

January
Sociology ↑ mock 2026

Q No: 7 Part II

Introduction:

Culture and ideology plays a major role in maintaining social order such as culture is learned, social, dynamic, transferred, and adaptive. The other roles of culture and ideology in maintaining social order are: Defines situation, maintains social order, Provides knowledge. There are different sociologists that have given the mechanism of formal and informal means of social control such as C.H Cooley, E.C Hayes and Karl Mannheim.

1. The role of culture and Ideology in maintaining social order:

Culture and Ideology plays a very important role in maintaining social order of the society.

E.B Taylor has coined the term "culture".

|| "A set of values, beliefs and ideas that together constitute peoples way of life." ~ Maionis ||

1.1) culture is learned:

Culture is learned through family, peers, school and institutions.

for example: A child learns language from their family.

1.2) culture is social:

Culture is social, it means that with the process of socialization one can transfer their culture to another.

for example: socialization of different peoples during eid prayer.

2.3) culture is Dynamic:

culture is dynamic; It means at one place culture of peoples is different from the culture of other people.

for example: Sindhis, punjabis and Baluchis have different marriage customs.

2.4) culture is transferred:

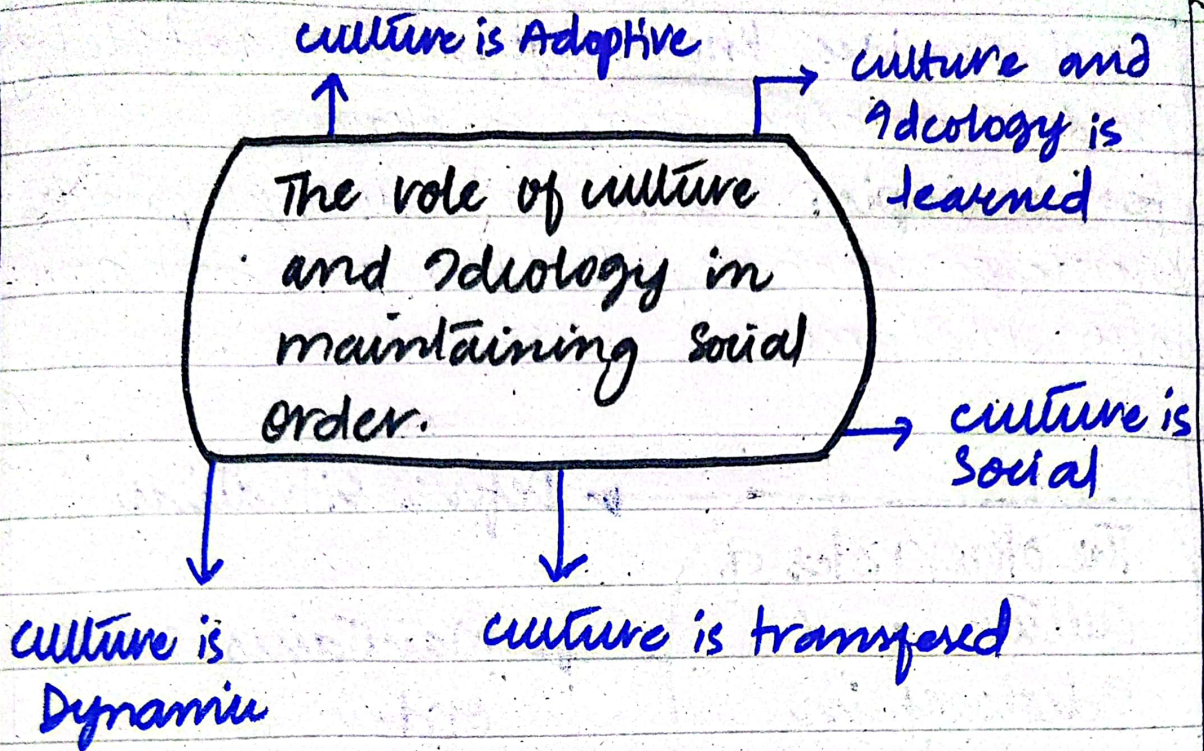
culture is transferred from one generation to another generation.

for example: A girl learns kitchen work from her mother.

2.5) culture is adoptive:

culture is adoptive; It means that the one who is settling to a new area can adopt that culture.

for example: New technology has replaced older one.



