

Name: Shabir Ullah Khan

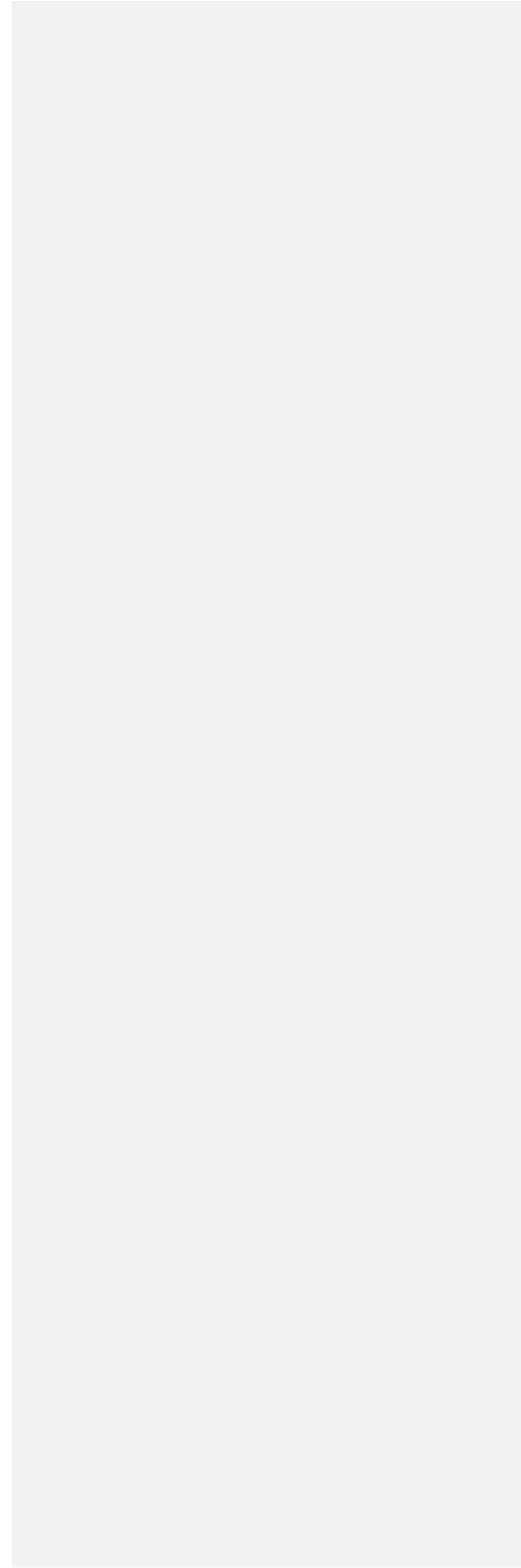
ID: 17004

Program: Mass media and mass communication

Semester: 1st semester

Teacher: Sir Zafar

Subject: Sociology



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

Socialization: In the field of *Sociology* the term **Socialization** refers to the process by which an individual is integrated into the social hierarchy of a society. This is done by either the members of the society teaching him, or the individual him/herself learning the many norms, traditions, cultures, and ideologies of his/her society. This process is especially crucial in the psychological development of a child in his/her early childhood. The process of socialization allows an individual to be accepted into a society.

