QUESTION 5 SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

1. Introduction

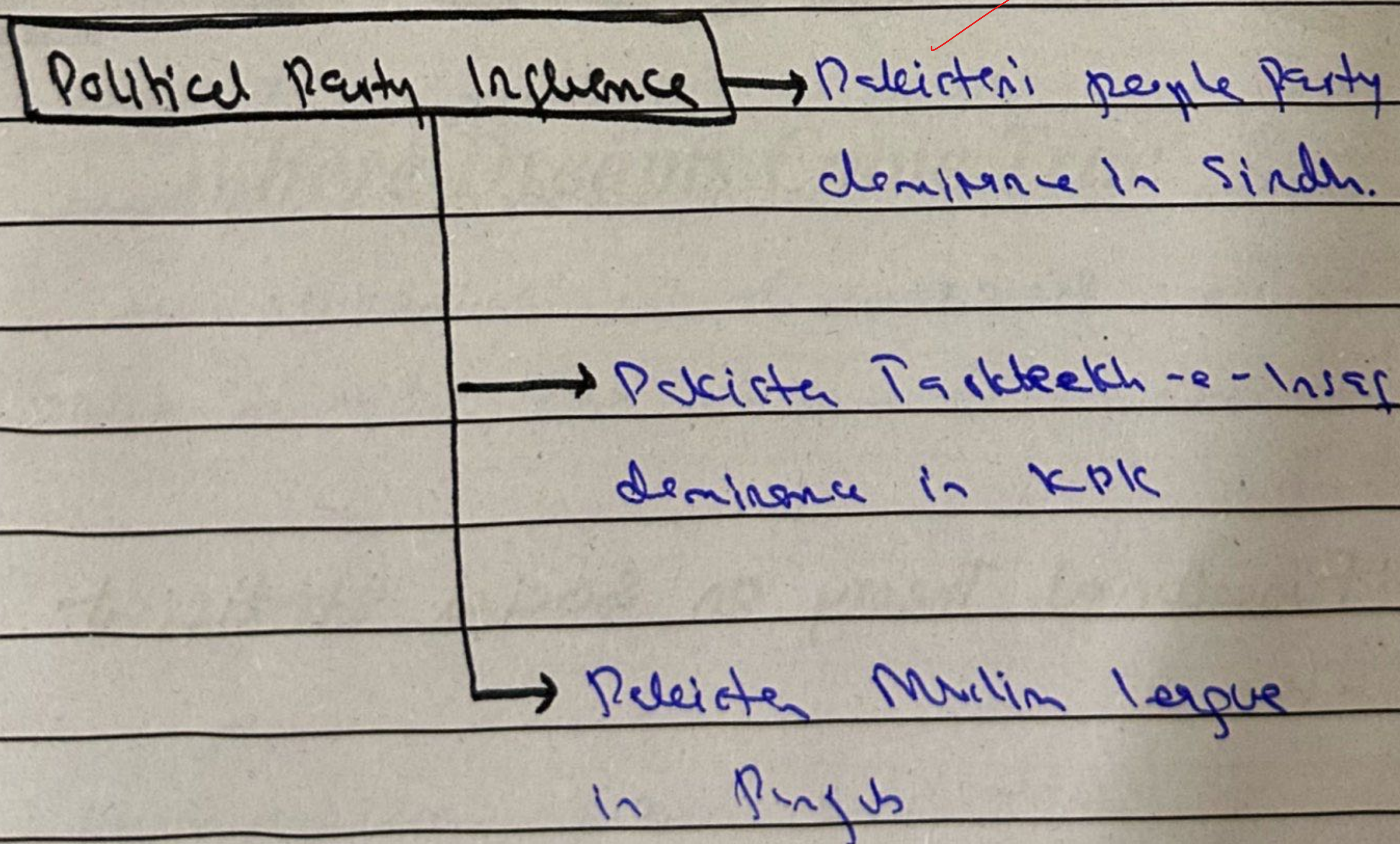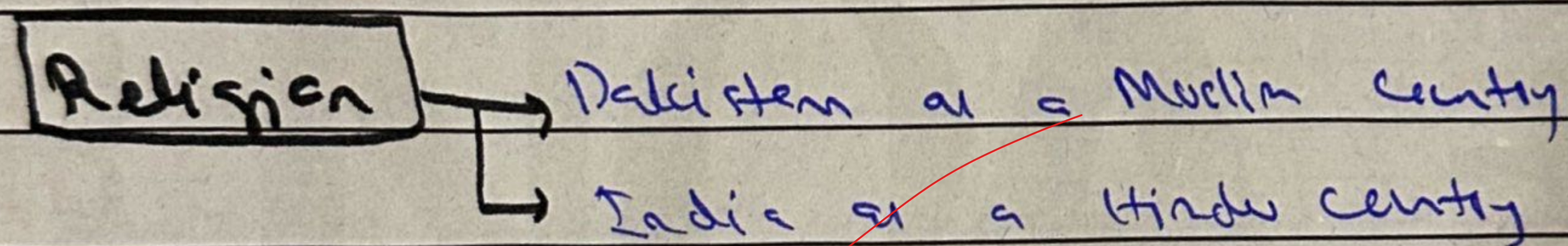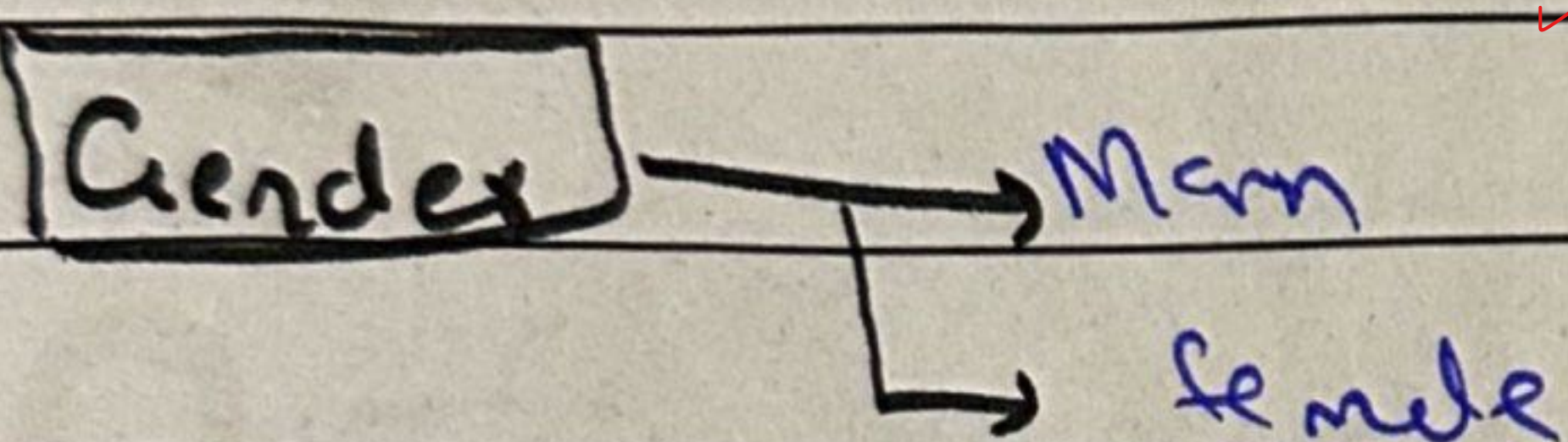