



UNIVERSITY OF SARGODHA

Office of the Registrar

2/03
25/11/20

Ref: SU/Acad/ 98/
November/20/2020

Notification

The Academic Council in its meeting held on 18.06.2020 has approved the following recommendations made by the Board of Faculty of Social Sciences in its meeting held on 04.06.2020. The Syndicate in its meeting held on 27.07.2020 has also endorsed the decision of Academic Council:

1. Revised scheme of studies of BS Sociology under Semester System from session 2020 (Annex-'A')
2. Revised scheme of studies of MSc Sociology under Semester System from session 2020 (Annex-'B')
3. Revised scheme of studies of MPhil Sociology from session 2020 (Annex-'C')
4. Revised scheme of studies of PhD Sociology from session 2020 (Annex-'D')
5. Revised scheme of studies of MSc Criminology under Semester System from session 2020 (Annex-'E')

Muhammad Farooq
Deputy Registrar (Acad)

20/11/2020

Distribution:

- Chairman, Department of Sociology & Criminology
- Director, Sub-Campus Bhakkar
- Controller of Examinations
- Principals of all affiliated colleges (concerned)
- Web-Developer (for uploading on university web-site)

C.C:

- Focal Person, Faculty of Social Sciences
- Deputy Registrar (Affiliation)
- Deputy Registrar (Registration)
- Secretary to the Vice-Chancellor
- P.A to Registrar

Please request the
chairperson of concerned
dept to please identify
the changes / amendments
made in the new curricula
& syllabi and Scheme
of studies so that
proper arrangements be
made for implementation
reply must reach within
in a week time

26/11/2020
26/11/2020

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12/1/22



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY AND CRIMINOLOGY

Faculty of Social Sciences

Academic Programs Offered:

- 1 BS Sociology
- 2 MSc Sociology
- 3 MPhil Sociology
- 4 PhD Sociology
- 5 MSc Criminology

BS Sociology

Eligibility: At least 45% marks in Intermediate or equivalent.

Duration: 4 Year program (08 Semesters)


Degree Requirements: Minimum 136 credit hours

Semester-1

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
SOCI-5101	General Sociology-I	3(3+0)
URCE-5101	Grammar	3(3+0)
URCI-5109	Introduction to information and Communication Technology	3(3+0)
URCI-5105	Islamic Studies	2(2+0)
General Courses: (Any two from the list of General Courses)		
SOCI-61xx	General-I	3(3+0)
SOCI-61xx	General-II	3(3+0)

Semester-2

SOCI-5102	General Sociology -II	3(3+0)
URCE-5102	Language Comprehension and Presentation Skills	3(3+0)
SOCI-5103	Development of Social Thought	3(3+0)
URCP-5106	Pakistan Studies	2(2+0)
URCC-5110	Citizenship Education and Community Engagement (Non Credit Course)	3(1+2)
General Courses: (Any two from the list of General Courses)		
SOCI-61xx	General-III	3(3+0)
SOCI-61xx	General-IV	3(3+0)


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Semester-3

SOCI-5104	Sociological Theory-I	3(3+0)
URCE-5103	Academic Writing	3(3+0)
URCM-5101	Mathematics	3(3+0)
General Courses: (Any two from the list of General Courses)		
SOCI-61xx	General-V	3(3+0)
SOCI-61xx	General-VI	3(3+0)

Semester-4

URCE-5104	Introduction to English Literature	3(3+0)
SOCI-5105	Sociological Theory-II	3(3+0)
SOCI-5106	Research Methods-I	3(3+0)
SOCI-5107	Pakistani Society & Culture	3(3+0)
General Courses: (Any two from the list of General Courses)		
SOCI-61xx	General-VII	3(3+0)
SOCI-61xx	General-VIII	3(3+0)

Semester-5

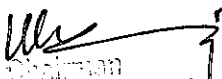
SOCI-6108	Gender Studies	3(3+0)
SOCI-6109	Social Statistics- I	3(3+0)
SOCI-6110	Research Methods-II	3(3+0)
SOCI-6111	Introduction to Demography	3(3+0)
SOCI-6112	Criminology	3(3+0)
SOCI-6113	Cultural Anthropology	3(3+0)

Semester-6

SOCI-6114	Sociology of Development	3(3+0)
SOCI-6115	NGO Management	3(3+0)
SOCI-6116	Sociology of Change	3(3+0)
SOCI-6117	Community Development	3(3+0)
SOCI-6118	Social Statistics II	3(3+0)
SOCI-6119	Sociology of Health and Medicine	3(3+0)

Semester-7

SOCI-6120	Sociology of Peace and Conflict Studies	3(3+0)
SOCI-6121	Urban Sociology	3(3+0)
SOCI-6122	Introduction to SPSS	3(3+0)
Optional Courses: (Any two from the list of Optional Courses)		
SOCI-61xx	Optional I	3(3+0)
SOCI-61xx	Optional II	3(3+0)


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Semester-8


SOCI-6123	Qualitative Research Methods	3(3+0)
SOCI-6124	Thesis	6(6+0)
SOCI-6125	Internship	3(3+0)
Optional Courses: (Any two from the list of Optional Courses)		
SOCI-61xx	Optional III	3(3+0)
SOCI-61xx	Optional IV	3(3+0)

List of General Courses to be Chosen from other Departments

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
MCOM-5101	Introduction to Conventional and digital Communication	3(3+0)
GEOG-5101	Fundamentals of Geography	3(3+0)
PSYC-5101	Introduction to Psychology	3(3+0)
ECON-5112	Introduction to Economics	3(3+0)
ULAW-5130	Introduction to Basic Laws	3(3+0)
SOWK-5104	Social Work Theory and Practice-I	3(3+0)
POLS-5101	Political Science	3(3+0)
GEOG-6111	Geographical Information System	3(3+0)
ENVR-5101	Introduction to Environmental Science	3(3+0)

List of Optional Courses to be Chosen

Course Code	Course Title	Credit Hours
SOCI-6126	Sociology of Globalization	3(3+0)
SOCI-6127	Industrial Sociology	3(3+0)
SOCI-6128	Sociology of Religion	3(3+0)
SOCI-6129	Sociology of Family and Marriage	3(3+0)
SOCI-6130	Sociology of Education	3(3+0)
SOCI-6131	Political Sociology	3(3+0)
SOCI-6132	Local Government Systems and Rural Development in Pakistan	3(3+0)
SOCI-6133	Rural Sociology	3(3+0)
SOCI-6134	Corporate Social Responsibility	3(3+0)
SOCI-6135	Sociology of Human Rights	3(3+0)
SOCI-6136	Sociology Policy & Governance	3(3+0)
SOCI-6137	Sociology of Aging	3(3+0)
SOCI-6138	Logic and Critical Thinking	3(3+0)


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Faculty of Social Sciences

Ref: SU/Socio/148
February 04, 2020

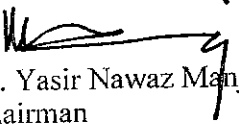
Dr. Masood Sarwar Awan
Director Acad
University of Sargodha
Sargodha-Pakistan


Subject: Submission of Agenda Items for Board of Faculty Meeting

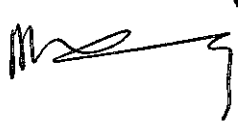
Following agenda items are hereby submitted to be discussed in the upcoming meeting of Board of Faculty.

Agenda Item 1: To discuss the panel of paper setter / examiners and Co-examiners for BA / B. Sc. and MA Sociology Examinations, 2020

Agenda Item 2: To discuss revised scheme of studies of BS / M. Sc. Sociology, M. Sc. Criminology, M. Phil / Ph. D Sociology


Dr. Yasir Nawaz Manj
Chairman


AD(ACAD-I)
26/02/2020



BS Sociology

Wang

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

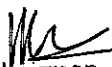
- 1 Introduction to Sociology: The Science of Society, Scope and significance
- 2 Fields of Sociology: Sociology and other Social Sciences
- 3 Social interaction and social structure: The Nature and Basis of Social Interaction
- 4 Social Processes: Social structure Status, Roles, Power and Authority, 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* (11th ed.). UK: Polity Press.
- 2 Macionis, J. J. (2016). *Sociology* (16th ed.). New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Anderson, M. and Taylor, F. H. (2017). *Sociology: The essentials* (9th ed.). Boston: Cengage Learning.
- 2 Schaefer, T. R. (2012). *Sociology* (13th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- 3 Henslin, M. J. (2011). *Sociology: A down to earth approach* (11th ed.). Toronto: Pearson.


