

## ANSWER # 8

### INTRODUCTION:

Social change in societies refers to the gradual change in societies in specific direction. There are several theories of social change explaining the methods of social change in society such as evolutionary theory, modernization theory, dependency theory and world system theory. The underdevelopment of the global south is best explained through the dependency theory and the world system theory.

### MAJOR THEORIES OF SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT:

Evolutionary Theory

Modernization theory

Dependency theory

World system theory.

### EVOLUTIONARY THEORY:

The evolutionary theory explain the evolution of societies in a specific direction particularly in the way of social development. The evolutionary theory, thus explains the evolution of countries and their transformation into a modern state.

### (i) MAIN STATEMENT:

The evolutionary theory states that:  
Each society goes through a set of evolutionary to reach the final stage of development. Countries in the way of development follow the same evolutionary path to become development.

### (ii) EXAMPLE OF EVOLUTIONARY THEORY :

The example of evolutionary theory can be taken from the study of evolution of United States of America. US was not developed since its inception. It went through years of developmental evolution to reach the final stage and become a developed country.

## 2.2 MODERNIZATION THEORY:

Modernization theory explain the way societies modernize to reach the final stage of development.

### (i) MAIN STATEMENT:

The modernization theory posits that:

The developed in the contemporary world were also on the same stage of modernization once, the developing countries are now.

## (ii) EXAMPLES OF MODERNIZATION THEORY:

The example of modernization theory can be taken from the modernized states in the contemporary world such as US, China and Europe. These countries were also on the same stage of modernization and follow the same path as of the developing nations of the contemporary world such as India, Pakistan and Africa.

## 2-3 DEPENDENCY THEORY:

The dependency theory explains the dependency of developed countries onto the developing countries.

### (i) MAIN STATEMENT.

The dependency theory states that:

The developed countries are dependent on the developing countries for their development in the contemporary world.

### (ii) EXAMPLE OF DEPENDENCY THEORY:

The developed countries such as the US and China are dependent on the developing countries for their development such as on Pakistan.

## 24 WORLD SYSTEM THEORY:

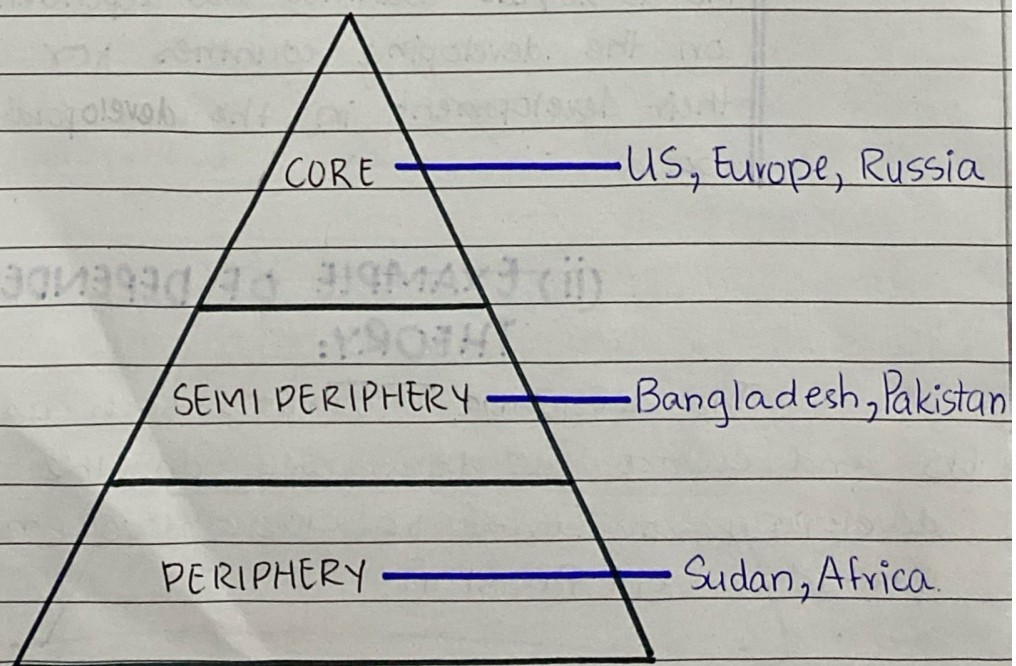
World system theory explain the system of world through which the developed countries exploit the developing countries.

### (i) MAIN STATEMENT:

The world is divided into three systems or stages which denotes the three development stages : such as core, semiperiphery, periphery. The theory explains how the developing countries exploit the under developed countries for resources.

