

PART - II

QUESTION 5 SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

1. Introduction

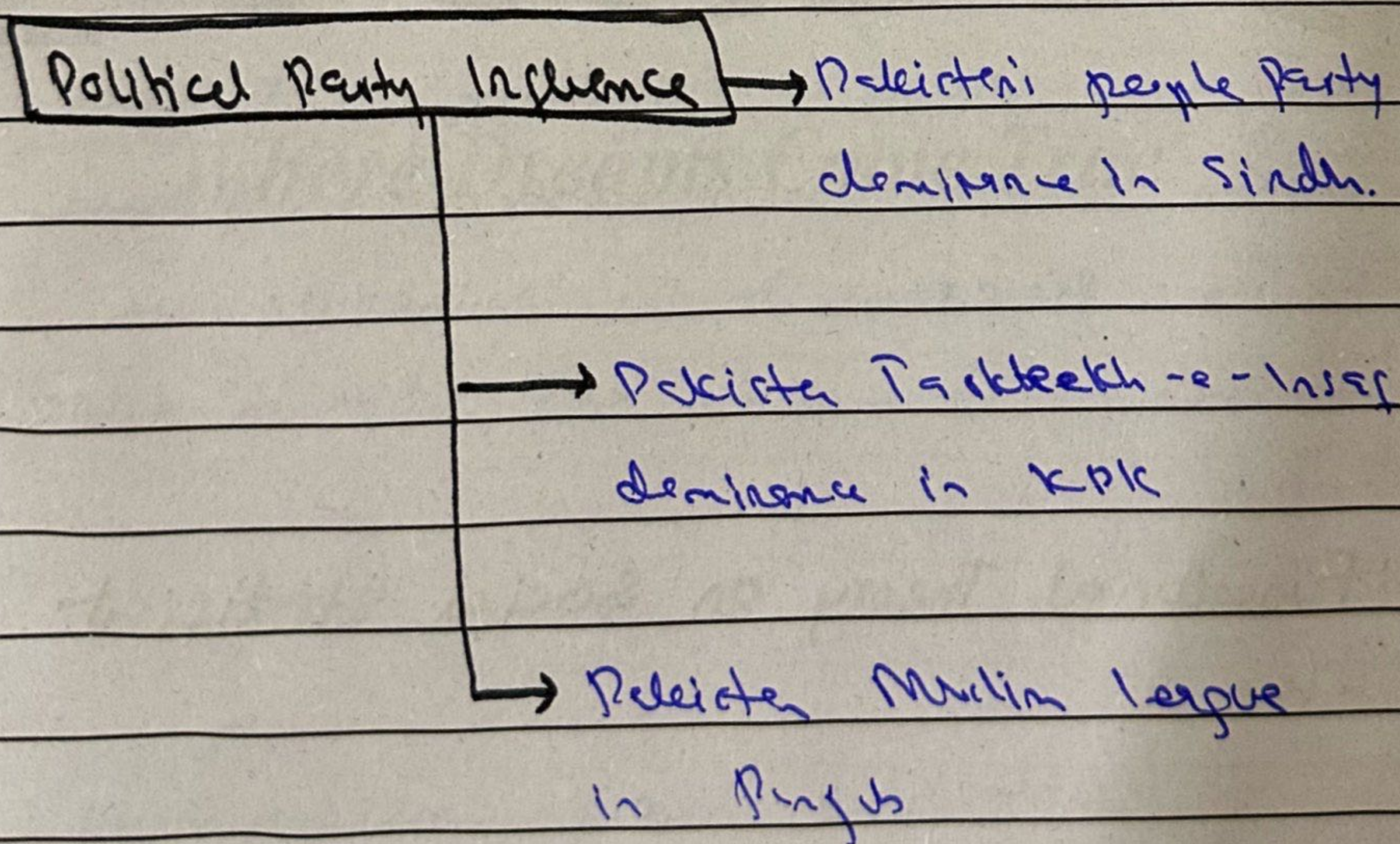
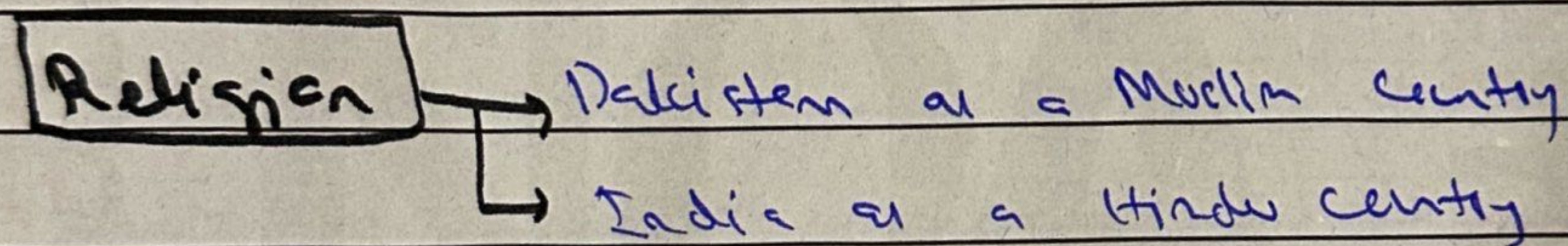
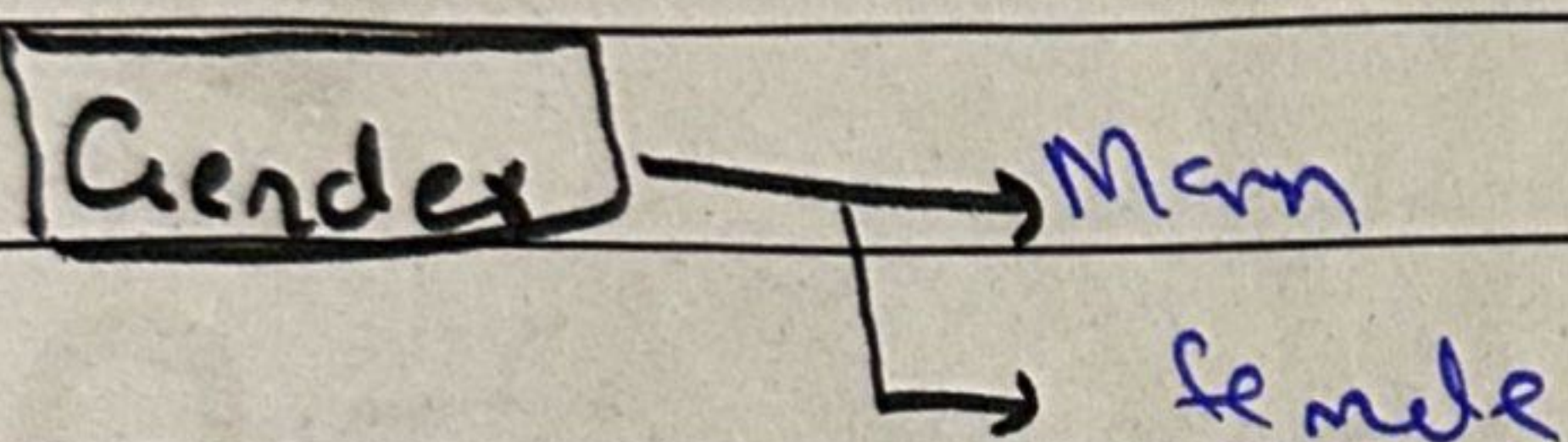
