

**BS Sociology (5<sup>th</sup> Semester Intake)**

Semester-I

<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Credit Hours</b>
SOCI-6301	General Sociology-I	3(3+0)
URCE-5103	Academic Writing	3(3+0)
SOCI-6302	Sociological Theory-I	3(3+0)
SOCI-6303	Research Methods-I	3(3+0)
URCI-5109	Introduction to Information and Communication Technology	3(3+0)
SOCI-6304	Cultural Anthropology	3(3+0)

Semester-II

<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Credit Hours</b>
SOCI-6305	General Sociology –II	3(3+0)
SOCI-6306	Sociological Theory-II	3(3+0)
SOCI-6307	Social Psychology	3(3+0)
SOCI-6308	Social Statistics- I	3(3+0)
SOCI-6309	Research Methods-II	3(3+0)
SOCI-6310	Sociology of Change	3(3+0)

Semester-III

<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Credit Hours</b>
SOCI-6311	Gender Studies	3(3+0)
SOCI-6312	Criminology	3(3+0)
SOCI-6313	Sociology of Development	3(3+0)
SOCI-6314	Social Statistics II	3(3+0)
SOCI-6315	Sociology of Health and Medicine	3(3+0)
SOCI-6316	Internship	3(3+0)

Semester-IV

<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Credit Hours</b>
SOCI-6317	Introduction to SPSS	3(3+0)
SOCI-6318	Sociology of Globalization	3(3+0)
SOCI-6319	Thesis	6(6+0)
Optional Courses: (Any two from the list of Optional Courses)		
SOCI-63xx	Optional I	3(3+0)
SOCI-63xx	Optional II	3(3+0)

**LIST OF OPTIONAL COURSES TO BE CHOSEN**

<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Credit Hours</b>
SOCI-6320	Pakistani Society & Culture	3(3+0)
SOCI-6321	Introduction to Demography	3(3+0)
SOCI-6322	NGO Management	3(3+0)
SOCI-6323	Sociology of Peace and Conflict Studies	3(3+0)
SOCI-6324	Industrial Sociology	3(3+0)
SOCI-6325	Sociology of Religion	3(3+0)
SOCI-6326	Sociology of Family and Marriage	3(3+0)
SOCI-6327	Sociology of Education	3(3+0)
SOCI-6328	Political Sociology	3(3+0)
SOCI-6329	Local Government Systems and Rural Development in Pakistan	3(3+0)
SOCI-6330	Rural Sociology	3(3+0)
SOCI-6331	Corporate Social Responsibility	3(3+0)
SOCI-6332	Sociology of Human Rights	3(3+0)
SOCI-6333	Social Policy & Governance	3(3+0)
SOCI-6334	Sociology of Aging	3(3+0)
SOCI-6335	Logic and Critical Thinking	3(3+0)
SOCI-6336	Sociology of Social Work	3(3+0)

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Sociology is the study of society, patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture that surrounds everyday life. It is a social science that uses various methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop a body of knowledge about social order and social change. Subject matter can range from micro-level analyses of society to macro-level analyses. The course is designed to introduce the students with basic sociological concepts and to get familiarity with the overall discipline. The focus of the course shall be on basic concepts like scope and significance of Sociology, How Sociology is related as well as distinct from other social sciences. It focuses on the constituent parts of the society i.e. social systems and structures, socio-economic changes and social processes. This will also give an understanding of the Culture, elements of culture and the relationship of culture and personalities. The course will provide due foundation for further studies in the field of sociology.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction to Sociology: The Science of Society, Scope and significance
- 2 Fields of Sociology: Sociology and other Social Sciences
- 3 Social interaction and social structure: The Nature and Basis of Social Interaction
- 4 Social Processes: Social structure Status, Roles, Power and Authority, Role Allocation
- 5 Culture: Meaning and nature of culture, Elements of culture: Norms, values beliefs, sanctions
- 6 Culture and Socialization, Transmission of Culture, Cultural Lag, Cultural Variation
- 7 Cultural Integration, Cultural Evolution, Cultural Pluralism, Culture and personality
- 8 Socialization & personality: Socialization, Agents of socialization
- 9 Personality: components of personality
- 10 Deviance and social control: Deviance and conformity
- 11 Mechanism and techniques of social control, Agencies of social control
- 12 Social organization: Definition, meaning and forms, Social groups; Functions of groups
- 13 Social Institutions: forms, nature and inter-relationship
- 14 Community: definition and forms (Urban and rural).
- 15 Social Institutions: Structure and functions of Institutions
- 16 Family, Religion, Education, Economy and political institution

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Giddens, A. (2018). *Sociology* (11<sup>th</sup> Ed.). UK: Polity Press.
- 2 Macionis, J. J. (2016). *Sociology* (16<sup>th</sup> Ed.). New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Anderson, M. and Taylor, F. H. (2017). *Sociology: The essentials* (9<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Boston: Cengage Learning.
  - 2 Schaefer, T. R. (2012). *Sociology* (13<sup>th</sup> Ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
  - 3 Henslin, M. J. (2011). *Sociology: A down to earth approach* (11<sup>th</sup> Ed.). Toronto: Pearson.
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Academic writing is a formal, structured and sophisticated writing to fulfill the requirements for a particular field of study. The course aims at providing understanding of writer's goal of writing (i.e. clear, organized and effective content) and to use that understanding and awareness for academic reading and writing. The objectives of the course are to make the students acquire and master the academic writing skills. The course would enable the students to develop argumentative writing techniques. The students would be able to the content logically to add specific details on the topics such as facts, examples and statistical or numerical values. The course will also provide insight to convey the knowledge and ideas in objective and persuasive manner. Furthermore, the course will also enhance the students' understanding of ethical considerations in writing academic assignments and topics including citation, plagiarism, formatting and referencing the sources as well as the technical aspects involved in referencing.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Academic vocabulary
- 2 Quoting, summarizing and paraphrasing texts
- 3 Process of academic writing
- 4 Developing argument
- 5 Rhetoric: persuasion and identification
- 6 Elements of rhetoric: Text, author, audience, purposes, setting
- 7 Sentence structure: Accuracy, variation, appropriateness, and conciseness
- 8 Appropriate use of active and passive voice
- 9 Paragraph and essay writing
- 10 Organization and structure of paragraph and essay
- 11 Logical reasoning
- 12 Transitional devices (word, phrase and expressions)
- 13 Development of ideas in writing
- 14 Styles of documentation (MLA and APA)
- 15 In-text citations
- 16 Plagiarism and strategies for avoiding it

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Swales, J. M., & Feak, C. B. (2012). *Academic writing for graduate students: Essential tasks and skills* (3<sup>rd</sup>ed.). Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.
- 2 Bailey, S. (2011). *Academic writing: A handbook for international students* (3<sup>rd</sup>ed.). New York: Routledge.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Craswell, G. (2004). *Writing for academic success*. London: SAGE.
- 2 Johnson-Sheehan, R. (2019). *Writing today*. Don Mills: Pearson.
- 3 Silvia, P. J. (2019). *How to write a lot: A practical guide to productive academic writing*. Washington: American Psychological Association.

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Sociological Theory is a supposition that intends to consider, analyze, and/or explain objects of social reality from a sociological perspective, drawing connections between individual concepts in order to organize and substantiate sociological knowledge. Hence, such knowledge is composed of complex theoretical frameworks and methodology. These theories range in scope, from concise, yet thorough, descriptions of a single social process to broad, inconclusive paradigms for analysis and interpretation. Some sociological theories explain aspects of the social world and enable prediction about future events,<sup>[3]</sup> while others function as broad perspectives which guide further sociological analyses. This course is designed to generate Sociological Imagination among the students. Theories grasp how sociology uniquely contributes to an understanding of the social world and human experience. This course will enable students to apply a sociological perspective and sociological concepts and principles to substantive areas addressed by the sociologists. The students will understand how patterns of thought and knowledge are influenced by social, political and economic structures.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Background: Social Forces, Intellectual Forces
- 2 French Revolution, Enlightenment
- 3 Development of Sociological Theory: Theory and Knowledge, Process of Theorizing
- 4 Types of Sociological Theories, Inductive and Deductive,
- 5 Process of theorizing, Fact, Propositions, Laws, Sociological Theory between 1600-1800 AD
- 6 August Comte: Positivism, The law of Human Progress, Hierarchy of the Sciences
- 7 Social Static & Dynamic
- 8 Emile Durkheim: Social Facts, The Division of Labor in Society, Suicide & Social Currents
- 9 Religion, Social Reformism
- 10 W. G. Sumner: Folkways and Mores, In-group and Out-group, Basic motives
- 11 Karl Marx: Communist Manifesto, Socialism, Stages of Social Evolution
- 12 Herbert Spencer: The law of Social Evolution, Concept of Society, Laissez-faire
- 13 Max Weber: Sociology of Religion, Bureaucracy, Protestant Ethic & the Sprit of Capitalism

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Ritzer, G. (2017). *Sociological theory*. (11<sup>th</sup>ed.). New York: McGraw Hill Book Co.
- 2 Scott, J. (2012) *Sociological theory: Contemporary debates*, (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.). UK: Edward Elgar

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Ashley, D. Orenstein, M. D. (2005). *Sociological theory: Classical statements* (6<sup>th</sup>ed). Boston, Massachusetts, USA: Pearson Education.
- 2 David, M. (2009). *George herbert mead: Self, language, and the world*. USA: University of Texas Press. ISBN 0-292-72700-3.
- 3 Fish, S. J. (2005). *'Defending the durkheimian tradition. religion, emotion and morality* Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing.