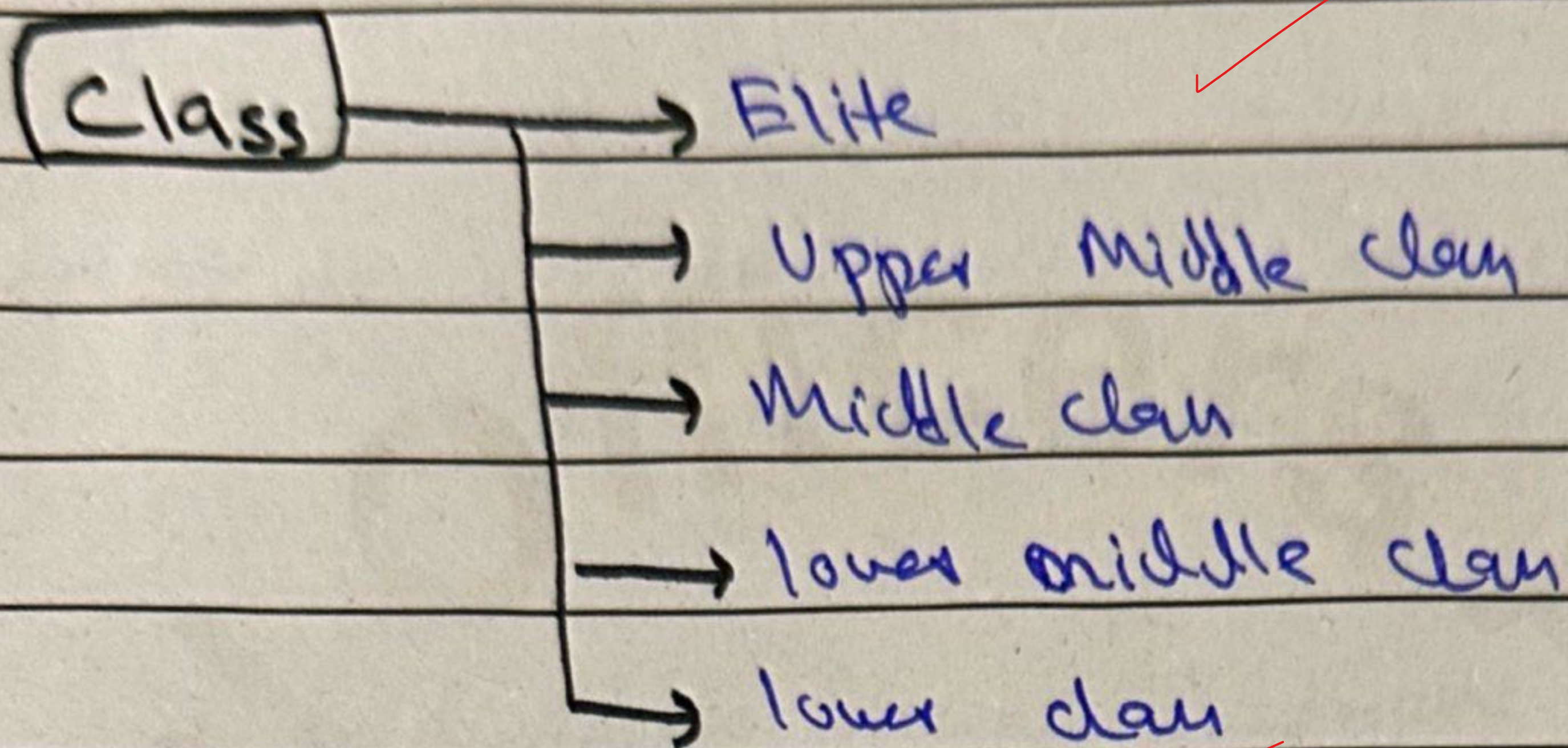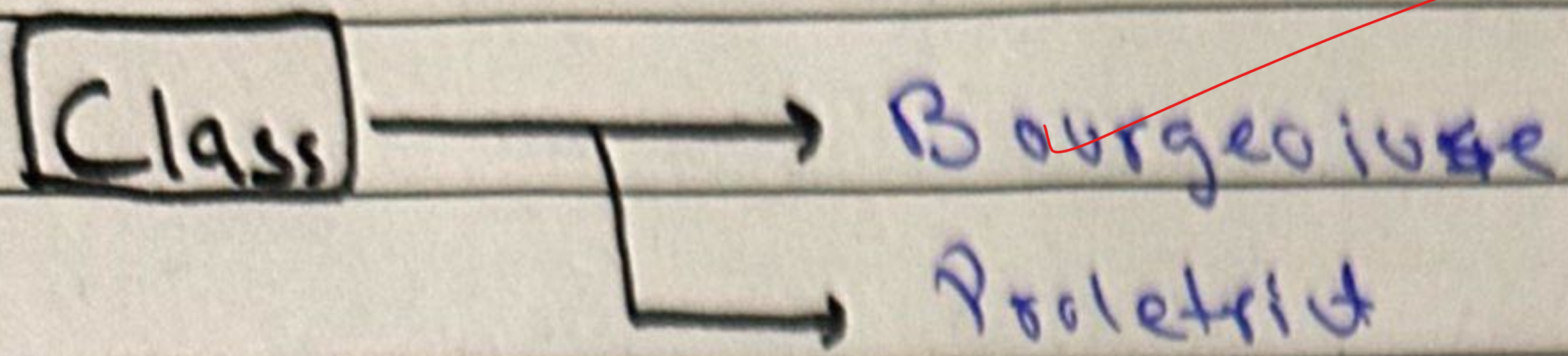Social Stratification illustrates how the society is divided in different groups. Some Sociologists consider those groups a a function of the society that every group is playing. While other sociologist believe that it is exploitation of people. Social stratification, thus, is often justified a functional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

