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**QUESTION NO:1 (A)**

**Socialization:**

Socialization is a process of social interaction through which people acquire personality, identity and the way of life of their society.Through socialization we adopt to culture of our society.It is a process by which an individual learns how to interact with others and become a member of society.It is essential for the renewal and the perpetuation of society.

**Agents Of Socialization And Its Effect On One’s Personality**

There are several sources of socialization called agents which are family, peer, schools, and mass media.

**FAMILY**

Family represents a child’s first emotional tie and it is far the most important agent of socialization . Infants are almost entirely reliant on its parents or other people to survive.Parents or guardians take the role of guiding them and provide children with initial system, beliefs, norms, and values and the system based on their ethnic community, social status, and religion.

**SCHOOLS**

Most children are enrolled in schools for the primary purpose of acquiring education.The institution socialize children in various ways.A system informally known as reading, writing and arithmetic.They learn significance of teamwork and cooperation.They’d practices in schools to inculcate obedience etc.

**PEERS**

Peer groups are made up of age mates and those children who share a similar status.Peer groups allow children to form bond and learn from each other without an authority figure present.

**MASS MEDIA**

The aspects of mass media include Television programs, magazines, radio, websites, music and movies.These aspects have shown to influence an individual preference in popular culture.

**QUESTION NO:1 (B)**

**POPULATION**

Pakistan is going through a continuous non-stop population boom, with estimates ranging from 200-240 million.The resources and the infrastructure just cannot cope with the tremendous stress and load.

**NUTRITION**

Nearly all the reports both local and international point out the worrisome and alarming nutrition condition in pakistan, with stunting/wasting along with micro deficiencies a major humanitarian crisis which can lead to individual suffering through this lag in career, education etc.further escalating scocioeconomic.

**LACK OF COMPETITIVENESS**

An honest evolution of our industries will and has repeatedly pointed out that we are lagging terms of competitiveness at the international and regional level.

**FEFEN**

Lets point out the pink elephant in the room, as no one talks about it, its massive financial loopholes, shady business, cartels, drug mafias, smuggling mafias, terrorist organisation working in the guise of charity organisations have put our society in a financial grey area.

**EDUCATION**

At the primary/secondary and higher secondary level our public education sector is absolutely and completely incapable of generating minds and individuals with the require skill set to compete in the global market of today.

**QUESTION NO:2 (A)**

**POVERTY**

Poverty is a social condition that is characterized by the lack of resources necessary for basic survival or necessary to meet a certain minimum level of living standards expected for the place where one lives.Poverty is different from place to place so social scientists believe that its best defined by conditions of existence, like lack of food, clothing and shelter.

**METHOD TO MEASURE POVERTY**

A common method used to measure poverty is based on income or consumption levels.A person is considered poor if his or her income or consumption level falls below a given minimum level necessary to fulfill consumption needs.While poverty line in Pakistan is determined by a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, light educational and medical requirements etc.

**QUESTION NO:2 (B)**

**CAUSES OF POVERTY IN PAKISTAN**

Pakistan is an under developing country with poor economy and less trading Options as it almost spend more than a decade in a state of war which caused its economy severe problems and it went from a straight up flight to downward direction.Unfortunately Politicians of pakistan were all not well aware of global modern system and progress processes and the needs of country.Due to bad policies, pakistan is facing a lot of problems today.there are many causes of poverty in pakistan some of the other causes are given below

**CORRUPTION**

One of the main reason of poverty is corruption.people use wrong way to get money by using fair and unfair means.Officials waste their times has low efficiency.Only One relationship that exists in our society is money.One has to pay a heavy a cost his rights and rightful demands.

**LITERACY**

Another cause of poverty is literacy.In pakistan literacy rate is very low.Most of the people don’t have any concept about the current earning resources.Most of the people are unable to adopt technology for their business needs, and that’s why our most of the business doesn’t not international standards and results in a decrease in revenue that leads society to a poor economic conditions.

**PRIVATIZION**

Another cause of poverty in pakistan is privatization Government is unable to manage the departments and country has a low backup and money.So that’s why for the requirements of country, some companies that should be run by government are sold to foreign investors.the commodities or services provides by the companies are becoming costly.eg

If a government sold a gas plant then prices for gas in country rises.which further affects our economy and leads us to poor economic condition which give rise to poverty.

**POSSIBLE SOLUTION TO GET OUT OF POVERTY**

**Equality and Representation For All**

In order for a country to get out of poverty, all groups must be involved in decision making process especially when it comes to having a say in the things that determines your place in society.

**Building Resilience And Climate**

To offset the current conditions of poverty, we need to ensure that the most vulnerable people and communities are able to build resilience whether its preventative education and treatment supporting during an epidemic, recovery and resilience interventions in the face of climate disasters or health, nutrition and shelter resources.

**Increase Access To Education**

According to UNESCO, If all students in low income countries had just basic reading skills,an estimated 171 million people could escape extreme poverty.It means we need to work on our educational departments and allow access to education for as many people as we can to get out of poverty.

**End War And Conflict**

No war and inner conflict means that budget allocated to cover the cost of conflict or war can be used to deliver to public services.As I earlier mentioned that pakistan has been in a state of war past a decade.If we just ignore this and concentrate on our development instead of getting into war for any other country we can get rid of poverty in much more easy way.