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The course introduces the students to the underlying rules to acquire and use language in academic context. The course aims at developing grammatical competence of the learners to use grammatical structures in context in order to make the experience of learning English more meaningful enabling the students to meet their real life communication needs. The objectives of the course are to, reinforce the basics of grammar, understand the basic meaningful units of language, and introduce the functional aspects of grammatical categories and to comprehend language use by practically working on the grammatical aspects of language in academic settings. After studying the course, students would be able to use the language efficiently in academic and real life situations and integrate the basic language skills in speaking and writing. The students would be able to work in a competitive environment at higher education level to cater with the long term learners' needs.

Contents

- 1 Parts of speech
- 2 Noun and its types
- 3 Pronoun and its types
- 4 Adjective and its types
- 5 Verb and its types
- 6 Adverb and its types
- 7 Prepositions and its types
- 8 Conjunction and its types
- 9 Phrases and its different types
- 10 Clauses and its different types
- 11 Sentence, parts of sentence and types of sentence
- 12 Synthesis of sentence
- 13 Conditional sentences
- 14 Voices
- 15 Narration
- 16 Punctuation
- 17 Common grammatical errors and their corrections

Recommended Texts

- 1 Eastwood, J. (2011). *A basic English grammar*. UK: Oxford University Press.
- 2 Swan, M. (2018). *Practical English usage* (8thed.). UK: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Thomson, A. J., & Martinet, A. V. (1986). *A practical English grammar*. UK: Oxford University Press
- 2 Biber, D., Johansson, S., Leech, G., Conrad, S., Finegan, E., & Quirk, R. (1999). *Longman grammar of spoken and written English*. Harlow Essex: MIT Press.
- 3 Hunston, S., & Francis, G. (2000). *Pattern grammar: A corpus-driven approach to the lexical grammar of English*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.


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URCI-5109 Introduction to Information & Communication Technologies

3(2+1)

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*, (26th ed.). San Francisco: McGraw Hill Higher Education.
- 3 Schneider, G. M., & Gersting, J. (2018). *Invitation to computer science*. Boston: Cengage learning.


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Islamic Studies engages in the study of Islam as a textual tradition inscribed in the fundamental sources of Islam; Qur'an and Hadith, history and particular cultural contexts. The area seeks to provide an introduction to and a specialization in Islam through a large variety of expressions (literary, poetic, social, and political) and through a variety of methods (literary criticism, hermeneutics, history, sociology, and anthropology). It offers opportunities to get fully introductory foundational bases of Islam in fields that include Qur'anic studies, Hadith and Seerah of Prophet Muhammad (PBUH), Islamic philosophy, and Islamic law, culture and theology through the textual study of Qur'an and Sunnah. Islamic Studies is the academic study of Islam and Islamic culture. It majorly comprises of the importance of life and that after death. It is one of the best systems of education, which makes an ethical groomed person with the qualities which he/she should have as a human being. The basic sources of the Islamic Studies are the Holy Qur'an and Sunnah or Hadith of the Holy Prophet Muhammad ﷺ. The learning of the Qur'an and Sunnah guides the Muslims to live peacefully.

Contents

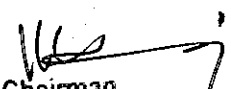
- 1 Study of the Qur'an (Introduction to the Qur'an, Selected verses from *Surah Al-Baqarah, Al-Furqan, Al-Ahzab, Al-Mu'minoon, Al-An'am, Al-Hujurat, Al-Saff*)
- 2 Study of the Hadith (Introduction to Hadith literature, Selected Ahadith (Text and Translation))
- 3 Introduction to Qur'anic Studies
- 4 Basic Concepts of Qur'an
- 5 History of Quran
- 6 Basic Concepts of Hadith
- 7 History of Hadith
- 8 Kinds of Hadith
- 9 Uloom -ul-Hadith
- 10 Sunnah & Hadith
- 11 Seeratul-Nabi (PBUH), necessity and importance of Seerat, role of Seerah in the development of personality, Pact of Madinah, Khutbah Hajjat al-Wada' and ethical teachings of Prophet (PBUH).
- 12 Legal Position of Sunnah
- 13 Islamic Culture & Civilization
- 14 Characteristics of Islamic Culture & Civilization
- 15 Historical Development of Islamic Culture & Civilization
- 16 Comparative Religions and Contemporary Issues
- 17 Impact of Islamic civilization

Recommend Texts

- 1 Hassan, A. (1990). *Principles of Islamic jurisprudence*. New Dehli: Adam Publishers.
- 2 Zia-ul-Haq, M. (2001). *Introduction to al-Sharia al-Islamia*. Lahore: Aziz Publication.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Hameedullah, M. (1957). *Introduction to Islam*. Lahore: Sh M Ashraf Publisher.
- 2 Hameedullah, M. (1980). *Emergence of Islam*. New Dehli: Adam Publishers.
- 3 Hameedullah, M. (1942). *Muslim conduct of state*. Lahore: Sh M Ashraf Publisher.


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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 glocalization. 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 its very difficult to understand the dynamic part of the society therefore through this course students will learn the change in society.

Contents

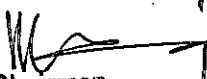
- 1 Social stratification: Nature of Social stratification, Approaches to Study of Social Stratification
- 2 Caste and Class: Social Mobility: Meaning, Forms and Factors
- 3 Collective behavior: Definition and characteristics/features
- 4 Types of collective behavior: Crowd, Mob and Public Social Movements
- 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*, (11thed.). UK: Polity Press.
- 2 Macionis, J. J. (2016). *Sociology*, (16thed.). US: Prentice-Hall

Suggested Readings

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


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The course aims at developing linguistic competence by focusing on basic language skills in integration to make the use of language in context. It also aims at developing students' skills in reading and reading comprehension of written texts in various contexts. The course also provides assistance in developing students' vocabulary building skills as well as their critical thinking skills. The contents of the course are designed on the basis of these language skills: listening skills, pronunciation skills, comprehension skills and presentation skills. The course provides practice in accurate pronunciation, stress and intonation patterns and critical listening skills for different contexts. The students require a grasp of English language to comprehend texts as organic whole, to interact with reasonable ease in structured situations, and to comprehend and construct academic discourse. The course objectives are to enhance students' language skill management capacity, to comprehend text(s) in context, to respond to language in context, and to write structured response(s).

Contents


- 1 Listening skills
- 2 Listening to isolated sentences and speech extracts
- 3 Managing listening and overcoming barriers to listening
- 4 Expressing opinions (debating current events) and oral synthesis of thoughts and ideas
- 5 Pronunciation skills
- 6 Recognizing phonemes, phonemic symbols and syllables, pronouncing words correctly
- 7 Understanding and practicing stress patterns and intonation patterns in simple sentences
- 8 Comprehension skills
- 9 Reading strategies, summarizing, sequencing, inferencing, comparing and contrasting
- 10 Drawing conclusions, self-questioning, problem-solving, relating background knowledge
- 11 Distinguishing between fact and opinion, finding the main idea, and supporting details
- 12 Text organizational patterns, investigating implied ideas, purpose and tone of the text
- 13 Critical reading, SQ3R method
- 14 Presentation skills, features of good presentations, different types of presentations
- 15 Different patterns of introducing a presentation, organizing arguments in a presentation
- 16 Tactics of maintaining interest of the audience, dealing with the questions of audience
- 17 Concluding a presentation, giving suggestions and recommendations

Recommended Texts

- 1 Mikulecky, B. S., & Jeffries, L. (2007). *Advanced reading power: Extensive reading, vocabulary building, comprehension skills, reading faster*. New York: Pearson.
- 2 Helgesen, M., & Brown, S. (2004). *Active listening: Building skills for understanding*. UK: Cambridge University Press.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Roach, C. A., & Wyatt, N. (1988). *Successful listening*. New York: Harper & Row.
- 2 Horowitz, R., & Samuels, S. J. (1987). *Comprehending oral and written language*. San Diego: Academic Press.