2. The other roles of culture and Ideology in maintaining social order:

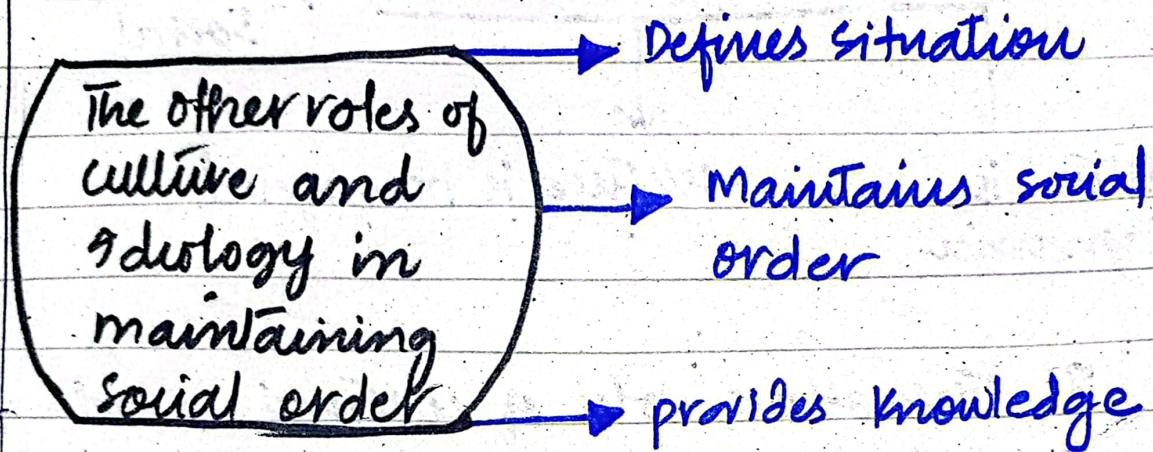
2.1) **Defines situation:** culture and Ideology defines situation in maintaining social order.
for example: when teacher enters in the classroom greeting and say Assalam-o-Alaikum

2.2) **Maintains social order:** culture and Ideology maintains social order.

for example: The person who has more socialization can not be alienated due to close bonds and attachment.

2.3) provides knowledge: culture and ideology provides knowledge about something -

for example: culture and ideology provides knowledge that respect elders and treat them with kindness.



3. Formal Mechanism and Informal Mechanism of Social Control:

The different sociologists have described formal and informal means of social control such as:

3.1) C.H Cooley mechanism of social control:

According to C.H Cooley's there are two mechanisms of social control such as:

- **conscious level social control:** is through education, law, family and state

- **unconscious level social control:** is through customs, traditions, and beliefs.

3.2) E.C Hayes mechanism of social control:

According to E.C Hayes, there are two mechanisms of social control such as:

- **Rewards: Positive social control:** Positive social control is through rewards.

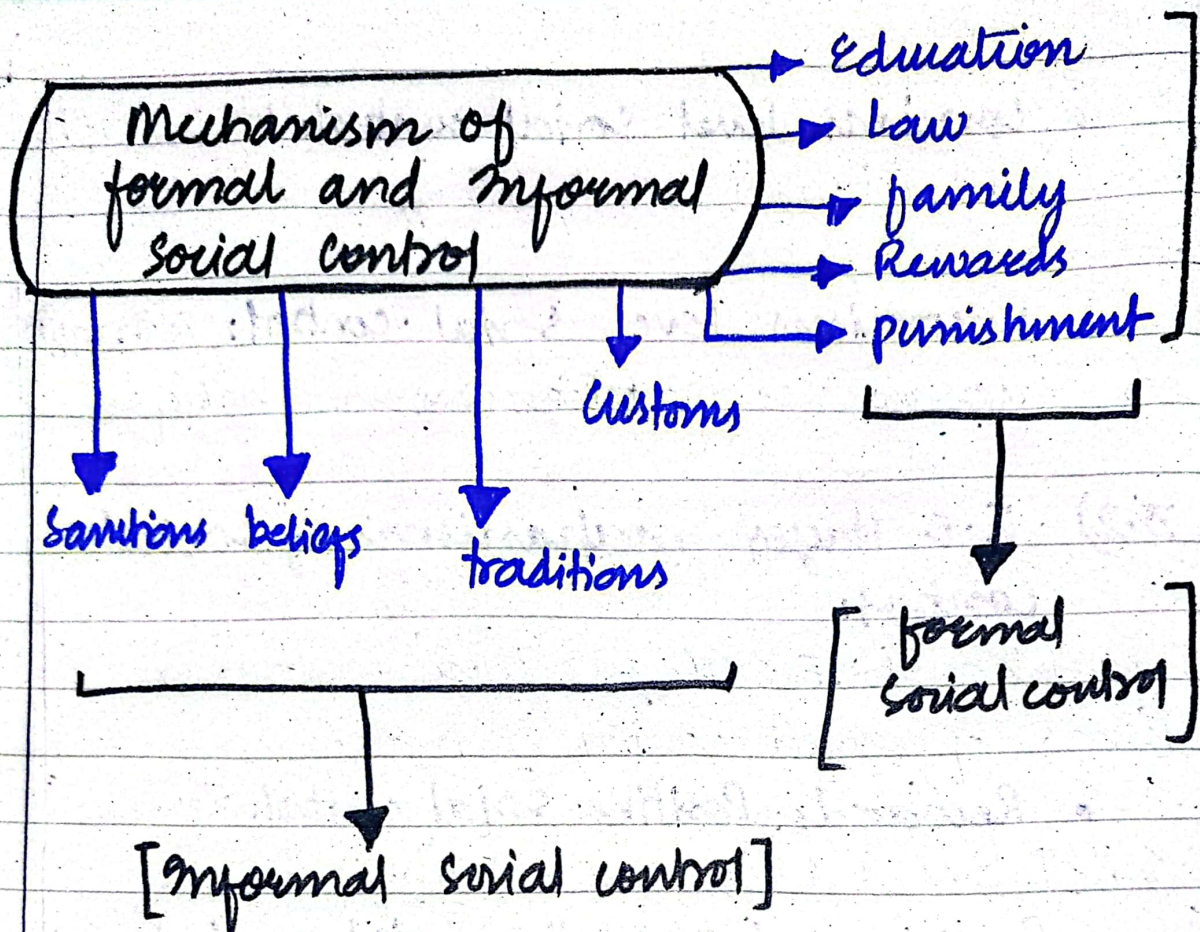
- **Punishment: negative social control:** Negative social control is through punishments.

