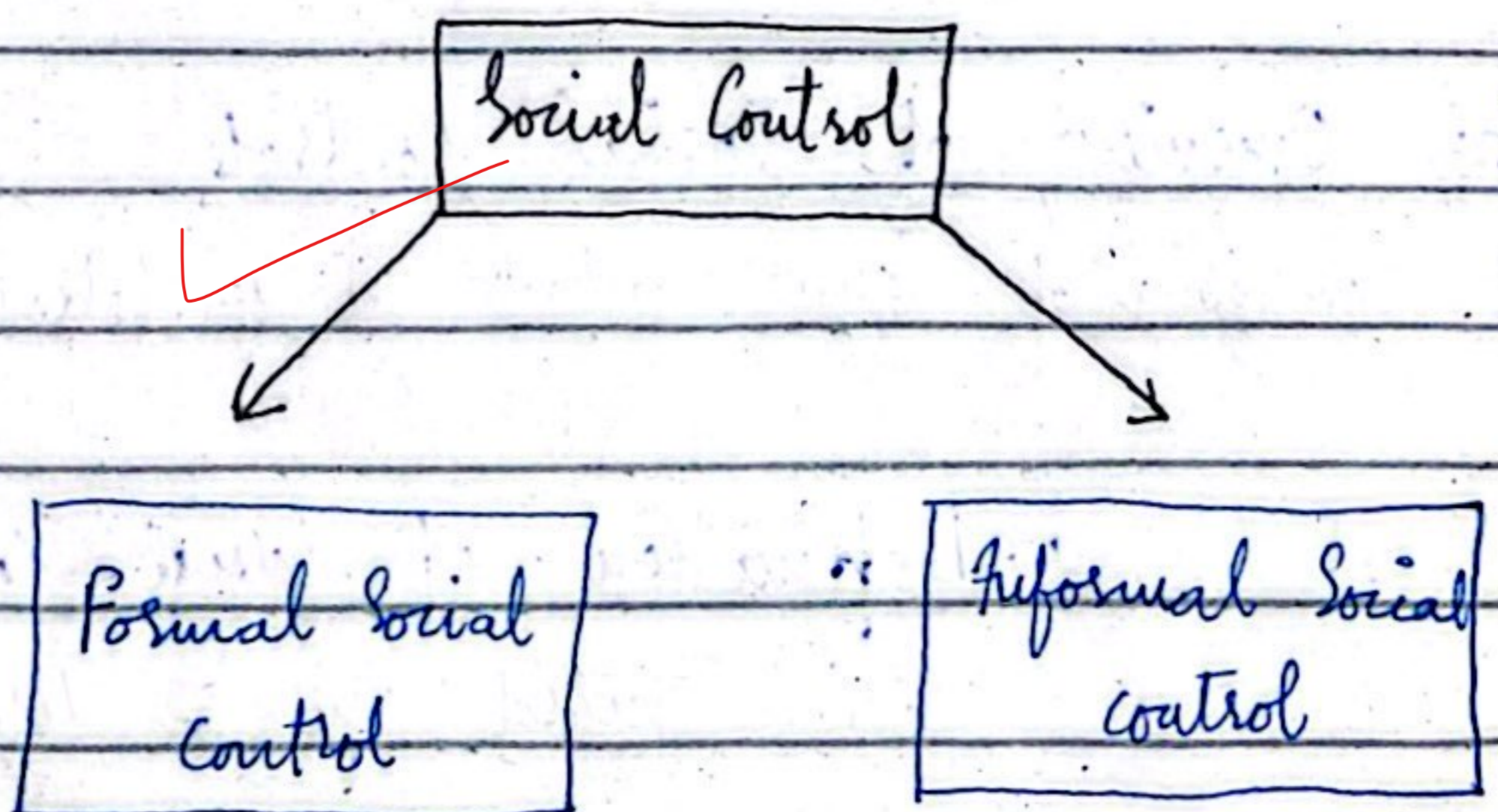
## b. Purpose of social control

The purpose of social control is to maintain social stability by managing deviant behaviors;

"Any behavior or an act by individual contrary to social expectations is called Deviance"

## Types of social control

Social control can be divided into two types which can be represented through a flow chart;



## a. Formal Social Control

"Formal social control is a type of social control which is exercised through codified laws and have enforcement Mechanisms"

### i. Key features of formal social control

Example: If a criminal commits crime, he might be imprisoned.

