Abdul Wali Khan University
Mardan

Scheme of Studies for 04 Years BS in Sociology
For the Session 2010, and Onwards
# TABLES OF CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S/no</th>
<th>Contents</th>
<th>Page number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Preface</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Scheme of studies for BS four years in sociology</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Layout</td>
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- Sociology of Pakhtun Society and Culture
- Contemporary Sociological Theories
- Sociology of Human Rights
- Sociology of Globalization
- Criminology
- Field Work
- Dissertation
PREFACE

Curriculum development is an organized and systematic process, involves a lot number of process and procedures. The curriculum for BS four years in Sociology has been framed under the HEC and Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan guidelines. The needs and requirements of the modern age, human and financial recourse of the locality, and the basic learning and teaching techniques were kept in consideration, while developing the courses.

These courses are especially designed for the purpose to promote and enhance the thirst of getting knowledge, completed in all aspect of sociological approaches. A range of teaching methods will be used, keeping the level and caliber of the students e.g. small group discussion, use of computers, lectures, debates, seminars, field work, tests, presentation, oral and written examination.

Sociology deals with the structural and functional aspects of the society. It also talked about the major institutions including (Family, Education, Political, Economic, and Religion), values, and patterns of human association that shape modern identities. Through these courses the students will come to know that how different social institutions come into being and evaluated in different periods. It was kept in mind that with the help of these courses all of the sociological areas must be covered up to the possible extent. That’s why these courses includes different sociological areas i.e. society and community, social interaction, social process, social control, social problems, psycho-social problems, social theory, social change, social movement, social welfare, women problems, health and medicine, policy and planning, crime and deviance, gender and sex, hazards and disaster, culture caste, class, race, ethnicity, ageing, globalization, environment, field work and dissertation.

With the help of these courses students will come to about the subject matter and various dimensions of the subject, as well as it’s also help out the students with the basic sociological concepts, Principles, and different social problems in national and international perspectives. After studying these courses students will become aware about the basic sociological research methods and application of computer in sociological research. Along with the above it will also enable students to apply sociological knowledge for analyzing various social phenomena.
Chairman

Department of Sociology

Palosa Campus Charsadda, AWKUM
## SCHEME OF STUDIES FOR FOUR YEARS BS IN SOCIOLOGY:

<table>
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# Scheme of Studies for 4 Years BS in Sociology

**Department of Sociology, Abdul Wali Khan University, Mardan:**

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Total Numbers of Credit Hours 134---134
Duration 4-years
Semester Duration 16-18 weeks
Semesters 08
Courses per semester 15-18 credit hours
Number of courses per semester 5-6

FOLLOWING ARE THE MAJOR DIVISIONS

Compulsory Courses
- English I 03
- English II 03
- English III 03
- Introduction to statistics 03
- Pak Studies 02
- Islamic Studies 02
- Introduction to Computer 03
- Mathematic 03
- Project Management 03
Total CH 25

General Course/Related Courses
- Introduction to Management 03
- Social Psychology 03
- Introduction to Political Science 03
- Introduction to Economic 03
- Introduction to Education 03
- Introduction to Muslim Law 03
- Introduction to Logic 03
- Social Welfare Management & Administration 03
Total CH 24

Discipline Specific Foundation Courses
- Principles of Sociology I 03
- Principles of Sociology II 03
- Rural Sociology 03
- Research Methodology 03
- Social Problems of Pakistani Society 03
- Classical Sociological Theories 03
- Social Demography 03
- Contemporary Sociological Theories 03
- Social Change and Development 03
- Gender and Development 03
- Social Anthropology 03
Total CH 33

**Major Courses Including Research Project**

- Sociology of Information & Communication Technologies 03
- Social Institutions 03
- Community Development 03
- Sociology of Education 03
- Sociology of Human Rights 03
- Industrial Sociology 03
- Sociology of Pukhtoon Society & Culture 03
- Sociology of Religion 03
- Sociology of Globalization 03
- Environmental Sociology 03
- Field Work 04
- Dissertation 06

Total CH 40

**Elective within the Major Courses**

- Human Resources Development & NGO Management 03
- Criminology 03
- Social Policy & Planning 03
- Disaster Management 03

Total CH 12

Total Degree CH: \[25+24+33+40+12=134\]
COURSE TITLE: ENGLISH-I (FUNCTIONAL ENGLISH)
COURSE CODE: ENG-101
CREDIT HOURS: 03
Course Objectives: Enhance language skills and develop critical thinking.
Course Contents:

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

Comprehension
- Answers to questions on a given text

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

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

Translation skills
- Urdu to English

Paragraph writing
- Topics to be chosen at the discretion of the teacher

Presentation skills
- Introduction

Note: Extensive reading is required for vocabulary building

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:


COURSE TITLE: PAKISTAN STUDIES (COMPULSORY)
COURSE CODE: PK-101
CREDIT HOURS: 02

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

Course Contents:

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

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

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

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
COURSE TITLE:  PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY-I  
COURSE CODE:  SOC-201  
CREDIT HOURS:  03

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

Course Contents:

Introduction
- Definition, nature, scope, and subject matter of sociology
- Brief historical development of sociology
- Relationship with other social sciences e.g. Economics, political science, History, psychology, and anthropology, social work, etc.
- Sociological Perspectives e.g. Structural Functionalist, Symbolic Interactionist, and Conflict.
- Comparison of various perspectives.

Society and Community
- Definition, elements, characteristics of both community and society.
- Difference between society and community.
- Various types of societies.
- Difference between rural and urban community.

Social Groups and Associations
- Meaning and definition of association.
- Voluntary associations, its structural features, functions of voluntary association,
- Participation in voluntary association,
- Definition, characteristics and function.
- Elements of social groups
- Difference between groups and social groups.
- Types of social groups
- In and out groups, primary and secondary groups, reference groups, formal and
- Informal groups and pressure groups

Culture and Related Concepts
- Definition and aspects of culture
- Material and non – material culture
- Ideal and real culture
- Elements of culture
- Beliefs, values, norms (folkways, mores, laws)
- Organization of culture
- Traits, complexes, and patterns
- Other related concepts
• Culture relativism, cultural integration, cultural ethnocentrism, cultural exnocentrism, cultural lag, cultural variability, sub-cultures and counter cultures.
• Culture and human adjustment.

**Social Interaction and Social Processes:**
• Meaning and definition of social interaction.
• Various types of social interaction.
• Introduction definitions and types of social process.
• Cooperation, competition, conflict, accommodation, acculturation, and assimilation.

**COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**
COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO MANAGEMENT
COURSE CODE: MNT-101
CREDIT HOURS: 03
Course Contents:

An Overview of Management
- Definitions of Management
- Characteristics of Management
- Different between Management and Administration

Functions of Management
- Functions a brief Treatment
- Planning, Organizing, Staffing
- Directing, Controlling, Coordination

Principles of Management
- Taylor’s Principles
- Fayol’s Principles
- General Principles
- Importance and Scope of Management
- Importance of Management
- Scope of Management

Nature of Management
- Management as an art
- Management as a Science
- Management as a Profession

Planning
- Definition, Nature and Characteristics
- Importance of Planning
- Limitations of Planning
- Essentials of a good Plan
- Steps in Planning Process
- Types of Planning

Decision Making
- Meaning and Elements of Decision Making
- Importance and Process of Decision Making
- Salient Features of a good or an Effective Decision
- An Effective Decision Making

Organizing
- Nature and Importance of Organization
- Steps in the Process of Organization
- Formal and Informal Organization
- Principles of Organization

Communication
- Definition of Communication
• Process of Communication
• Importance of Communication
• Types of Communication
• Barriers to Communication
• Overcoming the Barriers
• Characteristics of a good Communication System

Staffing
• Definition of Staffing, Sources of Recruitment
• Steps in Selection Process
• Orientation or Induction
• Training and Education
• Types and Methods of Training

Directing / Direction
• Definition, Nature and Importance
• Principles & Techniques

Leadership
• Definition
• Traits / Qualities of a Successful Leader
• Leadership Styles, Function of Leadership

Motivation
• Meaning and Importance
• Financial and Non Financial Incentives
• Theory X and Theory Y
• Maslow’s Need Priority Model

Controlling
• Definition of Controlling
• Characteristics of Controlling
• Objectives of Controlling
• Steps in the Process of Controlling
• Essentials of an Effective Control System

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
Course Title: INTRODUCTION TO STATISTICS
Course Code: STAT-101
Credit Hours: 03
Course Contents:

What is Statistics?

