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Principles of Sociology

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CHAPTER 1
Introduction to Sociology

What is Sociology?

Before attempting to explain sociology let us discuss the misconceptions people often have regarding the subject. When people hear the word sociology they relate the subject to social welfare or helping the poor and unfortunate. Some people relate sociology to socialism and some think that sociology is the study of people. However, the word sociology is a combination of Latin and Greek words. The word "socio" is derived from the Latin word "socius" which has various meanings including, association, companionship, and society. Whereas, the word "logy" is derived from the Greek word "logos" which means "word or to speak about" but, the term is interpreted as study or science.

We can define Sociology as the scientific study of society and human behavior. To comprehend the definition of sociology, we must understand two essential concepts; society and culture. "Society" refers to a group of people who live in a defined geographical area and share a similar culture. Whereas, "culture" refers to the way of life shared by a group of people which includes, daily routine and everyday interactions. Furthermore, sociologists study society via the concept of sociological imagination. The concept was pioneered by C.W Mills. According to Mills, social imagination is the relationship between individual behavior and experiences. In other words, it analyzes the influence of social structure on individuals' behavior, choices, and perception.

Furthermore, Society can be studied on both micro and macro levels. For instance, on the micro-level sociologists might study or analyze, the accepted way of communication in small groups it could be the group of students or the group of professional bankers. On the macro level, a sociologist might study or analyze how social media or electronic media influence the behavior of people within a society or in different societies.

Sociological Imagination;

In today's world, we spend our daily life at work, hanging out with friends, watching television, and surfing the internet. Our life is too narrow and isolated to understand the complexity of the social world. Thousands of communities exist and Countless interactions

transpire within a social world about which we do not know. Our experiences are too limited to grasp a broader picture of the social world. But then again, how can we comprehend the complexity of the social world? We can analyze the social world via the framework called sociological imagination. C. wright Mills presented and pioneered the theoretical framework "sociological imagination" in his most influential work "The sociological imagination" (1959). Sociological imagination refers to the ability to realize that apparent interpersonal problems are the depiction of a larger social structure.

According to C.W. Mills society can be examined via, two major factors including "troubles" and "issues". In this context troubles mean, the challenges individuals face on a personal level. Whereas, issues refer to, the challenges on a larger social level. He argued that neither life of an individual nor the history of society could be comprehended absent the knowledge of both (Troubles and issues).

Interpersonal problems are caused by our character or because of our relationships with others. We function as actors in our personal life because we make different choices or decisions regarding our friends, family, education, groups, and other things which are in our control. The negative outcome of the choices or decisions we make is called trouble. For instance, if a college student who does not attend classes, plays a video game with his friends 5 days a week, and never submits his assignment has personal problems; which diminishes his chance of success in college. Whereas, if 60 % of students fail college exams and do not graduate from college is a social problem (issue).

Generally, we do not consider the effects of social structure on our social life. Social problems are the outcome of social laws; which regulate human social behavior. We usually blame ourselves for the problems we encounter within a society. Even though they are not personal problems but social issues; they are the product of the social environment. We have control over our personal problems whereas, we cannot control social issues. For instance, in a country where 50% of people are unemployed as well as, living under the poverty line; suggests that being poor and unemployed are not personal problems of individuals, however, social problems. Issues such as these reflect the social structure of a given country.

Moreover, if a student fails college exams, it does not necessarily mean that he is stupid. However, He might be experiencing conflicting roles and role expectations. He could be the only breadwinner in his family. Therefore, he has to work 24 hours a week to support his

family. For that reason, he may not have enough time to study for exams. As a student at college, it is expected of him to study hard and get good grades. On the other hand, as an elder son and elder brother within a family; it is expected from him to work hard and financially support his parents and siblings. Conflicting roles and roles expectation are two among many factors which influence the social behavior of the individual.

Theories such as social imagination and social facts are central to sociology. Because these theories delivered a new perspective to comprehend society and human social behavior. Owing to, sociological imagination we can understand that, individual personalities are not the only factor that influences their social behavior. However, social structure affects the social behavior of an individual as well. Moreover, social problems such as divorce, unemployment, poverty, crimes, and drug abuse cannot be resolved by merely focusing on individual personalities. We have to identify and change dysfunctional components of social structure as well, to eliminate social problems. Social imagination offers a new outlook to identify and resolve the common problem individual encounter within a given society

Scope, Subject Matter, and Concerns of Sociology;

The scope of sociology is extremely extensive, it covers every single aspect of human social life. Whether, it is an encounter between individuals or, relationships among groups. The primary concern of sociology is the study of society and human social behavior. In sociology, we study individuals and society simultaneously. It is not possible to analyze individuals and society individualistically. Individuals and society are correlated, we cannot study one without the other. Sociologists are interested in analyzing the patterns of social interaction as well as, the factors which are responsible for the development and maintenance of those patterns. Social interaction refers to encounters between---two individuals, groups, an individual, and a group. The nature of social interaction could be physical, verbal, intimate, philosophical, etc…

The subject matter of sociology comprises major social patterns which influence the social behavior of individuals within a society. These include culture, social sanctions, social change, social groups, social structure, social institutions, social roles, and social statuses.

Human social behavior is learned, for instance, new born initially interact with their parents and siblings; until they come of age to go to school. They learn how to walk, talk and eat from their family members. In educational institutions and workplaces, individuals interact with new people (teachers, peers, and colleagues) where they learn livelihood skills. Moreover, individuals learn and internalize societal culture via socializing in different social groups such as family, school, college, university, corporations, public organizations, etc...

Culture refers to people's way of life within a given society. It is a blueprint for social conduct which regulates individuals' social behavior. In sociology, we study the core elements of culture to understand its influence on individual behavior these include social norms, values, and beliefs. These elements put pressure on people to behave in a particular way in different situations. Social norms refer to the rules or laws of conduct. On the other hand, values are collectively cherished social behaviors. Whereas, beliefs are the ideas and philosophies which people believe to be true. Values and beliefs are reinforced and protected via social norms. If an individual violates social norms within a given society he might face formal or informal negative sanctions (punishments).

Sociologists are interested in the study of social structure. Every society structure comprises of five basic social institutions including, political, economic, education, religion, and family. Social institutions exist to satisfy the different needs of people. When people's needs grow more social institutions are created within a given society. Social institutions are interdependent, without one other cannot function and survive. However, each social institution has its norms (code of conduct). It specifies individuals' statuses and roles in a given institution. Individuals have different roles and statuses in social institutions. An individual status might be brother or father --- sister or mother at home. However, at work, his or her status could be manager, janitor, director, etc… People have to act per the norms of social institutions. For instance, we can wear casual clothes at home but at work or school, we have to follow the dress code.

Economic systems also have an impact on the social life of the individual. In agricultural societies, people have homogenous statuses and roles. Most of the people are peasants by

professions in such societies. Their lifestyle and living standards are similar as well. Economic systems influence the structure of family, politics, and education. For instance, Extended family structure is common in rural societies. Whereas, nuclear families are usually found in urban societies.

History and Origin of Sociology:

The term sociology was first coined by the French essayist Emmanuel-Joseph Sieyès in 1970 in an unpublished manuscript. Later, the term was reinvented by a French social thinker Auguste Comte in 1838.

Auguste Comte;

Auguste Comte was born in Montpelier, France on January 19, 1798. He is the founding father of sociology. Post-French revolution, he observed rapid social change within French society. Citizens of France had progressed in material culture but lagged in non-material culture. During this social unrest, Auguste Comte came forward and laid the foundation of "social physics" and later "sociology".

Comte was inspired by the philosophy of Immanuel Kant "positivism". He referred to Kant's philosophy of positivism as underdeveloped philosophy of science. While developing Kant's philosophy, he coined the term social physics. Comte believed that there should be a discipline that should study society scientifically; to identify social problems and their solutions. He thought that methods of natural sciences should be applied; to identify social laws which govern societies. His entire work was intended to introduce the scientific method of studying social patterns. He discussed positivism in his series of books including "The Course in Positive Philosophy" (1830 -1942) and "A General View of Positivism" (1848).

Ibne-E-Khaldoon;

Some authors believe that "Ibne-e-Khaldoon" a Tunisian historian was the founding father of sociology. He is considered the founding father of sociology because he pioneered the concept of "Illm-ul-imran" in his book "Muqa'dima". Illm-ul-imran means, the study of people.

According to Ibne-e-Khaldoon, neither historians can understand nor write the history of society without the knowledge of illm-ul-imram.

Moreover, he presented his theory of "Alasbia" in his book "Muqa'dima"… Alasabia refers to social solidarity. He believed that common interests bring people together and create a sense of unity among them. Furthermore, he discussed "harzri" and "badvi" society. Former means urban society and later means rural society. According to Khaldoon, people of rural societies are more united compared to urban societies. For the reason that they share common interests and similar professions. As well, they can protect themselves and their territory against foreign aggression. Because people of rural society are physically stronger and united compared to the people of urban society. Most of Khaldoon social theories are similar to Emile Durkheim theories.

He also discussed the "inductive logic method" for obtaining knowledge. In the inductive logic, method knowledge is obtained via logic and event association. He believed that historical, social, political, and economic events are correlated. All events have a cause-and-effect relationship.

Many ancient philosophers were fascinated with the study of society. Though, Auguste Comte has been bestowed with the titles "founding father of sociology" and "grandfather of sociology".

Development of Sociology as a Formal Academic Discipline;

As a discipline, sociology have had grown over time. New terminologies, theories, and research methods have been introduced in the given field. The credit for the development of the discipline goes to many social philosophers. Though, we will discuss a few prominent philosophers whose work has essentially aided the creation and development of sociology as a formal academic discipline. As well, they are considered fathers of sociology.

Karl Marx;

Karl Marx was born on May 5, 1818, in Trier, Prussia. He was among one of the most influential economists and philosophers. His work is still regarded and studied in many disciplines of social sciences. He and his friend Friedrich Engels coauthored a political

manuscript in 1848 called "communist manifesto". The Communist manifesto brought a revolutionary change in the politics of many societies. He also presented his theory of society in his manuscript. Which is completely different from Auguste Comte proposed philosophy (positivism).

According to Karl Marx, societies change and grow due to class conflict. The capitalist system creates inequalities among individuals within societies. Therefore, Different social classes struggle over scares resources or means of production.

Capitalism refers to the economic system in which people can own private properties and means of production. Marx believed that in such an economic system rich will exploit the poor because they own means of production and property, due to which the rich will become richer and the poor -- poorer. Ultimately, disparities will increase within capitalist societies. For the reason that the Poor will be compelled to revolt against the rich. The working class will overthrow capitalism and capitalism will be replaced by communism. Communism refers to the economic system in which properties and means of production are owned by the state and wealth is distributed equally among the people. In other words, a communist society is a classless society in which everyone is considered equal.

Herbert Spencer;

Herbert spencer was an English philosopher, he was born in 1820. In 1873 he published his book "the study of sociology". The word sociology was used for the first time in the title of a book. Herbert spencer rejected the philosophies of Karl Marx (class struggle) and Auguste Comte (positivism). He believed that there should be a form of government that should not interfere in commercial activities and let the market forces control capitalism. His theories also influenced one of the most distinguished sociologists Emile Durkheim.

Emile Durkheim;

Emile Durkheim was born in France on, April 15, 1858. In 1895, he established the sociology department at the University of Bordeaux; it was the first department of sociology in Europe. In 1902, He became the first sociology professor at Sorbonne Paris.

Emile Durkheim defined sociology as the study of "social facts". Social facts refer to, societal norms and values which guide the conduct of individuals within a society. Individuals learn

social norms from their surroundings or within a group in which they socialize. With time they endure and internalize societal norms and values. Social facts have coercive power which guides individuals' behavior in the different situations within society. He believed that sociologists should study and observe the impact of the group on individuals rather than, the impact of individuals on society. It will help researchers to identify whether, society is healthy or, pathological. A healthy society refers to, a stable society; where people behave following social norms. On the other hand, pathological society refers to, an orderless society; where people do not conform to social norms and values.

In 1893, Emile Durkheim published his first book "Division of labor in society". In this book he explained the transformation of rural society into industrial society with the help of his theories; "organic" and "mechanical solidarity". He believed that social change is progressive, primitive society progresses industrially over time. Industrial progress takes place due to the division of labor. Every individual has a different job and responsibilities within an industrial society, which weakens the collective consciousness.

His second major work "The rule of sociological method" was published in 1895. In which he attempted to explicate sociology as an independent discipline as well as, elucidated the scope and method of sociology. Moreover, he explained deviance and its impact on society. According to Emile Durkheim, deviance plays an important role within society. It brings people together within a society and arouses collective sentiments against deviant behavior, for the reason that, Negative sanctions are imposed on the perpetrator to reinforce societal norms. He believed that deviance cannot be eliminated from societies entirely even if severe punishment is inflicted upon criminals.

Emile Durkheim book "Suicide" was published in 1897. It is one of his most influential and greatest contributions to the discipline of sociology. It was the first social research based on statistical evidence. The purpose of his research was to determine; the effects of social factors on suicide instead of individual's feelings effects on suicide. He examines the rate of suicide in different countries to find out whether, social structure coerces individuals to commit suicide or, not. Moreover, he identified four types of suicide in his book these include, anomic suicide, fatalistic suicide, egoistic suicide, and altruistic suicide. In his research, two social factors were determined and proven to be the cause of suicide including, social integration and regulation.

The last major work of Durkheim "the elementary form of religious life" was published in 1912. In his book, he discussed primitive religions, their functions, and religious symbols. His objective was to identify how individuals internalize social facts and how society exercises to control individuals' through their subjective conscience. He believed that religion creates social solidarity among individuals within a society. Participating in religious ritual bring individuals together and provide them an opportunity to interact frequently with one another. When individuals participate in collective life it reinforces collective conscience. According to Durkheim, modern societies lack social solidarity because of the decline and abandonment of traditional religions. In urban societies, Individuals do not share a common belief and do not get a chance to participate in collective life. Therefore, in such societies collective conscience could not be reinforced, and in an absence of collective consciousness, individuals cannot be united.

Max Weber;

Max weber was born on April 21, 1861, in Erfurt, Germany. In 1919, he established the sociology department at Ludwig Maximillian's University of Munich, Germany. Weber's book "The protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism" was published in 1904. The objective of his book was to investigate the roots of modern capitalism. He argued that one must understand the characteristics and differences among Christian theologies to comprehend modern capitalism. As he associated the conception of capitalism with Calvinist theology. He asserted that the force behind the development of capitalism is the unplanned influence of Calvinist theology. According to protestant theology, hard work and economic success are the signs of salvation. Which influenced the people within secular societies to develop their enterprises and engage in trade to accumulate wealth.

Weber views conflicted with Karl Marx social theories. He argues that Marx has only considered an economic factor to explain social change and social life. Besides, social life cannot be explained and justified through a single factor. Therefore, human behavior could not be defined as merely a reflection of material interests. Instead of focusing on the effects of economic factors on human behavior and social life, weber devoted his attention on studying the effects of social action on the economy.

Weber book "The nature of social action" was published, in 1922. he defined sociology as the scientific study of social action. He believed that every social action has subjective meaning.

Subjective meanings refer to, how individuals interpret their actions. In other words, subjective meanings are the motives and objectives behind people's conduct. To identify the actual rationale behind actor conduct Weber, pioneered the concept "Versthen"; which is a German word for understanding. In this method, researcher develop several hypotheses concerning the rationale of people's conduct and then test them empirically.

Major Theoretical Perspectives of Sociology;

Before moving on to the study of sociological perspectives, it is important to understand; what are perspectives? Perspectives are different outlook of social thinkers regarding the area of study. Moreover, Perspectives contributes in the development of respective discipline. Furthermore, Perspectives study particular discipline from different dimensions, it explores new issues and undefined aspects of discipline. In research terms perspective are hypothesis of study, it defines the area, purpose and limitation of the respective field of study.

After discussing the history of sociology now we know that, there are numerous approaches to study society and human social behavior. The social outlook of Marx, Weber, Durkheim, Herbert mead and other philosophers have contributed in the development dozens of sociological perspectives. Each outlook approach is different from others to analyze social world.

Sociological perspective are the multiple assumptions of social thinkers regarding society. There are three major and dominant perspectives of sociology these include; structural and functional perspective, conflict perspective and Symbolic interaction perspective. Table 1.1 illustrate the basic focus of each perspective;

SOCIOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES	LEVEL OF ANALYSIS	FOCUS
Structural functional perspectives	Macro	Functional theory focus on different parts of society which work together and contribute in the functioning of society as whole.

Conflict perspectives	Macro	Conflict theory view society in a state of conflict between social groups who struggle to obtain power and material resources as well as, identify the ways in which conflict contribute to social change.
Symbolic interaction perspectives	Micro	Symbolic interaction perspective determine subjective meanings behind human social conduct as well as, the processes through which these subjective meanings are developed and shared by individuals.
Table 1.1		

Structural Functional Perspective;

The primary concern of Sociologists is to determine how societies work. Sociologist who study society from Functional perspective, analyze the functions and effects of social structure on society as whole. There are three fundamental assumption behind functional perspective these include;

1. **Stability;** major criteria for evaluating social pattern is to analyze whether it contributes in the stability and maintenance of society or not.
2. **Harmony;** part of organism work harmoniously like the parts of society for the betterment as well as smooth functioning of society as whole.
3. **Evolution;** adaptation of change in accordance with the evolving needs of social structure and elimination of the outdated structures.

Structural and functional perspective also known as functionalism; focuses on the study of structure (organization) and functions (maintenance) of society. According to Maccionis; "society is a complex system, whose parts work together for the maintenance and stability of society". Functional theory is the major and oldest theory of sociology. Its origin can be traced before sociology emerged as a formal discipline. It is inspired from the work of Herbert Spencer. His theory was based on analogy that, society is like a human body. Herbert spencer viewed society as a living organism; structure of organism is based on multiple organs. Each organ has its separate function but contribute to the functioning of whole human body. He believed that, society is similar to living organism because it also comprises of different parts (social institutions) and each part has different functions however, they are interdependent and contributes in the stability and functioning of society as whole. Moreover, he believed that, society evolve with the passage of time like living organism.

Emile Durkheim is among one of the founding father of sociology. He is considered as a functional analyst. His social theories are inspired from Herbert spencer work. He applied spencer analogy to explain social structure, social change as well as maintenance of order in

society. He believed that societies evolve from simple to complex. He argues that, primitive societies were simple and people were held together because of homogeneity. People within primitive societies shared similar language norms, values and beliefs. As well as, they had similar professions and ways of exchange. Whereas, modern societies are complex and people within such societies are held together because of heterogeneity. People and institution carryout different functions within modern society. The ability of an individual and institution to serve his functions depend on the capabilities of others to carry out theirs. He believed that, different interdependent functions of people and institutions maintain stability within complex or modern societies. Functional outlook focus on the interdependence of social institutions. Which means each institution has influence over others. However, in healthy society all institutions work together harmoniously to maintain social order called dynamic equilibrium.

Durkheim believed that, individuals might makeup society. However, to study society it is important to think beyond individuals. In order to understand society sociologists must examine social facts. Social facts refer to social norms, values, beliefs, customs, laws rituals and all other social laws which govern human social life. These social laws may carry out one or more functions. For instance, one function of state law might be to ensure the safety of public lives and property another may be to provide quality health care to general public.

Functional analyst "Robert Merton" presented multiple functions of social process. He referred to the positive consequences of social structure as *functions* whereas, referred to the negative consequences of social structure as *dysfunctions*. Furthermore, he identified distinction between consequences as well. The intended or planned consequences (functional or dysfunctional) of social structure are conceptualized as *manifest consequences* whereas, the unintended or simultaneous consequences (functional or dysfunctional) are categorized and conceptualized as *latent consequences*.

To get a better grasp on the functions of social structure, let's put the assumptions of the theory in to a example; consider, if the legislature of the state pass a sexual harassment law or bill, which includes that, perpetrator will be terminated from job effective immediately as well as, has to pay a heavy fine in court and serve few years in prison. If we evaluate this social action from functional perspective; **manifest functions** consequences of social action (sexual harassment bill) would be protection of women against sexual, psychological and physical violence at the work place. Whereas, **manifest dysfunction** would be women wrongly accusing her colleague or boss, for personal reasons. **Latent dysfunction** of social action (sexual harassment bill) could be, wrongly accused person may lose his job and savings for his children education as well as, may serve time in jail for the crime he did not commit. **Latent function** of social phenomenon could be, it may build confidence in conservative communities to allow women to work and trust government with their protection. Moreover, functional theory is based on the assumption that any social actions which prove to be contributing factor in the maintenance of social order is considered as functional. Moreover,

social actions which do not contribute in the maintenance and stability of society, are dysfunctional.

Conflict Perspective;

Functional and conflict perspectives may analyze society on the macro level. However, both theories are completely different in perceiving society. Functional analysts focus on functions of social structure which contribute to the sustenance of order and stability within society. Whereas, conflict analysts are interested in examining conflict and competition between social groups within a society. Conflict theory view society as a state of conflict between social groups who struggle to obtain power and material resources as well as, identify the ways in which conflict contribute to social change.

Conflict perspective is based on Karl Marx theories. There are three fundamental assumption behind conflict perspective these include;

1. **Competition;** multiple social groups' compete over scarce resources.
2. **Structural inequalities;** unequal distribution of wealth amongst the individuals in society. Uneven opportunities on the basis of material wealth, gender and religion.
3. **Social change;** social change take place as a result of conflict among different social groups; Marx believed that conflict between proletariat and bourgeoisie will result in overthrowing of capitalist system, which will be replaced with communism.

Karl Marx theories examine society from conflict outlook. He believed that, society comprises of different social classes however, these social classes are in state of conflict due to existing economic inequalities. He argues that, history of societies is the history of class struggle. Societies have always been divided between two classes' oppressor and oppressed, master and slave, lord and peasant.

Furthermore, he saw modern industrial or capitalist society is split between two classes' proletariat and bourgeoisie. *Proletariat* refer to working class, people who works on daily wedges and do not have enough resources to buy equipment for the production. *Bourgeoisie* are those people who own means of production and factories where proletariat work. According to Karl Marx within capitalist society rich becomes richer and poor becomes poorer. Since poor don't own means of production, they are not being paid fairly for their labor. Bourgeoisie exploit workers for their personal gain, profit which is generated from the hard labor of working class goes in the pocket of few who owns the capital.

Marx argued that, such class conflict will result in rapid social change. Working class will revolt against capitalists and overthrow capitalism. Capitalism will be replaced by communism. Communism refer to a system in which state will own the capital and the profit generated from the capital will be invested equally on the welfare of the people. In this social system disparities among individual will be eliminated ultimately, society will become classless.

Other modern conflict theorist agree with Karl Marx's view of conflict between social classes based on economic inequalities. However they observed that economic inequalities alone doesn't explains the social conflict comprehensively. Some other inequalities exists as well within a society, which should also be taken into consideration. Conflict can also arise as a result of the assigned roles on the basis of cast, creed, color and gender. For example, in some societies women are not allowed to take part in any educational activities, which explains inequality in educational opportunities on the basis of gender. Feminist social groups and organization are the best fitted example for gender inequality and social change.

Symbolic Interaction Perspective;

Symbolic interaction perspective, also known as interactionist perspective. Unlike functional and conflict perspective, interactionist perspective focus on the micro level analysis of society. Functional and conflict analysts study society via, analyzing relationship between social structures. Whereas, interaction analysts examine relationships between individuals and social structures. Symbolic interaction perspective assume that, individual understand their surroundings and situations through exchange of symbols. These symbols hold subjective meanings which are shared by individuals within a given society. Sociologists who use interactionist outlook determine subjective meanings behind human social conduct as well as, the processes through which these subjective meanings are developed and shared by individuals.

Symbolic interaction perspective is the newest sociological outlook among three theories which are discussed in this chapter. George Herbert mead is considered as the pioneer of interaction perspective even though, he never published his work on this perspective. It was Herbert Blumer his pupil who interpreted mead work and presented this theory. The term symbolic interactionism was pioneered by Blumer. He identified three fundamental assumption behind symbolic interaction theory these include;

1. **Importance of meaning;** individual social behavior hold subjective meanings. It's imperative for researcher to understand how individual interpret their social conduct.
2. **Meanings depend on relationships;** when relationship change meaning change with it.
3. **Meanings are negotiated;** meanings are not accepted without criticism, each individual play an active role in negotiating meaning.

Moreover, interactionist are interested in the very basic and building block of society, "social interaction". **Social interaction;** is sociological term, used for the situation; where two or more than two individual, laugh, talk, walk, play, fight, hate and love one another. Social scientist who follow symbolic interaction perspective observe patterns of interaction between individuals. For instance, if conflict analyst study a protest he will focus on class differences or existing inequalities. On the other hand, interaction analysts will focus on interaction among protesters as well as, the symbols through which protesters are communicating their messages.

Moreover, in every society basic way of communication is language, different languages are spoken in different part of world. According to symbolic interaction outlook, language is a symbol through which we send, receive and interpret the messages. Symbolic interactionist major question of study is that, how social structure of society is related to the symbolic experiences of individuals? Suppose, if symbolic interactionist would have to conduct research study on "causes of violence against women", their prime focus would be on the social interactions. For instance, in some societies more importance is given to the boys compare to girls. Furthermore, in such society boys grew up as a center of attraction, whereas, girls are ignored and merely obligated to perform household duties. Growing up in such social structure; boys may learn and have a feeling of superiority over girls which could be a cause of violence against women. Gender biased social interactions produce gender biased social structure, which may result in violence against women.

Studies which are based on symbolic interaction perspective often use qualitative research methodology these include, focus group discussions, in depth interviews or participant observation. Because interaction analysts try to understand subjective meanings of the symbolic world in which research subject lives.

CHAPTER 2
Sociological research

What Is Sociological Research?

