



The Impact of Low-level education on the Socialization of children- A Case study of Southern Punjab, Pakistan

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The purpose of this study was The Impact of Low level of education on the Socialization of children. (A Case study of southern Punjab, Pakistan) conducted in the area of district RajanPur. Questioners were the basic tools for taking interviews. 23 questioners were prepared for 160 respondents. The respondents were the parents. Mostly parents were uneducated, some were less educated and some of them were highly educated. According to them, education is necessary for the socialization of the children. This study described and analyzes the difference between the socialization of the low level educated parents and well educated parents. Educated parents can guide their children well as compared to less educated parents. Educated parents have good balance in the traditions, culture and modernity. The children of the educated parents can perform better in every field of life because they have already platform in their professional life.

Keywords: (Education, Socialization, Strategies and Methods, Tables and Recommendation, Conclusion)

Introduction

The Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) Said, "Education is necessary for all men and women", out absolute need today is the age of knowledge and Education. Uneducated parents cannot understand the entire situation and feelings of their children. There are many factors behind this failure. One main factor the literacy rate is very low. Just 47% of whole population is literate at the percentage of illiteracy is very high uneducated parents cannot provide the better environment to their children. Socialization is fundamental sociological concept, comprising a member of element.

Socialization is the process that prepares humans to function in social life. Two parts of socialization primary and secondary socialization. Primary socialization takes place early age of life, as a child and adolescent. Secondary socialization refers to the socialization that takes place through one's life, both as children.

A primary and fundamental responsibility of the parent, and by extension, society, is to socialize children. Children are not born with 'original sin', nor are they born with original sense or social skills. A young baby starts to immediately cry out if they are hungry. The longer they are left to wait the more anguished they become. The horrific events that occurred in

Denver in the last week would seem to indicate that in the digital age, the socialization of children is facing severe challenges ^[1].

"Even many die-hard critics of the traditional family have been forced to admit that their ivory-tower theories are wrong. In the real world, children need to be raised by two parents, and parents need the freedom to decide what is in the best interest of their offspring.

Undeniably, fathers are important for the well-being of children. So, too, are traditional families. They ensure the continuity of civilization by propagating the species and socializing children. Everyone seems to understand the obvious benefits of propagation, but the important role that parents play in socializing kids is widely miso Socialization can be defined as the process whereby individuals acquire the behavior, attitudes, and values that not only are regarded as desirable and appropriate by society.

Parents socialize children through two mechanisms. The first is teaching through direct instruction reinforced by a combination of rewards and punishments for acceptable and unacceptable behavior. The second is teaching by example. The latter is the more important mechanism since most complex human behavior is acquired through observational



learning. Parenting is the process by which adults socialize the infants, children, and adolescents in their care. Parenting is at once both a careful dance between child and parent and a process that is heavily influenced by the larger social context. Urie Bronfenbrenner is well known for developing his ecological model, which describes the role of contexts such as family, peers, schools, and political climate in human development.

From time to time researchers have questioned how important parenting is to long-term outcomes for children. The answer over and over has been a resounding “very important.” With such a broad constellation of influences on the developing child, how can one be so sure that differences in what average parents do really matters? The answer lies in the fact that parents affect their children directly and indirectly. Parents shape children by interacting with them directly... Children can have their emotional, social, cognitive, and physical needs met in the context of diverse.

The most widely appreciated typological approach to understanding parenting was developed by Diana Baumrind in 1973. Baumrind identified authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting styles. Parenting style is a set of attitudes toward the child that a parent transmits to the child to create an emotional climate surrounding parent-child exchanges. Parenting style is different from parenting [2].

Behavioral scientists have also approached the question of how to best understand relations between the parental role and child outcomes through studying parent-child interaction. This method focuses on the dyadic relationship between one parent (historically the mother) and one child. From a family systems perspective, the dyadic relationship represents one piece of a larger puzzle. Whether one approaches parenting from a large-scale family climate perspective or a more fine-detail, parent-child interaction perspective, how to discipline children remains one of the most frequently asked questions from behavioral scientists and parents alike. Specifically, is physical punishment effective, and even if it is, is it damaging to children? A wealth of research indicates that physical.