Presentation of Data
Introduction, basic principles of classification and Tabulation, Constructing of a frequency distribution, Relative and Cumulative frequency distribution, Diagrams, Graphs and their Construction, Bar charts, Pie chart, Histogram, Frequency polygon and Frequency curve, Cumulative Frequency Polygon or Ogive, Historigram, Ogive for Discrete Variable. Types of frequency curves. Exercises.

Measures of Central Tendency
Introduction, Different types of Averages, Quantiles, The Mode, Empirical Relation between Mean, Median and mode, Relative Merits and Demerits of various Averages. properties of Good Average, Box and Whisker Plot, Stem and Leaf Display, definition of outliers and their detection. Exercises.

Measures of Dispersion

Probability and Probability Distributions.
Discrete and continuous distributions: Binomial, Poisson and Normal Distribution. Exercises

Sampling and Sampling Distributions
Introduction, sample design and sampling frame, bias, sampling and non sampling errors, sampling with and without replacement, probability and non-probability sampling, Sampling distributions for single mean and proportion, Difference of means and proportions. Exercises.

Hypothesis Testing
Introduction, Statistical problem, null and alternative hypothesis, Type-I and Type-II errors, level of significance, Test statistics, acceptance and rejection regions, general procedure for testing of hypothesis. Exercises.

Testing of Hypothesis- Single Population
Introduction, Testing of hypothesis and confidence interval about the population mean and proportion for small and large samples, Exercises

Testing of Hypotheses-Two or more Populations
Introduction, Testing of hypothesis and confidence intervals about the difference of population means and proportions for small and large samples, Analysis of Variance and ANOVA Table. Exercises

Testing of Hypothesis-Independence of Attributes

Regression and Correlation

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
Course Contents:

Introduction
- Introduction, definition of social anthropology,
- Aims and fields of social anthropology,
- Relationship of anthropology with other social sciences.
- Scope and subject matter of social anthropology.
- Nature of social anthropology.

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

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

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

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

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

Political System

Religious System
Explanation, introduction to religion, elements of religion, Indian tribal religions, magic and its difference from religion
- Various rites and ceremonies in relation to particular occasions.
• Difference between science and magic.
• Various types of magic e.g. black and white magic, totem, amulets, shamanism, ancestor worships etc.

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
ENGLISH-II (COMMUNICATION SKILLS)
COURSE CODE: ENG-102
CREDIT HOURS: 03
Course Objectives: Enable the students to meet their real life communication needs.
Course Contents:

Paragraph writing
- Practice in writing a good, unified and coherent paragraph

Essay writing
- Introduction

CV and job application
- Translation skills
- Urdu to English

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

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

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

Note: documentaries to be shown for discussion and review

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
COURSE TITLE: ISLAMIC STUDIES
COURSE CODE: IS-101
CREDIT HOURS: 02

Course Objectives:
This course is aimed at:
1. To provide Basic information about Islamic Studies
2. To enhance understanding of the students regarding Islamic Civilization
3. To improve Students skill to perform prayers and other worships
4. To enhance the skill of the students for understanding of issues related to faith and religious life.

Course Contents:

Introduction to Quranic Studies
- Basic Concepts of Quran
- History of Quran
- Uloom-ul-Quran

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

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

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

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

Introduction To Sunnah
- Basic Concepts of Hadith
- History of Hadith
- Kinds of Hadith
- Uloom-ul-Hadith
- Sunnah & Hadith
- Legal Position of Sunnah

Introduction To Islamic Law & Jurisprudence
• Basic Concepts of Islamic Law & Jurisprudence
• History & Importance of Islamic Law & Jurisprudence
• Sources of Islamic Law & Jurisprudence
• Nature of Differences in Islamic Law
• Islam and Sectarianism

**Islamic Culture & Civilization**
• Basic Concepts of Islamic Culture & Civilization
• Historical Development of Islamic Culture & Civilization
• Characteristics of Islamic Culture & Civilization
• Islamic Culture & Civilization and Contemporary Issues

**Islam & Science**
• Basic Concepts of Islam & Science
• Contributions of Muslims in the Development of Science
• Quranic & Science

**Islamic Economic System**
• Basic Concepts of Islamic Economic System
• Means of Distribution of wealth in Islamic Economics
• Islamic Concept of Riba
• Islamic Ways of Trade & Commerce

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

**Islamic History**
• Period of Khlaft-E-Rashida
• Period of Ummayyads
• Period of Abbasids

**Social System of Islam**
• Basic Concepts of Social System of Islam
• Elements of Family
• Ethical Values of Islam

**COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**
COURSE TITLE: MATHEMATICS
COURSE CODE: MATH-101
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Objectives: After completion of this course the student should be able to:
- Understand the use of the essential tools of basic mathematics;
- Apply the concepts and the techniques in their respective disciplines;
- Model the effects non-isothermal problems through different domains;

Course Contents:

Preliminaries:
- Real and complex numbers,
- Introduction to sets,
- Set operations,
- Functions,
- Types of functions.

Matrices:
- Introduction to matrices,
- types of matrices,
- inverse of matrices,
- determinants,
- system of linear equations,
- Cramer’s rule.

Quadratic equations:
- Solution of quadratic equations,
- nature of roots of quadratic equations,
- Equations reducible to quadratic equations.

Sequence and Series:
- Arithmetic,
- Geometric and harmonic progressions.

**Permutation and combinations:**
- Introduction to permutation and combinations,

**Binomial Theorem:**
- Introduction to binomial theorem.

**Trigonometry:**
- Fundamentals of trigonometry,
- Trigonometric identities.

**Graphs:**
- Graph of straight line,
- Circle and trigonometric functions.

**COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**
COURSE TITLE: PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY-II
COURSE CODE: SOC-203
CREDIT HOURS: 03

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

Course Contents:

Socialization and Personality
- Role and status
- Socialization, definitions, and types of socialization.
- Agencies of socialization,
- personality, definitions and factor in development of personality
- Personality and self.
- Theories of personality development, Eriksson stages, CH Coolly the looking galls self, Freud, psycho sexual development.

Deviance, Social Order and Social Control
- Deviance, Definition, types of deviance
- Social control, definitions,
- Formal and informal methods of social control
- Social control through socialization, social control through social pressure, social control through force.
- Social deviation and characteristics of deviation.
- Crime, delinquency, and juvenile delinquency
- Types of crimes
- Theories of deviance.

Social Stratification
- Introduction, definitions and types of stratification.
- Determinants of social stratification
- Caste, class, ethnicity, power, prestige and authority
- Definition of social class, determinants of social class,
- The significance of social class.
- Blue collar and white collar status.
- Cast and class system in Pakistan.

Social Mobility
- Introduction, meaning and definition.
• Dynamics of social mobility
• Difference between mobility and migration
• Various types of social mobility.
• Advantages and disadvantages of social mobility.

Collective Behaviors and Social Movements
• Meaning and definitions of collective behaviors,
• Nature of collective behaviors.
• Crowed behavior.
• Theories of behaviors, cognition theory, convergence theory,
• Limitation on crowed behavior,
• Some forms of crowed behavior,
• Social Movements, meaning and definitions, kinds of social movements, theories of social movements, life cycle of social movements.

Sex and Sexuality
• Introduction and Definitions

• Theoretical analysis of sexuality e.g. Structural - Functional, Symbolic Interaction, and Social Conflict.

• Sexual issues and controversies e.g. Teen Pregnancy, Pornography, Prostitution, Abortion, and Sexual Violence and Abuse.

• Sexually transmitted Disease.

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY  
COURSE CODE: SOC-204  
CREDIT HOURS: 03  

Course Objective:
The course aims at familiarizing the students with the historical emergence, concepts, methods and theories of social psychology. It also focuses on highlighting the impact of culture on the personality development. The course would enable the students to conceptualize the dynamics and structure of social self.

Course Contents:

**Introduction:**
- Meaning and Definition of Social psychology
- Scope of Social psychology
- Historical development of social psychology
- Methods of social psychology
- Differences between psychology and social psychology

**Social Relations:**
- Prejudice
- Aggression
- Attraction
- Stereotypes and Discrimination
- Conflict
- Emotions

**Psychological Explanation of Human Behavior:**
- Explanation of Human behavior
- Psych-analytic theory
- Social- learning theory
- Cognitive theory
- Evolutionary theory.

**Socialization and Personality Development**
- Formal and Informal Agencies of Socialization
- Role of positive and negative socialization in personality development
- Types of Personality
- Socio- cultural determinants of personality development
- Theorists on Socialization and personality development.
  - Sigmund Freud
  - C.H. Cooley
  - B. F. Skinner
  - Erikson
  - G. H. Mead.

