

**SCHEME OF STUDIES OF BS
SOCIOLOGY
(04-Year Program)**

**1st Board of Studies held on
Friday, August 25, 2017**



**DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND GENDER STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF SWAT**

**STANDARDIZED TEMPLATE / SCHEME OF STUDIES FOR FOUR-
YEAR INTEGRATED CURRICULA FOR BACHELOR OF STUDIES
DEGREE IN SOCIOLOGY (AS ADOPTED BY HEC)**

STRUCTURE

Sr.	Categories	No. of courses Min – Max	Credit Hours Min – Max
1.	Compulsory Requirement (No Choice)	9 – 9	25 – 25
2.	General Courses to be chosen from other departments	7 – 8	21 – 24
3.	Discipline-specific Foundation Courses	9 – 10	30 – 33
4.	Major Courses including research project/Internship	11 – 13	36 – 42
5.	Electives within the major	4 – 4	12 – 12
	Total	40 – 44	124 – 136

- Total numbers of Credit hours 130-136
- Duration 4 years
- Semester duration 16-18 weeks
- Semesters 8
- Course Load per Semester 15-18 Cr hr
- Number of courses per semester 4-6

LAYOUTS FOR BS (4-YEAR) SOCIOLOGY

Compulsory Requirements (the student has no choice)		General Courses to be chosen from other departments		Discipline Specific Foundation Courses	
9 courses		7 courses		10 courses	
25 Credit hours		21 Cr. Hours		30 Credit hours	
Subject	Cr. hr	Subject **	Cr. hr	Subject	Cr. Hr
1. Functional English	3	1. Mass Communication	3	1. Introduction to Sociology	3
2. Communication Skills	3	2. Introduction to Management	3	2. Development of Social Thoughts	3
3. Technical Writing and Presentation Skills	3	3. Logic and Critical Thinking	3	3. Sociological Theories	3
4. University Option	3	4. Introduction to Psychology	3	4. Pakistani Society and Culture	3
5. Pakistan Studies	2	5. Introduction to Economics	3	5. Social Psychology	3
6. Islamic Studies / Ethics	2	6. Introduction to Law	3	6. Introduction to Social Research	3
7. Mathematics		7. Social Work	3	7. Quantitative Research Methodology	3
8. Social Statistics	3	8. Political Science	3	8. Qualitative Research Methodology	3
9. Introduction to Computer	3	9. Everyday Science	3	9. Social Anthropology	3
		10. Introduction to Geographical Information System	3	10. Gender Studies	3
		11. Introduction to Environment	3	11. Rural Sociology	3
		12. Introduction to Philosophy	3		3
		13. Social Welfare	3		3
			3		
	25		21		30

Major courses including research thesis		Elective Courses within the major	
13 courses		4 courses	
44 Credit hours		12 Credit Hours	
Subject	Cr. hr	Subject	Cr.hr
1. Sociology of Development	3	Any four of the following	
2. Project Planning and Management	3	1. Conflict Resolution	3
3. Community Development	3	2. Clinical Sociology	3
4. Introduction to Population Studies	3	3. Social Policy	3
5. Urban Sociology	3	4. Corporate Social Responsibilities	3
6. Sociology of Health	3	5. Sociology of Media	3
7. Sociology of Social Change and Development	3	6. Sociology of Law	3
8. Sociology of Religion	3	7. Sociology of Human Rights	3
9. Sociology of Education	3	8. Rural Development	3
10. Sociology of Globalization	3	9. Urban Development	3
11. Organizational Behavior	3	10. Criminology	3
12. Human Resource Management	3	11. Industrial Sociology	3
13. Political Sociology	3	12. Islamic Sociology	3
14. Internship	3	13. NGO Management	3
15. Research Thesis	3	14. Sociology of Aging	3
	6	15. Sociology of Race and Ethnicity	3
		16. Sociology of Emotions and Human Feelings	3
		17. Rural Sociology	
		18. Applied Sociology	
	44		12

Total Credit Hours: 133

* University has the option to recommend any other course in lieu of English IV.

** Universities may recommend any other subject according to their facility and faculty available.

MODEL SCHEME OF STUDIES FOR 4 YEAR INTEGRATED PROGRAM

Semester/Year	Name of Subject	Credits
First	COMPULSORY-I English-I (Functional English)	3
	COMPULSORY-II Islamic Studies	2
	COMPULSORY-III Basics of Mathematics	3
	GENERAL-I Introduction to Social Work	3
	GENERAL-II Introduction to Political Science	3
	FOUNDATION-I Principles to Sociology	3
		17
Second	COMPULSORY-IV English-II (Communication Skills)	3
	COMPULSORY-V Pakistan Studies	2
	COMPULSORY-VI Sociology of Religion	3
	GENERAL-IV Development Communication	3
	FOUNDATION-II Development of Social Thoughts	3
		14
Third	COMPULSORY-VII English-III (Technical Writing and Presentation Skills)	3
	COMPULSORY-VIII Introduction to Computer	3
	GENERAL-V Introduction to Law	3
	GENERAL-VI Introduction to Psychology	3
	FOUNDATION-III Sociological Theories	3
	ELECTIVE-I Sociology of Human Rights	3
		18
Fourth	COMPULSORY-IX Social Statistics	3
	GENERAL-VII Introduction to Economics	3
	FOUNDATION-IV Introduction to Social Research	3
	FOUNDATION-V Pakistani Society and Culture	3
	FOUNDATION-VI Gender Studies	3
	MAJOR-Field Work	3
		18
Fifth	FOUNDATION-VII Criminology	3
	FOUNDATION-VIII Quantitative Research Methodology	3
	MAJOR-I Sociology of Development	3
	MAJOR-II Project Management	3
	MAJOR-III Community Development	3
		15
Sixth	FOUNDATION-IX Qualitative Research Methodology	3
	FOUNDATION-X Social Anthropology	3
	MAJOR-IV Population Studies	3
	MAJOR-V Rural Sociology	3
	MAJOR-VI Urban Sociology	3
		15
Seventh	MAJOR-VII Sociology of Health	3

	MAJOR-VIII Comparative Social Institutions	3
	MAJOR-IX Sociology of Education	3
	ELECTIVE-II Islamic Sociology	3
	ELECTIVE-III NGO Management	3
		15
Eight	MAJOR-X Sociology of Social Change and Development	3
	MAJOR-XI Sociology of Globalization	3
	MAJOR-XII Political Sociology	3
	ELECTIVE-IV Conflict Resolution	3
	MAJOR-XIII RESEARCH THESIS	6
		18
	SUB TOTAL	130

* The INTERNSHIP/FIELD WORK and its report may be completed and submitted in summer semester between FOURTH and SIXTH semester

BS (4-YEAR) SOCIOLOGY

Semester First			
Course Code	Title of Course	Marks	Credit Hours
Soc-301	English-I (Functional English)	100	03
Soc-302	Islamic Studies	50	02
Soc-303	Basics of Mathematics	100	03
Soc-311	Introduction to Social Work	100	03
Soc-312	Introduction to Political Science	100	03
Soc-401	Principles to Sociology	100	03
		550	17
Second			
Soc-304	English-II (Communication Skills)	100	03
Soc-305	Pakistan Studies	50	02
Soc-306	Sociology of Religion	100	03
Soc-313	Development Communication	100	03
Soc-314	Development of Social Thoughts	100	03
		450	14
Third			
Soc-307	English-III (Technical Writing and Presentation Skills)	100	03
Soc-308	Introduction to Computer	100	03
Soc-315	Introduction to Law	100	03
Soc-316	Introduction to Psychology	100	03
Soc-403	Sociological Theories	100	03
Soc-336	Sociology of Human Rights	100	03
		600	18
Fourth			
Soc-309	Social Statistics	100	03
Soc-317	Introduction to Economics	100	03
Soc-404	Introduction to Social Research	100	03
Soc-405	Pakistani Society and Culture	100	03
Soc-406	Gender Studies	100	03
	Field Work	100	03
		600	18
Fifth			
Soc-407	Criminology	100	03
Soc-408	Quantitative Research Methodology	100	03
Soc-321	Sociology of Development	100	03
Soc-322	Project Planning and Management	100	03
Soc-323	Community Development	100	03
		500	15
Sixth			

Soc-409	Qualitative Research Methodology	100	03
Soc-410	Social Anthropology	100	03
Soc-324	Population Studies	100	03
Soc-325	Rural Sociology	100	03
Soc-326	Urban Sociology	100	03
		500	15
Seventh			
Soc-327	Sociology of Health	100	03
Soc-328	Comparative Social Institutions	100	03
Soc-329	Sociology of Education	100	03
Soc-337	Islamic Sociology	100	03
Soc-338	NGO Management	100	03
		500	15
Eighth			
Soc-330	Sociology of Social Change and Development	100	03
Soc-331	Sociology of Globalization	100	03
Soc-332	Political Sociology	100	03
Soc-338	Conflict Resolution	100	03
	RESEARCH THESIS	200	06
		600	18
	SUB TOTAL	4300	130

ENGLISH-I (FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH)

Course Code: Soc-301

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

Enhance language skills and develop critical thinking.

Learning Outcomes:

On the basis of studying the students would be benefited in planning their onward courses particularly related to literature.

Course Outline:

1. Basics of Grammar

- Parts of speech and use of articles
- Sentence structure, active and passive voice
- Practice in unified sentence
- Analysis of phrase, clause and sentence structure
- Transitive and intransitive verbs
- Punctuation and spelling

2. Comprehension

- Answers to questions on a given text

3. Discussion

- General topics and every-day conversation (topics for discussion to be at the discretion of the teacher keeping in view the level of students)

4. Listening

- To be improved by showing documentaries/films carefully selected by subject teachers

5. Translation skills

6. Urdu to English

7. Paragraph writing

- Topics to be chosen at the discretion of the teacher

8. Presentation skills

- Introduction

Note: Extensive reading is required for vocabulary building

Suggested Readings:

1. A. J. Thomson & A.V. Martinet. (1997). *Practical English Grammar*. Exercises 1. (3rd ed.), Oxford University Press. ISBN 0194313492.

2. A.J. Thomson and A.V. Martinet. (1997). *Practical English Grammar*. Exercises 2. (3rd ed.) Oxford University Press. ISBN 0194313506.
3. Marie, C. B., Suzanne, B., & Francoise, G. (1993). *Writing. Intermediate*. Oxford Supplementary Skills. Fourth Impression. ISBN 0 19 435405 7 Pages 20-27 and 35-41.
4. Brain, T. & Rod, E. (1992). *Reading. Upper Intermediate*. Oxford Supplementary Skills. Third Impression. ISBN 0 19 453402 2.

ISLAMIC STUDIES (Compulsory)

Course Code: Soc-302

Credit Hours: 02

Course Objectives:

This course is aimed at:

- 1 To provide Basic information about Islamic Studies
- 2 To enhance understanding of the students regarding Islamic Civilization
- 3 To improve Students skill to perform prayers and other worships
- 4 To enhance the skill of the students for understanding of issues related to faith and religious life.

Learning Outcomes:

This will boost up their moral strength and obligations toward fulfilment their religious obligations. It will also add to their understanding toward bridging gaps with respect of interfaith harmony.

Courses Outline:

1. Introduction to Quranic Studies

- Basic Concepts of Quran
- History of Quran
- Uloom-ul -Quran

2. Study of Selected Text of Holly Quran

- Verses of Surah Al-Baqra Related to Faith (Verse No-284-286)
- Verses of Surah Al-Hujrat Related to Adab Al-Nabi (Verse No-1-18)
- Verses of Surah Al-Mumanoon Related to Characteristics of faithful (Verse No-1-11)
- Verses of Surah al-Furqan Related to Social Ethics (Verse No.63-77)
- Verses of Surah Al-Inam Related to Ihkam (Verse No-152-154)

3. Study of Selected Text of Holly Quran

- Verses of Surah Al-Ihzab Related to Adab al-Nabi (Verse No.6,21,40,56,57,58.)
- Verses of Surah Al-Hashar (18,19,20) Related to thinking, Day of Judgment
- Verses of Surah Al-Saf Related to Tafakar, Tadabar (Verse No-1,14)

4. Seerat of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) I

- Life of Muhammad Bin Abdullah (Before Prophet Hood)
- Life of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) in Makkah
- Important Lessons Derived from the life of Holy Prophet in Makkah

5. Seerat of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) II

- Life of Holy Prophet (S.A.W) in Madina
- Important Events of Life Holy Prophet in Madina
- Important Lessons Derived from the life of Holy Prophet in Madina

6. Introduction to Sunnah

- Basic Concepts of Hadith
- History of Hadith
- Kinds of Hadith
- Uloom –ul-Hadith
- Sunnah and Hadith
- Legal Position of Sunnah

7. Selected Study from Text of Hadith

8. Introduction to Islamic Law and Jurisprudence

- Basic Concepts of Islamic Law and Jurisprudence
- History and Importance of Islamic Law and Jurisprudence
- Sources of Islamic Law and Jurisprudence
- Nature of Differences in Islamic Law
- Islam and Sectarianism

9. Islamic Culture and Civilization

- Basic Concepts of Islamic Culture and Civilization
- Historical Development of Islamic Culture and Civilization
- Characteristics of Islamic Culture and Civilization
- Islamic Culture and Civilization and Contemporary Issues

10. Islam and Science

- Basic Concepts of Islam and Science
- Contributions of Muslims in the Development of Science
- Quranic and Science

11. Islamic Economic System

- Basic Concepts of Islamic Economic System
- Means of Distribution of wealth in Islamic Economics
- Islamic Concept of Riba
- Islamic Ways of Trade and Commerce

12. Political System of Islam

- Basic Concepts of Islamic Political System
- Islamic Concept of Sovereignty
- Basic Institutions of Govt. in Islam

13. Islamic History

- Period of Khlaft-E-Rashida
- Period of Ummayyads
- Period of Abbasids

14. Social System of Islam

- Basic Concepts of Social System of Islam
- Elements of Family
- Ethical Values of Islam

Books Recommended:

1. Bhatia, H. S. (1989). *Studies in Islamic Law, Religion and Society*. New Delhi. Deep and Deep Publications.
2. Haq, M. Z. U. (2001). *Introduction to Al Sharia Al Islamia*. Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.
3. Hassan, A. (1993). *Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence*. Islamic Research Institute. International Islamic University, Islamabad.
4. Hassan, H. H. (n.d.). *An Introduction to the Study of Islamic Law*. Pakistan. Leaf Publication Islamabad.
5. Muhammad, H. U. (n.d.). *Emergence of Islam*. IRI, Islamabad.
6. Muhammad, H. U. (n.d.). *Introduction to Islam*.
7. Muhammad, H. U. (n.d.). *Muslim Conduct of State*.
8. Waliullah, M. (1982). *Muslim Jurisprudence and the Quranic Law of Crimes*. Islamic Book Service.

BASICS OF MATHEMATICS

Course Code: Soc-303

Credit Hours: 03

Aims:

To give the basic knowledge of Mathematics and prepare the students not majoring in mathematics

Course Objectives:

After completion of this course the student should be able to:

- Understand the use of the essential tools of basic mathematics;
- Apply the concepts and the techniques in their respective disciplines;
- Model the effects non-isothermal problems through different domains;

Learning Outcomes:

The students would become able to understand and interpret the mathematical concepts and terminologies related to the analysis in their research activities. Further, it would also add to strengthen their expertise in the field of statistics.

Course Outline:

1. **Algebra:** *Preliminaries:* Real and complex numbers, Introduction to sets, set operations, functions, types of functions. *Matrices:* Introduction to matrices, types of matrices, inverse of matrices, determinants, system of linear equations, Cramer's rule. *Quadratic equations:* Solution of quadratic equations, nature of roots of quadratic equations, equations reducible to quadratic equations. *Sequence and Series:* Arithmetic, geometric and harmonic progressions. *Permutation and combinations:* Introduction to permutation and combinations, *Binomial Theorem:* Introduction to binomial theorem. *Trigonometry:* Fundamentals of trigonometry, trigonometric identities. *Graphs:* Graph of straight line, circle and trigonometric functions.
2. **Statistics:** *Introduction:* Meaning and definition of statistics, relationship of statistics with social science, characteristics of statistics, limitations of statistics and main division of statistics. *Frequency distribution:* Organisation of data, array, ungrouped and grouped data, types of frequency series, individual, discrete and continuous series, tally sheet method, graphic presentation of the frequency distribution, bar frequency diagram histogram, frequency polygon, cumulative frequency curve. *Measures of central tendency:* Mean median and modes, quartiles, deciles and percentiles. *Measures of dispersion:* Range, inter quartile deviation mean deviation, standard deviation, variance, moments, skewness and kurtosis.

Books Recommended:

1. Kaufmann, J. E. (n.d). *College Algebra and Trigonometry*. PWS-Kent Company, Boston, Latest Edition.
2. Swokowski, E. W. (n.d). *Fundamentals of Algebra and Trigonometry*. Latest Edition.
3. Walpole, R. E. (n.d.). *Introduction of Statistics*. Prentice Hall, Latest Edition.
4. Wilcox, R. R. (n.d.). *Statistics for The Social Sciences*.

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL WORK

Course Code: Soc-311

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

This course aims to develop understating of basic concepts of the specialized discipline of special work with reference to sociology.