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Research is an honest, exhaustive, intelligent searching for fact and their meanings or implications with reference to a given problem. The product of findings of a given piece of research should be an authentic, verifiable, and contribution to knowledge in the field studied. The course is about the basic concepts, components and usage of social research. How various methodologies are used while conducting research on different issues, This course will provide an opportunity for participants to establish or advance their understanding of research through critical exploration of research language, ethics, and approaches. The course introduces the language of research, ethical principles and challenges, and the elements of the research process within quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods approaches. Participants will use these theoretical underpinnings to begin to critically review literature relevant to their field or interests and determine how research findings are useful in forming their understanding of their work, social, local and global environment.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction: Scientific Method and Social Research, Theory and Research
- 2 Research Orientation: Basic, Applied and Evaluative, Purpose of Research: Exploration
- 3 Language of Research: Concept: Development Process, Definition
- 4 Nominal and Operational Variable: Types, Hypothesis: Uni-variate, Bivariate, Multivariate
- 5 The Research Process: Stages of Social Research, Circularity and Replication
- 6 Formulation of Research Problem: Choosing the Problem and its Significance
- 7 Review of Relevant Literature
- 8 Theoretical Framework, The Derivation of Hypothesis, Measuring the Variable
- 9 Operationalization
- 10 Validity and Reliability, The Time Dimension: Cross-sectional Studies, Longitudinal, Studies
- 11 Approximating Longitudinal Studies
- 12 Unit of Analysis: Individuals, Groups, Organizations, The Ecological Fallacy
- 13 Reductionism, Population and sampling

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Babbie, E. (2012). *“The practice of social research”* (13<sup>th</sup> Ed.). California: Belmont.
- 2 Neuman L. W. (2011). *Social research methods* (7<sup>th</sup> Ed.). USA: Allyn and Bacon publishing.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Somekh, B. & Culhy. (2005). *Research methods in the social science*. New Delhi: Vistaar.
- 2 Blaikie, N. (2003). *Analyzing quantitative data*. London: Sage Publication.
- 3 Balnaves, M. (2001). *Introduction to quantitative research methods*. London: Sage Publication.

The course introduces students to information and communication technologies and their current applications in their respective areas. Objectives include basic understanding of computer software, hardware, and associated technologies. They can make use of technology to get maximum benefit related to their study domain. Students can learn how the Information and Communications systems can improve their work ability and productivity. How Internet technologies, E-Commerce applications and Mobile Computing can influence the businesses and workplace. At the end of semester students will get basic understanding of Computer Systems, Storage Devices, Operating systems, E-commerce, Data Networks, Databases, and associated technologies. They will also learn Microsoft Office tools that includes Word, Power Point, Excel. They will also learn Open office being used on other operating systems and platforms. Specific software's related to specialization areas are also part of course. Course will also cover Computer Ethics and related Social media norms and cyber laws.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction, Overview and its types.
- 2 Hardware: Computer Systems & Components, Storage Devices and Cloud Computing.
- 3 Software: Operating Systems, Programming and Application Software,
- 4 Introduction to Programming Language
- 5 Databases and Information Systems Networks
- 6 The Hierarchy of Data and Maintaining Data,
- 7 File Processing Versus Database Management Systems
- 8 Data Communication and Networks.
- 9 Physical Transmission Media & Wireless Transmission Media
- 10 Applications of smart phone and usage
- 11 The Internet, Browsers and Search Engines.
- 12 Websites Concepts, Mobile Computing and their applications.
- 13 Collaborative Computing and Social Networking
- 14 E-Commerce & Applications.
- 15 IT Security and other issues
- 16 Cyber Laws and Ethics of using Social media
- 17 Use of Microsoft Office tools (Word, Power Point, Excel)
- 18 Mobile apps or other similar tools depending on the operating system.
- 19 Other IT tools/software specific to field of study of the students if any

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Vermaat, M. E. (2018). *Discovering computers: digital technology, data and devices*. Boston: Course Technology Press.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 2 Timothy J. O'Leary & Linda I. (2017). *Computing essentials*, (26<sup>th</sup> ed.). San Francisco: McGraw Hill Higher Education.
- 3 Schneider, G. M., & Gersting, J. (2018). *Invitation to computer science*. Boston: Cengage learning.

This course introduces the discipline of anthropology and the work of anthropologists. It does so by focusing on a series of questions that anthropologists have developed compelling answers to like: Why do people believe different things? Why are some societies characterized by inequalities? How do people communicate who they are to others? And are people in advanced societies truly healthier and happier than those in less advanced societies? This “question-based” approach encourages students to ask these questions of their own culture and society as they think critically and actively engage with, and learn from, examples from throughout the world and throughout history. The main emphasis of cultural anthropology is on the study of cultural variation among humans. It is in contrast to social anthropology, which perceives cultural variation as a subset of a posited anthropological constant. Cultural anthropology has a rich methodology, including participant observation. Students will leave the course with a broad understanding of how anthropologists answer such questions and with a greater awareness of the cultural and social diversity that exists in the world.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction: Anthropology and Cultural Anthropology, Fields of Anthropology
- 2 Anthropological Research Methods, Cultural Anthropology and other Social Sciences
- 3 Significance of Cultural Anthropology
- 4 Culture: Definition, Properties and Taxonomy
- 5 Evaluation and Growth of Culture, Evolution of Man, Evolution of Culture
- 6 Schools of Thought in Cultural Anthropology
- 7 Food Getting
- 8 Food Collection
- 9 Food Production
- 10 The Origin and Spread of Food Production
- 11 Marriage and Family, Marriage and Mate Selection, The Family: Types and Functions
- 12 Kinship System: Structure, Terminology, Rules and Types of Descent
- 13 Religion and Magic
- 14 The Universality of Religion
- 15 Religious Beliefs and Practices
- 16 Witchcraft and Sorcery
- 17 Culture Change, Process of Cultural Change, Cultural Change in the Modern World
- 18 Problems of Cultural Change in Pakistani society

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Bodley, H. J. (2016). *Cultural anthropology: Tribes, states, and the global system*. (6<sup>th</sup>ed.). US: Rowman & Littlefield
- 2 Ember, R. C., Ember, M. and Peregrine, N. P. (2014). *Social and cultural anthropology* (14<sup>th</sup>ed.). London: Pearson.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Russell, H. B. (2012). *Research methods in anthropology; Qualitative and quantitative approach*. (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.). London: Sage Publication
- 2 Marvin, H. (2007). *Cultural anthropology*, (7<sup>th</sup>ed.). New York: Harper and Row.

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The course is built on the foundation of Sociology-1 course. It is mostly concerned with the learning of concepts about Group dynamics, Human ecology and processes of change. This course also includes the process and systems of social stratification in the society. Collective behavior and its various types will be discussed to make an understanding of this behavior of members of society. Contemporary topics like mass media, especially social media and different forms of electronic media will be taught in the course. This will familiarize the student with the globalization as well as globalisation. The indigenous knowledge of Pakistani society will enable the students becoming proactive citizens by implementing their sociological imagination. This course will also provide basic knowledge about gender relations in the society and briefly discussed the gender related concepts. Social change is inevitable part of the society so without making understanding of change forms, causes and process it's very difficult to understand the dynamic part of the society therefore through this course students will learn the change in society.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Social stratification: Nature of Social stratification, Approaches to Study of Social Stratification
- 2 Caste and Class: Social Mobility: Meaning, Forms and Factors
- 3 Collective behavior: Definition and characteristics/features
- 4 Types of collective behavior: Crowd, Mob and Public Social Movements
- 5 Mass communication: Media of Mass Communication, Propaganda, Globalization of mass media
- 6 Formation of public opinion
- 7 Gender and sex: Sex and gender, social context, Historical evolution, sex and gender differences
- 8 Social change: Processes of social change, Social change and conflict
- 9 Social change and social problems, Resistance to social change
- 10 Human ecology: Ecological Processes, Ecological Problems of Pakistan

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Anthony, G. (2018). *Sociology*, (11<sup>th</sup>ed.). UK: Polity Press.
- 2 Macionis, J. J. (2016). *Sociology*, (16<sup>th</sup>ed.). US: Prentice-Hall

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Henslin, M. J. (2011). *Sociology: A down to earth approach*. (11<sup>th</sup>ed.). Toronto: Allen and Bacon.
- 2 Margaret, A. and Taylor, F. H. (2014). *Sociology the essentials*. (8<sup>th</sup>ed.). Australia: Wadsworth.
- 3 Schaefer, T. R. (2012). *Sociology* (13<sup>th</sup>ed.). New York: McGraw Hill

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Theories seek to explain things. And thus, sociological theory attempts to explain how the social world operates. This social world consists of the behaviors, interactions, and patterns of social organization among humans. This course provides a review of contemporary and modern sociological theories. 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 contemporary theories provide 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. The student will be able to reflect upon the contemporary social issues in the perspective of Sociological imagination. This course will enable students to Identify, compare and critically assess the theoretical approach and substantive analyses and implications of the work of key sociological theorists in this period.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Rational Choice / Social Exchange Theory
- 2 Skinner and Behaviorism, G.C. Homans, Peter M. Blau
- 3 Social Behaviorism and Interactionism: Phenomenology, Alfred Schutz,
- 4 Systemic Social Behaviorism, Max Weber, George Simmel,
- 5 Symbolic Interactionism, C.H. Cooley and G.H. Mead
- 6 Ethnomethodology: Introduction, H. Garfinkel
- 7 Theory of Michael Foucault
- 8 Evolving Contemporary Feminist Theory: Feminism, Theories of Gender Disparity
- 9 Recent Developments: Integration and Synthesis: Micro-Macro Integration
- 10 Agency-Structure Integration, And Synthesis in Sociological Theory

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Ritzer, G. (2017). *Sociological theory*. (11<sup>th</sup>ed.). New York: McGraw Hill Book Co.
- 2 Scott, J. (2012). *Sociological theory: Contemporary debates, Second Edition* (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.). UK: Edward Elgar Publisher.
- 3 Ashley, D., Orenstein, M. D. (2005). *Sociological theory: Classical statements* (6<sup>th</sup>ed.). Boston, Massachusetts, USA: Pearson Education.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Miller, D. (2009). *George herbert mead: Self, language, and the world*. USA: University of Texas Press. ISBN 0-292-72700-3.
- 2 Fish, S. J. (2005). *'Defending the durkheimian tradition. religion, emotion and morality'* Aldershot: Ashgate Publishing.
- 3 Turner J.H. (2003). *The Structure of sociological theory*. (7<sup>th</sup>ed). Australia: Thomson Wadsworth.

