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**Sociological Study of Life Style of Nomadic Community and Its Impact on Children
Socialization in District Jhang Punjab**

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ABSTRACT

The socialization of the nomadic community's children affects the family relation in the nomadic community and causes serious fasting the family development in order to explore study the life pattern of nomadic community in relation to their children socialization. The study is plans to investigate the socioeconomic and demographic characteristics of the nomadic community, and the lifestyle of nomadic community and its impact on socialization of their children. The researcher conducted research in the Union Councils Badh Rajnbana, Qaim Bharwana and Allah YarJutta in Tehsil Shorkot. The sample size of the study was 210 repliers. The sampling technique used in this study is convenience sampling. First, the experimenter used multistage stage sampling, then researcher used randomly sampling and then finally researcher selected conveniently 210 (70 from each UC) respondents in this research. The interview schedule used in this research prepared in the light of research objectives and hypotheses. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to investigate research objectives and hypothesis. For this purpose SPSS is used to analyze data and results are represented in form of thesis. It

was found that a huge majority (74.8%) of the participants agreed that tents or mobile schooling can minimize the issue of nomads' illiteracy and social exclusion. The majority (75.2%) of the nomadic parents see that most of the things learnt in school are not relevant in real life situation and it is not in their culture to educate children (70.5%). It was observed that majority of the participants (67.1%) agreed that children who are subjected to a nomadic lifestyle are often deprived of emotional support, which may result in psychological traumas that can have long-lasting negative effects and when children were emotionally neglected, it poses a barrier to their academic development (61.4%). It was observed that children that suffer from intellectual deprivation do not benefit to their full potential from any educational programme (70.5%). Around 62% of the participants agreed that any educational programme will not be able to provide the maximum benefit to a mentally impoverished child. It was concluded that there is significant association between awareness of education and children socialization of nomadic community. The government must provide health and education facilities to the nomadic peoples and NGOs and other civil society organizations host nomadic communities.

Key words: Nomadic Community, life style, Socialization, Jhung, Punjab

INTRODUCTION

Every reasonable adult has a means of making a living. Some work to earn a living, others to eat. Those who work for a living does what they can or want stay in one place or move, but every livelihood has two sides like a coin. If you profit from your work, you make sacrifices. The same goes for nomadism. A nomad is a person who has no permanent residence but moves from one place to another to earn money or raise livestock. According to Akinpelu (1993), nomads refer to an ethnic or socio-professional group who travel and migrate from one geographic location to another to earn a living. He argues that while the term nomad comes from the word *snomosş* for animal husbandry, the modern definition of nomad refers to any form of existence characterized by the absence of a fixed abode. No wonder nomads are used to denote itinerant or itinerant fishermen, herders, itinerant farmers and gathering places for food. The Wikipedia Encyclopedia (2015) defines nomadism as the Greek word *şnomasş* meaning wandering hats. For Merriam Webster (2014), a nomad is someone who has no fixed abode, but moves from one place to another within a well-defined territory, usually seasonally.

They make a living by creating toys, marketing balloons, taming snakes and beggary. Living within the hustle and bustle of cities and cities, it's troublesome, if not possible, to imagine somebody here in Asian country living the lifetime of moving their family doubly a year. Nomads live as a freelance cluster, supporting themselves through occupations that need systematic travel. Some nomads travel with their animals to pastures and bodies of water. Others sell their services or product in search of consumers and raw materials; they're additional common in urban areas (Akhtar, et al 2013).

However, completely different lifestyles or practices contribute to the cultural diversity of our society, theologies folks contribute to our society in a very manner nobody else (the larger community). However our current structure holds them back and their existence becomes risky. The manner the parent a part of our society behaves is that they ought to take away them from the society. I am at risk. Together with impoverishment and a desperate decide to survive, forcing them to modify from ancient to ancient occupations. If this continues for a few time, because of the loss of diverseness, our society can expertise a loss of worship cultures. Our next generation can don't have any plan concerning Beed.

Parenting observes is that the upbringing or upbringing of children's by (substitute) folks. Folks completely different of various} societies and economic levels use different parenting strategies to lift their children's. The values and lifestyles of families in several subcultures

additionally vary thanks to variations in resources and economic security. It's additionally clear that parents' ideal values have a powerful influence on their parenting practices. The soundness and peace of society influence parenting practices. These practices include caring for children until they reach an age suitable for their own arguments (Heinig, 2001). Early childhood care (0-8 years) includes feeding, weaning, rest, bowel movement (cleaning), feeding, potty training, play, safety, school, dressing, copying, reading, writing, teaching, self-affirmation. To accomplish the daunting task of raising a child, people rely on their socialized parenting blueprint, their intuition of right and wrong, and their cultural beliefs. The influence of culture will focus on a mix of factors: race, ethnicity, class, religion, region, gender or poverty level (Gullatto et al., 2006).