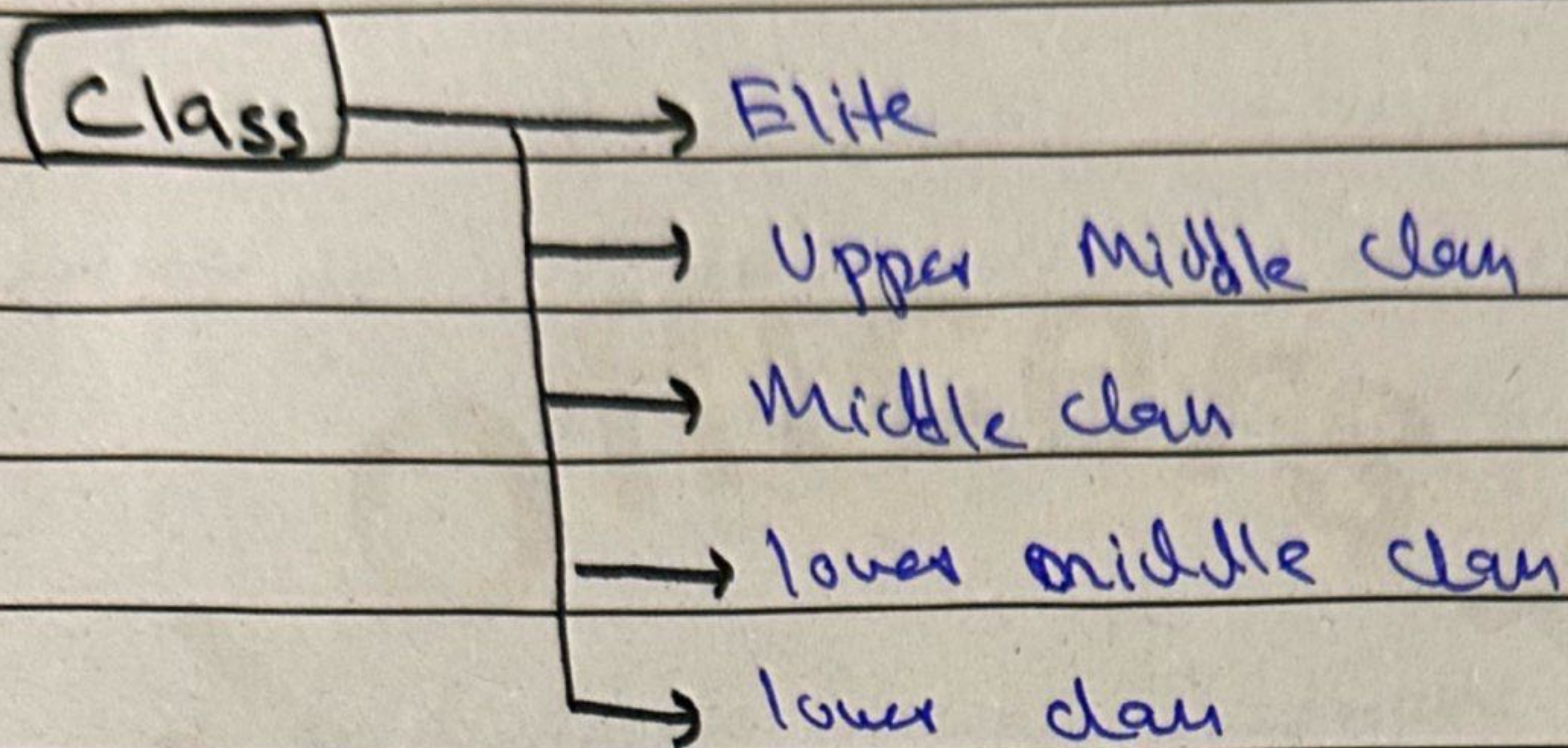
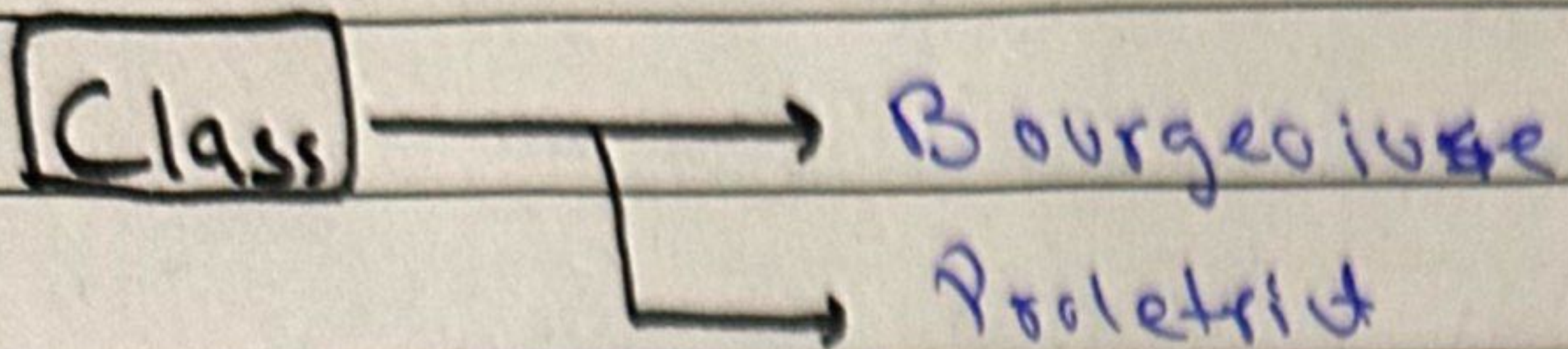
Social Stratification illustrates how the society is divided in different groups. Some Sociologists consider these groups as a function of the society that every group is playing. While other sociologists believe that it is exploitation of people. Social stratification, thus, is often justified as functional yet criticized as exploitative by Functional and Conflict perspectives.