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Social thinking provides a promising field of investigation for the constitution of common knowledge in communication and action of historically and culturally situated groups. Its genealogy helps the understanding of the symbolic efficacy of social practices and their own operating collective logic. Social thought is a philosophical and intellectual ideas of a person or persons regarding to a particular time, place and about the growth, development and decay of human societies. Social thought is a current social thinking about the structure and functions of a social system. The course will provide familiarity about history of social thought, stages of social development and change. It will emphasize contributions of Western, Eastern and Muslim Thinkers towards social thought and social development. This course will enable the students to develop and apply a comparative perspective to explain the diversity of human social history and hoe different thinkers corresponded to various processes of social change in the course of social history.

Contents

- 1 Historical Development of Social Philosophy
- 2 Difference between social thought and sociological theory
- 3 Early Social Thought: Folk Thinking, Greek, Egyptian, Babylonian, Indian Social Thought
- 4 Contribution of Muslim Thinkers in Social thought
- 5 Abuzar Ghafari
- 6 Imam Ghazali
- 7 Ibn-E-Khuldun
- 8 Shah Waliullah
- 9 Moulana Ubedullah Sindhi
- 10 Allama Iqbal
- 11 Concept of self
- 12 Theory of religion
- 13 Concept of 'Ummah'
- 14 Classical Sociological Theory:
- 15 Herbert Spencer
- 16 Auguste Comte
- 17 Karl Marx
- 18 Emile Durkheim
- 19 Max Webr, Ferdinand D. Tonnies, W. G. Sumner

Recommended Texts

- 1 Ritzer, G. (2017). *Sociological theory*. (11thed.). New York: McGraw Hill Book Co.
- 2 Turner J.H. (2003). *The structure of sociological theory*. (7thed.). Australia: Thomson Wadsworth

Suggested Readings

- 1 Zeitlin, I. M. (1981). *Ideology and the development of sociological theory*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
- 2 Coser, L. A. (1977). *Masters of sociological thought*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanarich.
- 3 Kinlock, G. C. (1987). *Sociological theory: Its development and major paradigms*. New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanarich.

The course is designed to acquaint the students of BS Programs with the rationale of the creation of Pakistan. The students would be apprised of the emergence, growth and development of Muslim nationalism in South Asia and the struggle for freedom, which eventually led to the establishment of Pakistan. While highlighting the main objectives of national life, the course explains further the socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of Pakistan's endeavors to develop and progress in the contemporary world. For this purpose, the foreign policy objectives and Pakistan's foreign relations with neighbouring and other countries are also included. Therefore students get incite regarding the relationships of different countries with Pakistan. This curriculum has been developed to help students analyse the socio-political, cultural and economic problems of Pakistan while highlighting various phases of its history before and after the partition and to develop a vision in them to become knowledgeable citizens of their homeland.

Contents

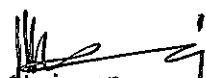
- 1 Contextualizing Pakistan Studies
- 2 Geography of Pakistan: Geo-Strategic Importance of Pakistan
- 3 Freedom Movement (1857-1947)
- 4 Pakistan Movement (1940-47)
- 5 Muslim Nationalism in South Asia
- 6 Two Nations Theory
- 7 Ideology of Pakistan
- 8 Initial Problems of Pakistan
- 9 Political and Constitutional Developments in Pakistan
- 10 Economy of Pakistan: Problems and Prospects
- 11 Society and Culture of Pakistan
- 12 Foreign Policy Objectives of Pakistan and Diplomatic Relations
- 13 Current and Contemporary Issues of Pakistan
- 14 Human Rights: Issues of Human Rights in Pakistan

Recommended Texts

- 1 Kazimi, M. R. (2007). *Pakistan studies*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- 2 Sheikh, J. A. (2004). *Pakistan's political economic and diplomatic dynamics*. Lahore: Kitabistan Paper Products.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Hayat, S. (2016). *Aspects of Pakistan movement*. Islamabad: National Institute of historical and cultural research.
- 2 Kazimi, M. R (2009). *A concise history of Pakistan*. Karachi: Oxford University Press.
- 3 Talbot, I. (1998). *Pakistan: A modern history*. London: Hurst and Company.


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In recent years, community engagement has become a central dimension of governance as well as policy development and service delivery. However, efforts to directly involve citizens in policy processes have been bedeviled by crude understandings of the issues involved, and by poor selection of techniques for engaging citizens. This course will provide a critical interrogation of the central conceptual issues as well as an examination of how to design a program of effective community engagement. This course begins by asking: Why involve citizens in planning and policymaking? This leads to an examination of the politics of planning, conceptualizations of "community" and, to the tension between local and professional knowledge in policy making. This course will also analyze different types of citizen engagement and examine how to design a program of public participation for policy making. Approaches to evaluating community engagement programs will also be a component of the course. Moreover, in order to secure the future of a society, citizens must train younger generations in civic engagement and participation. Citizenship education is education that provides the background knowledge necessary to create an ongoing stream of new citizens participating and engaging with the creation of a civilized society.

Contents

- 1 Introduction to Citizenship Education and Community Engagement: Orientation
- 2 Introduction to Active Citizenship: Overview of the ideas, Concepts, Philosophy and Skills
- 3 Identity, Culture and Social Harmony: Concepts and Development of Identity
- 4 Components of Culture and Social Harmony, Cultural & Religious Diversity
- 5 Multi-cultural society and inter-cultural dialogue: bridging the differences, promoting harmony
- 6 Significance of diversity and its impact, Importance and domains of inter-cultural harmony
- 7 Active Citizen: Locally active, Globally connected
- 8 Importance of active citizenship at national and global level
- 9 Understanding community, Identification of resources (human, natural and others)
- 10 Human rights, Constitutionalism and citizens' responsibilities: Introduction to human rights
- 11 Universalism vs relativism, Human rights in constitution of Pakistan
- 12 Public duties and responsibilities
- 13 Social Issues in Pakistan: Introduction to the concept of social problem, Causes and solutions
- 14 Social Issues in Pakistan (Poverty, Equal and Equitable access of resources, unemployment)
- 15 Social Issues in Pakistan (Agricultural problems, terrorism & militancy, governance issues)
- 16 Social action and project: Introduction and planning of social action project
- 17 Identification of problem, Ethical considerations related to project
- 18 Assessment of existing resources

Recommended Texts

- 1 Kennedy, J. K., & Brunold, A. (2016). *Regional context and citizenship education in Asia and Europe*. New York: Routledge Falmer.
- 2 Macionis, J. J., & Gerber, M. L. (2010). *Sociology*. New York: Pearson Education.

Suggested Readings

- 1 British Council. (2017). *Active citizen's social action projects guide*. Scotland: British Council.
- 2 Larsen, K. A., Sewpaul, V., & Hole, G. O. (Eds.). (2013). *Participation in community work: International perspectives*. New York: Routledge.

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,^[3] 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 and 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 and the Sprit of Capitalism

Recommended Texts

- 1 Ritzer, G. (2017). *Sociological theory*. (11thed.). New York: McGraw Hill Book Co.
- 2 Scott, J. (2012) *Sociological theory: Contemporary debates*, (2nded.). UK: Edward Elgar

Suggested Readings

- 1 Ashley, D. Orenstein, M. D. (2005). *Sociological theory: Classical statements* (6thed). 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.


