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Q1 (a): What is socialization? What are the agents of socialization and how it has an effect on one's personality?

Ans:

➤ **Socialization:**

socialization is the process by which children and adults learn from others. Behaving and learning in a way that is acceptable to the society.

➤ **Agents of socialization:**

Following are the agents of socialization.

1. Family:

Family is the first agent of socialization, which is Mothers, fathers, Siblings, Grandparents and members of extended family. They all teach the child what he needs to know. They show the child how to behave and relate to others, how to use objects like clothes, eating etc. It affects the child mentality greatly and mostly behaves the same as their families and act like it.

2. Religion:

Religion is an important avenue of socialization for many people. Here we focus on practices followed by formal institutions. Pakistan is full of mosques , churches and similar religious communities where people gather to worship and learn. It teaches the participants about religious material culture like prayer, Eid etc. Important ceremonies like marriage and birth are connected to religious celebrations. It connects people together through these gathering and social values are passed on through society.

3. Peer group:

Peer group is made up of people who are similar in age and social status and who share interests. This type of socialization begins in the earliest years, from being kids on a playground which teaches younger children the norms of taking turns, rules of game etc. Peer groups are important to adolescents in a new way, as they begin to develop an identity separate from their parents and exert independence. Peer groups provide first major socialization experience outside the realm of their families.

4. Legal systems:

Children are pressured from both parents and peers to conform and obey certain laws or norms of the community. Laws protect our general safety, and ensure our rights as citizens against abuses by other people. They exist at the local level, state and national levels. It makes a child a good and law abiding citizen.

5. Mass media:

Mass media distribute impersonal information to a wide audience through television, Newspaper, social media etc. People spending many hours in front of television and children being more active in it influences social norms greatly. People learn about objects of material culture as well as non material culture through it.

(b) Highlight any five major social problems prevailing in your locality?

➤ Major Problems of our locality are as follows:

1. Poverty:

A state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials to enjoy a minimum standard of life and well being that's considered acceptable in society.

- Poverty is the main issue of Pakistan.
- According to statistics 29.5% population lives below the national poverty line.

2. Illetracy:

Illiteracy is defined as not being able to read and write which affects many people.

- A person who is unable to read, write and interpret written documentation is called an illiterate.
- Pakistan is suffering more from this problem compared to other countries.

3. Corruption:

It is one of the most severe problems of Pakistan. People are corrupted in all parts of society from Police, Power sector, Tax and customs, Health and education etc.

4. Child labor:

The full time employment of children who are under a minimum legal age.

- Poverty is the greatest cause behind it.
- It has a great affect on the health of a child and his personal development.

5. Non loyal leaders:

One other social problem is the unloyalty of leaders. They are not sincere towards the growth of our country and are usually found in corruption cases. Most of the country budget goes towards the unnecessary projects while the people are suffering from poverty.

Q2 (a): What is poverty? What are methods to measure poverty?

Poverty:

A state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials to enjoy a minimum standard of life and well being that's considered acceptable in society.

Methods to measure poverty:

1. Poverty line:

The financial threshold determined by converting the poverty threshold of every country into dollar. Currently we use 1.25\$ or 2\$ as a poverty threshold. People below this are considered in state of poverty.

1. Monetary approach:

It identifies poverty with a shortfall in personal or family income or consumption below a certain level of resources, usually referred to as the poverty line.

3. Absolute poverty:

It involves the scarcity of basic food, clean water, health, shelter and information.

4. Relative poverty:

Living standard of a person compared to living standard in the surrounding.

5. Situational Poverty:

It is a temporary poverty based on occurrence of some adverse event like disaster.

6. Rural poverty:

It occurs in rural areas with population of less than 50000. It is the area with less job opportunities and less access to services.

6. Urban poverty:

It occurs in areas with population over 50,000. Major challenges are

- Limited access to health and education.
- Inadequate housing and services
- Unhealthy environment
- Little or no social protection mechanism

(b) What are the causes of poverty in Pakistan ? Being student of sociology suggest some possible solutions to eradicate poverty?

Following are the causes of poverty in Pakistan.