- Exercise by secondary group
- Purposeful
- Codified
- Enforcement

## b. Informal Social Control

"Informal social control is a type of social control which is exercised without any specific purpose by primary group i.e family"

### i. Key Features of Informal social control

Example: If a children does not respect elders, he might get punishment in the form of Blaming from parents.

- Lack of Purpose
- Unwritten rules
- No Enforcement Mechanism

## Conclusion

In a nutshell, maintaining social control is necessary for every society without which a society cannot flourish.

— (b) —

## Introduction

Xeno-centrism and Ethnocentrism are two important concepts of sociology. Ethnocentrism is a concept which was developed by William Graham, in his work called Folkways. Ethnocentrism is a belief that one's group is superior to other's group. The perfect example of Ethnocentrism could be found in Rudyard Kipling's poem - The White Man's Burden. Whereas, Xeno-centrism is completely opposite to other concept.

## An overview of the concept of Ethnocentrism

An overview of Ethnocentrism is as follows;

### a. Key Features of Ethnocentrism

#### i. Judging other's culture :

Ethnocentrism believes in judgemental and people gauged other on the basis of their own culture.

#### ii. Denigrating others : Ethno- centrism does not mean

superiority but also denigrating other's culture

## b. Demerits and Merits of Ethnocentrism

Ethnocentrism could lead to conflict between group and misunderstandings i.e Islamophobia in West, but it can also increase social cohesion and security among members.

## An Overview of the Concepts of Xeno-centrism

An overview of the concept of Xeno-centrism is as follows;

### a. Key Features of Xeno-centrism

i. Idealizing other's culture and considering one's own group inferior.

For example, in Pakistan, India or Bangladesh many people have liking for western products as they feel their local products aren't worthy enough.

ii. Promoting other's culture

For example, supporting western values, movies, TV shows over

one's own culture.

## b. De-merits of Xeno-centrism

The biggest ~~demerit~~ of Xeno-centrism is Culture Erosion, over time people starts to forget about their culture and it eventually erodes. Moreover, Xeno-centrism can also cause social disintegration.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, both the concepts of sociology are important to understand the complexity of Human society. But to avoid the problem associated to Ethnocentrism, one anti-dote can be applied which is Cultural

Relativism.

