

IQRA National University

Department of Business Administration

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QUESTION 1:

Part (a):

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

SOCIALIZATION:

Definition

Socialization is a lifelong process during which we learn about social expectations and how to interact with other people.

Explanation:

Nearly all of the behavior that we consider to be 'human nature' is actually learned through socialization. And, it is during socialization that we learn how to walk, talk, and feed ourselves, about behavioral norms that help us fit in to our society.

Our direct interactions with social groups, like families and peers, teach us how others expect us to behave.

A society's formal and informal institutions socialize its population. Schools, workplaces, and the media communicate and reinforce cultural norms and values.

Socialization helps people learn to function successfully in their social worlds

Socialization includes teaching and learning about an unending array of objects and ideas

Influential agents of socialization and their effect on one's personality:

Socialization occurs throughout our life, but some of the most important socialization occurs in childhood. So, let's talk about the most influential agents of socialization. These are the people or groups responsible for our socialization during childhood - including family, school, peers, and mass media.

Social group agents:

Family:

Family is usually considered to be the most important agent of socialization. As infants, we are completely dependent on others to survive. Our parents are responsible for teaching us to function and care for ourselves. They, along with the rest of our family, also teach us about close relationships, group life, and how to share resources. Additionally, they provide us with our first system of values, norms, and beliefs - a system that is usually a reflection of their own social status, religion.

Peer group:

Peer groups are made up of age mates and those children who share a similar status. Peer groups enable children to form bonds on their terms and they learn from each other. Our friends play a very important role in our lives. This is especially true during adolescence, when peers influence our tastes in music, clothes, and aspects of popular culture and so many other aspects of our lives. Friends are important during other parts of the life course as well. We rely on them for fun, for emotional comfort and support, and for companionship.

Institutional Agents

School:

Schools socialize children in several ways;

- Students learn a formal curriculum, informally called the "three Rs": reading, writing, and arithmetic.
- Schools ideally strengthen their social interaction skills.
- Schools also socialize children by teaching them about citizenship and national pride.

Education has often been seen as a fundamentally optimistic human attempt characterized by aspirations for progress and betterment. Education is perceived as an effort that enables children to develop according to their unique needs and potential. It is also perceived as one of the best means of achieving greater social equality.

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

Mass Media and Technology:

Mass media has enormous effects on our attitudes and behavior, it contributes to the socialization process. Mass media is the means for delivering impersonal communications directed to a vast audience

Television shows, movies, popular music, magazines, Web sites, and other aspects of the mass media influence our political views; our tastes in popular culture; our views of women, people of color and many other beliefs and practices.

Sociologists agree that the extent of the influence of mass media is hard to measure. Mass media relays impersonal information in a one-way direction to a passive audience. Commercials significantly impact our choices of retail products such as clothing, food, and household items.

Neighborhood

A neighborhood is a geographically localized community within a larger city, town, or suburb. Neighborhoods are typically generated by social interaction among people living near one another. They are local social units larger than households.

Question 1

Part (b):

Highlight any 5 major Social Problems prevailing in your locality.

Social problems:

Pakistan is a developing country which at present is facing a lots of problems includes economic, political and with the same time they are facing great social problems. Same of the major social problems are given as:

1. Education:

At the primary/secondary and higher secondary level our Public Education Sector is absolutely and completely incapable of generating minds and individuals with the required skill set to compete in the global market of today. Now education is not something you get to land a job only, it is a philosophical, political and ethical framework the individual will utilize to conduct day-to-day activities. If you were to walk in a Peshawar city, or the rural areas you will come across problems which are of tribal nature honor killings, lack of civic understanding, absence of law and order, Jirga

system, child abuse, these problems are creating and leading towards a total hindrance or bulk panic.

2. Human Resource:

In terms of technical labor and capacity, there are some strong and huge loopholes that exists, our education sector is poor, leads to improper or poorly skilled labor, skill mismatch rises, gives way to unemployment, raises poverty level, people get desperate and indulge in criminal activities etc. Not just labor at the bureaucratic, legislative, health sector, counter-terrorism, our infrastructure are extremely fragile and lags the capacity to perform as per the needs of the system. Resulting in generation and safe havens for black-market economy and crime.

3. Corruption:

Corruption refers to a form of criminal activity or dishonesty. Pakistan has had a problem of corruption since 1947 it came into being. . Corruption has spoiled Pakistan completely and is resulting in increase in poverty, unemployment, hunger.

Murder of merit and Justice, political nepotism and selling of government jobs by 'corrupt ruling politicians', thousands of skilled and educated youth are deprived of deserving jobs.

It is the responsibility of every individuals to work jointly with the government institutions to make Pakistan a corruption-free country. Corruption will not prevail in the society until deserving peoples are given their rights. And this isn't the Pakistan which the forbearers dreamt for.

4. Population:

The country's current population is more than 210 million. The growing population has a negative impact on the country reserves and depletes resources. Unchecked population growth can be extremely detrimental to Pakistan's development.

5. Poverty:

In 2019 the inflation rate was 6.75% and current inflation rate is 11.12%. Corruption is cause of poverty in the country because corruption cause disproportion of financial resources which cause poverty. Poverty has a profound effect on a person's mental health.

Lack of financial resources and food, people are forced to commit crimes to fulfill their basic needs which result in instability in the society. Government should introduce poverty elimination programs.

Promote industrialization to create job opportunities and unemployment rate will decrease.

QUESTION 2:

Part (a):

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

Poverty:

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

Absolute poverty:

It reflect the value of the resources needed to maintain a minimum level of welfare. It refers to the measure of poverty, keeping in view the per capita intake of calories and minimum level of consumption. One of these absolute lines that is widely used fixes a dollar per capita.