The purpose of conducting research is to obtain knowledge regarding specific issue or problem. As sociology is the study of society therefore, sociological research can be briefly defined as the process of obtaining knowledge regarding society. Conducting sociological research is important because it provides knowledge concerning, the social world in which we live. Even states need sociological research to proceed with their public administrative business. Demographic survey is conducted by public organizations in every part of the globe, which help policy makers to formulate policy for public welfare. But, how does demographic survey help in the formulation of policy? Demographic survey depict the population structure of every district, city and province in the country. As it's the fundamental duties of state to provide health, educational and communication services to public. Policy maker cannot formulate a good policy, concerning satisfying the public basic needs, absent demographic knowledge because they would not know; how much schools and colleges should be established? How many hospitals should be developed? How many teacher should be hired? How many doctors should be hired? And how many nurses should be hired? In different provinces, districts or towns of the country. But if policy maker know exact structure of population of the country; then it would be easy to identify the needs of particular district and town and satisfy them accordingly. Non-governmental organizations conduct research on different social issues, such as gender based violence, juvenile delinquency, child abuse etc., but these are very broader social issues, non-governmental research may emphasize on specific part of the issue. For example one may be interested in exploring and determining the "causes of gender based violence" in a particular society. On the other hand, another might be interested in "identifying the methods for preventing gender based violence" in particular society. Same goes with the other mentioned issues or social problems, therefore, society, human behavior and social life can be explored, by sociological research; from different dimensions.

Sociological research can be conducted through different methods, it depends on researcher which method he selects, to be reliable for his research. Following are the methods of sociological research; *survey method*, *content analysis or secondary data analysis method, experiment method* and *field work method*. However, application of each

method has its advantages and disadvantages, therefore researcher has to decide which method would give him or her authentic findings. Furthermore, researcher has to collect data for conducting research, there are different tools for collecting data such as, interview, questioners, focus group discussion, observation and case study. Each data collection method is different from others. Whereas, data are of two types; primary data and secondary data, both data are vital for conducting research.

Experiment Research Method;

In this method research hypothesis is tested with help of experiment. Experiment is based on the concept of, *"cause and effect"* if one event is a cause the other occurring event is the effect. Experiment is conducted for the purpose of testing social theories. In experiment method, researcher manipulate one variable to see the effect on other variable, this helps the researcher to determine the relationship among variables. Let's take a general example; if someone consume carbonated drinks every day and suddenly start experiencing stomach problems. When he stops drinking carbonated drinks, his stomach problem goes away. In the given example stomach and carbonated drinks are two variables; the manipulated variable in the example is carbonated drinks. Subject consuming carbonated drinks is a *"cause"* and the *"effect"* is subject having problems in his stomach. Experiments are conducted in a *lab* and in *field* as well, as far as data is collected without researcher interference.

Lab experiment is initiated by, creating an artificial environment in lab by researcher; which helps him to manipulate variables. After setting the lab, researcher select a few people with similar demographic information as subjects of experiment. Furthermore, People are randomly divided in to two groups; one group is controlled group and another is experimental group. Difference between both groups is that *experimental group* is exposed to independent variable and *controlled group* is not being exposed to the independent variable. In the above example "carbonated drink" can be categorized as independent variable and "stomach" as dependent variable. Suppose, if researcher wants to analyze "the impact of tutoring on children academic performance" from experiment method. If Researcher want to conduct experiment in lab, he has to set a lab and create artificial environment in which he is able to manipulate variable. Moreover, participants will be selected for conducting experiment, with similar academic performance, age and grade. Furthermore, participants will be divided into two groups randomly. Both group will have to prepare the same chapters

of the same subjects, nonetheless, the controlled group will be only taught by a school teacher, whereas. The experimental group will be taught by the school teacher and tutor, for the period of one month. Both groups will be tested after a month, the same paper would be drafted for the test. However, the test result will conclude the experiment result as well. If the score of the experimental group was more than the controlled group, the research will be concluded as tutoring influences enhancing the academic capabilities of children.

The researcher has to set parameters in choosing the participants because if the subject of the experiment is not qualified as a participant, it will affect the reliability of the experiment. For example, considering the tutoring experiment, if the researcher selects participants from different standards, the result of the experiment will be unreliable because the same material will be provided to all participants for preparation, in a specific duration. Students studying in high standards might score high without any help whereas, students of the lower standard may score low with tutoring. Participants should be of the same standard, and academic performance should be similar as well.

Survey Research Method;

The survey is one of the research methods, that is being used to obtain sociological knowledge. Each research requires data to test and justify the research hypothesis. In the survey, method data is collected through questionnaires and interviews. Moreover, questionnaires are of two types; open-ended and close-ended. *An open-ended* questionnaire allows the respondent to respond in one sentence, note, or essay. Whereas, in the ***close-ended*** questionnaire, the respondent answer is confined by the researcher in, "yes" or "no "or, multiple choices questions. Researchers ask the same standardized questions from a large number of people.

 Techniques that are used for, the selection of respondents in research, called ***"sampling techniques".*** With the help of sampling techniques researcher analyze the number of respondents required for research; out of "population". Respondents, who participate in the research or, respond to the questionnaire; are termed as **"sample"**.

The reader needs to know survey method is used in many fields to obtain knowledge. This method is not just limited to sociological knowledge, it is also used for other researches. An individual is frequently, bombarded with survey questionnaires. Coming out of the restaurant customer receive a feedback survey questionnaire regarding products and

services. The researcher can reach respondents through social media, email, and telecommunication. Moreover, online polls like political polls, entertainment polls, and marketing polls, are also a type of survey questionnaire. However, the prime purpose of the survey is to obtain data whether it's regarding the social issue or product and services.

Another instrument of data collection in the survey method is the interview. One on one conversation between researcher and participant is called an *interview*. There are two types of interviews; structured interview and unstructured interview. In *structured interviews,* respondents have been asked to answer, close-ended questions whereas, in *unstructured interviews,* respondents have been asked to answer, open-ended questions. Furthermore, if the researcher is interested in multivariate data analysis for testing research hypothesis then, he should choose the "sampling technique", "sample size" and "questionnaire measurement scales" very carefully because mentioned components affect the reliability of test results.

Fieldwork Research Method;

In the fieldwork method, data collection instruments differ from experiment and field survey method. There are three methods, to collect, record and analyze information in the fieldwork research method; which are as follows, participant observation, ethnography, and case study.

Participant Observation; is among one of the field research methods to collect, record and analyze information regarding specific social issues. Obtaining information through the participant observation method; requires the participation of the researcher in the subject daily life. Now here, readers might be having a question in their minds; how does the researcher obtain data, by participating in subject daily life activities? The answer to the question is simple, the researcher observes and records the patterns of subject interactions and social life.

The participant observation method is used by interactionist researchers, for the reason that, it helps them to determine, the fundamental building block of society "social interactions". In 2000 a writer named, "Rodney Rothman" pretended to be an employee for two weeks in a New York firm called "dot com". The purpose behind his stunt was to analyze the work environment of the organizations; where white-collar employees work. He worked there for

two weeks and recorded all the interactions and behavioral patterns of the employees and then wrote an article on his observations, titled "my fake job" which was published in New York Times. However, the method which he used in his field research; for data collection was participant observation.

The Ethnography; method tends to observe that how a group of people who live together comprehend their social standing within society. Ethnographers' area of field research is observing the cultural norms of a small community or they could be interested in observing the cultural norms of a specific tribe. Every place which is confined by borders have different culture and have their standards of expected behavior. Ethnographers are interested in identifying cultural norms and values which influence human behavior within a particular society, by the mean of observation. A researcher might visit a community, as a guest, to observe and record their ways of life and the roles which are expected of an individual in a community.

Case Study; method is used by the researcher; for studying a particular social event, scenario or individual. Information regarding the study can be obtained from the following methods, records, documents, observation, participant observation, and interview. As mentioned earlier case study method studies an individual. A researcher might be interested in conducting a case study on juvenile delinquents, and a unique case may add a lot of knowledge to a certain area of study. For example; it may explore the patterns of learning criminal behavior by a juvenile. It may determine the different causes, which compel juveniles to commit crimes. Such as, growing up in a bad neighborhood may lead to criminal behavior, or may be an individual is forced by family members or friends to commit a crime. However, many researchers criticize the case study method for the reason that, it does not provide generalize results because it focuses on a specific event or individual.

Content Analysis;

Content analysis research method; also known as, secondary data analysis. In this method information or data is obtained regarding a social issue through secondary data. Moreover, *secondary data;* is a piece of information that is recorded earlier by other researchers. However, Secondary data can be obtained from, journals, newspapers, the internet, books, and magazines. However, data was collected through questionnaires, interviews, and

observation in the research method which was discussed earlier. Whereas, in content analysis, the source of data is secondary, information that has already been recorded. In other techniques sample/participants of the research were people. However, in content analysis sample are past recorded data. Suppose, if researcher want to analyze that, "rap songs" is promoting alcohol" by the mean of content analysis. Then the researcher would have to collect the sample of rap songs lyrics and analyze the lyrics. Furthermore, Organize the data obtained from lyrics; which, associate alcohol with self-esteem. If the analysis show enough evidence that rap songs promote alcohol. Then research assumption would be accepted, if not then it will be rejected.

Government agencies census reports, provide enormous information to sociologist for conducting, content analysis research. Demographic information of the country population can be used in content analysis; may be researcher is interested in analyzing the "relationship between child education and household income" , such type of pattern can be analyze from secondary data analysis. Advantage of using content analysis methods is that it is cheap to conduct. Whereas, the disadvantage is that, sometimes it is difficult to obtain secondary data required for research.

The Research Process;

To ensure that, the research knowledge is to be considered as scientific knowledge, scholars go through certain procedures. Those procedure will be discussed in the research process. Moreover, research process is a vast subject of study however, for understanding the fundamentals of the process, it is confined and explained, in six steps below;

Step One; Define The Problem:

Every social research has topic and purpose, it may be regarding unemployment or poverty. Topic can be selected through personal observation or secondary data. However, researcher have to choose a topic which should be confined and focused on a specific social issue, furthermore, researcher should be clear about, what he want to achieve from the research? In simple words researcher should be clear about the purpose of research. Let's take an example of research topic or problem, researcher might be interested in conducting a research

on "high unemployment rate in African American community". Researcher might conduct research on this topic, with the assumption, "Racial discrimination is the cause of unemployment". Moreover, when research topic and purpose are clear and carefully selected then researcher can proceed his research.

Step Two; Literature Review:

Literature review is the part of research where, researcher review all the social researches similar to his research topic. It provides clear picture of specific social problem and explore the associated theories related to the problem. Moreover, literature review helps the researcher to identify those areas of social problem, on which research has not been conducted in past. It also saves the researcher, from duplicating research. Furthermore, researcher also gets an idea during literature review that, which research method should be applied on the social issue. The theoretical approaches; discovered through literature review related to research topic, helps the researcher in developing questionnaire and interview questions; which are data collection tools as discussed earlier. Review of the literature is considered as the back bone of research, in addition, it helps the researcher in identifying the variables required for developing questionnaire and testing hypothesis. If we continue the above example of "high unemployment rate in African American community", the variables could be race and unemployment. After collecting data, it will depend upon the research design that, which method would be used in analyzing or testing data.

Step Three; Generate Hypothesis:

Hypothesis are the assumptions behind research, on basis of which research is conducted. Let's put it in this way, the purpose behind conducting research is to prove or disapprove the research assumption. These assumption are the mysteries which researcher is trying to resolve by, conducting research. Hypothesis should be clear and measureable, hypothesis of the above example could be "Racial discrimination is the cause of unemployment".

Step Four; Research Methodology:

In this step researcher choose the research method may be one or more. Selecting research method depend upon research topic and hypothesis. Sometimes some research methods are not applicable on certain type of research. However, in research methodology research method is not only thing to be decided by researcher. Researcher has to decide sampling

technique, data collection instrument and statistical method for testing hypothesis. Suppose if data collection instrument is questionnaire then researcher have to decide which scale should be used to get better output from testing data. Data can be analyze through frequency distribution, graphical representation of tabulation or it can be analyzed through multivariate data analysis techniques.

Step Five; Data Collection:

As discussed earlier, data can be collected from different methods, through questionnaire, interview, observation and secondary data analysis. Literature review is the part, where researcher perform secondary data analysis, analyzing the past researches which are similar to his research. Moreover data collection through questionnaire refer to asking the same set of question from different individuals, questionnaire may be close ended or open ended again depends on the research. Data should be collected and recorded carefully by researcher because research hypothesis is tested and concluded on the basis of the data.

Step Six; Analyze And Interpret The Results:

After data collection researcher analyze data with the help of statistical methods. For data analysis researcher might use simple frequency distribution or may use multivariate data analysis. Whatever technique is better for testing the hypothesis. After the analysis of data, researcher should interpret the results by accepting and rejecting hypothesis. Tabulations and graphs also requires interpretation. For example 60% of unemployed African American lives in bad school district. It explains the relationship between the unemployment and low educational standard in school. Which imply that, low educational standard in schools might results in unemployment.

CHAPTER 3
Social Interaction and Social Processes

What Is Social Interaction?

Social interaction is the building block of sociology. Sociology is the study of society, in order to understand society sociologist have to observe the social interaction amongst individuals. Social interactions is the process through which individuals in the society act and react towards each other. Social life of an individual initiate via the process of interaction. Social inter action is considered to be the key factor for analyzing the social life in the society. To put it in a nutshell social interaction is the fundamental factor and foundation of the social processes, social group, social structure, social order and social function. The gateway of sociology is social interaction.

Social interaction is defined and explained by multiple sociologist in different way. According to Dawson and Gettyes, social interaction is a process via which an individuals in a society merge the mind with one another. Merrill is of the view that, social interaction is the process where two or more people are in contact and the outcome of the contact is slight modification in the behavior of individuals. Moreover, cockiness defined social interaction as the process which influences the state of mind and overt behavior of an individual.

In the light of all the definition social interaction can be defined as the process which occurs between two and more individuals. It is the two way process in nature. The process can be entitled as stimulus response condition, among two and more than two people. When two people communicate with one another there is an interaction between them. When two people respond to each other on internet, phone and face to face it means there is interaction between them. A mother feeding her child is interacting with her child. Shopkeeper selling products to the customer, doctor treating the patient and children playing football together. In all the above example there is social interaction amongst individuals.

Types of Social Interaction

There are two types of social interaction, which are as follow, direct or physical social interaction and symbolic interaction.

Direct or Physical Social Interaction

Direct interaction is the physical action amongst the individual. Physical interaction influence the actions of others in different ways. It requires the involvement of two and more

than two individual and physical action or physical contact among them. For example, pulling, biting, boxing, playing cricket or football, wrestling etc. comes under the category of physical or direct social interaction. Furthermore, match between two team and war between two armies, both are physical social interaction.

Symbolic Interaction

Such interaction involves symbols and language. The common way of communication in human society is language. Every society has its language and the people of that society share that common language to communicate with each other such process is known as symbolic process. People share their feelings, thoughts and ideas via language. It is two way or reciprocal process between two and more than two individuals. Way of communication in human society is far more effective than animal society. Language is the foundation of development, expansion and evolution of culture. Animals do not have culture because they lack the trait of common language. Language is used to preserve the great experiences of mankind to transmit to the next generation. In the process of transmitting culture to the next generation language plays a vital role. Correspondence through e mail, social media and telephone also comes under the category of symbolic interaction.

Forms of Social Interaction

Social interaction comprises of several forms in human society, four forms are discussed below.

Social Interaction between Two Individuals

It is the social interaction between two individuals. When doctor is treating a patient, it is interaction between two individuals' doctor and patient. Doctor is treating, patient is being treated, doctor ask questions about physiological problems, patient answer to the best of his/her knowledge, doctor prescribes medicine, and patient take those medicine according to the prescription. All of this two way communication between doctor and patient is social interaction between two individuals. Mother feeding her child and the shopkeeper and customer encounter can also be categorized as social interaction between two individuals.

Social interaction between an individual and group;

This is the form in which the physical and symbolic interaction is between the individual and group. Teacher teaching a class of 45 students, the communication is between the group of 45 and an individual. An employee suing his firm, speaker addressing the assembly are the examples of interaction between group and individual.

Social Interaction between Groups;

This is the form in which the physical and symbolic interaction is between the two groups. Two delegates discussing the alternative solutions for a problem, two countries in war with each other, two teams playing cricket match are the some examples of the interaction between two groups.

Social Interaction between an Individual and Culture

It is the form of socialization in which Individual interact with culture, via attending cultural events, watching movies and TV shows on satellite, presence on social media, reading magazines, newspapers and books etc… are few sociocultural activities through which an individual learn things and interact with other cultures as well. The things which an individual learn and adopt from mass media, with the passage of time becomes part of his/her own culture. On the other hand, few individuals may not like or approve of some TV shows and channels or medium of communication however, individual has a choice to watch and not to watch certain channel and can choose medium of communication by his own will, that's what makes the process reciprocal.

Social process

Sociology is the study of relationships amongst individuals. Sociologists are interested in determining; how relationships develop among individuals? What are the functions of relationships within a society? How relationships change? What are the impacts of relationships on, social groups, institutions and social system? "Social process" refers to, social interaction amongst individuals; which occurs in relationships. Some relationships among individuals are based on, exchange and cooperation however, others are infected with

conflict and competition. In social relationships, four social processes occur frequently; exchange, cooperation, competition and conflict.

Exchange

Exchange refers to, social interaction in which people trade tangible and intangible benefits voluntarily, expectation behind exchange is; all members involved should benefit from it. Such interaction take place in many relationships. However, some relationships like, friendship and marriage are based on, trading intangible benefits. Husband and wife provide moral support to one another. When husband is having problems; wife listen to his problem, husband does same for his wife, in similar situation. Moreover, politicians and businessman use direct approach for exchange; if one party is willing to help other, they demand something in return; exchange is based on conditionality. For instance, two political parties support each other candidates, in different constituency (conditionality; you support my candidate in district A, I will support yours in district B).

There should be equilibrium in exchange process, one who receives the favor should return it back to the other party. Balance in exchange is necessary; for the retention and smooth functioning of relationships. The expectation to keep balance in exchange, for the retention and smooth functioning of social relationships is termed as, "Norms of reciprocity". For instance, if your cousin helps you in the preparation of college entrance exams, you will have to pay him back somehow. Whether, you buy him a gift (tangible benefit) or, give him moral support (intangible benefit) when he is under stress or, going through some personal problems. However, if you failed to balance the exchange, your relationship will probably suffer. Relationships develop and sustain due to, balance in exchange. If you don't want to develop relationship with someone, you should not accept any favor. Suppose, if a stranger wants to help you in your financial crisis, you will probably think that, what is his angle? Why he is helping me? What does this guy wants from me? If you take his help it is implied, you owe him a favor. If you don't want to owe him a favor or, you are not interested in developing any kind of relationship; then better not to accept his favor.

In exchange relationship, each party should get something out of it. This does not means, everyone will get equal benefit. Neither, the reward is equal nor, the power of individuals; who are involved in exchange relationship. Those who control more resources have more power in exchange. For instance, in high school, student A ; who belongs to wealthy family;

organizes parties and different fun events for friends, holds more power compare to student B; who belongs to middle class family and do not have enough means to entertain friends like, student A does. If both invite their mutual friends at their homes, on the same day, friends will probably respond to student A invitation. Student A has control over more valuable resources compare to student B. Hence, student A holds more power in exchange relationship.

Cooperation

When people work together, to achieve common goal is called, cooperation. Individuals cooperate with one another in, social groups, associations and institutions within a society. Moreover, cooperation process occur on both levels micro and macro.

On macro level, Citizens conform to constitutional laws to sustain order, within the country. They cooperate with one another to achieve mutual goal; which is safety and security of, life and property. For instance, we stop at, red light and move on, when light turns green, we cooperate with one another; to avoid car accidents. Which could result in severe injury or, death. People support law enforcement agencies to arrest and punish criminals. Because they don't want anyone to harm them or their property. People may come together to support raise in taxes. For the reason that, poor factions could receive good health care within a country. They may cooperate with one another to, protest against establishment of chemical factory in residential area; which might cause health problem in the community. In schools, principle, Teachers and administration staff cooperate with one another, to educate children.

On micro level, spouses work together; to raise their children and make them productive members of society. For instance, both might work, to finance their children education and household expenses or, they may divide responsibilities to support their family. Wife might be responsible for household chores whereas, husband responsibility is to finance household expenses. Moreover, friends cover for one another by, lying to teachers and parents. Siblings may cooperate to organize party at their home, in the absence of their parents.

Competition

When people fail to attain their goals through, exchange and cooperation, it might result in competition and conflict. Suppose, if two friends are preparing for scholarship test but, both could not study because of each other routine activities. For instance, if one does not avoid

playing video game with friends, while other is studying. Whereas, other does not avoid playing loud music at night, while his friend is preparing for test. Both will not be able to achieve their goal, it will increase the probability of competition and conflict between them.

When people struggle over scares resources; which is regulated by shared norms is known as, competition. Norms is the legitimate way for individuals to get access to resources. Those who play by rules and succeed in competition, they are considered fair winners by competitors. However, if the goal is achieved through the illegitimate way and exposed, it will result in conflict.

Competition is productive in formal organization and might result in conflict in informal organization. Two employees competing for promotion work hard and put extra in work, which increases the output of organization. Competition among students for good grades is productive. Student competing in sports keep them physically and mentally fit. However, in some cases competition results in reduced cooperation, conflict, stress and in equality. For instance, those who have access to more resources might bypass the rules of competition, which results in class conflict and inequality.

Conflict

When people struggle over scares resources; which is not regulated by shared norms is known as, conflict. People can use any means to get access to resources. Conflict weakens solidarity among individuals within a society. However, if conflict is with other group or society it will increase solidarity among individuals. Most countries advertise fake news of conflict with other country, to divert the attention of citizens from economic crises with in a country. In economic institution conflict may occur between owner and workers due to, unequal distribution of resources. Such conflict may decrease the productivity of organization.

CHAPTER 4
Society and Social Structure

What is society?

The term society is derived from a Latin word "societas". The literal meaning of societas is friend ---ally or comrade. The term was used to define the bond between parties who were civil and friendly with one another. However, in sociology the term society refers to the group of people who live together in a defined geographical territory and share same culture. Society is sum of its total relationships among individuals. Individuals within a given society are continuously involved in social interaction. Pattern of such interactions and relationship describe the characteristics of a particular society. Each society has distinct characteristics for that reason, one society differ from another. Moreover, traditional societies are divided in to clans, tribes and subcultures therefore they have different political authorities. On the other hand, modern societies are subjected to similar political authority. Additionally, Societies which are progressive in technology have more control over their environment. Whereas, societies with rudimentary technology depend on the variability of environment.

Types of societies;

Social institutions are different parts of a given society. Societies are shaped and characterized on the basis of these institutions. Dominant institution in a given society influence societal culture. In some societies religion might be dominant institution whereas, in other it could be economic or political. However, it is important to analyze the framework of institutions in order to understand societies.

Traditional societies comprise of few social institutions whereas, modern societies have more compare to traditional societies. We can only find basic institution in traditional societies which include, family or kinship and religion. Modern or complex societies however, have dozen of them. The triggering factor of institutional expansion is economic change. Before industrialization or extensive use of heavy machinery; societies were very small and depended upon natural resources. In preindustrial societies division of labor was almost non-existent; the first job of men was to hunt and gather. Due to the advent of industrialization and technology division of labor amplified within societies. Therefore, sociologists have classified types of societies in accordance with their level of industrialization; preindustrial

to industrial --- industrial to postindustrial these include; hunter gatherer, pastoral, horticultural, agricultural, feudal, industrial and technological society.

Hunter-gatherer societies;

Hunter-gatherer societies are about ten to twelve thousand years old social structure as well as, such societies indicates the basic structure of human societies. Hunter-gatherer societies are those societies which are based on kinship and tribes. Societies such as these have subsistence economy therefore, Individuals depend upon nature for their basic survival. They hunt wild animals and look for the uncultivated plants or fruits since, they had no other means to satisfy their hunger need. Because of limited natural resources individual were not able to produce and store surplus. These societies are nomadic or semi-nomadic in nature as well as comprises of 50 to 60 members. Individuals have few belonging when the resources for survival became scares for survival they collect their belongings and move to another place.

Hunter-gatherer societies are simple societies. These societies have no institutions except family or kinship therefore, division of labor is merely based on age and sex. All individuals are supposed to take part in hunting and gathering except elders and children who are weak. The common pattern for male is to participate in deep sea diving and hunting whereas, female are supposed to take part in shore fishing and preserving. Every human society initiated as Hunter-gatherer society other evolved however, few societies such as these still remain. "Aborigines" the indigenous tribe of Australia and "Bambuti" the tribe of Congo are the contemporary examples of hunter-gatherer society.

Pastoral societies;

About seven thousand year ago, people learned how to tame and breed animals and cultivate plants. Pastoral society's survival depend on the domestication of animals and cultivation of plant. Hunter-gatherers relied upon the existing resources, however, individuals within pastoral societies obtain the ability to bread animals and use them for different purposes such as, food, transportation and clothing. They are nomads as well, because they need fresh feeding ground to breed animals. Unlike hunter gatherer societies pastoral societies have specialized occupation. Because individuals have the ability to produce and store surplus. They cultivate small farms, breed animals as well as trade the surplus with other local

groups. Which means labor within pastoral societies are divided in to three specialized occupations, peasants, breeders and traders.

Horticultural societies;

Pastoral and hunter gatherer were nomadic and semi nomadic societies. Members of these societies moved from one place to another due to depletion of resources. Whereas, Individuals within Horticultural societies had obtained the ability to cultivate and grow plants without moving from one place to another. Horticulture societies were established on the geographical location where environment allowed individuals to cultivate land constantly due to which they were able to produce more goods and surplus. Moreover, new social class emerged within horticultural society. Members of this class were more privileged than peasants. They were living of on the surplus produced by peasants which allowed them to take time off from production and turn to other pursuit such as, religion and warfare.

Moreover, structure of horticulture societies were complex compare to previous discussed societies. These societies consisted of more institutions other than family and kinship including, government, religion and revenue department. Societies such as these were governed by the leaders with hereditary authority (kings). Moreover, bureaucrats were authorized by king collect tax from peasants as well as, manage revenue department. On the other hand, religious institutions were managed by permanent priests.