Chairman
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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* (3rd ed.). Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.
- 2 Bailey, S. (2011). *Academic writing: A handbook for international students* (3rd 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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This course is built upon the mathematical concepts, principles and techniques that are useful in almost all undergraduate programs. The main objectives of the course are to enhance student's competency in application of mathematical concepts in solving problems and to improve their level of quantitative approach. Maths helps students to have analytical thinking. Analytical thinking develops the ability to investigate and know the truth about the world around us. Mathematics develops the ability to think because to find the solutions, you have to think of a whole coherent process. Upon the successful completion of this course students would be able to develop understanding: Mathematical functions, Building and solving linear and quadratic equations, Matrices and Determinants with application, sequences and series, and basic Financial Mathematics. To prepare the students, not majoring in mathematics, with the essential tools of financial, algebra and geometry to apply the concepts and the techniques in their respective disciplines.

Contents

- 1 Linear Equations and Quadratic Equations: Formation of Linear equation
- 2 Solving Linear equation involving one variable
- 3 Solution of Quadratic equation by factorization method
- 4 Solution of quadratic equation by square completion methods
- 5 Solution of quadratic equation by quadratic formula
- 6 Application of quadratic equation
- 7 Sequences and Series
- 8 Matrices and Determinants: Introduction of matrices
- 9 Types of matrices
- 10 Matrix operations
- 11 Inverse of matrix
- 12 The determinants and its properties
- 13 Solution of system of linear equations by determinants: Cramer's rule, Inverse Matrices Method
- 14 Mathematics of Finance: Simple interest
- 15 Compound interest
- 16 Annuities and Sets and Sets Operations
- 17 Permutation and combinations
- 18 Introduction to mathematical induction and binomial theorem
- 19 Basic Concepts of Trigonometry
- 20 Fundamental Identities of Trigonometry

Recommended Texts

- 1 Frank, S. B. (1993). *Applied mathematics for business, economics, and the social Sciences* (4th ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill publisher.
- 2 Nauman, K. (2019). *Basic mathematics-I: algebra and trigonometry* (2nd ed.). Lahore: Al-Hassan Pub.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Kaufmann, J. E. (1994). *College algebra and trigonometry* (3rd ed.). Boston: PWS-Kent Pub. Co.
- 2 Swokowski, E. W. (1993). *Fundamentals of algebra and trigonometry* (8th ed.). Boston: PWS-Kent Pub. Co.

The course is designed to provide the familiarity and comprehension of English literary pieces. The students may not be familiar or well-versed in the various genres of literature prior to taking this course. The course provides training and skills necessary to engage, understand, critically analyze, and enjoy the literary genres of literature: short story, poetry, novel and drama. The students will explore the basic concepts of literary technique, narrative, poetic, and dramatic structures and innovations to engage with the more advanced cognitive aspects of literature. In addition to these theoretical skills, students will also read below the surface of the texts for their historical, ethical, psychological, social, and philosophical value by developing insights in how literature gives us a window into both the experiences of others and wider appreciation for the human condition. The course explores literary production in English against local context in particular, by emphasizing shifts in thought as well as genre innovation, i.e. medieval to modern. It provides an introduction to key texts, authors and literary periods, exploring the relationship of texts to their contexts and considering multiple perspectives in the different literary genres.

Contents

- 1 Poems, Milton: *Book IX*, lines 897–959.
- 2 Shakespeare: *All the World is a Stage*.
- 3 Browning: *My Last Duchess*
- 4 Wordsworth: *The Leech Gatherer*
- 5 Keats: *Ode to Autumn*
- 6 Walter De La Mare: *Tartary*
- 7 Short Stories, *The Necklace*
- 8 *The Woman Who had Imagination*
- 9 *Shadow in the Rose Garden*
- 10 Essays, *My Tailor*
- 11 *Whistling of the Birds*
- 12 One Act Play, *Riders to the Sea*
- 13 Novel, *Animal Farm*

Recommended Texts

- 1 Kennedy, X.J. & Gioia, D. (2014). *Literature: An introduction to fiction, poetry, drama, and writing*. Boston: Pearson.
- 2 Mays, K. J. (2014). *The Norton introduction to literature*. New York: Norton.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Bausch, R & Cassill, R.V. (2006). *The Norton anthology of short fiction*. New York: Norton & Company.
- 2 Gardner, J. E., Lawn, B., Ridl, J., & Schakel, p. (2016). *Literature: A portable anthology*. Boston: Bedford St. Martins.

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 Intertactionism, C.H. Cooley and G.H. Mead
- 6 Ethnomethodology: Introduction, H. Garfinkal
- 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*. (11thed.). New York: McGraw Hill Book Co.
- 2 Scott, J. (2012). *Sociological theory: Contemporary debates, Second Edition* (2nded.). UK: Edward Elgar Publisher.
- 3 Ashley, D., Orenstein, M. D. (2005). *Sociological theory: Classical statements* (6thed.). 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*. (7thed). Australia: Thomson Wadsworth.

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"* (13thed.). California: Belmont.
- 2 Neuman L. W. (2011). *Social research methods* (7thed.). 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.


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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 discuss 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 that 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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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* (6th edition). UK: Oxford University Press.

Suggested Readings

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

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*. (9thed.). 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.

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 Quantitative Data
- 17 Discussion, Report Writing (Mechanics, Footnotes, References)

Recommended Texts

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

Suggested Readings

- 1 Somekh, B. & Culy. (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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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

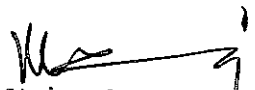
- 1 Introduction
- 2 The concept of education
- 3 Origin and development of education
- 4 Institutional fabric of education
- 5 Education and religion
- 6 Education and polity
- 7 Education and economy
- 8 Education and social mobility
- 9 Forms of education: Formal, Non-formal, Informal
- 10 Contemporary 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* (1sted.). US: SAGE Publications.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Ballantine, H. J. and Hammack, M. F. (2011), *The sociology of education* (7thed.). US: Pearson
- 2 Sadovnik, R. A. (2010). *Sociology of education: A critical reader* (2nded.). UK: Routledge


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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?)* (1sted.). USA: Polity Press.
- 2 Centeno, A. M. and Enriquez, E. (2016). *War and society (political sociology)* (1sted.). USA: Polity.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Berberoglu, B. (2013). *Political sociology in a global era: An introduction to the state and society* (1sted.). UK: Routledge
- 2 Glasberg, S. D. (2010). *Political sociology: Oppression, resistance, and the state* (1sted.). 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. Review of past rural development programmes, current and future programmes in Pakistan. Planning for rural development, people's 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 provides knowledge regarding the role of local government in rural development and regarding different strategies of development. This course also has a 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 Idcs*. Lahore: Feroze Sons.
- 2 Berger, Guy. (1992). *Social structure and rural development in third world*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.


Chairman
Department of Sociology

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

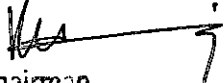
- 1 Introduction to Rural Sociology, Rural Sociology as a Science
- 2 Rural Sociology and Other Social Sciences
- 3 Basic Concepts and Processes, An understanding of the Rural Social System
- 4 Caste and "baradari" structure
- 5 Fractions, dispute and "We-groups".
- 6 Problems of small and fragmented 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*, (2nded.). New Delhi: New Age International (P) Limited Publisher.
- 3 Dalal, B. (2003). *Rural planning in developing countries*, New Delhi: Earthscan.


 Chairman
 Department of Sociology
 University of Sargodha

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.


Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Sargodha

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** 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* (1sted.). 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* (18thed.). UK: Routledge.
- 2 Ishay, R. M. (2008). *The history of human rights: From ancient times to the globalization era* (2nded.). California: University of California Press.


Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Sardar

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


Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Saragaha

SOCI-6137

Sociology of Aging

3(3+0)

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, (7thed.)* :Auborn House Publishing


Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Sargodha

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* (5thed). Moscow: Canon Press.
2. Salmon,H.M. (2012). *Introduction to logic and critical thinking* (6thed) :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.


