

Past - I

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② C

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Past - II

Q No: 5

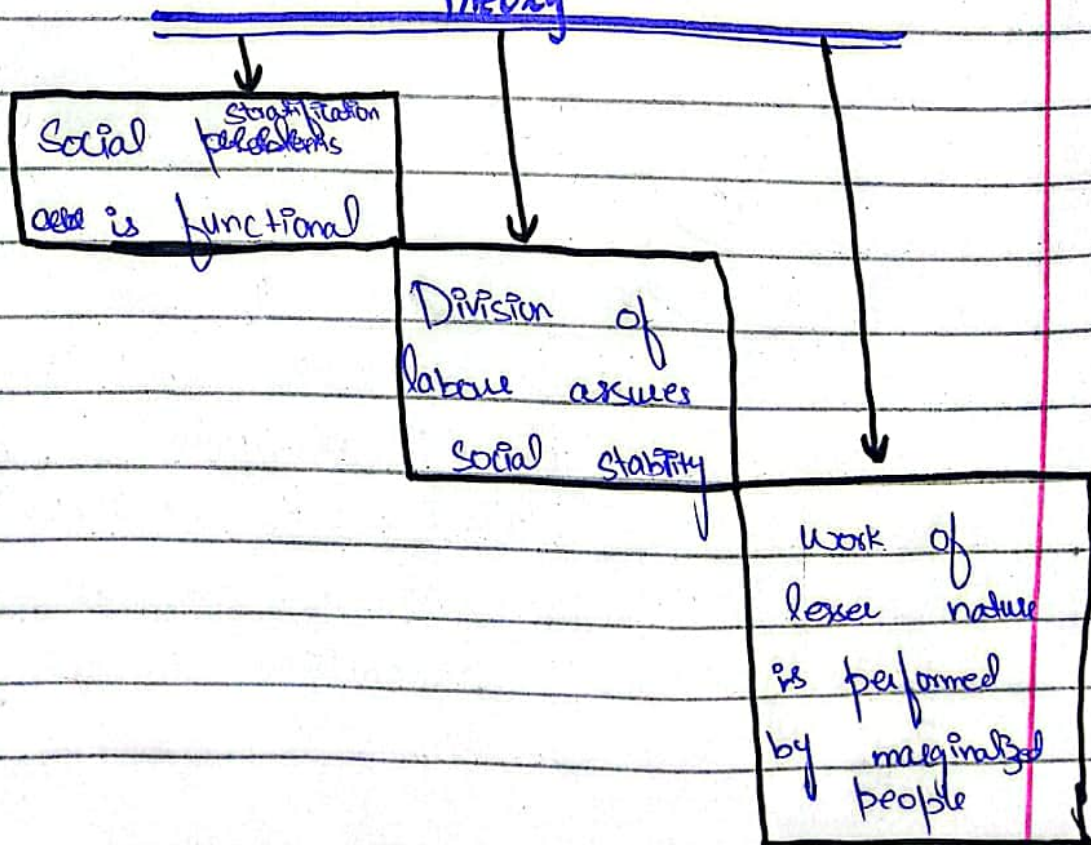
Introduction

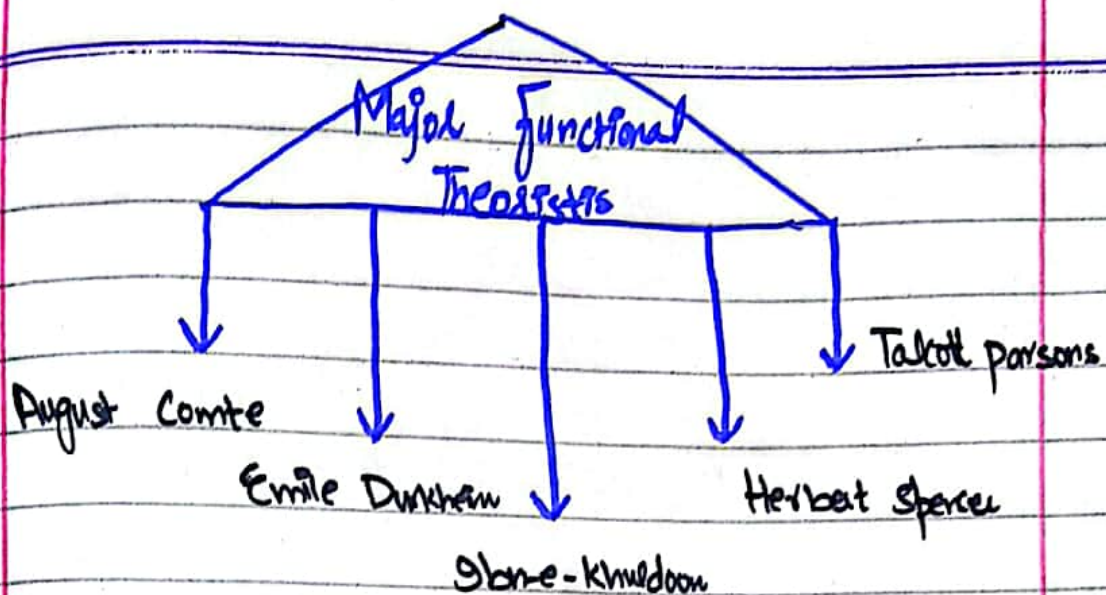
John . J Macdonis in his
 "Introduction to Sociology"
 describes Social Stratification as
 the functional fragmentation of the
 society, where different social

groups are divided on the basis of different identities. Functionalist theorists believe that these stratifications help society to function properly and ensure **Social Stability**, while the proponents of the conflict theory hold that the division of society on the basis of class, caste and gender serve as a exploitative mean in the hands of **Bourgeoisie's**.

2

A- Assumptions of functional Theory





B- Assumptions of Conflict Perspective

Society is divided into two groups i.e. Haves and Have nots

Bourgeoisie (powerful class) flourish at the cost of Proletariats (working class)

Only way to end exploitation is to bring Communist Revolution.

Proponents of Class theory

Karl Marx

Friedrich Engels

Communist Manifesto
: book (1848)

C- Critical examination of CLASS with reference to functional and Conflict perspective

- a- Division of labour versus means of exploitation
- Functional theorists hold the view that labours perform skilled functions & while the owner provides intellectual services. On contrary Conflict perspective calls it exploitation as ruling class grows only due to hard

work of working class.

b- Integrity vs a vis alteration

The class division ensures integrity among different social groups as per functionalists. But, according to **Karl Marx** working class is alienated from ~~his~~ its product as well as from society as a whole.

c- Economic development of few versus financial downturn of many

Due to **Capitalist class system** only a small class, having **ownership of means**, is flourishing while the economic sufferings of **trivial many** are permanent.

d- Modernization Versus Stagnation

Advancements, due to high social class, are easing life however the majority, lower class, still faces stagnation and marginalization.

D- Critical examination of CASTE with reference to functional and conflict perspective

a. Social identity, on contrary to the reality of social marginalization. Stratification of society on the basis of caste provides identity, according to functionalists. But conflict theorists believe that it is just a source of social marginalization.

b-1 Integrative factor versus divisionary variable

The function of caste is to unite people and increase solidarity i.e. among Malik's, Khan's etc. But, it also exacerbates divisions like among people of different castes.

c- fixed labour versus low chances of mobility

As per functionalists, fixed labour ensures smooth functioning of society while conflict theorist view it a hurdle in the way of Social mobility.

E- Critical examination of GENDER with reference to functional and conflict perspective

(a) Division of roles versus means of exploitation
Women have to perform household chores while men have the responsibility of being Breadwinner. These are clearly defined functions. But according to conflict theorists women being dependent on men are subjected to exploitation. The notion is also reinforced by

in the book "Half the Sky."