Agriculture societies;

Former societies used inferior tools such as hoes and sticks for cultivating plants because of which lands were not fully utilized. However, individuals within agriculture societies obtained the ability to develop metal tools, wheels and better irrigation systems. This latest technology was accompanied by new techniques to cultivation. Peasants learned how to cultivate land in different seasons and save the byproduct such as fertilizers led to the production bigger surplus. Due to these developments small towns grew into big cities as well as less human resource was required for production. Those Individual who were not involved in production, moved to urban centers and started to find work in growing number of trades.

This was the epoch when people have leisure time on their hands, they utilized their time by engaging in thoughtful, innovative and creative activities, such as music, writing philosophy,

poetry and crafting. Craftsman supported themselves by creating aesthetic objects and writing. This era was referred to as "dawn of civilization".

Industrial societies;

In the history of societies the third major revolution in production was industrialization. Before the advent of industrialization production entirely depended on human, cattle and horse energy. Industrial revolution is considered special due to the invention of energy generation techniques. These new means of energy had positive influence on individuals' daily lives within industrial societies. In 1972, James watt and Matthew Bolton invented steam engine which marked the beginning of industrial revolution. In former societies the work which was completed with the help of 12 horses could be performed through the energy generated by steam engine. The task which was performed in months could be done in days.

Economy of Industrial societies is based on the production of nonagricultural goods. These Industrial good are produced through electrical, mechanical, fossil fuel and steam energy. Modern mass production methods gave rise to cities and transformed social institutions. Basic institution such as education expanded and new fields emerged as a result including, science, law and medicine.

Postindustrial society;

Postindustrial society is also known as information society or digital society. Industrial society focus was on the efficient production of material goods including, cloths cars and computers. However, information society focused on production of information and services. Steve jobs and Bill gates are the James watt and Matthew Bolton of digital society. Postindustrial societies has higher division of labor compare to industrial societies. New statuses emerged in digital societies such as, programmers, software developers, store clerks, Walmart greeters etc... Social class of individuals are based on education. Those individual who obtain four years professional degrees have good pay and life style compare to others within information society. Moreover, information technology have changed the social structures of societies. The ways of communication, participation in religion and obtaining knowledge have drastically changed within digital societies.

Theoretical Perspectives on Society;

Many sociologist have presented theoretical outlooks to comprehend society. However, three social thinkers form the foundation of modern sociological perspectives on society these include, Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx, Herbert Mead and Max Weber. Their theories facilitated us to comprehend functions of society.

Structural Functional Perspective;

Emile Durkheim was a functional social analyst. He defined sociology as the study of social facts. He argues that, society is greater than the sum of its parts. He was of the view that society cannot be studied by simply analyzing an individual social behavior however, In order to understand society we have to examine collective behavior of individuals within a given society. Besides, collective behavior should be comprehended via, determining the development, maintenance and functions of social facts. "Social facts" refer to the social elements which regulate individual social behavior these include, moral values, social norms, customs and beliefs. Social norms and values are shared by individuals within a society.

Emile Durkheim believed that, individuals develop collective conscience via internalizing social facts. Individuals learn and internalize social facts through socialization process. Moreover, he refers to collective conscience as a glue which holds societies together. When Collective conscience is developed among individuals, they share similar sentiments and act in similar ways in different social situations. Collective sentiments bring people together as well as, arouse the feeling of unity among them. According to Durkheim, criminals are not punished in a given society because they have committed crimes however, they are punished because they have offended collective conscience. He writes that, if I do not act in accordance with social norms, values and customs, I will have to face social isolation, ridicule and punishment with in a society.

Furthermore, he wrote in his book "The division of labor"; collective conscience is stronger in traditional societies compare to modern society. As societies evolve from traditional to modern; people become more divided. Due to the division of labor social order transforms from mechanical to organic.

In preindustrial societies people have common line of work, norms, values and beliefs, which bring them together and arouse feeling of unity among them. Durkheim categorized such social integration as "mechanical solidarity". Whereas, in industrial society people have different professions and they don't have collective cultural norms and values. However, they are held together due to high division of labor and formal laws based on restitution. Everyone is expert in specific but distinct profession thus, they rely on one another to fulfill their different needs within a society. Durkheim labeled such social integration as "organic solidarity".

During the transformation from mechanical to organic solidarity, societies become normless due to which, chaos and confusion prevails within a societies. He called such outcome of social change or transition anomie. "Anomie" literally means without law. Collective conscience is weakened within a society therefore, people become alienated from one another. The process of transition is completed when norms are reestablished and shared by the people. Consequently, society achieve organic solidarity as well as, anomie diminishes from societies.

Conflict Perspective;

Karl Marx was a conflict social analyst. He is one of the most eminent and influential social thinkers in recent history. His social theories have as well as had influenced the political and economic structure of many societies. His work has been criticized by many social thinkers. Yet, he is regarded as the father of sociology. Because His theories are still respected and studied in many formal disciplines including, political science, economics and sociology. He offered a new theoretical outlook to analyze society. He developed a theoretical framework of society. The framework was based on two elements these include, base and superstructure. It portrays the notion that economy is the base on which the structure of society rest upon. Superstructure refers to government, family, politics, religion and education.

Marx believed that, dominant class of society has always exploited the working class for their personal gain. History of societies affirms the domination of upper class over the working class. Marx explained history of class conflict via, analyzing the structure of preindustrial and industrial societies. The fundamental determinants of his analysis were, relationship between employer and employee, working conditions and modes of production.

In ancient societies the relationship between employer and employee was of master and slave. Lands and modes of production were owned by masters. Slaves were supposed to work in their master fields in order to produce surplus from their labor. Workers were not paid for their work in ancient societies because they were considered as a property rather than employees. In ancient societies masters were legally entitled to exploit their slaves for any purpose.

In feudal society's kings, aristocrat, religious scholars, soldiers and liege lords owned the agriculture land. Kings grated the lands to people on the basis of their position. In feudal societies relationship between employer and employee was of a lord and peasant. In feudal societies peasants were exploited by the lords to obtain more power and wealth. Peasants were allowed to cultivate their land in return of place to live and little portion of produce. Peasants share of produce was not even enough for their basic survival. Surplus of agriculture produce was distributed among individuals on the basis of their position and ownership rather than their work and effort.

Karl Marx believed that, People within industrial societies are divided in to two social classes; based on acquisition of power and resources these include, bourgeoisie and proletariat. "Bourgeoisie" refers to the class of rich people who own means of production. Whereas, "Proletariat" refers to the class of poor people who work as labors in the factories which are owned by bourgeoisie. He argues that capitalist societies are in a state of conflict between bourgeoisie and proletariat. Bourgeoisie exploit the labor of proletariat in order to accumulate more wealth and power.

Social class conflict bring about social change as well. However, class conflict lead to rapid social change rather than gradual social change. Karl Marx argues that, when working class become aware of the exploitation they will overthrow capitalism and replace it with communism. Communism is a social system in which government owns the property and means of production. As well as, the profit which is generated from production of goods and services will be vested on the welfare of people. There will no disparities among the people in Communist society it will be a classless society.

Symbolic Interactionist Perspective;

Symbolic interactionist theory addresses that, individuals social behavior hold subjective meanings and people in a given society share these subjective meanings. Symbolic Interactionist comprehend society via, determining the process through which individuals develop and share subjective meanings.

Max weber was one of the greatest influential social thinker of is time. His social theories contributed a lot in the development of sociology as a formal discipline. Like Marx and Durkheim he was interested in analyzing the social changes transpired within western society due to the advent of industrialization. As well as, the effect of industrialization on people social behavior. However, his outlook of analysis was entirely different from Marx and Durkheim.

According to Weber, the foundation of social structure rest upon social class, status and power. He argues that, Society is divided between two social classes based on economic factors these include, owners and workers. Whereas, status is based on noneconomic components such as, education, religion and kinship. However, social class and status are the main components which identify an individual power or influence over ideas. Unlike Durkheim and Marx, Weber believed that the foundation of society is built upon ideas.

In his book "The protestant ethics and spirit of capitalism" Weber associated the conception of capitalism with Calvinism. He asserted that, unplanned influence of Calvinism was the force behind the formation and development of capitalism. However, Protestants belief system was based on the idea that, hard work and economic success are the signs of salvation. Protestants social ideas were inspired from their religious beliefs. Which led them to work hard and establish business ventures in order to achieve economic success. That explains, why Protestants owned most of the businesses and enterprises at the time. Calvinists social actions inspired many people of secular societies as well. Consequently, they established their own enterprises and engaged in trading; intended to obtain economic prosperity.

Weber explained social change through identifying types of legitimate authorities of pre modern and modern societies as well as, the influence of ideas on the development of legitimate authorities. Pre industrial societies were governed by traditional authority. Where Leaders obtained power through inheritance or higher power. For instance, people of pre-

industrial societies believed that God has granted the power to the king to lead and rule. As well as, only royal family members have rights to become head of state. Beside, when king reign is ended his son inherit the legitimate right to lead the people and rule over kingdom. However, charismatic authority rests on the idea that leaders possess extra ordinary intelligence whether religious, heroic or ethical. In simple words leaders inspire people from their personality. Whereas, modern societies are governed by legal rational authority, leaders are legally chosen on the basis of merit. Weber described the pure types of authorities however, most societies have mixture of authority.

Weber argues that, modern societies are based on rationalization. Rules and procedures of the business are based on the idea of merit and logic rather than tradition or customs. He believed that, rationalization is effective for industrial societies. However, it has negative effects on human social life. He assumed that, in modern society human is trapped in iron cage. In other words, people are trapped in bureaucratic system. Bureaucracy is a hierarchal system supported by norms, which regulate human social behavior. He argues that. Bureaucracy set limits on freedom and equality which reduce individual rational self-determination. As a result, individuals develop sense of disenchantment of the world.

Social structure;

Social structure can be defined as the organized set of social institutions and recurrent patterns of relationships among individuals within institutions which together create society. Usually, our daily life encounters have similar patterns. Each day we interact with our family members at home (brothers, sisters and parents) or we come across same people at school or college --- university or office (friends, colleagues and teachers). These patterned or repeated social interactions are called social structure.

Moreover, every society comprises of five basic social institutions including, family, politics, economy, religion and education. These basic social institutions have established norms that defines the appropriate behavior, status and roles of individuals within a particular institution. Each individual has different status and roles within different social institutions. Institutional norms specify individual roles in accordance with their status for instance, at

home an individual status may be of son or daughter, brother or sister, husband or wife and father or mother. But at work he or she might be janitor or president of the state.

Furthermore, social structure can be found at every level of society. It could be found in peer group, family, recreational groups, Public Corporation, Private Corporation and so on. Individuals with in these groups have patterned relationships which are repeated Day by day. These relationships are either enforced via formal norms or through customs. However, sociologist study Social structure on three levels these include, macro, maso and micro level.

Macro level;

At macro level social scientist study the social structure via analyzing social institutions and their interdependence to identify how these factors form patterns of social relationship that are repeated day by day. Family, economy, politics, religion, media, law and education are interconnected social institutions which together form the social structure of society. Individuals' relationships are organized by social institutions through established norms. Institutional norms regulate behavior of individuals. It defines set of appropriate behaviors, status and roles of individual in a given institution.

Social institutions organize patterned relationships among individuals. These relationships have hierarchal order that result in power differential. Hierarchal positions grant some individuals more power than others in a given institution and social relationship. For instance, institution of family is the organization of different social relationships and roles such as, father, mother, brother, sister, son, daughter, etc… members within institution of family hold power in accordance with their hierarchical position. Usually, parents stand at the top of hierarchal ladder within family because of customs, status, roles, age and financial position. Therefore, they hold greater amount of power to make family decisions. Moreover, corporations or educational institutes organize social relationship among individuals such as, teacher and student ---chancellor and teachers --- employer and employee etc… however, an individual acquires the amount of power consistent with his or her hierarchical positions in a given institution or relationship. For instance, If we analyze the social relationship between chancellor and teachers at university. Chancellor holds more power compare to teachers because he stands at the top of hierarchical ladder. Therefore, he obtains the ability to formulate and change university policies. On the other hand, teachers cannot do so because their hierarchal position does not grant them authority of policy making. Moreover, teachers

cannot defy the orders of chancellor. Whereas, chancellor could ignore and not consider the suggestions or concerns of teachers.

Like individuals some institutions or organization obtain more power than others. As discussed earlier that social institutions are interdependent. Malfunctioning of one institution can disorganize the entire structure of society. The actions or operations of individuals or institutions who obtain greater amount of power determine the structuring of individuals lives and society. For instance, in some societies women do not have a right to seek education which implies that, such societies have established gender biased norms. Which grant more privileges and power to men compare to women. Discriminatory institutional and social norms may give rise to social problems such as socio economic stratification. Social stratification is not merely product of class system but the outcome of systematic racism, sexism and other types of discriminations as well.

Maso level;

Maso level social structure refer to the institutionalized social networks. Social institutions organizes social relationships which determine the formation of different social networks and groups. The nature of social networks depend on the patterns of relationships organized by social institutions. Such social networks are the manifestation of meso social structure. Systematic Racism, sexism and other types of discrimination within social institutions result in Socio economic stratification. Social networks where relationships among individuals are structured by, difference in level of wealth, social status, ethnicity, race and level of education are the expression of social stratification.

Micro level;

Micro level Social structure refer to daily social interaction among individuals. Social interaction occurs on daily bases among peers, family members, colleagues etc… Institutional norms and customs shape patterned relationships further these relationships shape social interactions among individuals. For instance, we can use informal language in our peer group however, we cannot use informal language when we interact with our teachers, parents or elders. These patterned relationships and interactions among individuals are defined and regulated by social norms and customs of a given society.

Social status and roles are the two main component which determine the patterns of relationships as well as, interactions among individuals within society and social groups.

Social status;

Social status refer to the position an individual hold or occupy within social institutions and society. Whereas, social roles are the responsibilities associated with a particular status. One may get confused to differentiate between social status and role. The basic difference between the interconnected terms is that, an individual hold or occupy status within certain social group whereas, he/she plays or perform the roles associated with his/her occupied status in a given social group. For instance, when a women give birth to a child she occupies the status of mother. On the other hand, mother role is to care for and love her child. An individual hold different statuses in distinct social institutions. For instance, one might hold the status of brother or sister --- son or daughter --- father or mother within institution of family. However, he might be manager, clerk, principal, teacher etc… at work.

Moreover, Social statuses of individuals are arranged in hierarchal order within a particular social group. Which grant some individuals more power than others. Those who stand at the top of hierarchal ladder obtain greater amount of power compare to others. The Hierarchal order of social statuses determine the pattern of relationships and interactions among individuals in a given institution. For instance, within school Principal can formulate and amend school policies whereas, teachers cannot do so. Because school code of conduct (formal norms) grant different amount power to the staff in accordant to their statuses. Which authorize principle to formulate and amend policies however, do not authorize teachers to do so. These Disparities in power and authority establish the relationship of superior and subordinates among principle and teachers within school. Whereby, superior role is to make rules and subordinates are supposed to abide as well as execute these rules.

Sociologists have categorized social status in to two types these include, achieved status and ascribed status.

Achieved status;

Status that is attained by individuals via personal efforts and social conduct is called achieved status. Achieved status could be good or bad being a doctor is achieved status so do being a criminal. Attainment of respectable status in a given society requires good education,

job skills and normative behavior. Some individuals have the resources that are needed to achieve desired status. Whereas, others have to struggle to acquire resources that are required to attain given status. For instance, if an individual wishes to become a lawyer in future. He must graduate from law school to attain the status. Which require money and certain amount of study. If education of individual is financed by his parents, he merely have to put effort in studies in order to attain the status of lawyer otherwise, he has to study as well as earn money to achieve anticipated status. However, in both scenarios being a lawyer is achieved status.

Ascribed status;

Status that is inherited and not anticipated by individuals is called ascribed status. Being a brother or sister --- son or daughter is ascribed status. Unlike, achieved status an individual does not have to anticipate and make effort to hold ascribed status. However, being a father or mother is achieved status because individual choose to attain the status of mother or father. Moreover, ascribed status is fixed and inherited rather than alterable and anticipated. Sex and race are ascribed status because individual does not choose their sex and race but inherit it.

Social roles;

Social roles refer to the set of behaviors that are expected of individuals within social institutions. Society is like a stage and individuals are like actors within a society whereby, they have to play different roles within different social institutions. Each individual hold different status within distinct institutions of society. They have to perform set of roles associated with their ascribed or achieved status within a particular institution. For instance, within institution of family one may hold the status of brother or sister, son or daughter, father or mother. However, at work he/she could be a bank manager, janitor or president of the country. Whereby, parents' responsibilities are to fulfill their children need of affection, nourishment, protection, education etc… whereas, children are supposed to respect and obey their parents. A person who occupy the status of father at home might be bank manager at work. At office he has to perform set of duties in accordance with his occupied status such as, supervision, hiring and training staff as well as, grow branch revenue.

Moreover, formal norms and customs of a given society specify social status and roles of individuals. Social Norms and customs vary from society to society. Individuals have to perform set of duties that are linked with his/her adhered status in accordance with societal norms and customs. Moreover, social norms and customs of societies do change with the passage of time. Due to which statuses and roles of individuals' change as well. Not long ago current modern societies had differentiated the roles of individuals on the basis of gender for instance, within institution of family mother was supposed to perform household duties such as, taking care of children, cooking, cleaning etc… whereas, Father was supposed earn livelihood in order to support his family financially. Though, with the passage of time social structure of these societies evolved. As a result gender biased norms were eliminated and replaced by the norms according to which division of labor was determined based on individuals level of education and acquired skill set rather than their biological differences.

Role set;

As discussed earlier an individual plays different roles within different social institutions. Sometimes, more than one role is associated with an individual status in a given institution; which is called as role set in sociology. For example an individual who occupy the status of field supervisor within a non-governmental organization is supposed to conduct awareness sessions, baseline survey, focus group discussions, and training sessions and formulate new strategies for the prevention of particular problem within a given community. These responsibilities are the role set of field supervisor within non-governmental organization.

Role conflict;

Individual play different roles in different social institutions. When these roles come in conflict with one another is known as role conflict. Suppose if the Owner of an oil factory hires his friend to manage his business. Due to his friend maladministration company profit declines. As a businessman or owner he ought to fire his manager but as a friend he could not take away his friend livelihood.

Role strain;

When individual is stressed out due to excessive responsibilities associated with his statuses within different instructions of society is called role strain. Suppose a women may hold the status of teacher and single mother with in a society. As a teacher at school her role expectations are to prepare and submit progress report to the school board, train new hired

staff, prepare notes and teach students. Whereas, within institution of family as a single mother; she is supposed to make lunch for her children, drop them to school, help them in their homework etc… She might be stressed due to her overlapping roles and may not get enough time to manage both her social and professional life. Which implies that, she is experiencing role strain.

Role exit;

Each individual plan to achieve a certain social status within a society, it might be to become a lawyer, doctor or engineer. He starts preparing to achieve that status via anticipatory socialization. However, after attaining desired status he may not get satisfaction and may decides to quiet his current status and try to obtain new status. For the attainment of new status an individuals has to perform new roles as well as abandon old ones. Abandoning old roles and initiating new responsibilities is known as role exit. For example a lawyer may not be happy with his current job and want to join Private Corporation as a business's development officer. In order to attain new status he has to join business school and obtain professional degree in business administration. As well as, he has to quit his law practice or job.

CHAPTER 5
Socialization

What is Socialization;

Have you ever wondered how did we obtain the ability to communicate with other people and how did we learn to differentiate between good or bad ---- ethical or unethical ----moral or immoral --- virtuous or vicious conducts? Or how do we acquire the skills to participate in other social activities? In sociology the concept of learning social knowledge during the course of life is called socialization.

Socialization is a process through which we learn our respective culture as well as, it is the process through which social knowledge is transmitted from one generation to another. We obtain knowledge of our native language, social norms, values and beliefs via social interaction. Social interaction refer to social encounters among two or more than two individuals. For instance, new born baby initially socialize within institution of family until school going age where he learns basic survival skills such as, how to walk, talk, feed himself and use bathroom via interacting with his family members (parents and sibling).

However, there is difference between socialization and socializing. In order to comprehend the concept of socialization one must understand difference between socializing and socialization. Socializing refers to social interaction (social encounters with friends, teachers, colleagues, siblings, parents etc…) it is the part of socialization process. Whereas, socialization refers to the lifelong process of learning social skills, it initiate since birth and continues until death. We learn new thing in different stages of our lives via socializing with different people within distinct social groups. As we grow older and enter in to the new stage of lives our identities (social status) change within society such as, parent, lawyer, doctor, employee or employer etc… due to which we learn new rules in order, to perform our roles associated with our new status. It enable us to play our social roles associated with our social identities within distinct social groups for instance, usually until the age of 3 children socialize within institution of family where, their status might be of brother or sister --- son or daughter however, when they start attending school they obtain new statuses such as, student, friend and classmate. Norms at school differ from family rules as a son or daughter within family children don't raise their hand to ask question from their parents or siblings whereas, as a students they have to raise their hand in classroom to ask question from teachers. In order to function within school children have to learn and understand school code of conduct. These rules of conduct are supposed to teach life skills to children and prepare them future to socialize in different social groups. Children learn knowledge of books, punctuality and discipline at school which help them to achieve anticipated career goal in future.

Moreover, if we don't socialize with people within distinct social groups, we would not be able to learn and understand social norms and without obtaining knowledge of social norms we could not function or

participate within a society. In 2005 children and home department investigator found a seven year old girl in a dark small room of an old house in plant city, Florida. Investigator reported that when he found her she was not wearing any cloths except a swollen dirty diaper her hairs were filled with lice --- her skin was filled with rashes and insect bites. Moreover, the room in which she was found was covered in feces and insects. However, she was immediately sent to the hospital for medical exam. After examination doctor found out that, she is not able to walk, talk and understand any language even though she did not had any genetic abnormality or disease. Children and home department concluded that, due to the negligence of her parents she have not learned basic social skills. She did not had any kind of interaction from her parents such as, holding, hugging, demonstration of basic skills etc… therefore she did not obtain the ability to walk, talk, use bathroom and chew solid food.

The famous debate of nature and nurture has been going on since classic Greek period. Plato believed that, formation of man personality depend on biological characteristics or genetics. Whereas, according to Aristotle, man personality is the product of social environment. However, in sociology we focus on the nurture part. Lee argued that, our personality is the product of habit formation. Habits refer to the repeated actions or conducts of individuals. The process of socialization also aid in development of people personalities in a given society.

Agents of Socialization;

Socialization is a process via which we are being taught as well as learn social norms and values in order to become proficient members of society. We learn each and every social conduct such as, how to walk, talk, feed ourselves etc… through the process of socialization. It is a lifelong process it begins since our conception and occurs until the end of our lives. During the course of our lives we socialize with different people in distinct social groups such as, Family, schools, mass media, peers and religion. These social groups are considered to be the essential agents of socialization through which we obtain the ability to learn social skills and knowledge.

Family;

Family is the most important and fundamental source of socialization. A newborn survival completely depend on family members especially, on parents --- step parents or guardians.

While attending to the physical needs of newborn mother frequently interact with baby. Changing diapers and feeding a baby creates opportunity of talking, smiling, hugging and cuddling. The warmth and nurture which a baby receive from such interactions is essential for the development of baby cognitive and motor abilities. Our parents teach us how to take care of ourselves and function within a society, their teaching is not only limited to basic social skills such as, how to walk, talk, tie shoes --- hold crayon or spoon etc… however, they also instill societal or religious norms, values and beliefs in us --- that we may hold our entire lives for instance, a person born and raised within Muslim family adhered beliefs might be entirely different from a person born and raised in catholic family, because their socialization process differ from one another.

Including basic social or developmental skills child has to learn normative conducts before becoming a full member of society. Child learns most of the basic skills indirectly via social interaction. However, as the child grow older parents use direct approach to teach conformity and obedience in order to prepare him/her for the life outside the institution of family. Though, the means of direct teaching approach differ from family to family for instance, some parents might spank or scold a child for misconduct to teach him or her socially acceptable ways to behave whereas, others may teach normative behavior in an affectionate manner through hugs and praise.

Family is considered the most important source of socialization because self-concept is developed in childhood which is the foundation on which an individual personality rest upon. Our personalities are not completely formed in childhood but, it influence the later stages of personality development for instance, if a father beats his son in childhood he might have anger issues or some other issues in adulthood.

Schools;

School serve as a central agent of socialization all over the world --- for those individuals who have means to attend or can attend school. School is the first source of socialization for a child outside the institution of family, which infuse technical skills and abilities that are necessary to function within given society. The knowledge which a child acquire in school aid to improve his or her financial positions in adulthood. Schooling not only serve manifest functions such as, how to read and write, study math, science etc… however, it also has latent functions for

instance, children learn punctuality, teamwork, competition and conformity via socializing at school.

Moreover, within institution of school --- teachers are role models and leaders, they lead the rituals as well as, reinforce social norms in class rooms. In addition to basic and technical skills --- teachers also teach the core norms and values of a given society or the conducts which are expected from members of a particular society. Sociologists refer to such informal teaching aspect of school "Hidden curriculum" for instance, the grading system through which a teacher evaluate the performance create the positive sense of competition in children or when students participate in quiz and sports contests they become aware of the fact that there are winners and losers in society. When students are supposed to prepare group assignment they learn about team work and its importance. Deadline for the submission of assignments as well as school time table teach them punctuality. The hidden curriculum teach children the social skills which are required to function in adult world. When children grow they know how to follow social rules such as, how to wait in cue for their turn, avoid deviant conducts, treat and greet people etc…. However, social norms and values differ from society to society. Hidden curriculums within schools are designed to teach children the dominant culture of a given society.

In school children are supposed to say pledge of allegiance as well as sing national anthem which develop sense of national pride in them. Children also learn the history, culture, geography and demographics of their native country at schools. Moreover, they are also taught the history of other nations in order to understand the cultural similarities and differences among nations of the world. School text books are designed in way that creates harmony and solidarity among individuals as well as the subcultures which coexist within a given society.

Peer groups;

Peer group is compose of the people with same age, social status and interests. Peer group socialization initiate in the early stages of life when children play together in school playground whereby, they learn the rules of games. Peer group socialization is not limited to childhood however, it continue throughout life. As children grow into teenager they exert independence and try to establish their own identity that is separate from their parents.

