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**Q:no.1 (a) :** what is socialization ? What are the agents of socialization and how it has an effect one’s personality ?

**Answer :**

**SOCIALIZATION :**

In sociology, socialization is the process of internalizing the norms and ideologies of society. Socialization encompasses both learning and teaching and is thus "the means by which social and cultural continuity are attained". Socialization is strongly connected to developmental psychology.

**Agents of socialization:**

agents of socialization: Agents of socialization, or institutions that can impress social norms upon an individual, include the family, religion, **peer groups**, economic systems, legal systems, penal systems, language, and the media.

* **FAMILY :**

Language

Acquisition,

Relationships,

Rules , initial social interactions, morals, role models, behaviour

* **PEERS :**

Activities trends

* **RELIGION:**

Values , love for others , meaning of life ,

Guidelines how to live

* **GOVERNMENT:**

Laws , sense of security , sanctions of punishment

* **MEDIA :**

Stereotypes

Trends

How to act

* **WORK :**

Employment

Money

Roles

Rules

* **ETHNIC BACKGROUND :**

Beliefs

Values

Customs

* **Clubs/ Social Groups :**

Social interaction rules governing activities

* **SCHOOL :**

Grammar

Rules

Social seeting

Values

**EFFECT ON PERSONALITY :**

**Socialization** occurs throughout our life, but some of the most important **socialization** occurs in childhood. Four of the most influential **agents of socialization** during that phase of our lives are the family, school, peers, and mass media. Family is usually considered to be the most important **agent of socialization**.

**Q:no.1(b):** Highlight any five major social problems prevailing in your locality .

**ANSWER :**

**there are many i will list some of them**

**Poverty.**

**Drug abuse.Many of the young generation are using drug for style later on they do it for satisfaction**

**Prostitution.When there is poverty there will be prostitution .It completly destroys the cummunity .non of them got respect**

**Racial discrimination.we have a lot of racial discrimination like i am afridi many of them say it with a proud and count them superior to other pushtoons same is in peshawar every 5-10 people togethers and named a group acording to the area and fight for nothing.**

**Alcohol abuse.**

**Economic Deprivation.**

**Political Corruption.**

**Q:2.(a) : what is poverty ? What are the methods to measure poverty ?**

**Answer:**

**Poverty is about not having enough money to meet basic needs including food, clothing and shelter.**

**MEASURING POVERTY:**

**One of the ways theorists who believe poverty is relational measure poverty by: determining the median income in a given location and anything under this number is considered poverty.**

**AMERICA:**

**Poverty is measured in the United States by 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.**

**PAKISTAN:**

**The official poverty line in Pakistan is calorie based, and consumption based absolute poverty is estimated after converting the household consumption level to adult equivalent based on recommended nutritional requirements of 2350 calories per person per day and providing almost equivalent amount for other basic needs.**

**Q:2.(b): what are the causes of poverty in pakistan ? Being student of sociology suggest some possible solution to eradicate poverty .**

**Answer:**

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.

These are some possible ways we can eridicate poverty.

Create jobs. .

Raise the minimum wage

Increase the Earned Income Tax Credit for childless workers.

Support pay equity.

Provide paid leave and paid sick days.

Establish work schedules that work. .

Invest in affordable, high-quality child care and early education. .

Expand Medi

**Q:3.(a) : differentiate between child labour and child work what are the causes and effects of child labour in pakistan ?**

**Answer:**

**Q no 3:**

**CHILD LABOUR**

**The term “child labour” 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. It refers to work that: is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children.**

**some of the forceful job are**

**1 organised begging**

**2 sexual exploitation**

**3 no opportunity to go to school**

**4 child separated from family**

**5 mentally, physically or morally dangerous amd harmful work**

**6 child trafficking**

**CHILD WORK:**

**The work which does not harm child and does not have effect on his body or brain.**

**1)It contributes to the welfare of families.**

**2)Contributes to child develpment**

**3)helping parents around the house**

**4)able to attend school**

**EFFECTS:**

**Increased risk for infectious diseases, including HIV/AIDS. Increased risk for physical injuries, like burns. A lack of understanding how to properly function in a modern world given a lack of education. Long-term health problems like respiratory issues and cancer.**

**CAUSE :**

**The main causes of child labor are poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, urbanization, family background and orphans. Common forms of child labor in Pakistan are in agricultural, glass bangles, surgical, begging profession.**

**Q:3.(b) : what is the social research? Explain what are the steps involve in social research and also highlight the qualities of good social research.**

**Answer :**

**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.**

**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**

**qualitues of good social research:**

**1.An analytical mind.**

**2.The ability to stay calm.**

**3.Intelligence.**

**4.Curiosity.**

**5.Quick thinker.**

**6.Commitment.**

**7.Excellent written and verbal communication skills.**

**8.Sympathetic.**