Distinguish between intra-generational and inter-generational social Mobility with examples. 5 marks

The movement of people up or down the social hierarchy can be looked at either within one generation called intra-generational mobility or between generations labeled as inter-generational mobility.

Intra-generational mobility consists of movement up and down the stratification system by members of a single generation (the-social class in which you began life compared with your social class at the end of your life).

Inter-generational mobility consists of movement up and down the stratification system by members of successive generations of a family (your social class location compared with that of your parents, for example). Comparison is usually made between social class status of son and father.

Mobility is functional. Open societies provide opportunities to its members for the development of their talents and working toward their individual fulfillment. At the same time a person can select the best person for doing a particular job.

The rise of symmetrical families.

There is an increase in dual earner families. One could find a trend in the families where both husband and wife are working and sharing the household work. Or if the wife is busy in the second shift at home, the husband might also be having a second job.

Economic production.

Prior to industrialization, the family constituted an economic team. Family members cooperated in producing what they needed to survive. When industrialization moved production from home to factory, it disrupted this family team and weakened the bonds that tied family members together. In Pakistan family still performs an important function at least in helping its members in establishing their careers and obtaining jobs.

4: absolute number of illiterates increasing a population females illiterates

Female literacy rates are much lower than the male population. Similarly literacy rates in the rural area are lower than the urban areas. The literacy situation of the rural women appears to be the lowest.

Despite the fact that literacy rate has been increasing in Pakistan, it is interesting to note that the absolute number of illiterates in the country has also been increasing. The information provided in table 2 shows that in 1961 there were 22 million persons who were illiterate and by the year 2004 this number has increased to 69 million, which is a more than three times increase. During the same period, the literacy rate increased from 17 percent to 54 percent, more than three times increase. It might look ironical to have such a scenario but this reality has emerged due to the rapid growth of population. The high growth rate of population has been one of the important factors that neutralize the achievement of increase in literacy.

5:solid waste: according "disposable society" define average person discards rates

Solid Waste: The “Disposable Society”

Think about a day in your life and collect everything that you throw away. How much will it weigh? In an industrial society like US an **average person discards** about 2.5 kilograms of paper, metal, plastic, and other disposable material daily (over a lifetime about 50 tons). This is the example of a disposable society, where convenience has become a cultural value. A rich society consumes much more and most of the items have throwaway packaging. The most familiar case is that of fast food, served in cardboard, plastic, and Styrofoam containers that we throw away within minutes. Countless other products are elaborately packaged to make the product more attractive to the consumer. The other disposables: the bottles, pens, razors, flashlights, batteries, and other items designed to have limited life. We are fast emulating the cultural patterns of Western society.

2:Basic themes of post-industrial society 5 marks

Five basic themes of this debate:

1. **In important respects, modernity has failed:** The promise of modern society was a life free from want. As postmodernist critics see it, however, the twentieth century was unsuccessful in solving social problems like poverty, since many people still lack financial security.
2. **The bright light of “progress” is fading.** Modern people look to the future, expecting their lives will improve in significant ways. Members of post-modern societies, however, are less confident about what the future holds. Optimism has been replaced with pessimism with the assumption that the life is getting worse.
3. **Science no longer holds the answers.** The defining trait of the modern era was a scientific outlook and a confident belief that technology would make life better. But post modern critics contend that science has not solved many old problems (like the poor health) and has even created new problems (such as degrading the environments). Science has been widely used for political purposes, especially by powerful segments of society.
4. **Cultural debates are intensifying.** Modernity was to be an era of enhanced individuality and expanding tolerance. But it has fallen short here as well. Feminism points out that patriarchy still continues to limit the lives of women, and multiculturalism seeks to empower minorities who still remain at the margin of social life. Moreover, now that more people have all the material things they need, ideas are taking on more importance. Thus, post-modernity is also a post-materialistic era, in which issues like social justice, as well as the environment and gay rights, command more and more attention.
5. **Social institutions are changing.** Just as industrialization brought a sweeping transformation to social institutions, the rise of a post-industrial society is remaking society all over again. Just as the Industrial Revolution placed *material things* at the center of productive life, now the Information Revolution emphasizes *ideas.* Similarly, the post-modern family no longer conforms to any single pattern; on the contrary, individuals are choosing among many new family forms. There are diversities in the marriage and family.

Standard of Pedagogy

Quality of teaching depends upon the quality of teachers. In Pakistani schools, at the foundation level the teachers have been having very low qualifications, and, in turn are also low paid. The focus has been more on rote learning rather than on the development of the whole child. The authoritarian approach has been often accompanied by corporal punishment, which terrorizes the students, particularly from the poor families, and drives them away. Recently there has been some policy change with the up gradation of the qualifications of Primacy School Teacher, which may have some positive impacts on the classroom environment.

Role of family in concentration of wealth

Families thus support the concentration of wealth and reproduce the class structure in each succeeding generation. Therefore family plays an important function in maintaining social inequality; hence it is a part and parcel of capitalism.

1. **Care of the sick and elderly.** Family has been a big insurance against the old age as well as during sickness. As the society moves towards the industrialization this function is likely to be taken over by institutionalized medicine and medical specialists. Care of the aged is likely to change from a family concern to a government obligation. In Pakistani society, by and large, it remains to be an important function of the family.