Chairman
Department of Sociology

Social work theory and practice consists of the professional application of social work values, principles, ethics and techniques to one or more of the following ends: helping people obtain tangible services; counseling and psychotherapy with individuals, families, and groups; helping communities or groups provide or improve social and health services; and participating in legislative processes. The practice of social work requires knowledge of human development and behavior of social and economic, and cultural institutions; and of the interaction of all these factors. The designed course is the first part of Social Work Theory and Practice. This course is designed to acquaint students the basic knowledge of Social Work values along with the concept of social welfare and social services. It will provide them a deeper understanding of Religious Concepts of Social Work .It will also help students in understanding one of the primary methods of Social Work i.e. Social Casework.

Contents

- 1 Introduction to Social Work and Social Welfare
- 2 Concept of social welfare, social services and social work.
- 3 Objectives of social work.
- 4 Philosophical base of social work
- 5 Fields of practice, scope and limitations.
- 6 Basic principles of Social work.
- 7 Professional and voluntary social work.
- 8 Historical perspective of social work and social welfare in Pakistan.
- 9 Relationship of social work with other social sciences.
- 10 Role of professional social worker.
- 11 Trends and issues in social work.
- 12 Social Work Values and Traditions
- 13 Religious Concepts of Social Work
- 14 Buddhism
- 15 Christianity
- 16 Islam
- 17 Primary Methods of Social Work
- 18 Social Case Work
- 19 Definition of social case work
- 20 Elements/ Components of Social Case Work
- 21 Principles of social case work.
- 22 Role of professional worker in case work practice
- 23 Field Work Orientation
- 24 Practice of Social Work in Case Work and Community Development Setting
- 25 Processes of community development and case work
- 26 Interviewing in Social Case Work
- 27 Study of different cases regarding social issues or social problems of our society

Recommended Texts

- 1 Kirst-Ashman, K. K. (2017). *Introduction to social work and social welfare: Critical thinking perspectives*. Boston: Cengage learning.
- 2 Zastrow, C.H. (2013). *The practice of social work: A comprehensive work text*. Belmont: Cengage learning.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Birkenmaier, J & Berg-Weger, (2017). *The practice of generalist social work*. New York: Taylor & Francis.
- 2 Wilson, K, et al. (2008). *Social work: An introduction to contemporary practice*. London: Pearson Education Limited.


Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Sargodha

This course offers the student a comprehensive introduction to politics, political institutions and issues. The course has four main objectives for the student to: understand what is meant by politics, explore competing concepts and approaches, learn about how political institutions and processes work, and discuss contemporary political issues in an informed manner. While highlighting the main objectives of national life, the course explains further the socio-economic, political and cultural aspects of Pakistan's endeavours to develop and progress in the contemporary world. This course will also be very helpful to expand the understandings of the reader pertaining to the existed contemporary knowledge of the world and to excel his personal capabilities to serve for others. It enhances the skill of students to underpin the understanding about political process, its valuable outcome and how to unleash socio-political activities in our surroundings. It enables the students to understand the political realities about polity.

Contents

- 1 Definition, Nature, Scope and Relations with Other Social Sciences
- 2 State; Definitions, Elements, Functions, Difference Between State and Society
- 3 Types of Power
- 4 Debates in the Study of Power
- 5 States: State Formation, Development, and Change
- 6 States and Nations: Relations and Interactions
- 7 Constitution: The Highest Law of the Land
- 8 Approaches to Executive leadership
- 9 Government
- 10 Government Functions
- 11 Kinds of Governments
- 12 Presidential and Parliamentary Systems
- 13 Legislatures: Features, Functions, and Structure
- 14 Judicial Institutions: Structure and Design
- 15 Agents of Political Socialization
- 16 Functions of Political Parties
- 17 Bureaucracy and Democracy
- 18 Electoral Systems:
- 19 Single-Member Districts
- 20 Proportional Representation

Recommended Texts

1. Grigsby, E. (2008). *Analyzing politics*. Boston: Cengage Learning.
2. Roskin, M. G., Cord, R. L., Medeiros, J. A., and Jones, W. S. (2016). *Political science: An introduction*. London: Pearson.

Suggested Readings

1. Brodie, J., Rein, S., and Smith, M. S. (2013). *Critical concepts: An introduction to politics*. Canada: Pearson.
2. Kesselman, M., Krieger, J., and Joseph, W. A. (2018). *Introduction to comparative politics: Political challenges and changing agendas*. Boston: Cengage Learning.

The course aims to equip students with an understanding of GIS, evolution and applications of spatial data. In this class, students will be introduced to the study and design of maps, primarily through the application of a specialized computer mapping software program known as a Geographic Information System (GIS). GIS is a map-based computer decision support system that allows for the investigation of geographic data relationships. People that are trained in GIS are in high demand today, both in government and private industry. It Improves decision by government officials, Instantaneous collaboration through the cloud, Improved transparency for citizen engagement etc. The lecture sessions in this class will focus primarily on GIS-based mapmaking techniques, including map design, symbology, map coordinates and georeferencing systems. Students will cover many important aspects of mapmaking, including map data collection and processing, field methods and GPS, cartographic communication, topographic map reading and analysis, and qualitative and quantitative mapping techniques.

Contents

- 1 Introduction: Definitions, key components, functional subsystem, Raster data model
- 2 Vector data model, attribute model, Data acquisition techniques, data sources
- 3 Data capturing techniques and procedures, data visualization of spatial data
- 4 Layers, projections and transformation and datum
- 5 Map design: Symbols to portray points, lines, polygons and volumes
- 6 Graphic variables, visual hierarchy, Data classification graphic approach
- 7 Spatial analysis: Neighborhood functions, network, and overlay analysis, buffering
- 8 Spatial data quality, components of data quality, micro level components
- 9 Macro level components, usage components, sources of errors
- 10 Accuracy and resolution and uncertainty
- 11 GIS Applications

Lab. Work

Introduction to GIS Lab (hardware/ software), Raster/ Vector/ Attribute Data Display, Scanning, Digitization, coordinate based point mapping, Raster/ Vector Conversion,

Recommended Texts

- 1 Chang, K., (2006). *Introduction to geographic information systems*: New York: McGraw-Hill
- 2 Demers, M. N. (2002). *Fundamentals of geographic information systems*, US: John Wiley & Sons.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Yang., Lo, C. P., and Lal, A.K. (2003). *Concepts and techniques of geographic information system*. US: Prentice Hall.
- 2 Kiser, J. D., Paine, D. P. (2003). *Aerial photography and image interpretation*, US: John Wiley & Sons.
- 3 Janssen, L. L. and Hurneman, G. (2000). *Principles of remote sensing*: Netherlands: International Institute for Aerospace Survey and Earth Sciences

This course is designed to acquire the knowledge about the role of the environmental science in our daily life. This will help the students to learn how the various environmental processes and related human activities are involved in contaminating our ecosystem. Acquire an awareness of the environment as a whole and its related problems. Gain a variety of experiences and acquire a basic understanding and knowledge about the environment and its allied problems. Acquire an attitude of concern for the environment. Acquire the skills for identifying and solving environmental problems. Participate in improvement and protection of environment. Develop the ability to evaluate measures for the improvement and protection of environment. Environmental studies are to develop a world in which persons are aware of and concerned about environment and the problems associated with it, and committed to work individually as well as collectively towards solutions of current problems and prevention of future problems.

Contents

- 1 Basic concepts like Introduction, History and Nature.
- 2 Scope of Environmental Science and its contribution to society.
- 3 Principles of natural resources.
- 4 Different aspects of environment: Physical, Ecological, Socio-Economic, Ethical
- 5 Global warming and Greenhouse effect.
- 6 Impact of acidic rain on an environment.
- 7 Major components of environment: Physico-Chemical, Biological and Social,
- 8 Relationships with various environmental factors.
- 9 Human environment and its problems: Global, National.
- 10 Human environment and its Regional.
- 11 Environmental challenges: Current and Future trends in population growth.
- 12 Environmental challenges for sustainable development
- 13 Urbanization, Poverty and Resource depletion.
- 14 Environmental Pollution, Development in industry and agriculture.