3.3) Karl Mannheim mechanism of social control:

According to Karl Mannheim, there are two mechanisms of social control:

- **Primary social control:** Education, family, state, law

- **Secondary social control:** customs, traditions, beliefs, norms, values.



Conclusion: The role of culture and ideology in maintaining social order is It is learned, adoptive, transferred, social, and shared. The other roles of culture and ideology are: It defines situation, maintains social order, and transfers knowledge. There are different mechanisms of formal and informal means of social control such as direct, indirect, Primary, secondary, conscious and unconscious control.

QNO: 6

Introduction:

"Study of social action is called as sociology" ~ Max Weber

Max Weber has given different types of social actions for the typology of authority in the modern state institutions such as: rational instrument based social action, rational social action, irrational social action, and traditional social action. According to Max Weber Bureaucratic institution is the most rational institution because it maintains law and order and follows every command and order of the higher authorities.

2. Max weber's typology of authority in the context of modern State institutions:

According to Max weber, there are different types of social actions through which modern institutions arise and behave.

1.1) Concept of versteham given by Max weber:

In society, there is an association of human beings. They share their ideas and views. Accordingly, social action is concluded.

1.2) Types of social actions in the context of modern state institutions:

The different types of social actions in the context of modern state institutions are given by Max weber such as:

1.2.1) Rational Instrumental social action:

These are the social actions that are instrument-

entally rational and provides maximum benefit.
for example: Import less and export more can provide maximum benefit.

1.2.2) rational value based social action:

These are the social actions which are rational and value based actions.

for example: Mercantilism is benefit of one at the expense of another.

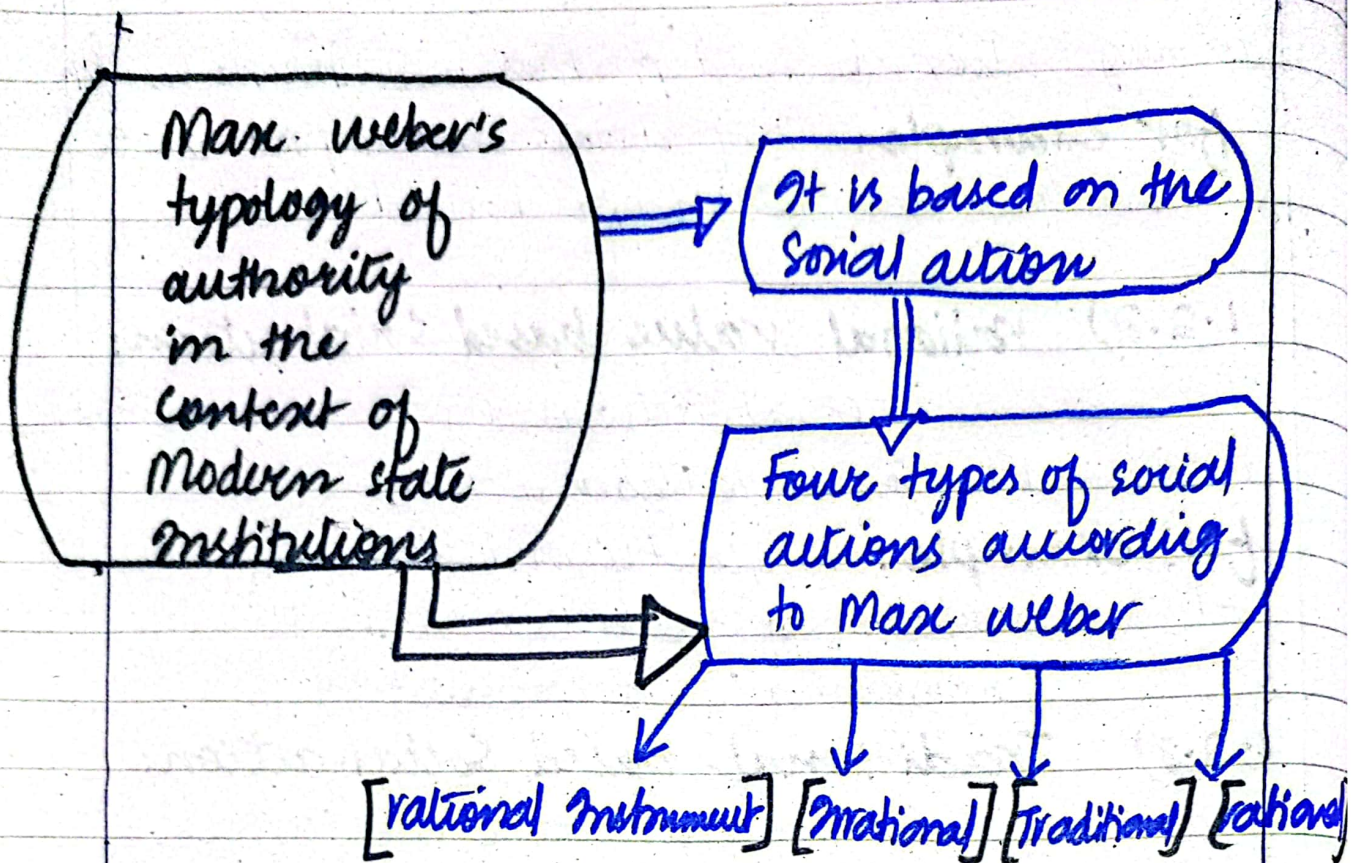
1.2.3) Traditional based social action:

These are the social actions that are based upon traditions, customs, sanctions and beliefs.

for example: Traditional use of homeopathic medicines instead of reliance of new drugs.

1.2.4) Irrational based social action:

These are the social actions that are irrational, and they do not possess any logic. It has more loss than the profit. These actions must be avoided and they are minimally taken as per max weber.

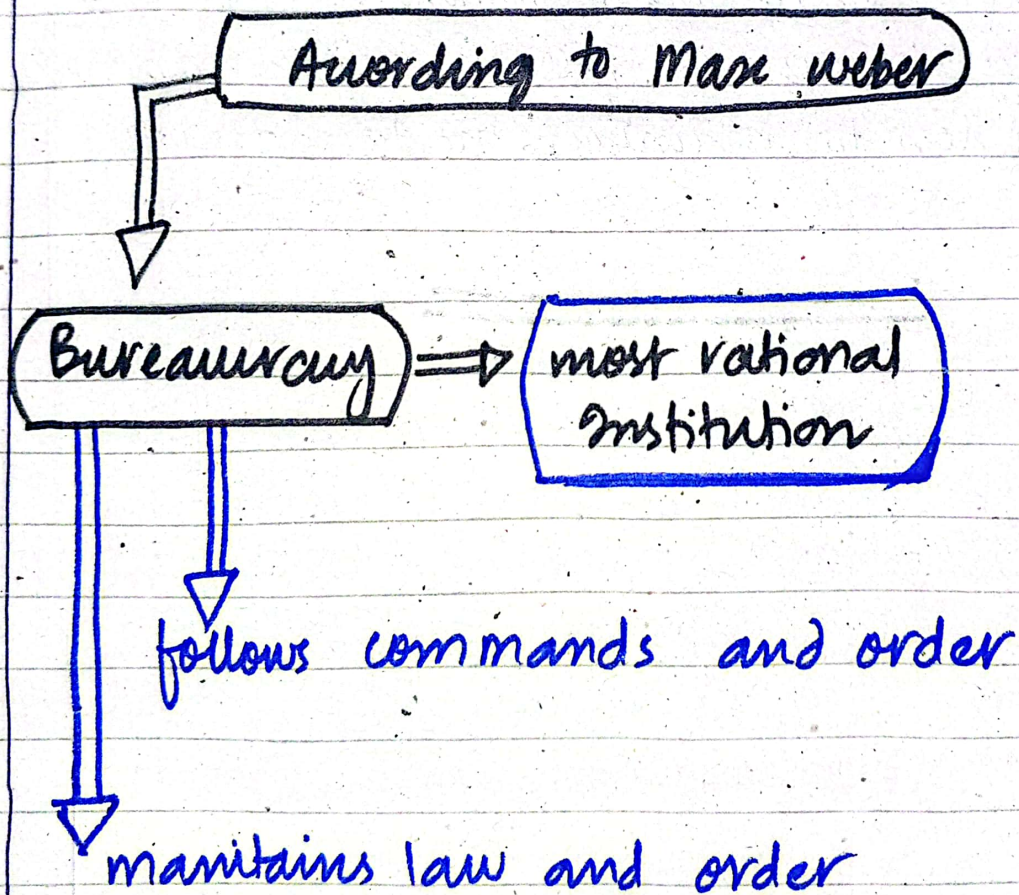


2. To what extent does Bureaucratic rationality promote efficiency while undermining democracy and human agency:

According to Max Weber, Bureaucracy is the most rational based institution, that follows commands and order to maintain law and order.

31) Bureaucratic rationality promote efficiency through maintaining law and order and following guidelines:

According to Max Weber, Bureaucracy is one of the rational institution that follows guidelines and command and instructions to maintain law and order.



Conclusion: Max Weber has given different types of social actions in the context of authority of modern institutions such as rational instrument based social action, rational value based social action, irrational social action, Traditional social action and emotional social action. However Max Weber also believes that Bureaucratic institution is the most rational to promote efficiency because it follows all the commands and orders to maintain the law and the order.