Social psychology is the scientific study of the way people think about, feel, and behave in social situations. It involves understanding how people influence, and are influenced by, the others around them. A primary goal of this course is to introduce you to the perspectives, research methods, and empirical findings of social psychology. Topics to be covered include: impression formation, conformity, prosocial behavior, interpersonal attraction, persuasion, stereotyping and prejudice. Equally important is the goal of cultivating your skills for analyzing the social situations and events that you encounter in your everyday lives. Finally, throughout the course, emphasis will be placed on developing critical and integrative ways of thinking about theory and research in social psychology. This course seeks to foster respect for human diversity, particularly with regard to matters of gender, race and ethnicity. Through class lectures, films, papers, and exams, there will be a focus on the nature of human diversity and attitudes toward diversity.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction, Definition and scope of social psychology
- 2 Historical development of social psychology
- 3 Methods and framework of social psychology
- 4 Human Behavior & Personality, Psychological dynamics:
- 5 Socio-cultural dynamics, Man as a psycho-bio-social unit, Personality Development
- 6 Socialization and personality development, Theories of personality development
- 7 Theorists: Sigmund Freud, C.H. Cooley, Skinner, G.H. Mead.
- 8 Cultural and Social Development, Universal cultural patterns
- 9 Cultural values and inter-personal adjustment
- 10 Individual in Society, Interpersonal behavior
- 11 Attitudes (meaning, formation, and change) perception
- 12 Language (communication and change) motivation
- 13 Group dynamics: Group life, Dimensions of group effectiveness
- 14 Dynamics of Leadership
- 15 Role and status, psycho-social factors underlying roles, Group morale and leadership
- 16 Stress in Social Behavior, Social behavior, Physically, Psychologically
- 17 Socially stressful situation
- 18 Tension, Frustration, Stress
- 19 Tension reduction
- 20 Psychological problems of Pakistani Society

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Myers, D. G. (2018). *Social psychology*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- 2 Davis, R. B. and Branscombe, R. N (2016). *Social psychology*. UK: Pearson.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Worchil, S. (2000). *Social psychology* Australia: Wadsworth.
- 2 Lindesmith, R. A., Straus L. A. and Perzin, N.K, (1994). *Social psychology*, London, US: SAGE Publication.
- 3 Smith, P. B. (1993). *Social psychology across cultures; Analysis and perspectives*. New York: Harvester Wheatsheaf.

This course is meant to equip students with basic statistical skills and help prepare them for more advanced quantitative courses, graduate studies or a future career where some knowledge of statistics is required. The course seeks, in particular, to promote statistical literacy among students so that they can critically evaluate statistical information and data-based arguments appearing in diverse media outlets. It focuses on both descriptive and inferential techniques in highlighting the usefulness of statistics in understanding social behavior. This course does not require a strong mathematical background as a prerequisite, although ability with simple algebra will be an asset. The course begins with basic descriptive statistics and then moves on to inferential statistics. The descriptive part includes techniques such as frequency distribution, measures of central tendency and dispersion, standardized scores and the normal curve. The section on inferential statistics introduces students to hypothesis testing, estimation procedures, correlation, and linear regression techniques. Although the course requires computational work, conceptual understanding of the issues will be emphasized.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction, Elementary statistical concepts and notions
- 2 Meaning and Definition of Social Statistics, Use of Statistics in Modern Sociology
- 3 Grouped and Un-grouped Data, Statistics: Descriptive and Inductive
- 4 Measurement: Nominal, Ordinal and Interval scales
- 5 Frequency Distribution: Tabular Organization and Graphic Presentation of Data
- 6 Measures of Centrality and Location
- 7 Mean, Median and Mode
- 8 Percentiles, Deciles and Quartiles
- 9 Measures of Dispersion, Range, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation
- 10 Variance, Quartile Deviation
- 11 The Normal Distribution, Form of the normal Curve, Area under the Normal Curve
- 12 Probability: Basic concepts, Rules of Probability, Binomial Probabilities
- 13 Non-Parametric Tests
- 14 Chi Square Test
- 15 Other Non-parametric Tests
- 16 The Sign Test, The Median Test
- 17 The Mann Whitney Test
- 18 Computer Application: Introduction to SPSS

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Wallau, L. B. (2013). *Essential of statistics for behavioural sciences*. (9<sup>th</sup>ed.). USA: Wadsworth Thompson.
- 2 Thompson, B. (2006). *Foundations of behavioural statistics*. New York: Guilford Press.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Chance, L. B., Rossman, J. A. (2005). *"Preface". Investigating statistical concepts, applications, and methods*. Duxbury Press: ISBN978-0-495-05064-3.
- 2 Desrosieres, A. (2004). *The politics of large numbers; A history of statistical reasoning, trans.* US: Harvard University Press.

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The aim of the course is to provide students with the methodological skills necessary for them to carry out independent research. Throughout the year, methodological and design considerations are integrated with statistical techniques. Statistical theory is not emphasized; instead, students are trained to be consumers and users of statistics. Applied linkages are developed through the extensive use of the SPSS data analysis package. Advanced Research Methods can be divided into three components. Over the duration of the semester students will engage in topics including effect size measures and their associated confidence intervals, power analysis, clinical significance, advanced analysis of variance, regression modeling and regression diagnostics, bootstrapping, and dealing with missing data. Students are taught these techniques in the context of SPSS and other computer-based data analysis software. Qualitative methods are considered briefly. This course will also provide knowledge to the students regarding the interpretation of qualitative data and impart skills of report writing in them.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Formulation of Research Design
- 2 Types of Research Design: Experimental Research, Survey Research,
- 3 Field Research (Observation and its Types, Participatory Rapid Appraisal,
- 4 Focused Group Discussion, (Case Studies).
- 5 Unobtrusive Research (Content Analysis, Analyzing Existing Data, Historical Research),
- 6 Components of Research Design
- 7 Gathering of Data
- 8 Instruments of Data Collection: Interview Schedule. Questionnaire, Interview Guide,
- 9 Guidelines for the Construction of Questionnaires and its Administration
- 10 Guidelines for Interviewing
- 11 Analyzing Data, Measurement: Scores, Indexes, Scales,
- 12 Getting the Data to the Computer (Introduction to the use of Computer), Table Presentation
- 13 Qualitative Data
- 14 Interpreting Results, Hypothesis Testing
- 15 Interpretation of Qualitative Data
- 16 Interpretation of Quantative Data
- 17 Discussion, Report Writing (Mechanics, Footnotes, References)

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Babbie, E. (2012). *The practice of social research* (13<sup>th</sup>ed.). California: Wordsworth.
- 2 Lawrence, W. M. (2011). *Social research methods*, (7<sup>th</sup>ed.). Boston: Allyn and Eacon.
- 3 Corbin, J. and Strauss, C. A (2008). *Basics of qualitative research* (3<sup>rd</sup>ed.). New Delhi: Sage Publications.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Somekh, B. & Culhy. (2005). *Research methods in the social science*. New Delhi: Vistaar Publisher.
- 2 Blaikie, N. (2003), *Analyzing quantitative data*, London: Sage Publication.

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Our society seems to always be in a constant state of change, but what forces are responsible for social changes ranging from the industrial to the digital revolution? How do these changes play out on the individual and national levels? This course uses the tools of sociology to help explain how we got to where we are now and where we may be headed. The first portion of the course will explore influential types of sociological explanations of social change, including functionalist, conflict and interpretive perspectives. The second part of the course will apply these theoretical lenses to historical and contemporary instances of social change, such as the recent national legalization of same-sex marriage, and spread of information and communication technology. The third part of the course will look at processes of social change, from political reform to social revolution to technological innovation. The last unit will cover social change on a global scale in our increasingly interconnected world, looking at globalization processes, environmental change and its social implications, and diagnoses of our future.

### *Contents*

- 1 The normality of change
- 2 The contemporary chaos
- 3 Order and change
- 4 The amendment of functional theories
- 5 The ubiquity of change
- 6 Causes and directions: The myth of singular theory of change
- 7 Note on detection and measurement
- 8 The direction of change
- 9 Small scale change, Social action in cycles, Changes in group structures
- 10 Relations among preclusive group, Normative inconsistency
- 11 Change in societies, Change producing tension, The tensions of inequality, Acculturation
- 12 Modernization
- 13 The for SOC of modernization
- 14 Industrialization: conditions
- 15 Industrialization: concomitants and consequences.
- 16 The dynamics of industrial society
- 17 Social evolution

### *Recommended Texts:*

- 1 Klein, K. (2011). *Fundraising for social change* (6<sup>th</sup>ed.). US: Jossey-Bass.
- 2 Massey, M. G (2011). *Ways of social change: Making sense of modern times*. US: SAGE Publications.

### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Weinstein, J. (2010). *Social change*, (3<sup>rd</sup>ed.). US: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
- 2 Kapin, A. (2013). *Social change anytime everywhere: How to implement online multichannel strategies to spark advocacy, raise money, and engage your community* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). US: Wiley.
- 3 McMichael, P. (2011) *Development and social change: A global perspective*, (5<sup>th</sup>ed.). *Sociology for a new century* (5<sup>th</sup>ed.). US: SAGE Publications.

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 of this course will be that it enable students to Identify and explain the ways in which gender shapes our everyday lives through the intersections of gender, race, class, sexuality, age, religion, culture, and nation. Critically analyze and evaluate major feminist and gender theories. Understand the historical and cultural diversity of gender constructs. Discuss the ways in which systems of power, privilege, and oppression shape our experiences as individuals and members of communities. Develop a critical vocabulary that includes key theoretical debates in historical and contemporary gender studies.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction to Gender Studies, Gender Studies in International Setting
- 2 Gender Studies in Pakistani Perspective, Sex and Gender Roles, Gender Equity and Equality
- 3 Feminist Theories and Practice, Liberal Feminism, Radical Feminism
- 4 Marxist/Socialist Feminism, Psychoanalytical Feminism, Postmodern Feminism
- 5 United Nation Conferences on Women, Gender Approaches to Development
- 6 International commitments on Gender, Women in Development (WID)
- 7 Status of Women in Pakistan, Role of Women in Islam
- 8 Factors hindering women's political participation
- 9 The Problems Faced By Women As Voters, Candidates And Political Representatives
- 10 Gender and Governance, Gender Issues in Pakistan, Gender Analysis, Gender Audit
- 11 Gender Mainstreaming, Gender Budgeting
- 12 Gender Based Violence, Defining Gender Based Violence, Theories of Violence against Women
- 13 Structural and Direct Forms of Violence
- 14 Strategies to Eliminate Violence against Women Gender Discrimination
- 15 Gender and Politics, Gender and Third World Politics, Women Political Leaders
- 16 Women in the Legislatures and Executive of the Law, Power and Patriarchy
- 17 Women in Pakistani Political Setup, Women Participation in Local Government System
- 18 Gender and Education, Origin and development of education, Gender Education and religion
- 19 Gender Education and polity, Gender Education and economy
- 20 Gender Education and social mobility
- 21 Gender and Population, Population composition, Sex Composition
- 22 Gender Roles and Family Size
- 23 Gender and Reproductive Role, Gender and Youth problem, Gender and Population Issues

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Gondal, A. (2018). *Gender studies*, Publisher: Islamabad: National Officers Academy.
- 2 Kimmel, M. (2016). *Gendered society* (6<sup>th</sup> edition). UK: Oxford University Press.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Kimmel, M. (2016). *Gendered society* (6<sup>th</sup> edition). UK: Oxford University Press.
- 2 Sudah, D. K. (2000). *Gender role*. India: A.P.H Publication.