Individuals pick their peers or peer group themselves as well as, when they frequently socialize with peers they tend to form and adopt similar habits.

Mass media;

We are bombarded with messages on daily basis through the mass media such as social media, billboards, magazines, television etc… mass media refer to communication form that is design send messages to the mass audiences. The most influential source of socialization is television as well as, social media. Access to Television and internet is almost available to every individual. People spend sufficient amount on time watching television and surfing the internet.

However, the kind of messages which we receive through television and other medium of communication effects our behavior for instance, the movie characters may become our role models and we may start dressing and behaving like them. Moreover, now a day people spend more time on social media compare to television therefore, conglomerates have increased promotional activities of their product on social media and political organizations are also running their election campaigns on social media. Social media have proven to be the effective source of manipulating people behavior for instance, the crowed of millions came out on streets to overthrow dictators in Middle Eastern countries the demonstration was inspired from video clip uploaded on social media in which a man burned himself on street due to police corrupt attitude. Moreover, thousands of people started demonstration against corruption in Islamabad, Pakistan due to the influential political campaign of Imran khan on social media.

Religion;

The institution of religion is universal, it is important agent of socialization in every society. In some societies religion is considered as informal social institution whereas, in others it serve as formal social institution. Societies in which formal norms and values are based on religious scripture in such countries it serve as a formal institution for instance, in Saudi Arabia state laws are based on sharia, people in such countries not only learn the religious rituals but also the formal norms of a given society via socializing in mosque. The negative sanctions for crimes are enforced as it is mentioned in the Holy Scripture such as, the punishment of theft is maiming of hands in accordance to sharia law. However, societies in

which different religion coexist and societal norms are not entirely based on holy scripture of specific religion, people socialize within an institution of their adhered religion such as, mosque, temple, synagogue etc… where they learn how to pray, take care of sacred thing and information regarding ceremonies. Elements such as these of material and non-material religious cultures are learned via frequently attending sermons and congregations within religious institutions. However, social behavior of people could be influenced from any socialization agent and they might choose to live their lives on different principles.

Types of socialization;

As discussed earlier that, socialization is a lifelong process, it starts from our childhood and continues throughout our adulthood, even carry on in our old age. Ian Robertson has discussed four types of socialization in his book sociology. Following are the four types of socialization, primary socialization, anticipatory socialization, professional or developmental socialization and re-socialization.

Primary socialization;

Primary socialization is early childhood socialization. It is called primary socialization in a sense; it is the beginning of the socialization process, it occurs first and it is the most crucial stage of socialization for later development. This stage is considered to be the development stage in children in which their personality and self-concept is developed; they acquire cognitive abilities, language and internalize norms and values. Moreover, they establish emotional ties and pick up other roles and perspectives.

Anticipatory socialization;

This stage occurs in between the childhood and adulthood. Adolescence begins to establish independence from their parents. During this stage adolescence participate in Anticipatory socialization. They not only learn their immediate group culture but also learn the culture of a group which they are expecting to join in future.

Professional or developmental socialization;

Developmental socialization occurs during the adulthood. This type of socialization depend on the primary and anticipatory socialization. In the early two stages an individual has acquired the skills, developed his attitude and established the goals for future, which have prepared him for the position which he is likely to hold as an adult. As an adult individual is encountered with new situations and roles such as, marriage, job,

husband and employee or employer, which will require new expectation and obligations. In this stage new learning combines with old to continue the process of developmental or professional socialization.

Re-socialization;

Sometime when an individual changes his group and become a part of new group he have to abandon his old way of life. Such situations compel an individual to abandon the old values, norms and beliefs. To adjust in a new group he has to learn the values norms and beliefs of new group. The process of learning a new ways of life is called re-socialization.

Theoretical perspectives on socialization;

Socialization refers to the process, through which an individual learns social values and norms, within society; which prepares him for future; to participate in social institutions of society. We study socialization from three sociological perspective, which are as follow; structural functional perspective, conflict perspective and symbolic interaction perspective.

Structural functional perspective;

Structural functionalist believe that, each aspect of society work for the betterment and smooth functioning of society. Furthermore, different functioning parts of society work together; to create order and stability within a society. According to structural functional perspective, socialization too; work for the smooth functioning and betterment of society.

Children socialize in different social institutions; which prepare them to adapt positive social change and avoid behaviors; which might result in conflict or chaotic social change. In schools children from different ethnicities interact with one another; which display broader picture of society culture to them. Therefore, they learn patience towards, other ethnicities cultures; which coexist within a society. In schools they learn punctuality and to obey or follow rules. In families, children are taught how to behave; respect elders, parents and teachers, avoid abusive language, do not curse etc. in other words, children learn manners by, socializing in family. Furthermore, in religious institution; children learn values or morality; which is the difference between good and bad, right and wrong, virtuous and vicious behaviors. In addition they learn ritual and respect towards, the thing which is considered sacred within a given society.

From functional perspective, socialization is good for society and individuals. It create stability in society and young people become, prosper and productive members of society. However, critics argue that, children socialize within a society, where inequalities exist; we also teach them to accept all those inequalities. It will be difficult for them; to bring progressive change in the society, due to the existence of inequalities.

Conflict perspective;

Conflict theorist view society in a state of conflict between two classes, rich and poor. Where rich people exploit poor people for their benefit. Modern conflict theorist believe that conflict can occur within society on the basis of gender, race and ethnicity. According to conflict perspective, socialization can also benefit rich and powerful factions of society.

Children who are born in rich families, attend private schools, where teaching staff are highly educated. On the other hand, poor children attend public schools, where teachers are not that much qualified; compare to private school staff. Teachers socialize differently with children; in private and public schools. Teachers in private schools; prepare children for white color jobs or professions. However, public school prepare children for blue collar jobs. The socialization process vary for children within society due to, existing inequalities. It further work for the sustenance of existing inequalities within a society.   Moreover, the expectation of parents differ for male and female child. Parents expect from daughters; to wash dishes after dinner. On the other hand, sons can play video games after dinner. Religious scholars or leaders teach people in congregation; wealth privilege to specific people and dominant position to specific ethnicities; have been granted by God.

Conflict perspective explains, how socialization can subjugate social change and become a source of generating inequalities, within a given society. However, conflict theorists failed; to explain the aspects of stable social system.

Symbolic interaction perspective;

According to "Symbolic interaction perspective", if we want to study the behavior of an individual, within a given society. We have to understand, the meanings of different behaviors; what meanings do those behaviors hold for others? And how those actions are interpreted by, the members of society? The meanings which are associated with different behaviors; develop through social relationships. An individual develop self-concept via,

socializing in different groups; where he learns, which behaviors are accepted and which are not by, the members of society. An individual learns to behave according to the norms; which are imposed by, "social structure" and "social relationships".

There are two theories of symbolic interaction perspective to analyze development of self-concept. Which are as follow, looking glass self and role taking.

Looking-glass-self theory;

Looking-glass-self theory was given by, "Charles Cooley"; in which he discussed, how people develop "self-concept". By "self-concept" he meant that, to understand; who we are? What is our personality and position within a society? According to Charles Cooley, an individual develop self-concept; when he learns how others view him in a given society. Therefore, self-concept of an individual is develop through; learning how members of society perceive, his position and personality within a society. He called this phenomenon looking-glass-self.

Furthermore, Charles Cooley described; three steps through which, an individual develop self-concept. Firstly, an individual presumes; how he appears to others, within a society. Secondly, he presumes; how people perceive and judge his appearance. Lastly, he analyzes people judgments based on, his appearance; he either reject or accept, those judgments.

For instance, an individual who wants to pursue the career of novelist but, his current professor thinks that, his ideas, writing expressions and writing skills are not good enough to become, a successful novelist. He might think to consider pursuing another career. However, he analyze the remarks of his former professors and friends about, his writing and ideas. All his former professors and friends have complemented him; for his writing. Only his current professor thinks; he is not good enough to become a successful novelist. Finally, he may conclude that, his professor is biased or envious person.

The above example make it clear; our self-concept is not a mere reflection of others perception. However, it is based on how we evaluate people judgments; regarding our appearance. It depends on us whether, we reject or accept their judgments. Our past experience help us to determine or evaluate; whether, their perception is right or wrong regarding our personality. Therefore, subjective interpretation is considered as an important factor; in symbolic interaction perspective. People develop self-concept and judge others behavior; on the basis of, subjective interpretation.

Role taking theory;

After C.H. Cooley theory of looking glass self; George Herbert Mead develop a theory role taking which also discusses the development of "self". According to Mead, self has two components "I" and "me"; when we do something to others, we use "I" and when someone does something to us, the word "me" is used. For instance, I broke the window; while playing with ball inside the house and dad scolded me. "I" component is the spontaneous creative part of "self"; on the other hand, "Me" is the part of "self"; which respond to the expectations of others. We satisfy the "I" part of self by, learning the perception and expectations of others; which is the "Me" component of self. We learn the "Me" component of self via, role taking. Role taking refers to; presuming oneself in the roles of others; to analyze how others judge our behavior.

In early childhood, children do not have the ability to understand; how others think? What are their expectations? And how they perceive different situations and behaviors? Therefore, in preparatory stage, children just copy the actions of the people; with whom they socialize regularly such as, parents and siblings.

Preparatory stage is followed by, play stage, in which children learn the knowledge of functioning in a society by, playing games. In this stage, children try to play the role of grownups. Daughter might take up the role of mother, try to dress up like her. She may try to play their mother role by, cooking food on toy stove. However, son may try to play the role of his father by, playing with the toy hammer. Because usually, fathers are responsible for the repair and maintenance of the house. Children adopt those roles; which they see regularly around them.

In the early two stages; children learn the expectation of significant other via, role playing. Significant others refers to, the close relationships like, parents and siblings. Significant others play an important role in child development of "self". However, when children grow older they socialize in different groups and interact with different people; through which, they learn the expectations of, neighbors, teachers and employers. Finally, they begin to judge their behavior from the perspective of generalized other. Generalized other refers to, the perceptions and expectations of all the people with whom we interact; family members and outsiders.

Moral development theories of socialization;

Other theories of socialization; focus on how an individual learns the norms, values, beliefs and developing self-concept via, socialization process. However, Kohlberg's and Gilligan's theories of socialization, focus on, how an individual learn the moral values of society.

Kohlberg's moral development theory;

Kohlberg was interested in analyzing; how an individual learns morality and values within a society. Learning values of a given culture or society; is an important part of socialization process. Moral development refers to, how an individual learns, to differentiate between good and bad. How people react towards, different social behaviors. Which behaviors are acceptable or not acceptable by, the members of society? Morality plays an important role; in the smooth functioning of society. It helps to sustain peace and order in a society. Kohlberg discuses, three stages of moral development in his theory, which are as follow, pre-conventional stage, conventional stage and post-conventional stage.

In pre-conventional stage, children do not have the ability to learn and analyze; others perception regarding, what people consider as, good or bad? In early childhood, children can only experience things through their senses. Therefore, children cannot understand the feelings of people; with whom they interact. They don't have the ability to think and analyze things around them. Because their cognitive abilities are yet in developing phase. When children reach to teen age, they develop the ability to understand the feeling of others.

 The conventional stage begins, when child enter in teen age, because teen age children, can learn and analyze; perceptions of others. They can determine, what is considered, good or bad? Which behavior is considered, virtuous or vicious? And they can differentiate between right and wrong.

Final stage of moral development is post-conventional stage, in which a person think about morality, in abstract terms, for instance, like everyone has right of, freedom of speech, liberty and happiness. Furthermore, an individual think about legality and morality independently. Either do not always go together, sometimes an event or thing might be considered as, legal but not moral. For instance, people demonstrating against the government national or international policies. Government have right to formulate policies, it is legal. However,

people might consider them immoral (policy may be regarding raise in property tax or interest rate or, it can be regarding declaring war against, another country).

Gilligan's theory of moral development and gender;

Carol Gilligan assumed, Kohlberg moral development theory was gender biased; because his research subjects were only boys. She considered Kohlberg theory male centric; which could only explain, moral development of boys. According to her, if research subjects of Kohlberg theory were both male and female; the results would have been different. Therefore, she was interested in; analyzing the difference between moral development of boys and girls. Thus, research subjects of her theory were both boys and girls. Carol Gilligan Moral development and gender theory suggests that, boys and girls do have different perspectives regarding, morality. Girls have care and responsibility perspective; Girls consider people rational, behind the behavior which seems to be immoral. Whereas, boys have justice perspective; boys analyze whether behavior is right or wrong on the basis of, rules and laws.

According to Carol Gilligan, boys and girls are socialized for different environment. Therefore, both genders have different perspectives regarding, morality. Boys are socialized for work environment; that is why, they analyze morality on the basis of rules and laws. Rules help them to function smoothly, in work environment. On the other hand, girls are socialized for home environment, where flexibility allows for harmony in nurturing and care taking.

CHAPTER 6
Culture

What is Culture?

Culture refer to the way of life collectively shared by individuals within a particular society. Human beings are social animals, they cannot survive alone or isolated from their fellow beings. Two hundred thousand years ago people started living together in groups and communities in order to survive or to fulfill their basic needs of survival. According to Herskovits, "culture is manmade environment". Usually, group of people who live together in a defined geographical area form common habits and patterns of behavior. Whether, these habits are concerning parenting methods or the ways of obtaining food. These common habits and patterns of behavior pertained and shared by individuals within a society is called culture. Culture is learned behavior which is transmitted from one generation to another through the process of socialization or enculturation.

According to Beal and Hoijer, "culture is the mode of living which distinguish people of one society from other". For example; within France people buy grocery from different small stalls on daily basis. On the other hand, within America people buy grocery from superstores on weekly basis. Even though, culture of one society might not be strange to other societies. Single culture may coexist in a different societies. For example, the American culture may exist in Canada.

According to "Taylor", art, beliefs, laws customs, food, clothes and any other skills and habit acquired or learned by man within a society constitute the concept of culture. Furthermore, sociologists have categorized culture in to two types these include, material and non-material culture. Material culture refers to the man made things such as, tools, buildings, music, roads, trains, rail tracks etc. whereas, non-material culture intangible elements such as, language, beliefs, norms, customs and values.

The elements of culture;

Each culture is amalgamation of the following elements, norms, values, beliefs and language.

Language;

Language is the central element of culture. Language contains set of symbols, gestures and sounds, which vary from culture to culture. People of a given society communicate with one another through these symbols, sounds and gestures. In order to become a part of society it is necessary for individuals to learn the language of their respective culture. Absent the knowledge of native language we would not be able interact with other members of society. As stated earlier that, we learn our culture through socialization or social interaction. If we do not obtain the ability to communicate with other members it would be impossible for us to acquire social skills. For example if a person want to join a law firm, he has to get a law degree, because lawyers have their own terminologies and sentence structures, which could not be understood without obtaining a law degree.

Beliefs;

Beliefs are the collectively shared ideas of individuals within a given society about, what is true. Shared ideas bind individuals with one another within a society. Most of norms and values of a given culture originate from beliefs. For example, in a country where people belief is in higher power or God may find atheism intolerable.

Values;

Values can be defined as, cultural criterion to differentiate between, good or, bad—moral or, immoral and desirable or undesirable. Things (ideas, objective and behavior) which are most cherished, by individuals within a given society, is called values. Values specify people preferences in a given culture regarding, goals, actions and ideas. They hold shared conception of, what is significant or, insignificant—morally right or, wrong also, what is considered desirable and proper or, bad.

Moreover, Cultural values are intertwined with beliefs. Beliefs are articles of faith, which individuals in a given culture hold to be true. Generally, beliefs are learned and instilled in Individuals through religion. For instance, cow is considered sacred in Hindu religion. Adherents of Hindu religion believe that, cow is like mother, and should be treated like

mother. Therefore, slaughtering a cow is prohibited in India. On the other hand, Muslims like to eat cow meat thus, slaughtering cows are not prohibited in Muslim countries. Hence, values vary from society to society. But, values of every society are not necessarily based on religion. For instance, Americans collectively believe in American dream; which means, anyone can become wealthy and successful if, work hard and strives to attain his goal. Wealth is considered important by Americans. For that reason, being wealthy is American social value.

Furthermore, individuals may have personal values, it could be success in education or, success in business or, fitness. On the other hand, social values are collectively shared ideas by the members of a given culture. An individual cannot hold values, which could be in conflict with social values. If, personal values come in conflict with cultural values, "Negative sanctions" (punishment) would be imposed on individuals. For instance, institution of marriage is the most cherished value in Muslim countries. It has written norms for value protection as well as, strict sanctions to prohibit adultery. If an individual commit adultery in Muslim country, he would be severely punished. Therefore, inhabitants of such society may not value premarital sex, to avoid consequences (negative sanctions).

Values are social canons of behavior; for individuals with in a society. It suggests how individuals should behave in a given culture. But, individuals' do not behave exactly according to cultural values. Sometimes matching up to cultural values may be difficult for individuals. For instance, People generally value good health but, it is difficult for them to quit, smoking and drinking. Monogamy is valued in many cultures yet, spouses engage in infidelity. Equal rights and opportunities are universally cherished but, gender, race and cast discrimination still exists in many societies. Social values represent "Ideal culture" behavioral standards of society; which people would like to follow and measure up to. On the other hand, "Real culture" represents people actual, behavior and way of life in a society. If people live up to ideal culture; there would be no crimes and chaos in the world. In reality many people do not always conform to social values. Which may result in crimes, war and injustice. Therefore, International organizations, welfare organizations, law enforcement agencies, and governments have been established to prevent social problems like poverty, wars, crimes and injustice.

Norms;

Social Norms refer to established rules of conduct maintained by a society. That specify how individuals should behave and should not behave within a given society. Groups or societies establish norms on the basis of shared values. Values are social conduct or, things mutually cherished by the members of a group or, society. Social norms protect and support collectively cherished social values. For instance, every society values good health. Children are socialized to accept this value in very young age. Parents ask children to brush before breakfast and going to bed at night. Children are taught to wash their hands before having meal and eat healthy food. Because hygiene and a balanced diet are necessary for sustaining good health. Therefore, parents establish these norms to keep their children healthy. Moreover, children are taught to obey and respect elders, not to lie or engage in fights. Rules for conduct are established; to encourage appropriate behavior and discourage inappropriate behavior, within a society or, group.

Social organizations have been established to fulfill certain needs of society. Each social group or, society has its own code of conduct. Which regulates behavior of individuals in social organizations. Norms control and direct Individuals behavior to attain societal objective. Furthermore, Individuals hold different statuses within social organizations. Statuses have been associated with varied responsibilities. Norms specify, responsibilities of group members, in accordance with their statuses. Which guide individuals; how to act and interact within a given social institution. For instance, the prime objective of military is to protect their country, from foreign aggression. Army has strict norm for subordination; soldiers have to obey every command of their superior officers. If soldiers do not follow orders of their superiors, in time of war; country would most certainly fall in to the hands of foreign aggressors. Besides, Institution of army will fail to achieve its objective. For that reason, norms are essential for survival of social organizations. Social systems and organizations could not function smoothly without norms.

Sociologists have categorized norms in to two types; "Formal norms" and "Informal norms".

Formal norms;

Formal norms refer to, written rules of conduct maintained by a society. These are written rules for those behaviors; which are collectively valued within a society. They serve most of

the people in a group or, society. State laws are formal norms; which are established in accordance to the social beliefs and values. Beliefs and values are intertwined with one another. In a country where shared religion is most valued, state laws will reflect religious teachings. Some Muslim countries have strict norms to respect sacred things and beliefs. If someone violates those norms he/she could be severely punished by state regulatory authorities.

For instance, blasphemy is punishable by death in Pakistan. In 2010, Asia BiBi a Pakistani Christian woman was accused of blasphemy. Lahore high Court passed ruling, to hang Asia BiBi till death. Governor of Punjab "Salman Taseer" and minister of minorities "Shahbaz Batti"; who opposed the judgment were killed, by fundamentalists. However, she was released after 9 years by Pakistan Supreme Court in, October 2018, due to lack of evidence. But, riots broke out in every part of the country against Supreme Court verdict. People demanded, that Supreme Court should take its verdict back and hang Asia BiBi. Those individuals who violate formal norms in a given society, face negative repercussions.

On the other hand, capitalist countries value trade and commerce. In America wealth is collectively cherished value. Therefore, America has written norms to protect businesses and valuable assets of people. Moreover, human life is considered valuable universally. Each country has established strict laws, to protect citizen lives. Murderers are punished severely in every country. Furthermore, each social institution has written laws or, rules; whether, it is recreational or, educational. Sports, schools, colleges, universities, companies and political organizations have its own established written rules of conduct. Written rules of conduct of a given institution, regulate and direct individuals' behavior to fulfil its mission.

Informal norms;

Informal norms are conformed casual behaviors; they are understood but, not recorded. People learn informal norms via, socialization. When an individual interact within a society; he learns how to behave in different situations. Informal norms are learned through, observation and imitation. Whereas, some informal norms are taught directly to children by parents or, family members like, greeting guests --- respecting elders --- avoiding abusive language. For example, we don't sit at a table with strangers in restaurant, as well as, we do

not barge in the line to order our food. We know that sitting at a table with strangers is not a normative behavior as well as, barging in the line. We wait until table is available and we stand behind the last person in line, to order our food. Moreover, punishments or, rewards are not specified for conforming or, violating informal norms. For instance, if a student wears clown costume in college, people might stare or laugh at him but he will not be punished for violating informal norms.

Sociologists have further classified norms based on their comparative importance in society. The two further categorized norms are known as "Mores" and "Folkways".

Mores;

Mores are considered essential and imperative for the welfare of society. Principles and behaviors which are most cherished by people is known as mores. Mores are protected by formal norms and sanctions. Violations of mores can lead to serious consequences. Some societies deem religion more important than trade and commerce. In such societies religion is protected by state laws. Blasphemous behavior can lead to severe punishment. However, in countries where trade and commerce is considered important. People businesses, valuable assets and properties are protected by state laws. Vandalizing property and hindering commercial activities could have serious consequences. Some principles and moralities are universally cherished. Murder, theft and child abuse are deemed immoral behavior in every society. Therefore, mentioned immoral behavior are punishable by state laws. Those individuals who violate mores could be also punished via, informal sanctions. Group members could shun and banish perpetrators from social group.

Folkways;

Folkways regulate everyday behavior of individuals. Folkways are morally approved day to day behavior of individuals in a given culture. Each culture has its own folkways which indicate; how to greet friends, guests and family members, what to wear on different occasions, and how to behave with elders, children, teachers and friends. When Greeks meet their friends they hug and kiss one another. Whereas, American just shake hand and maintain their distance. Moreover, in Pakistan men wear "Kurta Shalwar" on Eid ul aza and Eid ul fitar. Whereas, Arab men wear "Thobe" on Eid days. Because traditions vary from society to society. In western countries women can smile and say hello to their stranger

counterparts. But in Middle Eastern countries it is not morally approved behavior. Folkways are not formalized like mores, they are not protected by state laws. Therefore, Violating folkways are not punishable by state laws.

Social sanctions;

Sanctions are rewards or punishments which are used to enforce social norms and establish social control within a society. Definition explains two components of sanctions, which are; "Positive sanctions" (rewards) and "Negative sanctions" (punishments). Negative sanctions impose on those individuals; who do not conform to social norms. On the other hand, Positive sanctions enforce on those; who conform to social norms. For instance, if we follow the rules and regulations of society; we will be rewarded but, if we don't; we will be punished. Social norms are established and executed (via punishment and reward) for the reason, to sustain order in a given society. In addition, there are two types of sanctions; formal sanctions and informal sanctions.

As, cultural components (norms, values and beliefs) are associated with one another. Similarly, sanctions are correlated with social norms. Therefore, Formal norms are enforced through formal sanctions, by legitimate authority but, informal norms are imposed through informal sanctions, by members of group or, society. "Formal sanctions" refers to, rewards or punishments to enforce formal norms (which are written rules and laws). On the other hand, "Informal sanctions" refers to, rewards or punishments for imposing informal norms (which do not have written rules and laws).

 Individuals socialize in different social institutions within a society. Each institution have norms and sanctions to enforce institutional norms. When a children socialize in family, they are told how to behave in different situations by parents. If they behave accordingly they are rewarded and if not they are punished. For instance, if a child study hard for school test and pass it with flying colors, his parents might buy him bicycle. If a teenage boy attend late night party without his parents' permission, he may be grounded for a week or two. These are informal sanctions imposed on children, to enforce family norms. Informal sanctions trains individuals for future social process within different social institutions of society.

Suppose, if a coach send 12 players in football field, team will be penalized 15 yards. Recreational institutions have written rules for conduct. Negative formal sanctions are

imposed on teams and players, for not obeying the rules of game. Moreover, if individuals violate the traffic rules they get ticket and will have to pay penalty for misconduct. This scenario explains the formal norms of conduct, enforced by the public agencies. Formal and informal sanctions are important to maintain order in a society and to sustain relationships in social institutions.

Social values differ among individuals and groups within a given society. Each society has its own culture but, within a culture other subcultures subsists too. Thus, values amongst subcultures differ relatively but, similarities surpass differences within a culture. Furthermore, Norms are being established to support and protect cultural values. Social values which are collectively shared and cherished within a society, turn into formal norms (laws). Whereas, those values which are not collectively shared and less regarded, becomes informal norms. Similarly, shared norms which are most valued in a society will be formally and heavily sanctioned. Whereas, least regarded and valued social norms, carry light or informal sanctions. For instance, if an individual go for an interview in casual dress, he will not be punished. However, organization may not consider him for the vacant position. On the other hand, if a person enter naked in public place or, in public office he will be arrested for misconduct. Covering body is shared value but, with what kind of attires is least regarded value within a society.

Enculturation;

Enculturation is the process through which people learn respective culture of society. The process of learning initiate since our conception and continue until death. Since conception we socialize in distinct social groups and interact with different people. Whereby we learn social skills via observing the encounters and social conducts of other members. For instance, new born baby initially socialize within institution of family. Where he interact with his parents, siblings and relatives. He learns basic social skill through observing gestures, symbols and social encounters of family members.