**Perception, Cognition, and Attitudes:**
- Meaning and Definition of Perception
- Person perception
- Object Perception
• Non-verbal mediators person perception
• Accuracy of person perception
• Meaning and Definition of Cognition
• Jean Piaget theory of cognition
• Meaning and Definition of Attitudes
• Characteristics of attitudes
• Attitudes formation
• Change in attitudes

**Group dynamics:**
• Group life
• Formation of groups
• Dimensions of group effectiveness
• Dynamics of Leadership:
  • Leadership
  • Role and status, psycho-social factors underlying roles
• Types of leaderships
• Group morale and leadership

**COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF PAKISTANI SOCIETY
COURSE CODE: SOC-205
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course objectives:
To help students understand the multiple causes of the social problems of the society and possible ways to solve these problems.

Course Contents:
Social problems:
- Definition and meaning of social problems
- Importance of Social Problem
- Difference between Social problems & natural Problems
- Impact of Social Problems & Development

Sociological Perspectives on Social Problems:
- Social Pathology Perspective
- Social Disorganization Perspective
- Value Conflict Perspective
- Deviant Behavior Perspective
- Labeling Perspective
- Critical Perspective
- Social Constructionism Perspective

Causes, Consequences and Sociological Explanation of the following Social Problems of Pakistani Society:
- Over Population
- Illiteracy
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Crime and Juvenile Delinquency
- Child Labour
- Drug Addiction
- Faction and Feuds
- Sectarian Violence
- Terrorism
- Prostitution

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
COURSE TITLE: ENGLISH-III (TECHNICAL WRITING AND PRESENTATION SKILLS)

COURSE CODE: ENG-103
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Objectives: Enhance language skills and develop critical thinking

Course Contents

Presentation skills
- Methods and Techniques

Essay Writing
- Descriptive
- Narrative
- Discursive
- Argumentative

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

Technical Report Writing

Progress Report Writing

Note: Extensive reading is required for vocabulary building

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:


COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS
COURSE CODE: ECON-101
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Objective: To give knowledge about the economic principles and its implication to the Modern Society and the subject also provides knowledge about the theoretical concepts involved in common Economic phenomena’s.

Course Contents:

Introduction:

- Meaning and Definition of Economic
- Adam Smith, Marshall and Robbins Explanation of Economic and Criticism on it.
- Nature, Scope, and Subject matter of Economic
- History of Economic
- Importance of Economic
- Branches or Classification of Economic

The Theory of Demand:

- Introduction and Definition of Demand
- Demand and Law of Demand
- Changes in Demand Curve
- Practical importance of Law of Demand
- Elasticity of Demand

The Theory of Supply:

- Introduction and Definition of Supply
- Supply and Law of Supply
- Changes in Supply Curve

Theory of Production:
• Meaning of Production
• Functions of Production
• Factors of Production

**Concepts of National Income:**

• National Income (NI)
• Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
• Gross National Product (GNP)
• Net National Product (NNP)
• Personal Income (PI)
• Disposable Income (DI)

**Money:**

• Meaning of Money
• Functions of Money
• Types of Money
• Evaluation of Money

**Inflation:**

• Meaning of inflation
• Types of Inflation
• Causes of inflation in Pakistan
• Control Mechanism of inflation

**Public Finance:**

• Meaning of Public Finance
• Sources of Government Revenue
• Heads of Government Expenditures
• Tax and its Types.

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:


COURSE TITLE:  INTRODUCTION TO COMPUTER
COURSE CODE:  COMP-101
CREDIT HOURS:  03
Course Objective: This course will enable students to understand different terms associated with computer and will enable them to identify various components of computer system. Along with this the course will also be helpful in understanding MS Office.

Course Contents:

Introduction:
- Definitions and Importance of Computer
- Basic Concepts of the Computer
- Input and Output Devices
- Classification of Computers
- Functions of Computer
- Storage Devices

Software:
- Concept of Software
- Operating System
- Programming and Application Software

Word Process and Document Handling:
- Creating a Document
- Composing Educational Documents
- Internet Browsing
- Plagiarism
- Email

Spreadsheet (Excel):
- Charts and Graphs
- Sum/Subtractions/Multiplication/division
- Sorting
- Database
- Simulating and Modeling Change

Power Point:
- Composing Presentations
- Delivering Presentations

Data Communication:
- The Internet: Browsers and Search Engines
- Making and Opening Net ID
- Email
- E. Commerce

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:


COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO LOGIC
COURSE CODE: PHPY-101
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Contents:

Basic Logical Concepts:
- Definition of Logic.
- Logic as a Science and Art
- The scope of Logic
- Propositions, Arguments
- Conclusion-indicators and Premise-indicators
- The Laws of Thought
- Characteristics of Induction and Deduction

The Uses of Language:
- The basic uses of language
- Discourse serving multiple functions
- The forms of discourse
- Kinds of agreement and disagreement

Fallacies:
- The classification of Fallacies
- Fallacy of Relevance
- Fallacy of Ambiguity

Categorical Propositions:
- The theory of Deduction
- Classes and Categorical Propositions
- The four kinds of Categorical Proposition
- Quality, Quantity and Distribution
- The traditional square of opposition
- Obversion, Contraposition
- Symbolism and Diagrams of Categorical Proposition

Categorical Syllogism:
- Standard form of Categorical Syllogism
- The formal nature of Syllogistic arguments
- Venn diagram technique for testing Syllogism
- Syllogistic Rules and Fallacies
- Exposition of the 15 Valid forms of Categorical Syllogism

Syllogism in ordinary Language:
- Syllogistic Arguments
- Dilemma
- Disjunctive and Hypothetical Syllogism

Symbolic Logic:
- Modern Logic and Symbolic Language
- The symbols for Conjunction, Negation, and Disjunction
• The precise meaning of Valid and Invalid
• Testing arguments on Truth Table

**Science and Hypothesis:**

• Hypothesis
• Scientific explanation and Unscientific explanation

**COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**

COURSE TITLE: PROJECT MANAGEMENT
COURSE CODE: SOC-206
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Objectives:
This subject will focus on the concept and implementation of the project cycle as a means of managing change in the human and physical environment. The introductory section will introduce students to the stages of the project cycle and to the associated terminology. Some of the tools used in implementing the cycle will be examined and appraised in the context of different approaches to project management. The emphasis in this subject will be on issues arising from project development and implementation, evaluating tools available for project managers and it is intended that the subject will complement the more theoretical policy oriented subjects of our M.Sc program.
The learning outcomes of this subject and syllabus will be that students will have a critical awareness of and some experience of project management tools suitable for a range of developmental projects. Course Contents:

What is a Project?
- What are project for?
- Why use the project approach?
- How do projects relate to the process of policy implementation?
- How have approaches to projects and project management changed in recent years?

Approaches and Typology:
- The different styles and types of project and alternative approaches to project management.
- Project typology, management style, the question of scale.
- Choosing an appropriate project style,
- Participatory approaches in project management and implementation.
- The partnership approach.

Project Cycle.
- Its role in the achievement of developmental goals and its different stages in detail.
Impact Assessment (AC):

- What is the role of impact assessment?
- How does it fit into the project cycle?
- Strategies for carrying out an Impact Assessment.
- Different types of impact assessment – gender impact, social impact, environmental impact.

Problem Identification and Participatory need assessment pus SWOT Analysis and Stakeholder Analysis.

Project Formulation and Proposal

Project Design, Concept Note, and Budget

The Logical Framework approach to management- what, why and is it any god? Plus Critical Path Method (CPM)

Project Implementation:

- Budgeting, planning work schedules,
- Record keeping, reporting,
- Human Resource Management,
- Training,
- Group building,
- Capacity building.

Monitoring and Evaluation:

- How to develop monitoring and evaluation systems,
- Indicators etc,
- Sustainability issues,
- Ending a project failure and success.

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

- DETR booklet- A guide to good practice in managing environmental projects.
- Bond Guidance Notes No 4 on LFA (http://www.bond.org.uk
• Geneva Group (1992) How to run a small development project.
• C Kirkpatrick (1991) Project rehabilitation in developing countries, Longman.
• P Williams (1995) Getting a project done on time: Managing people, time and results. AMACOM.
• R Chambers (1997) Whose reality counts. ITDG.
• S Bell & S Morse (1999) Sustainability Indicators. Earthscan
• A K Biswas and S B C Agarwala (1992) Environmental impact assessment for developing countries.