QNO: 3

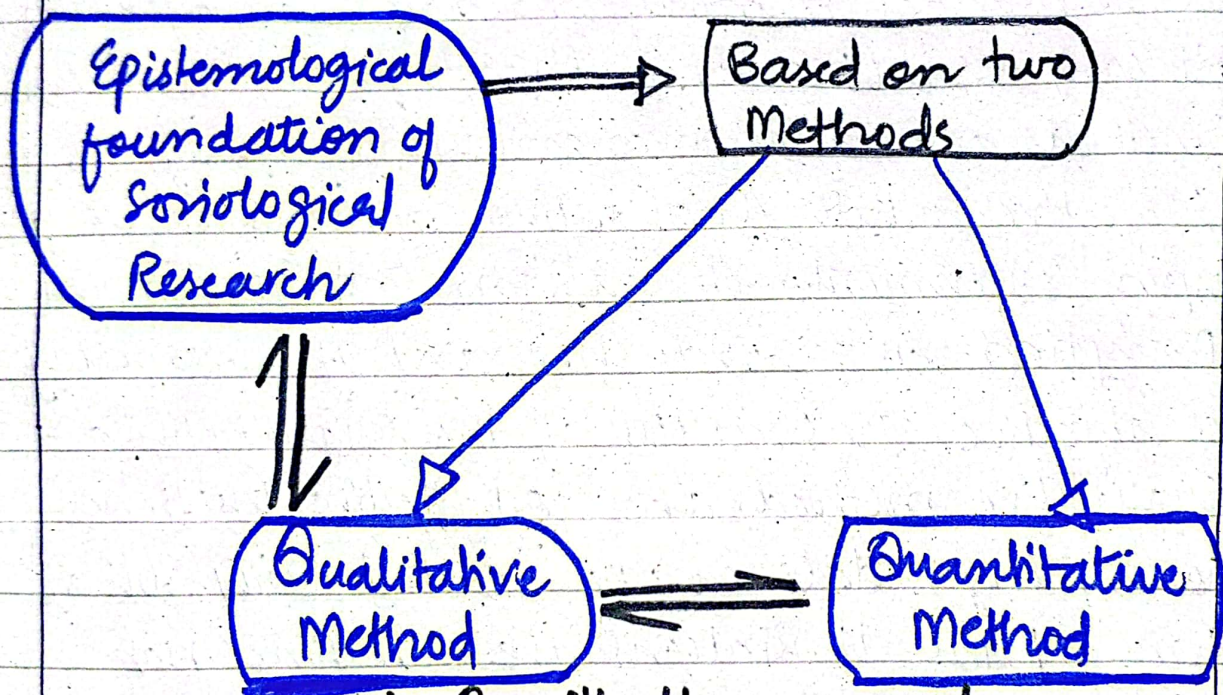
Introduction:

The epistemological foundation of the sociological research is based upon two research methods: Qualitative and Quantitative. Both methods are different from each other. Quantitative methods are based on hypothesis, theory building and discovery. Qualitative methods are deductive and views reality as subjective - while Quantitative methods are based upon experiment, observation, exploration and description - it is inductive and it views reality as objective. The strengths of the Quantitative and Qualitative methods are cost effective, less time consuming; data can be collected easily. While, some of the limitations are sometimes not cost effective and ~~not~~ takes a lot of time.

1. Epistemological foundations of Sociological research:

The epistemological foundations of the sociological research is based on two methods:

- 1.1) Qualitative method
- 1.2) Quantitative method.



2) Qualitative research:

2.1) Quantitative method of Sociological Research:

The quantitative method of sociological research is based upon:

- Hypothesis
- Theory building
- Discovery

Basis of Quantitative Research

2.2) Quantitative research is deductive:

Quantitative research is Deductive. It means that it is from specific to general.

- for example: Studying cybercrimes in Pakistan.

2.3) Views reality is subjective:

Qualitative research views reality as subjective.

3) Qualitative research:

3.1) Qualitative research is based on Experiment, observation, description and Exploration:

The methods that are used in the Qualitative research are:

- Experiment
- observation
- Exploration
- Description

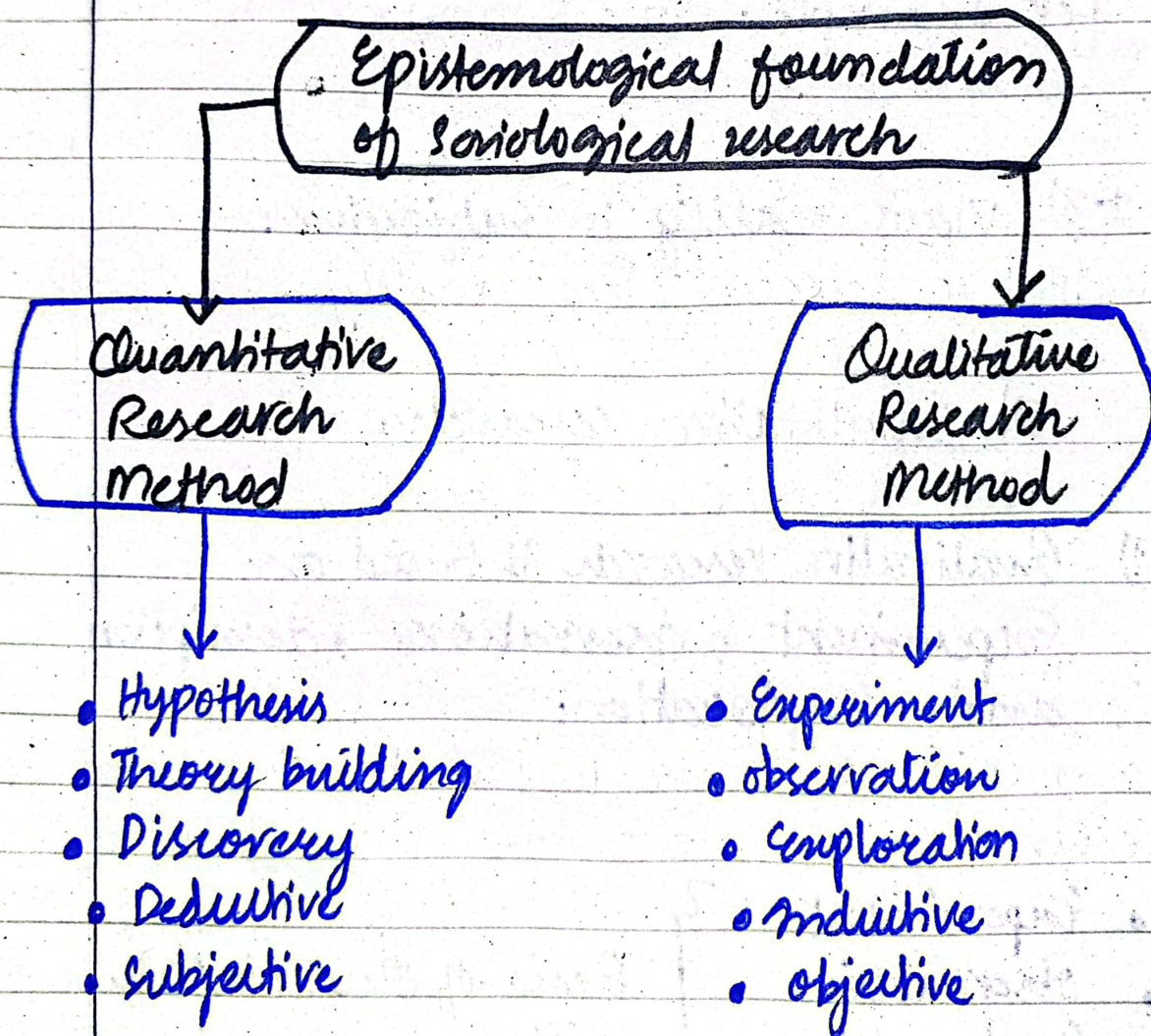
Basis of Qualitative Research

3.2) Qualitative research is Inductive:

Qualitative research is Inductive because this research ^{is} from general to specific.

3.3) Qualitative research views reality as objective:

The methods of Qualitative research views reality as objective.



4. The strengths and limitations of quantitative and qualitative methods in studying complex social realities such as inequality, deviance and social change:

4.1) Strengths of Quantitative and Qualitative methods in studying complex social realities such as inequality, deviance and social change:

The multiple strengths of Quantitative and Qualitative methods in studying complex social realities such as inequality, deviance and social change are:

- These methods can provide wide array of data.
- Different tools and instruments can be used in analyzing data.
- surveys and experiments can be conducted.
- Data can be collected in very less time.
- It is cost effective. It saves both time and money.

4.2) limitations of Quantitative and Qualitative methods

in studying complex social realities such as inequality, Deviance and Social change.

The limitations of quantitative and qualitative methods in studying complex social realities such as inequality, Deviance and social change are:

- sometimes participant cannot cooperate with the researcher
- Huge collection of data can cause loopholes.
- Systematic error can occur in statistical tools and softwares.
- It can take a lot of time sometimes.
- It cannot proved to be cost effective sometimes.

Conclusion: The epistemology of the sociological research is based on Quantitative and Qualitative methods. Both are different from each other. Quantitative methods are based on hypothesis, theory building while Qualitative methods are based upon Experiments, Exploration and description. Both methods have strengths as well as limitations. The strengths include cost effective, and less time taking; huge data can be collected easily. However, limitations include sometimes it is more time taking and not cost effective -

Q No: 8

Introduction:

The major theories of social change and development are Evolutionary, Modernization and Dependency world systems. The evolutionary theory of social change and development is given by August Comte. The modernization theory argues that newer techniques and methods replaced old ones. The dependency theory argues that developing world is rich in raw material. Therefore, developed nations are dependent on developing nations for raw material. The theory that best explains under development in the Global South is Dependency theory.

2. Major theories of social change and Development:

1.1) Evolutionary theory of social change and Development:

The evolutionary theory of social change and development is given by "August Comte"

According to August Comte society is developed in patterns.

There are various stages of social change and Developed as per August Comte:

- Primitive theological stage
- Metaphysical stage
- Industrialization stage
- Post Industrialization and modernization stage-

1.1.1) Primitive theological stage:

According to August Comte, this was the stage when society is based on priests, Priests and believed in God. God was considered as the supreme head of hierarchy.

1.1.2) Metaphysical stage of Development and Social Change:

The metaphysical stage of Development and Social change includes belief in state, authority and law.