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— Answer no. 3 —

## Introduction

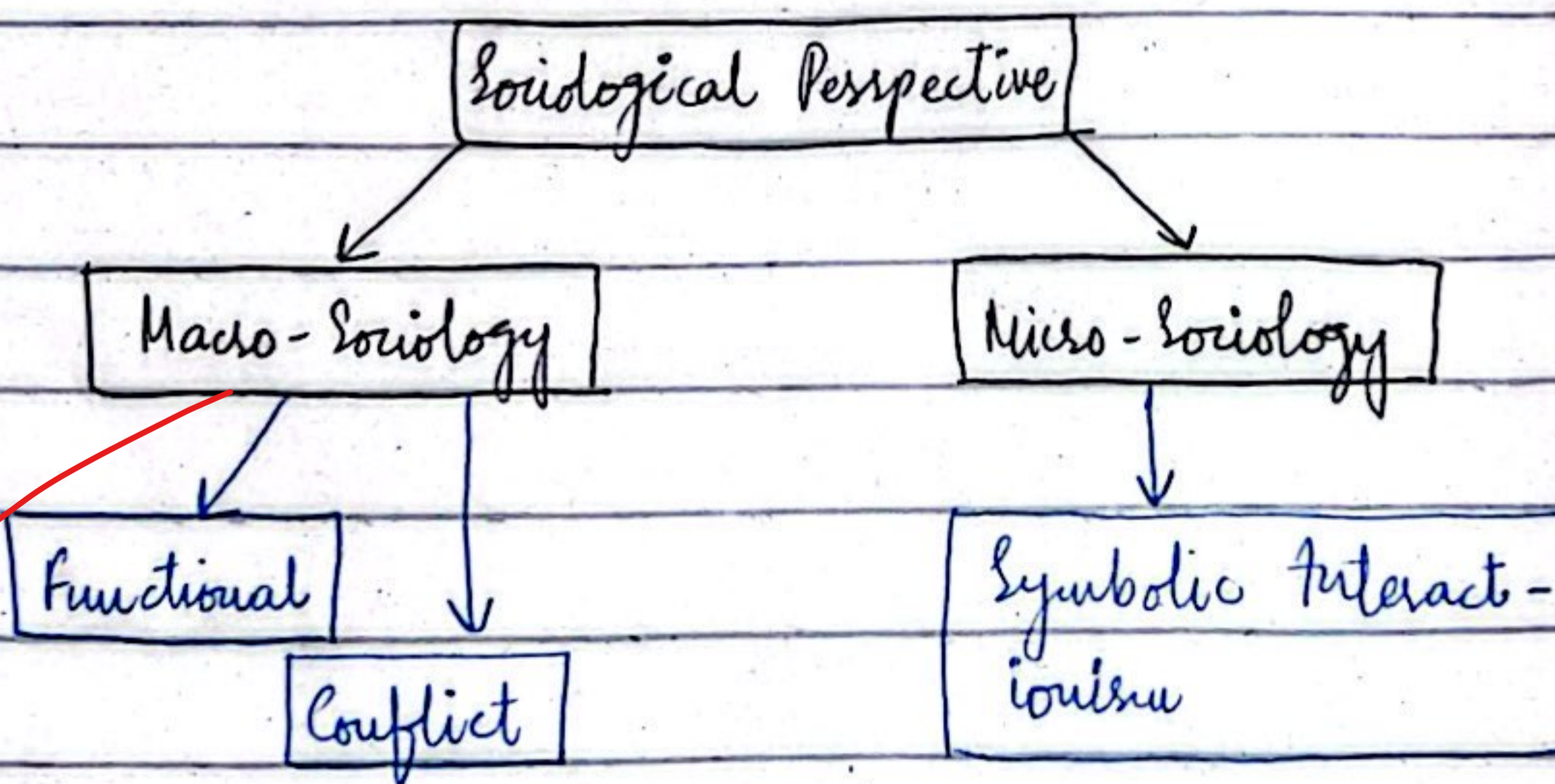
Deviance means,

“Any Behavior or act  
contrary to social expectation  
is called Deviance”

The phenomenon of deviance can vary  
from society to society i.e. it is a deviant  
behavior to wear bikini in Pakistan but not  
in Western societies.

## An Overview of three Major Perspectives of Sociology on Deviance

An overview of Major Perspectives of sociology  
on Deviance is as follows;





## Explaining the concept of Deviance;

### a. Symbolic Interaction

According to symbolic interactionist deviant behaviour happens because;

i. Labelling Theory: Society labels deviants on the basis of their behavior, which causes more deviant behavior

ii. Association Theory: It posits that the deviant behavior depends upon the characteristics of people we interact with.