Criminology is a scientific study of the non-legal aspects of crime and delinquency, including its causes, correction and prevention, from the viewpoints of such diverse disciplines as anthropology, biology, psychology and psychiatry, economics, sociology, and statistics. This course examines the nature, function, and causes of crime in society. The course traces the development of criminology from the Enlightenment through the present, situating key criminological theories and research in their historical context. Furthermore, the course attempts to bridge criminological theory and contemporary crime and criminal justice issues including racial profiling, gun control, drug enforcement, and mass incarceration. While drawing critical attention to prevailing criminological wisdom, the course also attempts to broaden students' understanding of criminality through highlighting oft neglected crimes including those committed by and against women, and by the government and corporate executives. This course will also provide knowledge regarding the different crime prevention systems and reforms for rehabilitation of the criminals. It will also discuss different preventive measures with reference to Pakistan.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction: Criminology and its scope, Criminology and criminal law, Related concepts
- 2 Deviancy, Sin, Vice.
- 3 Crime as a social and cultural phenomenon, Crime and social organization
- 4 Crime as a social problem, Crime and social structure
- 5 Theories and approaches to criminal behavior
- 6 Biological and environmental factors
- 7 Psychological and psychiatric determinants
- 8 Sociological and economic approaches
- 9 Islamic point of view
- 10 Crime and criminals: The occasional criminal, The habitual criminal
- 11 The professional criminal
- 12 The white collar crimes
- 13 The organized crime, Corporate crime, Custom based deviance and crime
- 14 Juvenile delinquency
- 15 Juvenile delinquency and crime, Delinquency prevention at juvenile level
- 16 Juvenile reformatories
- 17 Probation
- 18 Other preventive measures/programs with reference to Pakistan

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Siegel, J. L. (2017). *Criminology* (13<sup>th</sup>ed.). US: Cengage Learning.
- 2 Hagan, F. (2010). *Introduction to criminology*, California: Beverly Hills

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Mitchell, J. M. (2009). *21st century criminology: A reference handbook*, Volume 1 US: Sage Publications.
- 2 Trevor, B. R. (2005). *Understanding drugs, alcohol and crime*. UK: Berkshire.
- 3 Sherman, W. L. (2002). *Evidence-Based crime prevention*. (Revised Edition). London: Rutledge.
- 4 Walsh, A. & Hemmens, C. (2010). *Introduction to criminology*. London: SAGE

This course examines key ideas, theories, and actors (institutions, social movements, NGOs, governments, etc.) that have shaped mainstream and alternative development processes and practices. The course historicizes ‘development,’ looking at the ways in which its discursive and political economic aspects mutually reinforce power structures that determine which peoples do and do not count as ‘developed’ and which perspectives on change become part of development practice. The first part of the course covers the foundations of the capitalist world-system in colonial histories and the ways such history influenced the ideas and issues shaping ‘development’ in the twentieth and early twenty-first century. The second part of the course covers ideologies, institutions, and processes that led to a capitalist globalization shaped by neoliberalism. It also examines the effects of these processes on particular spheres such as gender, the food system, NGOs, and Trade/Fair Trade. The final part of the course covers in depth several key areas in which capitalist development has created a social ‘crisis’—factory labor, peasants and land issues, finance and debt, and alternative forms of state governance.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction: Theories of Development, The modernization school, Marxist and socialist models
- 2 Development and underdevelopment-dependency
- 3 Developmentalism – basic needs
- 4 Structural adjustment
- 5 Social Change and Development in Global Perspective
- 6 The politics of development: Economy, policy
- 7 Culture-ideology,
- 8 Corporations, classes and consumerism
- 9 Gender and development,
- 10 Transnational practices in the third world
- 11 Socialist societies in the global system
- 12 Community Participation
- 13 Evolution and development of concept
- 14 The Role of Aid in Development
- 15 The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Development
- 16 The Role of Technology in Development
- 17 Development of Pakistan: A Case Study

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Hooks, G. (2016). *The sociology of development handbook* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). California: University of California Press.
- 2 Singh, S. (2010). *Sociology of development US*: Rawat Publications.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Andrew, W. (1997). *Introduction to the sociology of development*. New York: Palgrave.
- 2 David, B. (1994). *Re-thinking social development: Theory, research and practice*. England: Longman Scientific & Technical.
- 3 Harrison, D (2005). *The sociology of modernization and development*, UK: Routledge.

Social statistics is the use of statistical measurement systems to study human behavior in a social environment. This can be accomplished through polling a group of people, evaluating a subset of data obtained about a group of people, or by observation and statistical analysis of a set of data that relates to people and their behaviors. Social statistics tells students about the evaluation of the quality of services available to a group or organization, analyzing behaviors of groups of people in their environment and special situations and determining the wants of people through statistical sampling. The course provides a rigorous foundation in the principles of probability and mathematical statistics underlying statistical inference in the field of economics and business. Special emphasis is given to the study of parametric families of distributions, univariate as well as multivariate, and to basic asymptotic for sample averages. This course is a prerequisite for the lecture Advanced Statistics II, which focuses on the methods of statistical inference including parameter estimation and hypothesis testing. Furthermore, it provides the foundation for the specialization courses in statistics and econometrics (Time Series Analysis, Statistics for Financial Markets, Micro-econometrics, Multivariate Statistics, etc.).

#### *Contents*

- 1 Tests of Significance
- 2 Single Sample Tests involving Means & Proportions
- 3 Two Sample Tests: Difference of Means and Proportions
- 4 Estimation: Point Estimation, Interval Estimation, Confidence Intervals and Test of Hypotheses
- 5 Non Parametric Tests , Chi Square Test
- 6 Other Non-parametric Tests: The Sign Test, The Median Test, The Mann Whitney Test
- 7 Correlation and Regression
- 8 Regression Analysis
- 9 Person's Correlation Coefficient
- 10 Rank Order Correlation
- 11 Partial and Multiple Correlation
- 12 The Analysis of Variance
- 13 One Way Analysis of Variance
- 14 Two Way Analysis of Variance
- 15 Developing Life Table
- 16 Computer Application: Introduction to SPSS

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Thompson, B. (2006). *Foundations of behavioural statistics*. New York: Guilford Press.
- 2 R. Mark Sirkin (2006) "*Statistics for the social sciences*, US: SAGE Publishers.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Chance, L. B., Rossman, A. J. (2005). "*Preface*". *Investigating statistical concepts, applications, and methods*. Duxbury Press: ISBN978-0-495-05064-3.
- 2 Wallau, L. B., (2002). *Essential of statistics for behavioural sciences*. USA: Wadsworth Thompson.
- 3 Kendrick, R. J., (2000). *Social statistics*. US: Mayfield Publishing Company.

This course offers an introduction to how sociological approaches to health, health care and medicine have offered critical perspectives on understanding illness and suffering from subjective and structural perspectives. There is an emphasis on understanding and comparing theoretical models of health, illness and healthcare so as to be able to make a critical assessment of research. These theoretical approaches are emphasized for qualitative and quantitative approaches alike, and explore different forms of research (evaluation research, primary and secondary analysis, comparative research). In addition to a range of theoretical approaches, different applications are covered, to show theories such as embodiment are applicable across cultural and social settings. Critique of substantive research from theoretical perspectives and of theoretical formulations and of their application to empirical material will be encouraged by means of the assessment strategy. This course will also provide knowledge to the students regarding the health care systems and discuss their functions and structures. This course also aims to impart knowledge in the students regarding the different health models and health care providers.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Medical Sociology, Defining Health, Contrasting ideas about Health and Social Behavior
- 2 Imagining Health Problems as Social Issues, Social Production and Social Construction of Health
- 3 Deconstructing Health and Illness, Major Sociological paradig SOC and health
- 4 Indigenous and Cosmopolitan Models of Health Care, Health Care: The Indigenous Version
- 5 Social Roles of Care Seekers and Care Providers
- 6 Cultural Construction of Health and Illness, Indigenous Health System and Health Beliefs
- 7 Role of Indigenous Healer, Role of Cosmopolitan Doctor
- 8 Epidemiology, Epidemiological Measures, The Development of Epidemiology
- 9 The Complexity of Modern Ills: Coronary Heart Disease, Disease and Modernization
- 10 Models of Health, Medical Model, Bio-Psycho-Social Model, Human ecosystem Model
- 11 Social Stress, Symbolic Interaction: Cooley, Thomas, and Goffman
- 12 Functionalism: Durkheim, Stress, Social Factors and Stress
- 13 The Body, Medicine, and Society: Beliefs about Health and the Body, Medical Encounter
- 14 The Sick Role: Illness as Deviance, Functionalist Approach to Deviance, The Sick Role
- 15 Sickness as Social Deviance, Being Sick and Disabled
- 16 Doctor-Patient Interaction: Models of Interaction, Misunderstandings in Communication
- 17 Patient Compliance, The Future of Doctor-Patient Relations, Doctor-Patient Relations
- 18 Hospitals: The Development of the Hospital as a Social Institution Hospitals in the United States
- 19 The Hospital-Patient Role, The Rising Cost of Hospitalization

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 White, K. (2017). *An introduction to the sociology of health and illness* (3<sup>rd</sup>ed.). US: SAGE Publications Ltd.
- 2 Annandale, E. (2014). *The sociology of health and medicine: A critical introduction* (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.). USA: Polity Press.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Cockerham, W. (2011). *Medical sociology* (12<sup>th</sup>ed.). US: Prentice Hall.
- 2 Clarke, A. (2010). *The sociology of healthcare* (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.). UK: Routledge.
- 3 Sujatha, V. (2014). *Sociology of health and medicine: New perspectives* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). UK: Oxford University Press

Internship is on-the-job training for many professional jobs, similar to an apprenticeship, more often taken up by university students during his undergraduate or master degree in their free time to supplement their formal education and expose them to the world of work. The internship program is designed to provide students engaged in a field experience with an opportunity to share their insights, to explore the links between students' academic preparation and their field work, and to assist participants in developing and carrying out the major research project which will serve to culminate their internship experience. Internships are individualized and tailored to the needs and interests of each student in the program. As part of the internship experience, students are expected to take an active role in finding an appropriate internship for themselves.