Learning Outcomes:

Understanding the very basic notions of the subject i.e. Social Work, the students will be able to work in the community for solving issues based on case work or group work modalities. It will further enhance their expertise in community organization.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Introduction and definition of Social Work
- Nature of Social Work
- Objectives of Social Work
- Difference between social work, social welfare, and social services

2. Social Work and Other Social Sciences

- Social work and Sociology
- Social work and Economics
- Social work and Political sciences
- Social work and Psychology
- Social work and Anthropology

3. Social Work and Islam

- Islamic values and Social Work
- The holy Quran and social work
- Islamic measure of helping the poor
- The concept of Zakath, Ushar, Sadqat and social work.
- Duties of Islamic State in the promotion of social work

4. Social Welfare

- Introduction, meaning and definition of social welfare,
- Scope, subject matter and importance of social welfare in Pakistan
- Social welfare, Charity and professional Social Work
- Social Welfare and social work
- Functions of social welfare department NWFP

5. Social Case Work

- Definition
- Elements

- Principle of social case work
- Phases of social case work process

6. Social Group Work

- Meaning of social group work
- Principles of social group work
- Purpose of social group work
- Role of the group worker

Books Recommended:

1. Khalid, M. (1996). *Social Work: Theory and Practice*. Karachi. kifayat Academy.
2. Safdar, S. (1990). *Introduction to Social Work*. Peshawar. Wahdat Printing Press Khyber Bazaar.

INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE

Course Code: 312

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

This course is an introduction to Political Science. It mainly emphasizes on the functional aspects of the politics in a society. The students are to be enabled to understand the functioning of the political system, study its various components and actors influencing this functioning.

Learning Outcomes:

As a matter of fact, political institution is one of the fundamental institution across the globe. Keeping in view its prime importance, this course will enable out students to understand the basic dynamics of our political system.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction to Political Science

- Definition,
- Nature and scope of Political Science,
- Approaches to the study of Political Science
 - Traditional Approach,
 - Behavioral Approach,
 - Post Behavioral Approach
- Functionalism
- Political System
 - Definition,
 - Characteristics
 - Functions

2. Political Community

- State and its Evolution,
- Concepts of State
 - Traditional concept with reference to Plato and Aristotle,
 - Islamic Concept with special reference to Ibn-Khaldun and Shah Wali Ullah,
 - Modern Concept with reference to Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau,
- Concept of Sovereignty
 - Monistic and pluralistic, Western and Islamic

3. Individual in Political Community

- Law
 - Definition, Sources, kinds),
- Relationship with Morality,
- Individual Liberty and Rights & Duties.

4. Forms of Government

- Unitary,
- Federal,
- Parliamentary and Presidential,
- Democratic and Totalitarian/Authoritarian

5. Structure and Role of Government

- Legislature (law making),
- Executive (law enforcing),
- Judiciary (law adjudicating),
- Separation of Powers
- Checks and Balances

6. Political Participation

- Political Parties
 - Kinds, Structures, Functions
- Interest Groups
 - Kinds, Functions, Relationship with political parties
- Public Opinion
 - Definition, Formulation, Assessment
- Electoral Process
 - Mechanism, Kinds of representation, requirements of impartial elections

7. Comparative Ideologies

- Liberalism
- Fascism
- Nazism
- Socialism
- Marxism
- Nationalism

Recommended Books:

1. Haq, M. U. (1996). *Theory and Practice in Political Science*. Lahore Bookland, 1996.
2. Ian, M. (Ed.), (2005). *Political Concepts: A Reader and Guide*. Edinburgh, University Press.
3. Michael, G. R. (1997). *Political Science: An Introduction*. London: Prentice Hall.
4. R. C. Agarwal, (2006). *Political Theory (Principles of Pol. Science)*. New Delhi, S. Chand & Co.
5. Rodee, A. (n.d.) *Introduction to Political Science*. Islamabad, National Book Foundation, Latest Edition.
6. Sarwar, M. (1996). *Introduction to Political Science*. Lahore Ilmi Kutub Khana.
7. V. D. Mahajan, (2006). *Political Theory (Principles of Pol. Science)*. New Delhi, S. Chand & Co.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

Course Code: Soc-401

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course is designed to introduce the students with sociological concepts and the discipline. The focus of the course shall be on significant concepts like social systems and structures, socio-economic changes and social processes. The course will provide due foundation for further studies in the field of sociology.

Learning Outcomes:

For understanding the basics of social interaction, this course would particular trained our students in managing the daily life patterns of social interaction.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Definition, Scope, and Subject Matter
- Sociology as a Science
- Historical back ground of Sociology

2. Basic Concepts

- Group, Community, Society
- Associations
 - Non-Voluntary
 - Voluntary
- Organization
 - Informal
 - Formal
- Social Interaction
 - Levels of Social Interaction
 - Process of Social Interaction
 - Cooperation
 - Competition
 - Conflict
 - Accommodation
 - Acculturation and diffusion
 - Assimilation
 - Amalgamation

3. Social Groups

- Definition & Functions
- Types of social groups
 - In and out groups
 - Primary and Secondary group
 - Reference groups

- Informal and Formal groups
- Pressure groups

4. Culture

- Definition, aspects and characteristics of Culture
 - Material and non material culture
 - Ideal and real culture
- Elements of culture
 - Beliefs
 - Values
 - Norms and social sanctions
- Organizations of culture
 - Traits
 - Complexes
 - Patterns
 - Ethos
 - Theme
- Other related concepts
 - Cultural Relativism
 - Sub Cultures
 - Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism
 - Cultural lag

5. Socialization & Personality

- Personality, Factors in Personality Formation
- Socialization, Agencies of Socialization
- Role & Status

6. Deviance and Social Control

- Deviance and its types
- Social control and its need
- Forms of Social control
- Methods & Agencies of Social control

7. Collective Behavior

- Collective behavior, its types
- Crowd behavior
- Public opinion
- Propaganda
- Social movements
- Leadership

Suggested Readings:

1. Brown, K. (2004). *Sociology*. UK: Polity Press
2. Frank, N. M. (2003). *International Encyclopedia of Sociology*. U.S.A: Fitzroy Dearborn Publishers

3. Giddens, A. (2002). *Introduction to Sociology*. UK: Polity Press.
4. Henslin, J. M. (2004). *Sociology: A Down to Earth Approach*. Toronto: Allen and Bacon.
5. Kerbo, H. R. (1989). *Sociology: Social Structure and Social Conflict*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.
6. Koenig, S. (1957). *Sociology: An Introduction to the Science of Society*. New York: Barnes and Nobel.
7. Lenski, G., & Lenski, J. (1982). *Human Societies*. (4th ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company.
8. Leslie, G. et al. (1973). *Order and Change: Introductory Sociology* Toronto: Oxford University Press.
9. Macionis, J. J. (2005). *Sociology* (10th ed.) South Asia: Pearson Education
10. Macionis, J. J. (2006). *Sociology*. (10th ed.) New Jersey: Prentice-Hall
11. Tischler, H. L. (2002). *Introduction to Sociology* (7th ed.) New York: The Harcourt Press.

ENGLISH-II (COMMUNICATION SKILLS)

Course Code: Soc-304

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives: Enable the students to meet their real life communication needs.

Learning Outcomes:

Communication is one of the important aspects of human life. This subject will definitely benefit the students in many ways i.e. professional career, daily life etc.

Course Outline:

1. Paragraph Writing

- Practice in writing a good, unified and coherent paragraph

2. Essay Writing

- Introduction

3. CV and Job Application

- Translation skills
- Urdu to English

4. Study Skills

- Skimming and scanning, intensive and extensive, and speed reading, summary and précis writing and comprehension

5. Academic Skills

- Letter/memo writing, minutes of meetings, use of library and internet

6. Presentation Skills

- Personality development (emphasis on content, style and pronunciation)

Note: documentaries to be shown for discussion and review

Suggested Readings:

1. A.J. Thomson & A.V. Martinet. (1986). *Practical English Grammar*, Exercises 2. (3rd ed.), Oxford University Press. ISBN 0 19 431350 6.
2. Brian, T. & Rod, E. (1991). *Reading. Advanced*. Oxford Supplementary Skills. Third Impression. ISBN 0 19 453403 0.
3. John, L. (n.d.). *Reading and Study Skills*.
4. Marie, C. B., Suzanne, B. & Françoise, G. (1993). *Writing. Intermediate*. Oxford Supplementary Skills. Fourth Impression. ISBN 019 435405 7 Pages 45-53 (note taking).
5. Riachard, Y. (n.d.). *Study Skills*.
6. Rob, N. (1992). *Writing. Upper-Intermediate*. Oxford Supplementary Skills. Fourth Impression. ISBN 0 19 435406 5 (particularly good for writing memos, introduction to presentations, descriptive and argumentative writing).

PAKISTAN STUDIES (Compulsory)

Course Code: Soc-305

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

- Develop vision of historical perspective, government, politics, contemporary Pakistan, ideological background of Pakistan.
- Study the process of governance, national development, issues arising in the modern age and posing challenges to Pakistan.

Learning Outcomes:

This will result into adding knowledge about the historical analysis of creation of Pakistan. Along with that, it will enhance the capabilities of thinking and understanding the contemporary scenario of socio-cultural, political and economic dimensions of the country.

Course Outline:

1. Historical Perspective

- Ideological rationale with special reference to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan, Allama Muhammad Iqbal and Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah.
- Factors leading to Muslim separatism
- People and Land
 - Indus Civilization
 - Muslim advent
 - Location and geo-physical features.

2. Government and Politics in Pakistan

- Political and constitutional phases:
 - 1947-58
 - 1958-71
 - 1971-77
 - 1977-88
 - 1988-99
 - 1999 onward

3. Contemporary Pakistan

- Economic institutions and issues
- Society and social structure
- Ethnicity
- Foreign policy of Pakistan and challenges
- Futuristic outlook of Pakistan

Books Recommended:

1. Afzal, M. R. (1998). *Political Parties in Pakistan*, Vol. I, II and III. Islamabad: National Institute of Historical and cultural Research.

2. Amin, T. (n.d.). *Ethno - National Movement in Pakistan*, Islamabad: Institute of Policy Studies, Islamabad.
3. Aziz, K. K. (1976). *Party, Politics in Pakistan*, Islamabad: National Commission on Historical and Cultural Research.
4. Haq, N. U. (1993). *Making of Pakistan: The Military Perspective*. Islamabad: National Commission on Historical and Cultural Research.
5. Javed, B. S. (1980). *State and Society in Pakistan*. The Macmillan Press Ltd.
6. Mehmood, S. (1994). *Pakistan Political Roots and Development*. Lahore.
7. Mehmood, S. (n.d.). *Pakistan Kayyun Toota*, Lahore: Idara-e-Saqafat-e-Islamia, Club Road.
8. S.M. Burke, S. M., & Ziring, L. (1993). *Pakistan's Foreign policy: An Historical analysis*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
9. Sayeed, K. B. (1967). *The Political System of Pakistan*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin.
10. Waseem, M. (1987). *Pakistan under Martial Law*, Lahore: Vanguard.
11. Wilcox, W. (1972). *The Emergence of Bangladesh.*, Washington: American Enterprise, Institute of Public Policy Research.
12. Zahid, A. (1980). *History and Culture of Sindh*. Karachi: Royal Book Company.
13. Zaidi, A. S. (2000). *Issue in Pakistan's Economy*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
14. Ziring, L. (1980). *Enigma of Political Development*. Kent England: WmDawson and sons Ltd.

SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION

Course Code: Soc-331

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course focuses on providing knowledge to the students regarding core concepts, theories and function of religion in the integration of society. Sociological analysis of the major religions with special focus on Islam will be carried out.

Learning Outcomes:

In today's globalized world, interfaith harmony is much needed. The subject of Sociology of Religion will orient our students to the philosophies of different religions of the contemporary world.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Definition of Religion
- Elements of Religion.
- Sects and Cults

2. Theories of Religion

- Sociological theories of religion
- Psycho-analytical theory of religion
- Evolutionary Sociological approaches

3. The Sociological Functions of Religion

- Universal Order of Religion
- Pragmatism in Religion
- Integrating Power of Religion, and Religion and Social Ideals.

4. Sociological Analysis of major world religions: Islam Judaism, Hinduism, Christianity, Confucianism and Buddhism.

- Religion as Agency of Social Control.
- Sociology of Islam:

1. The world view of Islam

- Human Nature and Human Personality
- Prophet's Sunnah as the Normative matrix of Islamic culture and Society
- Normative Foundation of Islamic Social Structure of Society
- Major Components of Social Structure
- Groups and Institutions in Islamic Society
- Institution of family and its place in the Islamic Social Scheme, socialization in Islamic Framework, persuasion and Motivation and their relation to Socialization Development of Attitudes.

2. Education as the mean of Socialization status of Ulama in the Muslim Society epilogue.

Suggested Readings:

1. Azzan, S. (1982). *Islam and Contemporary Society* (ed.). Islamic Council of Europe and Longman. London and New York.
2. Binder, L. (1963). *Religion and Politics in Pakistan*. California: University of California Press.
3. Evan, P. E. (1965). *Theories of Primitive Religions*. Oxford: Claneolan Press.
4. Johnstone, R. L. (1975). *Religion and Society in Interaction*. The Sociology of Religion, New Jersey Prentice-Hall.
5. Johnstone, R. L. (2001). *Religion in Society: A Sociology of Religion* (6th Ed.).
6. Monahan, S.C., & Mirola, W. A. (2001). *Sociology of Religion*. Upper Saddle River, NJ: Prentice-Hall.
7. Russell, T. M. (2003). *The Discipline of Religion: Structure, Meaning and Rhetoric*. Routledge. London and New York.
8. Saha, S. C. (2004). *Religious Fundamentalism in Developing Countries* Thomas Carr Greenwood Press. Westport, Connecticut.
9. Schneider, L. (1970). *Sociological Approach to Religion*. New York: Wiley and Sons.
10. Schneider, L. (1964). *Religion, Culture and Society: A Reader in the Sociology of Religion*. New York: John Wiley and Sons.
11. Thompson, L. (1988). *Religion: Sociology in Focus Series*. London: Long.

DEVELOPMENT COMMUNICATION

Course Code: Soc-314

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

This course provides an overview of the important phenomena of Development Support Communication. In general, the course will interpret and analyze the role of Mass and traditional media in highlighting social development in the society. After studying this course, students will be able to have a better insight in Development Support Communication and will analyze the nature and treatment of media contents on developmental issues.

Learning Outcomes:

Media is one of the important pillars of the state. The students will get command on the very basic concepts of development communication.

1. Definition of 'Development', Development Support Communication (DSC)?
2. Philosophy of development support communication,
 - Needs of development support communication.
3. Communication?
 - Development communication.
 - Development Support Communication and Development Journalism (Differences).
4. Factors for successful development support communication,
 - Importance of DSC.
5. Dominant Paradigm for Development & its origin, salient feature of DPD.
6. Definition of Social Change,
 - Strategies for introducing change.
 - Sources of change.
 - Types of change.
 - Change in social values and beliefs.
7. Obstacles to change, Power of influence, reducing resistance to change state owned media.
8. *Environmental factors affecting development communication:*
 - Political environment,
 - Economic environment,
 - Socio-cultural environment,
9. Administrative and organizational Environment.
10. Definition of Evaluation.
 - Evaluation in DSC,
 - Elements of Evaluation
 - Reasons of Evaluation
 - Types of Evaluation
11. Monitoring and Evaluation.
Steps of Evaluation
Evaluation Plan

Criteria for Evaluation

12. Design for Evaluation Studies.

- How to conduct the Evaluation.

Recommended Readings:

- i. Ascroft, Joseph(1991). *The Profess of Development Support Communication*, (A Symposium paper). Ohio: The Ohio State University
- ii. *Developing Nations: a critical view*. Iowa: The Iowa State University Press.
- iii. Hedebro, Goran (1999).*New perspectives on Development: how Communication contribute in Communication and Social Change*
- iv. Jan Servaes, Jacobson, White (2000). *Participatory Communication for Social change*. New Delhi: Sage Publication.
- v. Reeves, Geoffrey (1993). *Communication and the Third World*. London: Routledge.
- vi. Saudanaudan, Nair K. (1998). *Perspectives and Development Communication*. London: Sage Publication.

DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL THOUGHT

Course Code: Soc-402

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course will provide familiarity about history of social thought, stages of social development and change. The course will emphasize contributions of Western, Eastern and Muslim Thinkers towards social thought and social development.

Learning Outcomes:

Development of Social thought will add to the treasure of knowledge of the students in many ways. It will help in understanding routine life social phenomena while keeping in view the contributions of different scholars made in the field of Sociology.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Historical Development of Social Philosophy
- Difference between social thought and sociological theory

2. Early Social Thought

- Folk Thinking
- Greek
- Egyptian
- Babylonian
- Chinese
- Indian Social Thought

3. Contribution of Muslim Thinkers in Social thought

- Abuzar Ghafari
 - Wealth Theory
- Imam Ghazali
 - Causes of group life
 - Social justice
 - Educational reforms
- Ibn-E-Khuldun
 - Philosophy of history
 - Science of culture
 - Ethnocentrism
 - Rise & fall of nations
 - Causes of social life
- Shah Waliullah
 - Evolution of society
 - Causes of social life
 - Societal disease

- Concept of perfect society
- Moulana Ubedullah Sindhi
 - Basic Human Ethics
- Allama Iqbal
 - Concept of self
 - Theory of religion
 - Concept of ‘Ummah’

4. Classical Sociological Theory

- Herbert Spencer
- August Comte
- Karl Marx
- Emile Durkheim
- Max Weber
- Ferdinand D. Tonnies
- Graham Sumner
- Rober MacIver
- Verlfredo Parato
- G. Lunberg
- Pitrim A Sorokin

Suggested Readings:

1. Barnes, H. E. (1966). *An Introduction to the History of Sociology*. (Ed.). Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
2. Bogardus, E. S. (1960). *The Development of Social Thought*. (4th ed.). New York: Longmans, Green & Co.
3. Coser, L. A. (1971). *Master of Sociological Thought: Ideas in Historical Social Context*. New York, Harcourt Brace.
4. Coser, L. A. (1971). *Masters of Sociological Thought: Ideas in Historical and Social Context*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Publishers.
5. Coser, L. A. (1977). *Masters of Sociological Thought*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanarich Publisher.
6. Dubin, R. (1978). *Theory Building*. New York: Maxwell, Macmillan.
7. Keat, R. & John, U. (1982). *Social Theory as Science*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul Ltd.
8. Kinlock, G. C. (1987). *Sociological Theory: Its Development and Major Paradigms*. New York: McGraw Hill Inc.
9. Ritzer, G. (1988). *Sociological Theory*. Singapore: McGraw Hill.
10. Ritzer, G. (2000). *Sociological Theory*. (5th ed.). York: McGraw Hill Book Co.
11. Turner, J. H. (1987). *The Structure of Sociological Theory* Homewood Illinois: Dorsey Press.
12. Turner, J. H. (2003). *The Structure of Sociological Theory*. (7th ed. Australia: Thomson Wadsworth.
13. Zeitlin, L. M. (1981). *Ideology and the Development of Sociological Theory*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc.