Another practical and influential parenting behavior often studied and questioned is parental monitoring. Parental monitoring is a range of activities that includes the supervision of children’s choice of social settings, activities, and friends. Monitoring of young children is direct in nature while for adolescents it is indirect in the form of management of social activities [3].

One factor external to the family, but important to the parenting process, is parental employment. Employment affects parents as individuals since the way they feel about work is often brought home after work, a process called spillover. Parents with very demanding jobs have been found in research studies to shy away from complex parenting tasks such as helping with homework. A disengaged parenting.

Objectives of the Study

Objectives of the study were,

- To find out the impact low educated parents on the socialization of children.
- To find out the strategies and methods of low level educated parents for the socialization of their children.
- To explore the hurdles and problems in the socialization of their children.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Adrian (2000) conducted research about this descriptive study was concerned with parents beliefs and behaviors with respect to their children’s pocket-money allowance. He said that the pocket money should not be dependent on their doing household chores. Parents were in favor of their children saving, though strongly against their borrowing and lending money [4].

Jennifer (2001) conducted research about this study examined the relationship between maternal socialization strategies and children’s nutrition knowledge and behavior [5]. It was hypothesized that children of mothers who used strategies, that promote the internalization of healthful eating practices, would demonstrate greater understanding of the relationship between nutrition and health. He also mentioned that Mothers who were overweight, who discouraged unhealthy eating, and who used nutrition rationales had children who gave more physical appearance or weight responses.

Thomas (2002) conducted research about the relationship between maternal socialization strategies and children’s safety practices. He said that although mothers uniformly set safety rules regarding child behavior inside and outside the home, a significant number of mothers engaged in relatively few proactive practices to ensure child safety. Children who showed the greatest degree of safety knowledge and/or behavior tended to have mothers who used proactive safety strategies and who relied on consequence explanations versus commands or unelaborated explanations to teach child safety [6].

Parke (2004) conducted socialization is the process by which children acquire the values, standards of behavior, attitudes, and skills that are viewed as appropriate to the culture in which the child resides [7]. He mentioned in his article that Determinants of family socialization strategies including child characteristics, social support, social ecological factors (e.g., socioeconomic status, SES), and ethnic background will be reviewed. The multi determined nature of socialization will be emphasized by locating the family in a network of social influences [8].

Harriet (2004) investigated the family as a context for the gender typing of science achievement. He described that parents’ beliefs significantly predicted children’s interest and self-efficacy in science. When parents’ teaching language was

examined, fathers tended to use more cognitively demanding speech with sons than with daughters during one of the science tasks [9].

Diane (2006) integrated and synthesize what is known about racial and ethnic socialization on the basis of current empirical research, examining studies concerning its nature and frequency; its child, parent, and ecological predictors; and its consequences for children’s development, including ethnic identity, self-esteem, coping with discrimination, academic achievement, and psychosocial well-being [10].

Katherine (2007) suggested that children of young mothers with low levels of education perform better on tests of academic skills and have higher quality home environments when their mothers complete additional schooling, whereas increased maternal education does not predict improvements in the achievement or home environments of children with older and more highly educated mothers. The estimated effects of additional maternal schooling for children of these younger mothers appear to be more pronounced for children’s reading than math skills [11].

Velma (2009) discussed the need to disaggregate racial and ethnic socialization to attain a better understanding of the ways in which these parenting domains uniquely forecast youth self-pride and academic orientation [12].

Bullock (2010) conducted research about the complex nature of social interpersonal relationships of children and adolescents. Factors that singly and collectively impact the development of socially appropriate behavior among children with special needs have been a major focus of investigation.

Konstantin’s (2011) conducted on present study explored the total adaptive behavior of children and adolescents with visual impairments, as well as their adaptive behavior in each of the domains of Communication, Daily Living Skills, and Socialization. He further explained the educational level of parents is a predictor of performance and developmental delay on the Communication and Socialization [13, 14, 15].

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The objective of this paper is to explain the tools, techniques and conceptualization and operationalization of the key concepts used in the study. Various tools and techniques engaged for the data collection, analysis and discussion of the data is also discussed in this paper. The researcher used the qualitative research for the present study.

Universe:

The population of the present research was the parents of the children in the area of southern Punjab.

Sampling Technique: The researcher used the random sampling for the present research.

Sampling Size: Samples of 160 respondents were selected, through random sampling.