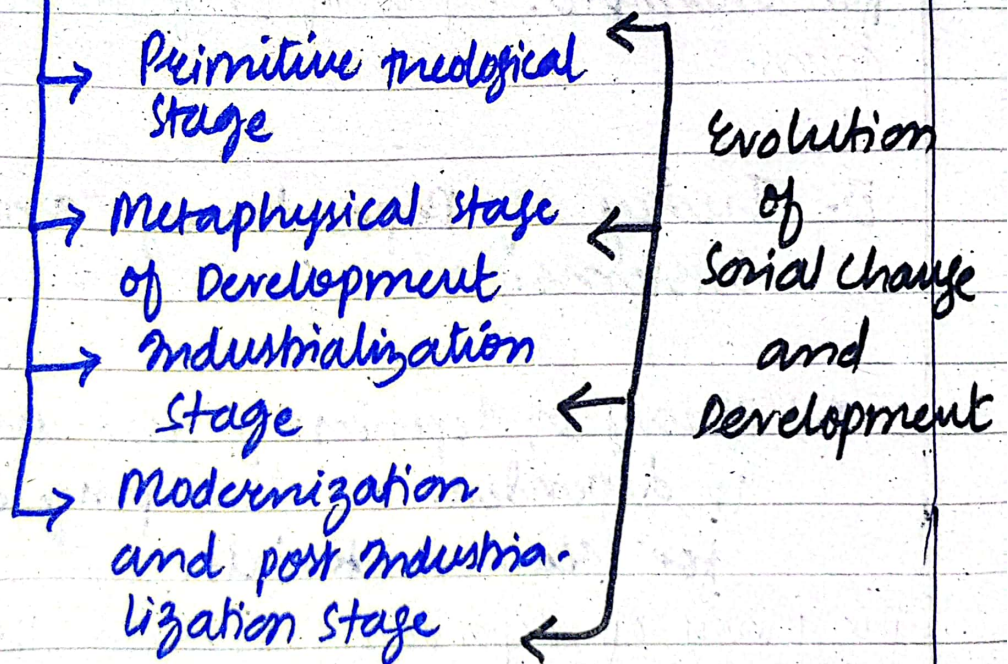
1.1.3) Industrialization stage: This stage of Social Change and development includes modern equipment usages, experiments, discoveries and theories.

1.1.4) Post Industrialization and Modernization:

This stage of evolution consist of more industries. The information technology was become the core of societies. This stage of evolution of development and social change includes usage of electronic media, IT and mobile phones and softwares.

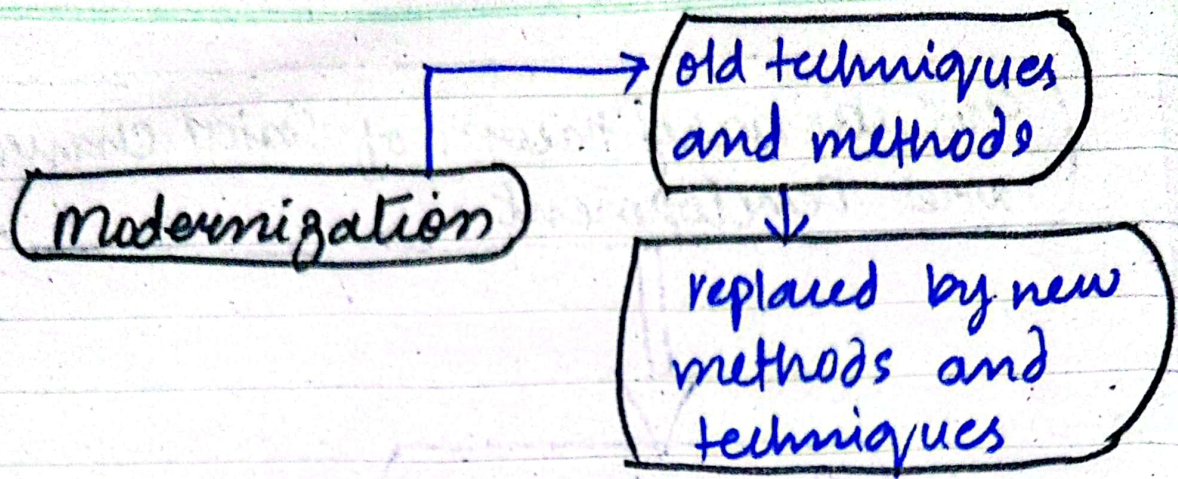
Evolutionary theory of Social Change and Development

August Comte



2. Theory of modernization:

2.1) Process of modernization: Modernization is the process through which old techniques and methods were replaced by newer techniques and methods.

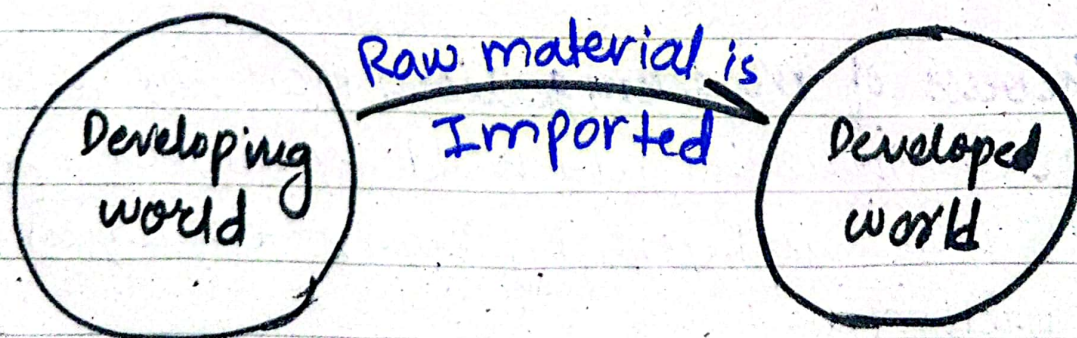


for example: replace of knife in crimes by guns.