ENGLISH-III (Technical Writing and Presentation Skills)

Course Code: Soc-307

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives: Enhance language skills and develop critical thinking.

Learning Outcomes:

The age where we are living is the era of research and development. It would add to student's hands on how to write and present different types of research proposals and theses.

Course Outline:

1. Presentation Skills

2. Essay Writing

- Descriptive, narrative, discursive, argumentative

3. Academic Writing

- How to write a proposal for research paper/term paper
- How to write a research paper/term paper (emphasis on style, content, language, form, clarity, consistency)

4. Technical Report Writing

5. Progress Report Writing

Note: Extensive reading is required for vocabulary building

Suggested Readings:

1. John, L. (2004). *College Writing Skills*. McGraw-Hill Higher Education.
2. Laurie, G. K., & Stephen, R. M. (n.d.). *Patterns of College Writing* (4th edition) St. Martin's Press.
3. Ron, W. (1992). *Writing. Advanced*. Oxford Supplementary Skills. Third Impression. ISBN 0 19 435407 3 (particularly suitable for discursive, descriptive, argumentative and report writing).

INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER

Course Code: Soc-306

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

This course will help the students to understand the basic concepts of computer and its uses in various program and fields.

Learning Outcomes:

Technology has many imprints on human life. Moving from agrarian to mechanization and industrialization, the role of computer is unavoidable.

Course Outline:

Chapter One

- a. Introduction to computer, the importance of computer in sociology.
- b. History of computer.
- c. Types of computers, analogue computers, digital computers, hybrid computers, Main frame
- d. computers, mini computer, micro computer, special purpose computer, general purpose
- e. computer
- f. Principles/ uses of computers.

Chapter Two

- a. Software and Hardware,
- b. Introduction to software, structure drawing software data, types of data and information.
- c. Introduction to hardware, CPU, Memory and its types e.g. Primary memory, secondary
- d. memory, input/out put devices

Chapter Four

- Operating systems, functions, importance and types of operating systems, introduction to windows, MS DOS, terms and their common usable commands.

Chapter Five

- Office, Spread sheet work, words processing, documents preparations, making fig hours and graphs, formatting of texts.

Chapter Six

- Introduction to net-work, types of net-work, inter-net, basics principles, web browsing.

Suggested Readings:

1. John, G. (2013). [*Introduction to Computation and Programming Using Python*](#). MIT Press. ISBN: 9780262519632.
2. [Mming, R. W. \(1950\). Error Detecting and Error Correcting Codes. Bell System Technical Journal, 29\(2\).](#)
3. [Amdahl, G. M., Blaauw, G. A., & Brooks, F. P. \(1964\). Architecture of the IBM system/360. IBM J. Res. Dev., 8\(2\).](#)
4. [Rixner, S., Dally, W. J., Kapasi, U. J., Mattson, P., & Owens, J. D. \(2000\). Memory access scheduling. Proceedings of the 27th annual international symposium on Computer architecture.](#)

5. William K. Zuravleff, & Robinson, T. (1997). *Controller for a synchronous DRAM that maximizes throughput by allowing memory requests and commands to be issued out of order.*
6. Patt, Y. (2001). *Requirements, bottlenecks, and good fortune: agents for microprocessor evolution. Proceedings of the IEEE.*

INTRODUCTION TO LAW

Course Code: Soc-315

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course will enable the students of Sociology to know about law and other related concepts and to utilize these in their practical life.

Learning Outcomes:

This will orient students with the very basic concepts of law which would help in managing and understanding their routine life pattern.

Course Outline:

- The Science of Jurisprudence as subject:
- Meanings
- Definition
- Kinds of Jurisprudence
- Relation of Jurisprudence with other social sciences
- The Nature of Law
- The Administration of Justices
- The Source of Law
- Legislation
- Precedent
- Custom
- Legal Rights
- Ownership
- Possession
- Persons
- Titles

Suggested Readings:

1. John, S. (n.d.). Jurisprudence edited by Fritz Gerald (latest edition).
2. Hibbert. (n.d.). Jurisprudence (latest edition).
3. Dennis, L. (n.d.). Jurisprudence. London. Steven and sons Ltd.
4. C W Paton. (n.d.). Jurisprudence
5. Hassan, A. (n.d.) The Early Development of Islamic Jurisprudence.

INTRODUCTION TO PSYCHOLOGY

Course Code: Soc-316

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

Describe psychology with major areas in the field, and identify the parameters of this discipline. Distinguish between the major perspectives on human thought and behavior. Appreciate the variety of ways psychological data are gathered and evaluated. Gain insight into human behavior and into one's own personality or personal relationships. Explore the ways that psychological theories are used to describe, understand, predict, and control or modify behavior.

Learning Outcomes:

The importance of psychology is unavoidable in daily affairs of one's life. This course will enable students to know about the mechanisms of dealing with different social situations keeping in view the core philosophy of psychology.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction to Psychology

- Nature and Application of Psychology with special reference to Pakistan.
- Historical Background and Schools of Psychology (A Brief Survey)

2. Methods of Psychology

- Observation
- Case History Method Experimental Method
- Survey Method
- Interviewing Techniques

3. Biological Basis of Behavior

- Neuron: Structure and Functions
- Central Nervous System and Peripheral Nervous System
- Endocrine Glands

4. Sensation, Perception and Attention

- Sensation
 - Characteristics and Major Functions of Different Sensations
 - Vision: Structure and functions of the Eye.
 - Audition: Structure and functions of the Ear.
- Perception

- Nature of Perception
 - Factors of Perception: Subjective, Objective and Social
 - Kinds of Perception:
 - Spatial Perception (Perception of Depth and Distance)
 - Temporal Perception; Auditory Perception.
 - Attention
 - Factors, Subjective and Objective
 - Span of Attention
 - Fluctuation of Attention
 - Distraction of Attention (Causes and Control)
- 5. Motives**
- Definition and Nature
 - Classification

Primary (Biogenic) Motives: Hunger, Thirst, Defecation and Urination, Fatigue, Sleep, Pain, Temperature, Regulation, Maternal Behavior, Sex

Secondary (Sociogenic) Motives: Play and Manipulation, Exploration and Curiosity, Affiliation, Achievement and Power, Competition, Cooperation, Social Approval and Self Actualization.
- 6. Emotions**
- Definition and Nature
 - Physiological changes during Emotions (Neural, Cardial, Visceral, Glandular), Galvanic Skin Response; Pupillometrics
 - Theories of Emotion
 - James Lange Theory; Cannon-Bard Theory
 - Schachter –Singer Theory
- 7. Learning**
- Definition of Learning
 - Types of Learning: Classical and Operant Conditioning Methods of Learning: Trial and Error; Learning by Insight; Observational Learning
- 8. Memory**
- Definition and Nature
 - Memory Processes: Retention, Recall and Recognition
 - Forgetting: Nature and Causes
- 9. Thinking**
- Definition and Nature
 - Tools of Thinking: Imagery; Language; Concepts
 - Kinds of Thinking
 - Problem Solving; Decision Making; Reasoning
- 10. Individual differences**
- Definition concepts of;
 - Intelligence, personality, aptitude, achievement

Suggested Reading:

1. Atkinson, R. C., and Smith, E. E. (2000). *Introduction to psychology* (13th ed.). Harcourt Brace College Publishers.
2. Fernald, L. D., and Fernald, P. S. (2005). *Introduction to psychology*. USA: WMC Brown Publishers.
3. Glassman, W. E. (2000). *Approaches to psychology*. Open University Press. Hayes, N. (2000). *Foundation of psychology* (3rd ed.). Thomson Learning.
4. Lahey, B. B. (2004). *Psychology: An introduction* (8th ed.). McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc.
5. Leahey, T. H. (1992). *A history of psychology: Main currents in psychological thought*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall International, Inc.
6. Myers, D. G. (1992). *Psychology*. (3rd ed.). New York: Wadsworth Publishers.
7. Ormord, J. E. (1995). *Educational psychology: Developing learners*. Prentice- Hall, Inc.

SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES

Course Code: Soc-403

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course provides a review of sociological theorists' i.e. classical, contemporary and modern sociological thinking. It focuses on the content and utility of theories in terms of understanding social world. While the course provides a general history of sociological theory, the focus remains on examining how theories have provided the basis for a better understanding of the character and dynamics of societies around the world. The contents of the course also help understand the nature of sociological theories.

Learning Outcomes:

The students will get command on different sociological theories which will enable them to cope with the modern day research studies effectively.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Meaning and Types
- Development of sociological theory
- Functions of sociological theory
- Theory and Theorizing

2. Contemporary Sociological Theory

- Talcott Parson
- George Simmel
- Robert K Merton
- Ralph Dahrendorf
- C.W.Mill
- GH Mead
- CH Cooley

3. Modern Sociological Theory

- Pierre Bourdieu
- Anthony Giddnes
- Jurgen Habermas
- Michel Foucault
- George Ritzer

Suggested Readings:

1. Ashley, D., & Orenstein, D. M. (2005). *Sociological Theory: Classical statements* (6th ed.). Boston, Massachusetts, USA: Pearson Education.
2. Berlin, I. (1967). *Karl Marx: His Life and Environment*. Time Inc Book Division, New York.

3. Durkheim, E. (1895). *The Rules of Sociological Method* (8th edition), trans. Sarah A. Solovay and John M. Mueller, ed. George E. G. Catlin (1938, 1964 edition).
4. Enan, M. A. (2007). *Ibn Khaldun: His Life and Works*. The Other Press. p. v. ISBN 983-9541-53-6.
5. Farganis, J. (2000). *Readings in Social Theory: The Classic Traditions to Post Modernism*, (3rd Ed). MicGraw Hill.
6. Ferdinand, T. (ed. Jose Harris). (2001). *Community and Civil Society*, Cambridge University Press. ISBN 0-521-56119-1.
7. Fish, J. S. (2005). *Defending the Durkheimian Tradition. Religion, Emotion and Morality Aldershot*. Ashgate Publishing.
8. Gianfranco, P. (2000). *Durkheim*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
9. Habermas, J. (1990). *The Philosophical Discourse of Modernity: Modernity's Consciousness of Time*, Polity Press, paperback, ISBN 0-7456-0830-2
10. Halfpenny, P. (1982). *Positivism and Sociology: Explaining Social Science*. London: Allen and Unwin.
11. Miller, D. (2009). *George Herbert Mead: Self, Language, and the World*. University of Texas Press. ISBN 0-292-72700-3.
12. Rickman, H. P. (1960). *The Reaction against Positivism and Dilthey's Concept of Understanding*, The London School of Economics and Political Science.
13. Ritzer, G. (1997). *Post Modern Social Theory*. MicGraw Hill.
14. Ritzer, G. (2000). *Classical Sociological Theory*. (3rd ed.). MicGraw Hill.
15. Ritzer, G. (2000). *Modern Sociological Theory*. (5th Ed). MicGraw Hill.

SOCIOLOGY OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Course Code: Soc-336

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

There is serious concern regarding basic human rights violation in general and in the third world in particular. The course of the sociology of human rights has been framed with the objective to provide information regarding the understanding of the philosophy of human rights in the local, national and international context. The students will then be promptly aware of the rights of the citizens, minority, children, prisoners, women etc and they shall then adopt better mechanism for Social Legislations-Constitutional provisions in favor of such deprived communities. Law relating to compulsory primary education, employment, labor legislations, health for all, social security, insurance schemes, human rights, trafficking in women and children and Legislations initiated by State Legislative Bodies shall be looked through the eyes that they shall meet regional, local and international social welfare needs.

Learning Outcomes:

This will orient students with the very basic concepts of law which would helpful in managing and understanding their routine life pattern.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Introduction and definition of Human Rights
- Historical background of human rights
- Need and importance of human rights in Pakistan

2. Human Rights and Islam

- Islam and human rights
- Human rights in Quran
- The Hadith and Human Rights

3. Classification of Human Rights

- Collective Rights
- Ethnic and minority rights
- Fundamental Rights
- Constitutional rights

4. Internal Organization and Human Rights

- Women rights and CEDAW(Convention on the Elimination of All kind of Discrimination Against Women)
- Rights of the child (CRC)
- Rights of Minorities (Declaration on the rights of persons belonging to minorities 1992)
- Rights of the refugees (convention relating to the status of refugee 1951)

1. Human Rights in Pakistan

- Fundamental rights of the citizens in Pakistan

- Women rights in the constitution
- Child rights in the constitution
- Constitution and the minority.

2. Present Condition of Human Rights in Pakistan

- Violation Of Human Rights In Pakistan
- Human Trafficking
- Women Rights Violation
- Rights Of Children Violation
- Prisoner's Rights Violation
- Labor Rights

3. Human Rights and United Nation

11. Introduction of UNO
12. Charter based organs
13. International instruments (UN charter, Universal declaration of human rights, international covenant on civil and political rights 1966, international covenant on economic, social and cultural rights 1966)
14. The UNICEF
15. The UNHCR
16. The ILO

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahmad, K., & Khan, A. S. (1976). *Human Rights in Islam* (translation) Islamic foundation.
2. Ball, O., & Gready, P. (2006). *The No-Nonsense Guide to Human Rights*. Oxford: New Internationalist.
3. Beitz, C. R. (2009). *The Idea of Human Rights*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
4. Brownlie, I. (2003). *Principles of Public International Law* (6th ed.). OUP.
5. Cassese, A. (1990). *Human Rights in the Changing World*. Policy press
6. Doebbler, C. F. J. (2006). *Introduction to International Human Rights Law*. Cd Publishing.
7. Donnelly, J. (2003). *Universal Human Rights in Theory and Practice* (2nd ed.). Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
8. Edward, L. (1998). *Encyclopedia of Human Rights* (2nd ed.) Taylor and Francis publisher.
9. Freeman, M. (2002). *Human Rights: An Interdisciplinary Approach*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
10. Glendon, M. A. (2001). *A World Made New: Eleanor Roosevelt and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. New York: Random House.
11. Haider, S. M. (1978). *Islamic Concept of Human Rights*. Lahore; Book House
12. Ignatieff, M. (2001). *Human Rights as Politics and Idolatry* (3rd print. ed.). Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.
13. Ingam, A. (1994). *A Political Theory of Rights*. New York Clarendon p. Press
14. Ishay, M. R. (2008). *The History of Human Rights: From Ancient Times to the Globalization Era*. Berkeley, Calif.: University of California Press.

15. Khan, Z. (2007). *Human Rights: Theory and Practice* (2nd Revised Edition). Pakistan. Zaki Sons Karachi. ISBN. 969-8373-09-1
16. Moyn, S. (2010). *The Last Utopia: Human Rights in History*. Cambridge, Mass.: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.
17. Shaw, M. (2008). *International Law* (6th ed.). Leiden: Cambridge University Press.

SOCIAL STATISTICS

Course Code: Soc-308

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

Research and policy making is one of the objective of the academic institution and particularly of HEIs. The importance of statistical application in all almost all the disciplines of natural and social sciences in one of the compulsory aspect because research without statistic is not possible. Keeping the importance of statistics, the course has been introduce in sociology with the objectives that the students of sociology shall adopt various techniques of data collection, interpretation, report writing and testing of hypothesis in practical manner to produce quality research. The course has been designed in such a way that the students shall take interest in learning of the statistical tools and further enhance their capacity for implementation with the ethical guidelines of the research.

