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SEC B

SUBJECT SOCIALOGY

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Q (1)(A) what is socialization? What are the agents of socialization and how it has an effect one’s personality?

ANS: SOCAILIZATION:

* Socialization is the process by which children and adults learn from others.
* Many people think that socialization is especially important for infants and children.
* Psychologists now realize that sociology continues all across the life span, as long as people continue to learn from social experiences

AGENTS OF SOCIALIZATION:

* MEDIA:

 Society today has been really interactive with media. There are types of social media like Twitter, Snapchat, Instagram, and many others that people today have been greatly associated with. There are also others types of popular medias like YouTube, or Facebook.

For me in general, media would be at the very bottom of my influences because of my parents. Once social media like Twitter and Facebook came out, they told me to not get myself engaged into that type of stuff because of the things it can do to you. For Example, if I were to post a picture of me drinking on Twitter and I went to go for a job, the boss would see me as an irresponsible individual there, and I would be a bad representation of that business.

2 NEIGHBORHOODS:

 Where you live and the people you live next to can also have an influence on anyone. The things you see people do and how people act around you can be influential on yourself.

Just like media, my neighborhood is something that rarely influence. Because of my parents and their rules, I never really had much of a chance to interact with majority of my neighbors. The people were able to talk to were very nice. Kind and generous. They were people my parents wanted me to grow up as.

3 RILIGION:

 Religion is a particular system of faith and worship. Depending on where we live and who we grow up with, religion can defer. There is Christianity, Hinduism, Judaism, Islam etc. what types of people practices can be up to you or your parents and family members.

My family are Christians so that would also make me Christian. I would not really consider as a Christian because I don’t go to church on regular basis on Sunday. Although I still believe in God, I am not fully Christian. This comes from my parents because we use to go church all the time when we were little but now do not.

4 PEER GROUP:

Growing up, the children we hangout or paly with can greatly influence us because depending on how close we are to them, what they do might impact us as a hole. If we see our best friends do something wrong, we might put aside the fact that the act is wrong because the are our best friend.

For me, friends were people that I kind of looked up to, although I knew the difference between what right and wrong so I didn’t recycle everything they did.

5 SCHOOL:

People go to school in order to get an education and the necessary material for getting a job. Inside of school you can encounter the previous agent’s socialization. There are times when you see interaction with, peer groups, and different types of religion

School has a huge impact on me because of the various agents it includes. majority of the day, I am in school while I have school 5 out of the 7 days a week. The things that I learned about are also things that influence who I am. Also, my teachers have much to do with it for example learning about black history has helped the change the way I viewed the world.

EFFECT OF AGENTS OF ONE’S PERSONALITY:

 The essay explores the ways in which certain aspect of personality are acquired through socialization. The intend was to gain a broader understanding as to how cultural norms, particular sex rules, influence personality development. Socialization is discussing in term of societal norms and standard transmitted by the institution of the family. Church, educational system, government, and economic system.

Agents of the primary socialization of the child through the age of 12 years include the family, the public-school system, peer group association and television. Mechanism of socialization include observational learning, role taking, and social reinforcement. The socialization process of sex role development is examine, and it is shown that differing male and female personalities are in part due to waste differences and socialization factors that contribute to children’s sex role acquisition include(1) the role of family in gender identity formation(2) peer pressure to confirm to rules regarding sex appropriate behavior and attitude.(3) the impact of television and(4) the significant role that school play in emphasizing, reinforcing, and expending differences the children have when they inter school. It is concluded that sex role socialization provides a viable way of understanding the process of the personality development because it involves the same principle invoked other areas of socialization.

PREFRENCES

(slides, prezi.com/pbulxttavdnn/6-agent-of-socializtion/, https://www.researchgate.net/ publication/234645134-the impact- of – socialization- on – personality formation – and - gender – role development)

(B) Highlight any 5 major social problems prevailing in your locality?

ANS: There are many social problems in our locality but some them are:

1. Poverty:

 More than 65% people are suffering from poverty. They are under deprivation of physiological needs such water, shelter, cloths, food etc.

1. Internet:

 Internet is a big issue in our own village through we can communicate, research and it’s also helps in other day to day operation.

1. Education:

 Education is the basic right of man and woman, and it should be given to everyone, through education we can create new technologies, distinguish between good and bad. Bring new innovation in society and so many other purposes of education are very important in every aspect of human being.