An individual often adopt the social behavior from people around him For instance, a child born and raised in pious Muslim family will frequently go to mosque, offer five time prayers and recite Quran. Whereas, a child born and raised in religious Christian family will go to

church and read bible and may behave according to his religious education. But how an individual learned about their religion? And why the child born in Muslim family doesn't go to church instead of mosque? Because since childhood they observe their parents, siblings and relatives taking part in religious rituals. As well as, they are being taught what to do or what not to do --- What is right or what is wrong --- which conduct is virtues or which conduct is vicious? Culture is transmittable, knowledge of culture such as norms, values, beliefs, clothing, foods, art, music, dance and language are passed on to the new generation. The process through which cultural knowledge transmitted to new generation is called enculturation.

Even in organizations and firms knowledge is transmitted from one generation to another via socialization suppose, spencer and Allan work in the same law firm. Spencer is experienced lawyer and senior partner in the law firm. He has handled many cases over the years. Whereas, Allan is a fresh graduate who had joined the law firm as Spencer assistant. Allan observes and study spencer case work and help him with the cases. However, after few years Allan get promoted to the position of junior partner in the same law firm. Most client prefer Allan to handle their cases if spencer is not available or busy with other client cases. Why do clients prefer Allan over other lawyers of the firm? Because every client knows that, spencer has transmitted his knowledge to him and spencer has high success rate in the corporate cases. So what do we learn from this example, Allan interacted with spencer for many years and learned from him, how to peruse corporate cases.

Subcultures;

Subcultures can be defined as, existence of diverse cultures within a larger or, dominant culture. Societies are not completely homogenous. Generally, Heterogeneous segments or groups coexist within a society, which share distinctive customs and values. These smaller segments conform to the norms and values of dominant or, larger culture. Though, they maintain their own cultural values, norms and traditions as well; which differs from the customs of larger or dominant culture of society. Subcultures are formed on the basis of, mutual historic region, language, religion, and traits.

Ethnic and racial groups are established by the members on account of shared language, attire, heritage and food. For instance, United States is composed of diverse ethnic and racial groups including, African Americans, American Indians, Hispanic Americans etc... These ethnic groups are established, due to common historic region and customs. Hispanic Americans have common traditional cuisines they include, pupusas, tamales, tacos etc... Besides, they have historical link to, "South America" and "Spanish language". In the same way, American Indians share common historic region; which can be traced back to America or, Alaska.

Whereas, "religious organizations and interest groups" are created on the basis of, common beliefs. Former is the house of worship for the adherent of specific faiths or religion. Later is amalgamation of groups, representing adherents of specific beliefs or religious institution. Religious interest group objective is to protect religious beliefs and values, by shaping state laws or federal legislature. For instance, four different religious system or, belief coexist in Pakistan; among these are, Islam (96.03%), Hinduism (1.85%), Christianity (1.59%) and Ahmadi (0.22%). Followers of each religion has different faiths, beliefs and values. Muslims worship Allah, in "Mosque" whereas, Hindus worship their deities, in "Hindu temple" or, "Mandir". Furthermore, Christians praise God, in "Church" while, Ahmadi place of worship is "Ahmadi mosque". For these reasons, various subcultures are shaped and coexist in Pakistani society. Ahamadi and Sunni faiths differ from one another. Sunni sect believe that, "Muhammad" was the last prophet. Whereas, Ahamadis believe that, prophethood still continues in Islam, and "Mirza Ghulam Ahmad" is the prophet who is supposed to come. For the protection of Sunni beliefs and values, religious interest groups *("Majlis-e-Ahrar-e-Islam" and "Jamaat-e-Islami")* architected a movement against Ahamadis. Which claimed that, Ahamadis should be declared as Non-Muslims in Pakistan law. The law was passed in 1974 which redefine status of Ahamadis as, Non-Muslims.

Moreover, other subcultures are shaped by group members on the basis of, shared traits and experiences. Greek life traditions involved housing fraternities and/or sororities is the best example of subcultures based on traits and experiences. Students whose lifestyles are in accordance with any specific sorority, can join the fraternity house. To evaluate students' eligibility for joining the housing facility, senior members ask the applicants to demonstrate their habits, fashion style and studying habits. Upon fulfilling the criteria, only then they

can join the specific sorority. Moreover, in America biker groups are formed due to members' mutual interest in bikes or, they may share some other interests like tattoos, leather jackets etc…

Countercultures;

Subcultures can be defined as, existence of different cultures within a single society. Whereas, Countercultures are the type of subcultures, which disregard or oppose some norms of Mainstream culture. Subcultures which coexist within a particular society usually, conform to dominant or mainstream cultural norms. On the other hand, some subcultures reject the social norms of larger or dominant culture, which are labelled as countercultures in sociology. All countercultures can be characterized as subcultures but then again, all subcultures cannot be regarded as countercultures. Furthermore, Mainstream cultural norms and values are collectively shared by most groups within a particular country. Thus, dominant culture holds more power to determine and influence societal norms. In contrast, groups which holds less power get relegated to sub-groups. Besides, each culture is unique and has its own norms and values due to which, all subcultures cannot amalgamate in dominant culture. From time to time, sub-groups cultural norms come in conflict with mainstream cultural norms; which might result in deviance, social movements, revolution and cultural change.

Societies are not completely homogenous, generally, Heterogeneous groups coexist within a single society. These groups have different cultures which are called subcultures. Each sub-group cultural background is the combination of different influences. It could be formed on the basis of, ethnicities, religious believes, philosophical ideologies, social classes, sects, gender, race etc… for instance, United States is composed of diverse ethnic groups, racial groups, religious groups, sects and social classes including, African Americans, American Indians, Hispanic Americans, Christianity, Islam, Catholics, protestants, business class, working class etc... Similarly, Pakistan is composed of diverse ethnic groups, religious groups, sects and social classes these include, Punjabis, Pashtuns, Sindhis, Saraikis, Muhajirs, Balochs, Islam, Hinduism, Christianity, Ahmadi, Shiites, Sunnis etc... When too many cultures coexist in a single society, conflict is inevitable between dominant and subcultures. Due to the conflict sub groups oppose or reject some of the norms of mainstream culture; which is regarded as countercultures.

Countercultures could be established on the basis of philosophical ideologies, which may give rise to social movements within a given society. "Philosophical ideology" refers to, political and cultural beliefs of an individual or group. Whereas, "Social movement" is the grouping of people for a particular social or political cause. Moreover, sometimes countercultures can become major threat to mainstream culture or, they may overtake the mainstream culture and become the norm. For instance, Karl Marx, philosophy of classless society and equality tempted many groups and individuals all over the world. Which further resulted in many social movements in different countries. Karl Marx, economic, political and social ideology was against the norms of mainstream cultures of many societies at that time. Communist Party of Cuba (Partido Comunista de Cuba party) headed by Fidel Castro was established on the basis of Karl Marx philosophy. This organization worked against the norms of contemporary mainstream culture of Cuba at that time. However, the movement led by Fidel Castro through communist party resulted in, establishment of communist state. At that time Cuba was a democratic state but, from time to time, it was regulated by military junta or unelected government.

Countercultures which are based on religious beliefs often come in conflict with dominant culture. Behaviors which are considered deviant in dominant culture could be normative in accordance to sub-groups adhered religious faith. For instance, Islamic religious groups are subcultures of America and India. In both countries Polygyny is considered deviant behavior and is punishable by law. Whereas, Polygyny is legal and considered normative behavior in Islam. Muslims religious beliefs comes in conflict with dominant culture of both countries. Therefore, Religious groups based on Islam could be regarded as countercultures in America and India. Furthermore, countercultures could be established on the basis of sex and race. Civil rights and feminist movements in America are the best example of countercultures based on race and sex.

Cultural diffusion;

The spreading of a culture from one society to another is known as cultural diffusion. As discussed earlier culture comprises of material and non-material components. Non-material

components of culture includes, ideas, values, beliefs and norms whereas, material components of culture are architecture, technology, means of transportation and means of production. However, spreading or integration of material and non-material cultural components of one society to another is called cultural diffusion.

Beliefs of individuals in a given society is commonly the reflection of their adhered religion. Religious cultural diffusion examples can be found in modern as well as medieval societies. In 700 A.D the religion of Islam was adhered only in Middle Eastern countries, but currently it is spread all over the world. Twenty percent of world population follow the religion of Islam. Another good example of religion diffusion is Christianity, which initiated in Israel and now it is the most spread religion of the world. In the early ages culture can be diffused by, invasion and trade but in modern era technology plays an important role in spreading of culture from one region to another. Islam spread in India after the invasion of Arabs in 712 AD. Preacher used to go door to door and preach their religion (Islam). Currently, technological advancement have made preachers life easy. Mostly religious scholars preach religion via electronic, print and internet media. Culture can be spread through migration, trade and commerce as well.

Cultural relativism;

If we want or try to understand a foreign culture, it will not be possible if we do not keep our cultural norms, values and beliefs aside. If we don't do it, it will create biasness in our judgment. We should contemplate their action in the light of their cultural values, norms and beliefs and in the environment they live in. therefore for understanding foreign culture we have to analyze it we have to apply the mode of the particular society in which that culture exist. A sociologist have to undergo some changes if he wants to understand the culture of a particular society, he have to change his attitude, values and motive according to the social

system of society which he is studying . By learning the habits and values of the society he can understand the culture of given society.

For instance, the sati rite of Hindu culture seems to us very barbaric but, if we learn their values it will appear a fitted ritual for Hindu society. It's common in Tibetan and Todas culture to practice polyandry which seems strange and immoral to us. Eskimos kill the old people who are unable to work. It's the parts and trait of culture when all the traits integrate with one another it forms a complete culture and make complete sense. The cultural trait might be ethical in one society but not in other, it varies from society to society. If they withdraw from one trait the culture might collapse until they find substitute for that trait.

According to Horton and hunt, cultural relativism means that, each trait function and meaning is relative to a given culture, a trait can neither be considered good or bad but it is considered good or bad in a given culture in which it is functioning.

Ethnocentrism:

People of different societies have different cultures, there are more differences than commonalities in cultures. Every culture has its own language, study of specific language structure, and manners of communication or conversation. In Middle Eastern countries people keep little distance during conversation and they usually speak very loud, on the other hand in North American countries people maintain distance during conversation. Even cuisine vary from culture to culture. Inhabitant of china eat dogs, it might not be acceptable as a cuisine in other cultures. People of America eat pig meat very often on the other hand it is despised in all the Muslim countries. In Pakistan people eat the meat of cow however, in India cow is considered sacred and cows are prohibited to eat. According William Sumner, considering your own culture better or superior than other culture is known as ethnocentrism.

Some tourist feel proud for trying other than their own cultural food, while other get disgust by other culture cuisine, and return to home thanking their native culture. For example, many cultures consider eating dog meat as uncivilized, but for people of china dog meat is

considered as fine cuisine. So being judgmental towards other culture and considering your own culture better than other culture is considered as ethnocentric.

Appreciating one's own culture is healthy, it increases solidarity among the members of community or society. However, despising other culture might lead to conflict. In 16th century European colonial expansion begin, they viewed the invaded people as savages and uncivilized, who need to be governed by civilized nation. For example, British ruled over India for almost one century for the very same reason, sociologist refer to such phenomenon as cultural imperialism, which come under the category of ethnocentrism. British considered India native culture as uncivilized and imposed their own culture on them, which resulted in revolts and campaigns for independence.

Xenocentrism;

The term Xenocentrism is adopted from a Greek word "Xeno" (pronounced as ZEE-no) which means "foreign guest" or "stranger". Xenocentrism is the opposite of the sociological term ethnocentrism. As described earlier; ethnocentrism is the phenomenon, when people consider their culture superior compare to other culture. On the other hand, Xenocentrism is the feeling when people consider their culture inferior compare to other culture, and prefer to follow the elements or components of other culture rather than their own. For example if a tourist or a foreign exchange student returns home from abroad, after a few months or years, and find it difficult to associate with his own culture and after experiencing the foreign culture he or she begins to feel that, the elements of foreign culture are, more upright compare to his/her own culture, this phenomenon will be considered as Xenocentrism.

The term Xenocentrism is not only limited to non-material culture, but it is also applicable to material culture. Following are some examples of Xenocentrism concerning material culture, suppose if American belief that, German and Japanese automobiles are superior in quality than American automobile. If American belief that, French cheese is better than American cheese. If inhabitant of New York belief that, the dressing style of Paris is superior to New York. If American belief that, Ireland beer is superior in quality compare to American

beer. If Indian belief that, the architecture of turkey is better than India. In simple words considering foreign material culture superior than native culture also comes under the category of Xenocentrism.

Xenocentrism might lead to cultural diffusion, cultural diffusion is spreading of a culture from one society to another whether it is material culture or non-material culture. Yoga begin in north India over 5000 years ago and now it is widely practiced in America.

Acculturation

It is not necessary that, people who live in the same country share similar culture, for instance, in America, people from different region have different cultures such as, Hispanic, Asian and European culture. If we are told to explain the American culture, we cannot possibly do that, without breaking down the geographical area into smaller segments, where people practice different cultures. For example people living in east coast might have different culture compare to, people living on west coast. The difference might be clothing or food or customs or language. The term acculturation means transmission of culture, it usually happens when two cultures come into contact. When people adopt the norms values and beliefs of other culture and switch from their native culture to the host culture, is known as acculturation.

Acculturation happens at both level individual and group. At group level it may happen due to political or military conquest. History is evident; countries which are conquered usually adopted the culture of conquerors. The result of group acculturation may be change in customs, language, food and healthcare. On the other hand, at individual level acculturation happens because of socialization process, for instance, if a baby is born in foreign country he will most probably adopt the dominant host culture. For the reason that, since conception, he has socialized in the host culture which probably results in adopting norms values, beliefs and language of host culture.

Cultural assimilation;

Cultural assimilation refers to the process, in which minority culture absorbs into the dominant culture, within a particular society. The process of change in native culture (minority culture) could be gradual or quick; depends on the circumstances. Usually, immigrants adopt the dominant culture to survive in new society. By adopting the host culture, they don't feel outsiders and feel like; they are part of majority group. Mostly, minority group culture absorbs in to the majority culture and, become part of majority culture. People may be influenced from the dominant culture because of its political relevance or, perceived superiority. Minority cultures absorb in the majority cultures through socialization. For instance, when a group settles in the new country or land they usually interact with the inhabitant of the country, which results in; gradual learning and adaptation of host culture. With the passage of time, Minority culture assimilate in to the dominant culture. Furthermore, there are four benchmarks to assess cultural assimilation, intermarriage, second language attainment, socioeconomic status and geographical distribution. Assimilation can be by choice or, by force. For instance, when a country is invaded by means of military conquest; invaders usually impose their native culture on their subjects. The subjects gradually accept the foreign culture and their culture get completely absorbed in host culture. In case of assimilation by choice; a group might be influenced by the dominant culture and gradually, their native culture become similar to the host culture or, dominant culture.

Difference between Acculturation and enculturation;

Enculturation refer to the process of learning our own (native) culture, whereas, acculturation is the process of learning and adopting host cultural norms, values and beliefs. Learning native cultural norms and values of a particular society are essential for an individual, to function in a society.

Enculturation is anthropological term used for socialization, both terms refer to, the process of learning through social interaction. However, the term enculturation is only confined to culture. Whereas, socialization refer to each and every social interaction of an individual with other people of a society.

Since conception, baby starts interacting with his family members most of all with mother. Parents teach their children how to eat, drink, walk, play, and behave in different situations. However, parents teach all those things according to their own culture. For instance, Middle Eastern families eat food with their bare hands whereas, American families use fork and knife to eat food. So, children born and raised in Middle Eastern families are enculturate to eat food with bare hands. Whereas, American children are enculturate to eat food with fork and knife. Culture can be transmitted from one generation to another. During the process of cultural transmission, learning a culture by a new generation is called enculturation.

On the other hand, adopting foreign culture or other cultural norms and values is known as acculturation. In this new technological era people can interact with other people living thousands mile away from them. Due to social interaction through technology and with mass media people learn new values. And if people adopt those learned values of other culture and modify their own culture, it will come under the category of acculturation. Mostly, group of people acculturate because they are influenced by the dominant culture in a given society. For instance, A Pakistani boy Shahid immigrates to America, during his first year, he wears, kurta shalwar; which is his native cultural costume but after a year, he starts wearing, t-shirts jeans, suits and tuxedos, so shahid acculturated; for the reason that, he adopted foreign culture.

Difference between Acculturation and Assimilation;

When two cultures come into contact with one another, change in culture is inevitable. When two cultures comes in contact with one another, it can go through acculturation or, assimilation. Native culture can completely change and absorb in the host culture, or, native culture can adopt few elements of host culture. Both concepts refer to the change in culture, when the dissimilarity is recognizable between the host and native culture it's known as acculturation. And if the difference between two cultures are unrecognizable then the culture is gone through assimilation.

In acculturation process, group adopt few elements of host culture. It can be language or, clothing or, food or, customs. However, if there is still identifiable difference between host culture and native culture then the culture is gone through acculturation. In acculturation the native culture adopt few elements of host culture but, still practice few of their own elements of culture as well. So, it is not the complete adaptation of host culture or dominant culture rather, few modification in the native culture, which resulted from adaptation of host culture elements. On the other hand, assimilation is the process in which native culture go through complete change and adopt all the elements of host culture. In other words, if one can differentiate between the host culture and native culture after going through a change, then the process is known as acculturation. Whereas, if one cannot differentiate between the host culture and native culture after going through a change, the phenomenon will be called Assimilation. In assimilation process the minority culture get completely absorbed into dominant majority culture.

Cultural shock;

When individuals interact in foreign culture, and find it unpleasant and upsetting is known as, cultural shock. When people feel confuse, upset, out of place or uncertain around new culture, it means they are experiencing cultural shock. World comprises of many diverse cultures, each country has its own culture. When individuals encounter and experience

different culture for the first time, which differs from theirs. Generally, they feel disoriented and uncomfortable.

For instance, if a Muslim visits china and notices, dog meat cuisines, in the menu of Chinese restaurant. He may feel confuse or upset because, eating dog meat is prohibited in his religion. People experience cultural shock, when come across different norms and customs. Or, if a Muslim visits America, and sees women in skirts and shorts. He may not feel comfortable around women in provocative attires. It may be an unpleasant and concerting experience for him. Moreover, an American who works in Greece, may possibly not like Greek customs. Greeks do not maintain distance when they talk to others. They hug their acquaintances to greet them. On the other hand, American customs differ from Greeks. They maintain their distance during conversation and avoid physical contact. Americans possibly will feel uncomfortable and confuse around Greeks. However, Greeks could be surprised by American culture. They may possibly think, Americans are emotionally cold and consider themselves superior.

Usually, we do not pay attention to our surroundings and traditions of cultures. Therefore, we experience cultural shock, when we realize diverse cultures exists within the world. It is disturbing and surprising for us to know, people have different culture and follow different ways of life. We forget that, traditions which are strange and upsetting for us, are normal and functional in other culture. We do not think that, our traditions and cultural practices may seem, strange and abnormal to other cultures as well.

Cultural lag;

When a society progresses in material culture but, non-material culture remains same is termed as cultural lag. Balance between both parts of culture is necessary for the stability of society. If society progresses in technology, its norms and values should also keep up with new development. However, if social norms and value remain same; it may result in disorganization of social structure and create social problems.

Nineteenth century have witnessed tremendous advancement in technology. Developed countries have adapted to the change earlier but, developing countries are still in the process

of adaption. Cultural lag take place during the process of adapting technological change. For instance, most developing country have been resisting technological change because, they think it is spoiling new generation. Why such thoughts arouse in the mind of people? Because, they have not yet established the norms and values for the development. Children in such society misuse smartphones and computers. They use different apps, social networking sites on smartphone for sexting, chatting with strangers and use computers for playing video games.

However, computers and smartphones are very beneficial for society, if used positively. Before the advent of computer students used to search a meaning of any word, in big fat dictionaries; which was very time consuming but, now it is one click away from us. World information can be retrieved through, figure tips. But educational institutions should develop norms for the new component of material culture. Students should be taught, how to use the technology for educational purposes. Teachers should give research assignment to student; which should be prepared in "MS Word" and submitted through, email. It will establish a norm for using technology for productive work. Children will learn job skills and normative behavior of using technology.

Societies in which people are resisting to social change, just focus on the negative aspects of technology. Because social institutions have not established norms for the new technological development. If students were taught how to develop apps in schools. Instead of using app, they would have been interested in developing apps. If children were taught computer programming, instead of playing video game, they would have been developing video games and software.

Many mothers hand over their phones to toddlers; to watch videos and cartoons. Despite the fact, it may increase the risk of eye diseases like, myopia, double vision, headache from eye strain etc. Cultural lag can also cause serious social problems like, child abuse. Many cases of child abuse occurred due to, the use of Facebook by children. Perpetrators used social networking site to abuse children. They tempted children to meet them via, Facebook chat. Therefore, it is important to establish norms and values for adapting technology, to eliminate the occurrence of social problems from society.

When E-baking was introduced many people were robbed on internet. Their Credit cards were hacked on the internet and used by the hackers. People resisted using credit card for

online shopping because, they were afraid that their card would be hacked. At that time cyber-crime departments were not established in many countries, to monitor cyber-crimes and arrest cyber criminals. However, after the establishment of department people were not resistant to the change. Cyber-crime department established norms, which countered the social problem (cyber-crimes).

Theoretical perspectives on culture;

Culture is way of life shared by people within a community or society. Each perspective have their own approach to study culture. In this article we will discuss the three different approaches to study culture. The three sociological perspective are as follow, structural functional perspective, conflict perspective and symbolic interactionist perspective.

Structural Functional perspective;

According to, Structural functional perspective all parts of society (social institutions, groups and association) work together and make society as whole. Therefore, functionalist view as an important part of society which function contribute in the organization of society. Cultural norms provide a guideline to individual to have to behave within an institution and society, which contribute to the stability and fluid operation of society. Values teaches people what choices should they made in different scenarios, which are within the boundary of social morality. Those choices and decisions should be considered moral and accepted by the members of society. Culture fulfil the needs of members within a society, it contribute in the stability and order of society.

Conflict perspective;

According to conflict perspective social structure of society is inherently based on inequality, those who are powerful and wealthy (upper-class) exploit people, norms, values and institutions for their own benefit and selfish desires. Conflict theorist view culture as a tool for powerful and wealthy people to sustain and maintain the inequalities and differences in the power between social classes within society. Conflict perspective is not only limited to power of wealth but, it also discusses the power which is related to gender, age and race.

Such inequalities which are based on gender, class, age and race create conflict in the society between two factions. For instance, businesses promote their products through media, which promote the desired culture of wealthy class. Everyone within a society cannot buy or afford those products and life style which is promoted via media. Businesses and media promote things as, it is the only way to live within a society. Therefore, it creates a gap between the two classes the one who can afford those products and lifestyle and those who cannot afford and bye. Which leads to the conflict between two classes. Women did not have right to vote in early twentieth century which lead to the establishment of different association and organization for the purpose of securing right to vote. This the example of conflict between two factions on the basis of gender.

Symbolic interactionist perspective;

Interactionist theorist view society as, the product of social interaction. They believe that, culture is created and sustained because of social interaction between the members of society. The way people behave and interact with one another within a society, culture will be the reflection of their actions and how those actions are interpreted. Interactionist believe that, interaction is the continuous processes which drives meaning from objects and actions of others. Actions of people and objects in environment are considered to be symbols, which has meaning. Those meanings are interpreted and communicated through language to others. Interactionist believe that, culture is dynamic because it depends on how the symbols are interpreted and perceived by people with in a society.

Socio-Cultural change;

As discussed earlier that, society is dynamic; in ever changing state. Society, culture, cultural norms and institutions change over the period of time. Change in culture, philosophy, technology, arts, institutions etc. within a given society is known as socio culture change. Each generation within a society come up with new ideas which is added in our culture. Some of the old ideas become obsolete according to the new environment of society. Static societies are considered as dead societies they cannot progress and compete in the new world. Science has discovered and invented many things over the period of time, adaptation to new

environment have become necessary for every society. It has made the life of people easy. People can save time and work efficiently and effectively by the use of new technology.

Those societies which are resistant to socio cultural change cannot progress and will lag behind in material and non-material culture. Let's take some examples of socio cultural change, before the advent of computers, telephone and internet correspondence among the individuals was carried out through letters, which was very time consuming. After the invention of telephone correspondence among people became easy and much time was saved by this new discovery and invention. Public organizations and private organization used type writers and calculators for the record keeping of daily, monthly and yearly financial and commercial activities. However, with the advent of computers and internet official work and record keeping become much easier and saved a lot of time for the people. Use of internet and computers made correspondence, record keeping, book keeping and report writing very easy for the professionals and organizations. Due to these invention, organization and professionals can work efficiently and effectively. These socio cultural change resulted in the progress of societies.

When cultural change occurs, social groups, individuals, institutions and social system change with it too within a given society. Norms are the standards of the behavior which an individual have to follow within an institution, group and society. We can say it's the cultural aspect of society. However, individual who follow or mold their attitude according to those norms can be called social aspect of the society. For instance rules and regulations are cultural and learning and following those rules are social. Both concept and terms are correlated. When any change take place in a culture is called cultural change. Adopting and practicing that change is called social change.

When cultural change occurs, it changes the attitude of individuals as well which leads to social change. If people attitudes change (social change) it results in cultural change. Thus, any social change leads to change in the norms of social system and institutions. Let's continue the example of computer and internet, when public and private organizations adopted this new technology because of it efficiency and effectiveness. Social and cultural change occurred with this new development. Educational institutions introduced computer science programs for students. Organizations change the criteria for hiring staff (knowledge of computer and internet become mandatory). Information technology departments were

established in the organizations. Parents motivated their children to acquire computer knowledge or to get degree in computer science. Means of transactions changed in financial sectors. New institutions developed due to the development (software companies). As we know that, all the institutions within a society is dependent on one another. So socio cultural change will bring changes in all the institutions of society and may result in establishment of new institution to satisfy the new needs of individuals.