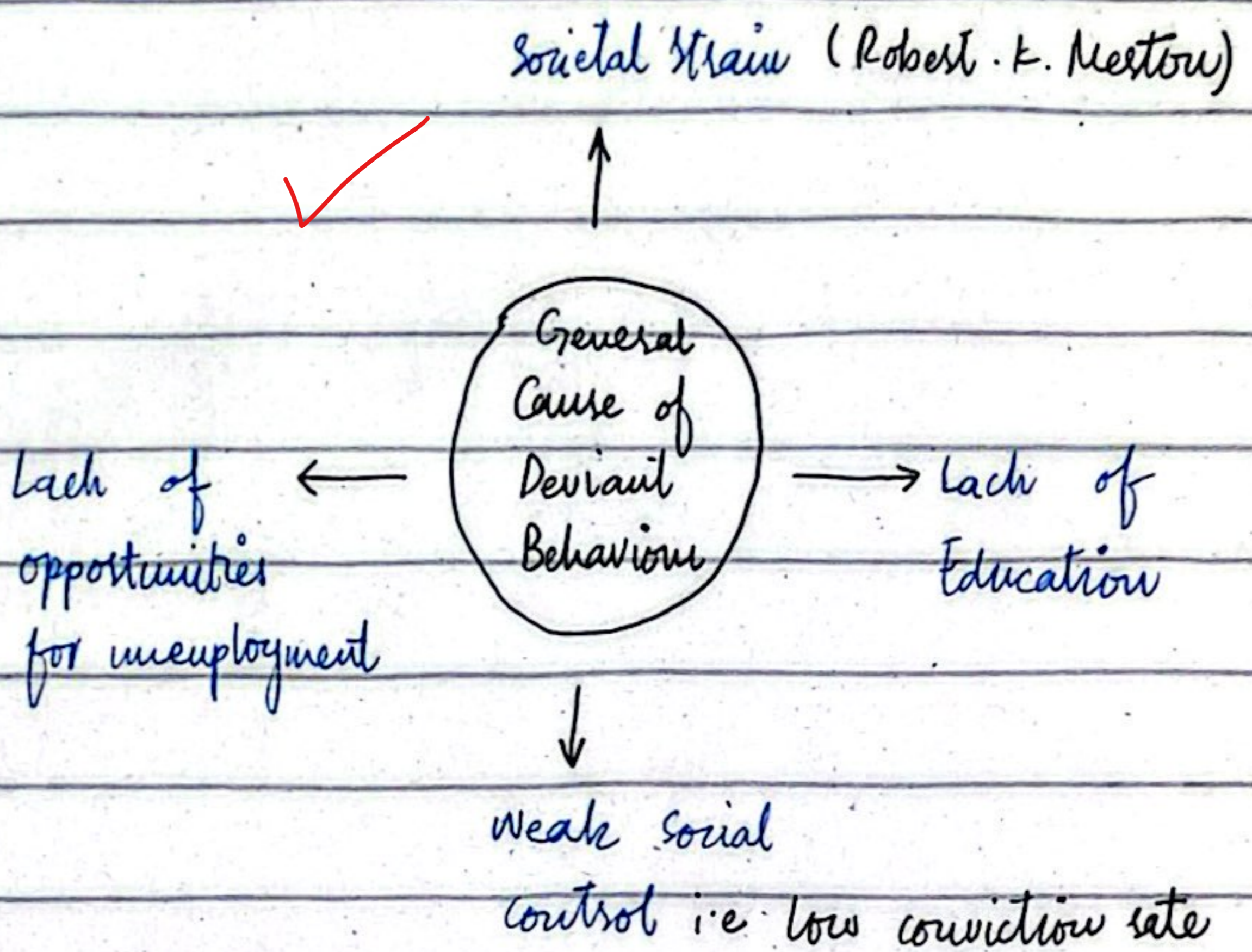
### b. Functionalism

According to functionalist perspective, deviant behaviour is necessary to maintain social equilibrium.

### c. Conflict Perspective

This perspective is created by Karl Marx who says that society usually do not penalize elites for deviant behavior. In fact, law is the tool of elites to control poor.