Tools for Data Collection: Interview guide was used as a tool for data collection. The tool consisted of structured

question. Data collect the respondent condition some time Urdu, English, Punjabi and Saraiki language.

Pre-testing: The pre-testing was done to check the workability of questionnaire on five respondents, after pre-testing little modification, which was considered necessary were made. During data collection some respondents behave me roundly and why you collecting data and in which what is our benefit. But the researcher motivates them in a good manner and easily fills the questionnaire.

Field Experience: In the field the researcher meet respondents to collect data. The data was collected from respondents in the sampling frame. To get information from the respondents structured questions were used. To get maximum information, the questions of the questionnaire had been translated in Urdu in front of female so that they can understand in better way.

Data Analysis: After the processing of coding the data there was entered and analyzed with the help of statistical project for social sciences (SPSS).

DATA ANALYSIS

Table no.1:

Distribution of the respondents regarding their Age

Categories	Frequency	Percent
20—29	43	26.9
30—39	53	33.1
40—49	40	25
50—59	10	6.3
60 and above	14	8.8
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of respondents regarding their age. 33.1 percent of the respondents were from the age 30-39 years, 26.9 percent of the respondents were 20-29, and the 25 percent of the respondents were from the age 40-49 years old, 8.8 percent of respondents were age 60 and above and only 6.3 percent of respondents were having 50 to 59. This statistical analysis show that the majority of respondents were belonged from the age 30-39 years.

Table no2:Distribution of the respondents regarding their gender

Categories	Frequency	percent
Male	116	72.5
Female	44	27.5
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of respondents regarding their gender. 72.5 percent of respondents were male and only the 27.5 percent of respondents were female. This statistical analysis show that the majority of respondents were belonged to the male.

Table no3:Distribution of the respondents regarding their occupation

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Government job	54	33.8
Non-government job	3	1.9
Business man	16	10.0
Worker	57	35.6
Agriculture	27	16.9
Not at all	3	1.9
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of respondents regarding their occupation. 35.6 Percent of respondents were belonged in worker, 33.8 percent of respondents were in government job, 16.9 were in agriculture and 10 percent of respondents were belonged in private business and only 1.9 percent of respondents were having non-government job. This statistical table shows that the majority of respondents were having worker as assets of income.

Table no4:Distribution of the respondents regarding their income

Categories	Frequency	Percent
5000-10000	90	56.3
11000-20000	44	27.5
21000-30000	9	5.6
31000-40000	14	8.8
41000 and above	3	1.9
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of respondents regarding their income. 56.3 percent of respondents were received 5000-10000 rupees monthly, 27.5 percent of the respondents were 11000-20000 and 8.8 percent were received 31000-40000 rupees monthly. This statistical analysis show that the majority of the respondents were received 5000-10000 rupees in monthly.

Table no5:Distribution of the respondents regarding their education

Categories	Frequency	percent
Illiterate	32	20.0
Primary	18	11.3
Middle	25	15.6
Secondary	46	28.8
Higher secondary	21	13.1
Higher education	18	11.3
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding their education. 28.8 percent of the respondents were passed secondary, 20 percent of the respondents were illiterate and 15.6 percent of the respondents passed middle. 13.1 percent of respondents were passed higher secondary, only 11.3 percent of respondents were having primary and higher

education and primary. This statistical analysis shows that the majority of respondents were passed secondary education.

Table no6:Percentage of the respondents regarding their Family Size

Categories	Frequency	Percent
2—4	8	5.0
5—7	72	45.0
8—10	55	34.0
11—13	12	7.5
13 and above	13	8.1
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding their family size. 45 percent of the respondents had 5-7 family members, 34.4 percent of the respondents had 8-10 members, and 8.1 percent of the respondents had 13 and above family members. 7.5 percent of respondent were lived 11-13 and only 5 percent of respondents were lived 2-4. This statistical analysis shows that the majority of the respondents had 5-7 family members.

Table no7:Distribution of the respondents regarding their family type

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Joint	58	36.3
Nuclear	87	54.4
Extend	15	9.3
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding their family type. 54.4 percent of the respondents were lived in the form of nuclear family, 36.3 percent of the respondents were lived in the form of joint family and only 9.3 percent of the respondents were lived in the form of extend family. This statistical analysis show that the majority of the respondents were lived in nuclear pattern.