Parenting practices 0-2 years include the activities that a person performs for their child, especially feeding, weaning, resting and defecating (cleaning). Babies only need breast milk or formula for at least the first four months of life. Most newborns feed every 2-4 hours. Solid food is usually not started until they are about six months old. In fact, everything a baby desires is often summed up in one word: nutrition. Spare breast milk is a newborn's basic want (Heinig, 2001). Babies want a minimum of eight hours of sleep every day. Newborns will sleep sixteen hours every day (or more), typically three to four hours at a time. As children's develop, the time they're awake will increase. Several pediatricians advise oldsters to not let babies sleep too long while not feeding. Oldsters should consider sleep safety. By a couple of months, most babies square measure sleeping VI to eight hours in the dark. Oldsters might have to speak to a doctor if their children appear too fussy and cannot be calmed down properly (Schoenborn & Adams, 2010).

The primary desires of children's aged three to five years are: food, victimization the potty, play, safety and education. If the children are totally fed and enjoying meals by age 3, oldsters will facilitate by giving cereal and sandwiches. Sustenance ought to be restricted. Instead, they must solely eat ready foods. Oldsters ought to teach them regarding food (Curtis & Carter, 2003). A minimum of one serving of fruit on a daily basis ought to be citrus fruit or juice. Eat yellow or dark inexperienced vegetables a minimum of three or four times every week. Get smart tending. Brush your child's teeth doubly on a daily basis. The children should move to the tooth doctor for the primary check-up. Some dentists advocate continued to use halide till age eight, others till age twelve or sixteen (Wrieden, 2003). Oldsters ought to offer their children's intensive coaching within the use of non-public hygiene once laundry hands. Ought to used wherever necessary. Oldsters ought to make sure that their children's wash their hands with soap (Schmitt, 2004) Children want to facilitate learning to browse. Oldsters ought to give books for his or her children's and send them to the library often. Oldsters ought to offer children the chance to vary and print their names and short names of their favorite folks and things. Most children learn to browse and write, though some don't begin until they're seven years old. Oldsters ought to encourage children's to browse and write (e.g. letters to family and friends, opportunities to create up stories (Cugmas, 2011).

We should teach children's to have faith in death, dying, killing and violence. Oldsters ought to teach their children's wherever to precise their feelings and wherever to not. Oldsters ought to use fairy tales to produce examples to market awareness of right or wrong. Children additionally attempt to be good and wish to be reminded that nobody is or should not be good. A seven-year-old type of argues with a parent asking "why" over and once more, it's a lot of a method to place off doing one thing the parent asks them to try and do. Do not talk over with them an excessive amount of. Seven-year-olds become responsive to their own wants and by the age of eight they start to mirror on their own perceptions. Children's of this age ought to be

target-hunting within the non secular or non secular aspects of life, although there's no specific non secular or non secular teaching material reception (Eccles, 1999). Nomads square measure homeless folks that move from one place to a different. Nomads don't keep in one place, they take their sheep, cows and carry them with them, they perpetually move from place to position. The most classes of nomads squared measure barbarian nomads and Romani nomads. Nomad's square measure additional divided into four categories: nomads United Nations agency offer special services; industrial nomads; completely different nomads (Gilbert, 2014).

In 2000, there have been associate calculable 30-40 million roving herders within the world (Stacey, 2012). Because of the (idem) lack of statistics, however, it's not possible to work out whether or not these figures have truly enhanced or diminished. The term "Nomad" comes from the Greek word "Nomos", which means pasture. It implies a roving social community (Akhtar et al., 2013). They're not folks that live for good in a specific geographical area, but move and live wherever they realize pastures, water and different livelihoods (Suchinmayee, 2008). Nomad's area unit noted by completely different names: Gujar, Bakarwal, Kadhwan (Pashto) Changaryan, Kochyan (Persian), open and Pawinda etc. This cluster of nomads referred to as themselves Kochyan and likeable to be referred to as Kochyan. These terms area unit given/associated with nomads by the varied established communities during which they quickly live. Nomadic behavior is comparatively rare in industrial countries and happens primarily in agricultural economics (Akhtar et al., 2013). Modern nomads have inheritable their method of life from their ancestors. Their ancestors affected from place to position searching for fields and water to observe. All unsettled families have their own distinctive cultural values that square measure passed down from generation to generation (Guy, 2006). Though they move with the area people, they are doing not permit the native culture to dominate their culture. However long they keep depends on the weather and therefore the season. After they complete that their home was not valuable to them and their farm animal, they left their town. For this reason, they seasonally migrate from one place to another to find an acceptable place for grazing farm animals. To do this, they migrate from one place to a different through specific routes and don't keep in one place for over a number of months.

