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| **Semester** | **5th** |
| **Submitted To** | **Mam Mehwish Khan** |



***IQRA National University, Peshawar***

**Department of Computer Science**

**FINAL Examination 2020**

**Total Marks: 50 Course Title: SOCIOLOGY**

**Time Allowed: 6 hours Course Instructor: Mehwish Khan**

**Note: ANSWERS MUST BE IN MS WORD FORMAT**

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**Q no 1) Discuss how Social class, Lifestyle, and Cultural factor effect health of people in poor countries (10 marks)**

Social Class, Lifestyle and cultural factor effect health of people in poor countries in many different ways which are explained below

**Social class**

An individual's social class significantly affects their physical wellbeing, their capacity to get sufficient clinical consideration and nourishment, and their future. They can't utilize medical services as frequently as individuals of higher status and when they do, it is regularly of lower quality. They face so many difficulties taking medical treatments and buying medicines for themselves

**Lifestyle:**

Lifestyle is a way used by people, groups and nations. It includes day to day behaviors and functions of individuals in job, activities, fun and diet. lifestyle has a significant influence on physical and mental health of human being A large number of individuals follow an unhealthy way of life. Poor people mostly have bad and unhealthy lifestyle because they work day and night to make their lifestyle more bright and better Henceforth, they experience sickness, disability and even death. Issues like metabolic maladies, joint and skeletal issues, cardio-vascular illnesses, hypertension, overweight, brutality, etc, can be brought about by an unhealthy way of life

**Cultural factor:**

The impact of culture on wellbeing is huge. It influences impression of wellbeing, sickness and passing, convictions about reasons for infection, ways to deal with wellbeing advancement, how disease and torment are experienced and communicated, where patients look for help, and the sorts of treatment patients like.

Demonstrating consciousness of a patient's way of life can advance trust, better social insurance, lead to higher paces of acknowledgment of judgments and improve treatment adherence.

**Q no 2) Based on your observations, when are youngsters more likely to listen to their parents or to their peer groups when making decisions? What types of dilemmas lend themselves toward one social agent over another? (10 marks)**

**Answer:**

**youngsters more likely to listen to their parents:**

As on my observation i think youngsters more likely to listen their parents when they are in some kind of problem in which only their parents can help them out so they share their problems with them and do as their parents said and follow their advices. They also take advices of their parents about what to do in life, what kind of career they should choose, how to startup a business or which kind of business they have to start, the like to listen their parents because parents have much more experienced.

**Youngsters more likely to listen to their peer of groups:**

Youngsters listen to their peer of groups when they need any kind of advice about life or some kind of little issues which happened sometime they share it with their friend to get a friendly advice or sometime when something happened and they cant share that problem with their parents so they more likely listen to their peer of groups to get advice and finding the solution of a problem.

**Q no 3) Name any 10 prevalent social problems that exist in Pakistan (10 marks)**

**10 prevalent social problems**

* Unemployment.
* Poverty.
* Rapid population growth.
* Urbanization.
* Lack of education.
* Superstitious beliefs.
* Gender discrimination.
* Caste discrimination.
* Slow job growth
* Epidemic disease
* Natural disaster
* Anti-social behavior
* Drug abuse

**Q no 4) What are different types of families NAME them, and explain different elements of families (10 marks)**

Following are the types of family

**Different Types of Families**:

1. Nuclear Family
2. Single Parent Family
3. Extended Family
4. Childless Family
5. Step Family
6. Grandparent Family
7. Joint Family
8. **Nuclear Family:**

This family is based upon marital relationship.it is mostly referred as the nuclear family. It means a married couple and their unmarried children living together is called nuclear family. This is also called the elementary family by Radcliff Brown. Husband and wife make core in this family. We may call it the simple family. In Pakistani society nuclear family is very popular specially in has areas. In Western societies of U.S.A. and Europe this is the most popular type of family.

Husband and wife with children nuclear family

1. **Single Parent Family**

The Single Parent Family is consisting of one parent raising one child or more than one child on his/her own. Its so difficult for a single parent to raise a child alone because there are a lot of things they have to do on their own like take care of his/her child doing house work and also take care of their jobs outside work like doing grocery and fulfill other needs of his/her and their children also there are some single parent who don’t do any work but their family and relatives support them and fulfill their needs.

