

Note: Attempt all Questions. Give relevant examples where necessary.

Q. NO.	Part	Questions	Marks
1	(a)	What is Socialization? What are the Agents of Socialization and how it has an effect one's Personality?	(10)
	(b)	Highlight any 5 major Social Problems prevailing in your locality.	(05)
2	(a)	What is Poverty? What are the methods to measure Poverty?	(07)
	(b)	What are the causes of Poverty in Pakistan? Being student of Sociology suggest some possible solutions to eradicate poverty.	(08)
3	(a)	Differentiate between Child labor and Child work. What are the causes and effects of child labor in Pakistan?	(10)
	(b)	What is social Research? Explain what are the steps involved in social research and also highlight the qualities of good social Research.	(10)

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QN1

Socialization is a process that introduces people to social norms and customs. This process helps individuals function well in society, and, in turn, helps society run smoothly. Family members, teachers, religious leaders, and peers all play roles in a person's socialization

Family: Family helps shape our personality development because you see your family on a daily basis. Your family is who you are with from the day you are born until the day you die. Your parents teach you and raise you from morals to interests. They care for you and love you every day. The family is the first place you learn social skills and they are the very first teachers you have.

Peers: After early childhood peers start to have a larger effect on your further development. Peer groups are most influential during preteen and teenage years. Your group of friends can affect what you do and how you act as well as your future.

School: The type of school you go to, public or private can affect your behavior based on the school rules and standards they expect you to follow on a daily basis. Your everyday school activities and the classes you take can have a huge impact on your later interests for college and a career. Schools also try to instill good values in you to make you a better person and citizen.

Mass Media: The mass media includes any form of communication that reaches a large audience without personal contact. This would include television, radio, movies and music. Kids and teenagers hear a type of media every day. This can cause them to mimic what they see and hear in their life with their friends or at school.

Part b

1 A social issue

is a problem that influences many citizens within a society.

2 Hunger

Hunger is a social issue

hunger is a condition in which a person, for a sustained period, is unable to eat sufficient food to meet basic nutritional needs.

3 Age and the life course

Throughout the life course, there are social problems associated with different ages. One such social problem is age discrimination. An example of age discrimination is when a particular person is not allowed to do something or is treated differently based on age

4 Education and public schools

Education is unarguably the most important factor in a person's success in society. As a result, social problems can be raised by the unequal distribution of funding between public schools, such as that seen in the United States

5 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.

6 Poverty

Poverty is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living

Q N2

what is the definition of poverty?

Essentially, poverty refers to lacking enough resources to provide the necessities of life—food, clean water, shelter and clothing. But in today's world, that can be extended to include access to health care, education and even transportation

Most countries in the world measure their poverty using an absolute threshold, or in other words, a fixed standard of what households should be able to count on in order to meet their basic needs. A few countries, however, have chosen to measure their poverty using a relative threshold, that is, a cutoff point in relation to the overall distribution of income or consumption in a country

A fundamental part of measuring poverty is a comparison between a household's income and the cost of basic necessities

Poverty: causes and solution

RAWALPINDI: Poverty is the condition of having fewer resources or less income than others within a society or a country, or compared to worldwide averages. It is the lack of basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, clothing, healthcare, education and shelter, because of the inability to afford them.

In Pakistan, poverty is a growing concern. So what is the reason behind poverty in Pakistan? Who is responsible for it and how can we solve it?

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. Most of the people don't have any concept of modern earning sources and they are unable to adopt technology for their business due to which their businesses do not meet the international standard and thus decline.

Large scale import is another reason; the import of Pakistan is greater than the export. Big revenue is consumed in importing goods and even raw material has to be imported for industry.

Pakistan is an agricultural country and most of our people are farmers. They have land which is fulfilling the needs of their families but over the years these lands are slowly fragmented for inheritance. After fragmentation, the land isn't sufficient to support the family therefore families spend their lives below the poverty line.