### (ii) EXPLANATION:

The world system is divided into three different stages.



The core countries are the developed countries which exploit the periphery countries for their resources. Due to this reason the periphery countries remain underdeveloped as they are exploited the most. However, the semiperiphery countries are the ones which are of benefit for the developed countries and also in some way exploit the periphery countries. They are in the middle of the core and periphery countries and therefore called as the developing countries.

### (iii) EXAMPLE OF WORLD SYSTEM THEORY:

The core countries include the developed countries such as the US and Russia. They exploit the periphery countries such as Sudan, Africa while the semiperiphery countries include Bangladesh, India and Pakistan who are in the middle of developed and underdeveloped countries.

### THEORY EXPLAINING THE UNDER-DEVELOPMENT OF GLOBAL SOUTH:

The theory which perfectly explains the underdevelopment of the global south is the World System Theory. As the countries of the global south lie in the periphery and semiperiphery zones. They are most exploited by the core countries and hence their

development remains halted in the contemporary world. The exploitation of resources of the global south is the major reason of the underdevelopment of the global south.

#### 4. **CONCLUSION:**

The social change refers to the gradual change in societies preferably in the development direction. Several theories explain the social change and development in the contemporary world such as the modernization theory, dependency theory, evolutionary theory and the world system theory. The underdevelopment in the global south is perfectly explained through the world system theory as the exploitation from the core countries is the major reason of the underdevelopment of the global south.

### **ANSWER NO. 7**

#### 1. **INTRODUCTION:**

Culture and ideology play a major role in maintaining the social order in the society. There are several formal and informal means of social control in the contemporary societies. The informal means of the social control include, norms, traditions, folks, religions and culture. However the formal means of

control include education, law and retribution. Each form of social control plays a major role in controlling the deviance in societies and maintaining the social order.

## 2. WHAT IS A CULTURE?

Culture refers to the norms and traditions of a society on which the society is based. For instance, the culture of Pakistan includes the Islamic culture while the regional cultures of Pakistani provinces include Sindh, Punjab, Balochi cultures etc.

## 2.1. ROLE OF CULTURE IN MAINTAINING SOCIAL ORDER:

Culture plays a major role in maintaining the social order in a society. The culture of a specific region makes an informal set of laws which are followed collectively by the society. The deviance from the culture is socially controlled by the society and hence the social order is maintained in the society. For instance, in Indian culture, the women wear Saris when they get married. This culture is maintained by the society maintaining the social order. The deviance from the Indian culture is controlled by the society which ultimately results in the maintenance of the social order.

### 3 IDEOLOGY:

Ideology refers to the unique set of ideas on the basis of which a society or country is formed. For instance Pakistani society is based on the Islamic ideology.

### 3.1 ROLE OF IDEOLOGY IN MAINTAINING SOCIAL ORDER.

Ideology play a significant role in maintaining the social order in the society. The ideology of Pakistan is based on Islam. The Islamic ideology maintains social order by controlling the deviance of citizens from the religion and hence in this way ideology maintain the social order in society.

### 4 SOCIAL CONTROL :

The social control refers to the control of deviance in a society.

#### 4.1. FORMAL MECHANISM OF SOCIAL CONTROL :

Education

Law

Coercion.

**(i) EDUCATION:**

Education acts as an formal way of social control and maintaining social order as education trains human minds to live according to the rules and laws of the country.