1. Government policies:

Government is not well aware of present conditions of Pakistan. Government are following the policies of the officials which do not have any awareness about the problems of community. The policies implemented are not giving any good results rather it is worsening day by day. And to hide their inability the officials are increasing the taxes day by day which are forcing people to live below poverty line.

2. Corruption:

Another major cause of poverty is corruption. Everyone is neglecting the moral and ethical values and trying to earn more and more by using fair and unfair means. Officials are not taking any notice as they are also the ones involved in it. Law and order are unable to give the rights of the people to them and one has to spend a huge amount of money to get their rights. Corrupt people are getting more while honest and common man is living miserable lives.

3. Lack of education:

The quality of education is very low. After 70 years of independence we still are following the old education system and haven't introduced our own system. The concept of modern technique is lacking and officials are unable to adapt to the modern way of teaching That's why business do not meet international requirement. Most students are favoring foreign studies. The system of free education ratio is close to none.

4. Unemployment:

Core issue of poverty in Pakistan is increasing unemployment. People are unable to find the desired jobs. Highly educated people are being jobless and many people have moved to other countries and settled there. Skilled people are favoring to stay in foreign countries which have significantly increased the poverty level in the country.

Solutions to poverty:

- Increasing the employment rate by introducing new projects and policies.
- Establish work schedules that work
- Raise the salary to standard rate so people can live a standard life.
- Lower the tax rates for poor people.
- Strict actions against corruption.
- Reform the criminal justice system and enact policies that support success.

Q3 (a): Differentiate between child labor and child work. What are the causes and effects of child labor in Pakistan?

Child Labor:

The full time employment of children who are under a minimum legal age. Work for children that harm them or exploit them in some way both physically or mentally. Children have the right to be protected from work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with education, or is harmful to child health or social development.

Child Work:

Work which can done by children between 13 and 15 years old as long as it is not dangerous to health or interfering with their education or social development. It is a normal part of growing up in a rural environment. Helping in a house which does not hinder child development can be an important part of childhood.

Causes of Child labor:

- One of the main causes of child labor is Poverty.
- Populatin pressure
- Unemployment
- Lack of education
- Cultural values
- Various conflicts (War, Civil strife, etc.)

Consequences of Child labor:

- General Injuries like cuts, burns, fractures, tiredness, fear and night mares.
- Sexual abuse like exploitation of girls by adults, rape, abortion, drugs and alcoholism.
- Physical abuse that involve corporal punishment, emotional maltreatment such as blaming, belittling, rejection and bad remarks.
- It effects in missing educational qualifications and higher skills.
- Competition with adult workers leads to to depressing wages and salaries.

(b) What is social research? Explain what are the steps involved in social research and also highlight the qualities of good social research.

Social research:

A method used by social scientists and researchers to learn about people and societies so that they can design Products and services that cater to various needs of the people.

Steps of Research:

1. Problem identification:

It is the first stage. For any social research there should be a social problem. We need to identify and admit that the problem exists and there need to be a solution for that.

2.Problem statement:

The second stage is to state the problem in a statement form.

For Example:

“Our problem is that we don’t have an ERP system.

3. Hypothesis:

An idea or explanation on the basis of your knowledge and experimentations. It is not a wild guess but not an established fact as well.

4.Literarture Review:

It explains the whole scenario in how your research is proposed. It shows the originality of your research as how your research is different from others. It shows methodology and statistics.

5. Methodology:

Methodology is based on literature review. It consists of

- **Data and its types**
- **Collection of Data**
- **Model Specifications**

6. Conclusion and Analysis:

Based on the Data and Methodology, we came up with some results. We need to do analysis on the basis of theories. It should show statistical resemblance with the others. The result should be properly justified with valid logic or theory.

7. Recommendation:

Based on the results of research we can suggest some possible solutions for the social problem in focus. The suggestion should be logical. It should be easily implementable.

Qualities of Good Research:

- Goal oriented
- Simple and clear
- Objectives should be clear
- Procedures should be clear
- Valid and Practicable
- Limitations should be mentioned
- Coherence
- Help in policy making