So now that we understand the concept of socio cultural change. Now let's discuss the sources of socio cultural change. Diffusion, acculturation and assimilation are some sources of cultural change. "Cultural diffusion" is the spreading of culture from one group to another or from one society to another. Cotton bed sheet was domesticated in India now it has been adopted by the people all over the world. Soap was invented by the ancient Gaul's but people adopted using soap for good hygiene all over the world. Currently, people are using liquid soaps but the idea came from the ancient Gaul's. Smoking cigarette is common amongst people in many parts of the world. However, it was the discovery of Mexicans. The term "Acculturation" means transmission of culture, it usually happens when two cultures come into contact. When people adopt the norms values and beliefs of other culture and switch from their native culture to the host culture, is known as acculturation. "Assimilation" refers to the process, in which minority culture absorbs into the dominant culture, within a particular society. The process of change in native culture (minority culture) could be gradual or quick; depends on the circumstances. Usually, immigrants adopt the dominant culture to survive in new society. By adopting the host culture, they don't feel outsiders and feel like; they are part of majority group.

Some societies resist to cultural change. It can be due to the insufficient economic resources. Some people or societies want to adopt the change but their financial or economic condition become hindrance in cultural change. Adaptation of technology in different sectors or institution can be very expensive for a group or society. If society lack the resources to adopt the technology they resist to the change. Societies and groups which are isolated from the other groups and societies may not get information of new developments. Therefore, they cannot adopt change due to the lack of information and isolation. Some conservative societies do not accept change because they consider it violation of norms. In such society violation of norms by an individual is considered a crime and may result in severe punishment. People

in such society resist change due to the fear of punishment. Some changes are difficult for people to understand and learn, like old people resist technological change because it is difficult for them to learn the use of new technology.

CHAPTER 7
Deviance and Social Control

Deviance and Social Control;

What Is Deviance?

"When individuals fail to obey social norms and values of a particular society is called deviance".

"Deviance can be explicated as, behaviors which are in conflict with the principles of a particular society".

"Behaviors or actions that disrupts societal norms and are mutually disapproved by group members, is known as deviance".

Good or bad --- moral or immoral conducts are two sides of a coin, social norms decide that whether, a particular conduct is moral or immoral --- good or bad. Individuals are labeled on the basis of their social conduct choice, those who conform to social norms they are considered respectable members of society however, those who violate social norms they are labeled as criminals.

Each society has its own formal norms or written rules. These formal rules are established to protect and reinforce the conducts or things which are collectively cherished by individuals within a given society. Social norms vary from society to society because individuals within different societies value distinct conducts or things. However, People are supposed to act or interact in accordance to the norms of their society. State Laws or formal norms are imperative for the survival and smooth functioning of every society. Formal rules regulate individual behavior within a society and these rules are established in order to sustain peace and order within a given society. When individuals break or violate norms of their respective society the phenomenon is called deviance in sociology.

The customary norms of each society differ from one another, normative conducts of one society might be considered deviant social behavior in other society. Polygyny is legal and considered normative behavior in many countries. However, it is considered deviant behavior in other countries and is punishable by law. For instance, men can have more than one wife

in Middle Eastern countries or, in Muslim countries. On the other hand, in USA having more than one wife is considered as deviant behavior. Moreover, time and Situation is crucial to determine whether, a particular social conduct is deviant or, normative. For instance, in time of peace, taking someone life is disapproved by state law and considered as deviant behavior. Whereas, in time of war it is not considered deviant behavior. Therefore, to analyze individuals behavior whether, it's deviant or, not. One should evaluate it on the basis of following factors, time, situation, social norms and conditions.

Punishment for deviant behavior depend upon the structure of society. In developed countries violating state laws are considered as deviant behavior and may lead to severe punishment. Whereas, in tribal or traditional societies violating religious norms and values are considered as deviant behavior. For example, In USA it is not against the law if, unmarried couple engage in intimate relationship. While, infidelity is considered as deviant behavior and could be punishable by death in Afghanistan tribal areas. In developed countries people have more regard towards state laws. On the other hand, tribal or traditional societies give more priority to their religious and cultural norms compare to state constitution, therefore, their judgment of deviant and non-deviant behavior is solely based on their religious values and norms.

What is Social control?

When people behave according to the certain standards set by the group or society is called social control. Social control is necessary for the prevention of deviance within a society. Crimes like murder, rape, robbery, terrorism etc. are some cotemporary examples of deviance which are common in the world. Such crimes can be eliminated from society via social control. Minor crimes also comes under the category of deviance. Furthermore, Sociologists have classified social control into two types, formal social control and informal social control.

Formal social control;

Commonly, within a state social control is maintained through legislature, judiciary and law enforcement agencies of state, such type of social control is categorized as formal social control. Individual who violate formal social control is supposed to be punished. Punishments depend on the severity of the deviance. For instance, in some countries punishment for murder is life imprisonment, whereas, in others murder is punishable by death. Each and

every social organization and institution has its own norms, which helps them to control the behavior of individual within a group or society.

Informal social control

Social control which is maintained through the norms of culture and religion is called informal social control. Deviant behavior of an individual might be controlled via resentment of friends and family. However, deviant behavior of an individual is not punishable in informal social control. Moreover, informal social control is more effective than formal social control in some societies, where cultural and religious norms are more regarded than state laws. Informal control is more effective in the rural areas and in the societies where homogeneity of culture is very high. Formal social control is effective in the societies which comprises of heterogeneous cultures.

Theoretical perspective on deviance

Structural-functional perspective on deviance;

Structural-functional perspective compares society with organism, which states that, the parts of society works together alike the parts of organism. Emile Durkheim belong to structural-functional school of thought according to him, deviance is healthy for the functioning of society. Furthermore, he explained the functions of deviance in a society. Which are as follow, affirming cultural norms and values, specifying moral boundaries, promote solidarity and encouraging social change.

Functions of deviance;

Affirming cultural norms and values;

Deviance simplify the cultural norms of society. Which aid the understanding of an individual about good and bad behaviors, in a society. If an individual behavior is deviant in a society other members of society will resent him for his wrong behavior, which will inform other

uninformed members that, such behavior is unacceptable in a society. Deviance sets an example for the members of the group that, how an individual ought to behave and how an individual ought not to behave in society.

Specifying moral boundaries;

Deviance specify the moral boundaries in a society. When an individual is caught doing immoral activity, he is punished for his wrong doing in a society. Deviant behavior lead to punishment and resentment of other members in a society. Punishment for a crime sends the message to other members that, if an individual cross the moral boundaries, he will suffer the same fate. Which helps in maintaining social control.

Promote solidarity;

Deviance promote solidarity among the individuals in a society. When members of society witness the deviant behavior, they become unify against the common enemy, which increase the sense of solidarity among the individuals. For example, world trade center 9/11 incident and Pearl Harbor incident unified the US nation against the common enemy of terrorism and resented the incidents with one voice. Due to which culprit suffer a severe punishment in the form of war.

Encourage social change;

Deviance plays vital role in social change process. Each society evolves with the passage of time, as the time passes individuals resent some old norms which they think are unfair to them, this deviant behavior of denouncing societal norms lead to the social change. For example women's were not allowed to study and work in early 19th century, women unified together and created organizations to allow them to study and work and give them rights alike men. Such deviance lead to the social change, today every women has a right to seek education and work with men shoulder to shoulder.

Strain theory

Strain theory was developed by Robert king Merton in 1957, which states that, social structure of society compel an individual to commit crime. When an individual in a society cannot achieve culturally approved goal via culturally approved ways, it can be stressful for him and may leads to deviant behavior. For example, if an individual gets professional degrees by attending classes regularly in college, studying hard for exams and is yet not able to secure job, on the basis of his credentials. He may choose culturally

unacceptable means to gain financial security like, selling drugs or getting involved in street crimes or robberies.

In capitalist societies individuals' goal is to become economically prosper. However, few have means to achieve that goal. If the gap between the goals and means to obtain that goal is widen, it may lead to deviance. To accumulate wealth in a society requires wealth, few may succeed in accumulating wealth without the means in culturally approved way but, majority turn towards committing crime to achieve goal of economic prosperity. According to Robert Merton individuals can adapt five ways, when they are in strain. Which are as follow, conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism and rebellion.

Conformity;

Conformist are those individuals, who believe in the norms of society. They obtain their goal by culturally approved means. For example, getting degree from college and getting a job in a reputable firm or organization which pays well.

Innovation;

Innovators are those individuals who approve of society goals. However, reject the culturally accepted means to achieve them. Such people use the illegitimate means to achieve society goals. For example, if an individual cheats in exams to get a degree or sell drugs to achieve financial security will be called innovator.

Ritualism;

The people who have given up on the society goals. However, using the culturally approved means to earn their livelihood.

Retreatism;

Those people comes under the category of retreatism, who have given up on society goals and the socially accepted means to obtain them. Such people are the dropout of society, people who lives on streets and drifters.

Rebellion;

Such people rejects the society goals and the approved way of achieving them. However, they choose the alternative values. They are like revolutionaries who create alternate society for themselves.

Collective Efficacy Theory

Another Structural functional school of thought theory of crime is collective efficacy theory. Strain theory explains why some people are more likely to commit crimes than others. Whereas, collective efficacy theory explains why some neighborhoods have more crime rate compare to others. In sociology collective efficacy refers to, the capability of individuals living in a community; to control the deviant behavior of individuals in the community. Controlling the deviant behavior of the members contribute in maintaining the safe environment in the community. Structural functionalist believe that, collective efficacy in community decrease the crime rate in the neighborhood. Those neighborhoods whose members are willing to participate in preventing crimes, have less crime rates than those which do not participate in preventing crimes.

Collective efficacy is dependent upon the shared values of individuals living in a community. If members of community have shared values to prevent crimes and willing to cooperate with one another, to fight the violence and crimes are more likely to create safe environment in the community.

From sociological perspective, collective efficacy is informal norms which control the deviant behavior of the members of community. Practicing of such informal norms on the daily basis leads to prevent delinquent behavior in a community. In order to develop a collective efficacy, members of community should have unity and trust. Without solidarity and cooperation it is impossible for a community members to prevent crimes.

Conflict Perspective on Deviance

Functional outlook on deviance infer that, deviance occurs within a society if parts of social structure such as, objective norms and resources are not integrated properly or disorganize social structure produce circumstances which lead to occurrence of deviance. According to conflict perspective deviance is the product of competition among distinct social classes to obtain access to the scarce resources of society. Conflict theorists believe that, competition or conflict among social groups is ongoing process due to which occurrence of deviance is inevitable. Thus, social scientists should focus on competition factor in order to analyze the

phenomenon of deviance. Conflict theory on deviance is based on two assumptions these include.

1. Criminal justice system is based on class interest.
2. The objective of elite class to attain access to more resources or desire of accumulating wealth lead towards deviance.

Criminal Justice System Based On Class Interest

Conflict theorists believe that, criminal justice systems of societies are structured in a fashion to protect the interest of elite classes. Criminal justice system aid elites to accumulate more wealth or to sustain their financial position within a given society. Conglomerates maximize their profit on the expense of putting workers lives in danger. Manufacturing process of many products such as, cars, garments, paint etc… could be hazardous for the health of workers and general population. For instance, when companies do not invest on safety measures and when they dump harmful waste or chemical into water and soil which may cause serious health issues or fatal injuries despite the fact, practices such as these are defined normative rather than crimes in state laws.

Moreover conflict view on deviance insinuate that, criminal justice system is focused on labeling weak and vulnerable perpetrators as criminals. More resources are spent on preventing mugging rather than on embezzlement as well as more efforts are put in arresting prostitute rather than their clients. Severe punishments are imposed on street crimes but white color criminals find a way to escape justice. Furthermore, justice system is established to protect rich class for instance, if a poor man assault a rich man he will be arrested and subjected to severe punishment however, if a rich man assault poor he will find a lope hole to escape the justice system.

The Objective Elite Class to Attain Access to More Resources or Desire of Accumulating Wealth Lead towards Deviance

Conflict theorist reject the assumptions functional theorists that poor class of society are more likely to commit crimes. In accordance to conflict outlook rich people are more likely to commit crimes because there set their objective very high which could not be attain through legitimate means. On the other hand, poor people set such goals which could be achieved via legitimate and respectable manner. Moreover, the statistic of crime among rich people is low

because they are part of ruling class and have control over justice system. They are able to bend rules in their favor. Whereas, poor people do not have power and resources to even escape from minor crime and defend themselves against the alleged crime.

Symbolic Interaction Theory on Deviance

Differential association theory;

Edwin Sutherland developed the theory "differential association" in 1938. This theory view crime from symbolic interaction perspective. This theory is studied in the discipline of sociology and criminology. It states that criminal behavior is learned through social interaction. Individual learn criminal techniques, values and behavior via interacting with other criminals. Sutherland believed that, deviant behavior is the product of social environment in which an individual is raised. Individual learn most of his behavior from the group in which he/she interact. Primary group influence the behavior of individual which include family and peers. Individual adopt the norms, values and beliefs of primary group which influence the personality, attitude and behavior of an individual.

Learning process of human beings initiate since conception. Children are being conditioned with the norms and values of society. They learn gender roles via observing and interacting with their family members. Observation and social interaction are the tools of learning deviant behavior. Those individual who frequently interact with criminal minded people are most likely to learn criminal behavior.

An individual personality is formed through interaction, in a primary group. Parents, friends, girlfriend and siblings are the people who can influence the behavior of an individual because, interaction with them is inevitable. It is most likely for an individual to adopt the personality traits of primary group members. If someone among the members of primary group possess the criminal tendency and an individual frequently interact with him, the probability of adopting the criminal behavior is high.

Criminals are not born but made, no one is criminal by birth. They learn how to become a criminal, the crimes they commit is not rational for them in the beginning. However, they were taught to rationalize the unacceptable or deviant behavior, once which was alien to them.

In every country there is multiple cultures some cultural norms may differ from the state laws. Those cultures whose norms are hand in hand with state laws, members of such culture follows the state laws. However, cultures which norms differs from the state laws, members of such cultures might violate the state laws.

Those people who interact generally with criminals, compare to law abiding citizens are most likely to commit crimes or break the laws. The probability of deviant behavior can be identified through the number favorable and unfavorable associations.

Criminal behavior cannot be learned only from observation. There are many other ways to learn criminal behavior. For example, learning of criminal behavior might be the result of compulsion and seduction. Moreover, criminal behavior cannot be rationalized for gratifying basic needs because, majority satisfy their basic need trough normatively acceptable way in the similar scenario.

Deterrence theory;

As differential association theory explains how environment or social setting can influence an individual to commit crimes. Deterrence theory provides a broader picture of deviance, which suggests that, an individual's commit crime after evaluating benefits and consequences of the deviant behavior. They involve in deviance after making sure that, the benefit of deviance is greater than conformity and the cost of deviance is lower compare to reward. There are two type of deterrence, which are as follow, general deterrence and specific deterrence.

General deterrence;

General deterrence are for the general public who are not involve in any crime. The state punishes offenders to send a message to general public that, committing crime has serious consequences. Which is helpful for the state to prevent crimes in general public. Such action creates fear in general population that, if they violate the law of state there would be serious consequences for their actions. The example of general deterrence is corporal punishment which include, maiming, lashing and hanging. The physical pain inflicted upon the offender is known as corporal punishment. Saudi Arabia is the best example of corporal punishment, if an individual is caught stealing the state maim his hands. In Afghanistan during the Taliban regime adultery was punishable by lapidation or stoning. Once hanging in public

was carried out in UK and USA and the family members of the offenders were allowed to watch the punishment. To make them aware of the punishment for breaking the law. Such severe punishment are carried out by the state, to make general public aware and witness the infliction of pain upon the people who violate the state laws.

Specific deterrence;

Specific deterrence is designed to punish the offenders for their deviant behavior. Punishment for the deviant behavior is carried out for the purpose that the offender does not commit the crime in future. Proponent of specific deterrence believe that, severe punishment for deviance may stop the offenders in future to commit crimes. The state punishes the offenders severely for their crimes so that, the benefit of the crime become lower than the cost.

Labeling theory;

Labeling theory view deviance from symbolic interaction and conflict perspective. Theory suggest that, people tend to act and behave as they are labeled by other people. When an individual in the society is labelled as criminal, it compels him to commit more crimes. The labeled individual might become more offensive towards the people who labeled him as criminal. Labeling an individual for deviant behavior has serious and negative repercussion for that person.

The assumption behind the theory is that, in an essence no action can be considered as criminal. Criminal behavior is defined by those people who are in power and interpreted by the law enforcement agencies and courts. To understand the concept clearly it is important to know why some people are labeled as criminal and other are not. The legislature, judiciary and law enforcement agencies are the source of tagging people as criminal. These institution make the categories of deviance to fortify the power structure of society.

The rules for explaining the behavior as deviant or non-deviant behavior are formulated by the powerful people of the society. Such as ethnic majority impose and frame rules for minorities, rich for poor, older for younger and men for women. The dominant group of the society develop and impose the rules on subordinate groups and decides whether the behavior is deviant or not.

500 years ago the dominant and powerful institution in the west was church. The minister of the church decided which behavior is deviant and which is not. If a person was found drunk he would be considered as sinner and out casted by the minister of the church. But with the passage of time other institution came in to power and molded some rules of deviant behavior. Law enforcement agencies considered public drinking as criminal behavior and label the drunk trouble maker as criminal. Since late 19th century pharmaceutical companies and doctor became powerful and labeled the heavy drinking as a disease. The crimes committed by heavily drunk person like rape, child abuse and theft are considered as mental illness.

However, the laws for upper class and lower class are still different. If a rich lady is caught stealing in a store is treated for obsessive compulsive disorder. Whereas if same thing happen with lower class lady she will be arrested for theft and labeled as thief and criminal. If upper-class boy vandalize the property of school is medicated for hyperactivity. On the other hand, lower-class boy will be put in to jail for his outburst.

Those who obtain label for their deviant behavior as sick or mentally ill gets the sympathy for their condition. Those who secure the label of criminal for same action will be despised by the people and punished for their deviance. People in power often receive the label of sick or ill for their deviant behavior.

CHAPTER 9
Social Stratification and Social Mobility

Social Stratification and Social Mobility

What is Social stratification?

Social stratification is the hierarchal social standing of people in a society. In this hierarchal system some people stand on the top of social class ladder, some stand in the middle and some at the bottom. The position of an individual is determined by the following factors, cast, power, occupation, wealth and race. The geological term stratification is best way to visualize the social structure of society. In geology the term stratification refer to the vertical lines in the rock. Society comprises of different layers of people, and the resources are distributed unequally among them. Those who have more resources are at the top and those who have less resources represents the bottom layer of society. Social classes exist in every society and social strata's are formed and reinforced by the society as whole, on the basis of group membership and cast.

The factors which determine stratification differ in dissimilar societies. In some society the wealth is considered as a benchmark for stratification. Those who have more economic resources which include salary, dividends, capital etc. are at the top tier of social hierarchy. In some society wiser people are given more consideration compare to the rich, in such

societies stratification is done on the basis of prestige. Therefore, cultural norms of the society plays vital role in social stratification.

Types of Social Stratification

Sociologist have distinguished two types of social stratification, which are as follow, close systems and open systems.

Closed system

Closed system is the social settings in which an individual is not able to change his status and move to the other tier of social hierarchy. Cast system is the best example of closed system, in India roles of an individuals are decided on the basis of cast. Most working class people belong to the untouchables and their status do not change because they marry with in their cast. Moreover, they do not have resources to change their current status and move to the other layer of social hierarchy. Even if somehow they manage to become economically prosper, they will still be considered as inferior. Some casts are considered inferior and some are considered superior in India.

Open system

Open system is the social setting in which an individual is able to change his social status and move to the other level of social hierarchy. Class system is the good example of open system. In class system people are allowed to change their social status by receiving high level of education and white color job. People are free to marry anyone they like. For example on 29 April 2011, prince William got married with a commoner named Catharine. In England the commoner are at bottom of social hierarchy and duke is at the top. Which means that Catharine moved from the bottom of social class ladder to the top by marrying duke of England.

What Is Social Mobility?

Social mobility refer to the shift in the social class from one tier to another, it can be upwards or downwards. When economic conditions of people alleviate or aggravate, which affects the social class is known as social mobility. Many sociologist have defined social mobility in different ways. Some of the important definition of social mobility are as follow. Fairchild have defined social mobility as, movement from one condition to another. According to

Stephenson and Brede Meyer, when an individual or group move from one social status to another is known as social mobility. According to Horton and Hunt, social mobility refer to the shifting one social class to another. There are five types of social mobility, which are as follow, upward mobility, downward mobility, intergenerational mobility, intergenerational mobility and structural mobility.

Types of Social Mobility

There are five types of social mobility, which are as follow, upward mobility, downward mobility, intergenerational mobility, intergenerational mobility and structural mobility.

Upward mobility;

Upward mobility refer to, when an individual improve their social status and class and work their way from the bottom to the top of social ladder. Upward mobility is not only confined to economic prosperity, other factor are involved too in upward mobility such as, education, occupation, skills and matrimonial confederation. Stephen king belonged to a humble background, he work as a janitor before his publication work. He changed his social class and status and moved upward from the bottom of social class ladder. There are many who worked their way up from bottom such as Jenifer Lopez, Michael Jordon and Oprah Winfrey.

Downward Mobility;

Some people in the society move at the bottom of social class ladder. When the financial condition, health or business of individual deteriorate they may move from top to bottom on social class ladder. There can be a lot more reasons for moving downward from top on social hierarchy. One may experience downward mobility because of loss in business, or quitting education or job, or may be because of breakup or divorce.

Inter-Generational Mobility;

An individual who belong to upper class his parents may be middle class and his grandparents may be lower-class. The difference between the social classes of generation and generational change in social status and class is known as intergeneration mobility.

Intra-Generational Mobility;

The difference between the social classes of same generation members is known as intergenerational mobility. An individual belonging to upper class does not mean that, his siblings belong to same class or possess same social status.

Structural Mobility;

Structural change refer to the social change, which enable the whole group to move upward or downward on social class ladder. Industrial revolution in west brought economic prosperity in the society families moved upward from the bottom of social class hierarchy. Their life style, status and class improved because of this development. However, when recession hit the region many people lost their jobs and businesses which deteriorated the economic and living condition of people. Many well-off family moved from top to bottom on social class hierarchy.

Theoretical Perspectives on Social Stratification

Some people have more resources then others within a society. Some professions are high paid while other are less paid. Few people have more wealth than others. People with specific education and skills earn more compare to others. One might wonder why there is in equality in society? Why people are divided in to different groups based on acquisition of resources? Sociologists answer these question by, studying the area of social stratification from three different sociological perspectives, structural function perspective, conflict perspective and symbolic interaction perspective.

Structural Function Perspective on Social Stratification

According to structural functional perspective, different parts and aspects of society exist to serve a purpose within a society. Each individual, institution and group has its own roles and

objectives, which contribute to the organization of social structure. Therefore, functionalist believe that, social stratification serve a purpose too, for the sustenance of society.

What Are The Functions Of Social Stratification?

Wilbert Moore and Kingsley Davis published; "Davis-Moore thesis" in, 1945. In which they argued, the roles which have greatest functions within a society, should be rewarded highly. According to the thesis, different roles, qualification and skills have different values. Those skills or education; which are valued, play an important role within a society. The person who acquires those skills and education must be valued and should be highly rewarded.

Different professions require different training and education; some of them need less effort compare to others. Education, skills and training which need more efforts and time to learn are highly valued in society. The person whose job requirement is based on these valued professional traits are rewarded highly than others. For instance, doctors are paid more than childcare workers because, for entering in the field of medicine require high intelligence. The education and training which is required for the profession, need more efforts and time. In order to motivate people to become doctors; they should be highly rewarded. On the other hand, skills which are required to become childcare worker; does not need that much effort to learn. Many people can enter into the profession because it is easy; it does not need much skills and education. Therefore, doctors are paid more than childcare workers.

Conflict Perspective on Social Stratification

Conflict theorist view differ from functionalists; they think stratification do not fulfil any need and function of society. However, inequality is the product of class conflict.

According to Karl Marx inequality exist in society due to the private ownership of property. People who owns means of production; they exploit workers for profit maximization. Workers do not have any means to earn their livelihood except to sell their labor. All the efforts which are required for the production are invested by, workers in factories. However, they do not get the fair share of wealth which is earned through those products. Owners of the factories give workers minimum wages in order to maximize their profits. Therefore, conflict theorist believe that, stratification does not benefits the society but it only benefits the rich. Modern conflict theorist believe that, not only the economic sources of power are used to suppress weak but, noneconomic sources of power too. Many people in the society are exploited on the

basis of gender and race. Most organization pay less to women compare to man for the same job.

Symbolic Interaction Perspective on Social Stratification

Interactionist view society from micro level, they use social interaction to define society as whole. This perspective explains how social stratification affect social interaction among people. Mostly people interact with those who share similar social class within a society. Because people who belong to similar social class, have same income level, similar jobs, education, taste in food and clothing. They associate with one another on many levels. These associations bring people and groups together within a society. The social status of people are reflected through their appearance i.e. clothing, transportation, hairstyle and accessories.

Inequality and Armed Conflict in Pakistan;

National social stratification refers to the uneven distribution of wealth, power and authority among different ethnic groups, social institution and provinces within a given country. Conflict can occur between two classes due to the unequal distribution of resources. For instance, If Political, military and business elites use their power to obtain more resources from weak and deprived segments of a particular society.

However, Military of Pakistan is the most powerful institution within a country. Many military dictators had ruled over Pakistan for decades since its conception. So far, it is believed that Pakistan armed forces have great influence over democratic setting. Eminent political leaders and partisans have frequently expressed their concern regarding interference of military elites in politics. Moreover, Citizens of Pakistan also believe that their votes are not respected within a country because elections are rigged by army in order to select leader of their choice. Therefore, the outlook have been established among Pakistani populaces that military elites deprive them to elect their respective representatives and use their power to exploit government for their personal gain. Pakistan army had built

cantonments all around the country. Where soldiers enjoy lavish life style even in under developed provinces. These cantonments have each and every facility, which an ordinary citizen of same geographical area can't even imagine. Furthermore, armed forces of Pakistan have built Business Empires within Pakistan. They operate more than 50 commercial projects these include, housing projects, fertilizer industry, cement industry, livestock, gas stations, sugar mills and many more.