Useful Journals
Institute of Development Studies Bulletin
Development Policy Review
Community Development Journal
Project Appraisal
Development in Practice
Development and Change

**Note:** Students can also get help from the website of World Bank, United Nations, Department for International Development, CIDA, US-AID, and there is lot of other websites which provide updated and useful information on project management.
COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

COURSE CODE: SOC-207
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Objectives:
The purpose of this course is to acquaint students with the structure and function of society as well as social institutions, social structure and its influence on human behavior and how it shape social reality. How social institutions maintains it selves and how it change.

Course Contents:

Introduction:
- Meaning, Definition and description of “Social Institutions”.
- Structure and characteristics of social institutions
- Functions of Social Institutions.
- Sociological Perspectives on Social Institutions.

Types of Social Institutions:
- Primary
- Secondary

Introduction, Meaning, Definition, Functions, Importance, and Sociological Explanation of the following Social Institutions:
- Family
- Religious institutions
- Political Institutions
- Educational Institutions.
- Economic Institutions

Introduction to Civil society organizations:
- Community Based Organizations
- Community Citizen Board
- Non Government Organizations
- International Non Governmental Organizations
- UN Bodies
- Chamber of Commerce and Industries

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
- Chaudhry, Muhammad Iqbal. (2000). Pakistani Society. Lahore:
COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO POLITICAL SCIENCE
COURSE CODE: PS-101
CREDIT HOURS: 03
Course Objective: To give knowledge about the Political principles and its implication to the Modern Society and the subject also provides knowledge about the theoretical concepts involved in common Political phenomenon.
Course Contents:

Introduction:

- Meaning and Definition of Political Science.
- Subject matter of Political Science.
- Scope and Importance of Political Science.
- Relationship of Political Science with other Social Science.
- Methods and approaches of Political Science.
- Use of Political Science knowledge to the Contemporary Societies.

State:

- Meaning and Definition of state.
- Forms of State
- Elements of State.
- Differentiation between State, Association, Nation, Government and Society.
- Introduction, Definitions, and Sources of Law.
- Introduction, Definition, Characteristics, and Forms of Governments.

Legislations/Legislature:
• Introduction, meaning and Definitions of Legislations/Legislature.

• Functions and kinds of Legislations/Legislature.

• Introduction, Definitions, Merits, Demerits, and Kinds of Referendum.

**Political Parties:**

• Introduction, meaning and Definitions of Political Parties.

• Importance of Political Parties.

• Functions of Political Parties.

• Merits and Demerits of Political Parties.

• Kinds of Political Parties.

**UNO:**

• Aims of UNO

• Organs of UNO

• Principles of UNO

• Functions of UNO.

**Constitutional Development of Pakistan.**

• 1956

• 1962

• 1973

**COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**


Course Contents:

Introduction:
- Meaning and Definition of Education
- Importance of Education
- Modes of Education.

Foundation/Perspectives of Education:
- Philosophical
- Psychological
- Socio-Cultural, and
- Economic

Instructional Objectives:
- Goals
- Aim
- Objectives
- Importance of Learning Objectives.
- Taxonomy of educational Objectives.

Teaching Methodology:
- Traditional
- Modern
- Instructional Material.
- Instructional Techniques.
Class Room Management:

- Criteria for students classification
- Need for classification
- Psychological factors of classification in system of examination.

Learning:

- Introduction
- Meaning and Definition
- Nature of Learning.
- Factors effecting learning.
- Approaches of Learning (Behavioral and Cognitive).

Educational Guidance and Counseling:

- Definition and Nature of Guidance.
- Role and Function of Guidance.
- Counseling and its Principles.

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO MUSLIM LAW
COURSE CODE: LAW-101
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Objective: To give knowledge about different sources of Muslim law and its importance to students in particular and Muslim society in general.

Course Contents:

Introduction

- Definition of law and Muslim law
- Importance of law and Muslim law
- Subject matter of law and Muslim law.

Will (Wasiyat)

- Introduction and definition of will
- Forms of will (Wasiyat)

Gift (Hiba)

- Introduction of gift
- Definition of gift
- Essentials of gift
- Forms of gift (Hiba).

Waqf

- Introduction of Waqf
- Definition of Waqf
- Requisites of Waqf
- Principles of Waqf
- Forms of Waqf.

Marriage

- Introduction and definition
• Essentials of marriage.
• Differences between shia and sunni marriages.
• Valid (sahih)
• Irregular (fasid)
• Void (batil)
• Muta marriage.

Dower
• Introduction and definition of dower.
• Kinds of dower.

Divorce (Talaq)
• Introduction and definition of divorce
• Different modes and kinds of divorce (Talaq).

Explanation of Islamic jurisprudence.

Sources of islamic law:
• Quran,
• Sunnah and hadith,
• Ijma, qiyas,
• Masaleh-i-mursala-istiklah,
• Ijtihad, and
• Taqlid.

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL POLICY AND PLANNING
COURSE CODE: SOC-208
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course objectives:
To enable the students to learn planning concepts, components and determinants of social policy and their importance in social work practice.

Course Contents:

Social Policy:
- Definition, meaning, scope nature, concept and principles
- Constituents of Social Policy
- Objectives of Islamic social policy
- Social Legislation as instruments of social policy.
- Determinants of social policy
- Formulation of social policy; Vision, mission, goal, statements
- Objectives of social welfare policy
  - Affirmation, restoration and consolidation of the dignity integrity and honor of the individual.
  - Protection and strengthening of the family as the basic unit of society, with particular emphasis on kindness and respect to parents
  - Ensuring that women enjoy right – legal, social, cultural, economic, educational and political – which Islam has guaranteed to them.
  - Self reliance, mutual consultation, social cohesion and cooperation in all aspects of national life
- Strategy to achieve objectives
- Social welfare policy of Pakistan 1994

Welfare Planning:
- Definition and concept of welfare planning
- Interdependence of economic, social and physical planning
- Steps of Social Planning (what, why, when, who, where, how)
- Organizational and administrative frame work for planning

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
COURSE TITLE: GENDER & DEVELOPMENT
COURSE CODE: SOC-209
CREDIT HOURS: 03

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

Course Contents:

The concept of gender & feminists’ concept of gender inequality:
- The meaning and Definition of Gender & related concepts
- Sociological Perspectives on Gender
- Differences between Gender and Sex
- Feminist Movements: Review of the assumptions of various feminist movements & their critique
- Gendered Critique of Development Theories

Putting ‘gender’ on the development agenda:
- Brief History & Characteristic functions of IMF & The World Bank
- IMF-World Bank and the History of Development Interventions
- The Movement of ‘Women in Development (WID)’ through ‘Women & Development (WAD)’ to ‘Gender & Development (GAD)’
- The Gendered nature of Structural Adjustment Policies (SAPs): men’s and women’s poverty under SAPs
- The Feminization of Poverty?
- Documentary Film Showing: ‘Storyville: Life and Debt in Jamaica’

Gender, poverty and livelihoods in the developing world:
- The meaning and definition of Poverty: Analyzing the indicators used for the definition of Poverty
- Causes of Poverty
- A Gendered Perspective on the definition & Critique of Poverty
Strategies of Poverty Alleviation

Critique of Poverty Alleviation from Gendered Perspective

Differences and Commonalities between men’s and women’s experiences of poverty in The ‘North’ and the ‘South’

Gender, environment, and globalization:

- The rise of ‘environment’ on the Development Agenda: From Environmentalism to ‘Our Common Future’
- Feminists’ notions about Environmental crisis: The ‘Women Environment and Development’ (WED)
- Globalization: its meaning and context for the ‘South’
- Global Industrial developments: outsourcing and women’s labour in industries

Gender-analysis of development project:

- Gender-based analysis: assumptions, applicability and critique of various Gender Framework Analyses
- Key components of gender-based project proposal writing and planning

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

COURSE TITLE: INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY
COURSE CODE: SOC-210
CREDIT HOURS: 03
Course Objective:
The course will provide familiarity about the basic concepts, theories and process of industrial sociology.
Course Contents:

Introduction:
- Industry and Society
- Industry and Social Stratification
- Work, Occupation, Industry, Organization, Factory and Management

Industrialization:
- Social Theory of Productive System
- Antecedent of Industrialization in west

Theoretical Contributions on Industrialization

Formal Organization:
- Bureaucracy
- Organizational Charts (Structure)
- Trade Union, and theories of Unionism

Work ethics in Islam
- Division of Labor
- Work ethics
- Distribution of Wealth

6. Industrialization in Pakistan
- Historical view of Industrial Development
- Problems and Prospects of Industrialization in Sociological Perspective
- Industrial Relationship in Pakistan

Trade Unionism in Pakistan
- Labor Movement
- Trade Unionism
- Union Leadership and Collective Bargaining

Labour Policies in Pakistan
- Historical Perspective and social change
- Analysis of wages

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

COURSE TITLE: DISASTER MANAGEMENT  
COURSE CODE: SOC-211  
CREDIT HOURS:  03  

Course Objectives:
More and more the need to consider ‘natural’ disasters and their impacts as part of the wider development discourse is recognized. While aiming to introduce students to the contemporary disaster debates, the course will also use concrete examples and evidence from recent events to highlight ‘good practice’ in relief and reconstruction efforts from a gendered vulnerability perspective. The oftignored issues of emotional trauma, increased violence and spatial and social dislocation that disasters may provoke will also be considered in some depth, alongside discussion of the possibilities for change that large-scale disaster offer.