Recommended Texts

- 1 Botkin, D. B. and Keller, E. A. (2007). *Environmental science: Earth as a living planet*, (6thed.). US: John Wiley & Sons.
- 2 McKinney, M. L., Schoch, R. M. and Yonavjak, L. (2007). *Environmental science: Systems and solutions*, (4thed.). US: Jones & Bartlett Publishers.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Wright, R. T. and Nebel, B. J. (2007). *Environmental science: Toward a sustainable future*, (10thed.). UK: Pearson Educational.
- 2 Miller, G., & Thomson, L. (2002). *Environmental science: Working with the earth*. US: John Wiley & Sons.


Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Sargodha

OPTIONAL COURSES

SOCI-6126

Sociology of Globalization

3(3+0)

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

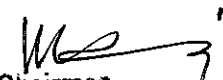
- 1 Introduction and Overview of Sociology of Globalization
- 2 Sociology of globalization, globalization: myth or reality;
- 3 Characteristics of globalization, globalization, modernization & Europeanization;
- 4 Theories of globalization, Global stratification, global inequalities, The Rise of Globalization
- 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* (1sted.). US: Westview Press
- 2 Martell, L. (2010). *The sociology of globalization* (1sted.). 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


Chairman
Department of Sociology

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 garaging.
- 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* (1sted.). 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 Theobland. (1994). *Understanding industrial society: A sociological guide*. New York: St Merton 'Press.

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

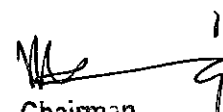
- 1 Introduction: Definition, Elements of religion
- 2 Theories of religion
- 3 Sociological, Psycho-analytical, Evolutionary
- 4 Sociological consequences
- 5 The sociological functions of religion
- 6 Universal order of religion Pragmatism in religion
- 7 Integrating power of religion, Religion and 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* (3rded.). UK: Routledge.
- 2 Johnstone, L. R. (2006). *Religion in Society: A sociology of religion* (8thed.). UK: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Dillon, M. (2003). *Handbook of the sociology of religion* (1sted.). 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.


Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Sargodha

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

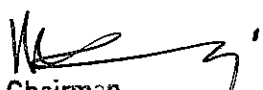
- 1 Family organization, Definition and types
- 2 Formation, Patterns and functions, Descent and social form, Family as a social system
- 3 Variations in family organization: the conjugal family, matrilineal and matrilocal
- 4 patriarchal, and matriarchal, exogamous and endogamous, nuclear, joint and 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* (6thed.). USA: Cengage Learning
- 2 Ciabattari, T. (2016). *Sociology of families: Change, continuity, and diversity* (1sted.). US: SAGE Publications

Suggested Readings

- 1 Chambers, D. (2012). *A sociology of family life* (1sted.). USA: Polity Press.
- 2 Newman, M. D. (2002). *Sociology of families* (2nded.). US: SAGE Publications.


Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Sargodha

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* (2nded.). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- 2 Preston, S. Heuveline, P. & Guillot, M. (2000). *Demography: Measuring and modeling population processes* (1sted.). 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.


 Chairman
 Department of Sociology
 University of Sargodha

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* (13thed.). 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


Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Sarqobda

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*. (6thed.). US: Rowman & Littlefield
- 2 Ember, R. C., Ember, M. and Peregrine, N. P. (2014). *Social and cultural anthropology* (14thed.). London: Pearson.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Russell, H. B. (2012). *Research methods in anthropology: Qualitative and quantitative approach*. (2nded.). London: Sage Publication
- 2 Marvin, H. (2007). *Cultural anthropology*, (7thed.). New York: Harper and Row.


Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Sargodha

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* (1sted.). 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.


Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Sargodha

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* (3rded.). UK: Routledge

Suggested Readings

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

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* (6thed.). 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*, (3rded.). 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* (1sted.). US: Wiley.
- 3 McMichael, P. (2011) *Development and social change: A global perspective*, (5thed.). *Sociology for a new century* (5thed.). US: SAGE Publications.


Chairman
Department of Sociology
University of Sargodha

The concept of community development concerns ways of thinking about and resolving community problems. Students examine the relationship between individual and community issues. In addition, they have opportunities to develop organizing skills on an agency and community level. Students explore possible interventions along a continuum: from changes in human service work practice and under agency auspices to broader structural change within the community. This course will provide knowledge regarding the different methodologies of community organization and its related services. This course also provides brief knowledge regarding the development in Pakistan through community organization. Through interactive lectures, graded online discussions, seminar and presentations, students acquire information through which community work can be examined while analyzing outreach and development issues and activities. This course also has a practical part so it will enable students to acquiring hands on experience of it because community development is a profession which needs both theoretical and practical knowledge.

Contents

- 1 Introduction: Meaning, Scope and Subject Matter, Historical Development
- 2 Theories and Approaches of Community Development.
- 3 Processes of Community Development, Community Mobilization, Community Participation
- 4 Community Developments, Community Development Programs in Pakistan
- 5 History of Community Development before Partition of the Sub-continent
- 6 Community Development with Reference to Village-AID Program.
- 7 Role of International Organizations in Participatory Community Development
- 8 Community Concepts and Definition, The Nature of Community
- 9 Methodology and Organization of Community
- 10 Development and Role of Social Welfare Councils in Community Development.
- 11 Community Organization and Related Services, Family and Child Welfare, Cottage Industries
- 12 Adult Education, Skill Development and Health, Housing, Water and Sanitation
- 13 Development in Rural/Urban Areas of Pakistan.
- 14 Cooperation and Community Development, Principles and Methods of Cooperation
- 15 History of Cooperative Movement in Pakistan, Role of Cooperative Societies
- 16 Community Development Programs in Underdeveloped Countries
- 17 Field visits and Presentation of Report

Recommended Texts

- 1 Phillips, R. (2014). *Introduction to community development. BUNDLE: An introduction to community development (Volume 1)* (2nd ed.). UK: Routledge.
- 2 Ledwith, M. (2011). *Community development: A critical approach*, (2nd ed.). USA: Polity Press

Suggested Readings

- 1 Ledwith, M. (2015). *Community development in action: Putting freire into practice* USA: Polity Press
- 2 Robinson, W. J. & Green, P. J. (2010). *Introduction to community development: Theory, practice, and service-learning* (1st ed.). US: SAGE Publications
- 3 Tyler, M. & Robert M. Ward, M. R. (2010). *Planning and community development: A guide for the 21st century* US: W. W. Norton & Company

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* (3rded.). US: SAGE Publications Ltd.
- 2 Annandale, E. (2014). *The sociology of health and medicine: A critical introduction* (2nded.). USA: Polity Press.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Cockerham, W. (2011). *Medical sociology* (12thed.). US: Prentice Hall.
- 2 Clarke, A. (2010). *The sociology of healthcare* (2nded.). UK: Routledge.
- 3 Sujatha, V. (2014). *Sociology of health and medicine: New perspectives* (1sted.). UK: Oxford University Press


Chairman
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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.


 Chairman
 Department of Sociology
 University of Toronto

This course is an introduction to urban sociology. We will explore several topics related to urbanization and urbanism in this course, with a general focus on cities, and a spotlight on local neighborhoods and issues. Topics include the history of urbanization and its impacts on cities today; ethnography and other methods for studying urban social phenomena; theories about how cities are socially and spatially organized and how these forms of organization are related; and how urban living affects social interaction. This is a writing intensive course, and students will be required to write two course papers and conduct their own ethnographic observations as part of their coursework. This course will teach how economic forces and social structures such as race, class and government policies influence how cities are socially and spatially organized, and how that has changed over time. Students will also learn about how urban living shapes social interaction, past and present.

