

SYLLABUS FOR THE SUBJECT OF SOCIOLOGY
PAPER – I
PRINCIPLES OF SOCIOLOGY

Total Marks: 100

1. INTRODUCTION

- i. Definition of Sociology
- ii. Culture and Society
- iii. Socialization, Norms, Values, Status and Roles
- iv. Sociological Perspectives
 - a. Structuralism
 - b. Interpretive theories
 - c. Modernism And Postmodernism

2. FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

- i. Sociological perspectives on the family
 - a. The functionalist perspective
 - b. The traditional Marxist perspective
 - c. Marxist feminist and radical feminist perspective on the family
- ii. Family ideology
- iii. Politics, Social Policy and the family
- iv. Is the family a declining social institution?

3. SEX AND GENDER

- i. Sex: A Biological Distinction
- ii. Gender: A Cultural Distinction
 - a. Gender in global perspective
 - b. Patriarchy and sexism
- iii. Gender Socialization
 - a. Gender and the family
 - b. Gender and the peer group
 - c. Gender and schooling
 - d. Gender and the mass media

- iv. Gender Stratification
 - a. Working men and women
 - b. Housework: women's "second shift"
 - c. Gender, income and wealth
 - d. Gender and education
 - e. Gender and politics
 - f. Gender and the Military
 - g. Are women a minority?
 - h. Minority women
 - i. Violence against women

- v. Theoretical analysis of gender
 - a. Structural-Functional Analysis
 - b. Social-conflict analysis

- vi. Feminism
 - a. Basic feminist ideas
 - b. Variations within feminism
 - c. Opposition to feminism

4. Health

- i. What is meant by 'health', 'illness' and 'disease'?
- ii. Disability
- iii. The medical and social models of health
 - a. The medical (biomedical) model of health
 - b. The social model of health

- iv. Becoming a health statistic
- v. Medicine and social control; the sick role
 - a. Features of the sick role
- vi. The power of the medical profession
 - a. Protecting the patient
 - b. Criticisms of the medical professions
 - c. The erosion of medical power?
- vii. Marxist approaches to health and medicine
- viii. How society influences health
 - a. Improvements in health in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries
- ix. The new 'disease burden'
 - a. What are the causes of these new diseases?

- x. Inequalities in health
 - a. Social class inequalities in health
 - b. Gender differences in health

- xi. Inequalities in health
 - a. Funding
 - b. Geography
 - c. Social Class
 - d. Disability

- xii. Mental illness
 - a. What is mental illness?
 - b. Care in the community
 - c. The biomedical approach to mental illness
 - d. The social construction of mental illness

5. THE MASS MEDIA

- 1) The power of the media
- 2) Ownership of the mass media
- 3) The mass media and ideology
- 4) Do the owners of the media control their content?
 - a. The manipulative or instrumentalist approach
 - b. The dominant ideology or hegemonic approach
 - c. The pluralist approach
- 5) Violence and the media
- 6) What affects the content of the media? Bias in the media
 - a. The owners
 - b. Making a profit
 - c. Organizational constraints
 - d. Agenda-setting
 - e. Gate-keeping
 - f. Norm-setting
- 7) The presentation and social construction of the news
 - a. Inaccurate and false reporting
 - b. News values and 'newsworthiness'

- c. The assumptions and activities of journalists

- 8) The media, crime and deviance
- 9) Media Representation and Stereotyping
 - a. Media representations of age
 - b. Media representations of social class
 - c. Media representations of ethnicity
 - d. Media representations of gender
 - e. Media representations of disability
- 10) The mass media and mass culture
 - a. 'Mass culture'
 - b. 'High culture'
 - c. A Marxist view of mass culture
 - d. Criticism of the idea of a 'mass culture'

6. EDUCATION

- 1. The Function of Schooling
 - a. Socialization
 - b. Culture Innovation
 - c. Social Integration
 - d. Social Placement
 - e. Latent Functions of Schooling
- 2. Schooling and social Inequality
 - a. Social control
 - b. Standardized testing
 - c. School tracking
 - d. Inequality among schools
 - e. Access to higher education
 - f. Credentialism
 - g. Privilege and personal merit