Learning Outcomes:

This will benefit students in many ways. As the importance and applications of statistics' is evident in every field of study. In this connection, the students will gain handful knowledge and techniques about how to apply these statistical tools while analyzing different special phenomena and social problems of the society. It will also help them to accelerate and authenticate the processes of data analyses while working in different governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Introduction, meaning and definitions of statistics
- Descriptive and inferential statistics
- Population parameter and sample statistics
- Variable and its types
- Use of statistics in modern Sociology

2. Classification of Data

- Levels of measurement
- Types and sources of data
- Classification, its types, bases
- Aims of classification
- Frequency distribution
- Class-limits
- Class boundaries
- Class-marks
- Class width
- Construction of a group frequency distribution
- Cumulative frequency distribution

3. Measures of Central Tendency

- Average, introduction and meaning
- Criteria of a satisfactory average
- Arithmetic mean
- Median
- Mode
- Quartiles , Deciles and percentiles

4. Measures of Dispersion

- Introduction and definitions of dispersion
- Types of dispersion
- Range
- Mean deviation
- Variance
- Quartile Deviations
- Standard deviation
- Coefficient of variation

5. Correlation and Regression

- Introduction, meaning and definition of correlation
- Types of correlation
- Pearson product moment or coefficient of correlation
- Introduction and types of regression
- Deterministic and probabilistic relation or model
- Least square regression equation Y on X and X on Y

6. The Logic and Types of Sampling

- Population, target population, census method
- Sampling, sample, sampling frame, sampling bias
- Types of sampling
- Probability sampling
- Non Probability sampling
- Sampling and non-sampling errors
- Principles of sampling

7. Hypothesis Testing and Parametric Test

- Introduction & meaning of hypothesis
- Formulation and Types of hypothesis
- Acceptance and rejection region
- Type 1 and type ii errors
- The significance level
- One-tailed and two tailed tests
- General procedure for testing hypotheses
- Test based on normal distribution
- Z and T tests and their applications
- The analysis of variance or F test
- One way analysis of variance
- Two way analysis of variance

8. Non-Parametric Test

- Non-parametric tests, introduction & meaning
- Merits & demerits of non-parametric tests
- Chi square and other non-parametric tests

9. Statistical Inferences and Computer Applications

- Practical hands on SPSS

Suggested Readings:

1. Alam, A. (2002). *Social Statistics*, University of Peshawar, Saif Printing Press.
2. Best, J. (2001). *Damned Lies and Statistics: Un-Tangling Numbers from the Media, Politicians, and Activists*. University of California Press.
3. Blalock, H. M. (1979). *Social Statistics*, New York: McGraw-Hill, [ISBN 0-07-005752-4](#).
4. Blalock, H. M. (ed.). (1974). *Measurement in the Social Sciences*, Chicago, Illinois: Aldine Publishing, [ISBN 0-202-30272-5](#).
5. Chaudhry, S. M. (2000). *Introduction to Statistical Theory Part I & II*. Lahore. Elmi Kitab Khana.
6. Desrosieres, A. (2004). *The Politics of Large Numbers; A History of Statistical Reasoning, Trans.* Camille Nash, Harvard University Press.
7. Fuldoes, J. P. & Fruchter, B. (1978). *Fundamental Statistics in Psychology and Education*. New York McGraw Hill.
8. Garret, K.E. (1983). *Statistics in Psychology and Education*. New York: Longmans.
9. Hubert, M. B. (1972). *Social Statistics*. Tokyo, Japan.
10. Kendrick, R. (2000). *Social Statistics*. Mayfield Publishing Company.
11. Minimum, E. W. & Clarke, R. B. (1982). *Elements of Statistics Reasoning*. New York Wiley.
12. Tijms, H. (2004). *Understanding Probability: Chance Rules in Every Day Life*. Cambridge University press.
13. Wallau, L. B. (2002). *Essential of Statistics for Behavioral Sciences*. Wadsworth Thompson.
14. Wright, R. L. (1976). *Understanding Statistics: An Informal Introduction for the Behavioral Sciences*. Mc Graw Hill.

Note: General Courses from other Departments

Details of courses may be developed by the concerned universities according to their Selection of Courses as recommended by their Board of Studies.

INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS

Course Code: Soc-317

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The objective of this course is to provide students with a basic introduction to micro and macroeconomics. It aims to create an intuitive understanding of the central principles of the subject without the application of the more complex tools of economics. The most important purpose of this course is to help students learn the economist's way of thinking.

Learning Outcomes:

Sociologists do believe in understanding human behavior and their relationships in different social settings. Economy is one of the important pillars of any society. Thus sociologists will be benefited from this course in multifaceted ways.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Nature, scope and importance of Economics, Microeconomics vs. Macroeconomics, Scarcity and choice, Opportunity cost, Factors of production, Production possibility frontier.

2. Demand, Supply and Equilibrium

- Concepts of demand and supply, Laws of demand and supply, Market equilibrium, Shifts in demand and supply curves, and market equilibrium.

3. Elasticity

- Concept of elasticity, Price elasticity of demand, Income elasticity of demand, Cross Elasticity of Demand, Price elasticity of supply, Application of elasticity.

4. Utility Theory

- Consumer behavior, Preferences, Utility function, Laws of Increasing and diminishing marginal utility, Law of Equi-marginal utility.

5. Theory of Firm

- Factors of production and their rewards, Total, average, and marginal products, Laws of returns, Cost of production, Total, average, and marginal costs, Total, average, and marginal revenue. Concept of profit maximization/Cost minimization.

6. Market Structure

- Perfect competition & imperfect competition: assumptions and Price/Output determination in short run and long run. Monopoly, Short-Run and Long-Run Equilibrium of Monopoly, Regulation of Monopoly.

7. National Income

- Concepts of national income, GDP & GNP, Real vs. nominal GNP, NNP, NI, PDY, Saving and Personal Consumption.

8. Macroeconomic Issues

- Concept of inflation, unemployment, Balance of payment, Exchange rate and Business cycles. Monetary Policy and Fiscal Policy and their role in the economy.

Books Recommended:

1. Parkin, M. (2004). Economics, (5th Ed.). Addison Wesley.

2. Paul, A. S. and W. D. Nordhaus. (2004). Economics, (18th Ed.), McGraw Hills, Inc.
3. Sloman, J. (n.d.). Economics (Latest edition).
4. Lipsey and Crystal, (n.d.). Economics, (Latest edition).

INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL RESEARCH

Course Code: Soc-404

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course aims to learn about the basic concepts of social research, various research methodologies, both quantitative and qualitative. The students will learn about the usage of various methodologies while conducting research on different topics. The main tools and research techniques will be studied. It is assumed that the students have a background in basic social statistics and in social theories. The students will also learn about certain specific computer software like SPSS, NUDIST and Ethnograph.

Learning Outcomes:

Today's era is the age of technological advancement and post industrialism and modernism. And it's all because of research in different disciplines. This course will equip students with the basic philosophy of research and its application while studying different social events and social problems in society.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Definition of Social Research
- Characteristics of Scientific Social Research
- Theory and Research
- Qualitative and Quantitative Research Methods - An Introduction
- Qualities of Good Researcher

2. Steps in Social Research

- Choosing the Problem and its Significance
- Review of Relevant Literature
- Justification of Topic
- Formulation of Objectives
- Research Questions and Research Hypothesis
- Theoretical Framework: Inductive and Deductive Ways of Theorizing
- Conceptualizations and Operationalization
- Data Collection
- Data Analysis and Interpretation
- Report Writing

3. Dimensions of Social Research

- Use of Research
 - Basic Research
 - Applied Research: Evaluation, Actions, Social Impact
- Purpose of Social Research: Exploratory, Descriptive, Explanatory
- Time Dimension in Social Research: Cross Sectional and Longitudinal Studies
- Data Collection and Analysis Techniques: Quantitative Data and Qualitative Data

4. **Philosophical and Methodological Foundations of Social Research**

- Meanings of Methodology and Methods in Social Research
- Ontology and Epistemology
- Positivist Social Research
- Interpretive Social Research
- Critical Social Research
- Feminist and Postmodern Social Research

5. **The Literature Review**

- Significance and Purpose of Literature Review
- Theoretical and Empirical Literature
- Ways to Do Literature Review

6. **Ethical Considerations in Social Research**

- Meanings of Being Ethical in Social Research
- Informed Consent and Use of Deception
- Confidentiality and Anonymity
- Privacy
- Data Security
- Power Relations between Researcher and Researched

2. **Academic Writing**

- Meanings of Academic Writing?
- Analytical and Critical Approach in Academic Writing
- Ability to Synthesis Information
- Constructing a Line of Reasoning and Ability to Develop Counter Arguments
- Use of Credible and Latest Academic/scholarly Sources
- Literature Citing, References, and Bibliography
- Quoting
- Plagiarism
- Footnotes and Endnotes
- Composing and Formatting of Reports
- Graphic and Pictorial Presentation
- Proof Reading

Books Recommended:

1. Alwin, D. F. (2007). *Margins of Error: A Study of Reliability in Survey Measurements*. U.S.A. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
2. Babbie, E. (2004). *The Practice of Social Research*. (10th Ed.). Belmont: CA Words Worth Publishing.
3. Babbie, E. (2005). *The Practice of Social Research*. Belmont, California: Wordsworth.
4. Baker, T. L. (1989). *Doing Social Research*. McGraw Hill.
5. Bridge, S., & Culhy. (2005). *Research Methods in the Social Science*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publiser.
6. Christopher, W. (2003). *Sociological Methods and Research*. London: Sage Publications.

7. Juliet, C., & Anselm, C. S. (2008). *Basics of Qualitative Research* (3rd Edition). New Delhi. Sage Publications New Delhi
8. Monette, D. R., Sullivan, T. J., & Dejong, C. R. (1998). *Applied Social Research: Tool for the Human Services* (4th Edition) New York: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.
9. Nachimas, C. F. & David, N. (1997). *Research Methods in the Social Sciences* (5th Edition) New York: St. Martin's Press Inc.
10. Neuman, W. L. (2000). *Social Research Methods* (4th ed.) Allyn and Eacon., Boston.
11. Neuman, W. L. (2000). *Social Research Methods*. New York: Allyn and Bacon.
12. Somekh & Lewin. (2005). *Research methods in Social Sciences*, New Delhi. Vistaar, Publication.

Course Objectives:

The course aims to make students learn about the nature and structure of Pakistani society. It aims to impart knowledge about national culture and sub-cultures of Pakistan. The course will develop understanding about the integrated function of various social institutions in the country.

Learning Outcomes:

This course will definitely help out students in a way where they will orient them about the social fabric and cultural artifacts of Pakistani society. This will also help in understanding different subcultures of Pakistan.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Definition of Society
- Characteristics of Pakistani Society
- Social Stratification, Cast, Class and Ethnicity
- Social Institutions in Pakistan
 - Family
 - Religion
 - Economy
 - Politics
 - Education
 - Recreational

2. Educational Dynamics

- Illiteracy
- Literacy
- Universal Primary Education Concept
- Schools; Technical and Higher Education
- Status of Formal and Informal Education

3. Historical Perspective of Pakistani Culture

- Provincial Culture
- Culture of Punjab
- Culture of Sindh
- Culture of KPK
- Culture of Balochistan
- Culture of Kashmir and Northern Areas

Urban and Rural Division of Pakistan

- Rural Society
- Urban Society
- Rural Power Structure

Minority and Their Belief

Major Social Problems

Major Occupation and Production Activities

Suggested Readings:

1. Ahmad, S. A. (1975). *Mataloona: Pukhto Proverbs*. Oxford University Press, Karachi. p.57.
2. Ahmad, S. A. (1980). *Pukhtun Economy and Society. Traditional Structure and Economic Development in a Tribal Society*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul. p.24.
3. Caroe, O. (1977). *A Review of Ahamd. In Asian affair.* , Vol.VII (October), pp. 352-3.
4. Churchill, W. (1898). *The Story of the Malakand Field Force*. Leo Cooper and Octopus Publishing Groups (2002) plc, London. pp. 51-72.
5. Dupree, L. (1980). *Afghanistan*. Princeton University Press. p.126.
6. Gluckman, M. (1971). *Politics, Law and Ritual in Tribal Society*. Basil Blackwell, Oxford.
7. Lindholm, C. (1996). *Frontier Perspective: Essay in Comparative Anthropology*. Karachi: Oxford University Press. p.196.
8. Mumtaz, K. (1987). *Women of Pakistan* in *Readings on Women in Pakistan*. John Murray. London. p .7.
9. Mumtaz, K., and Farida, S. (1987). *Women of Pakistan, Tow Steps Forward One Step Back*. Vanguard. p. 54-90.
10. Shaheed, F. and Mumtaz, K. (1990). *Women's Participation in Pakistan*.
11. Shaheed, F. et al. (1998). *Women in Politics: Participation and Representation in Pakistan*. Shirkat Gah, Pakistan. p.365.
12. Shaheed, F., and Aisha, L. F. (2004). *Great Ancestors: Women Asserting Rights in Muslim Contexts: Information & Training Kit*. Lahore, Pakistan: Shirkat Gah.
13. Spain, W. J. (1963). *The Pathan Border Line*. Mouton, The Hague. p.69.
14. Zia, S., and Bari, F. (1999). *Women's Political Participation in Pakistan* Unpublished Report.

GENDER STUDIES

Course Code: Soc-406

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The concepts about gender relations will be learnt. The historical movements and feminist perspectives about gender relations will be explored. The course will provide understanding about globalization and its role towards changing gender relation in various societies around the world. Special emphasis shall be given to Muslim and Pakistani societies. Specific areas of gender discrimination (both for men and women) will also be learnt.

Learning Outcomes:

As major chunk of the population comprised of women where they have been discriminated in many ways. This course will help students in analyzing the imbalances in society with respect to gender. This will also help them to correlate the concept of gender in its philosophical foundations.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Definition, Concepts and Importance
- Gender Studies in International Setting
- Gender Studies in Pakistani Perspective
- Feminism

2. Major Feminist Perspectives

- Liberal Feminism
- Radical Feminism
- Marxist Feminism
- Theological Feminism

2. Gender and Human Rights

- Definition and Nature of Human Rights
- Collective Rights
- Ethnic Minority Rights
- Fundamental Rights
- Property Rights

3. Gender and Politics

- Gender and Third World Politics
- Women Political Leaders, Past and Present
- Women in the Legislatures and Executive of the Law
- Power and Patriarchy
- Women in Pakistani Political Setup
- Women Participation in Local Government System

4. Gender and Education

- Gender and education
- Gender, Origin and development of education
- Gender Education and religion
- Gender Education and polity
- Gender Education and economy
- Gender Education and social mobility
- Gender and Forms of education

5. Gender and Population

- Population composition
- Sex Composition
- Gender Roles and Family Size
- Gender and Reproductive Role
- Gender and Youth problem
- Gender and Population Issues
- Changing Perspective of Gender Roles in Population

6. Gender and Development

- Gender Roles
- Access to Resources
- Gender Disparity
- Problems of Gender Development
- The role of Development Aid in Gender development
- The role of non-government organizations in Gender development
- Journey from WID to GAD

Suggested Readings:

1. Beauvoir, S. D. (2007). *The Second Sex*, Vintage.
2. Bornsterin, K. (1995). *Gender Outlaw: On Men, Women and Rest of US*, Vintage.
3. Butler, J. (2004). *Undoing Gender*, Routledge.
4. Butler, J. (2006). *Gender Trouble: Feminism and the Subversion of Identity*, Routledge.
5. Foucault, M. (1990). *The History of Sexuality: An Introduction*, Vintage.
6. Jane, P. (2008). *50 Key Concepts in Gender Studies*, New Delhi. Sage Publication.
7. Johan, Z. S. (2008). *The Kaleidoscope of Gender*, New Delhi, Sage Publication.
8. Kapadia, K. (2002). *The Violence of Development*. London, Zed Books.
9. Kathy, D., Mary, S. E., and Judith, L. (2008). *Handbook of Gender and Women's Studies*, New Delhi, Sage Publication.
10. Mary, H. (2008). *What is Gender? (Sociological Approaches)*. New Delhi, Sage Publication.
11. Mead, M. (2001). *Male and Female*, Harper Perennial.
12. Mirza, J. (2002). *Between Chadar and the Market*. Karachi, Oxford University Press.
13. Radtke, H. L., and Henderikus, J. S. (1994-95). *Power and Gender*. London, Sage Publication.
14. Rege, S. (2008). *Sociology of Gender (The Challenge of Feminist Sociology knowledge)*. New Delhi, Sage Publication.

15. Ronnie, V. (2008). *Social and Gender Analysis in Natural Resource Management*, New Delhi, Sage Publication.
16. Shaista, I. (2000). *From Purdah to Parliament*. Karachi, Oxford University Press.
17. Sharlene, N. H. B. (2008). *Handbook of Feminist Research*. New Delhi, Sage Publication.
18. Sharukh Rafiq, S. (2000). *50 Years of Pakistan's Economy*. Oxford University Press.
19. Social Policy and Development Centre (2000). *Social Development in Pakistan*. New York, Oxford University Press.
20. Sterling, A. F. (2000). *Sexing the Body: Gender Politics and the Construction of Sexuality*, Basic Books. New Ed edition.
21. Sudah, D. K. (2000). *Gender Role*. India, A.P.H Publication.

FIELD WORK

Course Code: Soc-....

Credit Hours: 03 (2+1)

Objectives:

The Field Work is aimed at providing practical experience to gain professional knowledge and develop skills and attitudes appropriate to the practice of Sociology. It is designed to give students “real world” experience to complement and enhance their classroom studies. An academic complements the work experience. Students of classes will carry out block Field Work under the supervision of a faculty member in any social set up or community level.

Learning Outcomes:

In this course both theory and field work is involved. The students will get benefit while gaining experiences in the field where they will work with different government and non-governmental organizations.

Details/Description:

The minimum requirements for the Field Work will be 3 credit hours .of Sociology. The Block Field Work will be a minimum period of 7 days and maximum 10 days. The student of Field Work will be assessed and graded on the following criteria by faculty member supervising the field work.

General capacity for understanding and translating in effective practice of the concepts of ethnographic field work and leadership ability in sociology in terms of the following qualities:

- Degree of initiative.
- Ability to interpret the aims of study.
- Ability to develop co-operation among people.
- Quality of relationship with individual and groups.
- Consistency and persistency in terms of goals and objectives.
- Administrative ability.
- General sense of responsibility about the job.
- Ability to work constructively in a team.
- Response to individual potentiality for further growth
- Use of professional literature and its application fieldwork.