2. **Protective function.** Family provides some degree of physical, economic, and psychological security to its members. Attack on a person is considered to be an attack on the family. Similarly guilt and shame are equally shared by the family. People view the family as a “haven in the heartless world”, looking to kin for physical protection, emotional support, and financial assistance. People living in families tend to be healthier than living alone.

3. **Economic production.** Prior to industrialization, the family constituted an economic team. Family members cooperated in producing what they needed to survive. When industrialization moved production from home to factory, it disrupted this family team and weakened the bonds that tied family members together. In Pakistan family still performs an important function at least in helping its members in establishing their careers and obtaining jobs.

Malthusian theory of population

Malthusian Theory of Population

In 1798 Malthus published an *Essay on the Principle of Population.* By analyzing the then prevailing situation in different countries Malthus initiated a debate about the connection between population and food resources that continues to this day. His premise was that: (1) food was necessary for the continuation of life, and (2) procreation was also necessary for the continuation of life. Necessity of food for human survival is to continue, similarly the passions between the sexes are to continue, and both are natural necessities of life. But the two necessary factors of human life grow at different rate. Whereas population size increases geometrically (2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64), the food supply increases arithmetically (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6,). Population size, therefore, always pushes against the limits of food supply needed to support the population. There is a limit to increase the food supply by bringing more land under cultivation but there is limit to that. With the existing rate of growth, the population was expected to double every 25 years.

For such a high growth rate of population, human beings should adopt such measures to check the growth of population. In his opinion the population checks were:

a. Preventive checks, and
b. Positive checks.

Among the preventive checks, Malthus recommended (1) to follow celibacy (2) to marry late, (3) abstinence from entering into sexual unions resulting in procreation. If human beings don’t adopt the “preventive checks”, “positive checks” come into operation in the form of famine, epidemics, war, and other natural calamities, and a lot of population is wiped out. For the remaining population food supply may be sufficient, though it may be a temporary relief.

Household definition

A household consists of one or several persons who live in the same dwelling and share meals. It may also consist of a single family or another group of people. The household is the basic unit of analysis in many social, microeconomic and government models, and is important to economics and inheritance

It consists of all people who occupy the same housing unit – a house, an apartment, or other living arrangement.

Three long term objectives of population

a. Reduce population growth rate from 1.9 percent per annum in 2004 to 1.3 percent per annum by the year 2020.
b. Reduce fertility through enhanced voluntary contraceptive adoption to replacement level of 2.1 births per woman by 2020.
c. Universal access to safe family planning methods by 2010.

Davis and Moore theory of stratification 5 marks

Why are societies stratified? One answer consistent with structural functional paradigm is that social inequality plays a vital part in the operation of society. This argument was put forth by Kingsley Davis and Wilbert Moor in 1945. The assertion is that *social stratification has beneficial consequences for the operation of a society.* That could be one explanation for the fact that some form of social stratification has been found everywhere.

Davis and Moore approach (1945) explain it like this:

- Some positions are functionally more important.
- Some roles can only be taken by certain individuals.
- High skills to be paid higher rewards.
- They have to be provided higher status.
- Stratification ensures that the most appropriate people are selected for high reward jobs. Meritocracy
- System is functional. To alter it is misguided.

Criticism:

- Why some positions are considered as functionally more important than others?
- Who decides what is important?
- Does meritocracy work? Does everybody get the same opportunities?

Inequality is in-built in stratification.

(Private schools. Status to be bought)

Everybody does not achieve status (ascribed)

The wealthier a person becomes the lesser he/she needs to render any service to society.

Davis-Moore approach lacks empirical basis.

Functionalist view of social class is little more than an ideological justification of inequality in society.

Global dimension of environment 5 marks

Global Dimension:
Planet is a single eco-system. *Echo* is ‘house’, which reminds us that this planet is our home and that all living things and their natural environment are interrelated. It is *a system composed of the interaction of all living organisms and their natural environment.* Such inter-connectedness means that changes in any part of the natural environment ripple through the entire global ecosystem. For example, ozone is a layer in the atmosphere that restricts the entry of harmful ultraviolet radiation. As a result of environmental changes it is in the depletion process.

Patriarchy on the decline. 3 marks

As the proportion of dual earners marriages continues to increase, women's financial dependence on their husbands declines, leading to a decline in patriarchy. In the changing scenario instead of centralized decision making, families are moving towards shared decision making. Hence patriarchy gives way to egalitarianism.

Kinship explain

: A social bond, based on blood, marriage, or adoption that joins individuals into families. Connections between individuals established either through marriage or through lines of descent that connect blood relatives (parents, siblings, children, cousins, in-laws).

Deferred gratification 3 mark's

One consequence of facing emergency after emergency and not having enough resources to meet them – *and seeing the future as more of the same* – is the lack of **deferred gratification,** giving up things in the present for the sake of greater gains in the future.

