

**IQRA NATIONAL UNIVERSITY**

**Final-Term Examination Spring 2020**

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**Q No 1:**

**Discuss how Social class, Lifestyle, and Cultural factor effect health of people in poor countries?**

**ANSWER:**

social class, determined by education, income, and occupation levels, impacts families and shapes lives and opportunities. Poor families have fewer material resources and opportunities, and often live in neighborhoods and school districts that are less desirable.

social class plays a major role in the lives of families, particularly those with children. For example, let's say that your parents are highly educated working professionals with good jobs. This means that you'll most likely have more opportunities growing up than if you'd been into a lower class family.

Social class effect:

A person's social class has a significant impact on their physical health, their ability to receive adequate medical care and nutrition, and their life expectancy. They are unable to use healthcare as often as people of higher status and when they do, it is often of lower quality.

Lifestyle effect:

A variety of lifestyle or health related habits (behavioural factors) can have a major impact on a person's health. health include smoking, alcohol, poor diet leading to obesity or malnutrition, lack of physical exercise, sexual behaviour and problems resulting from drug taking.

Culture factor effect:

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 the types of treatment patients prefer.

**Q No 2:**

**Based on your observations, when are youngsters more likely to listen to their parents or to theirpeer groups when making decisions? What types of dilemmas lend themselves toward one social agent over another?**

**ANSWER:**

It is common everywhere that both parents as well as peer groups are influence on youngsters but in my observation adolescent have been more influenced by their peer in some areas the youngsters are now spent more of their time to their peer to their close friends and they are unde influence with them they make dicesion with their peer with regards to party going and club memberships the use of alcohol and illegal drugs how to dress and to behave in schools so in my observation the dilmmens which lends the youngsters towards their peer groups and majiority of youngsters face problems of childrens parents gap.in most cases youngsters are suffers from broken families and their families issues their parents divorce and most likely parents jobs so these are the main reasons behind that youngsters are going under influence of their peer regarding their decision making.

**Q No 3:Name any 10 prevalent social problems that exist in Pakistan?**

**ANSWER:**

List of Social Problems in Pakistan

1. Poverty:

This is the greatest social issue of Pakistan. Main factors are:

* 1. Inequality.
  2. Natural disasters.
  3. Unemployment.

1. Illiteracy:
   1. Unequal education system.
   2. Different medium of instruction in public and private sector.
   3. The allocation of funds for education are very low.
2. Terrorism:

The major causes of Terrorism in Pakistan are:

* 1. Political Instability.
  2. Economic Conditions.
  3. Standard of Living.
  4. Religious Extremism.

1. Food and water crisis
2. Population growth
3. Poor health facilities
4. Democracyin shape of dictatorship
5. Child labor:

The full-time employment of children who are under a minimum legal age

* 1. Poverty is the greatest cause behind it.
  2. It is due to psychologically, socially and materialistic pressure in the rural areas of Pakistan.

9. Injustice

10. Corruption:

The sources indicates that following sectors are most corrupted:

1. Police and law enforcement.
2. Judiciary and legal professions.
   1. Power sector.
   2. Tax and customs.

**Q No 4:What are different types of families NAME them, and explain different elements of families.**

**ANSWER:**

1. Nuclear family.

2. Single Parent family . .

3.Extended family.

4.Childless family.

5.Step family.

6.Grandparent family.

**ELEMENTS OF FAMILY:**

1. Mutual respect.

2. spending quality time.

3. Constant encouragement.

4. Communicate love.

**MUTUAL RESPECT:**

Muatal respect is understanding that we all don't share the same beliefs and values. In order for relationships to remain healthy, both partners must be equally respected and appreciated.

**SPENDING QUALITY TIME:**

familes who share everyday activities together form strong, emotional ties. Studies have found that familes who enjoy group activities together share a stronger emotional bond as well as an ability to adapt well to situations as a family.

**CONSTANT ENCOURAGEMENT:**

Believe in your family members so they can believe in themselves. Your children will especially benefit from your frequent encouragement.

A cooperative relationship depends on how children feel about themselves and how they feel about you. So instead of focusing on your children’s mistakes, point out what you like and appreciate about them

**COMMUNICATED LOVE:**

Communicatation within the family is extremely important because it enables members to express their needs, wants, and concerns to each other. Open and honest Communicatation creates an atmosphere that allows family members to express their differences as well as love.

**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?**

**Answer:**

**Voilent crime:**

Violent crimes in Pakistan identify the prevention and controlling challenges faced by federal and the governments of the provinces all together. Better policing is much needed in restoring law and order and to strengthen the law of the state in Pakistan's urban centers. The best example of this is Karachi, which experienced its most dangerous year in 2013, with 2,700 deaths, most of them in targeted attacks, and nearly 40% of the business of the city have escaped to avoid extortion. However, all provincial capitals, as well as the national capital, face similar problems and threats. The policy of excessive militancy against crime and militancy needs to be reconsidered nationally. Islamabad and the four provincial governments need to develop a good policy framework to deal with the crime and terrorism in the name of Jihad, rooted in providing good governance and strengthening civilian law enforcement agencies. Until then, criminal gangs and jihadist networks will continue to wreak havoc in the country's major cities and threaten its stability and still fragile democratic transition.

As technology becomes cheaper and more and more consumers adopt it, it is becoming almost impossible for any part of the world to lag behind in technological advancement. Pakistan has also benefited from these developments, and we have seen a tremendous increase in the use of technology in both the public and private sectors over the past decade.

**Strategies to control voilent crimes:**

Police organization is an area where the benefits of technical use are reaped. Criminals today are being fingerprinted, photographed, crime scenes are being processed through devices, and police files are being maintained at police stations using computer desks.

Police are also on the front lines of terrorism in cities and their suburbs. In fact, the police are as engaged in defending terrorism as they are in maintaining law and order, and in preventing and detecting crime, which is their primary job. Ensuring peace and security while simultaneously maintaining a crime-free society would be a chore in the absence of technology-based policing.

Modern policing is an integrated and collaborative effort that requires input from both institutions and the public to promote technological advances in effective solutions to our policing needs. In this way, it can be safely assumed that we can get closer to a society free from crime and terrorism.