Before assigning the agency for their Field Work Practice, the students will be provided with proper orientation. They will be informed that an observational plan will be followed after classroom orientation for fieldwork. The students will have to visit different agencies during

the orientation phase and will have to write comprehensive reports on each visit by using guidelines given to them on the observation visit proforma

For the assessment of student's performance following reports/items have to be taken in considerations as process: -

- | | | |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Schedule | - | 70 percent of the required time. |
| Orientation | - | Visit to the agencies. |
| Reporting | | Shall submit at the end of field work trip + Daily presentation in the field and final reports to the Supervisor. |
| Supervision | - | Academic and field. |
| Presentation | | The students have to give presentation of their field Work in presence of the class, faculty. |
| Evaluation | - | Should be done as per criteria lay down. |

The department has to nominate a faculty member to co-ordinate Field Work activities. He/She will be responsible to co-ordinate and liaise with the other members of the faculty and finalize the student's placement.

The coordinator has to establish rapport and keep in contact with the field supervisors and also;

- To organize field seminars, he/she will extend support and guidance to the students.
- Evaluation and presentation of the student have to be coordinated from this form.
- Arrangement of transport (if and when required) is his responsibilities.

CRIMINOLOGY

Course Code: Soc-337

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

This course familiarizes the students with the basic concepts, theories and methodologies used in the field of criminology. The role of pertinent agencies in crime control will be learnt. The course will focus on understanding crime, criminality, and social remedies.

Learning Outcomes:

With the altering mode of life where due to post-industrialization and modernization life is subject to different complexities. This resulted in different social problems in society. As crimes are multifaceted so this course will help students to understand the philosophical background of crimes and different modes, causes, impacts and remedies of crimes.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Definition of crime
- Criminology and its scope
- Criminology and criminal law

2. Crime and Society

- Causes of crime
- Impacts of crimes on Social Institutions
- Crime as a social problem
- Remedies

3. Juvenile Delinquency

- Introduction
- Causes of juvenile delinquency
- Types of juvenile delinquents
- Crime prevention at juvenile level in Pakistan
- Juvenile court
- Juvenile reformatories

4. Punishment

- Introduction
- Purpose of punishment
- Types of punishment
- A-Death penalty
- B-Imprisonment
- Prison and related problems
- Islamic concept of punishment

5. Classification of Criminals

- Legalistic criminals
- Moralistic criminals
- Psychopathic criminals
- Institutional criminal
- Situational criminals
- Habitual criminals
- Occupational criminals
- Organized criminals

6. Theories and Approaches to Criminal Behavior

- Cesare Lombroso theory of Biological foundation
- Sociological theory or Sutherland Differential Association theory
- Psychological and psychiatric theories of criminal behavior

7. Crime Detection Agencies in Pakistan

- FIA
- CIA
- ISI
- Techniques of crime detection
- Problems in crime detection

8. Rehabilitation of Offenders/Criminals

- Parole
- Probation

Suggested Readings;

1. Barak, G. (ed.). (1998). *Integrative Criminology* (International Library of Criminology, Criminal Justice & Penology.). Aldershot: Ashgate/Dartmouth. ISBN 1-84014-008-9.
2. Barak-Glantz, I. L., E. H. Johnson. (1983). *Comparative Criminology*. Sage Publication.
3. Beccaria, C. (1764). *On Crimes and Punishments, and Other Writings*. Cambridge University. [ISBN 0-521-40203-4](#).
4. Bursik, Jr., and Robert, J. (1988). Social Disorganization and Theories of Crime and Delinquency: Problems and Prospects. *Criminology* 26 (4): p. 519–539. [doi:10.1111/j.1745-9125.1988.tb00854.x](#).
5. Carey, H. (1978). *An Introduction to Criminology*. New Jersey, Prentice Hall.
6. Cavan, R. S. (1956). *Criminology*. New York, Thomas Yacrowall, Company.
7. Cloward, R., and Lloyd, O. (1960). *Delinquency and Opportunity*. Free Press. [ISBN 0-02-905590-3](#).
8. Cohen, A. (1955). *Delinquent Boys*. Free Press. [ISBN 0-02-905770-1](#).
9. Deflem, M. (2006). *Sociological Theory and Criminological Research: Views from Europe and the United States*. Elsevier. [ISBN 0-7623-1322-6](#).
10. Felson, M. (1994). *Crime and Everyday Life*. Pine Forge. [ISBN 0-8039-9029-4](#).
11. Ferrell, J., Hayward, K., Morrison, W., and Presdee, M. (2004). *Cultural Criminology Unleashed*. London: Glasshouse Press.

12. Gottfredson, M., and T. Hirschi. (1990). *A General Theory of Crime*. Stanford University Press.
13. Hall, S., Winlow, S. and Ancrum, C. (2008). *Criminal Identities and Consumer Culture*. London: Willan/Routledge.
14. Hayward, K. J. (2004). *City Limits: Crime, Consumerism and the Urban Experience*. Routledge. [ISBN 1-904385-03-6](#).
15. [Hester, S.](#), and [Eglin, P.](#) (1992). *A Sociology of Crime*. London, Routledge.
16. Hillyard, P., Pantazis, C., Tombs, S., & Gordon, D. (2004). *Beyond Criminology: Taking Harm Seriously*. London: Pluto.
17. Hirschi, T. (1969). *Causes of Delinquency*. Transaction Publishers. [ISBN 0-7658-0900-1](#).
18. Katz, J. (1988). *The Seductions of Crime*. New York: Basic Books.
19. Khalid, M. (n.d.). *Principles of Criminology*. New York. J. B. Lipincott Company.
- Donald, R. G. (1999). *Criminology: Today*, New Jersey, Prentice Hall.
20. Khalid, M. (2001). *Social Work, Theory and Practice*. Karachi. Kifayat Academy.
21. Kornhauser, R. (1978). *Social Sources of Delinquency*. University of Chicago Press. [ISBN 0-226-45113-5](#).
22. Larry J. S. (2003). *Criminology*. (8th ed.). Thomson-Wadsworth.
23. Larry J. S., and Brandon, C. W. (2010). *Juvenile Delinquency. The Core*. (4th Ed.). Cengage Learning Publisher. ISBN0495809861, 9780495809869:
24. Larry, J. S. (2009). *Criminology: The Core*. (10th Ed). Thompson and Wordsworth Inc.
25. Larry, J. S. (2012). *Criminology: Theories, Patterns & Typologies*. (11th Ed). Cengage Learning. ISBN: 1133049648, 9781133049647.
26. Merton, R. (1957). *Social Theory and Social Structure*. Free Press. [ISBN 0-02-921130-1](#).
27. Presdee, M. (2000). *Cultural Criminology and the Carnival of Crime*. London: Routledge.
28. Reiner, R. (2007). *Law and Order*. Cambridge: Polity.
29. Samaha, J. (2010). *Criminal Law*. Cengage Learning Publisher. ISBN: 0495812358, 9780495812357.
30. Schmalleger, F. (1998). *Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction*. Prentice Hall. ISBN: 0138482683, 9780138482688.
31. Shaw, C. R., and McKay, H. D. (1942). *Juvenile Delinquency and Urban Areas*. The University of Chicago Press. [ISBN 0-226-75125-2](#).
32. Young, J. (1999). *The Exclusive Society*. London: Sage Publication.

QUANTITATIVE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Course Code: Soc-408

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course aims to understand social measurement, research design, and scientific ways to assess social phenomena. The focus will be on quantitative measurement; however, qualitative assessment with concepts and themes will also be taught.

Learning Outcomes:

In continuation to the very first course on research methodology offered in previous semesters this will further foster their grip on social research.

Course Outline:

1. Philosophical and Methodological Foundations of Quantitative Research

- Ontological and Epistemological Standpoint of Quantitative Research
- Positivist Social Research and its major assumptions
- Empiricism

2. Planning and Designing Quantitative Research

- Quantitative Research Design: Definition, Characteristics, and Components
- The Main Assumptions, Orientations, and Issues in Quantitative Research Design
 - Causal Theory and Hypothesis
 - Types of Hypotheses
 - Fallacy, Reductionism, Spuriousness
- Quantitative Measurements and Scaling
 - Meanings of Measurement
 - Levels of Measurement
 - Conceptualization and Operationalization
 - Reliability and Validity
 - Purpose of Scaling
 - Types of Scaling
 - Rating Scaling
 - Use of Multi-dimensional Scaling
- Sampling
 - Probability and Non-Probability Sampling
 - Types and Techniques of Sampling
 - Sampling Frame
 - Sampling Size
 - Error and Control

3. Data Collection in Quantitative Research

- Survey Research
 - Definition of Survey
 - Steps in Conducting a Survey
 - Constructing the Questionnaire
 - Open and Closed Ended Questions
 - Types of Survey: Advantages and Disadvantages
 - Interviewing
- Experimental Research
 - Definition and Meanings of Experimental Research
 - Components and Practice of Experimental Research
- Ethics in Quantitative Research

4. Data Analysis and Interpretation Techniques

- Basic Considerations
- Managing Data
- Inferential Statistics
- Results with One, Two, and More than Two Variables
- Introduction to Single and Bi-Variates
- Introduction to Multivariate Analysis
- Fundamentals of Factor Analysis
- Computer Use for Data Analysis: Software for Analysing Quantitative Data

5. Report Writing in Quantitative Research

- Styles and Techniques of Quantitative Report Writing

Books Recommended:

1. Alwin, D. F. (2007). *Margins of Error; A Study of Reliability in Survey Measurements*. U.S.A. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
2. Babbie, E. (2004). *The Practice of Social Research*. (10th Ed.). Belmont: CA Words Worth Publishing.
3. Babbie, E. (2005). *The Practice of Social Research*. Belmont, California: Wordsworth.
4. Baker, T. L. (1989). *Doing Social Research*. McGraw Hill.
5. Bridge, S., & Culhy. (2005). *Research Methods in the Social Science*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publisier.
6. Christopher, W. (2003). *Sociological Methods and Research*. London: Sage Publications.
7. Monette, D. R., Sullivan, T. J., and Dejong, C. R. (1998). *Applied Social Research: Tool for the Human Services* (4th Edition) New York: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.
8. Nachimas, C. F., and David, N. (1997). *Research Methods in the Social Sciences* (5th Edition) New York: St. Martin's Press Inc.
9. Neuman, W. L. (2000). *Social Research Methods* (4th ed.). Allyn and Eacon., Boston.
10. Neuman, W. L. (2000). *Social Research Methods*. New York: Allyn and Bacon.
11. Norman, B. (2003). *Analyzing Quantitative Data*. London. Sage Publication.

12. Rea, L., and Richard, A. P. (1997). *Designing and Conducting Survey Research: A Comprehensive Guide*. San Francisco: Jossey – Bass Publishers.
13. Sadman, S., and Norman, M. B. (1991). *Asking Questions*. San Francisco: Jossey – Bass Publishers.
14. Somekh & Lewin, (2005). *Research Methods in Social Sciences*. New Delhi, Vistaar, Publication.
15. Sweet, S. A. (1991). *Data Analysis with SPSS*. Boston: Boston Allyn and Bacon.

SOCIOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT

Course Code: Soc-321

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

Concepts and terms related to the issues of development shall be learnt. The students will learn about relevant theories about change and progress. Models of development related to local, regional, and global levels will be examined. Comparisons will be drawn among political, social, and economic factors of development in a variety of perspectives.

Learning Outcomes:

This course will help students in understanding the basics about the concept related to development with special focus on sociological perspectives. And also the students will orient with the different roles of governmental and non-governmental organizations.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Change, development, and progress
- Development and underdevelopment

2. Theories of development

- The Modernization School
- Marxist and Socialist Models
- Development and Underdevelopment-Dependency
- Structural Adjustment

3. Determinants of Development

- Social determinants
- Cultural
- Economic

4. Technology and Development

- Technology
- Adoption of technology
- Role of technology in development

5. Social Change and Development in Global Perspective

- The Politics of Development: Economy, Policy, Culture
- Corporations, Classes and Consumerism
- Gender and Development
- Transitional Practices in the Third World

6. The Role of Aid in Development

- The Role of Non-government Organizations in Development
- Development in Pakistan: A Case Study

Suggested Readings:

1. Adams, W. M. (1990). *Green Development: Environment and Sustainability in the Third World*, London, Routledge.
2. Auty, R. M. (1995). *Patterns of Development Resources, Policy and Economic growth*, London, Edward Arnold.
3. Boas, M. (2004). *Global Institutions and Development: Framing the World?* London: Routledge.
4. Booth, D. (1994). *Rethinking Social Development. Theory, Research and Practice*. England, Longman Scientific and Technical.
5. Chambers, R. (2005). *Ideas for Development*. London: Earthscan.
6. Danne, M. W. (2007). *Organization Thoms G Cummings Christopher G Worley Development and Change Asia Pacific*
7. Debora, H. (2005). *Development NGO and Civil Society*. New Delhi, Rawat Publications, Jaipur.
8. Epstein, T. S. (1962). *Economic Development and Social Change in South India*. Manchester University Press.
9. Etzioni, A., and Etzioni, E. (1964 eds.). *Social Change - Sources, Patterns and Consequences*, New York: Basic Books, Inc.
10. Gardez, H. N. (1991). *Understanding Pakistan the Colonial Factor in Social Development*, Lahore, Maktab-e-Fikr-O-Danish.
11. Ghimire, K. B., and Pimbert, M. P. (1997). *Social Change and Conservation*, London, Earthscan.
12. Gouldner, A. W., and Miller, S. M. (1965 eds.). *Applied Sociology; Opportunities and Problems*, New York: Free Press.
13. Griffiths, R. J. (2004). *Developing World*. Guilford: McGraw-Hill.
14. Hunter, G. (1969). *Modernizing Peasant Societies*, London: Oxford University Press.
15. Katie, W. (2005). *Theories and Practices of Development*. London: Routledge.
16. Kothari, U. (2002). *Development Theory and Practice: Critical Perspectives*. New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
17. Laxmi, D. (1998). *Encyclopedia of Women Development and Family Welfare Institute of Sustainable Development*. Lukhnow, Anmol Publications Pvt.
18. Pietese, J. N. (2001). *Development theory: Deconstruction/Reconstruction*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publishers.
19. Sahni, P. (2003). *Governance for Development: Issues and Strategies*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
20. Schech, S. (2002). *Development: A cultural Studies Reader*. Australia: Blackwell Publishing.
21. Sharma, N. K. (2000). *Economic Growth and Development*. Jaipur: RBSA Publishers.
22. Singh, S. R. (2005). *Poverty Alleviation in the Third World*. New Delhi: APH Publishing Corporation.
23. The World Bank. (2007). *World Development Report. Development and the Next Generation*. Washington, D.C: The World Bank.
24. Thirlwall, A. P. (2006). *Growth and Development with Special Reference to Developing Economies* (6th ed.).
25. Webster, A. (1990). *Introduction to the Sociology of Development*, (2nd ed.). London: Macmillan Education Ltd.
26. Webster, A. (1990). *Introduction to the Sociology of Development*. Hongkong, McMillan Education Ltd.

PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

Course Code: Soc-322

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course acquaints the students with the basic concepts of project cycle, cause and effect relationship, logical framework, planning and management. Required skills of field formation, preparation of different reports and techniques for the development of project will be studied. It will also equip students with the tools of monitoring, evaluation and impact assessment.

Learning Outcomes:

Apart from governmental organizations sociologists also serve non-governmental organizations on different levels. This course will benefit them regarding how to plan a project and how manage of effectively.

Course Outline:

4. Introduction

- Definition, need, identification, selection and scope of the project.
- Characteristics of project, types of project.
- Project cycle
- Cause and effect diagram,
- Project objectives

5. Project Planning

- Development of indicators
- Preparing Project Proposal
- Logical framework analysis.
- Key components of project
- Potential problem analysis.
- Fields force formation strategy

6. Project Organizing

- Organization of resources
- Task allocation, role Taking,
- Coordination in project team,
- Accountability within project
- Conflict resolution
- Time management
- Liaison with external agencies
- Preparation of technical progress reports
- Preparation of financial progress reports
- Writing of minutes and reports of project meetings.

7. Project Monitoring and Evaluation

- Checking deviation and progress monitoring
- Follow-up, managing deviation,
- Definition and difference between MandE
- Need for evaluation
- Steps in evaluation, collecting necessary data, expanding logframe matrix for evaluation, checking deviation, adjusting deviation

8. Impact assessment

- Definition concepts and meaning
- Types of impact assessment
 - Social impact Assessment
 - Economic Impact Assessment
 - Physical Impact Assessment
 - Environmental Impact Assessment
- Methods and techniques of Impact Assessment

Practical:

Exercises on project preparation, use of CPM/PERT Methods, LFA Exercise. Monitoring and evaluation exercise.

Suggested Readings:

1. Albert, H. (2004). *Handbook of Project Management Procedures*. TTL Publishing, Ltd. [ISBN 0-7277-3258-7](#)
2. Bjarne, K. (2007). *Project Management: Theory and Practice*. Nyt Teknisk Forlag. [ISBN 87-571-2603-8](#).
3. David, I. and Cleland, R. G. (2006). *Global Project Management Handbook*. McGraw-Hill Professional. [ISBN 0-07-146045-4](#).
4. David, I., and Cleland, R. G. (2006). *Global Project Management Handbook*. "Chapter 1: "The evolution of project management". McGraw-Hill Professional. [ISBN 0-07-146045-4](#)
5. Dennis, L. (2007). *Project Management* (9th ed.). Gower Publishing, Ltd., [ISBN 0-566-08772-3](#)
6. Fleming, Q. (2005). *Earned Value Project Management* (3rd Edition ed.). Project Management Institute. [ISBN 1-930699-89-1](#).
7. Harold, K. (2003). *Project Management: A Systems Approach to Planning, Scheduling, and Controlling* (8th Ed. ed.). Wiley. [ISBN 0-471-22577-0](#).
8. Joseph, P. (2003). *PMP Project Management Professional Study Guide*. McGraw-Hill Professional, [ISBN 0-07-223062-2](#)
9. Lewis, R. I. (2006). *Project Management*. McGraw-Hill Professional, [ISBN 0-07-147160-X](#).
10. Martin, S. (2002). *Project Management Pathways*. Association for Project Management. APM Publishing Limited. [ISBN 1-903494-01-X](#)
11. Morgen, W. (2003). *Fifty Key Figures in Management*. Routledge, [ISBN 0-415-36977-0](#).
12. Nokes, S. (2007). *The Definitive Guide to Project Management*. (2nd Ed.). London (Financial Times / Prentice Hall): [ISBN 978-0-273-71097-4](#)

13. Paul, C. D. et. al. (2005). *The Right Projects Done Right!* John Wiley and Sons, [ISBN 0-7879-7113-8](#). p. 35.
14. Young-Hoon, K. (2005). *A brief History of Project Management*. In: *The story of managing projects*. Elias G. Carayannis et al. (9th eds.), Greenwood Publishing Group. [ISBN 1-56720-506-2](#).

