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Question# 01

What is the role of institutions in society – do they perform positive functions, or simply work in the interests of the powerful and against the powerless?

Answer:

Role of institutions in society:

- ✚ **Institutions** regulate the behavior of individuals in core areas of **society**.
- ✚ family and relationship networks carry out social reproduction and socialization.
- ✚ **institutions** in the realm of education and training ensure the transmission and cultivation of knowledge, abilities and specialized skills.
- ✚ Social institutions are patterns of behavior grouped about the central needs of human beings in society.
- ✚ In all societies, the institution of family plays a central role.
- ✚ Social institutions are therefore social patterns directing the ordered behavior of human beings in the performance of their basic activities.
- ✚ The continuity of institutional practices is further assured by the development of rituals.
- ✚ The central aspects of institutions are the functions they perform and the pattern, established to carry out the functions.
- ✚ The claim of institutions upon the members are also known as loyalties.

- ✚ The institutions of a society are connected in a close end interdependent pattern.
- ✚ Institutions are connected through status and role of the members.

Yes, institution perform positive functions in society because they perform positive function in all five Basic Types of Social Institutions.

Functions of Family

- The control and regulation of sexual behavior.
- To provide for new members of society (children).
- To provide for the economic and emotional maintenance of individuals.
- To provide for primary socialization of children.
- To provide a sense of identity or belonging among its members.
- To transmit culture between generations

Functions of Economic Institutions

- Provide methods for the production of goods and services.
- Provide methods for the distribution of goods and services.
- Enable society's members to consume goods and services which are produced.
- To Control and regulate goods and services.
- Division of labour

Functions of Government

- The Institutionalization of norms (Laws).
- The enforcement of laws.
- The adjudication of conflict (Court).
- Provide for the welfare of members of society.
- Protection of Society from external threat.

Functions of Religion

- Providing solutions for unexplained natural, phenomena.
- Supplying a means for controlling the natural world.
- Religion tends to support the normative structure of the society.
- Furnishing a psychological diversion from unwanted life situations.
- Sustaining the existing class structure.

- Religion serves as an instrument of socialization.
- Religion may both promote and retard social change

Question#2

Beggarization or Beggary is as an Organized Crime in Pakistan, what are its causes and suggest how to stop beggary?

Answer:

Beggary as an Organized Crime in Pakistan

Anybody who has recently been to Pakistan can tell you that beggars are everywhere.¹ They are found in front of the mosques, restaurants, religious shrines, tourist places, street corners, and cinemas. The number of beggars today is apparently much greater than was the case several decades ago.

Organized criminal beggary is a growing industry in Pakistan. the US State Department's 2011 Trafficking in Persons Report on Pakistan says children are frequently "bought, sold, rented, or kidnapped to work in organized, forced begging rings.

An ILO (International Labour Organization) survey of 198 beggars in Pakistan found most people beg to survive and many reported begging due to a lack of viable economic alternatives, while some beggars were forced to beg for criminal groups. In Pakistan, 34% of beggars interviewed were reportedly begging under an organized begging operation in which beggar masters were involved. Comparatively, between 6 and 11% of beggars were found to be begging under organized situations in the other countries. Of the 130 child beggars interviewed, 92% reported they were not allowed to leave the begging operation and they would be punished if they tried. In addition, beggar masters had bought 73% of them. Over 50% the child beggars interviewed were younger than ten.

Nevertheless, there is a wide consensus that organized criminal begging groups exist in Pakistan, and the number of these groups has been growing in recent years. This growth in beggarization has occurred alongside the professionalization of beggary in general, as convenience or preference beggars proliferate in Pakistan's generally profitable begging environment. According to Imtiaz Sarwar, Lahore's City Division Superintendent of Traffic Police, "most beggars are professionals and earn thousands of rupees on daily basis." Further, he affirms organized begging is prevalent and beggar masters control individual beggar activities.

Causes:

Economics and Beggarization

Economic factors contributing to beggarization's profitability include

- the lack of alternative economic opportunities
- economic inequalities
- higher food prices

Inequality

As illustrated in the chart below, the gap between the rich and the poor has been growing.

- In 1971-1972, 44.27% of the country's total income went to the richest 20% of the population.
- By 2004-2005, 50% of the country's total income went to the richest 20% of the population. During that same time period, the percentage of income commanded by the poorest 20% of the population declined from 7.79% to 6.37%.
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Unemployment that leads to poverty and then to begging

Due to increasing population of our country and decreasing employment rate more and more people are falling in the trap of poverty and struggle for basic needs like food, that lead to begging.

Physical disability and mental retardation

As many of these people are abandoned by their family members due to lack of resources and intent to take care of these people, this leads to begging as there is no other way but to depend on others.

orphan children

If you take a look in your most of the people who are begging are orphan children no one is out there to give good care of them, so NGOs and GOVT. should make special provisions for these people.

suggestions how to stop beggary:

- **Giving them employment.**
- **population control.**
- **Giving zakat according to the order of almighty Allah.**
- **It is also our duty to empathize with people and help them if possible.**
- **Giving sadqa (Kherat) to poor people and neighborhood.**
- **Boosting rural economy to stop migration.**
- **Care house for abandoned people.**
- **Advise them to stop begging with good words.**

- **Categorise them into groups:**
 - those who lack training in any skill, but are willing to learn and earn (train them and provide gainful employment).

- those with inadequate skills and get no chance to work(give them a new skill and employment in the new skill),
- those who are unable to work because of lack of physical strength(shift them to orphanage),
- those who are habitually lazy and are unwilling to work(Take them away to a training camp where they will get their next meal only if they do some physical activity,to which some money value can be attached. Gradually increase their workload and train them in various skills.

The ends