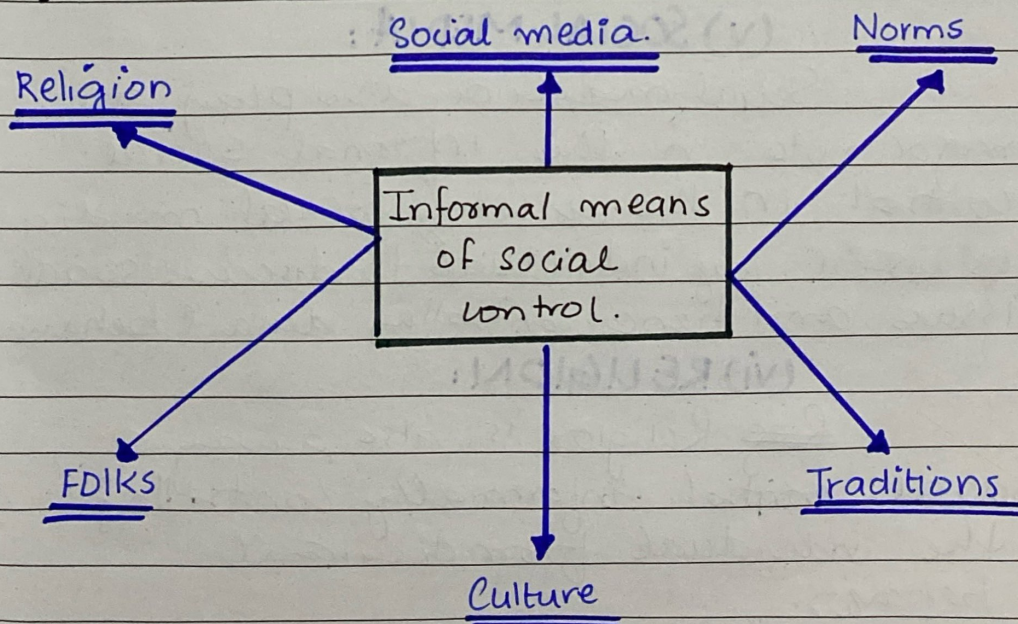
**(ii) LAW:**

The laws of the country are a major way of formal social control. The laws of a state prohibits individuals from the deviant behavior.

**(iii) COERCION:**

Coercion mechanism such as police, army also play a major role as formal social control mechanism in a country.

## 4.2 INFORMAL MEANS OF SOCIAL CONTROL IN CONTEMPORARY SOCIETIES:



### (i) NORMS:

The norms of the society are the informal means of social control who save the individual from deviant behavior.

### (ii) TRADITIONS:

The tradition of a society also act as a form of informal social control.

### (iii) CULTURE:

Culture of a society is an informal social control mechanism. Individual refrains from going against the culture.

### (iv) FOLKS

The folks of the society also act as an informal way of social control in the society.

### (v) SOCIAL MEDIA:

Social media also play a major role in the informal social control in the country. Social media is used by individuals to discuss social issues and hence controlling deviant behavior.

### (vi) RELIGION:

~~Reg~~ Religion is also a way of social control. Informally controlling the individual from deviant behavior.

## 5. CONCLUSION:

The culture and ideology of a state play a major role in maintaining the social order of the society. There are different formal and informal means of social control. For instance the informal means of social control include tradition and norms while formal means include education, law and coercion.

## ANSWER #3

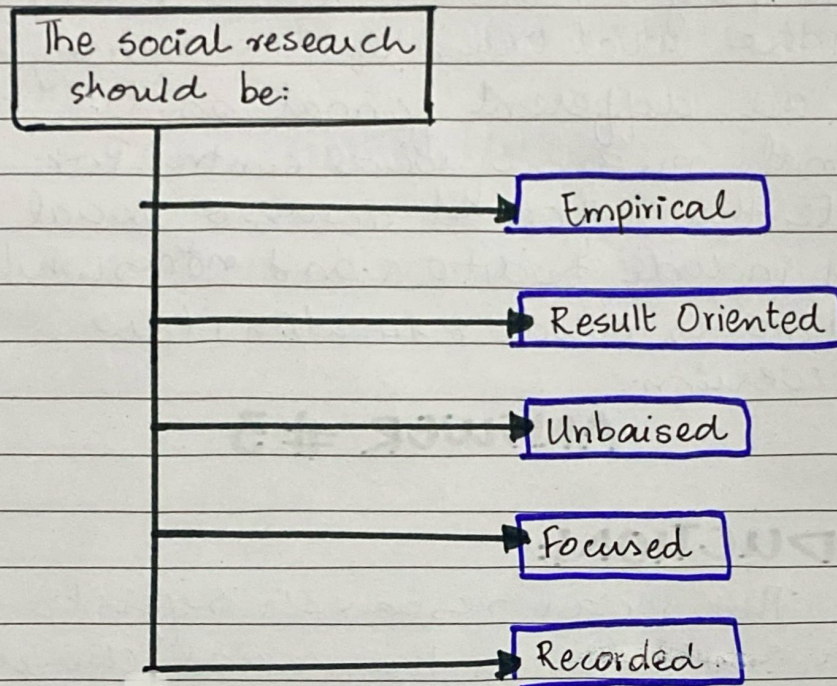
## 1. INTRODUCTION:

The social research refers to the data collection of the social change or any social issue. The epistemological foundation of sociological research refers to the nature of social research to be empirical, result oriented and focused. There are different types of social research methods based on the qualitative and quantitative type of research each has its own strength and weaknesses.

## 2. WHAT IS A SOCIAL RESEARCH?

A social research is a way to find the result or data regarding an specific sociological issue of the society.