- 1 Field work & Report
  - 2 Viva Voce
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This course provides an application-oriented introduction to the statistical component of SPSS Statistics. Students will review several statistical techniques and discuss situations in which they would use each technique, how to set up the analysis, as well as how to interpret the results. This includes a broad range of techniques for exploring and summarizing data, as well as investigating and testing relationships. Students will gain an understanding of when and why to use these various techniques as well as how to apply them with confidence, interpret their output, and graphically display the results. This course is a combination of theory and practice so through this student will gain hands on experience of this software by practicing on different data. This course introduces how to present, analyze and interpret data using the statistical analysis software package SPSS. In virtually every field of work, being confident and competent in analyzing data and drawing conclusions is extremely helpful. This course will help you develop those skills using SPSS.

### *Contents*

- 1 A Brief Introduction to SPSS: Getting Help, Data Entry, The Data View Spreadsheet
- 2 The Variable View Spreadsheet, Storing and Retrieving Data Files, Programming in SPSS
- 3 Data Description and Simple Inference for Continuous data: Methods of Analysis
- 4 Simple Inference for Categorical Data: From Belief in the Afterlife to the Death Penalty and Race
- 5 Multiple Linear Regression: Description of Data, Multiple Linear Regression
- 6 Analysis of Variance I: One-Way Designs; Fecundity of Fruit Flies, Finger Tapping
- 7 Analysis of Variance II: Factorial Designs; Does Marijuana Slow You Down?
- 8 Analysis of Repeated Measures I: Analysis of Variance Type Models
- 9 Analysis of Repeated Measures II: Linear Mixed Effects Models
- 10 Computer Delivery of Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- 11 Logistic Regression: Who Survived the Sinking of the Titanic?
- 12 Survival Analysis: Sexual Milestones in Women and Field Dependency of Children.
- 13 Principal Component Analysis and Factor Analysis: Crime in the U.S. and AIDS Patients'
- 14 Classification: Cluster Analysis & Discriminant Function Analysis; Tibetan Skulls
- 15 Analysis Using SPSS
- 16 Tibetan Skulls: Deriving a Classification Rule.
- 17 Tibetan Skulls: Uncovering Groups.
- 18 Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)
- 19 Nutrients in Food Data
- 20 More on Tibetan Skulls

### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Hotung, R. (2017). *Understanding statistics for the social sciences with ibm spss* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). UK: Routledge
- 2 Norris, G., Qureshi, F., Howitt, D. and Cramer, D. (2014). *Introduction to statistics with spss for social science*, (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). UK: Routledge

### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Field, A. (2009). *Discovering statistics using spss (introducing statistical methods series)* (3<sup>rd</sup>ed.). US: SAGE Publications Ltd.
- 2 Zagumny, M. (2001). *The spss® book: A student guide to the statistical package for the social sciences*. US: iUniverse.

The sociology of globalization is a subfield within sociology that focuses on understanding the structures, institutions, groups, relationships, ideologies, trends, and patterns that are particular to a globalized world. The sociology of globalization contains the study of economic, political, and cultural globalization, and importantly, examines the interplay of all three aspects, as they are all mutually dependent on one another. This course addresses these and other questions through an examination of the diverse, intersecting dimensions of globalization, from the economic and political to the social and cultural. The course grounds these dimensions in the history of capitalist development and change, providing a framework for students to understand the processes and consequences that shape aspects of globalization. We consider the relationships between macro and micro changes shaped by globalization, from the changing nature of states and corporations to questions of culture and consumption. We ground globalization with the study of the ways it directly affects peoples' lives on the ground around the world.

### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction and Overview of Sociology of Globalization
- 2 Sociology of globalization, globalization: myth or reality;
- 3 Characteristics of globalization, globalization, modernization & Europeanization;
- 4 Theories of globalization, Global stratification, global inequalities, The Rise of Globalization
- 5 The Second Globalization: Creating the Post-War Political-Economic Order
- 6 The Rise of Neo-liberalism
- 7 Globalization and Corporations, X-HOUR: From Bureaucracy to Networks
- 8 Corporate Governance and Strategy, Multinational Corporations
- 9 Political Globalization: Global Politics, Governance, Transnational State, etc.
- 10 Power and Transnational Politics, Emergence of Global Classes, Local Actors in Global Politics.
- 11 Technology and globalization, global economy and the digital networks.
- 12 Globalization and Workers, Changes in Work, Social Inequality, Training for Global Competition
- 13 Globalization and the State, Welfare Reform, Tax Reform, Regulatory Reform
- 14 Globalization and Culture
- 15 Globalization and Race/Ethnicity, Transnational Migrations, Transnational Communities
- 16 Globalization and Women/Gender
- 17 Globalization, Resistance, Hegemonies and Counter hegemonies, Alternative Futures
- 18 The Global village: Recovering Place and Social Practices.
- 19 The Making of International Migrations – WTO, Globalization and Social Institution

### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Smith, L. K. (2012). *Sociology of globalization: Cultures, economies, and politics* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). US: Westview Press
- 2 Martell, L. (2010). *The sociology of globalization* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). USA: Polity Press

### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Thomas, J. (2005). *The handbook of political sociology: States, civil societies, and globalization*, Cambridge: University Press
- 2 Robertson, R. and White, E. K. (2003). *Globalization: Critical concepts in sociology*, UK: Routledge

The thesis is a key component of the BS program. During their final year of study, BS students write a thesis and present it before their peers and faculty in a department seminar. Because this degree is the prerequisite for graduate work in sociology, and because it is our highest degree, we expect the thesis to be of substance. To prepare thesis, students will work with an advisor to define an area of special investigation where you can demonstrate your ability to think sociologically. The thesis provides an opportunity for the students to explore in greater depth some aspect of sociology that particularly interests of students.

- 1 Research Work and Thesis
- 2 Viva Voce

The course aims to make students learn about the nature and structure of Pakistani society. Pakistan has a rich and unique culture that has preserved established traditions throughout history. It aims to impart knowledge about national culture and sub-cultures of Pakistan especially regarding their customs, values and traditions. The course will develop understanding about the integrated function of various social institutions in the country and discuss the five basic institutions with their structure and functions. This course will also discuss the social stratification in different sub-cultures of Pakistan. It also addresses various components of Pakistani Society are integrated in order to understand the broader socio historical context of Pakistani Society. This course also discusses the major social problems of Pakistan, their causes and remedies to eradicate them. In this course, major economic and productive activities of Pakistani culture will also be discussed with their problems and solutions of those problems will also be discussed.

*Contents*

- 1 Introduction: Definition of Society, Characteristics of Pakistani Society, Social Stratification
- 2 Cast, Class & Ethnicity, Social Institutions in Pakistan (Family, Religion, Economy, Politics,
- 3 Educational Dynamics: Illiteracy, Literacy
- 4 Universal Primary Education Concept Schools; Technical & Higher Education
- 5 Status of Formal and Informal Education
- 6 Historical Perspective of Pakistani Culture:
- 7 Provincial Culture: Culture of Punjab Culture of Sindh, Culture of KPK
- 8 Culture of Baluchistan, Culture of Kashmir & Northern Areas
- 9 Urban and Rural Division of Pakistan: Rural Society & Urban Society
- 10 Minority and Their Belief
- 11 Major Social Problems
- 12 Major Occupation and Production Activities

*Recommended Texts*

- 1 Rumi, R. (2018). *Being Pakistani: Society, culture and the arts*, India: HarperCollins.
- 2 Malik, H. I. (2010). *Culture and customs of Pakistan*. US: Greenwood Publishing Group.

*Suggested Readings*

- 1 Aisha, L., Shaheed, F. (2004). *Great ancestors: Women asserting rights in Muslim contexts: Information and training kit*. Lahore, Pakistan: Shirkat Gah.
- 2 Lindholm, C. (1996). *Frontier Perspective: Essay in comparative anthropology*. Karachi: Oxford University Press. p.196.

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This course provides an introduction to demography and population studies. A quick google search will reveal many definitions of both demography and population studies as well as some disagreement about what each encompasses. Broadly speaking, however, most observers agree that demography is the study of human populations (size, spatial distribution, composition) and the processes through which populations change (fertility, mortality, migration), and population studies concern the causes and consequences of population change. In addition, demography is associated with statistical description and the mathematical techniques used to study population—an association which drives many students away from enrolling in courses like this one. As you'll learn this semester, what demographers actually “do” extends well beyond what these definitions suggest and demographic research draws extensively from a wide range of disciplines, including anthropology, economics, public health and sociology. Readings for this course are drawn from all of these disciplines and have been selected to emphasize the breadth of the field and the variety of theoretical and policy perspectives that characterize it.

### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Meaning, forms and scope
- 3 Sources of data,
- 4 Census, vital events and statistics
- 5 Sample surveys
- 6 Analytical demography
- 7 Vital rates and ratios
- 8 Birth and death rates Fertility rates, Gross reproduction rate. Migration rate,
- 9 Life table Meaning and forms Calculation of various functions of life table
- 10 Basic demographic methods
- 11 Relative numbers, rate, ratio, percent, proportion
- 12 Measures of population structure: Pyramid, age and sex ratio, dependency ratio
- 13 Distributive measures
- 14 Measures of population change: natural increase rate
- 15 Standardization of rates and net reproduction rate and migration rate.

### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Poston, L. D. & Bouvier, F. L. (2016). *Population and society: An introduction to demography* (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 2 Preston, S. Heuveline, P. & Guillot, M. (2000). *Demography: Measuring and modeling population processes* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). US: Wiley-Blackwell.

### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 (1970). *Methods of measuring internal migration*, New York: United Nations Organization.
- 2 (1973). *The determinants and consequences of population trends*, New York: United Nations Organization.