Pakistan is located in south Asia, it embraces four provinces, Punjab, Baluchistan, Sindh, Khyber Pashtun khwah (KPK) and two self-governing states under Pakistan federal administration Gilgit Baltistan and Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Baluchistan is the largest province of Pakistan in terms of area, its area is almost half of Pakistan. Two ethnic groups are inhabitant of Baluchistan Pashtuns and Baloch they share almost similar culture. 50 minerals are extracted within Pakistan, out of which 40 are extracted from Balochistan. The biggest natural gas field of Pakistan (Sui gas field) is also located in Baluchistan. But yet Baluchistan is the poorest province in Pakistan; 72% inhabitants are living below the poverty line. Literacy rate of Baluchistan is 26% and unemployment rate is 80% (According to UNDP report).

Balochistan has been endowed with abundant natural resources but yet it is the poorest province of Pakistan. The gas of Sui field is supplied to all over Pakistan except Baluchistan. Even people of Dera bugti are deprived of natural gas facility. Therefore in 2005, Akbar Bugti put some demand in front of Pakistan government. He was a Baloch leader, representative, tribal chief, former governor of Baluchistan, minister of state for interior as well as, minister of state for defense. His demands included 50 % revenue that is generated from Baluchistan natural resources to be invested in development projects within a province. Secondly, military should not establish more cantonments and business units on Baloch lands. Thirdly, quota of Baluchistan should be increased in federal public services. Lastly, freedom of politics; military should not interfere in political affairs of Baluchistan. At the time Pervez Musharraf a military dictator was the president of Islamic republic of Pakistan. He refused to accept the demands of Baloch leader Akbar bugti which resulted in armed conflict between, Balochs and Pakistan Army. Consequently, Baloch leader Akbar Bugti was killed on the orders of Pervez Musharraf on 24th august 2006 at district Kolu Baluchistan. This development pour fuel in

to the fire, which further led to the establishment of separatist groups within Baluchistan. Baloch liberation army is one of the most prominent separatist group, which is still engaged in armed conflict with Pakistan army within Baluchistan. Whereas, other separatist groups include Baloch liberation front and Baloch republican army.

Nations support their armed forces and government until they work for national interest rather than personal gain. If citizens realize that, government and army are exploiting them for their own benefit nation will regard them as enemy. Public awareness of vast inequalities lead to establishment of violent class and armed conflict among ethnic groups within a country.

Pakistan comprises of six ethnic groups 44.7% Punjabis, 15.4% Pashtuns, 14.1% Sindhis, 8.4% Saraikis, 7.6% Muhajirs, 3.6% Balochs, 6.3% others. The dominant ethnic group in Pakistan is "Punjabi"; most of them live in Punjab province. They are political, business and military elites in Pakistan. Most of the businesses are owned by Punjabis. Punjab province has 177 seats out of 342 seats in national assembly, of Pakistan. Due to the high proportion of seats in national assembly Punjabis always secure majority and make their government. Punjab quota in federal public services and military services is 50%. Almost 80% of budget is allocated for military and Punjab province. Punjab province is the most developed province of Pakistan, which has beautiful cities, business industries and advanced educational institutes. The most oppressed and poor ethnic groups of Pakistan are Balochs and Pashtuns. Their awareness regarding existing inequalities within a nation resulted in violent ethnic struggle.

Therefore, oppressed groups in Pakistan blame Punjabi ethnic group for their repression because they own means of production and possess political and military power. Only 20% of people in Balochistan have access to clean water and electricity compared to 86% in rest of Pakistan. Such inequalities or unequal distribution of resources resulted in violent ethnic conflict between Punjabi and Pashtuns and Punjabis and Balochs. Separatist groups in Balochistan are killing Punjabis because they believe that, Punjabis elite are exploiting inhabitants of Baluchistan and its natural resources for their own benefit. Revenue which is generated from Balochistan natural resources; is spent on, the development of Punjab and Pakistan military. Balochistan province has more than 200 million metric tons of coal

deposits, 2.5 million metric tons marble, one billion metric tons of copper, 300 million ounces of gold and 1.5 billion tons of granite. It has the largest area for livestock grazing, over 750 km of coastline that is rich with fishery and for decades it has supplied cheap natural gas to industrial areas of Pakistan.

Another reason of armed conflict between the ethnicities in Pakistan is using the under developed provinces and areas as buffer zones between Pakistan and Afghanistan. Balochistan and FATA are among those regions which are being used as, buffer zones in cold war. These area have been kept underdeveloped. No educational, recreational and vocational institutions have been established in those areas. Both regions share border with Afghanistan. Pakistan was frontline Ally of US in cold war. During the epoch military dictator Zia ul Haq was head of Islamic republic of Pakistan.

American invented the new strategy, to use non state agents to forward American agenda. Therefore, America with the help of Pakistan exploited Islam. Pashtuns of Balochistan and FATA were exploited on the basis of their beliefs. They were told to wedge holy war (jihad) against the infidel USSR and if they die, during the war they will be rewarded with Janna (paradise) life after death. This strategy of America and its military ally Pakistan gave rise to fundamentalism in Pakistan. These areas of Pakistan still suffer from terrorism. Locals believe that, Punjabi ethnic group is responsible for the mentioned developments for the reason that, 60% soldiers are Punjabis in Pakistan army. Armed struggle is still going on between Pashtuns and Pakistan Army in FATA. To cope with this situation now FATA have been annexed in KPK province in 2018. Before it was a semi-autonomous tribal region under Pakistan administration.

Global Inequality and Terrorism

Global inequality refers to, worldwide uneven distribution of resources. Some countries have more power and control over scarce resources whereas, others have less access to resources within the world. Terrorism refers to the use violence against citizens for political agenda by

non-state agents. The term terrorism was first used in France, post French revolution. Though, the French definition was different from the current one. Terrorism originally referred to legitimate regime; which uses violence against citizens to assert itself. However, the term gained popularity after world trade center incident; popularly known as, 9/11.

September 11, 2001, marked the epoch of worldwide terrorist attack. Terrorists rammed two jets into the world trade center in New York, and third jet into Pentagon 3000 people were killed in the incident. The incident was followed by many terrorist attacks all over the world. In 2008, Mumbai become victim of terrorist attack, in which hundreds of civilian lost their lives. Furthermore, in 2005 London transit system was bombed by terrorists, which killed 50 people and injured 700 people. In spite of the devastating and catastrophic impact of terrorism. In sociology we study it as a "social construction". Which mean, different societies or groups perceive terrorism differently. Some countries think of terrorist attacks as "terrorism" but, others may think of it, as "War of freedom" or, "holy War". One group's "terrorists" might be "freedom fighters" for other group. For instance, 1857, armed conflict between British (East India Company) and Indians, has been labeled differently in history books. Pakistan and Indian history books, refer to the conflict as "War of independence". On the other hand, British history books refer to it as "mutiny" or "Sepoy rebellion".

According to conflict theorists, groups or societies which have power and control over the resources exploit other groups, for their own benefit. People awareness regarding vast inequalities among nation's leads to, creation of violent class. Inequalities could become a cause of armed conflict between two groups or societies. History has witnessed powerful states intervention in the affairs of smaller and weaker countries. Either to promote their political agenda or, to seek more resources. In early ages, powerful empires extended their dominions, by occupying smaller and weaker kingdoms through military force.

 In 1600, British came to India, under the umbrella of east India Company, as traders. For centuries they conducted their business peacefully in India. Though, in 19th century Indians engaged in armed conflict with British. Because British started intervening in India political affairs. Few among many reasons of conflict are as follow; firstly, British initiated overthrowing small kingdoms of India via, military force. Secondly, they started to interfere in Hindu rituals. Thirdly, Indian soldiers were paid less, compare to British soldiers. Lastly, Indian soldiers were forced to use grease cartridge, made-up of pig and cow fat; cow is

considered sacred animal, by Hindus; on the other hand, pig is forbidden in Islam. Therefore, Indians were compelled to declare war against British, under the leadership of last Mughal emperor Bahadur shah Zafer, in 1857. British succeeded in suppressing the rebellion, and established its rule in India. Yet, the conflict resulted in many casualties on both sides. Uneven distribution of resources among states may lead to violence and domination of powerful states over weaker countries. Furthermore, exploitation of smaller and weaker countries could give birth to violence and violent groups.

Second World War came to an end in 1945, two states (USA and USSR) emerged as world superpowers. From 1947 to 1991 both superpowers struggled for supremacy via proxy war (cold war). Cold war was not a direct armed conflict between USA and USSR. However, it was a wedged on economic, political and propaganda front. Afghanistan was among many countries which suffered from cold war. From 1960 both superpowers supported different political organization in Afghanistan. Leftist regime would be overthrown by rightest regime and vice versa till 1979. In 1979 Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan via, military force. In retaliation USA supported fundamentalist groups in Afghanistan, to fight against USSR. The fundamentalist was known as mujahedeen. USA provided weapons and economic support to mujahedeen. America carried out their supremacy struggle via, exploiting the religious sentiments of fundamentalist groups in Afghanistan. USSR was defeated by mujahedeen, war was over in 1989. However, the repercussion of war was devastating. Firstly, Afghanistan was left with unstable government. Secondly, civil war between different factions led to further destruction of infrastructure. Lastly, Taliban took over the power. Both superpowers exploited Afghanistan in their struggle for supremacy. A country which was showing great promise of progress was now in ruins. In 2001, Taliban devised attack on world trade center and pentagon. Just after two decades, US backed Mujahedeen emerged as a terrorist organization and attacked USA.

Developed Countries, use coercive power on weaker nations, for their political and economic benefit. Which further aid in, increasing the miseries of citizens in smaller countries. Such countries have disorganized social structures. Thus, Citizens do not have access to education and jobs. Moreover, Illiteracy and poverty prevails in developing countries, due to which people become desperate. Desperation lead them to join violent factions and to adopt violent behavior.

For many decades, Afghanistan was in ruins, social structure was disorganized. Due to which, new generation only had the opportunity to study in madrassas. Where fundamentalist thoughts have been infused in them. Therefore, they could not tolerate foreign culture and religion. Customarily, terrorist organization recruit people from madrassas. Powerful countries are still involved in proxy war, in Middle East. Therefore, they still support non-state-agents to further their political and economic agenda. Furthermore, Non-state-agents recruit poor people from south Asian and central Asian countries madrassas. Corruption is common practice in developing countries, political elite and military elite are bought easily by, powerful states. Thus, regimes of developing countries help powerful states, in the production and supply of recruits. For that reason, they keep some regions or provinces underdeveloped and disorganized within the country. In those provinces or regions children only have one option, to study in madrassas. When children socialize in madrassas, they only learn fundamentalist beliefs and values. Which aid terrorist organizations in recruitment process, and for carrying out their devised attacks effortlessly.

CHAPTER 10
Sex Gender and Sexuality

Sex versus Gender

We are often asked the questions in job application about, name, date of birth, mailing address and sex or gender. However, have you ever asked about the sex and gender separately? Most people think that sex and gender are interchangeable terms however, they are not. It may not occur to people that, both terms are different and have different meaning. Most social scientist perceive that, both terms are conceptually different from one another. Sex refer to the biological and physiological difference between men and women, which includes the sexual organs and physical characteristics. Gender refers to the social roles distinction assigned to male and female by the society, on basis of cultural norms, values and beliefs.

Sex is assigned to male and female on the basis of biological makeup. If a baby is born with male genitalia, he will be identified as, male at birth and if the baby is born with female genitalia, she will be assigned as female at birth. Biological characteristics do not differ in different societies. All Female in every society menstruate and lactate after giving birth to a child. However, gender roles are different for male and female in different societies and cultures. In western society women roles are not different than male role though, in Middle Eastern society males are supposed to be the bread winner and female are supposed to do household chores. In Some societies male and female dressing style are unisex though, in others dress code of male and female differ from each other. Gender refer to the different roles and responsibilities of male and female assigned by the society, according to their cultural norms.

Gender Roles

While growing we learn how to behave in a society by, observing and interacting with other members of society. Children learn certain social roles, which are associated with their biological makeup. Gender roles are the expectations of the members of society from men and women that, how they ought to behave within a society. The gender roles are assigned to men and women on the basis of norms of the society. Almost in every society men roles are linked with masculinity and aggression, whereas, women roles are associated with passivity and nurturing.

Roles learning starts from childhood by, socialization. Usually male babies is dressed in blue and female babies is dressed in pink. Furthermore, the toys with which the children play are different for both sexes, parents buy toys for boys such as, guns and superhero figures, on the other hand, they buy toys for the girls like, dolls and dress up apparel. Toys may not seem to be having any impact on the behavior, however, it does have impact on the behavior of children. The kind of toys children play with promotes the normative behavior.

The masculinity and femininity roles continues as we grow. Males usually outnumber females in certain professions such as, politics, law enforcement and military. However, female outnumber the male in nurturing profession such as, social work, healthcare and childcare. The professional choices of male and female are not their personal preference, however, it is to meet the expectation of the society.

Gender identity

Sometimes men are tempted towards the feminine social role and women are tempted by the masculine roles. Some societies are flexible in accepting men or women who act out and embrace the opposite social roles as far as it does not interfere with their gender identity. Gender identity is the self-conception of an individual of being male and female, not on the basis of biological make up but, based on the feminine and masculine gender roles.

Individuals within a society who act opposite to their gender roles are known as transgender. Transgendered male are tempted towards feminine gender roles that they identify their gender as female. Same goes with transgendered female they embrace the masculine gender roles and identify themselves as male. Some transgender alter their bodies surgically and by hormonal therapies so their physical appearance align with their gender identity- they are called transsexuals. Some transgender alter their bodies surgically but others keep their anatomy original as it was at birth, however, they pose in a public as opposite gender. They present themselves as opposite gender by dress, hairstyle, makeup and mannerism. However, it is not necessary that a person who like to dress like opposite sex are transgender, some do it for style and entertainment.

In many societies' transgendered and transsexual become victim of discrimination and assault. According to a study transgendered and transsexual experience twice discrimination

compare to non-transgender individuals. There are many social organizations who are working for the prevention of discrimination against transgendered.

Gender and Socialization

When boys behave aggressively while playing, talking and interacting as far as their actions does not inflict any harm, the phrase is usually used by the people that, "boys will be boys". Which means that, aggressive behavior is expected from the boys, by the society, it's considered as masculinity. However, if girls behave in the same way, it is not accepted by the society because it is not considered as feminine role or trait. Social norms define particular roles for male and female and they learn it via socialization.

Boys and girls learn from young age that, different social roles are expected from them by the members of society. Cross cultural study suggest that, by the age of 2 or 3 children become aware of their social roles, at the age of 6 they act accordingly. They acquire these roles via the process of socialization. In the process of socialization people learn the expected behavior dictated by the societal norms, values and beliefs. In most societies riding bike is considered as the masculine activity and men are expected to ride motorcycle. Females are considered to be, too fragile and timid for riding bike. Such stereotype laid the foundation of sexism.

Sexism refers to the discriminatory beliefs of the society, that value one sex over other. In societies where sexism exist and women are unvalued compare to men, girls may not have access to, nutrition, education, comfort, play and healthcare same as boys. Girls in such society start believing that they deserve to be treated differently from boys. Gender based discrimination exist both at macro and micro level of society. Discrimination that develop into the social structure is known as institutional discrimination.

Sex and sexuality

In the area of sexuality Sociologists focus on the sexual practices rather than, on the physiological structure or anatomy of human being. Sexuality refers to an individual capacity

of sexual feelings, sexuality is interesting area of focus in sociology because it is cultural universal. Most of the people in the world have experienced sexual relationship. Each society view sexuality and sexual activity in different ways and have different attitude towards sexual activities such as premarital sex, masturbation, age of sexual consent and homosexuality. Most societies share the same normative behavior in sexuality such as disapproval of incest.

What is considered as moral and immoral, accepted or prohibited? are defined by the norms values and beliefs of society. For example, societies in which monogamy is normative behavior, extramarital sex and polygamy will be considered immoral and not accepted by the society. Sexual attitude is learned by an individual from family, friends, education, religion and media. In Traditional societies, religion dictated the guiding principles of sexual behavior however, in contemporary society's peers and media have more influence on individual sexual behavior compare to religion.

As discussed earlier that normative behavior regarding sexuality vary in different societies. According to cross national research, Scandinavian countries are more tolerant regarding premarital sex compare to other countries. People of Central Asian countries and south Asian countries value chastity, in their potential mate particularly in women. People of Philippine consider sex unethical before the age of 16.

Theoretical Perspectives on Gender Inequality

Different social roles, which have been assigned to male and female on the basis of physical appearances by society; is termed as gender inequality. Sociological theories have different perspectives on mentioned social phenomenon. Sociological theories explain, the impact of gender inequality on different aspects of society. Whether, gender roles have positive impact on, individuals, groups, institutions, social structure or, it may disorganize social structure and could create conflict among groups or, individuals. It also explains, how gender roles affect social interaction amongst individuals within a society.

Structural-functional perspective on Gender Inequality

Division of labor

Structural functionalist believe that, division of labor is effective to attain specific goal. In traditional societies; man was responsible to finance household expenses in family. Whereas, woman was responsible for household chores and taking care of children. Therefore, structural-functionalist considers, gender based division of labor effective; for the smooth functioning of family. Firstly, husband and wife will be specialized in tasks, associated with their roles. Secondly, different roles and responsibilities will eradicate competition between husband and wife. Lastly, distinct gender roles force spouses to depend on each other; which will strengthen family bond.

Conflict theorist believe that, division of labor give power and control to few groups or people, over the scarce resources within a society. Of course, if female specialize in household tasks, she will not have power and control over resources. However, Structural-functional perspective is based on the assumption, each functioning institution contributes for the stability and functioning of society. If one institution does not function properly, it will disorganize entire social structure. Therefore, Gender based division of labor is considered necessary for smooth functioning of Family and society.

Conflict perspective on Gender Inequality

Sexism and Discrimination

Conflict theorist believe that, men use gender inequality to get power and control over scarce resources. The argument is supported by two theories which are, sexism and discrimination. Sexism refer to the belief, that men do have the capacity for some jobs but women don't; due to biological differences. Therefore, men and women are treated differently within a society. According to conflict theorists, sexism is a weapon used by men to create and sustain stratification. If men exclude women from the competition on the basis of sexism. Men will have absolute control and power over scarce resources.

Discrimination is the outcome of sexism. Giving preference to men over women, for any occupation on the basis of physical appearance is called discrimination. For instance, if

Organizations prefer to hire men compare to women. Paying less salary to women compare to men, for the same job. Judging people capabilities for profession and education, on the basis of biological makeup is called, gender discrimination.

Symbolic interaction perspective on Gender Inequality

Sexism in Routine Social Interaction

Symbolic interactionist are interested, in determining the sources and impacts of sexism in routine social interaction. In 1998 Karin martin conducted a research; to determine how boys and girls learn gender roles in schools. Her research suggested that, in schools teachers treat children differently on the basis of their physical appearances. Boys were restrained from playing dress up however, they are interested in doing so. Boys were allowed to play rough games; shouting and rolling on ground. On the other hand, girls were restrained from such activities. Girls have to talk in lower voice and raise their hands before asking question. Adulthood behavior is reflection of normative behavior; which is learned in early age by children through social interaction. Boys and girls are socialized differently in social institutions, according to presumed societal roles.

Another study was conducted in sleep away camp on gender inequality. Which suggests that, those boys attained popularity in camp, who were good in athletic activities. They used physical strength to endure their popularity by, bullying weaker children and sexually harassing girls. Moreover, popular boys were aggressive towards, any boy they view to hold, "feminine traits" and girl they view to pertain, "masculine traits". They led the other boys to act aggressive towards them too, for maintaining their status.

CHAPTER 11
Social System and Social Organization

Social System and Social Organization

What is Social system?

The emphasis of social system is on the interdependence of social phenomenon. Single social fact and phenomenon within a system is studied as whole. Social system functions when its elements are functional. Without its elements social system cannot function. All the elements of the social system works as a unit. Family is a social system, members of family are dependent on one another. They interact with each other often. Its members cannot function and survive alone, they can function together as a unit. Social system articulates the relationship bond amongst its members. The stability of the social system depends on the relationships of its members within. If the relationship is significant, it means the social system is stable, though if the relationship is insignificant than the social system is unstable.

Concrete social systems are formed by cooperation. Like football team, family, college, mosque, church, youth club, teachers association, labor association etc. members of such social systems cooperate, collude and participate for the prime purpose of attaining objectives. For example, teachers, students, principle board members and administration work together to make a system of college. A system is operated through a set of norms. These set of norms dictate the relationships and duties of the members of social system.

The members of social system interact with one another more frequently compare to the people outside the group. Social system creates a bond and sense of unity among the members. The sense of unity make them function as a unit.

Elements of social system

Social system refers to the groups and institutions of the society, which comprises of the following elements, norms, roles, status, Territoriality, end and objectives, rights and authority.

Roles

Each system has a particular role in the society, which aid in the functioning of society as whole, moreover, social system is the collective of individuals, each individual within a social

system has different roles and responsibilities, which contribute in the stability of social system.

Status

Like roles and responsibilities each individual within a social system has a status. Each status of an individual is associated with roles and responsibilities. For example the staff of college have their respective status as principle, teacher, administrator, accountant, coach etc. they all play different roles according to their statuses.

Authority

No system can function without authority, authority is also distributed among individuals according to their status. Like in cricket team the selection authority rests with selection committee, in school and college principle has authority of decision making and in family head of family has the authority of decision making. In each social system authority is given to an individual.

Rights

Every member of social system who follow the orders and perform their duties according to their status have rights.

Norms

Norms define the code of conduct and rules of the social system. Without norms the social system will be disintegrated. It is the blueprint of conduct within the social system, which guide each and every individual within a social system.

Territoriality

Each social system has its space to conduct their business. It can be home or building depend on the type of social system and its operations.

What is Social organization?

Every group, institution and social system with in a society is social organization. When people form a group by assigning different roles and statuses to achieve a specific objective or need is called social organization. In social organization each individual have different roles and responsibilities. Which are assigned to them according to their statuses. Social organization is created on the basis of social interaction and cooperation of individual with

one another. Social organization create stability within a society. Society is always in changing state but the change is gradual, in majority of the cases. Change occurs due to the changing needs of individuals within a society. Due to the changes institutions adopt change as well. However if the change is rapid or revolutionary it will disorganize the societies or groups or institutions.

Social organization is not limited to the group members' cooperation and interaction. However, it is also the cooperation and interaction of social institutions. A stable functioning social system is the product of organization in social institutions. Let's take an example of manufacturing company, each company has different units or department and they coordinate and cooperate with one another to achieve their objective. Therefore the manufacturing company is an organization. The cooperation and interaction of different units of social system, institution and group is known as social organization. When every individual within a group and institution perform its role is called social organization. on macro level when each institution perform its function and coordinate with other institutions for the achievement of its objective it's known as organized social system or society.

Social Organization and Social Interaction

Social interaction is the building block of social organization. Without interaction social organization cannot be created. For an organized social system interaction between institutions is mandatory. For an organized social institution or group interaction between individuals and its unit is necessary. Like different parts of machine make it whole similarly, coordination and interaction of individuals and institutions make an organized society. All the associations, groups, institutions and social systems are the product of social interaction.

Social Organization and Social System

Social system is the product of interdependence of all functioning units or institutions. The different functions performed by institutions with the help and coordination of one another form social system. Social system is also social organization if all the parts of social system work well and interact with one another to achieve societal objectives.

Social Organization and Roles and Statuses

As discussed above that when people come together to achieve specific objective, they assign different roles and statuses to a person which leads to the creation of group or an institution. The group is a social organization, where every member perform his or her role according to assigned status. With each status, certain roles are associated. Which have to be performed by the member of group holding that status. Same is in the case with social institutions each institution have their status and role. Each institution have to perform its role for the smooth function of institution and social system.

Social Disorganization

Social disorganization take place when an individual or member within a group do not fulfill his responsibilities. As discussed earlier each individual within a group have status and roles associated with it if he/she has failed to perform those responsibilities it will result in social disorganization. Social system is the interdependence of functional social institutions. If one institution fails to fulfill its obligations, it will disorganize the whole social system. For the smooth functioning of social system. It is necessary for each and every unit to fulfill their obligations and responsibilities. Any group, institution and social system cannot function smoothly until it's all units function properly.

Family get disorganized when one of the parent leave the home. Or if parents get divorce, it will have impact on the other family members the rules and regulations will change, due to the disturbance children will not fulfill their responsibilities. It will change the entire structure of the family. If workers go on strike for any reason the production of the factory will suffer. Factory will be disorganized because it depends on the workers. Without workers factory cannot carry out its functions production will suffer and the profit margin of factory will decline. We can say that factory will disorganize. Any group or institution will be disorganized if its members and units do not work properly.

Social disorganization can occur due to, the new development in the social system. Introduction of new element in the social system can break the bond between old norms, relationships and units. Society is in ever changing state but the change is gradual. If the

change is abrupt and members of the social group are not ready to adopt then, it might create disorganization. Conflict between the units and members can also result in disorganization. Hebert spencer define social system with analogy of living organism. Different social institutions of society are like organs of living organism if one organ stop functioning it will disrupt the function of body. Therefore if one part of social system stop working it will disorganize the social system.

Disorganization of social system create many social problems in society. Such as, poverty, crime, drug abuse, illiteracy, unemployment etc. all these problem are associated with one another. Like there is association between the different institutions of social system, same goes with social problems. If government fails to provide education it will increase illiteracy rate in the country. Which will lead to unemployment and unemployment may result in crimes and poverty. Educational institutes should provide quality education to the member of society. Government and economic institution should provide job opportunities for the educated people.

If each and every institution plays its role, social problems will diminish from society itself. The main cause of social problems are the disorganization of institutions which leads to the disorganization of social system. Disorganized social system create many social problems in the society. Which disrupt the peace and order of the society. Social problems hinder the progress of society. Those societies which are disorganized are not progressive and cannot compete with organized society in any endeavor.