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Course Code: Soc-326

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course aims at acquainting the students with the basic concepts of community development, approaches, strategies and theories. The emphasis will be placed on community mobilization and organization. The course will also cover the participatory development and different models of community development.

Learning Outcomes:

The students will orient about the different concepts, its scope and theoretical approaches of community development. Also, students will understand of the role of NGOs/ CBOs in community development.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Meaning, Scope and Subject Matter
- Historical Development

2. Community Concepts and Definition

- Community Development Programs in Underdeveloped Countries of Asia and Africa: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Kenya, Thailand, Egypt and Philippines.

3. Theories and Approaches of Community Development

4. Processes of Community Development

- Community Mobilization
- Community Participation
- Resource Mobilization.

5. Community Developments

- Community Development Programs in Pakistan
- History of Community Development before Partition of the Sub-continent
- Community Development with Reference to Village-AID Program.

6. Role of NGOs/ CBOs in Community Development

- Community Concepts and Definition
 - The Nature of Community
 - Methodology and Organization of Community
 - Development and Role of Social Welfare Councils in Community Development.

7. Community Organization and Related Services

- Family and Child Welfare
- Cottage Industries

- Adult Education,
- Skill Development and Health
- Housing
- Water and Sanitation
- Development in Rural/Urban Areas of Pakistan.

8. Cooperation and Community Development

- Principles and Methods of Cooperation
- History of Cooperative Movement in Pakistan
- Role of Cooperative Societies in Community Development.

Field visits and Presentation of Report

Note:

Field visits of students shall focus on visiting community development projects in rural and urban areas. These projects may be both government and non-government organizations (NGOs). The students shall be required to submit field reports, which will be assessed as equivalent to 20 marks of the assignment by the teacher In-charge.

Suggested Readings:

1. Blakely, E. J. (1979). *Community Development Research: Concepts, Issues, and Strategies*.
2. Cernea, M. (1985). *Putting People First: Sociological Variables in Rural development*. New York, Oxford University press.
3. Chambers, R. (1983). *Rural Development: Putting the Last First*, London, Longman.
4. Chambers, R. (1992). *Rural Appraisal: Rapid, Relaxed and Participatory*, Sussex, Institute of development Studies.
5. Edwards, M., and Hulme, D. (eds.), (1992). *Making a Difference: NGOs and Development in a Changing World*.
6. Escobar, A. (1995), *Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World*, Princeton, Princeton University Press.
7. Fernandes, W., and Tandon, R. (eds.) (1981). *Participatory Research and Evaluation: Experiments in Research as a Process of Liberation*, New Delhi, Indian Social Institute.
8. Khan, A. H. (1985). *Rural Development in Pakistan*, Lahore, Vanguard Books Ltd.
9. Midgley, G. (2004). *Community Operational Research: OR and Systems Thinking for Community*.
10. Noble, A. G. (1999). *Preserving the Legacy: Concepts in Support of Sustainability*.
11. Ross, M. G. (1955). *Community Organization: Theory and Principles*. New York: Harper and Row Publishers.
12. Sachs, W. (ed.), (1992). *The Development Dictionary: A Guide to Knowledge and Power*, London, Zed Press.
13. Skidmore, R. A., and Thackeray, M. G. (1964). *Introduction to Social Work*. New York: Meredith Publishing Company.
14. Warburton, D. (1998). *Community and Sustainable Development*. London: Earthscan Publications Ltd.

QUALITATIVE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Course Code: Soc-409

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The core objective of this course is to introduce students to different philosophical background regarding qualitative research. It also focuses on different mode and techniques of qualitative research.

Learning Outcomes:

This course will equip students with the basic philosophy of research and its application while studying different social events and social problems in society.

Course Outline:

1. Philosophical and Methodological Foundations of Qualitative Research

- Ontological and Epistemological Standpoint of Qualitative Research
- Different Interpretive Traditions in Qualitative Research
 - Ethnomethodology
 - Phenomenology
 - Hermeneutics
 - Symbolic Interaction
 - Constructionists

2. Planning, Designing, and Data Collection in Qualitative Research

- Qualitative Research Design: Definition, Characteristics, and Components
- The Main Assumptions, Orientations, and Issues in Qualitative Research Design
- Major Research Designs
 - Grounded Theory
 - Ethnography
 - Case Studies
 - Historical-Comparative Research
- Strategy for Entering Research Site and Conducting Fieldwork
 - Choosing a Site and Gaining Access
 - Negotiation, Rapport building, and Disclosure
 - Gatekeeping
 - Leaving Research Site
- Data Source
- Sampling Types and Techniques
- Methods of Data Collection
 - In-depth Interviews
 - Focus Group Discussion
 - Observations
- Designing Interview Guides
- Importance of Achieving Saturation in Data Collection
- Importance of Reflexivity in Qualitative Research

- Ethics in Qualitative Research
- 3. Data Transcribing and Analysing**
 - Data Transcribing and Translating
 - Coding, Concepts, and Themes in Qualitative Research
 - Data Analysis Techniques in Qualitative Research
 - Use of Software for Analysing Qualitative Data
 - 4. Report Writing in Qualitative Research**
 - Styles and Techniques of Report Writing
 - 5. Qualitative Research as Applied Research**
 - Participatory Rapid Appraisal Techniques
 - Feasibility Studies
 - Impact assessment techniques
 - 6. Combined Research Methods and Methodologies**
 - Importance of Triangulation
 - Combination of Inductive and Deductive Reasoning
 - Combination of Methods and Designs of Qualitative and Quantitative Research

Books Recommended:

1. Babbie, E. (2004). *The Practice of Social Research*. (10th Edition.), Belmont: CA Words Worth Publishing.
2. Babbie, E. (2005). *The Practice of Social Research*. Belmont, California: Wordsworth.
3. Baker, T. L. (1989). *Doing Social Research*. McGraw Hill.
4. Bridge, S., & Culhy. (2005). *Research Methods in the Social Science*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publiser.
5. Christopher, W. (2003). *Sociological Methods and Research*. London: Sage Publications.
6. Juliet, C. & Anselm, C. S. (2008). *Basics of Qualitative Research*. (3rd Edition). New Delhi, Sage Publications.
7. Marcus, B. (2008). *Using Visual Data in Qualitative Research*. New Delhi, Sage Publications.
8. Monette, D. R., Sullivan, T. J., and Dejong, C. R. (1998). *Applied Social Research: Tool for the Human Services* (4th Edition), New York: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.
9. Nachimas, C. F., and David, N. (1997). *Research Methods in the Social Sciences* (5th Edition) New York: St. Martin's Press Inc.
10. Neuman W. L. (2000). *Social Research Methods* (4th ed.). Allyn and Eacon., Boston
11. Neuman, W. L. (2000). *Social Research Methods*. New York: Allyn and Bacon.
12. Norman, K. D., & Yvonnal, L. (2008). *Collecting and Interpreting Qualitative Materials*. New Delhi, Sage Publications.
13. Rosaline, B. (2008). *Doing Focus Groups*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
14. Somekh & Lewin. (2005). *Research methods in Social Sciences*. New Delhi, Vistaar, Publication.

15. Tim, R. (2008). *Doing Conversation Discourse and Document analysis*. New Delhi. Sage Publications.
16. Uwe, F. (2008). *Designing Qualitative Research*. New Delhi. Sage Publications.
17. William, D., and Steve, D. (2005). *Understanding Research in Personal Relationship*. London, Sage Publication.

SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY

COURSE CODE: SOC-410

CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Objectives:

The core objective of this course is to introduce students to different philosophical background regarding qualitative research. It also focuses on different mode and techniques of qualitative research.

Learning Outcomes:

This course will equip students with the basic philosophy of research and its application while studying different social events and social problems in society.

COURSE CONTENTS:

Introduction

- Introduction, definition, aims, fields, scope, nature, and subject matter of social anthropology.
- Relationship of anthropology with other social sciences.

Kinship System

- Definition, constituents or elements of kinship,
- Incest and taboo.
- Consanguinity, affinity.
- Parallel and cross cousin.
- Kinship tree or diagram.

Family System

- Introduction, definition and functions,
- Characteristics of primitive family.
- Types of family system.
- Theories about the origin of family

Marriage System

- Introduction, definition of marriage.
- Aims of marriage.
- Forms and types of marriage in Pakistani and Indian tribal areas e.g. (cousin marriage, levirate marriage, sororate marriage. Ghost marriage, marriage by purchase, marriage by elopement, marriage by trial, marriage by consent, marriage by love, marriage by force, marriage in swara, marriage by test, group marriages).

Territorial Groups and Associations

Meaning and definition of territorial groups and societies with special reference to age set system of Karimojong, Kung, and Ashanti societies.

Economics Systems

Meaning, Definition of primitive economic system, labors division, exchange of goods and service reciprocity, redistribution, primitive economics principals. Kula ring exchange in primitive societies.

Political System

Definition politically centralized and decentralized societies, state and its elements, primitive govt: primitive law and its forms patterns of evidence. Punishment in primitive societies.

Religious System

Explanation, introduction to religion, elements of religion, Indian tribal religions, magic and its difference from religion

- Various rites and ceremonies in relation to particular occasions.
- Difference between science and magic.
- Various types of magic e.g. black and white magic, totem, amulets, shamanism, ancestor worships etc.

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

1. Adamsons, Hubble. E. (1979). Culture and social anthropology. New Delhi: McGraw hill publishing co.
2. Barnard, Alan. (2007). Social Anthropology: Investigating Human Social Life. New Delhi: Viva Book Private Limited.
3. Morton,H. Fried.(1973). Exploration in anthropology: Reading in culture, man and nature, New York: Cromwell Company.
4. Nanda, Serena and Warm, Richard. L. (2007). Cultural Anthropology. USA. Thomson Wadsworth.
5. Park, Michael Alan. (1986). Anthropology: an introduction. New York: Harper and Row
6. William, Havilland. (1975). Culture anthropology. Holt Rinehart and Winston.

POPOULATION STUDIES

Course Code: Soc-323

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

Relevant concepts of population dynamics shall be explored. The theories in relation to population growth will be shared. The concept of culture and social values regarding population growth will be emphasized. The variables including fertility, mortality, and migration shall be studied with reference to change in population in a given area. Population policies about growth and control will be learnt.

Learning Outcomes:

As population is one of the social problems of Pakistan. In this context, while studying this course student will be equip with the basic dynamics of population its theories, demographic processes and population related problems of Pakistani society.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- The significance of population study
- Scope of Population studies
- Sources of population data

2. Theories of Population

- Theory of demographic transition
- Malthusian population trap and its criticism
- Ibn-e-Khaldun theory.

3. Population growth in Pakistan

- Historical trends
- Present population situation
- Future prospects.

4. Demographic processes

- Nuptuality
- Fertility: socio-economic variables affecting fertility
- Migration:
- Social Mobility:
- Mortality: Socio-economic variables affecting mortality

5. The structure of Pakistan's population

- Geographic distribution
- Age and Sex structure
- Education, Dependency burdens. Birth rates: their relationships to GNP growth rates and income distribution.

6. Family Planning

- Social Acceptance
- Status of Family Planning in Rural and Urban Areas
- Strategies by Government and NGOs to create awareness

7. Population related problems of Pakistan

- Economic factors behind high fertility rate
- Social, cultural and, ethnic factors behind high fertility rates
- Mortality especially maternal and Infant mortality.

8. The population debates

- Some conflicting opinions
- The micro-economic theory of fertility
- The demand for children in developing countries

PRACTICAL

Students have to submit a comprehensive research report demonstrating various dimensions of Pakistan population based on data collected from different relevant government and non-government organization

Suggested Readings:

1. Hans, R. (1993). *Population Studies*, Indian council of Social Research sciences New Delhi;
2. Paul, D. (2003). *Geoffrey Mcnicoll Encyclopedia of Population*, Macmillan Reference U.S.A (Thomson/Gale);
3. Peterson, W. (1975). *Population*, New York, Macmillan.
4. Srinivasan, K. (1998). *Basic Demographic Techniques and Applications*, Sage Publication. Andrew Hinde. Demographic Methods, Oxford.
5. Todero, M. P. (2000). *Economics Development in the Third World*. Longman, London.
6. [United Nations](#) (2004). *Population Division*, Department of Economic and Social Affairs. Retrieved [February 13, 2004](#).
7. [United Nations Economic Commission for Europe - Official Web Site](#)
8. [United States Census Bureau](#) (2005). [Census Bureau - Countries Ranked by Population](#). Retrieved [February 13, 2005](#).
9. UNO. (2000). *Population Trends, World population Monitoring, Population Growth Structure and Distribution 1999*. Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Population Division. U.N.O.
10. Weeks, J. R. (1992). *Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues*. Belmont California, Wadsworth Publishing Company.

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

Course Code: Soc-338

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course aims at providing knowledge of basic concepts of rural sociology to the students. Moreover an in-depth understanding of structure of rural society will be carried out. The course focuses on issues relating to the study of rural people and places, as well as rural related issues in both advanced and developing countries. This course is designed to explore the changing nature of rural development in the global economy.

Learning Outcomes:

It is evident that major proportion of the population resides on rural areas of Pakistan. This course will benefit students in number of ways like they will be able to know the basic concepts and process related to rural setup of Pakistani society.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction to Rural Sociology

- Rural Sociology as a Science
- Rural Sociology and Other Social Sciences.

2. Basic Concepts and Processes

- An understanding of the Rural Social System
- Caste and "baradari" structure
- Fractions, dispute and "We-groups".

3. Problems of small and fragmented holding

- Landless tenants and agricultural labor.

4. Social stratification and social differentiation

- Basic Concepts and action:
- Group, Role and Status, Norms and Values, Folkways and Mores
- Social Systems and Sub-systems
- Rural Culture, Social Processes in Rural Society,

5. Rural Social Institutions, Technology and Rural Society.

6. Social Change and Rural Society

- Rural Settlement
- Small scale farming
- Feudalism, Capitalism, Family farming
- Agrarian politics and village development,

7. Relationship between technological and socio economic aspect of rural society.

- Gender and Development

- Role and status of Rural Woman
- Pattern of Rural Settlement

8. Rural Resources

- Land Tenure System, size of landholdings.
- Rural Social structure, provision of services in rural area; health, education and sanitation etc.
- Micro-financing in Rural Sector

Suggested Readings:

1. Chitamber, J. B. (1975). *An Introduction to Rural Sociology*. New Delhi Balley Eastern Ltd.
2. Chitamber, J. B. (2003). *Introductory Rural Sociology*. (2nd Ed.). New Delhi. New Age International (P) Limited Publisher.
3. Dalal, B. (2003). *Rural Planning in Developing Countries*. New Delhi, Earthscan.
4. Khan, H. A. (1985). *Rural Development in Pakistan Lahore*.
5. Khan, N. (2000). *Rural Poverty Alleviation*. National Book Foundation, Islamabad.
6. Kolb. J. H. L. (1989). *A Study of Rural Sociology*. (4th Ed.). Houghton Mifflin.
7. Sahibzada, M. H. (1997). *Poverty Alleviation*. Institute of Policy Studies. Islamabad.
8. Setty, E. (2002). *New Approaches to Rural Development*. Amal Publications Pvt.Ltd.
9. Social Policy and Development Centre. (2000). *Social Development in Pakistan*. New York, Oxford University Press.

URBAN SOCIOLOGY

Course Code: Soc-325

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course provides knowledge of the concepts and approaches of urban sociology. It targets at providing necessary skills to the students for the solution of urban social issues. The causes, theories and effects of urbanization will also be explored. The study of human ecology, urban ways of life, neighbourhood, residential differentiation and gentrification, urban protest, and comparative urbanism (Hungary, China and Japan) will be carried out.

Learning Outcomes:

Due to modernization and industrialization, a shift occurred in the mind set of Pakistani people. They are inclined toward cities for searching more avenues of better socio-economic condition of their life. This course will help out students in understanding different trends of urbanization and the life pattern of urban areas.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Definition of Basic Concepts
- Urbanization and Urbanism, Community, Town, City, Metropolis and Megalopolis.
- Scope and Field of Study
- The Rise, and Decline of Cities
- Origin of Urban Life

2. The Rise of Modern City

- Growth of Cities
- Factors in Urbanization and Urban Growth
- Growth of Cities-planned Development.

3. Trends of Urbanization in Pakistan

4. The Ecology of the City

- Human Ecology-meaning and Relationship with Urban Sociology
- Location of the City.