Sociological analysis on social exclusion in Pakistan has found that socio-economic class is that the most vital issue, followed by race, caste and faith. Race-based division had serious consequences for the poor, as all edges visited the higher categories of society. Nomads squared measure a racially marginalized section of Pakistani society with very little access to basic services like clean water, housing, electricity, education, sanitation and knowledge (Ullah & Shah, 2014).

METHODOLOGY

Methodology in research refers to the systematic approach used to collect, organize, and interpret data in order to better understand and solve the issue at hand. How to gather the data (and what data to ignore), who to collect it from (sample design), what data to collect (and how to obtain it), how to collect it (data collection techniques), and how to evaluate it (data analysis methods) are all important considerations (Creswell, 2008).

In this research quantitative research approach was used. Primary data was gathered through a cross-sectional survey. A multistage random sampling technique was used for data collection. The province of Punjab comprises thirty-six districts. The universe of the present study was central Punjab. The population of the study covered the Nomadic community of central Punjab, Pakistan. The researcher conducted research in the Union Councils Badh Rajnbana, Qaim Bharwana and Allah YarJutta in Tehsil Shorkot, a selected sample size of 210 respondents was chosen purposively. The Fitzgibbon table was used to estimate the sample size (Fitzgibbon &

Morris, 1987). According to the study's research objectives, an interview schedule was prepared, and collected data were analyzed using SPSS 25 version. In this research, the population comprised nomadic community, descriptive and inferential statistical approaches were applied in the current research. Descriptive techniques (frequency distribution and percentage) were used to describe the socioeconomic characteristics of the respondents. The factors of nomadic community, and the lifestyle of nomadic community were examined using multi-linear regression, focusing on its impact of socialization of their children. Chi-square test has been used to find the relationship between accommodation and socialization of the children.

RESULTS AND FINDING OF THE STUDY

This section presents information from each traveling community on children's socialization and lifestyle by examining the consequences as a personal background check. Key themes in coordinated cross-dialogue writing for contextual analysis will be addressed in the resulting dialogue sections.

Table 1: Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents.

Gender		
Respondent's Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	143	68.1
Female	67	31.9
Total	210	100.0
Family Members		
Family Members	Frequency	Percent
2-5	30	14.3
6-8	66	31.4
9-12	88	41.9
13 or above	26	12.4
Total	210	100.0
Medical Facilities		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	55	26.2
No	155	73.8
Total	210	100.0
Availability of any toilet at their residence		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	42	20.0
No	168	80.0
Total	210	100.0

Table 1 shows that 68.1% (143 out of 210) of the respondents were male and 31.9% (67 out of 210) respondents were female presenting majority of the male respondents in the study. Even according to our cultural norms our society is patriarchal society mainly headed by male members of the family. Table clearly indicates that the nomadic families are large families which is essentially required for the safety and security. Even there is no concept of plan family, which resulting in many number of children in nomadic family. 14.3% (30 out of 210) respondents family members were 2-5, 31.4% (66 out of 210) respondent's family members were 6-8, 41.9% (88 out of 210) respondents family members were 9-12 and 12.4% (26 out of 210) respondents

family members were 13 or above in this research. There is no doubt nomadic families move from one area to another area. That's why they are not exposed to medical facilities. Only nomadic families who had semi-permanent settlement they availed medical facilities available in the area where they were resided. Table also highlight that 26.2% (55 out of 210) respondents had medical facilities and 73.8% (155 out of 210) respondents had no medical facility. Table 1 shows that 20.0% (42 out of 210) respondents had availability of any type of toilet (latrine) and 80.0% (168 out of 210) respondents had no availability of any type of toilet (latrine) in this research.

Table 2: Respondents views about different aspects of lifestyle.

Participants' views about education reduces the risk of marginalization of individual		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Agree	116	55.2
Neutral	45	21.4
Disagree	49	23.3
Total	210	100.0
Participants' thinking about the statement children who are subjected to a nomadic lifestyle are often deprived of emotional support, which may result in psychological traumas that can have long-lasting negative effects'.		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Agree	141	67.1
Neutral	40	19.0
Disagree	29	13.8
Total	210	100.0
Children Socialization		
Response	Frequency	Percent
Satisfactions with children socialization	180	85.7
No Satisfactions with children socialization	30	4.3
Total	210	100.0

Table No. 2 shows that 55.2% (116 out of 210) respondents were agreed with the statement that education reduces the risk of marginalization of individual, 21.4% (45 out of 210) respondents were neutral and 23.3% (49 out of 210) respondents were disagreed with the statement that education reduces the risk of marginalization of individual in this research.