1. Health:

 There is no proper system of health in our own village. Everyone face health problems in day to day operation, when they are suffering from different diseases there is no proper medical store, clinic, and doctors.

1. Drug addiction:

 Our young generation nowadays became drug addicted in our own village more than 54% people are drug addicted

 Preference

(By self)

Q (2) (A) what is poverty? What are the methods to measure poverty?

ANS: 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.
* Poverty is the condition having fewer resources or less income than other within society or country or compare to worldwide averages.

METHODS TO MEASURE OF POVERTY:

* Monetary poverty:

Consumption, poverty line measure: definition of the poverty line, headcount index, poverty severity

* Capability:

 Basic needs, mortality, literacy, water, child malnutrition

* Inequality:

 Income inequality, size distribution, Lorenz curve,

* Participatory:

 Not yet adapted

1. Monetary poverty:

* Food poverty line:

Minimum amount of food an individual must consume to stay healthy.

* Nonfood poverty line:

 Average per capita non-food expenditure of household whose per capita total expenditure is close to the food poverty line.

* National poverty line:

 This is the percentage of people living below the national poverty line.

* Poverty line:

 A critical threshold of income consumption, or more generally, access to goods and services below which individual are declared to be poor.

Those with income or expenditures equal to or above the line ore not poor.

What is necessary to satisfy basic needs is different at different time and in different countries. There are forty lines may very with time and place each country uses imaginary line that is consider appropriate for its existing level of development and its excepted minimum social norms.

* Headcount index:

 Widely used simple index to measure the proportional of population that is counted as poor

HCI=NP/N

Np=number of poor

N=total population

DRAWBACKS:

 Fail to capture the extent to which individual income fall below poverty line.

* Poverty gap index:

 Measure of the intensity of poverty.

Express as a percentage of the poverty line for a country.

A percentage between 0 and 100%.

FORMULA:

PGI=1/N sum(Z-YJ/Z)

N= total population

Q= population of poor who are living at or below the poverty line

Z= the poverty line

YJ= income the poor individual

1. Measurement of capability:

* **Direct calorie intake:**

 If it is per capita calorie intake is less than the standard per capita nutritional requirements (2, 122 kcal per day)

* Best use to measure under nourishment
* **Food energy in take**:

 Normally derived through recreation of the relation between calorie intake and expenditure.

1. Measurement of inequality:
* **The Lorenz curve:**

The diagrammatic way to depict the distribution of income in any society.

* Horizontal access depicts cumulative percentages of population arranged increases order of income.
* Vertical axis depicts percentage of national income accruing to any fraction of population.
* Always bowed to the right of lines of equality
* More skewed the curve, greater inequality

(B) what are the causes of poverty in Pakistan? Being student of sociology suggest some possible solution to eradicate poverty?

ANS **Causes of poverty in Pakistan**:

* Government policies:

 Government is not well aware of present condition of country. The policies of government are base on the suggestion of the officials which do not have awareness about the problem of common man. After implementation of policies do not get affective result. After the failure of one policy. Government does not consider it failure and announces another policy without studying the aftermaths of last one. Heavy taxes crush the people and they are forced to live below poverty line.

* Corruption:

 Another cause of poverty is corruption. there is no morality and no one is trying to earn more and more by using fair and unfair means. Official waste their time has low efficiency. Only relation that exist in society is money, one has to pay heavy cost to get his right. Law and order conditions ae not of control and institution are failed to provide justice to a common man. Justice can be bought by money only. But government is unable to control such type of thing. In this whole scenario some corrupt people has been occupying the resources and common man is living in miserable condition.

* Lack of education:

 The literacy rate of Pakistan Is very low. Most of people do not have any concept about the modern earning sources. Most people are unable to adopt international standards and results as decreases in revenue which lead the society to poor financial condition.

* Unemployment:

 The very core and basic reasons for poverty in Pakistan is ever increasing unemployment in the state. People are not getting jobs and one who are getting are not up to their standards, so even these unsatisfied employees consider themselves unemployment. There are no jobs in market and highly educated and skilled people are being left jobless and without earning this have significantly increased the poverty level in the country.

Being a student of sociology, I want to suggest for eradicating solution of poverty in Pakistan.