3. Theory of Dependency and world systems:

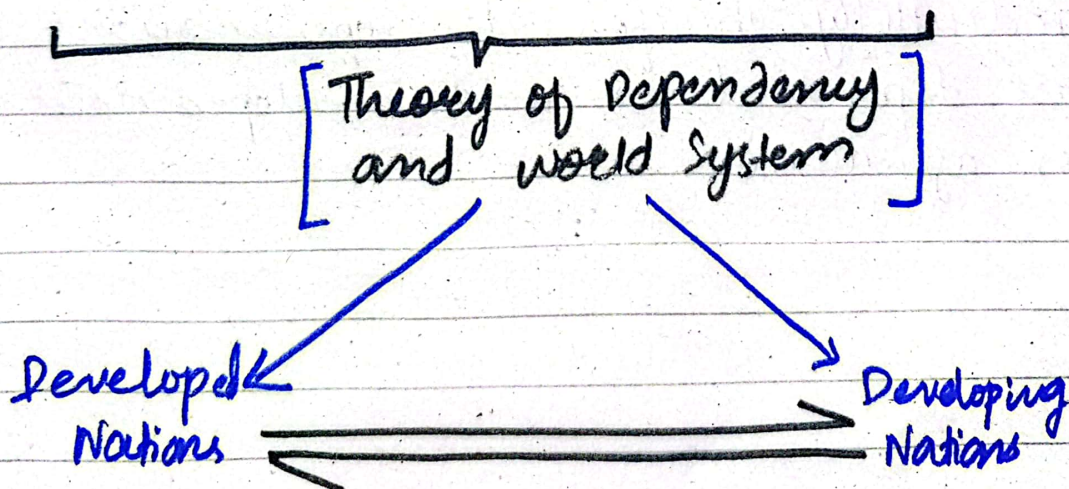
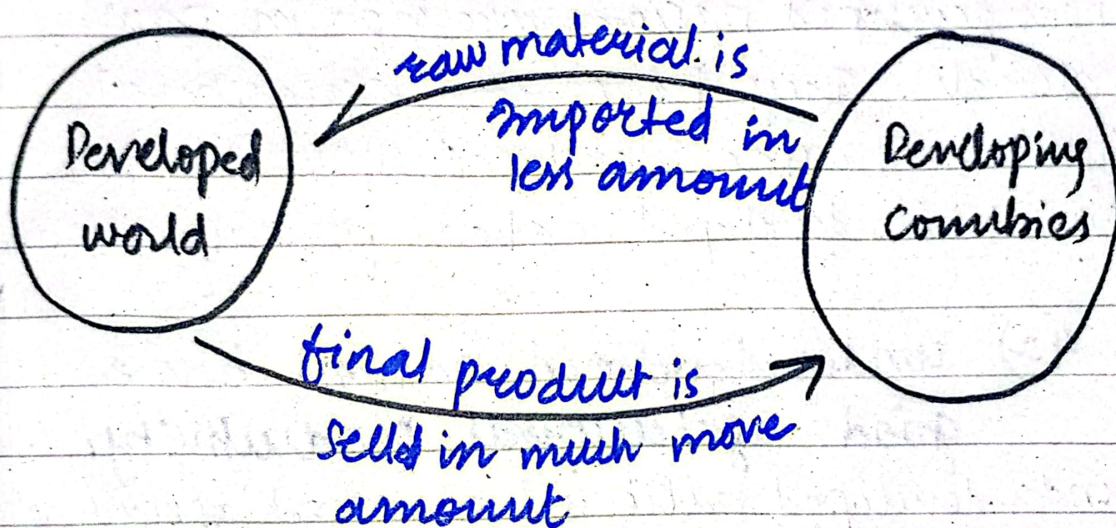
3.1) theory of dependency and world system is dependent on developing countries for raw materials:

The theory of dependency includes the dependency of raw materials over developing nation.



3.2) Raw material is purchase in less amount and final product is sell in much more amount.

The raw material that is taken by the developed world is imported in very less price. However, the final product is sell to the developed nations in much more amount.



4) The theory that best explains underdevelopment in the Global South is Dependency theory:

The theory that best explains underdevelopment in the Global South is the Dependency theory.

^{under}
4.1) ↑ ~~Developed~~ nations are rich in raw materials:

underdeveloped nations are rich in raw materials. They have good agricultural system. Therefore, developed world is dependent on underdeveloped nations for raw material.

4.2) underdeveloped nations have good agricultural productivity:

underdeveloped nations have good agricultural productivity. Therefore, developed nations are dependent on underdeveloped nations for agriculture.

Conclusion: There are various theories on social change and development such as evolutionary theory that is given by August Comte. Modernization theory that argues newer techniques replaced old methods and Dependency theory is based on dependency of developed world over developing nations. The theory that best fit to Global South is dependency theory.