More specifically, the students of this course will get an understanding of the underlying causes of ‘natural’ disasters and their links with present developmental processes. Additionally, basic knowledge of relief and reconstruction initiatives and gender frameworks for their implementation. Plus understanding of the possible wider implications of disasters both ‘negative’, the trauma and violence that may follow, and the possibilities for positive social transformation.

Course Contents:

- What is disaster and Hazard and the difference between disaster and hazard,
- Types of disasters-Natural disasters and Man-made disaster including Famine, Biological hazards, Floods, Storms, Earthquakes, Volcanic Eruptions, Accidents, Political and complex emergencies
- Points of debate and myths about disaster and development
- What is relief, emergency response (Sphere Project), and rehabilitation
- What is vulnerability and risk
- The role of local, national and international agencies in disaster response
- The role of media in disaster response
- Secondary disasters: Trauma or Psycho-social aspect and Violence
- Community based disaster risk management, importance of community-based

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:

Web pages:
• Relief Web http : // www.reliefweb.int/w/rwb.nsf
• Sphere project http://www.sphereproject.org/
• ASCE World Congress on Disaster Reduction: http://www.asce.org/conferences/disaster2001/
- Centre for Science and Environment: [http://www.cseindia.org/index.html](http://www.cseindia.org/index.html)
- Disaster Mitigation for Sustainable Livelihoods Programme, University of Cape Town: [http://www.egs.uct.ac.za/dimp/](http://www.egs.uct.ac.za/dimp/)
- Earthquakes and Mega cities Initiative: [http://www.megacities.physik.uni-karlsruhe.de/](http://www.megacities.physik.uni-karlsruhe.de/)
- Gender and Disaster Network: [http://www.anglia.ac.uk/geography/gdn](http://www.anglia.ac.uk/geography/gdn)
- Multidisciplinary Centre for Earthquake Engineering Research (MCEER): [http://www.mceer.buffalo.edu/](http://www.mceer.buffalo.edu/)
COURSE TITLE: RURAL SOCIOLOGY
COURSE CODE: SOC-212
CREDIT HOURS: 03

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

Course Outline

- **Introduction to Rural Sociology**
- Rural Sociology as a Science
- Rural Sociology and Other Social Sciences.

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

- **Problems of small and fragmented holding**
  - Landless tenants and agricultural labor.

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

- **Rural Social Institutions, Technology and Rural Society.**

- **Social Change and Rural Society**
- Rural Settlement
- Small scale farming
- Feudalism, Capitalism, Family farming
- Agrarian politics and village development,

5. **Relationship between technological and socio economic aspect of rural society.**
- Gender and Development
- Role and status of Rural Woman
- Pattern of Rural Settlement
6. **Rural Resources**
   - Land Tenure System, size of landholdings.
   - Rural Social structure, provision of services in rural area; health, education and sanitation etc.

**Recommended Books:-**
   - Dalal, B. 2003. Rural Planning in Developing Countries, New Delhi, Earthscan.
   - Khan, Nowshad 2000. Rural Poverty Alleviation, National Book Foundation, Islamabad
COURSE TITLE: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
COURSE CODE: SOC-213
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Introduction:
- Meaning & definition of Community Development.
- World history Community Development
- History of Community Development in Pakistan.
- Elements/Characteristics of Community Development.
- Objectives of community development.
- Basic principles of community development.
- Functions of community development worker.
- Elements of community development.
- Philosophy of community development.
- Limitation in community development.

History of Community Development Programme In Pakistan
- Pre-Partition Programmes:
  - F L Bryne’s Gurgan Programme,
  - Gandhi’s Programme,
  - Rabindranath’s Programme
- Post-Partition Programmes:
  - Village-AID Programme,
  - Rural Works Programme (including Basic Democracies),
  - People’s Works Programme,
  - Social Action Programme,
  - Khushal Pakistan Programme,
  - Rural Support Programmes (RSPs)
- International Development Efforts:
  - U.N’s Millennium Development Goals – problems and prospects with reference to Pakistan

Community Development in International Context:
- Basic Needs Approach: Assumptions, Practices & critique
- Participatory Approach: Assumptions, Principles & Critique
- Rights-Based Approach: Assumptions, Principles & Critique

Planning/ Social Planning:
- Planning meaning and definition.
- Kinds of planning
- Principles of planning
- Importance of planning
Basic steps of planning
Social planning
Various steps for social planning
Importance of social planning.

**Non-Governmental Organisations & Community Development:**
- The Meaning, variety & Typologies of NGOs
- Legal status of NGOs in Pakistan: Laws, acts concerning NGOs
- Profile of NGOs in Pakistan: Figures & facts about NGOs; Government’s stance Towards NGOs in Pakistan
- The Dilemmas of NGOs: Issues of Accountability & Transparency
- The problems & prospects of NGOs operations in Pakistan: The Political, economic, socio-cultural, environmental and NGOs Operation

**Analysis, Planning & Evaluation in Community Development:**
- Social Assessment: the process and methods of social assessment
- Stake-holder Analysis Techniques: stake-holder analysis matrices

**COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**
COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL DEMOGRAPHY
COURSE CODE: SOC-214
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Objectives:
The course is designed to help the students to understand that sociology has a significant responsibility to contribute to population planning activities. It is further to help the students to recognize that the problem of population planning require entire professional activity or approach.

Course Contents:

Introduction:
- Definition of Demography, Population studies:
- Sociology and Demography
- Demography and other Social Sciences
- Development of Demography
- Sources of Demographic Data
- Methods
  - Census
  - De facto
  - De Jure

World Population Growth And Distribution:
- Historical perspective
- Current situation
- Comparative Analysis of Developed and under Developed countries.
- Societal Response to population Growth and change

Theories On Population:
- Malthusian
- Post Malthusian
- Demographic Transition

Components Of Population Change:
- Fertility,
- Fecundity,
- Mortality
- Migration

Population Of Pakistan:
- Size and Pattern of growth:
- Regional and Rural Urban distribution
- Composition of population,
- Levels of fertility and Mortality.
- Socio-cultural determinant and consequences of population problems

Population Control:
- Population control techniques (world wise)
- Population control/family planning in Pakistan
Obstacles to family planning in Pakistan
Role of Government and NGO’s in population control/family planning in Pakistan

Basic Concept:
- Crud Birth Rate
- Crud Death Rate
- Growth Rate
- General Fertility Rate (GFR)
- Morbidity

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
COURSE TITLE: SOCIOMETRY OF RELIGION
COURSE CODE: SOC-215
CREDIT HOURS: 03

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

Course Contents:

Introduction of Religion
- Meaning and Definition of Religion
- Elements of Religion.
- Basic components of religion
- Differences between Religion and Magic

Theories of Religion
- Classical theories of social change.
- Herbert Spencer
- August Comte
- Ibn-ekhaldun
- Karl Marx.
- Max Weber
- P.A Sorokin
- F. Tonnics
- Arnold J. Toynbee.
- Talcott persons
- Ralf Dahlanderf
- C.Wright. Mill

Oswald Spengler The Sociological Functions of Religion
- Universal Order of Religion
- Pragmatism in Religion
- Religion and Social Control
- Religion and Social Change
- Religion and Socialization

Sociological Analysis of major world religions:
- Islam
- Judaism
- Hinduism
- Christianity
• Confucianism and Buddhism.

The world view of Islam

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

Ecclesia, Cult, Sects, and Domination.

Recommended Books:
COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL WELFARE MANAGEMENT & SOCIAL ADMINISTRATION

COURSE CODE: SOC-216
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course objectives:
- To acquaint the student with the concept of Social welfare policy planning and administration
- To familiarize the student with the government’s development plans and with the processes and methods of social planning
- To provide the students the importance of administration and enable them to learn skills and techniques of administration and supervision roles.

