**Name Amjad ullah**

**ID:16226**

**Sec:A**

**Dept:BBA**

**Sub:Sociology**

**Submitted to:Sir Zafr ulhaq**

**Q No.1**

**Part.(a) :** What is socialization? What are the agents of socialization, and how it has an effect ones personality?

**Ans:**

 **Socialization:**

Socialization is the process by which children and adults learns from others and from the environment. People thinks that socialization is specially important for children, but psychologists now realized that socialization continued all across the life span, as long as people continue to learn from social experiences.

 **Agents of socialization:**

1. **Family**

Family is the first agent of socialization. Mothers and fathers, siblings and grandparents, and members of an extended family, all teach a child what he or she needs to know.

**For example:**

They show the how to use objects ( such as cloths, computers, eating utensils, books, etc), how to relate others ( such as family, friends, teachers, and neighbors etc ), and how the world works ( what is real and what is imagined ).

1. **Peer groups:**

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 the norms about taking turns, the rules of a game, or how to shoot a basket.

1. **School:**

School and classroom rituals, led by teachers serving as role models and leaders, regularly reinforce what society expects from children. Sociologists describes this aspect of schools as the hidden curriculum, the informal teaching done by schools.

Most U.S children spend about seven hours a day, 180 days a year, in school, which makes it hard to deny the importance school has on their socialization ( U.S department of education 2004 ).

1. **Mass media:**

Mass media describes impersonal information to wide audience, via television, newspapers, radio and the internet. With the average person spending over four hours a day in front of television ( and children averaging even more screen time ), media greatly influences social norms. People learn about objects of material culture ( like new technology and transportation options ), as well as nonmaterial culture – what is true ( beliefs ), what is important (values), what is expected (norms).

1. **Religion:**

Religion is an important avenue of socialization for many people. The United States is full of synagogues, temples, churches, mosques, and similar religious communities where people gathers to worship and learn. Like other institutions these places teach participants how to interact with the religions material culture ( like a mezuzah, a prayer rug, or a communion wafer ).

1. **The work place:**

Although socialized into their culture since birth, workers requires new socialization into a workplace, in terms of both material culture ( such as how to operate a machine ), and nonmaterial culture ( such as whether it’s okay to speak directly to the boss or how to share the refrigerator ).

 **Effect of socialization on ones personality**

Human personality is the result of our genes. However the socialization process can mold it in a particular direction that is desirable. By encouraging specific beliefs and attitudes as well as selectively providing experiences, socializing reaches its goal post. It means that socialization has a wide impact on ones personality, it can change ones whole norms.

**Q No. 3**

**Part. (a): D**ifferentiate between child labor and child work? What are the causes and effect of child labor inn Pakistan?

**Ans:**

 **Difference b/w child labor & child work:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Child labor**  | **Child work** |
| * Child slavery
* Undermines child’s health
* Child trafficking
* Child separated from family
* Organized begging
* No opportunity to go to school
* Excessively long and heavy work
* Hazardous work
* Work in violation of country’s minimum age laws
* Undermines child’s development
* Mentally, physically and morally dangerous and harmful
 | * Contributes to child’s development
* Contribute to welfare of family
* Provide children with skills and experiences
* Helps prepare children to be productive members of adult society
* Able to attend school
* Does not involve deadly machinery
* Dose not involve hazardous chemicals
* Helping parents around the house
* Assisting in family business
 |

**Child labor in Pakistan**

**Causes:**

* **over population**

 Pakistan is a populated country. More than 22 crore people living in Pakistan. Due to limited resources and growing need of food children are working in different fields.

* **Poverty**

Majority of Pakistani people are poor and they cannot afford the study of their children, due to poverty they force their children to work.

* **urbanization**

Industrial revolution is also a huge cause of child labor. Industrialists wants to have cheap labors and they hire children.

* **Unemployment of elders**

Pakistan has major problem of unemployment. Elders often find it difficult to get jobs. This is so because we find more children working in industries.

* **Orphans**

Children with no parents and relatives often do not find any one to financially support them. Thus they are force to work for their living.

**Effects :**

* **Capital & income**

It reduce human capital and income. When a child work in early age, he/she cannot get education and does not learn the basics of good living. This reduce the child’s future earning capacity.

* **Combining work and schooling**

those children who work as well as study cannot pay attention to both. In this way, they cannot get proper education because they have work also.

* **Energy consumption**

Because they are growing children have high energy consumption which can result in greater exposure to toxins.

* **Sleep**

10 to 18 years old required 9.5 hours of sleep a night for proper development. Due to work in early age children cannot sleep properly and they become medically unfit.

