

# "Sociology"

Q.6 Examine . . .

Pakistan students:

ANS: Introduction

In Pakistan, youth socialisation is shaped by 3 key <sup>social</sup> agents ie. Family, School, and media. in the contemporary world.

But each face significant challenges.

1) Family

Family plays the first and primary role in the socialisation of children. They traditionally are a source of transmitting norms, values and ethics in children.

But now, due to rapid urbanisation, economic stress, changing family structures and the use of liberty right in negative sense by children, the role of parents is limited to financial need fulfillment only. It has become hard for parents to play the role of supervisor and guide.

## 2. School

School are the second most important social agents after family. Traditionally they play a vital role in shaping the children behavior and personality. However, due to changing economic trends, inflation, poverty, etc. it has become more a source of income and business venture rather than an educational institution. Old curricula <sup>does</sup> could not match with contemporary challenges, less of focus of students towards study and more on social media use, overcrowded classrooms, and traditional way of teaching. This all result in less focus of students on character building. as well as due to high burden, teacher could not play their <sup>properly</sup> role in shaping children personality. and behavior they way they use to do in past.

### 3) Digital Media.

It has become the dominant social agent in the contemporary world. It can be said that digital media has replaced fully the role of family and school. Now this has become the instructor of modern era children. However, media can play both positive and negative role in shaping children's behavior. Due to misinformation, offensive programs and polarising content now adsage on media, plays a negative role.

### Positive Effects

#### 1) Increased Political Awareness

Civic education should be made part of curricula to foster the awareness about national issues, public debates and politics in the youth. This will enhance the awareness, and interest in governance.

#### 2) Enhanced Civic Engagement

Such programs should be initiated that enhance youth participation in public affairs like digital campaigns, social activism.

## Negative Effects

### 1) Political Polarization and intolerance.

Exposure to biased content, enhanced the bi-polar or multi-polar spirit especially among youth, which could result in protest, or even rebellion against government. Bangladesh and Nepal are recent examples.

### 2) Spread of Misinterpretation.

Misinformation, fake news, and propaganda shape distorted political opinion and discourage critical thinking.

what is this???