Course contents:

Social welfare administration
- Definition meaning and scope of social welfare administration
- What is administration
- Who are administrator
- Nature and functions of administration
- Administration process (planning, organizing leading and coordination and controlling decision making)

Planning:
- Why plan
- Planning process
- Types of plans
- Objective setting
- Forecasting
- Steps in planning
- Principles of planning

Organizing:
- Definition, nature and purpose of organizing
- Process of organizing
- Steps for organizing
- Principles of organizing
- What is an organizing
- Characteristics of organization
- Formal and informal organization
- Classification of organization
- Meaning & definition of authority
- Sources of authority
- Types of authority
- Delegation and decentralization of authority

Leading:
- Definition, meaning, importance
- Administrator versus leader
• Theories of leadership
• Trait theories
• Behavioral theories
• Contingency theories
• Transformational theories

**Staffing:**
• Definition, meaning, and importance
• Recruitment:
  • Job description,
  • Job specification,
• Training
• Motivation theories
• Retirement, Pension and other benefits

**Supervision:**
• Definitions,

• Goal

• Aspects and functions of supervisor,

• Supervision vs. Inspection

**Controlling:**
• Definition and meaning
• Controlling process

**Budgeting:**
• Definition, meaning and scope
• Types of budgeting

**Decision making:**
• Meaning and definition of decision making
• Steps in decision making
• Decision making styles: Directive, Analytical, Conceptual and Behavioral
• Management by objective (MBO) definition, advantages and disadvantages.

**COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**
• Government of Pakistan 5 year Development Plan. Islamabad Planning and Development.
COURSE TITLE: SOCIAL CHANGE AND DEVELOPMENT
COURSE CODE: SOC-217
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Objectives:
The course is designed to help students to know about the basic concepts of Social change and development and its role in formulation and implementation of policies.

Course Contents:

Introduction:
- Conceptual distinction of social change and cultural change.
- Essentials of social change.
- Social Change and related concepts.
- Process of social change.
- Various dimensions of social change.
- Magnitude, rate of social change.
- Causative factors of social change.

Theories of Social change:
- Herbert Spencer
- August Comte
- Ibn-ekhaldun
- Karl Marx.
- Max Weber
- P.A Sorokin
- F. Tonnicas
- Arnold J. Toynbee.
- Talcott persons
- Ralf Dahrandef
- C.Wright. Mill
- Oswald Spengler

Modernization and social change:
- Introduction
- Modernization and related concepts
- Causes and consequences of modernization
- Theories of modernization

Analysis of socio-economic development in modernizing/modern countries:
- Introduction
- Development- nature and its scope.
- Elements of development
- Pre-requisite and basic principles and indicators of development
- Instruments, approaches, dimensions and implications of development.
- Sociological and economic concepts of development.
- Development continuum- development and under development.
- Planned and unplanned development.
• Sustainable development

**Problems in development:**
- Non availability of physical resources
- Lack of technical know how
- Availability of appropriate human resources
- Socio-cultural and psychological constraints/barriers in the way of socio-economic development
- Remedial measures and planning for development

**Analysis of development:**
- Tools of development
- Development interventions
- Rural development practices
- Participatory rural appraisal (PRA)
- Rapid Rural Appraisal (RRA)
- Monitoring and evaluation of the development project
- Country Strategy paper on development

**COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**
COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY-I
COURSE CODE: SOC-218
CREDIT HOURS: 03

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

Introduction
- Meaning and Definitions of Social Research
- Characteristics of Social Research
- Theory and Research
- Types of Social Research
- Quality of good researcher
- Ethics in Social Research

Steps in Research:
- Formulating a Research Problem.
- Importance of Formulating a Research Problem
- Sources of Research Problem
- Consideration in selecting a Research Problem
- Establishing operational definitions.
- Review of relevant literature.
- Place of literature in research
- Sources of literature
- Ethics in literature collection
- Writing up the literature review.
- Theoretical framework.
- Formulation of Objectives
- Characteristics of objective
  - Main objectives
  - Sub objectives
- Formulation of research question
- Identifying Variables.
  - Meaning and definition of Variable
  - Differences between concepts, variables, and indicators.
  - Types of Variable:
    - Dependent Variable
    - Independent Variable
    - Extraneous Variable
    - Intervening Variable
    - Active variable
- Attribute Variable
- Categorical variable
- Constant Variable
- Dichotomous Variable
- Polytomous Variable
- Constructing research hypothesis
- Tools of data collection
- Data analysis
- Report Writing
  - Contents of Reports
  - Types of reports
- References and Bibliography

**Sampling and Hypotheses:**
- Meaning and Definitions of Sampling
- Differences between Sampling and Censes
- Sampling and sample size
- Types of Sampling
- Meaning and Definitions of Hypotheses
- Functions of Hypothesis
- Characteristics of hypothesis
- Types of Hypothesis
  - Logical of disconfirming Hypothesis
  - Double- Barreled Hypothesis
  - Null Hypothesis
  - Alternative Hypothesis
- Potential Error in Casual Explanation
- Tautology
- Teleology
- Ecological Fallacy
- Reductionism
- Spuriousness

**COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**
COURSE TITLE: HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND NGO’s MANAGEMENT

COURSE CODE: SOC-219
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Contents:

Introduction
- Meaning and difference between social organizations
- Formal and informal organization
- Characteristics of formal organization

Theories of Formal Organization
- Classical Organization theory
- Neoclassical organization theory
- System approach to organization

Organizational Structure and Human Resource Development
- Meaning and Interrelationship of organizational size, complexity and normalization
- Meaning and types of human resource development activities

Organizational Process
- Motivation
- Power and authority
- Leadership
- Communication
- Conflict
- Decision-making

Human Resource Administration
- Role of human resource development in organization and socialization of employees
- Training and develop of employees
- Career planning and human resource development
- Meaning and problems of performance appraisal

General Problems in Organizations in Pakistan
- Structural problems
- Operational problems
- Behavioral problems

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLGY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES (ICTs)

COURSE CODE: 220
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Contents:

What fuels technology change?
- The mythology of technology.
- Is technology neutral?
- Mythology and gun control.
- Technology’s relationship to power and privilege.
- The ABC of technological advantage. Progress- for whom?.
- Being postmodern. The challenge of change.

Technology adoption and diffusion
- Piecing together an understanding of techno-culture.
- The social control of telephone.
- Discourse analysis and the social biography of things.
- The expectation and experience of technology of things.
- The theories of adoption and diffusion.
- High and low involvement in technology adoption.
- Adopter characteristics. Factors which affect product diffusion.
- Interpersonal influence.
- Opinion leaders.
- VALS (Value and lifestyles segmentation).

Domestication of technologies
- What is a ‘domesticated technology’?
- Integrating technology into the household.
- Imagining community. Boundary markers.
- Technology as boundary-breaker.
- Power and consumption. Maslow’s hierarchy of needs.
- Applying Maslow’s theory to online behaviour.
- Household validation and the exploration of experience.
- Researching the dream.

Fragmenting mass media in the postmodern information society
- The massification of media and information.
- Time, space and communication. Media effects?.
- The objectivity of the media. The media and globalization.
- The local in the global. Postmodernism and the information society.
- Postmodernism, peasants and the proletariat.
- The information economy.
- Commodification in the postmodern.

**Making sense of being in cyberspace**
- Getting connected to cyberspace.
- Some Internet definitions. A taxonomy of cyberspace?.
- Screening the senses in cyberspace.
- Feeling your way on the Internet.
- Hate on the Net. Panicking about morality.
- Is cyberspace brain-changing?

**Studying Mobile Phone Use in Context: Cultural, Political, and Economic Dimensions of Mobile Phone Use**
- Sociological theory of mobile phone, Mobile phone use and youth, young people use of online communication, the social consumption of information and communication technologies,
- Internet sub-culture and cyber-culture.