## General Causes of Deviance



## An Overview of Emile Durkheim's theory of Deviance

An Overview of Emile Durkheim's theory of deviance is as follows:

a. Major Work; Emile Durkheim in his major works like "The Division of Labour in Society" and "The Suicide" highlighted his theory of deviance.

b. The Concept of Anomie

Anomie is a concept of Emile Durkheim, which means,

## "State of Normlessness"

According to Durkheim, it can happen when there is a radical change in society and people no longer believe in societal norms or values i.e. during financial crises.

## Causes of Anomie

Causes of Anomie are as follows;

1. Socio-Biology: It can happen due to biological-determinism.

2. Socio-Psychology: It can also happen through social learning and contagion theory.

3. Improper socialization: Anomie can be caused by improper socialization.

4. Unequal development: When society is highly unequal then Anomie can emerge; For Example; 1% elite hold 95% of wealth and bottom 50% hold only 1% of wealth.

5. Personal Ambitions: Anomie could also emerge due to the personal ambitions of some segment of society.

# Analysis of Emile Durkheim's theory of deviance and the role it plays in maintaining social stability through functional lens.

## a. Organic Analogy

✓ Emile Durkheim like other functionalist have seen society as an organism having head, limbs and other body parts, where each performs specific function. For him, deviance is necessary therefore.

## b. Role of Religion in maintaining social control

According to Emile Durkheim, religion teaches morality and thus influences our behavior. Religion also exercises informal social control to prevent deviance. According to him, "had there been no religions there would be no society"

### c. Elimination of Deviant Behaviours can disrupt societal stability

Moreover, Durkheim also believes that if the deviance is eliminated from society then society will not function as it will be out of equilibrium.

### d. Collective Effervescence

Moreover, he also believes that when individuals share common beliefs, it develops collective identity, also known as Collective Effervescence which helps prevent deviant behavior.

### Conclusion

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In conclusion, deviant behaviour happens when somebody acts contrary to social expectations and for Durkheim it is necessary for the societal stability and continuation.

Answer no. 1

## Introduction

Perspective in sociology can be defined as, "someone's point of view on certain things".

There are 8 billion people in the world which means that there can be many perspectives but in sociology there are only three main sociological perspectives: Structural functionalism, Conflict and Symbolic Interactionism.

## An Overview of Functionalist, Conflict and Symbolic Interactionist Perspectives

### a. Functionalist Perspective

Developed largely by sociologists such as Emile Durkheim and Talcott Parson, according to them society is composed of different inter-related parts such as individuals, roles and institutions which are dependent on each other for the proper functioning of society.

## b. Conflict Perspective

Conflict perspective is a part of macro-sociology which focus on social structures and it was developed by Karl Marx, according to him society is in constant state of conflict between 'haves' and 'have nots'.

## c. Symbolic Interaction

Symbolic interaction perspective is developed by sociologist and psychologist like C.H. Cooley, Robert Mead, Erving Goffman, Merrell etc; interaction at lower level influence the higher structures.

## Comparing and Contrasting three major sociological perspective by using

### Real-life Examples.

Real-life Examples to understand these theories are as follows;

### a. Example No. 1 (Gender-roles played in society)

#### i. Functionalist view;

Traditional gender roles

Such as men as bread winner and women as housewife, are necessary for functioning of society. If it is disrupted such as women becomes breadwinner, it will make society unstable.

### ii. Conflict Perspective View;

Women are exploited by men first by patriarchy and then through capitalism, i.e. Women earns 58 cents against every dollar earned by men.

Moreover, women are also not paid for their domestic labours.

### iii. Symbolic Interactionist View;

These gender roles are created through social interaction, i.e. when society interacted by using



language and symbols, women could not express the same way as men and became sub-ordinate, which shaped our social structure and social expectations around women.