Then there is the often referred "principle of deferred gratification." This consists of postponing immediate satisfaction in order to gain some later goal. Saving one's money to go for higher studies or to start a business is an example. At the moment you are studying sociology rather than using the same time for having fun somewhere else. You are postponing 'having fun' over studying the subject of sociology. In this way you are practicing "deferred-gratification" pattern of behavior. The parents may spend the money on the education of their child and postpone the celebration of his marriage. Mobility oriented people are likely to demonstrate such pattern of behavior. It is usually assumed that the "deferred gratification" principle is followed by the middle class people.

Social stratification 5 mark's

Social strata are levels of social statuses. Members of a society who possess similar amount of wealth, power, and privileges occupy each social stratum. We can see layers of social statuses occupied by members of society. Organized systems of such strata are conceptualized as **social stratification system.** Social stratification refers to *a system by which a society ranks categories of people in a hierarchy.*

Four basic principles of stratification:

1. **Social stratification is characteristic of society, not simply a reflection of individual differences.** Children born into wealth families are more likely than born into poverty to enjoy good health, achieve academically, succeed in their life's work, and live well into old age. Neither rich nor poor people are responsible for creating social stratification, yet this system shapes the lives of them all.

2. **Social stratification persists over generations.** In all societies parents pass their social position along to their children, so that patterns of inequality stay much the same from generation to generation. Some individual experience change in their position in the social hierarchy. For most people, social standing remains much the same over a lifetime.

3. **Social stratification is universal but variable.** Social stratification is found everywhere. At the same time, what is unequal and how unequal people are vary from one society to another.

4. **Social stratification involves not just inequality but beliefs.** Any system of inequality not only gives some people more resources than others but also defines certain arrangements as fair. Just as *what* is unequal differs from society to society, then so does the explanation of *why* people should be unequal. People with the greatest social privileges express the strongest support for their society's social stratification, while those with social resources are more likely to seek change.

Crude birth rate with example 3

Crude Birth Rate: The number of live births per year per thousand of the population.
Total births in a specific year

---------- X 1000

Total population in that year

The CBR is “crude” because (1) it does not take into account, which people in the population were actually at risk of having births, and (2) it ignores the age structure of the population.

Crude birth rates are very general statistics that are useful for making overall comparisons between different groups, societies and regions.

The population growth rate of Sri Lanka is 2 per annum. According to law of seventy, how it estimated on the double of population rate? 3 marks

The rule of 70 is a means of **estimating the number of years it takes for an investment or your money to double**. The rule of 70 is a calculation to determine how many years it'll take for your money to double given a specified rate of return. ... The rule of 70 is also referred to as doubling time.

Suppose the population grows at 2 percent per annum, what does it mean?

It means the population would double in 35 years. How? The formula is very simple:

Just divide 70 years by the rate of growth: 70/2 = 35 years.

It may be called **LAW OF SEVENTY**.

What is social group? Explain in detail. 3 marks

A social group is *two or more people who identify and interact with each other.* Human beings come together in couples, families, circles of friends, neighborhoods, and in work organizations. Whatever it form, a group is made up of people with shared experiences (through social interaction), loyalties, and interests.

Not every collection of individuals can be called a social group. Let us look at some other concepts that are often mixed up with social group. For example:

Category: People with a status in common, such as women, Muslims, Pakistanis, students, teachers, and workers. They may know others who hold the same status; the vast majority may be strangers to each other. So there is no interaction on the whole. Nevertheless, there are always pockets of small groups within any broad category who interact with each other and are conscious of membership.

Crowd: A temporary cluster of individuals who may or may not interact at all. They are too transitory, and are too impersonal. It might be students sitting together in a class, or people waiting for a train on the railway platform. Change in circumstances may turn the crowd into a social group.

TYPES OF SOCIAL GROUPS

Primary and Secondary Groups

Primary group is *a small social group whose members share personal and enduring relationships.* They are bound together by **primary relationships.** The relationships are informal, intimate,

personal and total. These groups are among the first we experience. The examples can be: Family, play group, friends. They provide sense of security to the members. People usually have an emotional attachment, they are loyal, and the relationships are end in itself.

Secondary group is *a large and impersonal social group whose members pursue a specific interest or activity.* Just the opposite of primary groups their *relationships are secondary*. Such relationships involve weak emotional ties and little personal knowledge of one another. Most secondary groups are formal, impersonal, segmental, and utilitarian. These groups are goal oriented. The interaction may be impersonal though pleasant. Example can be students taking sociology course in the present semester. They might be together only for the semester and may never see each other. Co-workers at a place of work, members of a political party could be other examples.

Do you agree that the elderly marriages increasing in Pakistan? Explain. 3 marks

The people deciding to get married in their old age don't feel shy anymore. Rather than leading a lonely life in case of their being divorced or widowed, the elderly decide to get married. Since divorce does not appear to be a stigma, therefore, divorcees don't feel hesitant to remarry.

Is demographic change leads to social change? Explain. 5 marks

Population patterns also play a part in social change. There could be change in the structure of population with respect of age, education, occupation, etc. Pakistani population is experiencing all these changes.

Migration within and among societies is a demographic factor that promotes change. In Pakistan there is a lot of migration from rural to urban areas. The urban population has increased from 20 percent in 1947 to 33 percent in 1998. The size of the urban settlements has increased putting pressure on the local resources, and other relationships. With the change in education of women, female participation in the labor force is on the increase which has implications for the institution of family.