This course will explore the world of Nongovernmental Organizations (NGOs) by reviewing the types of, and institutional issues related to, NGOs. Specifically, the course will review the activities and roles of NGOs as subcontractors, educators, technical assistance providers, humanitarian aid providers, and specifically as policy advocates. It will also examine the role of NGOs in civil society, their impact to influence policies and how NGOs are shaped by world politics, states, and economic forces. Starting with the history and the development of humanitarian aid and their principles, students will get an overview of the nature and variety of NGOs. How does the civil society, uprising and organizing themselves in NGOs, face and address global problems? What are their policies, challenges and constraints on their way to meet these aims, what is the reality of the NGOs role, interacting with other stakeholders and institutions and how effective are they? This will be achieved through case studies, their critical analysis and discussions with support from NGO- and governmental representatives throughout the course.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Strategic management of NGOs, Management of NGOs
- 2 NGOs and social change
- 3 Involvement of NGO in civil society
- 4 Role of NGOs in global civil society
- 5 NGOs and democracy
- 6 Regulations to corporations
- 7 Government NGO co-operation
- 8 NGOs in planning and development
- 9 NGOs and global governance
- 10 Role of NGOs in sustainable development
- 11 Advocacy of NGOs
- 12 NGOs advocates of good governance
- 13 Financing NGOs
- 14 Risks of bank-NGO relations
- 15 Funding NGOs
- 16 Role of IMF: Financial and technical activities of IMF
- 17 NGOs: issues and opportunities
- 18 NGOs' policy towards international criminal court

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Shah, Iqbal. (2017). *A practical guide to ngo and project management*. Pakistan: Createspace Independent
- 2 Lewis, D. (2014). *Non-governmental organizations, management and development* (3<sup>rd</sup>ed.). UK: Routledge

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Fowler, A. (2010). *NGO management* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). UK: Routledge
- 2 Claeys, F. (2014). *Managing nongovernmental organizations: Culture, power and resistance* (*Routledge studies in the management of voluntary and non-profit organizations* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). UK: Routledge
- 3 Orumwense, J. (2012). *NGO management and development*, LAP LAMBERT: Academic Publishing

This course provides an advanced introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies, providing a broad overview of the different approaches to the field, the global context and emerging trends. In particular, it considers different theories about the causes of war and violence and the trends and patterns in violent conflict. It also examines the historical evolution of thinking about peace and different approaches to the question of peace. Students will also examine global efforts to restrain war and conflict through collective and common security, ethical and legal restraints on war and institutions. Finally, the course will turn to specific practices and politics associated with the pursuit of peace and management of war, looking at the ethics and laws of war the delivery of humanitarian aid, and transitional justice. The course will illustrate these themes through engagement with historical and contemporary cases including the major wars of the twentieth century and more recent armed conflicts such as the civil wars in Syria and Iraq.

#### *Contents*

- 1 General Overviews: Sociology of Peace and War, Introduction to Peace and Conflict Studies
- 2 War and Possibilities of Peace
- 3 War and Violence, Explaining War and Violence, Cultures of Violence
- 4 Sociology of Violence and Nonviolence, religious traditions violence and non-violence
- 5 Social Problems, Aggression, Psychology of Aggression, Social Conflict and War,
- 6 Forms and Causes of Conflict, Variations among Social Conflicts
- 7 Conflict and Conflict Management
- 8 Conflict management and resolution, Conflict theory
- 9 Military Sociology: Militarism, Military Institutions and war
- 10 The Military and Society, War and the Military, Civil-Military Relations
- 11 Militarism and Development in Underdeveloped Societies
- 12 History of Revolutionary Warfare, the Case of the Pakistani Military
- 13 Sociology of Terrorism and Genocide, Perspectives on the Holocaust and Genocide
- 14 Inequality and Conflict, Gender and Conflict (Violence Against Women)
- 15 Building Cultures of Peace in Pakistani Society: Race, Class and Gender
- 16 Nonviolence and the Ethics of Social Action, Nonviolent Strategies and Conflict Transformation
- 17 Peace Rhetoric: Peace, Peace Building, peace enforcement, peace keeping,
- 18 Nonviolence in Literature and Media
- 19 Peacemakers: Nobel Peace Laureates and Social Action
- 20 Reconciliation vs. Revenge: Transitional Justice

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Kataria, P. (2007). *Conflict resolution*, New Delhi: Peep and Deep Publications.
- 2 Agarwal, P. (2006). *South Asia: Peace security, and development*, New Delhi: Kilaso Books.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Barak, G. (2003). *Violence & nonviolence: Pathways to understanding*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications.
- 2 Miller, E. C. & King, E. M. (2005). *A glossary of terms and concepts in peace and conflict studies*: US: University for Peace.
- 3 Kurtz, L. and Turpin, J. (eds) (1999). *Encyclopedia of violence, peace & conflict*, London: Academic Press.

Industrial Sociology is concerned with industry (or any form of work organization) as a social system, including those factors (technical, emotional, political) which affect the structure, the function and the changes in that system. This course of Industrial sociology concerns itself with two basic characteristics of industry and the workplace. It examines the production of goods and services in society, and specifically the nature of the social relations involved in the production process. These social relations may be of a harmonious nature, or they may create conditions of conflict. The second element is the analysis of the tasks that individuals perform in the workplace to see if these tasks provide for the satisfaction of human needs. Understanding the industrial arena from the sociological concept is a major advantage for anyone interested in the workforce. This course also provide insight of industrialization in Pakistan and try to develop an understanding of problems and prospects of industrialization through sociological perspectives.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction of industrial Sociology
- 2 Basic terms: Work, Occupation, Industry, Organization, Factory and management
- 3 Industrialization, Antecedent of industrialization in west
- 4 Process of Industrialization
- 5 Theories of Industrialization
- 6 Formal organization, Bureaucracy, Trade union, and theories of unionism
- 7 Work ethics in Islam, Division of labor, Work ethics, Distribution of wealth
- 8 Industry and sociology
- 9 Industry and social change
- 10 Industrialization in Pakistan
- 11 Historical view of industrial development
- 12 Problems and prospects of industrialization in sociological perspective
- 13 Industrial relationship in Pakistan
- 14 Trade unionism in Pakistan
- 15 Labor movement
- 16 Trade unionism
- 17 Union leadership and collective bargaining.
- 18 Labour policies in Pakistan
- 19 Historical perspective, Analysis of current prices

#### **PRACTICAL**

The students will visit different industries to study human relating in industry. The will meet the employer and employees to discuss their problems and submit a comprehensive report.

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Singh, N. (2012). *Industrial sociology* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). India: Mc Graw Hill.
- 2 Grint, K. D. (2005). *The sociology of work: Introduction Broché*, USA: Polity Press.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Heath, Christian, luff Pual (2000). *Technology in action*, Cambridge: University Press.
- 2 Hall, R. H. (1995). *Organization: Structure, process and outcomes*, California: Prentice Hall.
- 3 The obland. (1994). *Understanding industrial society: A sociological guide*. New York: St Merton 'Press.

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The study of religion from a sociological perspective is the study of religious practices, customs, beliefs, and rituals in the context of social structures such as religious institutions, politics, education, community, and family. In this class students will learn about the dialectical processes by which religion affects societies and societies affect religion. The course will introduce students to classic and contemporary theorists and approaches to the sociological study of religion. Through the use of case studies students will learn about the benefits and challenges of using sociological methods such as survey research, case studies, and ethnography. Students will approach the sociological study of religion from the perspectives of popular culture, media, gender, sexuality, and immigration, among other topics. Given the increasingly diverse and multicultural landscape of the United States, students will learn how race/ethnicity, class, gender, and sexuality interlock and shape the ways we interpret, understand, and live out our religious worlds.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction: Definition, Elements of religion
- 2 Theories of religion
- 3 Sociological, Psycho-analytical, Evolutionary
- 4 Sociological consequences
- 5 The sociological functions of religion
- 6 Universal order of religion Pragmatism in religion
- 7 Integrating power of religion, Religion and social ideals
- 8 Sociological analysis of world religions systems
- 9 Judaism
- 10 Hinduism
- 11 Islam
- 12 Christianity
- 13 Buddhism
- 14 Types of religious authority
- 15 The prophet
- 16 Clergy/organization of religious groups
- 17 The reformer
- 18 The saint/priest/Moulvi
- 19 The magician
- 20 Religion as agency of social control

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Emerson, M. and Monahan, S. (2018). *Sociology of religion* (3<sup>rd</sup>ed.). UK: Routledge.
- 2 Johnstone, L. R. (2006). *Religion in Society: A sociology of religion* (8<sup>th</sup>ed.). UK: Routledge.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Dillon, M. (2003). *Handbook of the sociology of religion* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). Cambridge: University Press.
- 2 Louis, S. (1970). *Sociological approach to religion*. New York: Wiley and Sons.
- 3 Johnstone, R. L. (1975). *Religion and society in interaction: The sociology of religion*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

This course addresses the institution of family in terms of the nature and functioning of family and the social context of family. It examines the diversity of families in the Pakistani and other societies, conceptualizing the institution of family through a variety of sociological perspectives and theories. Research is presented that illuminates the nature of family and the ways in which families are influenced by social context and social change, and, in turn, the ways in which changes in family composition, roles, and relations influence society and social change. The changing nature of family and the relationship between family, ethnicity, and class are important subjects of study. Related topics include dating, marriage, cohabitation, divorce, childbearing, parenting, child development, family violence, love, intimacy, sexuality and aging. The main objectives of this course are Critically assess research literature on family studies; Recognize, define, and understand theoretical and methodological approaches to studying diverse families from a sociological perspective; Identify problems and frame research questions related to the study of the family and Examine families sociologically from a cross-cultural perspective.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Family organization, Definition and types
- 2 Formation, Patterns and functions, Descent and social form, Family as a social system
- 3 Variations in family organization: the conjugal family, matrilineal and matrilocal
- 4 patriarchal, and matriarchal, exogamous and endogamous, nuclear, joint and extended families,
- 5 The family and household economy, Forms of marriage
- 6 Gender disparity: Gender role and status/division of labour, Gender based differential treatment
- 7 Family and personality development
- 8 Family as an agency of socialization, Inheritance, Physical surroundings, norms and values,
- 9 Psychological elements/factors, Factors affecting personality development
- 10 Early and present influence moulding personality of family members, Husband-wife
- 11 System of discipline, rewards and punishments, Values, norms, customs, traditions and rituals
- 12 The family in different cultures: Pakistani, Western, Indian
- 13 Marriage: Definition, Forms and functions, Marriage in agricultural and industrial societies
- 14 Theories of mate selection
- 15 Problems of family and marriage, Family disorganization, Mobility and family
- 16 Family Crisis: death, disease, accidents, unemployment, disability, divorce, and desertion
- 17 Family conflicts and accommodation
- 18 Family and social development, Social change and family, Urban vs. rural family
- 19 Family welfare services, Family and marriage council, Adopting of children

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Coltrane, L. S. and Collins, R. (2019). *Sociology of marriage and family: Gender, love, and property* (6<sup>th</sup>ed.). USA: Cengage Learning
- 2 Ciabattari, T. (2016). *Sociology of families: Change, continuity, and diversity* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). US: SAGE Publications

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Chambers, D. (2012). *A sociology of family life* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). USA: Polity Press.
- 2 Newman, M. D. (2002). *Sociology of families* (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.). US: SAGE Publications.