CHAPTER 12
Social institutions

Social Institutions

Human beings have innate desire for survival. For this instinctive desire and due to the fear of natural calamities and extinction, individuals were compelled to live together or in groups within caves, which led to the development of family institution. However, Individuals' needs and wants elevated with the passage of time. As a result, in order to gratify those needs and wants other social institutions were created within a society.

As discussed above social institutions are established to fulfil various felt needs of individuals within society. These basic needs of individuals are satisfied through five basic social institutions, which exist in every single society these include, family, education, politics, religion and economy. Each of these social institutions has its own objectives and functions such as, institution of family carry out production of offspring as well as, it is primary socialization agent for members of society. Whereas, individuals learn knowledge and specialized skills in educational institutions. Additionally, economic institutions are responsible for production and distribution of goods and services. While, government formulate and enforce rules and procedures.

Social Institutions Interdependence

One of the primary concern of sociology is to understand, how social institutions work and aid in the functioning of a society as whole. Despite the fact, each social institution has its own objectives and functions yet, they depend on one another for carrying out their respective functions. However, each social institution has established norms, which control the behavior of individuals in a given institution. These formal and informal rules of conduct support social institutions to accomplish its goal or, to fulfil multifarious needs of society for instance, patriarchal societies stress on male dominance and usually, societies such as these have men centered norms compare to women because of interdependence these norms are enforced in every social institutions --- seniority and decision making power rest in the hand of men in family, economic, political, religious and educational institutions within patriarchal societies.

In some cases social institutions work as vital source of social change because each institution of a give society has influence over others --- change in one institution bring about change in other institutions as well. Any structural change in the institution of family or politics --- religion or technology change the structure of society and each social institution for instance, when government structure become information technology centered --- curriculum of educational institutions and economic institutions structure change in accordance with government structure. Schools, colleges and universities instill those technical skill in individuals which aid them to acquire jobs and to fulfill their job responsibilities in future. If government structure of a given society is IT based, individuals must have to learn IT related skills in order to get government job and to function within government organizations.

Marriage and Family

Marriage and family are the basic institution of human society. These institutions have been conceived since human being started living in a cave due to, the fear of natural calamities. Moreover, sociologists are interested in analyzing the correlation between marriage and family. Sociologists have defined marriage in different ways however, they do not mutually come to an agreement on a single definition of marriage. To understand the concept we can define marriage as, the legal contract between two or more than two people to live together and have physical or sexual relationship. Whereas, Family is the product of marriage. Couples procreate after marriage as a result, institution of marriage transform into the family. Traditional family structure comprised of husband wife and children who live together under the same roof.

In 21st century the structure of marriage and family have been changed. Now gay marriage is legal in many countries and gay couple can adopt children too. But, are such grouping of people considered as family in every society? Conservative societies do not consider mentioned collection of people as family. However, in some countries gay couples and their adopted children are acknowledged as family. So the definition of family entirely depend upon the social norms of societies, which vary from society to society

Types of Marriage

The institution of marriage exist in every society its universal institution. However, types of marriage differ from society to society. There are four basic types of marriage which are as follow, polygamy, polyandry, monogamy and group marriage.

Polygamy

Polygamy is a type of marriage in which men can marry more than one women at the same time. Polygamy still exist in many country especially in Muslim countries. The laws of majority Muslim states are derived from their religion. Taking more than one wife is considered normative behavior in Muslim countries. However, in other countries polygamy is considered as unlawful and unethical practice. Polygamy are further divided into two types, which are as follow, sororal polygamy and non sororal polygamy.

Sororal Polygamy

The word sororal is derived from Latin word "Soror" which means sisters. When a man is married with two sisters simultaneously is called sororal polygamy.

Non-Sororal Polygamy

In this type of marriage man is married to more than one women but the wives are not blood related or sisters.

Polyandry

When one woman is married with more than one man is called polyandry. This type marriage still exist in some African and Indian tribes. Polyandry is further divided into two types, which are as follow, fraternal and non-fraternal polyandry.

Fraternal Polyandry

When brothers take one woman as a wife is called fraternal polyandry. Such marriage is still practiced by the tribe of India namely Todas tribe.

Non-Fraternal Polyandry

In non-fraternal polyandry husbands of woman are not related with one another. It's up to woman, which ever husband she chose to live with.

Monogamy

Monogamy is universal type of marriage which almost exist in every society. In such type of marriage one man marry with one woman. Monogamy is further divided into two types which are as follow straight monogamy and serial monogamy.

Straight Monogamy

In straight monogamy man and woman cannot marry again in case of divorce or in case spouse death.

Serial Monogamy

In serial monogamy man and woman can marry other person in case of divorce and death of spouse.

Group Marriage

In group marriage a group of women marry with a group of men. All of them have common wives and husbands.

Types of family

Family is the most basic universal institution, which results from after marriage procreation. Sociologists have distinguished types of family by size, structure, authority and ancestry. Types of family are as follow.

Given below are the types of family categorized by size and structure

Conjugal or Nuclear Family

When a married couple and their unmarried children live together under one roof as a family is called as nuclear family. Rad cliff Brown referred to such family as elementary family. It is the most common type of family in almost every society.

Consanguine Family

This type of family is larger in size and the structure of the family is based on, blood relationship. Parents, siblings and the children, wife and husbands of siblings live together under the same roof is known as the consanguine family. Such type of family are found in the tribal areas of Pakistan.

Extended Family

Such type of family comprises of parents and their married children living together. However, the married siblings do not have children.

Patrilineal Extended Family

Patrilineal extended family comprises of parents, their sons, sons wife and the sons kids living together.

Matrilineal Extended Family

Matrilineal extended family comprises of parents, their daughters, daughters spouse and daughter offspring.

Stem family

In stem family parents and one of their child (daughter or son), his/her spouse and children live together under the same roof. Other children live with their spouse and offspring.

Given below are the types of family categorized by residence

Patrilocal Family

When a couple live with husband parents such family is known as patrilocal family.

Matrilocal Family

When a couple live with wife parents is called matrilocal family.

Neolocal Family

When the husband and wife live independently separate in their own house is called neolocal family.

Given below are the types of family categorized by authority

Patriarchal Family

The family in which decision maker, head of family and bread winner is father such family is known as patriarchal family.

- Matriarchal family;

It's the opposite of patriarchal family. Mother is head of family and decision maker in the family.

Educational institution

The aim and objective of educational institutions equip individuals with knowledge and techniques to fulfill the needs of life within a society. Education refine our attitude and behavior which helps us to behave in a certain way in a given situations. Education shows us the path towards a bright future and turns individuals in to a useful members of society. According to Samuel Koenig, education is a process of through, which the social heritage is passed on to the next generation and through which a child socialize and learn the normative behavior in a given society. F.J. Brown and J.S Roucek defined education as the aggregate of experiences which enhance the attitude and regulate the behavior of people. Some of the educational institutions are as follow, medical colleges, engineering colleges, schools, universities, technical colleges etc…

Aims and objectives of education

According to Socrates, there are three main objective of education.

1. Education teaches an individual how to think not to acquire information.
2. Education teaches us to differentiate between vicious and virtues behavior.
3. Education teaches us to find out the truth based on reason rather than opinion.

Types of Education

There are two types of education which are as follow, formal education and informal education.

Formal Education;

Formal education is acquired from the formal educational institutions like, schools, colleges and universities.

Informal Education

Informal education is acquired from community, family, friends, relatives and society.

Functions of education

There are many functions of education few of them are given below;

Transmission Of Culture

Education instills and transmits the social norms values and beliefs into the next generation. Teacher himself or herself have been through the similar phase of learning, after learning the social norms, teachers forward it to the next generation. Though, the exact social norms are not taught and transmitted to the next generation there is few changes in it due to social change and the personal experience of teacher. For instance, scientific theories have progressed and changed over the time, with the help of research and development. The old theories and the development in them are taught to the students.

Social Integration

Education unify the individuals in society and create the sense of solidarity among them. It helps the individuals and groups to cooperate with one another and find a common ground for social life. Nations are built because of education because it unify people into an organized unit.

Career Selection

Education helps individual to think about their career which they want to pursue in future. It prepares them for future endeavors. Provide them with all the necessary information regarding the social life and professional life.

Techniques of Learning Skills

Education teaches an individual various techniques of learning professional skills. There are different educational institutions for learning different professional skills. For example if a person wants to pursue a career in engineering, there are engineering colleges and universities which will equip him/her with the skills required for his/her career.

Socialization

Human beings are social animals, in order to learn social skills and social norms of society, one have to socialize. Educational institution provide us the platform, to interact with different people of our own age and common interest. It help us to groom our personality and acquire quality personality traits.

Rational Thinking

Education helps us to think rationally and conclude any event, situation and issue with reasonable explanation.

Adjustment in Society

Education groom the personality of individual which helps him/her to adjust in any environment, group, community and society.

Patriotism

Love for nation and country are instill in people from very young age through educational institution. They learn their duties and obligation towards nation and their country.

Religious institution

Religion plays an important role in the society. It is the system of beliefs which provide the moral guideline to individuals with in a society. It is the practice of sacred things and participation of believers in the rituals. Moral values of individuals within a society are derived from the religion. Sociology do not discuss the reliability or validity of religion. Sociologists are not interested in the questions like, does God exist? Which religion is true? Why one religion is different from another? Sociologist are interested in the role of religion which it plays in a society as an institution. Sociologist are interested in the impacts of religion on social structure and individuals. Or how other social factors affect the religion.

Religion is universal because it answers which cannot be answered through personal experience which is beyond the grasp of human being to answer. It answers the questions

like what is the meaning of life. Why are we born in this world? What is our purpose of being? How this world is created? Who created this world? How sun rise in the morning and sets down in the night? What will happen after death? So these are some question which are beyond the intellect of human beings to answer. However, religion answer these question through the scriptures. People believe that religious scriptures are written by God. And it provides all the answers of the questions which cannot be answered by a normal human being.

Individuals within a given society cannot cope with natural disasters and event which are beyond their control. Like death of a child or parent or sibling. Moreover, natural disaster like, floods, tornados, hurricane, plague and drought. Religion provide a way to cope with such disasters and calamities. There are prayers and ritual mentioned in the religious scripture to cope with such problems. Those ritual and prayers are used by the individuals to remedy such problem.

Religion keep people calm in the times of crises. It bind the together through rituals and prayers and keep them organized. Religion is an important factor in creating social solidarity amongst individual within a given society. Solidarity is important for every nation and state for their survival. Solidarity helps to fight against the foreign aggression. Our social values are derived from our beliefs. Which teach us the difference between right and wrong, moral and immoral, good and bad. On the basis of these values social norms are established. Which guides an individual behavior with in a society. Moreover, due to all above mentioned traits and purposes of religion we can conclude that, religion controls the behavior of an individual within a society. Individuals avoid deviant behaviors and act within a boundary of social norms. Therefore, Religion plays an important role in the sustenance and maintenance of society. It maintain social order and peace in a society.

Theoretical Perspectives on Religion

There are three different views of social theorist on religion. "Structural functional perspective" implies that, religion is the source of stability and order in the society. "Conflict perspective" view religion as the source of suppression for poor people. However, "Max weber"

infers that, religion is the source of progress and stability and the source of conflict with in a given society. Which is the mixture of structural functional and conflict perspective.

Structural Functional Perspective on Religion

Structural functional perspective of religion begins with the work of "Emile Durkheim". His analysis of religion is mentioned in his theory of "elementary forms of religion".

Elementary forms of religion

He insinuate in his theory of religion that, there are three elements which are shared by every religion. Which are as follow;

1. Sacred and profane
2. Beliefs (on supernatural power)
3. Rituals

According to Emile Durkheim, religions have divided human experiences in sacred and profane; sacred are those events which are beyond the understanding and control of human beings. It refers to the things which we regard with feeling of respect and those things from which we fear. On the other hand, profane refers to worldly things and events; which are controlled and manipulated by, people within a society. People have knowledge and are familiar with such events.

Secondly, people belief on supreme power, which help them to cope with uncertainties. For instance, the death of the close ones, failure, crises and success. Religion answer many questions which are beyond the intellect of human being to answer like; how the world came in to being? Who is the creator of universe? What is the meaning of life? What is the purpose of life? What is death? And what will happen after death?

Thirdly, every religion in this world have rituals. For instance, Muslims celebrate "Eid ul fitar" and "Eid ul "Aza", Cristians" celebrate Christmas and Easter and Hindus celebrate "Holi and Dewali".

The Functions of Religion

According to Emile Durkheim, religion plays an important role in the society. If religion was not important, it would not have been universal. There are many functions of religion within a society. Religion is the source for the development of traditions, norms and values. Norms

and values guides the behavior of an individual within a society. It teaches the people to differentiate between moral and immoral behavior. Rituals and beliefs of religion, work as support system in the times of need. Participating in religious ritual gives people satisfaction and feeling of belongingness. Religion creates a moral, stable and peaceful community.

Conflict Perspective on Religion

Karl Marx view about the religion totally differ from Emile Durkheim. According to Karl Marx religion is the opium of the masses. Religion is used by the elite to suppress the poor. The elite, with the help of religion; keep poor focused on the life after death and the perks which will be received by them after death. For the reason that, they could not realize that, they are being oppressed by the elite class. Religion support the poor to believe that, they should endure the hardship, inequality and suppression and not to revolt against oppressor.

Modern conflict theorist believe that, religion is source of conflict between the two groups. Conflict take place in two groups due to sectarianism and fundamentalism. For instance, "Shiite and Sunni" conflict in Middle East and central Asia, Catholic and protestant conflict in Ireland.

Another theory of conflict is dialect, which states that conflict between two groups or ideas can bring social change. The change in the surrounding society may bring change in the religion. Change in the attitude of people towards women compelled Jews to allow women to serve as rabbis.

Max Weber Perspective on Religion

Weber view on religion is the combination of structural functional and conflict perspective. He was interested in analyzing the function of religion and he was also interested in the correlation of social change and religious change. Max weber focus was on impact of change in religious ideology on the social change.

Weber believed that religion is the search of the information and knowledge of the things which is unknown to the mankind. This view of weber make religion similar to science. Due to religion people get better understanding of the world. It may give the answer which can support the current condition or challenge it. To find the answer of unknown, people often turn towards the charismatic leaders. Charismatic leader are those who possess

extraordinary personality traits. These charismatic personalities often becomes the source of social change. Prophet (P B U H) and Christ are the examples of charismatic personalities. However, weber sees religion as both source of instability and progress (social change).

Weber argued that due to protestant reforms capitalism came in to being. Protestants believed that, working hard, striving to achieve the objective and rationalism are virtuous behavior. Laziness and indulgence are considered to be vicious or sinful behavior. The Protestants moral values became the values for the capitalism and which brought the progressive social change in society.

Religion create contradiction between two complementary tendencies. Tendency of rejecting the world or tendency of compromising with the world. People who involve in adultery and have different sexual orientation are not accepted by the religious societies. Should religion denounce such people or take their short coming into account? Should those people forsake their worldly possession to become a part of society or should they forsake religion? Such dilemma create conflict between individuals within a society.

Islam: Religious Institution

Islam is the fastest growing religion in the world. Twenty percent of world population practice Islam as a religion. Many researchers postulate that Islam will surpass Christianity in twenty to thirty years. Non-Muslim social analysts believe that, the religion Islam has been originated from Saudi Arab in seventh century and prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was the founder of Islam. On the other hand, Muslims thinkers study Islam as the oldest and only true religion, which is being adhered by first human creatures (Adam and Eve) since the creator "Allah" put them on this earth. Besides, Adam (A.S) is being regarded as the first and Muhammad (PBUH) as the last messenger of Allah.

Furthermore, adherent of Islam share common set of beliefs (articles of faith) including, believing in oneness of God, his prophets, reveled books, angels, life after death and judgment day. Muslims have five obligatory acts of worships, which are known as pillars of Islam among these are, Tauheed; believing in oneness of God and Muhammad as, Allah last

messenger and salve. Salat; prayers five times a day. Saum; fasting in the month of Ramzan. Zakat; charity for poor. Hajj; pilgrimage to Makah if one have means to fulfill the obligation.

"Mosque" is the place of worship, where Muslims offer five time prayers in congregation. Prayers are led by imam; who is religious scholar. "Khanna Kaba" is holy and sacred place for the adherents of Islam. Muslims go to perform pilgrimage in Khanna Kaba (Makah) once in lifetime, if they have means. "Zakat" is Muslim charity for poor people and factions. Muslims are obligated to pay charity once in a year to support poor people within society. The amount or percentage of charity depends upon the cash, gold, property, livestock and agriculture produce an adherent of Islam holds or has. "Ramzan"; Muslims fast in the month of Ramzan to realize the miseries of poor people with in a society. As well as, fasting is mandatory for a Muslims to have self-control on different urges.

Functional Perspective on Islam

Quran is the holy book of Muslims, adherent of Islam believe that, Allah revealed the holy book (Quran). Muslims consider Quran as complete code of life. Muslims are supposed to live their life according to the teachings of Quran and Sunnah (the way Prophet Muhammad lived his life). In Muslim societies Values and norms are derived from the Quran and Sunnah. Muslim states follow Sharia law; the sources of sharia law include; Quran, Sunnah, Ijtahad, Ijma, Qias etc… Moreover, Islam creates sense of solidarity among individuals; which lead to the creation of strong nation. People share similar feeling towards sacred things and profane things. They have collective cherished norms, values and beliefs. Furthermore, Muslims frequently socialize in mosques due to, congregational prayers. Muslims help their coreligionists financially, those who do not possess means to fulfil their basic needs; which aid in eradicating poverty from society. Quran almost covers every aspect of human life. Quran provides information regarding norms and values of political system, economic system, family and education. It also discusses the rights of neighbors, wife, husband, women, children, servants and teachers.

Institution of Islam

Modern Muslim countries laws are not completely based on sharia. In Muslim democratic states there are some adjustments in the laws in accordance with the social change. In such countries clergy does not have authority over the legislature and judiciary. Moreover, in

modern Muslim countries Islam work as an institution not as state constitution. Punishment for the deviant behavior differs from the sharia law. Criminals are tried and punished in accordance to the constitutional laws. Malaysia, Indonesia and Pakistan are the some examples of modern Muslim states. However, in Authoritarian Muslim states regulatory authority is based on sharia laws. Social change in the world or in neighboring countries does not bring any change in sharia law. The clergy in such Muslim states have absolute power. Political system based on sharia laws is completely centralized. Criminal are tried and punished according to the sharia law. Saudi Arabia is the best example of Muslim authoritarian state or kingdom. In Saudi Arab Punishment for theft is maiming of hands in public place. Adultery and blasphemy is punishable by death.

Conflict Perspective on Islam

According to Karl Marx, religion is the opium of the masses. Religion is used by the elite to suppress the poor. The elites, with the help of religion; keep poor focused on the life after death and the perks which will be received by them after death. For the reason that, they could not realize, they are being oppressed by the elite class. Religion support the poor to believe that, they should endure the hardship, inequality and suppression and not to revolt against oppressor.

Islam had been exploited by, America to sustain their hegemony over the world during cold war. Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in late twentieth century gave birth to the fundamentalism in Pakistan and Afghanistan. After World War 2 Soviet Union and America emerged as two world power. Both were striving to sustain their hegemony in the world.

Soviet Union strategy was invasion through war, for sustaining hegemony. However, American invented the new strategy, to use non state agents to forward American agenda. Therefore, America with the help of Pakistan exploited Islam. Muslims from Afghanistan and Pakistan were exploited on the basis of their beliefs. They were told to wedge holy war (jihad) against the infidel USSR and if they die, during the war they will be rewarded with Janna (paradise) in life after death. This strategy of America gave rise to fundamentalism in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Due to America foreign policy people of modern Islamic state (Pakistan) were divided in to two factions. One faction was adaptive towards social change. Other (fundamentalist) were resistant to the social change. Which created conflict among two factions within a country.

Islam and Terrorism

The above mentioned development, gave birth to fundamentalism in Pakistan and Afghanistan. Fundamentalists were ready to engage in violence, against those who's way of life differ from the Islamic teachings. They became ready to wedge war against the infidels; who ever want to bring social change in their society. This mentality of fundamentalist lead to the catastrophic event of 9/11. Moreover, America declared war against terror. Fundamentalists were now officially declared as terrorists. Pakistan was United States front line ally in the war against terror. World has suffered from the evil of terrorism for decades. Fundamentalism which was promoted by America in Afghanistan now transformed in to terrorism. World has become an arena of conflict between fundamentalists and liberals. Pakistan has suffered a lot by supporting American strategy for arousing fundamental tendencies of Muslims. From 2001 till present, Pakistan has been the main target of terrorists. "Things which goes around comes around". However, this conflict resulted in destructive social change rather than progressive change.

Modern conflict theorist believe that, religion is source of conflict between the two groups. Conflict take place in two groups due to sectarianism and fundamentalism. "Shiite and Sunni" conflict in Middle East and central Asia is the best example of conflict due to religion.

Economic Institution

Economic institutions carry out production and distribution of commodities and services. Production is taken in to consideration because it is important to know how much goods should be produced, whether it is profitable to invest in weapons or cars or growing food. And whether to build a big manufacturing plant or medium or small enterprise. Distribution focuses on the issues such as how money should be divided among managerial level employees, labors and owner of the enterprise. The distribution aspect have impact on the family social status and education. Consumption include the issues like the demand and supply of goods and services. In modern world there are two eminent economic systems capitalism and socialism.

Economic systems

Economic system refers to, the production and distribution of goods and services within a society. Production component of economic system is concerned with the question or decision, what to produce? Whether, to invest in the production of weapons or growing more food (agriculture). Whether to invest in information technology or infrastructure. Whether to invest in large organizations or small enterprises. Distribution component of economic system is concerned with the issues such as, who gets what from the outcome of production. How profit from the production will be distributed among workers and owners? How and who will support the vulnerable groups who can't work or don't have job skills? How Individuals will be paid? On the basis of their technical skills or education. The distribution factor has impact on social stratification, family, education and government. Economic system is considered as the backbone of each and every society, on which the social structure rest upon.

The most influential and eminent existing economic systems in the world are capitalism and socialism. Every country adopt one amongst the two economic system or the combination of both. Whichever, they consider fit for the progress of society. Societies are evolving since its conception. Due to the social change; social institutions, its norms, operations, roles and statuses of individuals within institution change too. The evolution of society, from hunter-gatherers society to postindustrial society has introduced different economic systems. The change in economic system occurred over the time due to, change in production of goods, methods of production, distribution of labor, distribution of goods, introduction of new goods and advancement in tools or equipment's used for production.

Capitalism

Capitalism is the economic system in which there is private ownership of property as well as, its objective is to maximize profit. In this economic system few people own means of production. They regulate the production and distribution of product and services. Moreover, Capitalist invest their capital (property or money) to produce goods and services. Owner is entitled to the profit; which is gained from the production and distribution of goods and services. Profit is the money which owners gain from selling the product in open market; after deducting all the expenses which are incurred in production and distribution. Owner can reinvest those profits in the same business or in other businesses or can spend it on personal

use. Many capitalist invest in diversify businesses to accumulate more wealth. However, in capitalist societies government has less involvement in commerce regulatory policy.

In capitalism economic system, the prime objective of capitalist is to maximize profit. Due to which workers or employees do not get the fair share of their work. Owners try to minimize the cost of their production to gain more profit. Workers salary are amongst one of the costs or expenses of production. Those employees are well paid who have skills or education which are in short supply and demanded by many organization. When people with skills and education increase they are paid less by capitalist to increase their profit. Product price is decided on the principle of demand and supply, if the demand is high and supply is less than the price of the product is high. However, if the demand of the product is low and supply is high than the price is low. The demand, supply and price is dependent on the market competition. If the organization have monopoly they can control the prices and supply of the product. However, if there are many producer in the market than organization do not have control over prices because of competition.

After industrial revolution economies of many countries were dominated by the capitalists. They controlled every aspect of production and distribution in the country. Few businessman had monopoly in the industry. They produced raw material which required for the products. They owned the factories which were producing different products. Retail stores was also owned by them, which sells product to the consumers. This monopoly lead to the exploitation of workers and citizens by the capitalists for profit maximization. Governments passed many laws to regulate the businesses and break their monopolies.

Socialism

In socialism, the ownership of property is with government and the outcome of the production is distributed equally amongst the members of society. Under socialism the worker get fair share of the wealth which is generated from the production of goods and services. Everyone who contributed in the production is entitled to the wealth which is accumulated from the sale of product. To ensure the equal distribution government regulate property, production and distribution.

Socialism is the system which benefit the members of entire society. However, in capitalism few people benefit from the production who owns the means of production. Socialist believe

that, capitalist exploit the people and society for their personal gain. Furthermore, capitalism create inequality in the society because of unfair distribution of wealth. Socialism try to control the problem of inequality which is created because of capitalist economy.

The criticism on socialism is that, it decides for business what to produce, how much to produce and the price of the product. Sociologist think that it might decrease the wealth generation. There should be decentralization in some decisions regarding production.

Mixed economy

Those societies which use combination of both the economic systems (socialism and capitalism) is called mixed economy. In capitalist system the criticism is on the unlimited power and liberty of capitalist. It is believed that, capitalist use this liberty to exploit workers for maximizing profit. In socialism the criticism is on the centralized authority of government over production and distribution. Many countries faced both the problems with socialism and capitalism, now many western countries have adopted the mixed economy. In mixed economy few of the areas in economy like health, education, communication, transportation and railroads are regulated by government to ensure that every member of society should get these basic facilities. However, other areas of the society is regulated by the private ownership but still government have passed laws to protect the rights of workers like minimum wage law.

The Political Economy

Political economy refers to, the interaction of political and economic system. Both economic systems can exist in authoritarian and democratic settings. Democratic states can adopt either economic systems (socialism and capitalism) same can be done by Authoritarian states. Some sociologist believe that, referring to socialist authoritarian states as communism is the wrong use of term. There are many authoritarian countries which follows capitalism these include, Singapore and Saudi Arabia. On the other hand there are many democratic countries which have adopted socialism as their economic system such as, United Kingdom and Sweden. Therefore, socialism and capitalism can exist in either Authoritarian and democratic countries.