Fecundity

Fecundity: The potential number of children a normal woman is biologically capable of bearing. It is physically possible for a normal woman to bear a child every year during part of her life when she is capable of conception. While there may be families in which a woman bears twenty or more children, fertility rate are always much lower than fecundity rates because social and cultural factors limit breeding.

Mortality per short note.

Crude Death Rate: The number of deaths per thousand of the population per year.

$$\frac{\text{Total death in a specific year}}{\text{Total population in that year}} \times 1000$$

Crude death rates are also called as mortality rates.

Mortality: The number of deaths in a population.

Infant Mortality Rate: The number of babies per thousand live births in any year who die before reaching the age of one year.

3.Pakistan me social change.

Not only the schools generate new knowledge, they are also the means for bringing social change. Education may lead to dispelling the traditional attitudes and values. Education is likely to widen the perspectives of the youth, make them 'rational', willing to accept new ideas and carrying the message forward.

Social change means the changes in the social structure and social relationships. At macro level we can look at social change at the societal level just like the changes in the population structure of the country. One could look at age structure of the population. As we have already discussed this structure like 43 percent of the population of Pakistan is that of children, about 4 percent is that of old people and the rest may be adults. Then you can also look at the rural and urban distribution of people. Educational distribution of people is another angle of population structure; there is lot of shifting from rural to urban areas. One could also look at changing birth rate as an aspect of social change. At the micro level one could also look at the changes taking place in the structure of families in terms of size, authority structure, age at marriage, number of children per woman.

There can be change in the relationships of people. For example there is decline in the neighborliness, there are changes in the employer and employee relationships, there is change in the men and women relationships (women empowerment), and so on.

How gender gap can be reduced 3

Inter- actionist explanation 3

Inter-actionist Explanations

Inter-actionist theories of gender inequality focus on how inequality is perpetuated by the transmission of traditional cultural definitions of masculinity and femininity from generation to generation. For example, learning these definitions influences people's expectations about the types of statuses that women and men are capable of occupying and the types of roles they are capable of performing. Compared with functionalist and conflict theories, inter-actionist theories are optimistic as to the prospects of reducing if not eliminating such inequalities. Since gender roles and division of labor that they support are the products of what each generation teaches the next generation, we can change them by teaching different gender roles and different ideas about division of labor. Greater gender equality can be achieved; therefore, without having to wait for the massive restructuring of society implied by functionalist theories, which process might take several generations. Neither is it necessary to resort to revolutionary strategy to achieve gender equality as proposed by such conflict theorists as Marx and Engels.

Any two types of authority 5

Patriarchy*:* A system in which authority is vested in males; male control of a society or a group. This is the most prevalent system all over the world.

Matriarchy: Authority vested in females; female control of a society or group. True matriarchy rarely found in history.

Egalitarian: Authority more or less equally divided between people or groups (husband and wife). In reality patriarchy continues – typical bride takes the groom's last name; children are given the father's last name.

1)calculate the population growth rate in the world if the 90 is birth in year and 50 death in a year per 1000?(2)

Deaths in a year per1000 population. Suppose births in a year are 90 and deaths are 50 then 90 – 50 = 40 per 1000 population or 4.0 per cent growth rate per annum. (Population growth rate is presented in percentages).

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how social conflict 3)

The Social-Conflict Paradigm
The social conflict framework **sees society as an arena of inequality that generates conflict and change.** Unlike structural-functional paradigm, which emphasizes solidarity, this approach highlights division based on inequality.

Factors like gender, ethnicity, social class, and age are linked to the unequal distribution of money, power, education, and social prestige.

A conflict analysis suggests that, rather than promoting the operation of society as a whole, social structure typically benefits some people while depriving the others

cause social change?(3)

Social change has many causes. Also in a world linked by sophisticated communication and transportation technology, change in one place often begets change elsewhere. Some of the causes of social change are being discussed here.

Culture and Change
There are three important sources of cultural change: invention, discovery, and diffusion.

Conflict and Change
Tension and conflict in a society also produce change. Karl Marx saw class conflict as the engine that drives societies from one historical era to another. Social class has been considered by Marx as a means to social change.

Ideas and Change
For Karl Marx the most important aspect of human beings social life is the material basis of that life. In this approach society where private property is the source of material production there exists a basis of social conflict -- which in turn will lead to social change.

Demographic Change
Population patterns also play a part in social change. There could be change in the structure of population with respect of age, education, occupation, etc. Pakistani population is experiencing all these changes.

Environmental Changes
Environmental change can bring changes in the structure of societies and relationship of people. Degradation of the environment may force people to migrate to new places.

Modernization
Modernization is process of social change initiated by industrialization in the mid 18th century.

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1)Weber's theory comes closer to explaining the dynamics of stratification.....? **modern societies**

2)For a country population growth rate is calculated as?..... _____**Births – Deaths +(immigration – emigration)**

3)In an industrial society like US an average person discards about 2.5 kilograms of paper, metal, plastic, and other disposable material daily (over a lifetime about 50 tons). it is an example of?....._____**Disposal**

4).....is linked to socially constructed notions of masculinity and femininity?_____**Gender**

5)Men have instrumental task except?...._____-**rearing children**

6)Davis-Moore approach?..... _____**it is lacks empirical basis.**

1.Gender socialization

Through socialization, children gradually internalize the social norms and expectations, which are seen to correspond with their sex, hence differences in their behavior. Therefore it is the society that determines the appropriateness of behavior relevant to male and female. Also, through the process of socialization, the society makes a concerted effort that males and females internalize the culturally appropriate relevant patterns of behavior. Hence gender differences in behavior are not biologically determined, but they are culturally produced.