2. Conceptualizing the term Social Stratification

When the peoples of a particular society are ~~segregated~~ segregated into different groups is called social stratification. Such groups can be created on the basis of class an individual belongs to, caste, religion, race, gender, and affiliation with political parties. It is basically another way of individual representation. Social stratification can be found in every social society. Following are the examples

that shows how society is stratified.

A. Examples of Social Stratification



3 How Social Stratification is often justified as functional yet criticized as exploitative
Social stratification is often

seen function because it illustrates that the social group plays a key role in the society due to which whole society is integrated in a complex structure. For example, the role of labourer is to provide his physical service by using his energy. Whereas, the role of Branch Service officer in Bank would be to provide cash and role of teacher would be to teach the student.

However, social stratification is also considered as exploitative in nature. Because it forces individuals to be in that particular role. Variation in the ^{role} group is much complicated due to which it makes social stratification an exploitative nature. For example, Banking officer, would remain in bank, he would not be politician or an economist. Similarly, a plumber would always be plumber, he will never be a professor in the university due to which it makes exploitative in nature.

4. Functional Theory on Social stratification

Functional theory considers social stratification as a need for the group division in the society, so that everyone must know their role in the society. When roles are identified

then it becomes easier to hold accountable or to hold responsible.

A. Examples of Functional Theory on Social Stratification

Doctor → for medical follow-ups

Accountant → recording transactions

lawyer → legal expertise.

5. Conflict Perspective on Social Stratification

Conflict perspective mentions that society is in perpetual state of conflict due to limited resources in the society. To achieve these resources, different groups fight each other to have control on its resources.