7. COLLECTIVE BEHAVIOR AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

1. Localized Collectives: Crowds
 - a. Mobs and riots
 - b. Crowds, mobs and social change
 - c. Explaining crowd behavior
2. Dispersed collectives: mass behavior
 - a. Rumor and gossip
 - b. Public opinion and propaganda
 - c. Panic and mass hysteria
 - d. Fashions and fads
3. Social Movement
 - a. Types of social movements
 - b. Explaining social movements
 - c. Gender and social movements
 - d. Stages and social movements
 - e. Social movements and social change
 - f. Social engineering

8. ENVIRONMENT AND SOCIETY

1. Ecology: The study of the natural environment
 - a. The role of sociology
 - b. The global dimension
 - c. The historical dimension
 - d. Population increase
 - e. Cultural patterns: growth and limits
2. Environmental Issues
 - a. Solid waste: the disposable society
 - b. Preserving clean water
 - c. Cleaning the air
 - d. Acid rain
 - e. The rain forests

3. Society and the environment: theoretical analysis
 - a. Structural-functional analysis
 - b. Cultural ecology
 - c. Social-conflict analysis
 - d. Alternative dispute resolution
 - e. Environmental racism

9. RELIGION IN MODERN SOCIETY

- a. Sociological theories and ideas
 - a. Sociological study of religion
 - b. Theories of religion
- b. Real world religions
 - a. Totemism and animism
 - b. Judaism, Christianity and Islam
 - c. The religions of the Far East
 - d. Religious organizations
- c. Secularization and religious revival

10. POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

1. Power and Authority
 - i. Traditional authority
 - ii. Regional-legal authority
 - iii. Charismatic authority
2. Politics in global perspective
 - i. Monarchy
 - ii. Democracy
 - iii. Authoritarianism
 - iv. Totalitarianism
 - v. A Global political system?

3. Theoretical analysis of power in society
 - i. The pluralist model: the people rule
 - ii. The Power-elite model: a few people rule
 - iii. The Marxist model: bias in the system itself
4. Power beyond the rules
 - i. Revolution
 - ii. Terrorism
5. War And Peace
 - i. The causes of war
 - ii. The costs and causes of militarism
 - iii. Nuclear weapons
 - iv. The pursuit of peace

11. POPULATION AND URBANIZATION

1. Demography: the study of population
 - i. Fertility
 - ii. Mortality
 - iii. Migration
 - iv. Population growth
 - v. Population composition
2. History and Theory of Population Growth
 - i. Malthusian theory
 - ii. Demographic transition theory
 - iii. Global population today: a brief survey

PAPER-II
APPLIED SOCIOLOGY

Total Marks: 100

1. SOCIOLOGICAL METHODS

- 1) Influences on the choice of research method
 - a. Positivism and research methods
 - b. Interpretive research methods
 - c. Other influences on the choice of research methods
- 2) Key issues in social research
 - a. Validity
 - b. Reliability
 - c. Ethics
- 3) Primary and Secondary data
- 4) Qualitative secondary sources
 - a. The advantage and uses of qualitative secondary sources
 - b. The disadvantages and limitations of qualitative secondary sources
 - c. Content analysis
- 5) Qualitative secondary sources
 - a. The advantages and uses of official statistics
 - b. The problems and limitations of official statistics
- 6) The experimental (laboratory) methods of research
 - a. Problems of using the experimental method in sociology
 - b. Field experiments
- 7) The Comparative methods
- 8) Surveys and sampling methods
 - a. Who uses the survey method?
 - b. Representativeness and sampling
 - c. The stages of a survey
 - d. Problems of the social survey

9) Questionnaires

- a. The nature and use of questionnaires
- b. Questionnaire design: principle and problems
- c. Types of questionnaires
- d. The validity of questionnaire research

10) Interviews

- a. Structure of formal interviews
- b. Unstructured or informal interviews
- c. General problems of interviews
- d. Concluding remarks on interviews

11) Participant observation

- a. The theoretical context of participant observation
- b. The stages of participant observation and related problems
- c. The strengths and weakness as of participant observation
- d. Internal and external consistency in participant observation