Contents

- 1 Introduction: Definition of Basic Concepts Urbanization and Urbanism, Community, Town, City,
- 2 Urban Sociology: Scope and Field of Study, The Rise, and Decline of Cities,
- 3 Origin of Urban Life
- 4 The Rise of Modern City: Growth of Cities, Factors in Urbanization and Urban Growth
- 5 Growth of Cities-planned Development.
- 6 Trends of Urbanization in Pakistan.
- 7 The Ecology of the City
- 8 Human Ecology-meaning and Relationship with Urban Sociology
- 9 The Social Relations in the City
- 10 The Small Groups - Their Functions and Role Structure
- 11 The Urban Attitudes, Ideals and Values,
- 12 The Urban Economic System, Rest and Recreational Activities in the City.
- 13 The Disorganized Areas: Slums, Katchi Abadies and Their Development
- 14 Lack of Coordination in Various Social Systems in the City
- 15 Juvenile Delinquency and Street Crime in the City
- 16 Main Social Problems
- 17 Problems of the Cities, Their Origin, Causative Factors and Remedial Measures.
- 18 Welfare Agencies in the City: Their Structure and Functioning
- 19 Adjustment of migrants in the City, Town Planning, Social and Welfare Planning
- 20 Meaning, Need and Scope, Planning and Development of the City
- 21 House Planning, Neighborhood Planning, Voluntary Associations, The Future of the City

Recommended Texts

- 1 Brenner, N. & Keil, R (ed.). (2006). *The global cities reader*. London & New York: Routledge.
- 2 Simon, P. (2004). *Urban theory and the urban experience encountering the city*. London: Routledge.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Gottdiener, M. & Budd, L. (2005). *Key concepts in urban studies*. London: Sage Publication.
- 2 Kevin, F. & LaGory, M. (2000), *Unhealthy places: The ecology of risk in the urban landscape*, London: Routledge.
- 3 Gibbs, P. J. (1961). *Urban research methods*. New York: D. Van Nostrand Co.


 Chairman
 Department of Sociology
 University of Sargodha

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

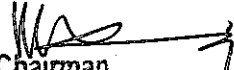
- 1 A Brief Introduction to SPSS: Getting Help, Data Entry, The Data View Spreadsheet
- 2 The Variable View Spreadsheet, Storing and Retrieving Data Files, Programming in SPSS
- 3 Data Description and Simple Inference for Continuous data: Methods of Analysis
- 4 Simple Inference for Categorical Data: 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* (1sted.). UK: Routledge
- 2 Norris, G., Qureshi, F., Howitt, D. and Cramer, D. (2014). *Introduction to statistics with spss for social science*, (1sted.). UK: Routledge

Suggested Readings

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


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In this course, students will learn to investigate the social world using a variety of qualitative approaches, such as in-depth interviewing, observation, or content analysis. Students will explore the principles underlying qualitative inquiry and acquire a general understanding of the theoretical positions that underlie qualitative methodology. Through lectures, readings, guest presentations, and hands-on research activities, students will explore different ways of investigating the social world in a scientific but non-statistical way that gives voice to the people we are studying. The ultimate goal is to let students experience the ways that qualitative sociologists do research. We will therefore emphasize applied aspects of qualitative research. This course will introduce participants to the characteristics and various approaches to designing and conducting qualitative research projects. Students will gain hands-on experience in various qualitative methods and analysis techniques while carrying out a research project related to their area of interest. Main Course Objectives are To become familiar with the characteristics, language and logic of qualitative research methods; To understand the available techniques for designing a qualitative research study; To understand the available techniques for qualitative data analysis; To be able to recognize and assess quality and rigor in evaluating a qualitative research study.

Contents

- 1 Qualitative Research: Varieties of quantitative research, Criticisms of quantitative research
- 2 Varieties of qualitative research, Criticisms of qualitative research, Conclusion, Summary
- 3 Tools/Techniques: Interviews, Ethnographies, Texts, Audiotapes, Videotapes, Multiple methods
- 4 Selecting a Topic: Simplistic inductivism
- 5 The 'kitchen sink' gambit, Grand theory, Strategies for kitchen-sinkers
- 6 Theory in Qualitative Research, What is theory? Theories, models and hypotheses
- 7 Generalizations and theory building, How to theorize about data, Conclusion, Summary
- 8 A case study: HIV Counseling, Multiple Methods, Concluding remarks, Summary
- 9 Selecting a Case, Generalizability in qualitative research
- 10 Combining qualitative research with quantitative measures of populations
- 11 Generalizability as present in a single case, Concluding remarks, Summary
- 12 Beginning Data Analysis, Kick-starting your analysis, Interviews, Field notes
- 13 A case study: observing heart clinics, Field notes and data analysis, Transcripts and data analysis
- 14 Using Computers to Analyze Qualitative Data, Clive Seale, Advantages of CAQDAS
- 15 Mainstream packages:, ETHNOGRAPH, NUD.IST AND ATLAS
- 16 Theory building with CAQDAS, X Validity and Reliability, Validity, Reliability, Conclusion

Recommended Texts

- 1 Creswell, W. J. (2017). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches* (4thed.). US: Sage publication.
- 2 Maxwell, A. J. (2013). *Qualitative research design: An interactive approach (applied social research methods)* (3rded). US: SAGE Publications.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Hennink, M. (2010). *Qualitative research methods* (1sted.). US: Sage publication.
- 2 Denzin, K. N. and Lincoln, Y. (2008). *Collecting and interpreting qualitative materials*, New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- 3 Flick, U. (2008). *Designing qualitative research*. New Delhi: Sage Publications.
- 4 Corbin, J. and Strauss, C. A. (2008). *Basics of qualitative research* (3rded) New Delhi: Sage Publications.


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SOCI-6124

THESIS

6 (6+0)

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


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SOCI-6125

INTERNSHIP

3(3+0)

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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GENERAL COURSES

MCOM-5101

Introduction to Conventional and Digital Communication

3 (3+0)

This course is aimed at introducing the students with basic concepts of conventional and emerging concepts of digital communication. Students would be able to identify and distinguish between the key concepts of conventional and digital communication. Conventional media such as television, radio, newspapers and magazines have long been the primary outlet for communication campaigns, but added to this now are digital channels like social media (Facebook, Twitter, Instagram) that have increased the opportunities for companies, big and small, to connect and spread the word. Digital communications media are inherently capable of being more interactive, more participatory, more egalitarian, more decentralized, and less hierarchical. As such, the types of social relations and communities which can be built on these media share these characteristics. This course further enables the students to understand the communication process, conventional and digital communication systems, problems and prospects of conventional and digital communication and distinguish among various forms of mass media.

Contents

- 1 Communication: process and function
- 2 Barriers in communication
- 3 Models of mass communication: linear, circular, transactional
- 4 Print media communication: newspapers, magazines, periodicals, books, pamphlets, etc
- 5 Electronic media communication: radio, television, film
- 6 New media: (internet)
- 7 Website, blog, vlog.
- 8 Social media
- 9 ICTs and emerging platforms of new media: web 2.0
- 10 The phenomenon of social medi.
- 11 Facebook, twitter, linkedIn, google
- 12 Integration
- 13 Convergence
- 14 Consumerism
- 15 Amplifications of mass contents on ICT platforms
- 16 Receiver of communication as channels of ICTs

Recommended Texts

- 1 Baran, S. (2016). *Introduction to mass communication: Media literacy and culture* (10thed.). New York: McGraw-Hill Inc.
- 2 Campbell, R., Martin, C., & Fabos, B. (2014). *Media and communication: Mass communication in a digital age*. New York: Bedford/St. Martin's.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Dominick, J. (2014). *Dynamics of mass communication* (12thed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.
- 2 Vivian, J. (2015). *Media of mass communication*. New York: Pearson Inc.
- 3 Lindgren, S. (2017). *Digital media and society*. California: Sage Publications Inc.


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Studying geography can provide an individual with a holistic understanding of our planet and its systems. Those who study geography are better prepared to understand topics impacting our planet such as climate change, global warming, desertification, El Nino, water resource issues, among others. This course is graduate-level course to expose students with the founding principles of Geography and geographical knowledge. A systematic descriptive introduction to the diverse elements of landscape including geomorphic, climatic, and biotic elements, human settlement and land-use patterns; cartographic approaches to the analysis of selected processes of landscape change. This course provides an opportunity for understanding part of the complex physical and biological environment in which human beings live. The nature and processes of geo-system and its constituent parts: atmosphere, lithosphere, hydrosphere and biosphere; structure and composition of the atmosphere: atmospheric circulation, weather and climate, energy transmission, spatial variation of energy inputs and energy budget; structure and composition of the earth: tectonics and related processes; hydrological cycle and its components: precipitation, evapotranspiration, groundwater, surface water and the oceans; vegetation zones of the world: world soils, ecosystems, biomes, energy and matter flows.