5. The Social Relations in the City

- The Small Groups - Their Functions and Role Structure
- The Urban Attitudes, Ideals and Values,

6. The Urban Economic System, Rest and Recreational Activities in the City

7. The Slum Areas

- Slums, Katchi Abadies and Their Development
- Lack of Coordination in Various Social Systems in the City

- Juvenile Delinquency and Street Crime in the City.
- 8. Main Social Problems of the Cities, Their Origin, Causative Factors and Remedial Measures.**
 - 9. Welfare Agencies in the City - Their Structure and Functioning, Adjustment of migrants in the City, Town Planning, Social and Welfare Planning, Meaning, Need and Scope, Planning and Development of the City, House Planning, Neighborhood Planning, Voluntary Associations, The Future of the City.**

Suggested Readings:

1. Bardo, J. W. (1982). *Urban Sociology*. New York: MacGraw-Hill, Inc.
2. Bardo, J. W. (1982). *Urban Society*. New York, McGraw Hill Inc.
3. Berry, B. (1977). *Contemporary Urban Ecology*. New York: Macmillan.
4. Brenner, N., and Roger, K. (ed.) (2006). *The Global Cities Reader*. Routledge, London and New York.
5. Ehrlich, P. R., and Annix, St. (1970). *Population Resources and Environment. Issues in Human*.
6. Fitzpatrick, K., and Mark, L. (2000). *Unhealthy Places: The Ecology of Risk in the Urban Landscape*, Routledge: London.
7. Gibbs, J. P. (1961). *Urban Research Methods*. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co.
8. Gottdiener, M., and Leslie, B. (2005). *Key Concepts in Urban Studies*. London. Sage Publication.
9. Hambery, A. H. (1950). *Human Ecology*. New York: The Ronald Press.
10. Khan, M. H. (1998). *Climbing the Development Ladder with NGO Support: Experiences of Rural People in Pakistan*. Karachi, Oxford University Press.
11. Khan, S. S. (1981). *Rural Development in Pakistan*. New Delhi, Vikas Publishing House.
12. Lamba, P. S., and S. S. Salanki. (1992). *Impact of Urbanization and Industrialization on Rural Society*. New Delhi: Wiley Eastern Limited.
13. Lamba, P.S., and S. S. Salanki. (1992). *Impact of Urbanization and Industrialization on Rural Society*. New Delhi, Wiley Eastern Limited.
14. Nabeel, H. (1995). *Housing without Houses*. WCIB 4HH, UK.
15. Parker, S. (2004). *Urban Theory and the Urban Experience Encountering the City*. Routledge, London
16. Quim, J. A. (1995). *Urban Sociology*. New York, America Park Co.

SOCIOLOGY OF HEALTH

Course Code: Soc-327

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course focuses at providing basic concepts and models of health sciences. The psycho-socio and cultural assessment of health seeking behavioral patterns and the role of therapeutic management group will be examined. The indigenous healing system and contemporary medical system will be studied.

Learning Outcomes:

Good health is one of the basic requirements of human life. Sociology of Health will orient students with the core philosophy of different sociological perspectives on health and illness and social determinants of health.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Health and the field of the Sociology
- Contribution of sociology to medicine.

2. Health and disease

- Social definition of illness
- Health and disease as deviant behavior
- Social cultural causes of disease

3. Sociological perspectives on health and Illness

- Functionalist Approach
- Conflict Approach
- Interactionist Approach
- Labeling Approach

4. Illness Behavior and Perceptions of Illness

- Illness Behavior
- Cultural Influences on Illness Behavior
- Sociological and Demographic Influences
- Lay Beliefs About Health and Illness
- Self medication
- Sick Role

5. Social Determinants of Health

- The Social Gradient
- Stress
- Early Life
- Life Expectancy
- Social support networks

- [Education](#) and [literacy](#)
- [Employment/Working conditions](#)
- [Social environments](#)
- Addiction
- Food
- Transport

6. Patient and Doctor

- Doctors view of disease and the patient
- Patient's perspective of illness
- Patient doctor relationship
- Patient-nurses relation

7. Sociology of medical care

- Hospitals
- Origin and development.

8. Hospitals as social organization: problems of Quackery.

9. Interpersonal relationship in medical settings.

10. Mental illness in sociological perspective.

11. Complementary and alternative Medicine (CAM)

Suggested Readings:

1. Bauggartner, T. (1994). *Conducting and Reading Research in Health and Human Performance*. England, Brow and Benchmarn Publishers.
2. David, M. (1060). *Medical Sociology*. New York. The Free Press.
3. David, M. (1990). *Medical Sociology*. New York. The Free Press.
4. David, T. (1982). *An Introduction to Medical Sociology*. London. Tavistock Publication.
5. David, T. (Ed), (1976). *An Introduction to Medical Sociology*. London, Taritocl Publication.
6. Diarmuid, O. D. (2008). *The State of Health*. Atlas University of California Pres.
7. Ellen, A. (1998). *The Sociology of Health and Medicine: A Critical Introduction*. Polity Press.
8. G. C Satpathy. (2003). *Prevention of HIV/AIDS and Drug Abuse* Isha Books;
9. G. C. Satpalhy. (2003). *Prevention of Hiv/Aids and Drug abuse*, isha Books, New Delhi.
10. Jai, P. N. (2004). *Aids in Asia the Challenge a Head*. New Delhi, Sage Publications.
11. Julia, A. E. (2008). *Taking Charge of Breast Cancer*. University of California Press;
12. Lincoln, C. et al. (ed.), (2003). *Global Health Challenges for Human Security*. Global Equity. UK.
13. Meena, S. (2006). *Aids, Awareness through Community Participation*. Delhi, Kalpaz Publications.

14. Moon, G. (1995). *Society and Health. An Introduction to Social Science for Health Professional*. London. Routledge.
15. Moward, E. T. et. al. (1963). *Handbook of Medical Sociology*. Englewood Cliffs, NJ Prentice Hall, Inc.
16. Philip, H. et. al. (n.d.). *The Body, Culture and Society: An Introduction*. Open University Press. Buckingham.
17. Rose, W. (2004). *The Sociology of Health, Illness and Health Care a Critical Approach*. Thomson wads worth.
18. Rubina, S. (2004). *The Trouble Times; Sustainable Development in the Age of Extreme*. Islamabad.
19. Schilla, M., and G. Mahar. (1983). *Medicine, Morals and Law*. UK. Gower Publishing Co. Ltd.
20. Shah, I. (1998). *Community Medicine*. Karachi.

COMPARATIVE SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Course Code: Soc-

Credit Hours: 03

Objectives:

- This course will give detailed introduction about social institutions serving rural people in Pakistan.
- Enable the students about the role of social institutions in delivering services to rural development and change.

Learning Outcomes:

Social institutions constitute the very basic social baric of every society. This course will help students in analyzing the basic concepts related to different social institutions. It will also help them in understanding the comparative analysis of the social institutions in different cultures.

Course Contents:

- 1. Social Institutions Defined.**
 - a. Characteristics of Rural Social Institutions.
 - b. Types of Rural Social Institutions.
 - c. Elements of Social Institutions in Rural Development.
- 2. Social Environment and Rural Institutions.**
- 3. Institutions and Instruments of Social Control.**
- 4. Role of the Rural Family:**
 - a. Its Structure, Functions and Types.
- 5. Rural Education institution;**
 - a. Structure,
 - b. Functions and Issues and role of education institution in rural development
- 6. Rural Economic Institutions:**
 - a. Structure,
 - b. Functions and Issues.
- 7. Rural Political Institutions:**

Structure and Functions.
- 8. Distribution of Power.**
 - a. Types of Authority.
 - b. Functions of State.
- 9. Rural Recreational Institutions:**
 - a. Structure and Functions.
- 10. Rural Religious and Social Welfare Institutions.**

Suggested Readings:

1. Chitambar, J. B. 1997. "Introductory Rural sociology" latest edition. New Age International (P) Limited Publisher, New Delhi
2. Kendall, L and Murray. 2007. Sociology in our Times, 4th Canadian Edition. Wadsworth

3. Khan, N. (2000) Rural Poverty Alleviation, National Book Foundation, Islamabad.
4. Shepherd, A. 2000 Sustainable Rural Development, Allama Iqbal Open University, Islamabad.
5. Singh K. 2000. Rural Development; Principles, Policies and Management, New Delhi, Sage Publications.

SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

Course Code: Soc-329

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The course provides students with the sociological insight of education. Core concepts, levels, educational institutions, theories, educational policies and reforms will be studied. Relationship of education with socio-economic development will also be discussed.

Learning Outcomes:

This course is beneficial as it focuses on the very important social institution i.e. education. This is viewed in the context of sociological dimensions.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- The Concept of Education
- Origin and Development of Education
- Forms of Education, Formal, Non-formal
- Contemporary Education System.

2. Sociological Theory and Education

- Education and Socialization
- Social Stratification and Education

3. Roles of Education

- Education and Social Mobility
- Functions of Education
- Education and Democracy
- Education for Leadership

4. School as an Organization

- Definitions and Theoretical Models
- Bureaucratization and Professionalization of Schooling

5. The Sociology of School as an Agent of Change

- The Social Construction of Curriculum
- Education and Development
- School Management Committees
- Role of Community in Education

6. Relationship between Education and the Economy

- Reconstructions Views of Education and Economic Development
- Manpower Planning
- Demand and Supply of Educational Institutions in Developing Countries.

7. Education and other social institutions

- Teacher-Student Relationship
- Education Policy and Reforms
- Private and Public Sectors of Education
- Educational Problems
- Quality of Education
- Investment in Education
- Status of Education in Pakistan

Suggested Readings:

1. Ballantine, J. H. (1993). *The Sociology of Education. A Systematic Analysis*. New Gercy Prentice Hall.
2. Ballantine, J. H. (1993). *The Sociology of Education: A Systematic Analysis*. New Gersy: Prentice Hall.
3. Banks, O. (1971). *The Sociology of Education*. London: B. T. Batsford Ltd.
4. Best, J. W. (1992). *Research in Education*. New Delhi, Prentice Hall.
5. Best, J. W. (1992). *Research in Education*. New Delhi: Prentice Hall.
6. Brubacher, L. S. (1970). *Modern Philosophies of Education*. New Delhi: Macgraw-Hill Publishing Co. Ltd.
7. Cosin, B. R., and others (latest ed.). *School and Society: A Sociological Reader*. London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.
8. Dale, R. G. E., and M. MacDonald. (1976). *Schooling and Capitalism*. London: Routledge and Keg a Paul.
9. Evetts, J. (n.d.). *The Sociology of Educational Ideas*. London: Rutledge and Kegan Paul.
10. Hirst, P. H., and R. S. Peter. (1970). *The Logic of Education*. London: Routledge and Keg and Paul.
11. Ottaway, A. K. C. (2003). [Education and Society. International Library of Sociology.](#)
12. Singh, A. K. (1992). *Education and National Character*. New Delhi, Ashish Publishing House.
13. Stephen, J. B. (2000). [Sociology of Education: Major Themes.](#)

ISLAMIC SOCIOLOGY

Course Code: Soc-340

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

- To understand society in terms of the teachings of Holy Qur'an.
- To know about the individual and collective life of a man and his position in the universe.
- To analyze the importance of religion and its relationship between religion and society.
- To understand the concept of Islamic culture and characteristics of an Islamic Society.
- To know Quranic concept of Social Change and the importance of Ijtehad for the reconstruction of society.

Learning Outcomes:

This course will orient students about the nature of Islamic Sociology and sociological analysis of world religions across the globe with comparative analysis of Islam.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Definition of Islamic Sociology.
- The field, concept and polarities.
- Main Thesis of Islamic Sociology-Philosophical Analytic and Synthetically.
- Historical Survey of the Muslims contribution in the field of Islamic Sociology up to mid. 20th century.

2. Genesis and Nature of Islamic Sociology

- Muhkamat.
- Mushtabihat.
- Ideology and social Laws

3. Theoretical Perspectives

- Explanatory Principles, Quran and Ahadith.
- The comparative Sociological Theories compared with Quranic Sociology.

4. Concepts of Social Institutions in Islam

- Family
- Economic
- Political
- Social Differentiation.
- Social Classes and leadership pattern

5. Quranic Concepts

- The nature and forms of prediction
- The Quran and the Muslim Thinkers

6. Mobility in the World of Islam

- Historical
- Contemporary
- Quranic Postulates

7. The Nature of Islamic Sociology, possible disciplines and specialties in the Sociology of Islam

8. Sociological analysis of World Religious System

2. Religion as Agency of Social Control

Suggested Readings:

1. Ali, S. (1979). *On the Sociology of Islam: Lectures*. Mizan Press.
2. Muslehuddin, M. (1990). *Sociology & Islam: a Comparative Study of Islam and its Social System*. Islamic Books Trust.
3. Philip, W. S., & Stephan, V. (2005). *Resurgent Islam: A Sociological Approach*. Polity Press
4. Younas, F. (2011). *Principles of Islamic Sociology*. Authors House Publishers.

NGO MANAGEMENT

Course Code: Soc-340

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

The main objectives of present course are to understand the role of NGOs in socio-economic development across the globe. But more specifically we will discuss the cases from Pakistan. In this class we will underline why we need NGOs and how effective this network is? On other hand we will also evaluate the developmental performances of different NGOs in Pakistan.

Learning Outcomes:

The main advantage of this course is that students will be enlightened with the basic philosophy of NGO management.

Course Contents:

1. Strategic management of NGOs

Management of NGOs, NGOs and social change

2. Involvement of NGO in civil society

Role of NGOs in global civil society

3. NGOs and democracy

Regulations to corporations, Government NGO co-operation, NGOs in planning and development

4. NGOs and global governance

Role of Global Governance in NGO Management

5. Advocacy of NGOs

NGOs advocates of good governance

6. Financing NGOs

Risks of bank-NGO relations, Funding NGOs, Role of IMF, Financial and technical activities of IMF

7. NGOs: issues and opportunities

NGOs' policy towards international criminal court

Managing NGOs in Developing Countries: Experiences from Pakistan

8. Managing People and Organizations

Case Study 1

Case Study 2

Case Study 3

9. Project Management in Pakistani NGOs

Case Study 1

Case Study 2

Case Study 3

10. Managing Change

Case Study 1

Case Study 2

Case Study 3

Recommended Books:

1. Goel, O.P. (2004) Strategic Management and policy issues of NGOs
2. Blank. 2000. The natural laws of leadership. Royal book company, Karachi
3. Khan, Imdad. A. 1998. Changing pattern of rural leadership and their characteristics. Pakistan academy for rural development, Peshawar, Pakistan
4. Qureshi, Zafar Iqbal.(Ed) 2005. Managing NGOs in Developing Countries. Oxford University Press. Karachi. (5 Volumes)

Course Objectives:

The course highlights the basic concepts, causes, resistance to social change and transformation. The Evolutionary, cyclic and conflict theoretical approaches and models of social change will be discussed. It also focuses on the relationship of change with respect to socio-economic and political aspects of development.

Learning Outcomes:

This course which basically deals with the basic dimensions of social change and development will help out students in analyzing the socio-cultural changes occurred in the society with special focus on development.

Course Outline:

3. Introduction

- Various dimensions of social change
- Magnitude, rate and direction of social change
- Identification of social change.
- Factors affecting social change

4. Theories of social change

5. Analysis of social change

- Types of social change
- Dynamics of social change: dynamics of social change in Pakistan.

6. Trends and prospects of social change in the Third World

5. Analysis of economic development in modern and modernizing countries.

6. Sociology of economic development

- Development-nature and scope
- Sociological and economic concepts of development
- Development continuum-under-development

1. Social and economic development

- Instruments
- Approaches to development
- Implications of development,

2. Rural and urban sections of economic development

- Sustainable development
- Problems in development
- Availability of physical resources

- Non-availability of technical know-how
- Availability of appropriate human resources
- Socio-cultural constraints of development
- Social implications of development.

Suggested Readings:

1. EBSCO (2004). [*Organizational Transformation and Social Change*](#) Publishing (Firm).
2. Ghimire, K. B., & Pimbert, M. P. (1997). *Social Change and Conservation*, London, Earthscan.
3. Gouldner, A. W., & Miller, S. M. (1965 eds.). *Applied Sociology; Opportunities and Problems*, New York: Free Press.
4. Halperin, S. (2004). [*War and Social Change in Modern Europe: The Great Transformation Revisited*](#)
5. Hunter, G. (1969). *Modernizing Peasant Societies*, London: Oxford University Press.
6. Khan, S. R., Ed. (2000). *50 Years of Pakistan's Economy*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
7. Kingston, J. (2004). [*Japan's Quiet Transformation: Social Change and Civil Society in the Twenty.*](#)
8. Lapiere, R. T. (1965). *Social Change*. New York: McGraw Hill Book Co.
9. Moore, W. E. (1974). *Social Change*, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. Prentice Hall Inc, 1974.
10. Schelkle, W. (2000). [*Paradigms of Social Change: Modernization, Development, Transformation.*](#)
11. Schuerkens, U. (2004). [*Global Forces and Local Life-worlds: Social Transformations.*](#)
12. Smith, A.D. (1973). *The Concept of Social Change: A Critique of the Functionalist Theory of Social Change*. London, Routledge.
13. Swansen, G. E. (1971). *Social Change*, Glenview, III, Scott, Foresman and Co.

Course Code: Soc-324

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

This course provides familiarity regarding the basic concepts and models of globalization. It will examine the global economy and its impact on local economy as well as social and cultural change especially on South Asian countries. The role of media regarding globalization will also be discussed.

Learning Outcomes:

Today the world becomes global village where it is impossible to live in isolation. This course will benefit students in understanding different theoretical dimensions of globalization with respect to sociology.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction and Overview of Sociology of Globalization

- Sociology of globalization, globalization: myth or reality;
- Characteristics of globalization, globalization, modernization and Europeanization; globalization and cultural leveling.