Poverty will never end unless we have a real solution to end it. In my opinion, a possible solution can be based on economic justice and political changes. Controlling inflation is necessary to eliminate poverty. The government should provide more facilities to investors to increase investment and to reduce unemployment

Q no 3

The difference between 'child labor' and 'child work' is that child labor refers to work that is harmful to 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 wellbeing of child laborers is at risk, and they can end up being trapped in a cycle of poverty.

Causes of Child Labor:

Poverty

Children work for a variety of reasons. The major reason is poverty. Poverty is the lack of food, shelter, money and clothing that occurs when people cannot satisfy their basic needs. Poverty can be understood only lack of money or most of them in terms of barriers in everyday life. At certain levels of poverty in developing countries, child labor could play a useful role in the economic survival, which increases national economic development

Lack of education

Between the poorer parts of society is also most important cause for children to start working before time. Necessary education is not free in all countries and in many countries it is not available for all children, especially in rural areas. So if there are schools in some areas there is poor education or where education is expensive parents observe no value in education field then due to this situation parents send their children to work rather than schools

Gender inequity

Means gender differences which refer to inequality between persons due to gender. The encouragement of gender equality means gives equal opportunities to boys and girls, and men and women

Lack of unemployment

Lack of unemployment of adults and when the adults are not in position to do work like disable adults or ill adults or death member of the family

Demand for child labor

Demand for child labor is increasing day by day for cheap labor which is also a cause of child labor. Market demand of child labor cause strong demand by many companies because they want to win large market share. So children are considered as a cheap source of labor which provides an opportunity to increase earnings.

Escape from home

This may also factor or cause of child labor. When a child escapes from home he may have many reasons like

Bad temper of the parents, because generally the insufficient salary of fathers provides lack of basic human needs to their families which create a frustration and anger in the members of family after that it turn to the attitude of fathers or head of family in harsh or strict due to which a child prefers to leave from the home in search of his own comforts, it might be physical or mental. And

when a child leaves the home he faces different problems of necessities so that why he has to do any work to survive

Political Crises

Political crises and political issues Sometimes have caused violence, rallies, strikes, civil wars, terrorism and armed conflicts due to which there is a political and economic instability in the country so adults are unable to do work or jobs or in some other situations children have to do work for their needs.

Overpopulation

Large family sizes and over population are main factors which cause child labor. The basic cause of child labor is high population growth-rate, particularly in Third World countries. According to Wikipedia.org, "Pakistan has increased its ranking from 7 to 6th in the list of most populous countries of the world

Industrial revolution

Revolution in industries plays role for child labor. Sometimes multinationals prefer to use child labor in developing countries due to industrial revolution and these which encourages multinationals to use child workers which cause a negative impact on children. Due to all these reasons child labor recruited for less pay, they take extra work from them and there is no problem of union in industry as well. This situation is also difficult for adults to find jobs and send their children for work.

Impact on Child Labor:

Immature and inexperienced child laborers might be totally unaware of the short and long term risks involved in their work. Children who work frequently face serious health problems due to continuous work in hazardous conditions.

Illegal Activities

Now a day's children have strong involvement in illegal activities like the production and trafficking of drugs. Trafficking is illegal activity of buying and selling of drugs in which a lot of children are involved. Mostly children may do these activities because they believe that this will give them money and status. Children who do this work take great risk of abuse and are addicted of drugs in early age. And then these children also doing other crimes like robbery, theft, mugging, hijacking, and the children may also do this for their gangs or for their family. These all activities by children are also done due to poverty. And also affect their mental and physical growth

Q3 part b

Social Research: Definition

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

Step 1# Formulation of Research Problem:

In real terms research begins with a problem which needs solution. Such a perception on the part of the researcher, first of all, falls within the general area of interest indicating to locate the problem either in the quest of some intellectual pursuit or for some practical concern, such as finding out a practical solution to a problem, evaluation of a programmed in the light of new facts, gathering of relevant facts for social planning or even for policy making