**QUESTION NO:3 (A)**

**CHILD WORK**

Child work is usually refers to a minor’s salutary employment within the family.The term Child Work is sometimes used to contrast to child labor.The idea being that a child work within the family unit maybe a positive experience.Some scholars and courts note that child work can facilitate vocational skills and social adaptation.this is very often viewed as an expression of family solidarity.

**CHILD LABOR**

Child labor refers to that work that is harmful for children.It is work that is mentally or physically dangerous, work that interferes with their ability to go to school which can affect their income earning potential as adults.The health and well-being of child labourers is at risk, and they can end up being trapped in a cycle of a poverty.

**CAUSES OF CHILD LABOR**

Poverty and its related problems are some of the main causes of child labour in our society.According to different surveys on child laboring, many children replied that they were working to either supplement family income or to improve it.Poverty in Our society or country in chronic due to population pressure, land degradation, unemployment and underemployment among adults and school leavers(Youth).The other main cause of child labour is cultural values.In our country, poor families encourage their children to work to develop skills.Children are considered as an assets to generate income in time of poverty.Other reasons include educational problems like distance from school, poor quality of education, over-crowding, inability to support school, family disintegration due to divorce, war and civil strife etc.

**EFFECTS OF CHILD LABOR**

Children are exposed to accidents and other injuries at work.they should thus be protected to prevent social, economic and physical harm, which persist to affect them during their lifetime.Such injuries include

**\***General child injuries and abuses like cuts, burns and lacerations, fractures, tiredness and dizziness, excessive fears and nightmares.

**\***Sexual abuse, particularly sexual exploitation of girls by adults, rape, prostitution, early and unwanted pregnancy, abortion, sexually transmitted disease HIV, drugs and alcoholism.

**\***Physical abuse that involve corporal punishment, emotional maltreatment such as blaming, belittling, verbal attacks, rejection, humiliation and bad remarks.

**\***Competition of children with adult workers leads to depressing wages and salaries.

**\***Physical neglect like lack of adequate provision of food, clothing, shelter and medical treatment.

**QUESTION NO:3 (B)**

**SOCIAL RESEARCH**

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 people.Different socio-economic groups belonging to different parts of a county think differently.Various aspects of human behavior need to be addressed to understand their thoughts and feedback about the social world, which can be done using social research.It is conducted by a systematic plan of actions which includes qualitative and quantitative observation methods.

**STEPS INVOLVED IN SOCIAL RESEARCH**

**1)Selection Of Topic**

The stage that will take up most, If not all of your time at the beginning is that of selecting a topic, and developing a preliminary research question set of objectives.The selection of your research question is a crucial stage, as in inappropriate topic or question will often lead to irretrievably difficult later in the research, so it is worth dealing with this stage.

**2)Reviewing The Literature**

A literature review essentially consists of critically reading, evaluating and organizing existing literature on the topic to assess the state of knowledge in the area.During this stage you should aim to become an “Expert” in your field of research.The literature review is generally done alongside the development of the theoretical and conceptual frameworks.

**3)Development Of Theoretical And Conceptual Frameworks**

In this Stage or step you should be continually developing and refining your theoretical and conceptual frameworks.This is a stage that can often be overlooked in the haste to collect data.It is, however a vital part of the research process, and is important in alerting you to potential problems before they occur.The conceptual framework defines and organizes the concepts important within the study.

**4)Clarification Of The Research Question**

Stage or Step 1, 2, 3 of the research will initially, in many cases become a circular process, whereby initial research questions are chosen, investigated and often rejected for a number of reasons.**E.g**

\*The question lacks sufficient focus

\*The conceptual framework has identified problems in either defining or measuring appropriate concepts

\*There are too many moderating intervening variables

\*The project is unfeasible in terms of complexity, access, facilities or resources.

**5)Research Design**

Once the focused research question has been ascertained, the next stage or step is to consider two questions:

\*What data do I need to collect to answer this question?

\*What is the best way to collect this data?

Breaking this down into more details

\*What overall research design I need?

\*Will I need to collect primary data, or will there be suitable secondary data to use?

\*Who should participate in the research and how will I gain access to them?

\*What are exact procedures that I should adopt in my data collection to ensure reliability and validity?

**6)Data Collection**

Once the issues are identified in stage or step 4 and 5 of the research process have been addresses, then you should have a clear idea of what data to collect and how to collect it.You have to choose what methodology to use, and which methods to utilize within this methodology.

**7)Data Analysis And Discussion Of The Findings**

The data you collect in stage 6 needs to be analysed to provide answers to your research questions.Methods of data analysis should always be related to the objectives of the research, that is your analysis should answer the research question or hypothesis.In your discussion of the result, references should also be made back to the literature reviewed in stage 2.

**8)Drawing Conclusion**

This should relate back to the focused research question.Here, the answer to the research question should be clearly stated.You can evaluate how successful you have been in achieving your research objectives and highlight the strengths and weaknesses Of the research.You may also want to make recommendations for further research.

**QUALITIES OF A GOOD RESEARCH**

\*A good research is based on the work of others

\*It can be replicated and doable

\*It is generalisable to other settings

\*It is based on some logical rationale and tied to theory

\*It generates new questions is cyclical in nature

\*A good research is incremental.