

**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) Quantitative 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. 2<sup>nd</sup> Edition. Polity Press*
2. *Cohen, Stephen Philip. (2005). The Idea of Pakistan. Vanguard Books (pvt.) Ltd.*
3. *Ferrante, Joan. (2003). Sociology: A Global Perspective. 5<sup>th</sup> Edition. Thomson Wadsworth, Australia.*
4. *Giddens, Anthony. (2006). Sociology. 5<sup>th</sup> Edition. Polity Press.*
5. *Haqqani, Husain. (2005). Pakistan: Between Mosque and Military. Vanguard Books (pvt.) Ltd.*
6. *Macionis, John J. Sociology. 7<sup>th</sup> Edition. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River, New Jersey*
7. *Raza, Rafi. (2001) Pakistan in Perspective: 1947-1997. 1<sup>st</sup> 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.*