Table no8: Percentage of the respondents regarding their children Qualification

Categories	Frequency	Percent
Low Primary	35	21.9
Primary	68	42.5
Middle	57	35.6
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding their children education. 42.5 percent of the respondents said that the qualification of our children were primary, 35.6 percent of the respondents s said that the qualification of our children were middle and only 21.9 percent of the respondents said that the qualification of our children have below primary. This statistical analysis show that the majority of respondents said that qualification of our children has primary.

Table no9: Percentage of the respondents regarding Education is necessary for the socialization of the children

Categories	Frequency	percent
To great extend	111	69.4
To some extend	44	27.5
Not at all	5	3.1
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding education is necessary for the socialization of the children. 69.4 percent of the respondents were said that the education is very necessary for the socialization of the children, 27.5 percent of the respondents were said that education was necessary to some extent for the socialization of the children and only 3.1 percent of the respondents were said that education is not necessary for the socialization of the children. This statistical analysis show that the majority of the respondents were agrees that education is necessary to great extent for the socialization of the children.

Table no.10:Percentage of the respondents regarding Parents' education is necessary for the bright future of the children

Categories	Frequency	Percent
To great extend	102	63.8
To some extend	54	33.8
Not at all	4	2.5
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding parent's education is necessary for the bright future of the children. 63.8 percent of the respondents were said that parents education were necessary to great extent for bright future of the children, 33.8 percent of the respondents said that parent's education is necessary to some extent for the bright future of the children and only 2.5 percent of the respondents were said that parents education were not necessary for the bright future of the children. This statistical analysis shows that the majority of the respondents were agree that the parent's education was necessary for the bright future of the children.

Table no.11:Percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents bring up their children differently than uneducated parents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
To great extend	89	55.6
To some extend	69	43.1
Not at all	2	1.3
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents brought up their children differently than the children of uneducated parents. 55.6 percent of the respondents were said that the educated parents brought up

their children to great extent then the children of uneducated parents, 43.1 percent of the respondents were said that educated parents brought up their children differently to some extent then the children of uneducated parents and only 1.3 percent of the respondents were said that educated parents brought up their children not differently than the children of uneducated parents. This statistical analysis show that the majority of respondents were agrees that the educated parents brought up their children differently to great extent then the children of uneducated parents.

Table no.12:Percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents provide better guidance to their children in practical life

Categories	Frequency	Percent
To great extend	100	62.5
To some extend	52	32.5
Not at all	8	5.0
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents provides better guidance to their children in their practical life. 62.5 percent of the respondents were said that educated parents provide better guidance to their children to great extent, 32.5 percent of respondents were agree in some extent and only 5 percent of the respondents were not agree in this regard. This statistical analysis show that the majority of the respondents were agrees that the educated parents provide better guidance to their children in their practical life.

Table no.13:Percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents provide better help to their children in his or her studies

Categories	Frequency	Percent
To great extend	90	56.3
To some extend	66	41.3
Not at all	4	2.5
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the Percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents provides better help to their children in his studies. 56.3 percent of respondents were said that educated parents provide better help to their children in his studies to great extent , 41.3 percent of the respondents were agree in some extent , and only 2.5 percent of respondents were not agree in this regard. This statistical analysis show that the majority of the respondents were agrees to great extent on this regard.

Table no.14:Percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents look toward to their children very carefully

Categories	Frequency	percent
To great extend	86	53.8
To some extend	70	43.8

Not at all	4	2.5
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents looks very carefully toward their children. 53.8 percent of the respondents were said that educated parents looks very carefully toward their children to great extent, 43.8 percent of the respondents were agree to some extent and only 2.5 percent of the respondents were not agree on this regard. This statistical analysis show t5hat the majority of the respondents were agree that educated parents looks toward their children to great extent.

Table no.15:Percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents learned Good mannered to their children than uneducated parents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
To great extend	94	58.8
To some extend	61	38.1
Not at all	5	3.1
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondent regarding educated parents learned good manner to their children then uneducated parents. 58.8 percent of the respondents were agree that educated parents learned good manner to their children then uneducated parents to great extent, 38.1 percent of the respondents were agree to some extent and only 3.1 percent of the respondents were disagree in this regard. This statistical analysis show that the majority of the respondents were agrees that the educated parents learned good manners to their children then uneducated parents.