Table No. 2 shows that 67.1% (141 out of 210) respondents were agreed with the statement that 'Children who are subjected to a nomadic lifestyle are often deprived of emotional support, which may result in psychological traumas that can have long-lasting negative effects', 19.0% (40 out of 210) respondents were neutral and 13.8% (29 out of 210) respondents were disagreed with the statement that Children who are subjected to a nomadic

lifestyle are often deprived of emotional support, which may result in psychological traumas that can have long-lasting negative effects.

Children socialization basically is the process by which children are prepared to become successful members of the society. The respondents viewed that our community is nomadic community we move from one area to other area in search of food. Schooling of the children is no doubt is an important indicator of children socialization due to our nomadic style we cannot educate our children from the formal institution rather our parents educate them about our community, community values, norms and practices. If our any child is rich in these values we perceive that, that child has attained highest level of socialization. Such children have no problem in adjusting our community life and lifestyle and we feel satisfaction with such children. The responses of respondents in table 2 reveals the same thoughts and vision of the respondents. 85.7 percent of the respondents were satisfied with the socialization of their children, while a slightly more than 14 percent of the respondents were not satisfied with the socialization of the children. The respondent further viewed that the attributes of socialization basically transferred from our fore-fathers and this transformation of the value from one generation to next generation is long standing phenomena. Even we cannot think to alter such diffusion and simulation process of values, norms and practices.

Table 3: Hypothesis: There is significant association between Proper accommodation and Children socialization of nomadic community.

Categories	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	29.163 ^a	8	0.119
Likelihood Ratio	11.833	8	0.096
Linear-by-Linear Association	1.994	1	0.219
N of Valid Cases	210		

In order to find the relationship between proper accommodation and children socialization of nomadic community, the Chi-square test is applied. The value of Chi-Square is 29.163, which is significant at alpha value of 5%, indicating that nature of accommodation does effect the children socialization. The values of likelihood ratio Linear-by-Linear Association do support this relationship. So hypothesis is accepted. The other studies also found the similar relation between the proper accommodation and children socialization. (Ofuebe & Iwuagwu, 2017).

DISCUSSION

The majority of 68.1% (143 out of 210) of the respondents were male. Most of the 24.3 (51 out of 210) respondents belong to the 26-35 age group. The majority of the respondents, 40.0% (84 out of 210), had completed primary education. The majority of 40.5% (85 out of 210) of respondents had a household income of less than 10,000. The majority of 41.9% (88 out of 210) of respondents had family members between the ages of 9 and 12. A majority of 53.3% (112 out of 210) of respondents agree that education is an integral part of human development and a fundamental right of every citizen in society. A majority of 65.7% (138 out of 210) of respondents agree that families need formal education to face new challenges. A majority of 55.2% (116 out of 210) of respondents agree that education reduces the risk of individual and group marginalization by internalizing new skills and coping skills.

The majority of 68.6% (144 out of 210) of the respondents agree with the statement that the national education system contradicts the nomadic way of life and thus boycott nomadic children attending ethnic schools. A majority of 82.4% (173 out of 210) of respondents agree with the statement that children need mobile schools to adapt to society. The majority of 71.4% (150 out of 210) of those interviewed agree with the statement that children go to public schools, but one cannot. A majority of 74.8% (157 out of 210) of respondents agree that tents or mobile schools can minimize the problems of illiteracy and social exclusion among travelers. A majority of 75.2% (158 out of 210) of respondents agree that traveling parents feel most of what they learn in school has nothing to do with real life. A majority of 70.5% (148 out of 210) of respondents agree that their culture does not teach children. A majority of 67.1% (141 out of 210) of respondents agree that the emotional deprivation of nomadic children leads to psychological trauma that can have long-lasting and harmful consequences. A majority of 61.4% (129 out of 210) of respondents agree that children are emotionally deprived, which hinders their learning and education.