### 3. EPISTEMEOLOGICAL FOUNDATIONS OF SOCIAL RESEARCH:



#### (i) EMPIRICAL:

The foundation of sociological research lies on its empirical nature. The sociological research should be based on collection of data based on the given sources.

#### (ii) RESULT ORIENTED:

The sociological research should be result oriented. The foundation of research should be on best way to get the results of the problem to be researched.

#### (iii) UNBIASED:

The sociological research should be free from any form of biasness.

**(IV) FOCUSED**

The sociological research should be focused on the result and should be founded on the basis of best way to get the data and result.

**(V) RECORDED**

Another important epistemological foundation of social research is that each aspect of it should be recorded so that the result can be easily analyzed through the recorded data.

4

**QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH:****Observation****Interviews.**

The qualitative research method refers to the method in which the data collected is more of the theory based rather than the number based.

4.1

**STRENGTHS OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS IN STUDYING COMPLEX SOCIAL REALITIES:****(i) COLLECTION OF MORE DATA:**

The qualitative research method aids in the collection of a vast set of data by observing a large set of areas.

## (ii) EASIER TO UNDERSTAND THE SOCIOLOGICAL CHANGE.

4.2 The qualitative method makes it easy to understand the social realities by observing the issue closely.

## WEAKNESS OF QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS IN STUDYING COMPLEX SOCIAL REALITIES:

### (i) THE RESEARCH CAN BE BIASED AS ON THE BASIS OF PARTICIPANT NATURE:

The research done by the qualitative researcher can be biased as individuals may not show their real self knowing to be the part of observation.

### (ii) UNABLE TO HANDLE LARGE DATA SETS:

The qualitative research result in the accumulation of large set of data which is sometimes difficult to handle by the researcher.

### (iii) DATA COLLECTION FROM IRRELEVANT AREAS:

The researcher can be wrong if the data is collected from irrelevant areas of the society to the research.

## QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS OF SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH.

Survey.

Experiment

Questionnaires.

### 5.1 STRENGTHS OF QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS IN STUDYING COMPLEX SOCIAL REALITIES.

#### (i) FOCUSED RESULTS:

The quantitative method results in the focused results as the questions are made specific to the research design and hypothesis.

#### (ii) ABILITY TO HANDLE LARGE SET OF DATA:

Large set of data is easier to be handled through the quantitative research methods.

### 5.2 WEAKNESSES OF QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH METHODS IN STUDYING COMPLEX SOCIAL REALITIES:

#### (i) FALSE DATA DUE TO BIASED PARTICIPANTS:

Quantitative results may create false data.

If individuals are not interested in research.

## (II) LACK OF DEPTH AND MEANING:

~~The~~ If the questionnaire has the questions with lack of depth the result produced will also lack the depth and meaning imparting the sociological research of the social issue.

## 6. CONCLUSION:

The epistemological foundation of sociological research involve its empirical nature, unbiased and focused approach. There are different methods of sociological research divided into qualitative and quantitative research methods. Each has its own strengths and weaknesses.

## ANSWER # 6

### 1 INTRODUCTION:

The Max Weber Theory of typology of authority divide the authority into three kinds such as traditional, charismatic and legal authority. The bureaucratic rationality play a major role in the prompt decision making undermining the democracy but navigating prompt results for the issue.

## 2. MAX WEBER TYPOLOGY OF AUTHORITY IN CONTEXT OF MODERN STATE INSTITUTIONS:

Traditional Authority

Charismatic Authority

Legal Authority

### 2.1. TRADITIONAL AUTHORITY:

The traditional authority is defined as the authority based on power in society. In modern state institutions, the traditional authority can be exemplified as of authoritarian regimes in states.

### 2.2. CHARISMATIC AUTHORITY:

The charismatic authority is the authority based on the charisma and attraction of the leader. In modern state institutions, the charismatic authority can be of Quaid-e-Azam etc.

### 2.3. LEGAL AUTHORITY:

The legal authority is the authority gained by legal ways. It is exemplified by the democratic leaders of the modern state institutions.

3

## EXTENT BUREAUCRATIC RATIONALITY PROMOTE EFFICIENCY WHILE UNDERMINING DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN AGENCY:

The bureaucratic rationality based on the result is necessary as it aids in the prompt decision making. The bureaucrats make decision on the basis of his rational ~~best~~ capabilities.

Although it undermines the democracy and human agency. It is necessary for the prompt decision making on an issue.

## 4. CONCLUSION:

Max Weber divided the authority in modern state institutions into three categories such as the traditional, charismatic and legal authority. The bureaucratic rationality although undermines democracy is necessary for prompt decision making.

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