12) Non-participant observation

13) Longitudinal studies

14) Case studies and life histories

15) Methodological pluralism and triangulation

16) Doing your own research

- a. Hypothesis or aim
- b. Context and concepts
- c. Main research methods and reasons for their use
- d. Potential problems

17) An example of coursework proposal

2. GLOBALIZATION AND SOCIAL CHANGE

1. Globalization
 - i. Factors contributing to globalization
 - ii. The globalization debate
 - iii. The impact of globalization
 - iv. Global Interdependence
2. What is Social Change?
 - a. Globalization: Essential Features
 - b. Causes and consequences of social change
 - c. Factors contributing to globalization
 - d. The globalization debate
 - e. The impact of globalization
3. Innovations
 - i. International tourism
 - Changes in the ways people relate to information
 - The cultural base and the rate of change
 - Cultural lag
 - Revolutionary ideas
 - ii. Conflict
 - The cold war origin of the internet
 - iii. The pursuit of profit
 - World system theory
 - Responses to economic stagnation

3. GLOBAL INEQUALITY

1. Global economic inequality
 - i. High-income countries
 - ii. Middle-income countries
 - iii. Low-income countries

- iv. Is global economic inequality increasing?
- 2. Life in rich and poor countries
 - v. Health
 - vi. Hunger, malnutrition and famine
 - vii. Education and Literacy
- 3. Can poor countries become rich?
 - i. Theories of development
 - ii. Evaluating theories of development
 - iii. The role of international organizations and global inequality
 - iv. Global economic inequality in a changing world
- 4. World population growth
 - i. Population analysis: demography
 - ii. Dynamics of population change
 - iii. Malthusianism
 - iv. The demographic transition
 - v. Prospects of change

4. **CRIME AND DEVIANCE**

- 1. Basic concepts
- 2. Explaining crime and deviance: sociological theories
 - i. Functionalist Theories
 - ii. Integrationist theory
 - iii. Conflict theories: 'the new criminology'
 - iv. Control theories
 - v. Theoretical conclusions

3. Patterns of crime in Pakistan
 - i. Crime and crime statistics
4. Victims and perpetrators of crime
 - i. Gender and crime
 - ii. Youth and crime
 - iii. White-collar crime
 - iv. Organized crime
 - v. Cyber crime
5. Prisons: is it the answer to crime?
6. Conclusion: deviance and social order

List of Readings

1. *Browne, Ken. (2006). Introducing Sociology for AS Level. 2nd Edition. Polity Press*
2. *Cohen, Stephen Philip. (2005). The Idea of Pakistan. Vanguard Books (pvt.) Ltd.*
3. *Ferrante, Joan. (2003). Sociology: A Global Perspective. 5th Edition. Thomson Wadsworth, Australia.*
4. *Giddens, Anthony. (2006). Sociology. 5th Edition. Polity Press.*
5. *Haqqani, Husain. (2005). Pakistan: Between Mosque and Military. Vanguard Books (pvt.) Ltd.*
6. *Macionis, John J. Sociology. 7th Edition. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey*
7. *Raza, Rafi. (2001) Pakistan in Perspective: 1947-1997. 1st Edition. Oxford University Press*
8. *Talha, Naureen. (2000). Economic Factors in the Making of Pakistan (1921-1947). Oxford University Press*
9. *Chakravarti, Ashok. (2005). Aid, Institutions and Development: New Approaches to Growth. Governance and Poverty. Oxford university Press, New Delhi, India.*
10. *Webster, Andrew. (1990). Introduction to Sociology of Development. Macmillan Education Ltd.*
11. *Craig, Baxter. (2001). Pakistan 2000. Oxford University Press.*
12. *Ahmad, Akbar S. (1986). Pakistan Society: Islam, Ethnicity and Leadership in South Asia. Oxford University Press, New York.*
13. *Merton, Robert K. (1961). Contemporary Social Problems. Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc.*

14. *Neuman, W. Lawrence. (2000). Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. Allyn and Bacon.*
15. *Hamilton, Malcolm. (2000). The Sociology of Religion. 2nd Edition. Routledge, New York*
16. *Chaudhry, M. Iqbal. (1980) Pakistan Society: A Sociological Perspective. Aziz Publishers.*
17. *Ritzer, George. (1992). Sociological Theory. McGraw Hill.*