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**Qno1:**

**Ans▪Socialization**

 is a process by which an individual learns how to interact with others and becomes a member of society .It is essential for the renewal of culture and perpetuation of society.

**Agents of socialization:.**

The primary and most critical agent is the

**family**: Socialization begins within families because as an infants we develop basic skills, around our original beings. We learn love.

**Religion** is a collection of cultural systems, belief systems, and worldviews that relate humanity to spirituality and, sometimes, to moral values. Many religions have narratives, symbols, traditions, and sacred histories that are intended to give meaning to life or to explain the origin of life or the universe.

**schooling**. At schools children begin understanding there are rules, and limitations. They learn consequences, as well as what good vs. Bad through exemplary teaching.

 **Peers**; children learn from one another by seeing each other. Where is the best place- schools. Schools have children with different ethnicities, cultures, religions, and lifestyles. Children learn about *differences.*

**Media**: Is one of the greatest influences on individual socialization development. By the time we get very associated with media, we are granted rights. These rights are freedom of choice- choice of what to believe, who to become.. Etc. Because of that, I believe the media could very negative, or positive.

**Effect of socialization on ones personality**

Human personality is the result of our genes. However the socialization process can mold it in a particular direction that is desirable. By encouraging specific beliefs and attitudes as well as selectively providing experiences, socializing reaches its goal post. It means that socialization has a wide impact on ones personality, it can change ones whole norms.

**Part(b)**

Low electricity

Poor education

No water

Poverty

**Qno:2 part(a)**

**Ans▪Poverty:.**

**Poverty** is a situation in which an individual or family or community doesn't have the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living. Poverty, in simple terms means that the income level of a family is so low that basic human needs such as food, shelter, health, education, etc. can't be met. Starvation and hunger are key features of poverty.

**Methods to measure poverty**

* **Official Poverty Measure (OPM)**

It is calculated by the United States Census Bureau using a range of income and economic data. The methodology used to determine the OPM is considered by many to be outdated and inaccurate, however, and policymakers have been considering updates to the measure for quite some time.

The first component of the OPM – poverty threshold – is a calculation of the cost of a household’s basic needs.

The second component involves pre tax-cash income.

The third component of the OPM is inflation (the increase in the prices of goods and services).

* **Supplemental Poverty Measure(SPM)**

Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) is the well known method. That measure helps to economic condition by incorporating the effects of tax credits, housing subsidies, food assistance programs, work expenses, and medical costs.

* **Poverty Line (PL)**

Poverty Line is a common method use to measure poverty based on income and consumption level. The poverty level is determined a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, light educational and medical requirement etc.

**Part(b)**

**Causes of Poverty in Pakistan:.**

There are several causes which lead to poverty such as lack of education, higher imports, fragmentation of agricultural land and decline of morals. When we talk about lack of education, the literacy rate of Pakistan is very low.

**Solution for poverty:.**

The best pathway out of poverty is a well-paying job. To get back to prerecession employment levels, we must create jobs for public.

**Qno3.part(a)**

**Child labour:.**

Child labour is work that is harmful to children. Not all work done by children under the age of 18 is child labour.

**Causes of child labour in Pakistan:.**

Child labour and exploitation are the result of many factors, including poverty, social norms condoning them, lack of decent work opportunities for adults and adolescents, migration and emergencies. These factors are not only the cause but also a consequence of social inequities reinforced by discrimination.

**Effects of child labour in Pakistan:.**

▪Child labour directly effects the future of the country destroying the capabilities of the youths in Pakistan, depriving them on pursueing their dreams of being professionals such as architects doctors ,engineers and even scientists etc.

▪Child labour also exposes children to physical and mental hazards endangering their lives.

**Part(b) /below**

**Social Research** is a method used by social scientists and researchers to learn about people and societies so that they can design products/services that cater to various needs of the people. Different socio-economic groups belonging to different parts of a county think differently.

# **10 Steps in Research Process**

Research process contains a series of closely related activities which has to carry out by a researcher. Research process requires patients. There is no measure that shows your research is the best.  It is an art rather than a science. Following are the main steps in social or business research process.

1. Selection of [Research Problem](http://www.studylecturenotes.com/social-research-methodology/research-problem-meaning-definition-identification)
2. Extensive Literature [Survey](http://www.studylecturenotes.com/social-research-methodology/survey-research-definition-steps-research-design)
3. Making Hypothesis
4. Preparing the Research Design
5. Sampling
6. Data collection
7. Data Analysis
8. Hypothesis Testing
9. Generalization and Interpretation
10. Preparation of Report

## **Selection of Research Problem**

The selection of topic for research is a difficult job. When we select a title or research statement, then other activities would be easy to perform. So, for the understanding thoroughly the problem it must have to discuss with colleagues, friend, experts and teachers. The research topic or problem should be practical, relatively important, feasible, ethically and politically acceptable.

## **Literature Review or Extensive Literature Survey**

After the selection of research problem, the second step is that of literature mostly connected with the topics. The availability of the literature may bring ease in the research. For this purpose academic journals, conference and govt. reports and library must be studied.

## **Making Hypothesis**

The development of hypothesis is a technical work depends on the researcher experience. The hypothesis is to draw the positive & negative cause and effect aspects of a problem. Hypothesis narrows down the area of a research and keep a researcher on the right path.

## **Preparing the Research Design**

After the formulation of the problem and creating hypothesis for it, research Design is to prepare by the researcher. It may draw the conceptual structure of the problem. Any type of research design may be made, depend on the nature and purpose of the study. Daring R. Design the information about sources, skill, time and finance is taken into consideration.

## **Sampling**

The researcher must design a sample. It is a plan for taking its respondents from a specific areas or universe. The sample may be of two types:

1. Probability Sampling
2. Non-probability Sampling

## **Data collection**

Data collection is the most important work, is researcher. The collection of information must be containing on facts which is from the following two types of researcher.

**Primary Data Collection:** Primary data may be from the following.

1. Experiment
2. Questionnaire
3. Observation
4. Interview

**Secondary data collection:** it has the following categories:

1. Review of literature
2. Official and non-official reports
3. Library approach

## **Data Analysis**

When data is collected, it is forwarded for analysis which is the most technical job. Data analysis may be divided into two main categories.

## **Hypothesis Testing**

Research data is then forwarded to test the hypothesis. Do the hypothesis are related to the facts or not? To find the answer the process of testing hypothesis is undertaken. which may result in accepting or rejecting the hypothesis.

Good qualities of social research

1. An analytical mind
2. A people person
3. The ability to stay calm
4. Intelligence
5. Curiosity
6. Quick thinker
7. Commitment
8. Excellent written and verbal communication skills
9. Sympathetic
10. Systematic