Table no.16: Percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents provide better guidance to their children in every field of life

Categories	Frequency	Percent
To great extend	92	57.5
To some extend	59	36.9
Not at all	9	5.6
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents provide better guidance their children in every field of life then uneducated parents.57.5 percent of the respondents were agree to great extent, 36.9 percent of the respondents were some extent and only 5.6 percent of the respondents were not agree in this regard. This statistical analysis show that the majority of the respondents were agree to great extent that educated parents provide better help to their children in every field of life.

Table no.17:Percentage of the respondents regarding education is the case to decrease suffocation from parents' mind

Categories	Frequency	Percent
To great extend	92	57.5
To some extend	59	36.9
Not at all	9	5.6
Total	160	100.0

This statistical table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding education is the cause to decrease suffocation from parents mind. 47.5 percent of the respondents were agree to some extent , 46.9 percent of the respondents were agree to great extent and only the 5.6 percent of the respondents were disagree in this regard. This statistical analysis show that the majority of the respondents were agrees to great extent that education is the cause to decrease suffocation from parents mind.

Table no.18:Percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents give full co-operation to their children to develop his or her mind

Categories	Frequency	Percent
To great extend	85	53.1
To some extend	67	41.9
Not at all	8	5.0
Total	160	100.0

This statistical table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents gives full cooperation to their children to develop their mind. 53.1 percent of the respondents were agree to great extent , 41.9 percent of the respondents were agree to some extent and only the 5.0 percent of the respondents were not agree in this regard. This statistical analysis show that the majority of the respondents were agree to great extent that educated parents gives full cooperation to develop their children mind.

Table no.19:Percentage of the respondents regarding the children of educated parents are clever than the children of uneducated parents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
To great extend	77	48.1
To some extend	74	46.3
Not at all	9	5.6
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding children of educated parents iscleverer then the children of uneducated parents. 48.1 percent of the respondents were agree to great extent , 46.3 percent of the respondents were agree to some extent and only 5.6 percent of the respondents were disagree in this regard. This statistical analysis show that the majority of the respondents were agree to great extent that the children of educated parents are more cleverer then the children of uneducated parents.

Table no.20:Percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents have the better know the importance of literacy than uneducated parents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
To great extend	78	48.8
To some extend	73	45.6
Not at all	9	5.6
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding the educated parents has better know the importance of literacy then uneducated parents. 48.8 percent of the respondents' were agree to great extent, 45.6 percent of the respondents were agree to some extent and only 5.6 percent of the respondents were not agree in this regard. This statistical analysis show that the majority of the respondents were agree to great extent that educated parents has better know the importance of literacy then uneducated parents.

Table no.21:Percentage of the respondents regarding the children of educated parents do not care custom and tradition

Categories	Frequency	Percent
To great extend	79	49.4
To some extend	66	41.3
Not at all	15	9.4
Total	160	100.0

This table show the percentage of the respondents that the children of educated parents show more deviant behavior regarding customs and traditions then the children of uneducated parents. 49.4 percent of the respondents were agree to great extent, 41.3 percent of the respondents were agree to some extent and only 9.4 percent of the respondents were not agree in this regard. This statistical analysis show that the majority of the respondents were agree to great extent that the children of educate parents show more deviant behavior regarding their customs and traditions then the children of uneducated parents.

Table no.22:Percentage of the respondents regarding educated parents fully help their children in future decision

Categories	Frequency	percent
To great extend	76	47.5
To some extend	73	45.6
Not at all	11	6.9
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding to what extent educated parents fully helps their children in

their future decision then the uneducated parents. 47.5 percent of the respondents were agree to great extent, 45.6 percent of the respondents were agree to some extent and only 6.9 percent of the respondents were not agree tin this regard. This statistical analysis show that the majority of the respondents were agree to great extent that educated parents fully helps their children then uneducated parents.

Table no.23:Percentage of the respondents regarding the performance of educated parents are better than the performance of uneducated parents

Categories	Frequency	Percent
To great extend	77	48.1
To some extend	77	48.1
Not at all	6	3.8
Total	160	100.0

This table shows the percentage of the respondents regarding the performance of educated parents is more best then the performance of uneducated parents. 48.1 percent of the respondents were agree to great extent, 48.1 percent of the respondents were agree to some extent and only 3.8 percent of the respondents were not agree in this regard. This statistical analysis show that the majority of the respondents were agrees that the performance of educated parents is more best then the performance of uneducated parents.