2.Culture of poverty in schools

Culture of poverty (concept given by Oscar Lewis in mid sixties) assumes that the values and behaviors of the poor make them fundamentally different from other people that these factors largely are responsible for their poverty, and that parents perpetuate poverty across generations by passing these characteristics to their children. Poor form a subculture in which, as a result of their common experiences, they have developed certain attitudes and behavior patterns which have been transmitted from parent to child.

Critics of culture of poverty argue that the "expecting to fail" argument amount to blaming the victim. By blaming the poor for their own poverty, culture of poverty theories divert attention from the social, structural and cultural conditions that are ultimately responsible for poverty. Critics claim that the poor, in general tend to be as success-oriented as the affluent, if not for themselves then for their children. The difference between the poor and the affluent, therefore, lies mainly in their relative access to educational and occupational opportunities to demonstrate their human capital.

Look at yourself: Do culture of poverty / culture of affluence theories apply to any of the ways in which you have been advantaged or disadvantaged in your life choices and the life chances? To what extent has your social class background led you to expect success or to expect failure?

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4. momentum population

Given the structure of population in Pakistan it may be pointed out that even if we reach the replacement level population growth will continue. The important reason being the young population age structure of Pakistan. This is usually referred to as *population momentum* which means the tendency of the population size to increase for some time even after a two child family average is reached. Since record number of young people are entering the childbearing ages therefore the population may continue to grow for three more decades even after the acceptance of two child family norms, which is a replacement level.

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5. Malthusian theory criticism

There has been lot of criticism of Malthusian theory of population by arguing that:

1. Malthus did not visualize the power of science and technology with the help of which the food supply could be revolutionized. Even one country like Canada could produce so much of wheat that could be sufficient for the whole of the world. But will Canada supply wheat free? Not at all. Even if it is free some countries may not even have the ability to bear the transportation costs.
2. Malthus did not advocate the use of contraceptives as a means of preventive measure, though these were available during his times. Being a clergyman perhaps he did not consider the advocacy of the use of contraceptives as appropriate.
3. Malthus presented a too pessimistic picture of the growth of population. Population of many technologically advanced countries did not follow his predictions.

Vertical mobility??

Vertical mobility: The movement of individuals and groups up or down the socioeconomic scale. Those who gain in property, income, status, and position are said to be *upwardly mobile,* while those who move in the opposite direction are *downwardly mobile.*

Seventy year law example??

Suppose the population grows at 3 percent per annum, what does it mean?

It means the population would double in 23 years. How? The formula is very simple:

Just divide 70 years by the rate of growth: 70/3 = 23 years.

It may be called **LAW OF SEVENTY**.

Cultural debate are intensifying?

1. **Cultural debates are intensifying.** Modernity was to be an era of enhanced individuality and expanding tolerance. But it has fallen short here as well. Feminism points out that patriarchy still continues to limit the lives of women, and multiculturalism seeks to empower minorities who still remain at the margin of social life. Moreover, now that more people have all the material things they need, ideas are taking on more importance. Thus, post-modernity is also a post-materialistic era, in which issues like social justice, as well as the environment and gay rights, command more and more attention.

Environmental deficit?

Running an environmental deficit: *A profound and negative long-term harm to the natural environment caused by humanity's focus on short-term material affluence.* The concept of environmental deficit is important for three reasons. First, it reminds us that the state of environment is social issue, reflecting the choices people make about how to live. Second, it suggests that environmental damage – to their air, land, or water – is often unintended. By focusing on the short-term benefits of, say cutting down forests, using throwaway packaging, we fail to see their long-term environmental effects. Third, in some respects, the environmental deficit is reversible. Inasmuch as societies have created environmental problems, in other words, societies can undo many of them.

How low budget allocation effect School learning

Low budgetary Allocations

Educational institutions are often under resourced which may be reflective of the priority being given to education thereby low financial allocations. Even the use of whatever is allocated has

administrative difficulties. Delayed release of funds, and misuse of funds (ghost schools) have negative impact on the quantity as well as quality of schooling.

Within the education sector, higher education levels at college and university get bigger chunk of budget than at the lower level. Poor section of the population is expected to be minimal at the higher level, which implies that the system is supportive of the 'better of', thereby perpetuating the inequalities.

Explain in the light of Weber theory that white-collar people in more than blue-collar

Those in managerial or professional occupations earn more, and have more favorable conditions of work, for example, than people in blue-collar jobs. The qualifications they possess, such as degrees, diplomas and the skills they have acquired, make them more 'marketable' than others without such qualifications. Managers of corporations *control* the means of production although they do not *own* them. If managers can control property for their own benefit – awarding themselves huge bonuses and magnificent perks – it makes no practical difference that they do not own the property that they so generously use for their own benefit.