Step 2# Review of Related Literature:

Since an effective research is based on past knowledge, an investigator must always take advantage of the knowledge which have been preserved or accumulated earlier. It not only helps the researcher in avoiding duplication and formulating useful hypothesis, but also provides him with the evidence that he is familiar with what is already known and what is still unknown and untested in the field

Step 4# Working Out Research Design:

After formulating the research problem, reviewing the related literature and formulating hypothesis, wherever feasible, the researcher reaches the stage of embarking upon working out a design of study as he is guided by the maxim that "work must be planned, if it is to lead to discoveries". A research design is the general blueprint for the collection, measurement and analysis of data incorporating what the researcher will have to perform from the formulating the tentative generalizations and their operational definitions to final analysis of data.

Step 5# Defining the Universe of Study:

The universe of study comprises all the items or individuals under consideration in any field of inquiry. In statistical terms, a 'universe' or 'population' refers to the aggregate of individuals or units from which a 'sample' is drawn and to which the results and analysis are to apply. The researcher may distinguish between the target population and survey population so as to clearly define the universe of study. The target population is that population for which the results of research are required.

Step 6# Determining Sampling Design:

As in practice a complete enumeration of all the items in the 'universe' is not possible under many circumstances, due to the requirement of a great deal of time, money and energy; the researcher embarks upon deciding the way of selecting a representative sample which is popularly known as the sample design. It is a definite plan chalked out prior to actual collection of data for obtaining a sample from the universe

Step 7# Administering the Tools of Data Collection:

Adequate and appropriate data are required for any standard research work. The data may differ considerably keeping in view the financial aspect, time and other resources available to the researcher. The researcher, while collecting data takes into consideration the nature of investigation, objective and scope of the inquiry, financial resources, available time and the desired degree of accuracy. That apart his own ability and experience also counts much in the collection of required data.

Secondary data are collected from books, journals, newspaper, reports of the earlier studies etc.

Step 8# Analysis of Data:

After completion of the collection of data, the researcher embarks upon the analysis of these data. This involves a number of operations such as establishment of categories, the application of these categories to raw data through coding, tabulation. Thereafter statistical inferences are drawn.

All these operations are very closely related to one another. At the outset, the researcher classifies the raw data into some usable categories on the basis of some purposes

Step 9# Testing of Hypotheses:

Sociological studies do not always generate data that confirm the original hypothesis. In many instance, a hypothesis is refuted and researchers must reformulate their conclusions. In behavioral sciences it is not possible to test several hypotheses directly. The social scientist can only test the research hypotheses by establishing some kind of sample of behavior in order to observe it directly

Step 10# Generalization and Interpretation:

After the hypothesis is tested and found valid, it becomes possible on the part of researcher to reach the stage of generalization, which may be construed to be the real value of research. This is only possible in case of hypothesis-testing studies. But in the hypothesis formulating studies where the researcher has no hypothesis to begin with, he may seek to interpret his findings

Step 11# Reporting the Research:

Research report is the end product of a research activity which gives an account of a long journey on the path of finding a new knowledge or modified knowledge. Writing a research report is a technical task as it requires not only skill on the part of the researcher but also considerable effort, patience and penetration, an overall approach to the problem, data and analysis along with grasp over language and greater objectivity, all springing from considerable thought

In my opinion good researchers may have the following features

Having patience, open minded and open heart to accept other (idea, opinion, suggestion etc.) hardworking, always seeking improvement, focusing the area of interesting, being smart, having good skill of writing in a well-organized manner, always keep updating, having deep knowledge of the area and the statistical skill, excellent presentation skill, never quit and helping others.

Be open to criticism of your work, it is about your work not you. Be open to new ideas and perspective. Read a lot and be analytical, observe a lot, be inquisitive. BE well informed by keeping up to date with new discoveries in your field and other related fields