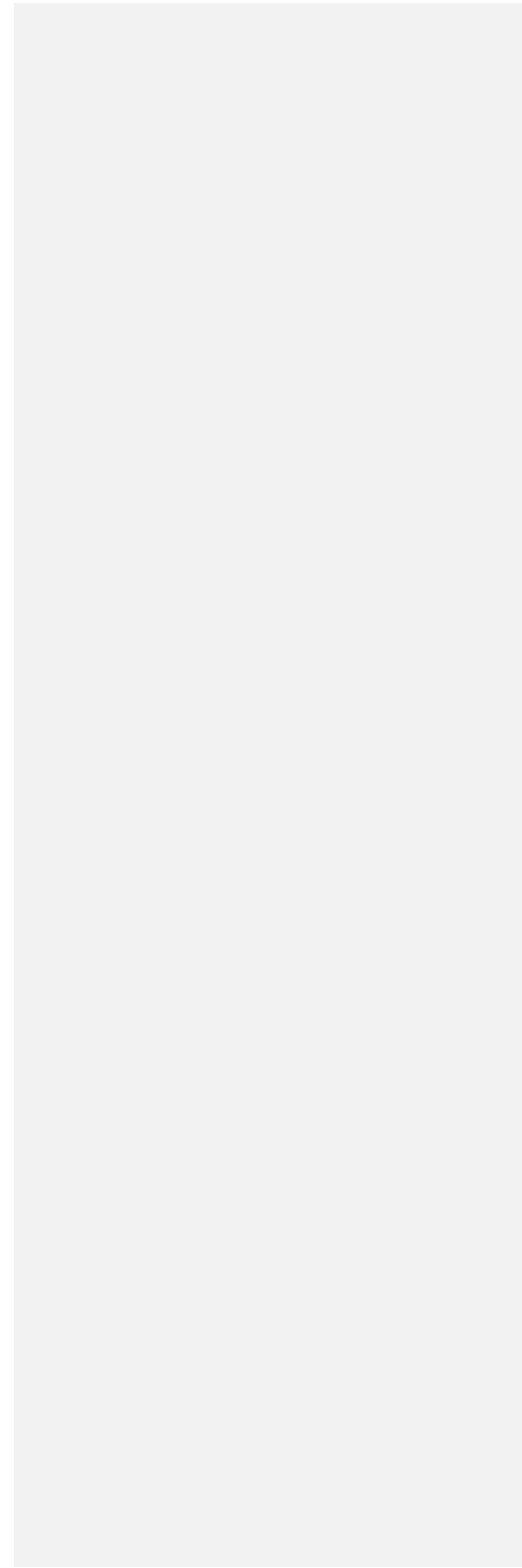
In the process of socialization there are certain people and factors that contribute to development of a child's mentality. These factors, or people may be: Family, friends, peers, religion, or culture. All these factors/people are known as *Agents of Socialization*.

Agents of Socialization: Agents of socialization, or institutions are those factor that are able to impress social norms onto an individual. These include their family, religion, peer groups, economic systems, and, language. All these agents help in the nurturing and development of personality traits for an individual.

Effect of Agents of socialization on one's personality: There are two possible effects regarding the agents. Either it will have a positive effect and ingrain a healthy behavior upon a child, or have a negative effect. Which would create negative personality traits in a child.

Examples: Effect of Positive Agents	Effect of Negative Agents
1) Parents: Play a vital role in the introduction of a child into his/her	If parents neglect their children, or if any adult supervision is missing in the

<p>society. They create the right moral and socially acceptable behaviors in a child.</p>	<p>early years of a child. It may create many social and mental complications.</p>
<p>2) Peers: After parents come the social bonding with friends/ peers. Peer or friends allow children to create their own unique personality in a group like: The Comedian, the dumb one, The athletic one and so on.</p>	<p>Sometimes peers are not always 'friendly' and a child may be bullied by his supposed 'friends'. If the bullying is left unchecked it may lead to violent personality traits.</p>
<p>3) Religion: Every religion is different in concept, but teaches the same principle of peace and prosperity. The teaching of the proper principles and ethics of one's religion creates a spiritual personality.</p>	<p>Learning the principles and moral ethics is a good thing, but under the wrong guidance it can lead to extremism and ultimately twisting a growing child's sense of reason and morals.</p>



Q 1: (b) Highlight any 5 major Social Problems prevailing in your locality?

I am citizen of a 3rd world country: Pakistan. So, in terms of social problems, there are a lot of them in my country. But as requested I will narrow down my search to five major social problems in my locality.

Drug addiction:

Drugs addicts are unfortunately mostly high school, college students. They receive their doses from friends, or illegal pharmaceutical shops. The use of drugs is a taboo, but all efforts to eradicate it have ended in failure.

Illiteracy:

The right to education is a privilege which should be given to any and all children. But in your local area parents deem it a waste of money and time. They would rather have their children learn bricklaying, or housebuilding. This mentality has kept down the average literacy rate of Pakistan.

Ignorance:

When it comes to cultural and environmental preservation our people are most ignorant. This ignorance has led to the destruction of many culturally significant places, and items. It has also caused many species of animal, and birds to go extinct due to over hunting and deforestation.

