**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**DEPARTMENT OF ALLIED HEALTH SCIENCES**

**Mid-Term Assignment**

**Course Title: SOCIOLOGY (DPT & HND 2nd) Instructor: Mr. Shahzad Anwar**

**Max Marks: 30 Time: 48 hours**

**Name: ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………….**

**Note:**

* **Attempt all questions from this section, all questions carry equal marks.**
* **Answer Briefly and to the point, avoid un-necessary details**
1. What is the importance of historical context in understanding a society? (10 marks)

IMPORTANCE OF HISTORICAL CONTEXT IN UNDERSTANDING A SOCIETY :

Historical context: Providing the fundamental quantity and its current events will inform the overall mood of the time, setting the stage for the tone of your piece of writing ANd making an understanding of the society at the time.

Sociological perspective always includes historical context in its view of society because if we want to understand why things are the way they are we have to understand how they got that way.When we act with others, the context within which our actions turn up plays a significant role in our behavior.this suggests that our understanding of objects, words, emotions, and social cues might dissent looking on wherever we tend to encounter them.

In order to understand a society we have to know the background or the history.

In order to avoid any further conflict in a society we have to know the background of that society.

A society can not perform proper functions if The problems are not fixed and to fix the problems we first have to know the history of that society.i.e who caused that problem, what is the main reason of the problem, how many issues it can further create.

There fore historical context plays an important role in understanding a society we can solve the problems of a society by knowing its historical context and can maintain its traditions it's culture and can perform better functions.

1. According to conflict approach of sociological perspective, which problems are people facing during this “Lockdown” situation? (10 marks)

ans) According to the conflict approach society is composed of different groups competing for power and resources.it shows social life as a competition and focuses on unequal distribution of resources. The conflict perspective is also concerned with difference in quality of life between the well educated and the less educated.Lockdowns are best of one way to help end the coronavirus, but experts warn which will not be easily achieved in developing countries where large population exist and slums could see the virus spread "like fire." A lockdown is crucial to keeping the virus contained in richer communities and off from the poor because if there's only 1 case, it's visiting be a flash fire, but the economic and social repercussions for the poor are severe during a nation of stark wealth disparities. It is estimated that with the lockdown in Pakistan, around a 3rd of the world's population lives under some type of lockdown. But round the world, for millions living in shantytowns with access to only the foremost basic sanitation, there's no thanks to self-isolate. The need of the hour as countries like Pakistan enter a lockdown phase is to contemplate these sorts of scenarios and perhaps build temporary quarantine facilities for those living in shantytowns. This situation has hurt poor communities thanks to loss of livelihood and lack of food, shelter, health, and other basic needs. the govt does have a responsibility to safeguard the health and well-being of the population, but a number of these steps have left tens of thousands of out-of-work migrant workers stranded, with rail and bus services stop working. The blanket closing of state borders have caused disruption within the supply of essential goods, resulting in inflation and fear of shortages. Many of homeless people are in need of protection.

1. Nowadays, social media is the most influential agent of socialization.explain why? (10marks)

Children and adolescents use media to acquire a view of the world, to build contacts with peers and friends, and to deal with the self. As agencies of symbols and meanings, media offer children orientation and the potential for identification, and the internet offers a particularly wide range of opportunities for self-presentation.

Media can have a supporting function in young people’s socialization and further the development of social understanding This “means they can offer children suggestions for an active engagement with themselves and their surroundings”. In formal education, inserting “popular culture, media and/or new technologies into the communications, language and literacy curriculum have a positive effect on the motivation and engagement of children in learning”.

In addition, many researchers have, particularly in recent years, questioned how, given the background of different social contexts they are involved in, children and adolescents make sense of media within their everyday life. So, such research fundamentally investigates how children use media within their process of identity construction Here, Drotner, and Livingstone and Lemish.we have to take transformation processes within the interplay of structural and individual aspects of young people’s everyday life into account and show how they interact Therefore, it is not sufficient to do cross-sectional research only, because this cannot trace how socialization processes occur over a number of years and indicate which roles different media play within this process. We need, on the one hand, a theoretical approach, taking into account immediate and broader social contexts and providing deeper insights into the interplay between relevant contexts within the process of socialization These questions correspond to Ien Ang’s understanding of contextualism. As she emphasizes, the key challenge for such an approach is to identify the relevant contexts, which shape the structure of the child’s everyday life. On the other hand, we need a methodology which is able to empirically show how the process of transfer between social contexts and personal characteristics—and vice versa—takes place within young people’s socialization processes as they grow up, in order to illustrate these interactions in relation to the role of media within socialization. Against this background, we intend to deal more broadly with socialization within children’s and adolescents’ relevant socio-cultural contexts and to shed light on the role of media in today’s mediatized socialization. This approach takes account of the fact that media infiltrate all contexts of socialization, considered here as a contextual, interlinked process.

In order to examine these processes, we will firstly discuss the concept of developmental tasks. Secondly, we will focus on the family as the most relevant social context for most children and adolescents, which at the same time also reflects the other social contexts, such as peers and friendships, institutional contexts like kindergarten, school, job training and non-institutional, recreational contexts. Thirdly, we propose, therefore, a praxeological approach built on three analytical concepts developed by Paus-Hasebrink, which help to analyses the interaction between the individual child and its social contexts and are based on Bourdieu’s “Theory of Practice”.