**The Global Digital Divide**
- Defining the digital divide.
- International politics of the digital divide.
- Politics of the New World Information and Communication Order (NWICO)

**E-Governance and ICTs for Development**
- ICTs & E-government, Discussion around benefits and risks, needs and obstacles, E-Governance and E-Government in local government: benefits and limitations,
- The Link between ICTs and Health Policy, Telemedicine in developing countries:
- Problems and Prospects, Concepts and practice of e-health: policies and strategies at international level, the clinical and educational aspects of e-health:
- Case studies from-Pakistan, India, Nepal, Ecuador, China, South Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

**COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**
COURSE TITLE: CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES
COURSE CODE: SOC-221
CREDIT HOURS: 03

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

Course Contents:

Background
- Introduction, Meaning, Definition and Types of Theory.
- Social Forces
- Intellectual Forces
- French Revolution
- Enlightenment

Development of Sociological Theory
- Theory and Knowledge
- Process of Theorizing
- Types of Sociological Theories
- Inductive and Deductive
- Fact, Propositions, and Laws

August Comte
- Positivism
- The law of Human Progress
- Hierarchy of the Sciences
- Social Static & Dynamic

Emile Durkheim
- Rules of Sociological methods
- Division of Labour
- Social Solidarity
- Theory of Religion
- Theory of Suicide

Karl Marx
- Communist Manifesto
- Socialism
- Stages of Social Evolution
- Labour
- Class Struggle
- Dialectical and Historical Materialism

Herbert Spencer
• The law of Social Evolution
• Concept of Society
• Laissez-faire

Max Weber
• Sociology of Religion
• Bureaucracy
• Ideal Type
• Protestant Ethic and the Sprit of Capitalism

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLGY OF EDUCATION

COURSE CODE: SOC-222
CREDIT HOURS: 03

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

Course Contents:

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

Sociological Theory and Education:
- Education and Socialization
- Social Stratification and Education

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

School as an Organization:
- Definitions and Theoretical Models
- Bureaucratization and Professionalization of Schooling

The Sociology of School as an Agent of Change:
- The Social Construction of Curriculum
- Education and Development

Relationship between Education and the Economy:
- Reconstructions Views of Education and Economic Development
- Manpower Planning
- Demand and Supply of Educational Institutions in Developing Countries.

Education and other social institutions:
- Education Policy and Reforms
- Private and Public Sectors of Education
- Education Problems
- Quality of Education
- Investment in Education
- Status of Education in Pakistan

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
• David, Levinson, Peter, W. Cookson, Alan, R. Sadovnik. (2002). Education and Sociology: An Encyclopedia
COURSE TITLE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY- II
COURSE CODE: SOC-223
CREDIT HOURS: 03

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

Tools of Data Collection
- Questionnaire:
  - Meaning and definitions Questionnaire
  - Types/forms of Questionnaire
  - Advantages and disadvantages of questionnaire
  - Qualities of a good Questionnaire
- Interview Schedule:
  - Meaning and definitions of Interview Schedule
  - Differences between questionnaire and of Interview Schedule
  - Advantages and disadvantages of Interview Schedule
- Observation:
  - Meaning and definitions of Observation
  - Types of Observation
  - Situations in which observations can be made
  - Problems with using observation as a method of data collection
  - Recording of observation
- Focus Group Discussion
  - Meaning and definitions of Focus Group Discussion

Measurement and Attitudinal Scale:
- Why Measurement
- Level of Measurement:
  - Nominal- level measurement
  - Ordinal- level measurement
  - Interval- level measurement
  - Ratio - level measurement
- Concept of Scale
- The relationship between attitudinal and measurement scales
- Likert scale / Summated rating Scale
- Thurstone scale/ Equal-appearing interval
- Bogardus Scale
- Guttman/ Cumulative Scale
- Semantic Differential Scale

Data Collection and Processing
• Sources of Data
• Methods of Data Collection
  • Survey method
  • Experimental method
  • Case study method
  • Case History Methods
  • Content Analysis
• Data Management
• Data Analysis Techniques

Validity and Reliability:
• Meaning, Definitions and Concepts of Validity
• Meaning, Definitions and Concepts of Reliability
• Types of Validity
  • Face Validity
  • Concurrent Validity
  • Contents Validity
  • Predictive Validity
  • Construct validity
  • Contents Validity
  • Criterion Validity
  • Convergent Validity
  • Discriminate Validity
  • Internal Validity
  • External Validity
  • Statistical Validity
• Factors effecting reliability of a research instrument
• Methods of determining the reliability of an instrument
• How to improve reliability
• Types of reliability:
  • Stability reliability
  • Measurement reliability
  • Representative reliability
  • Equivalence reliability

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLGY OF PUKHTUN SOCIETY AND CULTURE

COURSE CODE: SOC-224
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Objectives:
Sociology is a study of relationship between human beings with others in a society including the relationship with the culture. To open the ability of holistic thinking, the students of sociology have to learn social value system of others’ society as well as their own. The social value system of Pakhtun is chosen because Pakhtun people have proven to the world that they could be a developed society without neglecting the value of tradition. However, in the recent past, due to some global events, the perception of people around the world has changed and is getting more and more biased towards Pakhtun. The true Pakhtun culture and social system and their values systems are hidden from the world community as well as from their own fellow nationals. Therefore this course aims to introduce and depict the accurate and real culture and society to the wider audience and students of sociology. Moreover, the course will help students of sociology to do research on the different dimension of traditional value systems of Pakhtun and the socio-cultural changes happening in the Pakhtun region. Also it will help to sort out problems faced by Pakhtun in all sphere of life and will clarify the misconceptions about them.

Course Contents:

Introduction
- History and origin of Pakhtun
- Tribes, races and ethnicities among Pakhtun
- Different school of thoughts on the origin of Pakhtun
- Description of the Pakhtun belt and region and the impact of geography on Pakhtun culture and identity.

Pukhtoon Social Institutions
- Hujra, its structure and functions
- Jirga, structure, functions and its significance
- Joomat (mosque) its importance and functional necessity
- Madrassa, functions and its educational value for Pakhtun

Pukhtoon Culture-Pukhtoonwali
- Introduction to Pakhtunwali
- Melmastya(Hospitality)
- Badal (Revenge)
- Nanawaty
- Gherat (Honour)
- Nang/Sharam/Patth
- Purdah
- Khegarah
- Malamastya
- Teega
- Rogha
- Thora and Topak
• Satth

**Customs and Dresses**
- Swara, Tore, Honour Killing
- Lopata, Sadar, Patkey, Wasket etc

**Pakhtun Art, Music and Literature**
- Musical Instruments, Sittar, Rabab, Mangai, Shpelai
- Folk Literature, Tappa, Misra, Charbaita, Badala, Rubaai, Nimakai
- Poets, Rahman Baba, Khushaal Baba, Hameed Baba, Hamza Baba, Ghani Khan (Lewaney Falsofy), Ajmal Khattak

**Pakhtun Social Stratification**
- Khan/Naik
- Mullah
- Kasab Ghar, Nai, Tarkan, Jola, Kolal, Henger (Lohar), Nandaf, Mazdoor, Dehqaan

**Pakhtun Social Movements**
- Khudai Khidmatgaar Tehreek
- Khushaal against Mughal
- Pukhtoon Freedom movements Against British (Turangzai Haji)
- Tehreek Reshmi Roomal

**COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**
- Spain, J. W. (1963) People of Khyber, London:
FIELD WORK

SOC-225

04

Field Work Objectives:
The Field Work is aimed at providing practical experience to gain professional knowledge and develop skills and attitudes appropriate to the practice of Sociology. It is designed to give students “real world” experience to complement and enhance their classroom studies. An academic complements the work experience. The sociology students of BS (seventh Semester/Final) classes will carry out Block Field Work under the supervision of a faculty member in a relief, humanitarian, or developmental project of an NGO or any other agency or in a social and community setting.

Details/Description:
The minimum requirements for the Field Work will be 3 credit hours of Sociology field work practice in the field for an academic year. The Block Field Work will be a minimum period of 7 days and maximum 10 days. The student of Field Work will be assessed and graded on the following criteria by faculty member supervising the field work:-

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

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

Before assigning the agency for their Field Work Practice, the students will be provided with proper orientation. They will be informed that an observational plan will be followed after classroom orientation for fieldwork. The students will have to visit different agencies during the orientation phase and will have to write comprehensive reports on each visit by using guidelines given to them on the observation visit proforma.
For the assessment of student’s performance following reports/items have to be taken in considerations as

Process: -

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

All the departments have to nominate a faculty member to co-ordinate Field Work activities. He/She will be responsible to co-ordinate and liaise with the other members of the faculty and finalize the students placement.

- The coordinator has to establish rapport and keep in contact with the field supervisors also.
- To organize field seminars, he/she will extend support and guidance to the students.
- Evaluation and presentation of the student have to be coordinated from this form.
- Arrangement of transport (if and when required) is his responsibilities.
COURSE TITLE: CONTEMPORARY SOCIAL THEORIES & THOUGHTS
COURSE CODE: SOC-226
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Objectives:
This course will introduce students to some of the major contemporary theoretical perspectives in sociology, including: functionalism, conflict theory, symbolic interactionism, identity theory, rational choice theory, and feminist theory. To explore these perspectives, contributions of various theorists will be examined. Capabilities to evaluate sociological theories critically will be developed. An attempt will be made to apply theories to understand current social problems and issues Pakistan and the world are facing.