Violent extremism:

In terms of religion our people are considered extremist. It is due to this reason that even the slightest change or contradiction in their taught principles or moral causes them to overreact.

This extremism is especially seen in the Pashtun communities who hold the principles of Islam dear to them.

Corruption:

It is the act of abusing one's power for his/her own benefit. This is a major social problem which has led to the weakening of our economy. This in turn causes the citizens to suffer from high rates, and taxes.

Q 2: (a) What is Poverty? What are the methods to measure Poverty?

The term poverty in the field of sociology is defined as, "*the social condition in which an individual or group of individuals lack the necessary minimum resources to sustain their lives in the place where they live.*" Poverty is characterized as a social and economic problem. Poverty can be a cause of unemployment, or any physical or mental problems. People who are considered poor lack the proper resources to live out a prosperous life. Now to identify poor people we have two methods which include:

- 1) Expenditure Method.
- 2) Income Method.

Expenditure Method	Income Method
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In this method the minimum food required by an individual to survive on is calculated.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• In this method the minimum wages, or earnings for an individual to sustain their life is taken.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The value of food that is calculated is then converted into its equivalent value in calories.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This minimum wage, or earnings is taken as a base line to compare people with.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The total value of the calories is then converted into monetary value i.e. in dollars, rupees, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This creates a line called the poverty line. It is defined as the estimated

	minimum level of income which is required to acquire life necessities.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total amount that is taken is then fixed as the poverty line 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people earning below this line are considered to be poor.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The people below this line are poor people. 	

Q 2: (b) What are the causes of Poverty in Pakistan? Being student of Sociology suggest some possible solutions to eradicate poverty.

Poverty is a social and economic problem. It creates a great strain on our economic situation. In Pakistan a majority of her people live below the poverty line. This is due to the following reasons:

- 1) Lack of Education
- 2) Inflation
- 3) Nepotism
- 4) Heavy taxes

Lack of Education: In the 21st century a degree or diploma is considered more valuable than acquiring a skill from experience. But this mentality has not changed causing parents to send their children to work mills and shops to learn these skills instead of giving them proper education. These children grow up without education, and are left unemployed in this rapidly modernizing economy. Thus, their unemployment ultimately led to dropping below the poverty line.

Solution: By spreading awareness among the people regarding the importance of a proper education. We can create an environment in which more educated people can come into the job market.

Inflation: In simple words inflation means that the price to purchase resources increases, and the ability of the people to buy them decreases. Inflation is mainly caused by lack of proper resources or not enough importing. Inflation causes prices to rise to such degrees that a common person with their daily earning cannot afford them.

Solution: One method of reducing inflation is through a contractionary monetary policy. The purpose of such a policy is to reduce the money supply within an economy. It is done by decreasing bond prices and increasing interest rates.

Nepotism: It is defined as giving opportunity to take an office or post only to favored people. These people may be friends, family or supporters. This causes actually qualified people on lower and less paying post and more inexperienced people hold these positions.

Solutions: To enforce the fact that being a part of the family or a friend may get you in the door, but you have to perform - and probably to a higher level and without as much praise. And to allow qualified people to take higher posts.

Heavy Taxes: Taking taxes is a necessary step, because this money helps in the development of the country. But in our case the taxes on all aspect of our lives have been raised to such an extent that it has become near impossible to pay them all. If a person earns minimum wage, then it is not possible for them to pay these taxes.

Solution: Protest against the government to reduce these taxes, or relax them for a period so that the people can get a chance to reinforce their economical standing.

Q 3: (a) Differentiate between Child labor and Child work. What are the causes and effects of child labor in Pakistan?

Difference between Child Labor and Child Work

Child Labor	Child Work
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The children are often worked forcefully. They are mostly unwillingly do a work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children have the choice not to do a given task.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are overworked with nearly impossible to complete tasks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Giving tasks and small workloads help in the development of a child.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are illegally bounded by large amount of fake debts to make them work. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> These tasks involve helping around the house, or helping in group projects.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The children are not allowed to attend school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children have the choice to attend school
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children are separated from their families early on and taken advantage of. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not involve hazardous activities or material.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They are paid small amount of income for their work, and sometimes aren't paid at all. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps children in becoming resourceful and productive part of society.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children are made to operate heavy machinery. Which may prove fatal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teaches children useful skills and abilities to later use in life.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children are physically and mentally abused if they don't work properly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Helps in social bonding between members of society.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some children are sold to foreign countries through human trafficking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children may or may not be paid.