## b. Example no. 2 (Institution of Marriage)

i. Functionalist view; heterosexual marriage is necessary to maintain supply of labour workforce in the society, to keep the engine of economy running

ii. Conflict's view; heterosexual marriage is a way to reinforce patriarchy and capitalism, where women is under constant subjugation of man.

iii. Symbolic Interactionist ;  
When two individuals meet, they come into meaningful contact and this how society flourish.

c. Example No. 3 (A Crime committed by an Individual)

i. Functionalist view ;

Crime is integral part to keep the engine of the society up and running i.e if the society becomes crime free, there would be no need of state to maintain security and whole social order of humans will crumble.

ii. Conflict Perspective

According to Conflict

perspective, Crime happens due to unequal distribution of wealth, where elites control almost all the surplus wealth and leave nothing but misery for working class which instigate ~~deviant~~ behaviour.

iii. Symbolic interaction view;

According to this view, society labels the deviants, and deviant behavior can also be learnt through social interaction with the criminals.

Conclusion

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In conclusion, functionalism, symbolic interactionism and conflict are all major perspectives of sociology which offers valuable insights for understanding individual behavior in a society.

~~Answer no. 4B~~

## Introduction

Globalization of social life has completely change our all aspects and it can be observed in education, social movements, science and technology and even in politics. Almost all aspects are completely modernized in western sense but at what cost? This is what dependency and world-system theory explains us about.

## An overview of key concepts

An overview of key concepts such as modernization, globalization, dependency and world-system theory is as follows;

### a. Modernization

Modernization Thesis, posits that "Society grows and evolve in linear progression from traditional to Modern"

To be truly modern, society needs to modernize its politics and economics.

## b. Globalization

Globalization means,

“The process of deepening and widening interconnectedness between states to such extent that the difference between the international and domestic affairs evaporates”

## c. Dependency Theory

According to dependency theory,

“the social structure (economy and politics) of developing/under-developed country was designed in such way that will always remain dependent on rich nations”

## d. World-System Theory

World-system theory was developed by Immanuel Wallerstein, who divided the social structure of society into Core, Semi-periphery and Periphery.

## Impacts of Modernization and Globalization on Traditional Cultures

Following are the impacts;

### a. Imposition of Western Values

Western nations during the era of colonialism forcefully imposed their values of liberalism without taking consent of Traditional cultures.

#### i. Political Imposition

For instance, the west declared that democracy is the best form of government.

#### ii. Cultural Imposition

Western nations like Britain imported their material and non material culture to colonies in Asia and Africa.

#### iii. Economic Imposition

Moreover, they also

declared that Capitalism is the best.

## b. Removal of Unique Culture

Unique cultures and civilizations in Asia and Africa were robbed of their history and unique experiences in the name of social progress.

### i. Case study of

#### Algonquian Confederacy

Algonquian was a group of native tribes in America with no concept of private property, colonizers imported these concepts and destroyed their traditions.

### ii. An overview of

#### African civilization

before colonialism.

Similarly, African culture was rich, they had their own heroes and ways of living. Colonizers trampled their culture under foot.

## Explanation of the impacts of modernization and Globalization on traditional cultures through the lens of dependency and World-System Theory

### a. Global Inequality and Permanent second-tier status

According to dependency theorist, the economic structure of the world is inherently flawed as it only favours the rich. For instance, an average American has to work 751 years to get same salary as Elon Musk.

### b. Relationship between Core-Semi Periphery and Periphery

"Immanuel Wallerstein" says, that relation between core, semi periphery and periphery is very exploitative,

For instance, Brazil being a semi periphery country import raw coffee from a poor country in Africa (periphery)



and then after processing sells the coffee to core country like US. In this whole trade, core gets the most benefit, as Starbucks sells a coffee cup for huge amount.

### c. Development of the under-development by (Andre Gunder Frank)

Similarly, Andre Gunder Frank criticizes the modernization thesis and says that underdevelopment is not a stage in the process of modernization but a permanent position given to poor countries/societies by the rich societies.

## Conclusion

In conclusion, modernization and globalization while has given numerous benefits such as communication technologies, it has also made the global structure exploitative which is criticized by dependency and world-system theorists.

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over all paper is fine but attend to pointed out issue in this paper

over all paper is good