How poor school environment affect child learning? (5 marks

Poor School Environment

A substantial number of schools have been found to be poorly organized and devoid of facilities. Facilities may refer to the availability of the teachers as well as the infrastructure facilities reflecting the level of school enrichment. At places schools are without an appropriate building [A government survey's revelation that 14000 schools in Sindh did not have any building. Eighty percent had no electricity, 60 percent had no boundary wall or drinking water facility, and 57 percent had no toilets. (*Reported in the Dawn, editorial, May 21, 2005)*], and the necessary classroom equipment. The students have to beat the severities of weather with the only choice of dropping out of the school, and that is not a good choice. Although the local community may partly contribute in improving the physical facilities, but the ultimate responsibility, particularly with respect to the provision of staff, rests with the government.

How discovery affect the Pakistan

Discovery occurs when people take note of existing elements of the world. Medical advances, for example, offer a growing understanding of the human body. Human body has been there but perhaps in the olden times humans did not know much about its functioning and dis-functioning. Discoveries about the functioning of human body have added to the scientific knowledge. Beyond the direct effects on human health, medical discoveries have stretched life expectancy. Increase in life expectancy is change in society.

What is demography? Why it is important?

Demography is the statistical description and analysis of human population. It refers to ascertaining the numbers and distribution of people, changes in the numbers and distribution of people over time, age and sex composition, birth and death rates among various quantities of populations.

Study of population seeks to discover the causes and consequences of population changes. The changes in population take place primarily due to changes in births, deaths and migration, which are referred to as the three components of population change. As an interplay of these three components one looks at the number of total persons which is usually referred to as **size;** the characteristics of population, called **composition;** and where are these people located, labeled as **distribution** of population. Prior to the discussion of the significance of the study of population it seems pertinent to explain some of the basic concepts likely to be used in this discourse.

Conflict theorists believe regarding gender inequality

Conflict Theory

According to Marxist thinkers, deviance is deliberately chosen and is political in nature. They rejected the idea that deviance is 'determined' by factors such as biology, personality, anomie, or labels. They argued, individuals actively choose to engage in deviant behavior in response to the inequalities of the capitalist system. Thus, members of the 'counter-cultural' groups regarded as 'deviants' engage in distinctly political acts, which challenge the social order. Such acts may take the form of kidnapping, mugging, and terrorism. Conflict theorists considered crimes as a disguised form of protest against inequality, injustice, power, and political system.

Environment racism

Social conflict theorists maintain that the problems of natural environment result from social arrangements favored by the elites. Elites directly or indirectly aggravate environmental problems as they advance their self-interest. There is also **environment racism:** the pattern by which environmental hazards are greatest in proximity to poor people, especially minorities.

Environmental problems from the conflict point of view, result from a society's class structure and, globally, the world's hierarchy of nations. It has been that the high-income countries place the greatest demand on the natural environment. Environmental problems are likely to grow worse as in poor societies as they develop economically, using more resources and producing more waste and pollution in the process. In the long run, all nations of the world share a vital interest in protecting the national environment.

What are dimensions a social planner can plan an idea for socio-economic development?

People belonging to different walks of life are interested in the existing as well as the foreseeable trends in the size, composition and distribution of population.

For example a planner is looking at the size of the population because he has to tie it with other social and economic resources of the country. He has to look into the correlations between the size of population and the economic development of the country. How are the changes in population size influencing the economic development and vice a versa? The composition of the population may be reflective of quality of the human resource, which can be utilized for the development of the economy. The changes in the composition may also suggest the kind of investments needed in the various components of the population. The distribution of population is of specific interest to the planner when he has to look into the varying needs of people at different places.

Social change

Social change means the changes in the social structure and social relationships. At macro level we can look at social change at the societal level just like the changes in the population structure of the country. One could look at age structure of the population. As we have already discussed this structure like 43 percent of the population of Pakistan is that of children, about 4 percent is that of old people and the rest may be adults.

5: issues of environment 6:

Technological developments, population growth, and cultural outlook have put increasing demands on the natural environment, and people are becoming concerned. People in the third world countries face grave problems of overpopulation and poverty. What are some of the key environmental issues?

Solid Waste: The "Disposable Society"
Think about a day in your life and collect everything that you throw away. How much will it weigh? In an industrial society like US an average person discards about 2.5 kilograms of paper, metal, plastic, and other disposable material daily (over a lifetime about 50 tons).

Preserving Clean Water
Oceans, lakes, and streams supply the lifeblood of the global ecosystem. Humans depend on water for drinking, bathing, cooling, cooking, recreation, agriculture, and host of other activities.

Clearing the Air
One of the unexpected consequences of industrial technology (especially the factory and the motor vehicle) has been a decline in air quality. In the developed countries, great strides have been made in combating pollution caused by industrial way of life.

Preserving the Forests
Forests are falling victim to the needs and appetites of the surging world populations. Land is cleared of forests for using it for other purposes. Then we have the lumber industry, which eats the forests.

Forests play an important part in cleansing the atmosphere of carbon dioxide (CO2). With the depletion of forest, the process of cleaning the atmospheres is hampered. In the atmosphere, carbon dioxide behaves much like the glass roof of a greenhouse, letting heat from the sun pass through to the earth while preventing much of it radiating back away from the planet.