Poverty will never end unless there are real solutions to end it. solutions based on economic justice and political changes.

* There should be equality between men and women in public as well as private areas of life.
* Fulfill basic needs of people such as shelter, healthcare, education, food and drinking water.
* Provide jobs to the unemployment people who have skills, experience, and well export.

Government should create better polices to tackle this problem and learn from our past. There should be policies for those people who are suffering from poverty.

**References:**

(slides provided by MS ZAFRAN SIR, https://www.slideshare.net/mo/sahedkhan3/poverty-meaning-types-and-measures-by -Sashed-khan)

Q (3) (A) differentiate between child labor and child work. What are the cases and effects of child labor in Pakistan?

Ans Child labor:

child labor is generally speaking, work for children that harms them or exploits them in some way (physically, mentally, morally or by blocking access to education).

It is the work that exceed the minimum of hours depend on the age of a child and on the types of works.

Child work:

 Child work is that interferes with their ability to go to school which can affect their income-earning potential as adult.

 Causes of child labor:

Poverty:

* Internalin labor organization suggests poverty is the greatest single case behind child labor for impoverished household, income from a child work is usually crucial for his or her own survival or for that of the hose hold. Income from working children, even a small, may be between 25 and 40% of the hose hold income.

Education:

Education is another major factor driving children to harmful labor. Children work because they have nothing better to do, Many communities particularly rural areas where between 60-70% of the chicld labour is prevalent, do not possesses adequate school facility even when schools are some time available, they are to faraway, difficult to reach,unaffordable or the quality of education is so poor that parent wonder if going to school is really worth it.

Culture:

Child labor was common, as well as contemporary child labor of modern world, certain cultural believe has rationalized and child labor and there by encouraged it. Some view that work is good the for the character-building and skill development of children. In may cultural, particular where the informal economy and small hose hold business thrive, the cultural tradition is that children follow in their parents foot steps; child labor than is a mean to learn and practice that trade from a very early age. Similarly, in many cultures the education of girl is less valued or girl are simple not expected to need formal schooling, and these girls push child labor such as providing domestic services.

Macroeconomics:

 It is also the cause of child labor. Macroeconomic causes encourage wide spread child labor across the world, over most human history. Inflexible labor market size of informal economy inability industries to scale up and lake of modern manufacturing technologies are major macroeconomic factor affecting demand and acceptability of child labor,

Consequences of child labor

* General injuries like cuts, burns fractures, tiredness, fear and night mere.
* Sexual abuse like exploitation of girl by adults, rape, abortion, drugs and alcoholism.
* Physical abuse that involve corporal punishment, emotional, maltreatment such as blame belittling, rejection and bad remarks.
* It effects and missing education and qualification and higher skills.
* Competition with adult workers lead to depressing wages and salary.

(B) what is social research? explain what are the steps involve in social research and also highlight the quality of good social research

Ans: Social research:

Social research is a method used by social scientist and researcher to learn about people and society so that they can design product/ service that cater to various needs of the people. Different socio -economic groups belonging to different parts of country.

Steps of social research:

1. Problem identification:

 The first step is the problem identification for any social research there should be a social problem.

One need to identify and admit that problem exist and there need to be a solution for that.

2 problem statement:

 Second stage is to state the problem in an appropriate form. E.g. poverty is the cause of all evil.

Injustices lead to crime

3 hypotheses:

 In science a hypothesis is an idea or explanation that you then test through study in experimentation. Outside science, a theory or guess can also be called a hypothesis,

4 literature review:

The literature review is important because it describe how the proposed research is related to prior research and statistic it shows the originality in relevance of your research problem specifically, your research from others statistician it justifies your proposed methodology.

5 methodology:

* Based on literature review methodology is defined
* Data and its types
* Collection of data
* Model specification.

6 conclusion and analysis:

* Based on data and methodology we came up some result we need to analysis that result on the basis of theory
* Statistically relationship
* The result must be properly justified with vailed logic or theory.

7 Recommendation:

* Base on all of the research, we can suggest some possible solution for prevailing social problem
* The suggestion should be logical and variable.
* It could be easily implementable

Qualities good research:

* Simple and clear
* Goal oriented
* Objective should be clear
* Procedure should be clear
* Vailed and practicality
* Limitation should be mention
* Coherence
* Help and policy making.