**Q No.1**

**Part.(b):** Highlight 5 major social problems prevailing in your locality?

**Ans:**

1. **Poverty**

Poverty is a major problem in our locality. Almost 60 – 70% families facing the problem of poverty. They cannot afford the necessities of living.

1. **Lack of Communication**

Lack of communication is a 2nd most big problem. We belong to north Waziristan, and there is no internet services, no mobile network system, even we do not have any cable system.

1. **Transportation**

Waziristan is a mountainous area. In this mountains transportation is very difficult. There is no proper transport system to the people lives in the mountains.

1. **Load shading**

All over the pakistan , load shading is the biggest problem. In our locality, there is 12-16 hours load shading.

1. **Illiteracy**

It is defined as , not being able to read and write. Our society facing this problem in a big strength.

**Q No.2**

**Part. (a)**: What is poverty? What are the methods to measure poverty?

**Ans**:

 **Poverty**:

Poverty refers to the conditions of not having the means to afford basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, healthcare, clothing and shelter.

 Poverty is the condition of having fewer resources or less income than others within a society or country, or compare to worldwide averages.

**Methods to measure poverty**

* **Official Poverty Measure (OPM)**

It is calculated by the United States Census Bureau using a range of income and economic data. The methodology used to determine the OPM is considered by many to be outdated and inaccurate, however, and policymakers have been considering updates to the measure for quite some time.

The first component of the OPM – poverty threshold – is a calculation of the cost of a household’s basic needs.

The second component involves pre tax-cash income.

The third component of the OPM is inflation (the increase in the prices of goods and services).

* **Supplemental Poverty Measure(SPM)**

Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) is the well known method. That measure helps to economic condition by incorporating the effects of tax credits, housing subsidies, food assistance programs, work expenses, and medical costs.

* **Poverty Line (PL)**

Poverty Line is a common method use to measure poverty based on income and consumption level. The poverty level is determined a minimum level of food requirement, clothing, footwear, light educational and medical requirement etc.

**Q No.3**

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

**Ans:**

 **Social research:**

Social research is a research conducted by the social scientists following a systematic plan. It has two types;

* Quantitative design approach social through quantifiable evidence, and often rely on statistical analysis of many cases (or across intentionally designed in an experiment) to create valid and reliable general claims. Related to quantity.
* Qualitative design emphasize understanding of social phenomena through direct observation, communication with participant, or may stress contextual subjective accuracy over generality. Related to quality.

**Steps involves in social research:**

* **Selection of research problem**

Research problem is simply the topic of the research. Selection of research problem involves selecting a broad area and then narrowing it down to a specific topic.

* **Review of related literature**

The next step is to study available literature on the topic- all the previously done work on the topic including research thesis, research paper, books, reports and publications.

* **Formulation research objectives**

Objectives are aims that you wants to explore in the research. The simple way to make objectives is to first make questions that what do you want to explore about the topic and then convert these questions into objectives.

* **Devising hypotheses**

A hypothesis is a testable assumption showing a relationship among certain variables. It can be a false or true statements.

* **Making research design**

The research design is a plan for research. It outline the methods and procedures used in the research.

* **Sampling procedure**

Sampling means to select a part of population for study. It is difficult for a researcher to study all the population of an area due to limited resources (time, money and energy).

* **Data collection**

Data collection is an important phase of the research. The data is collected for deriving findings, results and theories.

* **Data analysis and interpretation**

The collective data is properly analyzed to generate findings. Data analysis involves data editing, data coding, data classification, measurement and interpretation.

* **Hypothesis testing**

The hypothesis of the research is tested in hypothesis ‘ Higher the poverty in a society, Higher will be the crime rate’.

* **Deriving findings, conclusion and suggestion**

Data analysis generate findings of the study. The research has to derive conclusion and suggestion on the basis of finding the study.

* **Report writing**

After conducting the research, all the above details of the research are compiled into research report. The purpose of writing the research report is to record your work as well as to present your work in written form to the audience.

**Good qualities of social research**

1. **An analytical mind**
2. **A people person**
3. **The ability to stay calm**
4. **Intelligence**
5. **Curiosity**
6. **Quick thinker**
7. **Commitment**
8. **Excellent written and verbal communication skills**
9. **Sympathetic**
10. **Systematic**

**Q No.2**

**Part. (b):**

**Ans:**

 **Causes of poverty in pakistan**

1. **Government policies**
2. **Corruption**
3. **Lack of education**
4. **Unemployment**

**Solution to poverty in pakistan**

Poverty will never end unless there real solution to end it.

Government create better policies to tackle this problem and learn from our past. There should be policies for providing to unemployed people.