2. Conceptualizing the term Social Stratification

When the peoples of a particular society are ~~segregated~~ sego divided into different groups is called social stratification. Such groups can be created on the basis of class an individual belong 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

Class → Bourgeoise
→ Proletriat

Class → Elite
→ Upper Middle class
→ Middle class
→ lower middle class
→ lower class

Gender → Man
→ female

Religion → Pakistan as a Muslim country
→ India as a Hindu country

Political Party Influence → Pakistani people party dominance in Sindh.
→ Pakistan Tableekh-e-Insaf dominance in KPK
→ Pakistan Muslim league in Punjab

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

Social stratification is often

seen function because it illustrates that the each 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 services 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 students.

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

4. Functional Theory on Social stratification

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

Then it becomes equal to held account-
able or to held responsible.

A. Examples of functional Theory on Social Stratification

Doctor ────→ for medical follow-ups

Accountant ───→ security transaction

lawyer ───→ legal expertise.

5. Conflict Perspective on Social Stratification

Conflict perspective mention
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 lit it. resources.

A. Examples of Social Stratification on Conflict Perspective

1 The United States particular Trump
control over Venezeula after
attacking Venezeula 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 plays in the society. Following tables illustrate the Comparison among class, caste and gender

Class Structure	
Functionalism	**Conflict Theory**
- Classes are natural	- Class are artificial
- encourage motivestic	- Create oppremis
- Based a talent	- Based on power

Caste System	
Functionalism	**Conflict View**
- establishes social order	- tool of oppremis
- everyone knows they role	- dominance by upper clas
- 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 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 ~~based~~ centralised on ~~few~~ by few individuals. Moreover, it is a dominance by upper class and inequality is enforced on the weaker portion of the society. It exacerbates patriarchial society and inequality.

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QUESTION 4 TRANSFORMATION FROM GEMEINSCHAFT TO GESELL-

- SCHAFF

1. Introduction

The German sociologist explained social change through Gemeinschaft which mean community and Gesellschaft (society)

Traditional societies were based on close relation, 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 nation.

2. Conceptualizing Gemeinschaft in Traditional Society

In traditional society, Gemeinschaft is based on family, tribe and villages. Relationship. were more in personal and emotional in nature. These used to strong customs, religions and traditions. These were 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 institution are created. Nowadays, relation are more formal, and contractual. Individuals act through for present 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.

    In Gesellschaft, these 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 those Developing nation suffers from crime, drug abuse, depression, and family break down.

6 **Transformation Impacting on moral regulation**

In Gemeinschaft, behaviour is controlled by elders, religion customs. There is shame and honor that keeps people disciptine.

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 loyalty 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 rise of nuclear families, life become private, and busy

A. Impacts on Developing Countries

In community like elder 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 Charsada

↳ Strong community in Larkana

↳ Weak community in Lahore DHA

↳ Weak community in Islamabad

↳ Weak community in Karachi

8. Positive Sides of Gesellschaft

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

9. Pakistan and Critical Analysis

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

10. **Conclusion**

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

"Morden 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, behaviour while social control mechanism ensures that individuals follow said norms and laws. In contemporary world, both methods of control are

Used to maintain order with strengths, 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 Orders

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 festival promoting harmony and cooperation.
- ↳ Eid-ul-Azha and fitr
- ↳ Merry christmas
- ↳ Diwali

3. Predictable Behavior
cultural norms guide daily action of individual in the society.

Example: Greeting, dress code and family roles.
- ↳ Aslam-e-Alikum
- ↳ 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 helps 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 is blamed on laziness rather than inequal opportunities.

5. Formal Mechanism of Social Control

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

Examples: ↳ Laws
↳ police
↳ court
↳ Prison
↳ Army

6. Role in Maintaining Order

 ↳ Punishment of deviance; jail for theft
 ↳ Rejection 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 agenda 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

10. Critical Analysis

   weak urban societies
   Can not control serious crimes
   can promote harmful traditions like
   Sati and honour killing

11. Social Control in Contemporary
    Societies

A: Informal Control is weakening due to

   ↳ Urbanization
   ↳ Industrialization
   ↳ Nuclear families
   ↳ Social media

B: Formal control is Increasing

   ↳ Survillance Cameras
   ↳ cyber laws
   ↳ Police

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

12. Conclusion
    Culture and ideology are

powerful in maintaining social order by shaping belief and values. formal and informal mechanism of social control work together to regulate behaviour. However, in contemporary societies, informal controls is weaker and formal control is expanding. for a stable society, balance is needed.