Course Contents:

Neo-structural Functionalists
• Talcott Parsons
• Robert K. Merton.

Critical Conflict Theory
• Thorstein Veblen
• Ralf Dahrendorf
• C. Wright Mills

Frankfurt School of Thought
• Jurgen Habbermas

Social Behaviorism and Interactionism
• Phenomenology (Husserl, Alferd Schutz),
• Systematic Social Behaviouism (George Simmel)
• Symbolic Interaction (C.H.Cooly, G.H Mead)

Evolving Contemporary Feminist Theory
• Feminism
• Historical development
• Gender oppression theories.

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
COURSE TITLE: SOCIOLOGY OF HUMAN RIGHTS
COURSE CODE: SOC-227
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Contents:

Conceptual framework of human rights
- Definition and nature
- Theories of human rights

Classification of human rights
- Collective rights
- Fundamental rights

Legal and moral basis of human rights in Islam

Selected human rights problems
- Privacy
- Women rights
- Rights of children
- The Nations’ rights
- Labour rights

Role of NGOs and their contribution
- NGOs: nature and scope
- Major human rights NGOs: Amnesty International, Asia Watch

Scenario of human rights in developed and developing nations

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:
Course Objectives:
Ecology is often described as the study of natural communities while sociology is described as the study of human communities. Environmental sociology is the study of both together, the study of the “community” in the broadest sense—people, water, land, plants, animals etc. Indeed, society and the physical environment are tightly linked in various ways. During this course, we will explore these linkages at various levels from the local to the global. Environmental sociology raises questions that contemporary “mainstream” sociology has been very concerned with, too, these last 30 years or so. Indeed, environmental sociology is highly emblematic for the challenges the “modernity” project is facing. Since the modernist dichotomy between social systems and natural systems becomes less and less tenable, new ways to account for the real and socially entangled world have to be found.
The course is mainly oriented towards a theoretical discussion and is geared towards getting students acquainted with different schools of thought not only in the discussion around ‘environmental sociology’ but also the discussions and cases from cognate areas of development theory, i.e. rural and urban development (including sustainable development), Sociological theory, modernity etc. The concepts, theories and paradigms of the discipline will be mainly derived from the (Rich) North’s academic tradition. Each time, empirical examples will be provided to support the discussion, primary by analyzing examples from both the ‘North’ & the ‘South’

Course Contents:

Introduction
- Definition and explanation of Environmental Sociology
- The Birth and Growth of Environmental Sociology-Historical Background
- Environmental sociology and the larger discipline
- Current trends and point of debates in environmental sociology
- Major paradigms in environmental sociology and discourse
  - Human Exemptionlism Paradigm (HEP)
  - New Ecological Paradigms (NEP)
- Basic concepts and terms of environmental sociology
  - Existential dualism
  - Societal-environmental dialectic
  - Treadmill of production
  - Ecology
  - Biosphere
  - Ecosystem
  - Environmental Justice

Major Sociological Perspectives on Environmental Problems
- Structural-Functionalism
- Conflict
- Symbolic interactionism

**Environmental Problems**
- Societal-Environmental interactions
- Evolution of Environmental Problems
- Three Main functions of environment
- Societal response to environmental problems
- Causes of environmental Problems
- Impacts of Environmental Problems
- Solutions of environmental problems.

**Major Environmental Issues and Problems**
- Resources – flow and stock resources, resource depletion
- Waste and Pollution
- Environmental Sinks
- Waste Assimilation systems
- Population growth and the environment
- Biodiversity
- Quality of life
- Environmental problems or human problems

**Theoretical Underpinnings for the Explanation of Environmental problem**
- The biological nature of the human species-Nature Vs Nurture. Sociobiology
- The nature of human needs and wants and satisfiers-Human needs and environmental capital,
- Maslow Hierarchy of needs theory, needs and satisfiers, needs in post-modern society
- The conflict between individual and larger scale interests – The ‘Tragedy of the commons’ model and ‘Life-boat’ model
- The role of values in determining attitudes and behaviour – Extrinsic and Intrinsic values, values and the greens

**Sustainable Development and the Goals of Environmental Policy**
- The predicament off humankind: Malthusianism
- The Limits to Growth thesis
- What sustainable development means?
- Assessing Sustainability: the three key criteria, The Capital Approach, Environmental Space approach,

**Resources and the Environment**
- The importance of resources in development
- Resource constraints and the development process
- Environmental impacts of development
- The search for sustainable resource management

**COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS:**
COURSE TITLE: CRIMINOLOGY
COURSE CODE: SOC-229
CREDIT HOURS: 03

Course Objectives:
To help students develop understanding of the dynamics, origins and cause of Social Deviation, Delinquency and Crime, especially among adolescents and youth. To impart knowledge about the increasing incidence of crime with in the context of our socio- economic and cultural environment.

Course Contents:

Introduction:
- Introduction to criminology
- Scope, Nature and subject matter of criminology
- Criminology and criminal law
- Definition (Legal and Non Legal), meaning and concept of Crime
- Elements of crimes
- Deviance and Crime.
- Explanation of Crime in social and cultural context

Crime & Criminal:
- Types of the crime and criminals
- (Violent crimes, property crimes, business crimes and Organized crimes)
- Causes of crimes
- Remedies of the crimes

Theories Related to Crime:
- Introduction of old Theories
- Biological Theory of Crime (Lambroso, Sheldon)
- Sociological theory of crime
- Social - process and social- structure approach (Sutherland, Durkhiem, Robert K Merton, Karl Marx)
- Psychological theory (Sigmund Freud, Skinner)

Agencies Controlling Crimes:
- Formal and informal control of crime and criminal behavior
- Role of Social institutions in prevention and detection of crime, like family, school peer group etc.
- Structure and Role of formal institutions e.g.
- Police, F.I.A C.I.A C.I.D etc.

Crime Statistics:
- Introduction
- Sources, Difficulties and Needs
• National crime statistics and its sociological interpretation
• International crime statistics and its sociological interpretation
• Problems of validity and reliability

Probation & Parole:
• Definition of probation and parole.
• Role of probation and parole officers.
• Difference between probation and parole.
• Social investigation in probation.

Juvenile Delinquency:
• Introduction and Definition
• Causes and remedies
• Juvenile reformatories

Theories of Punishment:
• Retributive.
• Deterrence.
• Social Solidarity
• Reformative.
• Islamic concept of crimes and its punishment

COURSE RECOMMENDED BOOKS.
Thesis Objectives:

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

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

Format Guidelines for Master’s Thesis:

Arrangement of Thesis

- Each thesis must be arranged in the following order. Italicized pages are optional.
- **Signature Page** Include this page in the pretext page count, but do not place a page number on it.
- **Title Page** Include this page in the pretext page count, but do not place a page number on it.
- **Dedication and/or Epigraph.** Include this page in the pretext page count, but do not place a page number on it.
- **Acknowledgements and/or Preface.** Begin placing pretext lowercase Roman numerals at the bottom of this page, counting all preceding pretext material except for the fly page. Page numbers are centered one inch from the bottom of the page.
- **Abstract** Continue pretext page numbering with lowercase Roman numerals.
- **Table of Contents.** Continue pretext page numbering with lowercase Roman numerals.
- **List of Tables.** Continue pretext page numbering with lowercase Roman numerals.
- **List of Figures.** Continue pretext page numbering with lowercase Roman numerals.
• **List of Illustrations/Maps/Slides.** Continue pretext page numbering with lowercase Roman numerals.

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

• **Appendix.** Continue page numbering with Arabic numerals.

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

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

**Page Format and Layout:**

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

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

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

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

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

- **Footnotes and Bibliography:** A Bibliography, or Reference, section must immediately precede the Vita at the end of the thesis or report, even in theses where chapter end notes have been used. Bibliographies may be omitted only in wholly original theses such as novels or musical compositions. The bibliography must include materials used including the edition, if not the first, so the citation can be readily verified. Footnote citations must be sufficiently exact to enable the reader to find the source with ease. Any standardized form for footnotes and bibliography approved by your supervisor is acceptable if followed consistently. Several useful manuals for selecting a footnote/bibliography format include the Chicago Manual of Style.

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

**Viva voice:**
For a student to be eligible for the award of master degree in sociology, it is necessary and compulsory element and requirement for his/her thesis assessment to appear before a panel of internal supervisor and external examiner etc for a viva voice.