Relative Poverty:

Relative Poverty is the type of poverty under the economic conditions of different regions or countries is compared.

Methods used for measuring poverty:

Poverty can be and is measured in different ways by governments, international organizations, policy makers and practitioners. Increasingly, poverty is understood as multidimensional, comprising social, natural and economic factors situated within wider socio-political processes.

Objective poverty is used to classify people as poor or as not poor depending on which side of the line of barrier they are placed. The lines are normally expressed using indicator values, usually monetary, chosen to measure poverty.

Expenditure method:

The expenditure method is a system for calculating gross domestic product (GDP) that combines consumption, investment, government spending, and net exports.

This method produces nominal GDP, which must then be adjusted for inflation to result in the real GDP.

Income method:

Poverty is measured by government while comparing a person's or family's income to a set poverty threshold or minimum amount of income needed to cover basic needs.

People whose income falls under their threshold are considered poor.

Question 2:

Part (b):

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

POVERTY:

Definition:

Poverty is a state or form in which a person or community lacks the financial means and essentials for a minimum standard of living.

Causes of poverty:

Poverty is the lack of basic human needs such as clean water, nutrition, clothing, healthcare, education and shelter, because of the inability to afford them.

Some of the causes are given below:

Low level of income

Poor people usually have small of unproductive land without irrigation or physical facilities. They lack income and are unable to improve their land productivity.

Poor government polices:

Poor governance is the main cause of poverty as poor policies create injustice and inequality which result in poverty in the country.

Slow economic growth:

At the end of two years of the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) government, 18 million more people may slip into abject poverty due to low economic growth.

Illiteracy:

Illiteracy is one of the cause of poverty Literacy rate is very low in Pakistan as compared to other countries. Pakistan's literacy rate has declined from 60 percent to 58 percent according to economic survey of Pakistan.

Unemployment:

The next important cause of poverty is unemployment.in developing countries like Pakistan there is no development of employment sector

Possible solution to minimize poverty:

To minimize poverty following are the possible solutions:

- Government should introduce poverty elimination programs.
- Promote industrialization to create job opportunities and unemployment rate will decrease.

- Government should make such laws which establish justice and equality in society.
 - Prevalence of education which will result in decreasing the rate of illiteracy in country.
 - Equal distribution of financial resources.
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QUESTION 3:

Part (a):

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

Answer 3(a):

Child labor:

The term “child labor” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development.

Effects of child labor:

Mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children.

Children who work in agriculture can be injured from using dangerous equipment without proper health and safety.

Interferes with their schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to attend school.

The worst forms of child labor involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities often at a very early age.

Heavily loaded work on the child is below 18 years of age, and his work poses health hazards, he works for straight eight hours a day and most of all, he is deprived of the basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing and education.

Causes of child labor:

Following are the main causes of child labor in Pakistan:

Poverty, Low quality education, lack of job prospect, lack of progress in region, lack of family planning, political crisis and overpopulation.

Differences between child labor and child work:

1. Child labor is mentally, physically or morally dangerous and harmful while child work does not involve hazardous chemicals.
 2. Child labor contributes to child slavery, debt bondage and separated from families while Child work contributes to child's development and welfare of families.
 3. Child labor deprive opportunity of schooling while child work enable children to attend school
 4. Child labor organized begging while child work helps prepare children to be productive members of adult society.
 5. Child labor violate country's minimum age laws while child work does not violate these laws.
 6. Child labor requires excessively long and heavy work while child work does not involve heavy work or deadly machinery.
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QUESTION 3:

Part (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:

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. Different socio-economic groups belonging to different parts of a county think differently.

Types of social research:

There are four main types of Social Research

1. Qualitative Research,
2. Quantitative Research,
3. Primary Research,
4. Secondary Research.

Steps of social research:

Henslin identifies eight steps in the scientific research model. These are

1. Selecting a topic
2. Defining the problem
3. Reviewing the literature
4. Formulating a hypothesis
5. Choosing a research method

6. Collecting the data
7. Analyzing the results
8. Sharing the results

- **Selecting a topic:**

Selecting a topic is guided by sociological curiosity, interest in a particular topic, research funding from a governmental or private source, and pressing social issues.

- **Defining the problem**

Defining the problem involves specifying what the researcher wants to learn about the topic.

- **Reviewing the literature**

Reviewing the literature uncovers existing knowledge about the problem, helps narrow down the problem and learn what areas need to be researched, and provides ideas about what questions to ask.

- **Formulating a hypothesis**

Formulating a hypothesis involves stating the expected relationship between variables, based on predictions from a theory. Hypotheses need operational definitions, or precise ways to measure the variables.

- **Choosing a research method**

Choosing a research method is influenced by the research topic and the questions that need to be answered.

- **Collecting the data**

Collecting the data involves concerns over validity, the extent to which operational definitions measure what was intended, and reliability, the extent to which data produce consistent results.

- **Analyzing the results**

Analyzing the results involves the use of either qualitative or quantitative techniques to analyze data. Computers have become powerful tools in data analysis.

- **Sharing the results**

By writing up and publishing the results, the findings are available for replication. That is, others can repeat your study to see if they come up with similar findings.

Methods of conducting research:

In conducting research, sociologists choose between six research methods:

- Survey
- Participant observation
- Secondary analysis
- Documents
- Unobtrusive measures
- Experiments.

Qualities of good social research:

Followings are the main 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.

- **Verifiability**

Another characteristic of research is the researcher must verify the data. It must be subject for verifiability and testability.

- **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 is 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.