1. **Extended Family:**

After marriage two or more siblings (brothers and sisters) may live together with their parents. The patrilineal extended family is composed of the parents, their sons and the son's wives and children. This type of family is very popular in Pakistani society. Almost all the sons after marriage live with parents till one or more children are born to them. In rural areas specially this family is very popular.

The matrilineal extended family in which the parents live with their daughters a, daughter's husbands and children. Such families are rare in Pakistani society and such husbands are usually called 'Ghar-Jawai'.

* Extended family **—** Husband and wife and either of their married children living together.
* Patrilineal extended family **—** Parents their sons **+** son's wives and their children living together.
* Matrilineal extended family **—** Parents + their daughters **+** daughter's husbands **+** their children living together

In this family generally three generations live together under the same roof. Several married siblings (brothers and sisters), their spouses, their husbands and wives and children and the grand-parents together form a residential and economic unit

1. **Childless Family:**

After marriage most of couples don’t have their own child. There are two kinds of possibilities why they don’t have any child because some time the couple don’t want any child because they are not ready to take any kind of responsibility of their own child and some time there are some kind of medical issue with the couple so if they planned a family but they don’t get any kind of good news of having their own child. So many of couples adopted their own niece and nephew and some time adopt a child from orphanage home

1. **Step Family:**

Step families are about as common as the nuclear family,

although they tend to have more problems, such as adjustment

periods and discipline issues. Step families are if a couple get divorce or both in husband and wife if anyone is died So the girl or boy choose to get remarried so they live together with their children it consists of a new husband and wife and their children from their previous relationship it is called Step Family.

1. **Grandparents:**

Many Grandparents are raising their grandchildren on his/her own because some of parents leave their children’s because of some issues or they don’t want them in their life anymore or the parents were died. So, the grandparents take care of their grandchild’s fulfill their needs and do any kind of job for additional sources of income to help raise their grandchildren.

1. **Joint Family:**

Joint family is consist of two or more families living together under one roof it means two or more brothers lives under one roof with their families or some time sister family also lives with them joint family is one where people stay together under one roof and

share the house as well as the financial and other available

resources. That is called joint family system.

**Q no 5) How do violent crimes affect the Pakistani society? Discuss some of the modern policing strategies for prevention and control of the violent crimes in Pakistan (10 marks)**

Violent crimes happen mainly due to the social and economic inconsistencies. Poverty and urbanization can be defined as the major factors which nourish street crimes and drag other instabilities alongside. Unemployment and poor education make people search for illegal ways of making profits. Alcohol and drug addicts comprise a huge part of criminals who start shooting or fighting trying to get substances **(**These violent crimes affect our Pakistani society so bad because if robbers do robbery in a poor home or do street robbery of a poor person it results in because of so much pain and depression sometime people do suicide or sometime robbers also kill people during snatching who related to any kind of higher and lower society which gave victims family so much pain and sorrows. Just like that there are more violent crimes which affecting Pakistan society**.)**

**Modern policing strategies for prevention and control of the violent crimes in Pakistan:**

Some of the modern policing strategies for prevention and control of the violent crimes in Pakistan is

* The force should stay out of politics
* Members should be well-trained, well-disciplines, and tightly organized
* Laws should be enforced equally. Every citizen have to follow all the rules which government have made
* The force should use new technology for reducing the increase in violent crimes
* Personnel procedures should be based on merit
* The main tasks of the police should be fighting crime and not doing any injustice or taking any kind of bribery for doing someone’s legal or illegal work
* Government should provide job opportunities to the needy people who have skills to fulfill all requirements of a job which is required so it will make unemployment less and gave people a source of income so they don’t get involved in any kind of crimes because of unemployment
* Government also do work on social problems and make poverty less in our country because of poverty most crimes happened in our society. They have to place street cameras in every street and also people need to place security cameras outside their home so the robbers don’t dare to do robbery because of fear of being arrested and if they do because of CCTV footage police will able to find and arrest them quickly.