Society and the environment
It is the operation of society that affects the natural environment.
The values and beliefs to the operation of a social system are highly important. Therefore the state of the environment reflects our attitudes towards the natural world. As part of the logic of growth, environment has been used as a resource. Humans have also been trying to solve the environmental problems, and functionalists are optimistic that human beings can do it.

Sustainable Society and World
Solution to the entire range of environmental problems is for all of us to live in a way that does not add to the environmental deficit. We have to look for **ecologically sustainable culture,** which refers to way of life that meets the needs of the present generation without threatening the environmental legacy of future generations.

Formula of fertility.

Fertility: The number of live-born children the average woman has. It may be called child women ratio. Total No. of children aged 0-4 in year X

---------- Total No. of
women aged 15-49 in year X

A fertility rate is usually calculated as the average number of births per thousand women of childbearing age (15-49 years).

Total births in year X

---------- X 1000

Total women aged 15-49

Vision of population control.

Vision of Population Policy

The government of Pakistan launched its latest population policy in July 2002. The overall vision of the population policy is to achieve population stabilization by 2020 through the expeditious completion of the demographic transition leading to declines both in fertility and mortality rates.

Three factor affect on mobility.

Three main factors that affect mobility:

Structural factors:

Structural factors are the ones, which determine the relative proportion of high-status positions to be filled and the ease of getting them. Societies differ in the relative proportion of high- and low-status positions to be filled. A society with a primarily agricultural economy will have many low-status and few high-status positions, and mobility will be low. The rate of mobility rises with the degree of industrialization of the economy. In an industrial society there is expected to be an increase in the number of occupations as well as in the number of jobs in each occupation. An increase in the division of labor is expected and along with it there is increasing specialization, hence the jobs multiply.

Individual factors:

While structural factors may determine the proportion of high-status, well-paid positions in a society, individual factors greatly affect which persons get them. It means that one has to look into the procedures of access and entry to the available positions. There could be the possession of the entry based qualifications by the individuals and there could be number of individual factors that influence the possession of necessary qualifications.

Differential fertility by social class:

The number of suitable off-springs available to fill the positions from the same class is another factor influencing social mobility. The inadequate number of children available in the middle class to fill jobs will provide an opportunity for the children from the adjacent class to fill the vacancies.

Causes of divorce.

1. There could be many reasons like:
   - Individualism on the increase. People are looking for personal happiness.
   - Romantic love often subsides. Marriages of inclination are relatively more vulnerable to conflict and divorce.
   - Women now are less dependent on men.
   - Many of today's marriages are stressful. Since both husband and wife are working, their jobs consume most of their time and energy, then, if they have to raise the children, there is not enough time and energy left for each other.
   - Presently divorce is becoming more socially accepted. It is no more considered a stigma.
   - From legal stand point, divorce is becoming easier to obtain. Couple may not have to resort to mud throwing on each other, so the couple decides and the court allows.

1.diffrentiate between kinship and family. 5 marks

Family: A social group of two or more people, related by blood, marriage, or adoption who usually live together. In other words it is a group of persons directly linked by kin connections, the adult members of which assume the responsibility for caring for children.

This is a conventional definition of family. In the technologically advanced societies, today, some people object to defining only married couples and children as “families” because it implies that everyone should accept a single standard of moral conduct. More and more organizations are coming to recognize *families of affinity*, that is people with or without legal or blood ties who feel they belong together and wish to define themselves as a family.

Kinship: A social bond, based on blood, marriage, or adoption that joins individuals into families. Connections between individuals established either through marriage or through lines of descent that connect blood relatives (parents, siblings, children, cousins, in-laws).

2.acid rain and its effects on environment. 5 marks

One of the unexpected consequences of industrial technology (especially the factory and the motor vehicle) has been a decline in air quality. In the developed countries, great strides have been made in combating pollution caused by industrial way of life. Laws have made to prohibit air pollution. Scientists have developed new technologies to reduce the air pollution. But in the developing countries the problem of air pollution is becoming serious. Fuels used for cooking and heating damage the air quality. The poor nations are eager to encourage short-term industrial development but pay little heed to the long-term dangers of air pollution. Cities are plagued by air pollution.

There is also the danger of **acid rain.** It refers to *precipitation, made acidic by air pollution that destroys plant and animal life.* It begins with power plants burning fossil fuels (oil and coal) to generate electricity; this burning releases sulfuric and nitrous oxides into the air. As the wind sweeps these gases into the atmosphere, they react with the air to form sulfuric and nitric acids, which turn atmospheric moisture acidic. One type of pollution can cause another. Air pollution can cause water contamination.

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3. quality of textbook in Pakistan. 3 marks

Quality of Textbooks

Provision of education is one thing and what are the contents of education being provided is another. At the school level all books being taught are prescribed by the government and produced by the Provincial Textbook Boards. What is being imparted through these books and what is their quality are the issues to be discussed. A recent evaluation of the textbooks by Sustainable Development and Policy Institute generated a lot of debate about the kind of indoctrination we want to live with. On the whole the books appear to be least child friendly.

