

NAME : Muhammad Yousif Afidi

I.D : 12701

Course : Sociology.

Instructor : Mehwish Khan.

BS(SE).

Q1 Discuss how social class, lifestyle, and cultural factors effect health of people in poor countries.

Ans. While sociologists debate exactly how social class are divided, there is substantial evidence that socioeconomic status is tied to tangible advantages and outcomes. Social class in the ^{united states} ~~is a~~ is a controversial issue, with social scientists disagreeing over models, definitions and even the basic question of whether or not distinct class exist. One position in the social class hierarchy may impact, for example, health, family life, education, religious affiliation, political participation, and experience with the criminal justice system.

Digite style

people in poor countries report that they are on average less satisfied with their lives than people in rich countries.

The poor spend a large proportion of their incomes on food, may lack access to basic infrastructure, and ~~have~~ own few productive assets. They do not have properly health system, like hospital, schools etc.

Cultural factors

Culture is a pattern of ideas, customs and behaviours shared by a particular people or society. It is constantly evolving. The speed of cultural evolution varies. It increases when a group migrates to an incorporates components of a new culture into their culture of origin.

P. T. D

The influence of culture on health is vast. It affects perceptions of health, illness and death, beliefs about causes of disease, approaches to health promotion, how illness and pain are experienced and expressed, where patients seek help, and types of treatment patient prefer.



Question NO: 2

Ans
2 Most people believe that adolescents and adults hold different values and attitudes, but this is not the case. Teenager and their parents usually have surprisingly similar beliefs about such things as the importance of hard work, educational and occupational ambitions and the personal

P.T.O

(4)

characteristics and attributes that they think are important and ~~are~~ desirable. Adolescents and their parents are common social, regional, and cultural background and ~~attitudes~~, these are the factors that shape our central beliefs. Adolescents are more likely to be influenced by their friends than by their parents in these matters, and as a consequence, parents and teenagers often disagree about them. Because adolescents spend a great deal of time with their friends and because much of that time is spent in activities in which taste in clothes, music, and so on is important, teenagers' preferences are likely to be shaped to a large measure by forces outside the family.

P.T.O

(5)

The most common sources of conflict between adolescents and parents ~~are~~ were everyday issues, such as time spent on schoolwork, household chores, and choice of friends. A major contributor to adolescent-parent bickering is the fact that teenagers and their parents define the issues of contention very differently - a finding that has been replicated across many cultural and ethnic groups, parents view many issues as matters of right and wrong, not necessary in a normal sense, but as matter of citation or convention. Adolescents in contrast are likely to define these same issues as matters of personal choice.

P.T.O

④

Social group agents often provide the first experience of socialization, families and later peer groups, communicate expectations and reinforce norms. People first learn to use the tangible objects of material culture in these settings, as well as being introduced to the beliefs and values of society.



Question No : 3.

Ans 3 The history of crime rooted back in the age of Adam when one son of Adam killed his brother for girl. It is reality that undesirable wish of wealth and achieving love of female are the major key points that create aggressive P.T.O.

feelings in the people and tend towards crime. The concepts of goodness and devil are also attached with the human history. From freedom, Pakistan is facing different challenges. Terrorism, street crimes, energy crises are key point of instability. Different factors are involved in increasing rate of street crimes. Unemployment, low quality education, state difference, inflation, poverty, political setup and terrorism are major factors that affect the society directly.

A crime is any act of omission prohibited by public law for the protection of the public and punishable by state in a judicial proceeding in its own name. It is reality that large

①

number of population lives in urban areas as compare rural areas. Due to large density. The chance of crime increase in urban areas. "less chances of arrest and recognition are key points that increased crime in urban areas. Pakistan is developing country and getting progress in every field of the life and most of the population is shifting from rural areas to urban areas as the other countries of the world. The basic reasons of shifting people from rural areas to urban are social and economic issues.

As technology becomes cheaper and more and more users adopt it, it is becoming nearly impossible for

D.T.O

(9)

any part of the world to lag behind in technological advancements. Pakistan has also benefited from these developments, and in the last decades we have witnessed an enormous increase in the use of technology in both the public and private sector. Police organisation is one such area where technological applications are reaping benefits. Criminals today are being fingerprinted, photographed, crime cases are being processed through devices, and police files are being maintained using computer desks at police stations. Police are also on the front line of terrorism in cities and their suburbs. In fact, police are as engaged in defence against terrorism as

P.T.O.

(10)
They are in maintaining law and order, and preventing and detecting crimes.

Question NO: 4.

Ans 4
21
The social institutions of our culture also inform our socialization, formal institutions like schools, workplaces, and the government, teach people how to behave in and navigate these systems. Other institutions, like the media, contribute to socialization by inundating us with messages about norms and expectations. School and classroom rituals, led by teachers serving as role models and leaders, regularly reinforce what society.

P.T.O.

(11)

expects from children, sociologists describe this aspect of schools as the hidden curriculum, the informal teaching done by schools.

work place,

Adults at some point invest a significant amount of time at a place of employment.

Although socialized into their culture

since birth, workers require new

socialization into a workplace, in terms

of both material culture (such as how to operate the copy machine) and

non-material culture (such as whether it is okay to speak directly to the boss or

how to share the refrigerator). Different

jobs require different types of

socialization.

Government is Although we do not think

(12)

about it, many of the rites of passage people go through today are based on age norms established by the government. To be defined as an "adult" usually means being eighteen years old, the age at which person becomes legally responsible for him- or herself. And sixty-five years old is the start of "old age" since most people become eligible for senior benefits at that point.

~~~~~