

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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Question: 1 (a)

What is Socialization? What are the Agents of Socialization and how it has an effect one's Personality?

ANSWER

SOCIALIZATION:

Socialization is the process through which people are taught to be adept members of a society. It describes the ways that people come to understand societal norms and expectations, to accept society's beliefs, and to be aware of societal values. *Socialization* is not the same as *socializing* (interacting with others, like family, friends, and coworkers); to be precise, it is a sociological process that occurs through socializing.

AGENTS OF SOCIALIZATION:

Agency No: 1

The Family:

The family gets the baby first. Hence the process of socialization begins in the family. A child is born with some basic abilities that are genetically transmitted through germplasm. These abilities and capacities are shaped in ways determined by culture.

The mother with whom the relation of the child is the most intimate plays a significant role in the process of molding the child in the initial stages. Subsequently, father and older siblings transmit to the child

many other values, knowledge and skill that children are expected to acquire in that particular society.

Agency No: 2

The Peer Group:

A **peer group** is made up of people who are similar in age and social status and who share interests. Peer group socialization begins in the earliest years, such as when kids on a playground teach younger children the norms about taking turns or the rules of a game or how to shoot a basket. As children grow into teenagers, this process continues. Peer groups are important to adolescents in a new way, as they begin to develop an identity separate from their parents and exert independence. Additionally, peer groups provide their own opportunities for socialization since kids usually engage in different types of activities with their peers than they do with their families. Peer groups provide adolescents' first major socialization experience outside the realm of their families. Interestingly, studies have shown that although friendships rank high in teenager's priorities, this is balanced by parental influence.

Agency No: 3

The School:

When the child comes to the school, his formal indoctrination into the culture of the society begins. He is exposed to a wider background than hitherto known to him. He is formally introduced to the lore and the learning, the arts and the sciences, the values and the beliefs, the customs and taboos of the society from a wider circle, his teachers play a very significant role.

The child may admire, respect and love some of his teachers. The impression which they make during this impressionable age lasts almost throughout his life.

Agency No: 4

The Books:

In literate societies another important agency of socialization is the printed word in books and magazines. Our cultural world—experiences and knowledge, values and beliefs, superstitions and prejudices—is expressed in words.

“Words rush at us in torrent and cascade; they leap into our vision as in newspaper, magazine and textbook. The words are always written by

someone and these people too—authors and editors and advertisers—join the teachers, the peers and the parents in the socialization process”.

Agency No: 5

The Mass Media:

Apart from newspapers which carry printed words, the two other mass media, viz., the radio and television, exercise tremendous influence in the socialization process. They “assault our ears” and communicate directly their messages and these messages also “contain in capsule form the premises of our culture, its attitudes and ideologies”.

The role of television, in particular, is very significant. It communicates directly to both our ears and eyes and thus leaves a strong impression.

In individual cases, of course, the importance of these influences varies. Different people react to the same suggestion differently. Responses vary in terms of their natural preference.

Effect on one’s Personality

Socialization is critical both to individuals and to the societies in which they live. It illustrates how completely intertwined human beings and their social worlds are. First, it is through teaching culture to new members that a society perpetuates itself. If new generations of a society don’t learn its way of life, it ceases to exist. Whatever is distinctive about a culture must be transmitted to those who join it in order for a society to survive.

Socialization teaches us our society’s expectations for dining out. The manners and customs of different cultures (When can you use your hands to eat?, how should you compliment the cook? Who is the “head” of the table?) are learned through socialization.

QUESTION: 1 (b)

Highlight any 5 major Social Problems prevailing in your locality.

ANSWER

5 major social problems prevailing in our locality are following:

1) Political corruption:

Corruption erodes the trust we have in the public sector to act in our best interests. It also wastes our taxes or rates that have been earmarked for important community projects – meaning we have to put

up with poor quality services or infrastructure, or we miss out altogether.

2) Poverty:

Poverty can be formally defined as the state or standard of life in **individual lives** on less than a specified **per capita income**. Due to poverty people are lead to crimes.

3) Unemployment:

Majority of the people of Pakistan are underemployed as compared to their capacity. This cause is responsible for the growth of poverty.

4) Lack of Infrastructure:

The comparatively poor infrastructural situation of **Pakistan** by international standards has a severe effect on the lives of people. The electricity shortages, **lack** of proper water and sanitation provisions. Above all, the increase in population to an alarming level is making our problems worse

5) Lack of Education:

The lack of sufficient funds is the main **problem** in the development of **education**. Outlay for **education** in Five Year Plans has been decreasing. Due to insufficient funds most **educational** institutions lack infrastructure, science equipment and libraries etc.

Question: 2 (a)

What is Poverty? What are the methods to measure Poverty?

ANSWER

POVERTY:

Poverty can be formally defined as the state or standard of life in **individual lives** on less than a specified **per capita income**.

METHODS TO MEASURES POVERTY:

- 1) Headcount index
- 2) Poverty gap index
- 3) Squared poverty gap (poverty severity)

- 4) Index
- 5) Sen Index
- 6) The Sen-Shorrocks-Thon Index
- 7) The Watts Index
- 8) And many others measures

Question: 2 (b)

What are the causes of Poverty in Pakistan? Being a student of Sociology suggest some possible solutions to eradicate poverty.

ANSWER

CAUSES OF POVERTY IN PAKISTAN:

1) Unemployment:

Majority of the people of Pakistan are underemployed as compared to their capacity. This cause is responsible for the growth of poverty.