Causes and Effects of Child labor

Causes of Child labor.

- **Poverty:** More than 30 percent of the population of Pakistan live under the population line. This causes the small children of a poor household to be forced to work. Their work brings in the meager amount of money to sustain the family.
- **Illiteracy:** Working children grow up without a proper education. This leads to a mentality in which education is considered a waste of time, and they force their children to work at an early age as their parents did to them.

- **Overpopulation:** Pakistan is a rapidly growing country with more and more people added on each year. This surplus population compete for the limited number of available jobs. Thus, most children have to start this struggle from any early life due to lack of proper population management.

Effects of Child labor:

Child labor is a despicable act. Its effect can be felt both on our societies and economy.

Following are some of the consequences of child labor:

- General child injuries and abuses. These include, cuts, burns and lacerations.
- The sexual abuse of preteens, especially in girls. These cause a higher rate of unwanted pregnancies, STDs transmitting, and has a demoralizing effect on societies.
- These children experience physical abuse that involves corporal punishment, and emotional maltreatment which include blaming, belittling, verbal attacks, and humiliation.
- These children are kept fed just enough to take work out of them. Which may lead to many illnesses tied to malnourishment.

Q 3: (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.

Social research¹ is defined in sociology as, “*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.*” – [Wikipedia]. Social research is conducted to study the change in human behavior, technologies, and global pattern. In order to add more information on a particular tradition, or culture. The social research has further two types i.e.,

Commented [Ak1]:

1) Quantitative Social research: In this type of research the scientist uses statistical data.

It usually involves numbers and percentages in a certain area. In order to create more reliable claims.

2) Qualitative Social research: In this type of research the scientist’s experience social phenomena’s through direct observation, and communication with participants. This type of research stresses contextual subjective accuracy over generality. Related to quality.

Qualities of a good social research.

- **Simple and clear:** These types of researches are generally conducted to educated people on the cultural and social phenomenon of an area. So, the more transparent and easier to understand the research is, the more widely it is favored.
- **Coherent:** The statics and data must be true, and must align with actual facts and figures. This causes the research to be more coherent and more appealing to the general public.
- **Goal Oriented:** The research must have a specific goal. It means that when a scientist is creating a research, he/she must keep in mind a goal, or purpose. It can be a survey of a culturally diverse area, or to collect information on a specific ethnic group of people.
- **Objectives of the social research should be clear.**
- **Limitations of the (knowledge) research should be mentioned.**

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_research

- **The research should help in policy making**
- **The procedures of the social research should be disclosed.**

Steps of Social research

1) Identifying Problem

To solve any issue, it must first be accepted that there is an issue. Thus, the first step in any research begins with identifying a problem and making it the goal of a social research.

2) Problem statement

The second step involves in giving a statement to an issue. This statement is kept very generalized, and as the research progresses the statement becomes more refined. For this I shall take the following example i.e. *“Unemployment is the cause of unrest.”* This statement is very general. It offers no concrete information or statistics.

3) Problem hypothesis

Now that we have a social problem. We can now work on creating a hypothesis. A hypothesis is a statement which undergoes heavy experiments, and is often rewritten or entirely replaced if it does not support the facts and statistics.

4) Literature review

In this step your social research is compared to any previous researches. It gives it relevancy and an idea to see how it stands out from the rest of them. In this step your calculated and recorded statistics and facts are checked and rechecked,

5) Methodology

After the literature review comes the step to explain your methodology. In simple words it means the method which you used to collect all the present data, and statistics. It is a specification of your model.

6) Conclusion and analysis

After all the above steps are cleared comes the conclusion and analysis. In this step you present all of the available data and statics. At this stage your research has yielded an answer which align with all the available facts and figures. Your answer undergoes analysis in the light of the facts and data.

7) Recommendations

After a problem is identified and a possible answer is put forward comes the final step of recommendations. In this step you create a list of possible solutions or actions which can be taken or implemented to solve the problem on which the research took place.