A majority of 68.6% (144 out of 210) of respondents agree that intellectual deprivation causes depression and isolation in children. A majority of 70.5% (148 out of 210) of respondents agree that intellectually disadvantaged children do not get the most out of an educational program. A majority of 61.9% (130 out of 210) of respondents agree that intellectually disadvantaged children do not get the most out of an educational program. A majority of 66.7% (140 out of 210) of the respondents agree with the following statement. A majority of 75.2% (158 out of 210) of respondents agree that a lack of health care for children causes illness, which in turn leads to depression and pain. A majority of 68.1% (143 out of 210) of respondents agree that a lack of antenatal care for expectant mothers can lead to the birth of a child with learning disabilities. A majority of 54.8% (115 out of 210) of respondents agree with the statement "Insecurity leads to fear and emotional trauma in children". A majority of 63.8% (134 out of 210) of respondents agree that insecurity among nomads prevents nomad children from attending school. A majority of 78.6% (165 out of 210) of respondents agree that nomadic children do not benefit from the government as providing social housing makes them angry, worried and jealous. A majority of 76.7% (161 out of 210) of respondents agree that nomadic children's lack of access to social services affects their education.

A majority of 76.2% (160 out of 210) of the respondents agree with the statement that nomads mostly camp in the bush and remote areas and are therefore deprived of maximum security. A majority of 83.3% (175 out of 210) of respondents agree that nomadic children are often abducted and raped because they live in areas inaccessible to organized security agents. A majority of 82.9% (174 out of 210) of respondents agree with the statement that children are considered equal family members. The majority of 62.9% (132 out of 210) of the respondents agrees with their child and encourages him to express himself. A majority of 60.5% (127 out of 210) of respondents were asked to always use threats as a form of punishment with little or no reason.

Conclusion and Recommendation

Children socialization basically is the process by which children are prepared to become successful members of the society. The respondents viewed that our community is nomadic community we move from one area to other area in search of food. Schooling of the children is

no doubt is an important indicator of children socialization due to our nomadic style we cannot educate our children from the formal institution rather our parents educate them about our community, community values, norms and practices. If our any child is rich in these values we perceive that, that child has attained highest level of socialization. Such children have no problem in adjusting our community life and lifestyle and we feel satisfaction with such children.

Nomadic peoples have a unique way of life and depend almost entirely on livestock for their economic and survival needs. Tehsil Shortkot, including the union council of Badh Rajnbana, Qaim Bharwana and Allah Yar Jutta of Tehsil Shorkot Jhang district. Their unique cultural norms and traditions set them apart from other Pakhtun tribes. They were very pious and built mosques and religious schools near their temporary homes. They migrate to different parts of the city in search of pastures, usually along predetermined migration routes, and do not stay in any one area for more than a few months. They are vulnerable to a variety of unwanted threats to life, such as insecurity, food shortages, disrupted migration routes, epidemics, and identity problems because they are unfamiliar with diverse territories and sedentary populations.

Nomadism as the way of life will seldom be explained merely as AN ecological adaptation. In trendy conditions, seasonal migration will in several cases be achieved by travelling herders and migrant families. However the intimacy and involvement that nomadic forms between family and therefore the surroundings in marginal conditions might not be doable the other method, and is ecologically less dimmed within the long-standing time than the other doable usage strategy. Additionally, the information and understanding of the whole territory by unsettled populations is a vital support for the common understanding of different economic sectors and societies regarding the connection between nature, society as an entire and therefore the surroundings.

The study ended that the overwhelming majority of nomads united that socio-cultural factors were liable for their poor fruitful behavior. Several fruitful complications occur in pregnant wandering girls as inadequate attention facilities, socio-cultural and demographic barriers limit their access to medicine services. Lack of education and awareness of fruitful behavior prevents nomads from exceptive measures to cut back family size and fertility, like planning and victimization contraceptive strategies to boost their fruitful behavior. As the family size increasing large due to the non-use of contraception, increasing risk for mother and children health. It is recommended that nomadic communities should be provided information about the benefits of the small families through promoting contraception. These reproductive health facilities maybe provided through the local government for their family wellness because they are also human being and integral part of Pakistan society. They should be cared and valued establishing the examples of humanity.

Henceforth, education is seen as a robust tool for social modification. Wandering faculties act as instructional agents, discovered by the members of the societies to preserve and pass away their culture from generation to generation. Here, therefore, education becomes a method of influencing unfold of modification. As a result of some changes cannot be overcome nightlong. Even as national awareness and civic education will solely be enclosed faculty in Class at school programs and become a part of school education. With this, they're going to become an everyday a part of the wandering education within the society.

Nomads have their own ways that of addressing problems like gender, fruitful behavior, family size selections and women's place within the community. Different factors, like distance from health centers, ancient beliefs, and economic considerations, like women's lack of autonomy, greatly influence nomads' fruitful behavior. Education and health facilities should be

provided by the local government for the wellness of the nomadic community and nomadic families and their children.

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