CONCLUSION, KEY FINDING & RECOMMENDING

Conclusion

The Study was conducted in the area of district Rajanpur. The respondents were the parents. Mostly parents were uneducated, some were less educated and some of them were highly educated. According to them, education is necessary for the socialization of the children, because, now the age of knowledge. Latest knowledge about life is very necessary. Because the well-educated parents can socialize their children well, because they know well about the new trends of the life.

We can easily imagine and analyze the difference between the socialization of the low level educated parents and well educated parents. Educated parents can guide their children well as compared to less educated parents. They can better understand the feelings and provide proper guidance to shape their personality and future of their children. They can guide in choosing their future planning. Educated parents provide better guidance in every field of life. The children of the educated people are clever and fast, because they know abo about life well as compared to low educated parents. Educated parents have good balance in the traditions, culture and modernity. They guide their children well because they not only know the tradition but also the new trend and demand of the time. The children of the educated parents have practical knowledge of religion. They don't believe on the rituals and

imaginary things. The performance in education of the educated parents as well as compared to low level parent's children. The children of the educated parents can perform better in every field of life because they have already platform in their professional life.

Key Findings:

1. The majority 31.1% of the respondents were belonged to the age of 30 to 39 years old.
2. The majority 72.5% of the respondents were male in the study area.
3. The majority 35.6 % of the respondents regarding their profession were engaged worker / laborer.
4. The majority 56.3% of the respondents were received 5000-10000 rupees monthly.
5. The majority 28.8% of the respondents were secondary passed.
6. The majority 45.0 % of the respondents were 5-7 family members.
7. The majority 53.4% of the respondents were living nuclear set up.
8. The majority 42.5 % of the respondent's children were primary passed.
9. The majority 69.4% of the respondents were said that education is necessary to great extent for the socialization of the children.
10. The majority 63.8% of the respondents were said that parent's education was necessary to great extent for the bright future of the children.
11. The majority 55.6% of the respondents were said that educated parents were brought up their children differently to great extent than the un- educated parents.
12. The majority 62.5% of the respondents were said that educated parents provide more helps of their children in their practical life.
13. The majority 56.3% of the respondents were said that educated parents help their children to great extent in their studies.
14. The majority 53.8% of the respondents were said that educated parents look toward their children to great extent then uneducated parents.
15. The majority 58.8% of the respondents were said that educated parents learned good manners to their children in great extend then uneducated parents.
16. The majority 57.5% of the respondents were said that educated parents provide better guidance to their children to great extent then uneducated parents.
17. The majority 47.5% of the respondents were agreeing to great extent that education is the cause to decrease suffocation from parents mind.
18. The majority 53.1% of the respondents were agree to great extent that educated parent's gives full cooperation to

develop the mind of their children in their social life then uneducated parents.

19. The majority 48.1% of the respondents were agreeing to great extent that the children of educated parents were cleverer then the children of uneducated parents.
20. The majority 48.8% of the respondents were agreeing to great extent that the educated parents were better know the importance of literacy then uneducated parents.
21. The majority 41.3 % of the respondents were agreeing to great extent that the children of educated parents were more deviant regarding customs and their traditions then the children of uneducated parents.
22. The majority 47.5% of the respondents were agreeing to great extent that educated parents gives fully help to their children regarding their future decisions then uneducated parents.
23. The majority 48.8% of the respondents were agreeing to great extent that the performance of the children of educated parents were better than the children of uneducated parents.

Recommendations

Education is basic need of every human being, because it guides and leads to do best in every aspects and parts of life. From the education, an individual know about right and wrong. From the education, an individual know about their right and wrong, rights and duties, good and bad, culture, family, religion and the new emerging trends of the society.

Family provides vital role in the socialization in the children. Parents should have to see and analyze the needs and desires of the children and should respect their needs and obligations of their children.

As an Educationist, I personally believe that parent's education is necessary for the better socialization of their children because the education of an individual is the education of one individual but the educated parents can educate all their children. It is the human instinct, that the parents have great love their children. They provide best to their children. So, the parent's education is very necessary for the better socialization of their children.

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