This course is designed for BS Sociology or undergraduate students. The course is set up to enable the students to gain educational skills towards understanding the social influences on the educational system. It exposes the students to the idea of education as a social phenomenon and leads the students to the concept of society, sociology, sociology of education, socialization, social institutions, sociological theories, role of education in society, cultural context of educational system, issues of education and social stratification, social criticism of trends in modern education and Educational Innovation and reforms. The course also explores the relationship between education and development as well as the critical issues surrounding their relationship. Students will learn fundamental principles and theories from the sociology of education perspective that will help them analyze, understand and formulate responses to different situations, problems and dilemmas present in education system. Our pursuit of this goal will have students bridging together theory and various forms of evidence (such as empirical research, policies, practices and events in the world of education), and responding from this basis.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction
- 2 The concept of education
- 3 Origin and development of education
- 4 Institutional fabric of education
- 5 Education and religion
- 6 Education and polity
- 7 Education and economy
- 8 Education and social mobility
- 9 Forms of education: Formal, Non-formal, Informal
- 10 Contemporary education system, Semester, Annual
- 11 Education in Pakistan
- 12 Educational statistics, Education policy and reforms
- 13 Private and public sectors of education
- 14 Education problems, Quality of education
- 15 Investment in education
- 16 Access to education
- 17 Teachers' training
- 18 Dropouts and wastage
- 19 Students' problems

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Park, H. (2018). *Research in the sociology of education (research in sociology of education)* UK: Emerald Publishing Limited.
- 2 Boronski, T. (2015). *Sociology of education* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). US: SAGE Publications.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Ballantine, H. J. and Hammack, M. F. (2011), *The sociology of education* (7<sup>th</sup>ed.). US: Pearson
- 2 Sadovnik, R. A. (2010). *Sociology of education: A critical reader* (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.). UK: Routledge

Politics is about power and authority. But the production, conservation and distribution of power and authority occur far beyond and present in family dynamics, neighborhood residential patterns, racial discrimination, welfare policies, social movements, nation-states and the globalized economy. So how is power exerted? Where is it, and how is it gained and lost? How do power centers get challenged? In this course, we examine such questions using the conceptual framework and analytic tools of political sociology. Political Sociology studies the relationship between society and politics, and can be seen as the intersection of political science and sociology. It is that branch of sociology which is concerned with the nature and distribution of power in a society. In this course, we will explore the definition, origin, and development of political sociology as well as its founders and theoretical traditions (e.g., Marxist, Weberian, and Durkheimian traditions) and selected topics that are strongly relevant to our globalized and complex world such as political participation, citizenship, social movements, political parties, class politics, voting, causes and effects of welfare states, and suicide terrorism or suicide bombing.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Meanings and scope of political sociology
- 2 The study of social and political behavior
- 3 Social classification
- 4 Social stratification:
- 5 Status power
- 6 Symbols
- 7 Political Socialization
- 8 Role of family
- 9 Tribe
- 10 Race
- 11 Education and Religion
- 12 Political communication
- 13 Information media
- 14 Press, modes of political communication and control
- 15 Rural urban cultural patterns: Socio-political sociology
- 16 Public opinion: nature, formation, role, measurement of public opinion
- 17 Individual and collective political behavior
- 18 Determinants-modes, including anomic political behavior

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Clemens, S. E. (2016). *What is political sociology? (what is sociology?)* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). USA: Polity Press.
- 2 Centeno, A. M. and Enriquez, E. (2016). *War and society (political sociology)* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). USA: Polity.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Berberoglu, B. (2013). *Political sociology in a global era: An introduction to the state and society* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). UK: Routledge
- 2 Glasberg, S. D. (2010). *Political sociology: Oppression, resistance, and the state* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). US: SAGE Publications
- 3 Faulks, K. (2000). *Political sociology: A critical introduction*, New York: NYU Press

The course is targeted towards mature learners seeking a third level qualification with an interest in rural affairs and community development, as well as Rural Enterprise managers and entrepreneurs, Enterprise support and Local authority staff, and Rural and Community Development activists seeking continuing professional development opportunities. It covers meaning and importance of rural development, concept and components, principles and objectives, policies and strategies, Models of rural development, economic, socio-cultural and politico-administrative aspects of rural development in Pakistan. Reviews of past rural development programmes, current and future programmes in Pakistan. Planning for rural development, peoples participation in rural development. The course will cover Government structures (central and local government and/or decentralization) and rural development planning, economic planning theory and practice, Policy analysis for development planning (e.g. Resource identification and mobilization) for local development in Pakistan, Decentralization and community participation. this course also provide knowledge regarding the role of local government in rural development and regarding different strategies of development. This course also has practical part through which students will gain hands-on experience of the field.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Areas of Rural development
- 2 Agriculture
- 3 Health
- 4 Education
- 5 Home economics Co-operatives
- 6 The choice of an appropriate development strategy
- 7 Industrial development in rural areas
- 8 Increase in agriculture production
- 9 Increase in GNP, Participatory strategies
- 10 Prefer large farmers, Encourage small and medium farmers
- 11 Include farmers in development process
- 12 Basic need strategy, Nutritional improvement and development of rural people
- 13 Meaning of institutions
- 14 Coordination among different institutions
- 15 The principle of self sufficiency of an institution
- 16 Rural development, Local self government: Local government, Features, Objectives, Strategies
- 17 Development plan, Objectives, Strategies

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Banoori, T., Kamal, A. R., Shahrukh, R. K. (2009). *Just development*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- 2 Hamid, A and Ali, Z. (1998). *The local government manual*. Karachi: The Ideal Publication.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Jamil, M. M. (2006). *Local government in ldc's*. Lahore: Feroze Sons.
- 2 Berger, Guy. (1992). *Social structure and rural development in third world*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

The Rural Sociology focuses on environmental well-being, sustainable development of natural resources, social and community quality of life, and diffusion and impacts of technologies. The course provides expertise for students to focus on agriculture and the environment or social change and development. Since Pakistan and the rest of the world lives in a largely rural environment, the issues affecting the country are therefore affecting mainly rural population. Issues affecting food security, population, poverty, social change and many others can be tackled by tackling rural problems hence it is important for the society to review the rural populace to help the rest of its population. This course is intended to better acquaint you with rural society through the study of rural sociology. A central premise is that a better understanding and appreciation of the Nation's rural roots and of ongoing changes in rural Pakistan will facilitate a more rounded perspective on the problems and opportunities facing the nation as a whole.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction to Rural Sociology, Rural Sociology as a Science
- 2 Rural Sociology and Other Social Sciences
- 3 Basic Concepts and Processes, An understanding of the Rural Social System
- 4 Caste and "baradari" structure
- 5 Fractions, dispute and "We-groups".
- 6 Problems of small and fragmented holding, Landless tenants and agricultural labor.
- 7 Social stratification and social differentiation, Basic Concepts and action:
- 8 Group, Role and Status, Norms and Values, Folkways and Mores Social System
- 9 Rural Culture, Social Processes in Rural Society
- 10 Rural Social Institutions, Technology and Rural Society.
- 11 Social Change and Rural Society, Rural Settlement, Small scale farming, Feudalism, Capitalism
- 12 Agrarian politics and village development
- 13 Relationship between technological and socio economic aspect of rural society.
- 14 Gender and Development
- 15 Role and status of Rural Woman
- 16 Pattern of Rural Settlement
- 17 Rural Resources
- 18 Land Tenure System, size of landholdings
- 19 Rural Social structure, provision of services in rural area; health, education and sanitation etc.

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Kumar, D. M. (2017). *Fundamentals of rural sociology & educational psychology* India: Satish Serial Publishing House.
- 2 Sanderson, D. (2013). *Rural sociology and rural social organization, literary licensing*, US: LLC.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Sharma, K. R. (2004). *Rural sociology*, Atlantic: Literary Licensing.
- 2 Chitamber, J. B. (2003). *Introductory rural sociology*, (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.). New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited Publisher.
- 3 Dalal, B. (2003). *Rural planning in developing countries*, New Delhi: Earthscan.