(b) Recognition on Contrary to the notion of anonymity.
The notion of **Binarism** gives identity to male and female.
But as per conflict theory women are not provided with any sort of recognition in the society.

(c) Abundance of opportunities, anti-theoretical to women subjugation.

Specialized roles provide abundance of opportunities to women based on **nesting**. On Contrary, Conflict theorists argue that women are subjugated by limiting opportunities for them.

(d) Accepting those norms versus bringing revolution.
functionalist call for continuity

of ~~these~~ these norms and stratification while the Conflict School calls for revolution.

"Workers of the world
You have nothing to
lose, but your chains"
Karl - Marx

Conclusion

The views of functional School and Conflict theory are regarding Social Stratification are anti-theoretical in nature. However, by analyzing deeply it is concluded that the views of either cannot be negated, and rather they provide broader picture in analyzing social facts in true sense.

Q NO: 7

Introduction

Culture and Ideology serve the key role in maintaining social order. Culture, the Unwritten Constitution, the foresight provider, guides individual actions. The folkways, mores and taboos serve as a deterrent force against Deviance and Crime. The norms, values, customs and traditions provide the proscription and prescription to an individual. The long term vision - ideology - provides Macro approach. In case of deviance the formal mechanism like laws and law enforcement agencies, and informal social control

mechanisms keep an individual on track.

A- Role of Culture and Ideology in maintaining social order

(a) Culture and Ideology provide guidelines on the standard way of life.

By knowing the standards of living one keeps all efforts in the desired direction.

Example: → A society where pork eating is prohibited. Considered taboo, one would definitely avoid it.

(b) Proscriptions and prescriptions are clearly mentioned.

Customs contain the should's and should not's of a society, an enabler of

Conformity.

(c) The destination and goal are identified
After knowing the purpose and vision of life one keeps one's actions under check.

(d) Fear of social labelling prevents from deviance
Fear of **Stigma** association prevents one from doing illicit actions. **Social Control Theory** argues for the same.

(e) People of integrated culture and synthesized ideology keep social check
According to **Ibn Khaldun**
people of strong social bonding and community **BADHAWA** keep other members of society under check and point out their negative tendencies for the purpose that they may comply **Social norm**. This

element lacks in Hadda (urban Community)

B- Formal and Informal mechanisms of Social Control in Contemporary Societies

B-(a) Formal mechanisms

(a) Formal mechanisms of Social Control

Formal mechanisms are provided by the State the mechanisms which are made by State to ensure the proper functioning and maintain regulative order of a country.

Examples: Constitution of a country
i.e. Constitution of 1973 of Pakistan

(b) Formal mechanisms have specialized authorities to implement laws

Formal Mechanisms of Social Control are implemented by LEA's (Law enforcement Agencies)

Example: Police, NAB, FIA

B- (b) Informal Mechanisms of Social Control

(a) Norms

They provide a list of should and should nots. **Folkways, Moves and Taboos** all the forms of informal means of social control.

(b) Values

The widespread social practices like **respecting elders**, regulate human behaviour.

(c) Traditions

The long-standing practices like **Taking bath in river Ganga** are traditions which guide behaviour.

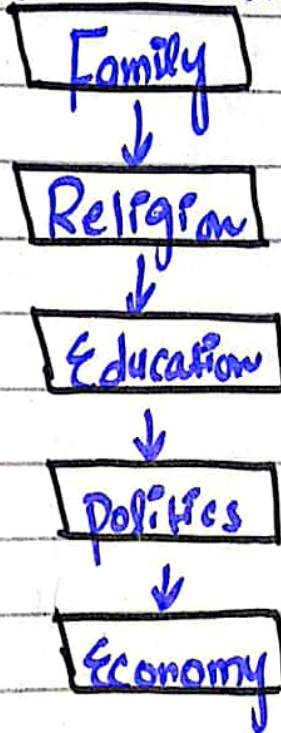
(d) Sanctions

The **negative or positive approval** of a society

is a mean to ensure social well-being.