2. Theories of globalization, global stratification, global inequalities, globalization and local identity.

3. The Rise of Globalization

- The Second Globalization: Creating the Post-War Political-Economic Order
- The Rise of Neoliberalism

4. Globalization and Corporations

- X-HOUR: From Bureaucracy to Networks
- Corporate Governance and Strategy
- Multinational Corporations

5. Political Globalization

- Global Politics, Governance, Transnational State, etc.
- Power and Transnational Politics
- Emergence of Global Classes, Local Actors in Global Politics.

6. Technology and globalization, global economy and the digital networks.

7. Globalization and Workers

- Changes in Work
- Social Inequality
- Training for Global Competition

8. Globalization and the State

- Welfare Reform
- Tax Reform
- Regulatory Reform

9. Globalization and Culture

- Global Cultures and Diversity
- Diasporas
- Transnational Social Movements, Transnational Civil Society, Globalization and the Environment
- Globalization and Race/Ethnicity, Transnational Migrations, Transnational Communities, Transnationalism.
- Globalization and Women/Gender
- Globalization, Resistance, Hegemonies and Counterhegemonies, Alternative Futures
- The Global village: Recovering Place and Social Practices.
- The Making of International Migrations – WTO
- Globalization and Social Institution

Suggested Readings:

1. Bronfenbrenner. *Global Unions*.
2. Ehrenreich and Hochschild (eds), *Global Woman: Nannies, Maids, and Sex Workers*
3. Ellwood, W. (2001). *The No-Nonsense Guide to Globalization*.
4. Frank, T. (2001). *One Market under God*. Anchor Books.
5. Jan Nederveen-Pieterse, *Globalization and Culture: Global Melange*.
6. Janoski, T. (2005). [*The Handbook of Political Sociology: States, Civil Societies, and Globalization*](#).
7. Joseph, S. (n.d.). *Globalization and Its Discontents*.
8. Kristensen and Zeitlin. (n.d.). *Local Players in Global Games* (pp. xii-xxii; 1-187; 301-322) (Continue reading).
9. Linda W. (n.d.). *The Myth of the Powerless State*.
10. Michael, B. et. al. (eds.). *Global Ethnographies*.
11. Osterhammel and Petersson. (n.d.). *Globalization: A Short History*.
12. Sassen, S. (2007). [*A Sociology of Globalization*](#).
13. Sklair, L. (2001). *The Transnational Capitalist Class*, Blackwell.
14. William I. R. (n.d.). *A Theory of Global Capitalism*.
15. William, I. R. (n.d.). *Promoting Polyarchy*.

Course Objectives:

In modernized societies the political system has become one of the most dominant components of the total social structure. Accordingly, the major objectives of teaching this course are acquainting the students with the nature and functioning of political system(s), and the political processes. Besides, the course will generate in the minds of students an awareness of their status and role as citizens of the state and will make the students aware of the prerequisites of sound democratic political system and its vulnerability.

Learning Outcomes:

The core benefit of this course to students will be to equip them with the fundamental concepts of politics with reference to sociology. In addition, they will become aware of typology of political system and organization along with its form, functioning and political institutional development.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Meaning and dimensions of political sociology
- Nature and characteristics
- Scope and subject matter of political sociology
- Relevance of political sociology to Pakistani social system
- Evolution of Political System in Pakistan

2. Contribution of thinkers to political sociology

- Ibn-e-Khaldun
- Karl Marx
- Thomas Hobbes
- Lewis A. Coser
- Seymour M. Lipset
- Ralf Dahrendorf

3. Typology of political system/political organization

- Origin of political organization/system
- Political parties-origin and organizational system
- Political order and political participation
- Power politics and factionalism in Pakistan
- Political parties in Pakistan
- Voting patterns
- Political behaviour
- Voting behaviour
- Ideologies of intolerance
- Horse trading
- Agitative politics

- Perennial Militarism and political under development
- Political socialization

4. Functioning of political system

- Leadership: role and functions
- Family based political leadership in Pakistan
- Power distribution in civil society

5. Functioning of political organization

- Bureaucracy–meaning
- Forms and functions
- Bureaucracy in Pakistan
- Colonial backdrop
- Thrust of modern ideas
- Role in arbitration of power in Pakistan
- Political behavior: analysis of political issues, street power, social and
- psychological analysis of political issues

6. Forms of state

- Monarchy, absolutism and Machiavelli's principles
- The Renaissance and French revolution
- Oligarchy, Nazism and fascism
- Capitalism, socialism
- Motivating elements of state performance
- Democracy: past and present, enemies of democracy

7. Political institutional development

- New challenges
- Polarization
- Problems and prospects

Books Recommended:

1. Ashraf, A., & Sharma, L. N. (2004). *Political Sociology. A New Grammar of Politics*. Universities Press India.
2. Faulks, K. (1999). *Political Sociology. A Critical Introduction*. Edinburg University Press.
3. K. Nash. (2008). *Global citizenship as show business: the cultural politics of Make Poverty History*. *Media, Culture and Society* 30/1 <http://eprints.gold.ac.uk/94/>
4. Kaushik, S. (1993). *Politics of Islamization in Pakistan*. New Delhi: South Asia Publishers Pvt. Ltd.
5. Micheal, S., & John, T. (2010). *Political Sociology-The State of the Art (Edited)*. B.B Publisher USA.
6. Moghadam, V. M. (1992). Patriarchy and the Politics of Gender in Modernizing Societies: Iran, Pakistan, and Afghanistan. *International Sociology* 7(1): 35-53.
7. Nagla, K. B. (1999). *Political Sociology*. Rawat Publication. ISBN. 8170335388.
8. Nash, K. (2010). *Contemporary Political Sociology*. Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell

9. Patel, R. (1991). *Socio-Economic, Political Status and Women and Law in Pakistan*. Karachi, Pakistan: Faiza Publishers.
10. Piven, F. (1988). *Why Americans Don't Vote: And Why Politicians Want it That Way* Pantheon. [ISBN 0-679-72318-8](#)
11. R. Sassatelli. (2011). *Body Politics' in E. Amenta, K. Nash and A. Scott (eds) The Wiley-Blackwell Companion to Political Sociology*, Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell
12. Santos, D. S. et al. (2007). *Another Knowledge Is Possible: Beyond Northern Epistemologies (Reinventing Social Emancipation: Toward New Manifestos)*, London: Verso
13. Svallfors, S. (2007). *The Political Sociology of Welfare State (Edited)*. Stanford University Press. California.
14. Weiss, A. M. (1999). *Women, Civil Society and Politics in Pakistan*: Carfax Publishing Ltd.
15. Zaidi, S. A. (1988). *The Political Economy of Health Care in Pakistan*. Lahore, Pakistan: Vanguard Books (Pvt) Ltd.

CONFLICT RESOLUTION

Course Code: Soc-338

Credit Hours: 03

Course Objectives:

This course will identify a range of conflict resolution approaches with special focus on negotiation, mediation, and advocacy. It will enable the students to study models of social work practice – radical, ecological, systems, generalist, and problem-solving approaches. The course will help the students to explore the theoretical basis for a conflict resolution approaches and techniques.

Learning Outcomes:

This course will benefit student in term of knowing the different processes involved in conflict resolution i.e. hybrid process, mediation, arbitration, role of mediator, negotiation etc.

Course Outline:

1. Introduction

- Review of Judicial System
- Court structure and subject matter jurisdiction
- Progress of a case through the system
- Analysis of benefits and detriments of the judicial system
- Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanisms
- Client/attorney perspectives
- Advantages and disadvantages
- General types of ADR defined

2. Hybrid Process

- Mediation/Arbitration
- Summary Jury Trials
- Minitrials
- Early Neutral Evaluation
- Special Masters

3. Mediation and Its Training

- Introduction and Goals
- Conflicts: causes and responses
- Elements of Mediation
- Issue identification and Prioritizing
- Timing and climate setting
- Forms and Functions
- Skills Training
- Philosophical and Ethical Issues

4. Arbitration

- The Process, the Participants, the Neutrals and the Authority

- Arbitration Act
- Substantive Areas of Law Where Applied: Labor and Employment, Automobile, Construction, Business Insurance, Securities, etc.

5. Role of the Mediator

- Objectives before and during the mediation process
- Reducing defensive communication
- Essential qualities necessary
- Common errors
- Role play

6. Conducting a Mediation Session

- Case preparation
- Opening statements to parties
- Explanation of process and role of mediator
- Ground rules
- Confidentiality
- Role play

7. Common Problem Areas

- Dealing with impasse
- Summarizing issues
- Hostile parties
- Manipulative parties
- Social service needs and referrals
- Role play

8. Negotiation

- The Process and Outcome of Negotiation
- Tactics, Techniques and Skills of Negotiation
- Ethical Issues in Negotiation
- Application: from Individual Use in Business to Courtroom Tactics
- Service Learning Component: District Court

Suggested Readings:

1. Bernadine, V. G. (2005). [*Managing Workplace Conflict: Alternative Dispute Resolution in Australia.*](#)
2. Carsten, K. W. (n.d.). *The Psychology Conflict Management and Conflict in Organizations.*
3. Craig, E. R., & Tim, A. F. (2006). [*Becoming a Conflict Competent Leader: How You and Your Organization Can.*](#)
4. Doak, R. S. (2003). *Conflict Resolution.* Raintree Press.
5. James, A. S. (1996). *Conflict Resolution: Theory, Research and Practice.* State University of New York Press.
6. Kent, M. W. (1999). [*Managing Campus Conflict through Alternative Dispute Resolution.*](#)
7. Laurie, S. C. (2003). [*Conflict Diagnosis and Alternative Dispute Resolution.*](#)

8. Rams, B. O., Wood, H. T., & Miall, H. (2011). *Contemporary Conflict Resolution*. (3rd edition). Polity Press.
9. Stewart, S. (1998). *Conflict Resolution: A Foundation Guide*. Waterside Press. Winchester.
10. Tidwell, A. C. (2001). *Conflict Resolved? A critical Assessment of Conflict Resolution*. Continuum International Publishing Group. London. New York.
11. Wandberg, R. (2005). *Conflict Resolution: Communication, Cooperation, Compromise*. Capstone U.S.A.

RESEARCH THESIS / REPORT

COURSE CODE: Soc-....

Credit Hours: 03

Objectives:

As part of Bachelor degree (4-yaer) in Sociology, students are required to complete a report / thesis under the supervision of a supervisor / faculty member, who has a related scholarly interest. The thesis is seen as a capstone experience for majors in that it allows them both to explore research and analytical skills that they have learned earlier and to develop these skills with direct application. In addition, in the process of research and writing, the student develops new skills for the analysis that grow out of the first-hand research tasks. Finally, the thesis process allows the department to assess how well it is doing in preparing students for critical and creative thinking, and for professional or allied careers using their major.

The topic of the report is chosen in consultation between the student and the faculty. Hands-on empirical research is encouraged, sometimes using available data sets -- including those developed through the surveys carried out in the Research Methods course in the department -- and sometimes requiring the full initiation and carrying out of data gathering in the form of a survey, participant observation project, content analysis or other research method.

Learning Outcomes:

After successful completion their research projects / reports, the students will be able to perform their assigned task effectively in any sector of job market where research is involved. This will also help them to prepare themselves for higher studies and to publish their research into different national and international journals. Their research will ad to the academia and different other stakeholders of the society for better understanding of social phenomena and social issues around them.

FORMAT GUIDELINES FOR RESEARCH REPORT / THESIS:

1. Arrangement of Research Report / thesis:

Each thesis must be arranged in the following order. Italicized pages are optional.

2. Signature Page:

Include this page in the pretext page count, but do not place a page number on it.

3. Title Page:

Include this page in the pretext page count, but do not place a page number on it.

4. Dedication and/or Epigraph:

Include this page in the pretext page count, but do not place a page number on it.

5. Acknowledgements and/or Preface.

Begin placing pretext lowercase Roman numerals at the bottom of this page, counting all preceding pretext material except for the fly page. Page numbers are centered one inch from the bottom of the page.

6. Abstract:

Continue pretext page numbering with lowercase Roman numerals.

7. Table of Contents:

Continue pretext page numbering with lowercase Roman numerals.

8. List of Tables:

Continue pretext page numbering with lowercase Roman numerals.

9. List of Figures:

Continue pretext page numbering with lowercase Roman numerals.

10. List of Illustrations/Maps/Slides:

Continue pretext page numbering with lowercase Roman numerals.

11. Text:

All pages from the first page of text through the Vita are numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals, beginning with Arabic numeral “1” on the first page of the thesis or report text.

12. Appendix:

Continue page numbering with Arabic numerals.

13. Glossary:

May, instead, be placed after the Table of Contents in the area with the Lists of Tables, List of Figures, etc. Continue page numbering with Arabic numerals.

14. Bibliography:

Other possible titles are “References” or “Works Cited.” Continue page numbering with Arabic numerals.

PAGE FORMAT AND LAYOUT:

a. Font

A single font must be used throughout the thesis, the only exceptions being in tables, graphs, and appendices. Headings may be bolded and no more than 2 points larger than the rest of the text.

b. Margins

All theses and reports must have consistent margins of at least 1.25 inches at the top, bottom, left, and right edges of the page. Page numbers must be placed at least one inch from the bottom of the page. Margins which are larger than those required are acceptable, but smaller margins are not.

c. Spacing

The thesis or report must be double-spaced or 1.5-spaced. Single spacing may be used only in the Table of Contents, footnotes and endnotes, charts, graphs, tables, quotations, captions, glossary, appendices, and bibliography. Prose quotations over three lines long should be in block quote, double or single-spaced, and indented on the left. Do not use quotation marks in the block quote except when indicating quotations within the block quote.

d. Numbering of Pages

Beginning with the first page of the Acknowledgements or Preface, if used, all preliminary pages preceding the actual text must be numbered in lowercase Roman numerals; e.g., iii, iv, v, etc. These numerals must be centered under the text with at least one inch of space between the number and the bottom of the page. If no optional pages are used, the page numbers must begin on the Abstract. Do not number the copyright page, signature page, title page, or dedication, but do include each of them in the pretext page count. The first page of the text begins at Arabic numeral 1. All pages within the text must contain an Arabic page number, bottom-centered, at least one inch from the bottom edge of the page. The first page of every major section (chapters, appendices, bibliography, Vita, etc.) must begin on a new page.

e. Tables and Illustrations

Pages carrying illustrative material must be given page numbers appropriate to their place in the document. Illustrative material may not be inserted after the document has been numbered and given numbers such as “10a.” All tables, figures, illustrations, and other types of examples included and referenced in the text of the dissertation should be numbered for identification. There should be no duplication of these numbers; i.e., no two tables should be assigned the same number. Figures may be numbered in one of two ways: consecutively throughout the document (Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, etc.), or double-numbered so that illustrations’ numbers reflect their locations in the document (Figure 9.3 is the third figure in Chapter 9, or Figure A2 is the second figure in Appendix A.) Captions and legends must be placed on the same page with the figure, graph, table or illustration they describe. In order to fit both figure and caption on the same page, captions may be single-spaced, margins may be decreased to one inch, and figures may be reduced in size to fit. If the figures are reduced from their original size, then the page number must be added after the reduction so as not to alter its size. If there is no other way to manage the amount of material to be shown, the caption and figures should be side-by-side in continuous view. This method should only be used in the rare instance where all of the pertinent material will not fit on the same page. Figures, captions, and page numbers must be easily readable when the electronic document is viewed at 100 percent.

f. Footnotes and Bibliography

A Bibliography, or Reference, section must immediately precede the Vita at the end of the thesis or report, even in thesis where chapter end notes have been used. Bibliographies may be omitted only in wholly original theses such as novels or musical compositions. The bibliography must include materials used including the edition, if not the first, so the citation can be readily verified. Footnote citations must be sufficiently exact to enable the reader to find the source with ease. Any standardized form for footnotes and bibliography approved by your

supervisor is acceptable if followed consistently. Several useful manuals for selecting a footnote/bibliography format include the *Chicago Manual of Style*.

ANTIPLAGIARISM TEST:

As per clause 28 (Note-07) of the University of Swat Amended Semester Regulations (2012 onward) *Anti-plagiarism test will be conducted by the Quality Enhancement Cell (QEC) or the concerned Supervisor before submission of the work”*.

COPIES REQUIRED:

All students who successfully accomplished writing up dissertation are required to submit at least five copies in hard and one copy in soft to the supervisor or chairmen or head of the department.

VIVA VOICE:

For a student to be eligible for the award of BS (4 year) degree in sociology, it is necessary and compulsory element and requirement for his/her dissertation assessment to appear before a panel of internal supervisor and external examiner etc. for a viva voice.

Recommended Books:

1. Alwin, D. F. (2007). *Margins of Error: A Study of Reliability in Survey Measurements*. U.S.A. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
2. Babbie, E. (2004). *The Practice of Social Research*. (10th Ed.). Belmont: CA Words Worth Publishing.
3. Babbie, E. (2005). *The Practice of Social Research*. Belmont, California: Wordsworth.
4. Baker, T. L. (1989). *Doing Social Research*. McGraw Hill.
5. Bell, J (1999) *Doing your Research Project: A guide for first-time researchers in Education and Social Science*, 3rd edition. Open University Press
6. Bridge, S., & Culhy. (2005). *Research Methods in the Social Science*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publiser.
7. Christopher, W. (2003). *Sociological Methods and Research*. London: Sage Publications.
8. Cryer, P. (1996) *The Research students guide to success*. OU Press
9. Denscombe, M (1998) *the good research guide*. Open University, Buckingham
10. Juliet, C., & Anselm, C. S. (2008). *Basics of Qualitative Research* (3rd Edition). New Delhi. Sage Publications New Delhi
11. Kane, E. (1985) *Doing your own research*. Marion Boyars
12. Monette, D. R., Sullivan, T. J., & Dejong, C. R. (1998). *Applied Social Research: Tool for the Human Services* (4th Edition) New York: Harcourt Brace College Publishers.
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