4.justify school stimulates culture innovation. 3 marks

Cultural Innovation

Education creates as well as transmits culture. Schools stimulate intellectual inquiry and critical thinking, sparking the development of new ideas. At college and university the teachers are busy in research to expand our knowledge in countless areas. Medical research conducted at major universities over the years has increased our life expectancy, just as research by sociologists and psychologist helps us to take advantage of our longevity.

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5. define meritocratic? 3 marks

Meritocracy is a political system in which economic goods and/or political power are vested in individual people on the basis of talent, effort, and achievement, rather than wealth or social class. Advancement in such a system is based on performance, as measured through examination or demonstrated achievement

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Describe society poverty 5

Culture of poverty (concept given by Oscar Lewis in mid sixties) assumes that the values and behaviors of the poor make them fundamentally different from other people that these factors largely are responsible for their poverty, and that parents perpetuate poverty across generations by passing these characteristics to their children. Poor form a subculture in which, as a result of their common experiences, they have developed certain attitudes and behavior patterns which have been transmitted from parent to child.

Critics of culture of poverty argue that the "expecting to fail" argument amount to blaming the victim. By blaming the poor for their own poverty, culture of poverty theories divert attention from the social, structural and cultural conditions that are ultimately responsible for poverty. Critics claim that the poor, in general tend to be as success-oriented as the affluent, if not for themselves then for their children. The difference between the poor and the affluent, therefore, lies mainly in their relative access to educational and occupational opportunities to demonstrate their human capital.

Look at yourself: Do culture of poverty / culture of affluence theories apply to any of the ways in which you have been advantaged or disadvantaged in your life choices and the life chances? To what extent has your social class background led you to expect success or to expect failure?

Residential pattern3

Residential Patterns

Just as societies regulate mate selection, so they designate where a couple resides after marriage. In preindustrial societies, most newly weds live with one set of parents, gaining economic assistance and economic security in the process.

Patrilocal: A residential pattern in which a married couple lives with or near the husband's family.

Matrilocal*:* A residential pattern in which a married couple lives with or near the wife's family.

Neolocal: A residential pattern in which a married couple lives apart from the parents of both the spouses.

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1. Gander inequality

Schools provide learning according students' background, thereby perpetuating inequality.

Schools also help continuing inequality between men and women i.e. more boys go to school than girls; girls select different subjects than boys. Schools reinforce the cultural values of gender inequality.

2. Schooling socialization se enlist six. Long

Education is a social institution that is *guiding the society's transmission of knowledge – including basic facts, job skills, and also cultural norms and values – to its members.* In industrial societies education is largely a matter of **schooling,** *formal instruction under the direction of specially trained teachers.*

The extent of schooling in any society is closely tied to its level of economic development. Industrial, highincome societies endorse the idea that everyone should go to school. Schooling in low-income nations is very diverse because it reflects local culture. In low-income countries there is not much of it. About one half of all elementary age children ever get to school, and perhaps only one half of them reach the secondary grades.

Structural-functional analysis looks at how formal education contributes to the operation of society. The important functions performed by schooling are:

3. How we can reduce dropout in Pakistan long

Of the children entering the school at grade one, 50 percent of them dropout prior to their completion of primary stage of schooling. There could be number of reasons – no fun at school, no class stimulation, corporal punishment, teacher discrimination, poor health, lack of schooling's vocational usefulness, parental demand for child's employment. Many of these factors appear to be relevant to the school environment, which seem to be devoid of any attraction for the child from the lower class. Consequently, there is high dropout rate of children.

4. 3 factors that affect increase Population growth 3 marks

- Population growth is based on four fundamental factors: **birth rate, death rate, immigration,** and **emigration**.

  Population growth rate = (birth rate + immigration) - (death rate + emigration)

- **Biotic or Intrinsic factors** are specific to each species and include:
  - The age of reproductive maturity
  - The number of offspring produced per reproductive event
  - The number of reproductive events in an individual's lifetime

The two main factors affecting population growth are **the birth rate (b) and death rate (d)**. Population growth may also be affected by people coming into the population from somewhere else (immigration, i) or leaving the population for another area (emigration, e)

- Economic development. ...
- Education. ...
- Quality of children. ...
- Welfare payments/State pensions. ...
- Social and cultural factors. ...
- Availability of family planning. ...
- Female labour market participation. ...
- Death rates – Level of medical provision.

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concept of family?(2

The Family

The family has the greatest impact on socialization. Infants are totally dependent on others, and the responsibility to look after the young ones typically falls on parents and other family members. It is a matter of child survival.

There is an automatic provision of learning situations to the young ones. Family begins the lifelong process of defining ourselves of being male or female and the child learns the appropriate roles associated with his/her gender.

Who we are? The perceptions about ourselves and the family status are conferred on us. The class position of parents affects how they raise their children. Class position shapes not just how much money parents have to spend, but what they expect of their children. In the lower class there is lot of emphasis on conformity and obedience. The children are told " Don't get into trouble." There is more use of physical punishment in lower class than in other classes. People of lower class standing usually have limited education and perform routine jobs under close supervision. They expect their children will hold similar positions, so they encourage obedience. Well-off parents, with more schooling, usually have jobs that demand imagination and creativity. They try to inspire the same qualities in their children. Therefore in the middle class there is emphasis on developing curiosity, self- expression, self-control, and reasoning.