This course reflects the major contemporary trends in corporate citizenship, social and environmental responsibility and accountability. Communities and governments now require organizations to be responsible and accountable for their performance in relation to their social and environmental responsibilities, and these responsibilities have increasingly formed part of organizations' ethical values and strategic agendas. This course will include consideration of the enlarged spectrum of corporate stakeholders; corporate social responsibilities, citizenship and reputation; business-government relationships and political environmental management; sustainable development; environmental management and accountability; social investing and corporate philanthropy; community and employee relationships; and public affairs and media management. Accordingly, this course focuses on understanding and implementing enhanced organizational performance that includes social, environmental and ethical performance indicators in addition to the traditional financial performance indicators.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Why Should We Care?
- 2 Corporate Social Responsibility means, The value proposition of Corporate Social Responsibility
- 3 What is CSR and Where are We Now? Definitions, Capital market influences
- 4 Rating organizations, Recent studies, CSR competencies, Emerging guidelines
- 5 Who are the Stakeholders and What are Their Needs?
- 6 Governments, Non-governmental organizations (NGOs), The voiceless stakeholders
- 7 What are the enablers?
- 8 Corporate governance, Enterprise risk management
- 9 Guidance from many constituencies
- 10 Linkage to internal audit standards
- 11 What is the Triple Bottom Line?
- 12 Economic viability, Environmental soundness, Social responsibility
- 13 How is Organizations Approaching?
- 14 Climate change challenges, Environmental health and safety concerns, Supply chain issues
- 15 How do you manage the reporting and assurance issues? Reporting challenges, Dos and don'ts

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Mallin, A. C. (2010). *Corporate social responsibility: A case study approach*, UK: Edward Elgar Publishing
- 2 Vogel, D. - Business & Economics (2005). *The market for virtue: The potential and limits of corporate social.* USA: Columbia Business School.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Muhammad Yunus, Weber, K. (2008). *Creating a world without poverty: Social business and the future of capitalism* .USA: Public Affairs.
- 2 William, B. Chandler, D. W. (2006). *Strategic corporate social responsibility: Stakeholders in a global environment*: US: SAGE.
- 3 Kotler, P. and Lee, N. (2005). *Corporate social responsibility: Doing the most good for your company*. USA: John Wiley & Sons.

This course is an introduction to the sociology of human rights. It will enable students to understand major sociological debates surrounding the topic, mainly how human rights became part of social expectation, how they vary in socio-cultural space, and how they are distributed across different categories of people. It will enable them to think critically about human rights issues in a global world. This also also guarantee students to learn the means necessary to satisfy the basic needs of people, such as food, housing, and education, so they can take full advantage of all opportunities. It also encourage guaranteeing life, liberty, equality, and security, human rights protect people against abuse by those who are more powerful. The focus will be on the role of non-state actors, including Amnesty International and Human Rights Watch, multi-national companies and the media, in both promoting and violating human rights.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Conceptual framework of human rights
- 2 Definition and nature
- 3 Theories of human rights
- 4 Classification of human rights, Collective rights, Ethnic minority Rights, Fundamental rights
- 5 Legal and moral basis of human rights in Islam
- 6 Selected human rights problems
- 7 Privacy
- 8 Women rights
- 9 Rights of children
- 10 Prisoners' rights
- 11 Labour rights
- 12 Role of NGOs and their contribution
- 13 NGOs: nature and scope
- 14 Major human rights NGOs: Amnesty International, Asia Watch
- 15 Scenario of human rights in developed and developing nations

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Frezzo, M. (2015). *The sociology of human rights* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.). UK: Polity Publisher.
- 2 Nash, K. (2015). *The political sociology of human rights (key topics in sociology)*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Hajjar, L. (2012). *Torture: A sociology of violence and human rights* (18<sup>th</sup>ed.). UK: Routledge.
  - 2 Ishay, R. M. (2008). *The history of human rights: From ancient times to the globalization era* (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.). California: University of California Press.
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Social policy is concerned with the ways societies across the world meet human needs for security, education, work, health and wellbeing. Social policy addresses how states and societies respond to global challenges of social, demographic and economic change, and of poverty, migration and globalization. Social policy and governance aims to improve human welfare and to meet human needs for education, health, housing and economic security. This course covers a wide range of topics, from the norms and values informing democratic policymaking to the basics of cost-benefit and other tools of policy analysis. Though emphases will differ based on instructor strengths, all sections will address the institutional arrangements for making public policy decisions, the role of various actors-including nonprofit and private-sector professionals-in shaping policy outcomes, and the fundamentals (and limits) of analytic approaches to public policy.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Globalization and Social Policy .Understanding the connections
- 2 Globalization: the international dimensions of social policy analysis
- 3 The five-fold impact of globalization: new global actors Welfare state competition
- 4 Global welfare discourse
- 5 Migration and citizenship
- 6 Global private welfare providers
- 7 Analytical approaches to understanding global social policy:
- 8 History (imperialism), structure, actors, ideas, and institutions.
- 9 Global Social Policy Discourse: From Safety Nets to Universalism?
- 10 The Social Policy of Global Actors
- 11 The rise of the global politics of poverty alleviation
- 12 The Washington Consensus and structural adjustment
- 13 The World Bank, IMF, WTO versus the UN social agencies, and other global social actors.
- 14 Current discourse of universal social protection
- 15 Global prescriptions for national pension and health policy for countries.
- 16 Global Social Policy: Supranational Redistribution, Regulation and Rights.
- 17 Global Social Governance and its reform.
- 18 World Regional Social Policy

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Deacon, B. et al (2010). *World regional social policy and global governance*, US: Routledge.
- 2 Yeates, N. (2008). *Understanding global social policy*, Bristol: Policy Press.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Yeates, N. and Holden, C. (2009). *The global social policy reader*, Policy Press.
- 2 Deacon, B. (2007). *Global social policy and governance* London: Sage Publications

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This course examines age as a social construct and aging as a social process. Course explores the effects of social institutions and social norms on the aging individuals. This course examine aging from a sociological viewpoint, emphasizing the social aspects of aging. Theoretical perspectives and research approaches will be considered in relation to a variety of subject areas, including: health, living arrangements, family relationships, informal and formal support, and work and retirement. The course presents a profile of older population, examines trends related to an aging population, and explores the experience of aging from the vantage points of older persons and of society. A life course perspective that focuses on aging as a social process is encouraged. Students will explore family ties and aging in greater depth and will consider the link between family life and other facets of social life in later life. The implications of an aging society and of research for social policy will be considered in relation to all core topics.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction to sociology of aging
- 2 Social theories of aging
- 3 Cross cultural issue of aging
- 4 Addressing elders at risk
- 5 Social supports in older adulthood
- 6 Economics of aging
- 7 Inequalities in aging
- 8 Interventions to promote social integration
- 9 Social and institutional policies that affect older adults

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Robert Pool(2014). *New directions in the sociology of aging*. USA: National Academies Press.
- 2 Ajaya Kumar Sahoo(2009) *Sociology of ageing*. US: Reader Rawat Publications.

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Powell, L. J. (2005). *Social theory and aging (new social formations)*, US: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers
- 2 Richard, A. (2011). *Handbook of sociology of aging (handbooks of sociology and social research)*. Germany: Springer.
- 3 James, S. (2001). *The economics of aging, (7<sup>th</sup>ed.)* :Auborn House Publishing

The course is designed to give the students the background of philosophical thinking. It is designed to make students aware of logical thinking and clear communication. It will familiarize them with the fountain head of all sciences. Over all purpose of the course is to provide them the insight and vision to understand the human wisdom. The main aim of this course is inculcate these capabilities in the students. Students will be able to distinguish the basic elements of arguments and recognize the different types of arguments, Symbolize natural language statements in the language of propositional and predicate logic. Identify logical relations among statements; and analyze logically complex statements into their truth- functional or quantificational components. Distinguish valid deductive arguments from invalid ones. Use truth tables and formal proofs to analyze the logic of arguments and to assess their adequacy. Understand and explain the importance of critical thinking. Identify the core skills associated with critical thinking. Demonstrate the difference between deductive and inductive reasoning. Construct a logically sound and well –reasoned argument. Avoid the various fallacies that can arise through the misuse of logic.

#### *Contents*

- 1 What philosophy is and why it is worth studying
- 2 Logic, Definition and scope of logic, Proposition
- 3 The Laws, The Laws of Logic
- 4 The Law of identity
- 5 The Law of non-contradiction
- 6 The Law of Excluded Middle,
- 7 The Law of Sufficient Reason.
- 8 Deductive Reasoning
- 9 Inference: Immediate inference
- 10 Mediate inference (syllogism)
- 11 Inductive Reasoning
- 12 Kinds of Induction:
- 13 Enumeration
- 14 Analogy
- 15 Parity of reasoning
- 16 Colligation of facts
- 17 Generalization, Scientific generalization
- 18 Empirical generalization, The basis of generalization
- 19 Hypothesis

#### *Recommended Texts*

1. Ransom (2014). *Introductory logic: The fundamentals of thinking well* (5<sup>th</sup>ed). Moscow: Canon Press.
2. Salmon,H.M. (2012). *Introduction to logic and critical thinking* (6<sup>th</sup>ed) :Cengage Learning Boston

#### *Suggested texts*

1. Kelley,D. (2013). *The art of reasoning: An introduction to logic and critical thinking*: W. W. Norton & Company USA.

This course introduces students to the profession of social work, its theory and practice. Students examine the philosophy and practice of social work in Pakistan, both in First Nations and non-First Nations communities. Students will be provided with an overview of the historical, ideological, and theoretical perspectives that have shaped and continue to inform the models and means of contemporary Pakistani social work practice. Application of knowledge of social policy to critically examine and respond to the impact of social and political contexts on service users and social work. Apply knowledge of social systems and human behavior to promote social change, problem solving in human relationships and the empowerment of people to enhance their well-being. Promote principles of social justice, human rights and anti-oppressive practice as intrinsic elements of social work practice. Graduates are able to apply their comprehension of person-centered, theory-driven, evidence-based, and culturally enriched knowledge that engages, assesses, intervenes, and evaluates for socially and economically vulnerable and oppressed people, groups, families, organizations, and communities in a respectful manner while fostering human diversity and social justice perspectives.

#### *Contents*

- 1 Introduction
- 2 What is Social Work?
- 3 Relationship with Sociology
- 4 Historical development of social welfare in South Asia
- 5 Social Work Services
- 6 Psychiatric Social Work
- 7 Medical Social Work
- 8 Social Work in the schools
- 9 Public welfare
- 10 Child Welfare
- 11 Social Work Processes with reference to Pakistan:
- 12 Casework
- 13 Group work
- 14 Community Organization
- 15 The enabling Process

#### *Recommended Texts*

- 1 Cunningham, J.(2014). *Sociology and social work (transforming social work practice series)* (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.). India: Learning Matters
- 2 Dunk-West, P. and Verity, F.(2013). *Sociological social work* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.).UK: Routledge

#### *Suggested Readings*

- 1 Dunk-West, P. and Verity, F. (2013). *Sociological social work* (1<sup>st</sup>ed.).UK: Routledge
- 2 Skidmore, A. R. and Thackery, M.(1994). *Introduction to social work*. New Jersey: Prentice Hall International Inc.
- 3 Gray, M. and Stephen.(2012). *Social work theories and methods* (2<sup>nd</sup>ed.).USA: Sage Publications.