Contents

- 1 Introduction, Definitions, scope and branches of Geography
- 2 Roots of the discipline and basic geographic concepts
- 3 Themes and traditions of Geography
- 4 Tools of Geography, The Universe, Galaxies and solar system
- 5 The Earth as a planet, Celestial positions, its shape and size
- 6 Rotation, revolution and related phenomena
- 7 Spheres of the earth, Lithosphere, Atmosphere, Hydrosphere
- 8 Biosphere, Man-environment interaction, Population
- 9 Major Economic activities, Settlements
- 10 Pollution

Lab. Work

- 1 Comprehension of atlases
- 2 Map reading skills, location of places
- 3 Features and relevant work related to topics of the theoretical section.

Recommended Texts

- 1 Arbogast, A. F. (2007). *Discovering physical geography*. London: John Wiley and Sons.
- 2 Christopherson, R. W. (2009). *Geo systems: An introduction to physical geography*. New Jersey: Pearson Prentice Hall.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Strahler, A. (2013). *Introduction to physical geography*. New Jersey: John Wiley & Sons.
- 2 Seamon, D. (2015). *A geography of the life world; Movement, rest and encounter*. New York: Routledge.


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This course has been designed to ensure an effective orientation of students towards the discipline of psychology so that they may come to appreciate the diversity of the subject and its pragmatic significance. This course provides an introduction to the concepts and theories of psychology and to their application to real life situations. Topics include history, research methods, sensation, perception, consciousness, stress and coping, learning, memory, motivation and emotions. Main objectives of the course include to make students familiar with the essential features of human personality; to inculcate a sense of personal relevance of Psychology as a subject with the potential of gaining better insight into one's own self and others. Upon the successful completion of course students will have an introductory knowledge of selected areas of basic psychological enquiry and they will be able to: differentiate between scientific and non-scientific information about human behaviors and mental processes, describe major developments and research methods used in psychology; Explain psychological processes involved in sensation, perception, learning, memory, motivation, emotion, states of consciousness and health; Analyze the variety of factors affecting sensation, perception, consciousness, learning, memory, motivation, emotion, and health; and can apply psychological concepts and principles to situations in everyday life.

Contents

- 1 Introduction to Psychology: Definition of psychology, Goals of psychology, Major schools of thought in psychology, Major fields of psychology
- 2 Basic research Methods in Psychology: Survey research, Experimental research, Case study method
- 3 Biological Basis of Behavior: Brain and nervous system, Structure and function of major brain areas, Neurotransmitters and their functions
- 4 Sensation and Perception: Difference between sensation and perception, Principles of perception, Role of perception in human cognition
- 5 Motivation and Emotion: Concept & Theories of motivation and emotion
- 6 Learning: Definition of Learning, Types of Learning (i) Classical Conditioning (ii) Operant Conditioning, (iii) Observational Learning
- 7 Memory and Intelligence: Definition and stages of human memory, Types of memory, Concept of intelligence, Basic theories of intelligence
- 8 Personality development: Concept & Theories; Tips to improve personality
- 9 Health and Stress, Stress and Coping, Stress, Health, and Coping in the Workplace, Effective Measure to deal with stress and ways to cope.
- 10 Application of Psychology in Our Social Lives

Recommended Texts

- 1 Weiten, W. (2017). *Psychology: Themes and variations* (10th ed.). Boston: Cengage Learning.
- 2 Nolen-Hoeksema, S. and Hilgard, E. R. (2015). *Atkinson and Hilgard's introduction to psychology* (16th ed.). New Dehli: Cengage Learning.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Flanagan, C. , Berry, D. , Jarvis, (2015). *AQA psychology*. London: Illuminate Publishing.
- 2 Coon, D. , Mitterer, J. O., and Martini, T. S. (2018). *Introduction to psychology: Gateways to mind and behavior* (15th ed.). Boston: Cengage Learning.

The course is designed for beginners with either no formal background or very little acquaintance with economics. It develops the ability to explain core economic terms, concepts, and theories. The objective is to give the students a clear understanding of the basic concepts, tools of analysis, and terminologies used in microeconomics and macroeconomics. Emphasis will be on the use of graphs, diagrams, and numerical tables/schedules for exposition. A country's economy consists of three major economic agents; consumers, firms, and government. Analyzing the choices made by these economic agents is one of the main subjects of microeconomics. Students will learn how the decisions made by economic agents are represented in the market as demand and supply of commodities. Students will also learn about the determinants of macroeconomic conditions (national output, employment, and inflation), aggregate supply and demand, business cycles, public finance, international trade, and monetary and fiscal policy. The teacher is expected to draw examples from the surrounding world to clarify the concepts.

Contents

- 1 Introduction to economics and preliminaries
- 2 Theory of consumer behavior
- 3 Demand, Supply, market equilibrium and elasticities
- 4 Theory of production
- 5 Revenue and cost analysis of a firm
- 6 Theory of Market Structure
- 7 Firm's Behavior under perfect competition, monopoly, and monopolistic competition
- 8 Introduction to macroeconomics
- 9 National income and various concepts of national income
- 10 Consumption and saving function
- 11 Investment and its types,
- 12 Concept of aggregate demand and supply and their equilibrium
- 13 Concept of multiplier and accelerator
- 14 Monetary and fiscal policies
- 15 Inflation and unemployment (PHILLIPS CURVE)
- 16 Balance of payment problems and remedies
- 17 Public finance and taxation, debt and expenditure

Recommended Texts

- 1 Mankiw, N.G. (2018). *Principles of microeconomics* (8thed.). Boston: Cengage Learning.
- 2 Diulio, E. A. and Salvatore, D. (2011). *Schaum's outline of principles of economics* (2nded.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Mankiw N.G. (2019). *Macroeconomics* (10thed.). New York: Worth Publishers.
- 2 Nicholson, W. and Snyder, C. M. (2010). *Intermediate microeconomics and its application* (11thed.). Mason, OH: South-Western Cengage Learning.
- 3 Froyen, R.T.(2013). *Macroeconomics: Theories and policies* (10thed.). University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill: Pearson.

This course is designed to educate the students at large, the law, rules, regulations related to daily life. Students should behave and ensure order, predictability and security in some basic fields of life. This course is designed to aware the basic rights and obligations to make the civic. This course will develop basic necessary knowledge, skills and attitude for legal awareness among the students. to enlighten the basic principles and rules regarding basic Fundamental rights of citizens as give by The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Human Rights Laws, Consumer Protection Laws, Environmental Laws and Women Protection Laws in order to gain insight into law and legal system. It will provide basic acquaintance to legal principles and will advance the social justice. Moreover, it will impart light on corners of life that will make the student more vibrant, civilized and law abiding citizens.

Contents

- 1 The Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan, 1973
- 2 Fundamental Rights Article 8 to 28
- 3 Framework for implementation of Fundamental Rights under Article 184 and 199
- 4 European Convention on Human Rights
- 5 Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948
- 6 Theory and practice of Human Rights in Pakistan
- 7 The Punjab Consumer Protection Act, 2005
- 8 The Punjab Consumer Protection Rules, 2009
- 9 Environmental Laws
- 10 The Pakistan Environmental Protection Act, 1997
- 11 The Punjab Environmental Protection Act, 1997
- 12 Women Protection Laws The Women Protection Act, 2006
- 13 The Protection Against Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2010

Recommended Texts

- 1 Emanuel, S. L. (2019). *Constitutional law*. New York: Wolters Kluwer.
- 2 Adil, Z. H. (2014). *The manual of consumer protection laws in Pakistan*. Lahore: Kashif Law Book House.

Suggested Readings

- 1 Brownlie, I., and Goodwin-Gill, G. S. (Eds.). (2010). *Brownlie's documents on human rights*. London: Oxford University Press.
- 2 Salzman, J., and Thompson, B. H. (2003). *Environmental law and policy*. New York: Foundation Press.


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