2) Unjust Distribution of Wealth:

A large share of the national wealth is owned by a very small percentage of the population. This means that the poor become poor and richer become richer.

3) Feudal System:

Most of the land of the country is concentrated in the hands of the small feudal class; this leads them to live a life of poverty.

4) Lack of Education:

There is a lack of education in Pakistan. The lack of education is impediments that are keeping the poor from coming out of from poverty.

5) Industrial Underdevelopment:

Pakistan's industrial sector is underdeveloped; this leads to the deepening of the problem of unemployment in the country with the resulting growth in the number of poor in the country.

6) Reliance on Agriculture:

Agriculture accounts for around 65% of the country's labor force.

Agriculture is underdeveloped so the people associated with it remain poor.

SOLUTIONS FOR POVERTY ERADICATION

1) Education:

The provision of quality of education to the nation must be among the top priorities of the state, as education is in true sense the key to progress. An educated person can his or her mental and physical abilities, which not help in getting employment but contributes in many ways to the social, economic and political development of Nation.

2) Industrialization:

The building of new industries and the rehabilitation of those lying in disuse by the government and the rich people will help to create new jobs, contributes to the growth of national wealth and reduce poverty.

3) Agriculture Reforms:

Government should implement the agriculture reforms on sound footing providing, ownership to the peasants. So that he may work whole heartedly for breaking loss his chains of poverty.

4) Overseas Employment:

The state should facilitate the employment of its citizens in other countries. It contributes to the growth of the national wealth and thus reduces poverty.

5) Eliminating Smuggling and Corruption:

By eliminating Smuggling and bribery, the government can reduce inflation and thus reduce poverty.

QUESTION: 3 (a)

Differentiate between Child labor and Child work. What are the causes and effects of child labor in Pakistan?

ANSWER

CHILD WORK	CHILD LABOR
Activities that can be combined with schooling (e.g. Household activities)	Performed at the expense of education.
Contributes to their development	Work is potentially hazardous, exploitative and injurious to a child's health, physical, social and emotional well-being.
Not harmful to children	May be harmful to children
Does not interfere with schooling	Does interference with schooling
Legal	Illegal

CAUSES OF CHILD LABOR IN PAKISTAN:

Child labor is a complex and systemic problem. It is impossible to point to one single cause. Poverty, natural disasters, conflict, lack of quality education, remoteness and tradition are some of the most common push factors, driving children into child labor.

Most child labor in agriculture is on family farms, with children working alongside their parents. If farmers are not able to send their children to school or hire adult workers, they often have their children work with them. Farmers may not be aware of the risks that child labor poses to their children, leading to negative consequences on their health and futures.

EFFECTS OF CHILD LABOR IN PAKISTAN:

The effects of child labor are:

- 1) Due to lack of education understanding how to properly function in a modern world gets difficult for children.
- 2) Increased risk for infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. Increased risk for physical injuries etc.
- 3) Long term health problems like respiratory issues and cancer.

QUESTION: 3(b)

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

ANSWER

SOCIAL RESEARCH:

A social research is a systematic procedure to seek explanation for unexplained social phenomena to clarify the doubtful and misconceived facts. A research is a scientific process to discover new facts and verify old facts in attempt to explain casual relationship of a phenomenon. Research is aimed at generating concepts, theories and reliable explanations.

SOCIAL RESEARCH STEPS:

1. Selection of **Research** Problem.
2. Review of Related Literature.
3. Formulation of **Research** Objectives.
4. Devising Hypotheses.
5. Making the **Research** Design - methodology.
6. Sampling procedure.
7. Data Collection.
8. Data Analysis and Interpretation.
9. Hypothesis Testing
10. Deriving findings, conclusion and suggestions
11. Report Writing

Qualities of good social Research

Followings are the qualities of Social Research

Accuracy & Precision

Accuracy and precision are also the basic requirements for a research. A researcher brought its views must be accurate and precise to the problematic situation. For example someone says that the illiteracy or literacy rate in rural areas is 100%. This statement is invalid and does not accurately represent the rural areas. Instead of it he should say that the rural areas, some people are 50%, 60% or 80% illiterate. This would be acceptable.

Verifiability

Another characteristic of research is the researcher must verify the data. It must be subject for verifiability and testability. For example; the statement, "criminality is due to illiteracy among the people". This proposition would be regarded as scientific fact because it verifies the observation that the ratio of criminals among literate people is less as compared to illiterate.

Evidence of Facts

Research knowledge should be based on facts second hand information or hearing and say reports should not be added to the research study. It must have original facts for which it is necessary.

Objectivity

Objectivity means that the reality must be shown in a research. Scientific research must have its real thing is and it must be clear from self or personal bias, prejudice, feelings of like and dislike etc.

Reliability & Validity

Truth is the canon of research. The research study must be true and valid to a great extent. No outwards information or self-created objects are included to a research study. The error should be finished.

Qualification

Qualification is the personal experience and skill of a researcher. The complete study of a problematic situation is possible when the researcher is qualified and known well about the existing problem.

Measurability

Various instruments, devices and scientific techniques are used for measuring and undertaking a problem for testing. Accurate

measurement is required for researcher to measure the data collected from a problematic phenomenon.

Recording and Reporting

Every term should be defined and illustrate clearly. The procedure must be described in detail and the report should be written by the researcher to clarify the situation.

Centers around a Problem

The research must be focused on a point. It means that the study must be confined to a specific place and existing of a particular problem.

Original Works

Social research is clear from duplicate or copied information. It must have the original work not on the work done by other. Actually research starts from the point when the already existing knowledge ends