A. Examples of Social Stratification on Conflict Perspective

1. The United States particularly Trump control over Venezuela after attacking Venezuela and kidnapping its president.

2. Civil war in Sudan over gold.

3. India violating Indus Waters Treaty for limited flows of water.

6. Comparison of functional Theory and Conflict perspective of stratification from class, caste and gender view.

In functional theory, class, caste and gender view are defined by the function individuals play in the society. Following tables illustrate the comparison among class, caste and genders

Class Structure	
Functionalism	Conflict Theory
- Classes are natural	- Class are artificial
- Encourage meritocracy	- Create oppression
- Based on talent	- Based on power

Caste System	
Functionalism	Conflict View
- Establishes social order	- ^{two} caste of oppression
- everyone knows their role	- dominance by upper ^{class}
- Reduce competition	- inequality is enforced

Gender	
Functionalism	Conflict View
- roles are complementary	- patriarchy/society
- seen as natural	- inequalities
- Men as breadwinners and women as caregivers	- women's unpaid labor benefits men

Functional perspective see social

stratification as a need of society.
and Conflict theory looks at it as
a stratification as a weapon of
the powerful.

7. Conclusion

Social stratification is often
seen as function yet exploitative
because of social stratification creates
oppression and power is ^{control} based
on few by few individuals.
Moreover, it is a dominance by
upper class and inequality is
enforced to the weaker persons of
the society. It exacerbates
patriarchal society and inequality.

QUESTION 4 TRANSFORMATION

FROM GEMEINSCHAFT TO GESELL-

- SCHAFF

1. Introduction

The German sociologist
explained said change through
Gemeinschaft which means commu-
-nity and Gesellschaft (society)

Traditional societies were based on close relations, shared values and strong moral control. Whereas, modern societies are based on individualism, and self-interest. This has deeply affected social cohesion, moral regulation and community life especially in developing nations.

2. Conceptualizing Gemeinschaft in Traditional Society

In traditional society, Gemeinschaft is based on family, tribe and villages. Relationship were more in personal and emotional nature. There used to be strong customs, religious and traditions. There was high social control by elders of society or community.

3. Conceptualizing Gesellschaft in Modern Society

In modern societies, societies are more developed, cities are based, industries and institutions are created. Nowadays, relations are more formal and contractual. Individuals act through for personal benefit. Societies are controlled through laws, and police.

4. Causes of Transformation from Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft

- ↳ Industrialization
- ↳ Urbanization
- ↳ Education
- ↳ Modernization
- ↳ Capitalism
- ↳ Market Economy
- ↳ Migration

Decline of Joint family system

5. Transformations impacting on social cohesion

In Gemeinschaft (community), it helps in creating strong unity, everyone is familiar, and helps each other in crises. It gives high sense of belonging.

Where Dreams Come True
In Gesellschaft, there are weak social bonds, life becomes competitive, neighbours are strangers. There is excessive loneliness and isolation.

A. Transformation impacting on social cohesion of Developing countries

Cities are becoming Gesellschaft, due to which there is high social disintegration in

in the countries these Developing nation suffering from crime, drug abuse, depression, and family break down.

6. Transformation Impacting on moral regulation

In Gemeinschaft, behaviour is controlled by elders, religious customs. There is shame and honour that keeps people discipline. While, in Gesellschaft, moral becomes legal not moral and formal not emotional. Individuals obey laws.

A. Impact on developing countries

Individuals live between old and new values. That creates crisis. Young become confused, respect for elders decreases and honesty and responsibility diminishes.

7. Transformation Impacting on Community life.

In Gemeinschaft, there is high joint families, strong community support. and there is mutual help in crisis and good times. Whereas, in Gesellschaft, there is size of nuclear families, life becomes private, and busy.

A. Impacts on Developing Countries

In Community life older people feel isolated and neglected, children grow without moral support and guidance. It is strong in rural areas and weak in urban areas.

B. Examples

- ↳ Strong community in Charseds
- ↳ Strong community in Larkans
- ↳ Weak community in Lahore DHA
- ↳ Weak community in Islamabad
- ↳ Weak community in Karachi

8. Positive Sides of Gesellschaft

Though Gesellschaft weakens old traditional rules, but on cost of it, it brings, freedom of choice, gender equality, rule of law and meritocracy.

9. Pakistan and Critical Analysis

In context of Pakistan, old values are breaking and new values are not fully developed yet. This leads to identity crisis, weak institutions, corruption and socio-economic instability and political turbulence. Pakistan is in a transition phase.