(c) Social institutions

There are five social institutions which regulate human behaviour.



Social Control Mechanism according to Mannheim

Direct social control
↓
laws

Indirect social control
↓
culture.

Social Control Mechanism as per Robert Cox

Positive Social
Control



Awards

Negative Social
Control



Punishments

Conclusion

Culture and Ideology play
decisive role in maintaining social
order. In contemporary societies
the amalgam of formal and
informal social control
mechanisms keep the society
intact and progressive.

Q No: 8

Introduction

As per the author of "Introduction to Sociology" the social change refers to the gradual alteration in the social facts of a society. The social realities of the world change over the period of time. The world evolved from simple to complex, more advanced and more exploitative. The theory of dependency and world system best explain the under-development in the global south as the global north is flourishing at the cost of global south.

A- Critical examination of Evolutionary theory

Hunter gatherer Society

- 15000 years before
- Gender equality
- ~~No~~ division of labour
- No permanent Settlement

Pastoral Society

- 10000 years before
- Agriculture was started
- Nomadic life

Agrarian Society

- Division of labour
- Permanent Settlement
- Gender Inequality
- Tribal wars

Industrial Society

- Starts from 17th Century
- Specialization of work
- Gender Inequality on peak

- Exploitation of working class.
- Post - Industrial Societies**

Data Societies

- Governance on the basis of information.
- Functioning of daily life on the basis of information.

B- Critical Examination of Modernization theory

Evolution of
Society from
Simple to
Complex - Herbert
Spencer

Advance means
of Communication
Techno - Humanism

Exacerbated Class
divides - Global
North and
Global South

Decreased social
Solidarity - Ibn-
e- Khaldun

C- Critical examination of Dependency theory regarding Social Change

Raul Prebisch is the proponent
of theory of dependency. He
divides world into **4 Categories**

① **Core**

Developed and
Industrialized world

② **Periphery of Core**

lower than core
but still developed

③ **Core of Periphery**

Does not fall into
category of periphery
but industrialization
started

④ **Periphery**

Under developed world

The more one moves downward in
the above mentioned table, the
more the exploitation in the
hands of developed one through institutions
like IMF, WB, GATT, norms and systems.

(6)

D. Critical examination of world system theory regarding social change and development

Waller Stein is the proponent
of world system theory. He
categorized world into 3 major
areas i.e Core, Periphery and
Semi periphery.

Core

Developed world

Periphery

Under-developed world.

Semi-periphery

Start of economic
development - Developing
world.



E. Dependency and World System theory best explaining the under development of Global South

Both these theories argue that Global South remain poverty-stricken ~~only~~ because of global north. They impose their will upon weaker states, and promote incapable leadership (which fulfill agenda's of global north). The Core of peripheries and Core has harmony of interest to not let peripheries develop and extract resources from them.

Conclusion

The all above discussed theories shed light on social change and development. But, the last two best explain the underdevelopment of global South through the lens of continued exploitation and the resultant benefits to global north.

Q No : 4

Introduction

Max Weber has given theory regarding the hierarchy of authority in context of modern state institutions. It increases efficiency and effectiveness. ~~However and also~~ However, it undermines democracy as it is based on selection not election and the Iron Cage makes human dumb.

A - Analysis of Max
Weber's typology of
Authority in the Context
of modern state
institutions

All modern authorities follow a clear hierarchy

Contemporary organizations have clearly formal codes

In modern era, duties are specified

Currently, all assigned powers are backed by law

B- To what extent it promotes bureaucratic rationality and efficiency while undermining democracy and human agency

Proper Complaints Mechanism

Adherence to laws

No. extrajudicial powers

Timely efforts to combat issues

No space for personal feelings and will

Compulsive
Choices

less space for
Strategic decision
making

Conclusion

The application of Max Weber's typology, in modern times, reflects rationality and promotes efficiency however it's undemocratic and makes individual to stay in iron cage with no space for personal will