10. Conclusion

The transformation from Gemeinschaft to Gesellschaft is a natural process and result. However, it developing countries it creates serious challenges like declining social cohesion, weak moral regulation and weakening of community. On this Karl Marx once said:

"Modern society replaces human relations with cash relations."

Karl Marx

QUESTION 7 SOCIAL ORDER

1. Introduction

Every society needs social order to function smoothly. Social order means stability, cooperation, and predictable behaviours of individuals. Culture and ideology play a major role in shaping people's behaviour. While social control mechanism ensures that individuals follow social norms and laws. In contemporary world, both methods of control are

Used to maintain order with strength,
and weaknesses.

"Social order is maintained
not only by law, but by
shared beliefs and moral
values."

Emile Durkheim

2. Role of culture in maintaining social order

A. Defining culture

Culture teaches people what is
right and wrong from childhood. It
includes values, beliefs, norms, traditions,
and actions.

B. How Culture Maintains Order

1. Internalization of Norms

People follow rules because
they believe in them not because of
fear.

Example: Respecting elders in South-
Asian societies.

2. Shared Values create Unity

Common traditions and practices
that bring people together

Example: Religious festivals promoting harmony and cooperation.

↳ Eid-ul-Azha and fits

↳ Merry christmas

↳ Diwali

3. Predictable Behavior

cultural norms guide daily action of individuals in the society.

Example: Creating ^{dress} code and family rules.

↳ Aslam-e-Astalikum

↳ Shalwar kameez

3. Role of Ideology in Maintaining social order

A. Defining Ideology

Ideology is a system of ideas and beliefs that explain how society should work.

B. How Ideology maintain order

1. Justifies Existing System

Ideology makes people accept existing social arrangements.

Example: "Belief that hardwork leads to success"

2. Promotes obedience and loyalty

Nationalism creates unity and obedience to the state.

Example: ↳ Respect for flag

↳ Respect for constitution

↳ Respect for national laws

3. Control thinking

Media and education spread dominant ideas that help in promoting patriotism and discipline.

4. Critical Analysis of Ideology

According to Marx, ideology is a tool of the ruling class to maintain their dominance. For example, poverty is blamed on laziness rather than unequal opportunities.

5. Formal Mechanism of Social Control

Formal control refers to official and written rules enforced by the state.

Examples: ↳ Laws

↳ Police

↳ Courts

↳ Prison

↳ Army

6. Role in Maintaining Order

- ↳ Punishment of deviance; jail for theft
- ↳ Protection of rights; traffic laws
- ↳ Maintaining stability

7. Critical Analysis of formal mechanisms of social control

- ↳ expensive and slow
- ↳ biased toward powerful
- ↳ leads to fear
- ↳ selective justice.

8. Informal Mechanism of social control

Informal operates through social pressure not law

Examples

- ↳ Family
- ↳ Religion
- ↳ Community
- ↳ Education
- ↳ Media
- ↳ Public Opinion

9. Role in maintaining order

- ↳ Early socialization; Parents
- ↳ Moral regulation; fear
- ↳ Social approval and disapproval

~~used to maintain order, with strength and~~

10. Critical Analysis

Weak urban societies

Can not control serious crimes

can promote harmful traditions like

Sati and honor killings

11. Social Control in Contemporary Societies

A: Informal control is weakening due to

↳ Urbanization

↳ Industrialization

↳ Nuclear family

↳ Social media

B: Formal control is increasing

↳ Surveillance cameras

↳ cyber laws

↳ Police

Over-dependence on law without moral values lead to corruption, crime and social disunity.

12. Conclusion

Culture and ideology etc

powerful in maintaining social order
by shaping belief and values.
Formal and informal mechanisms
of social control work together
to regulate behavior. However, in
contemporary societies, informal
control is weaker and formal control
is expanding. For a stable
society, balance is needed.