

SOCIOLOGY

A). General Sociology

I. Individual:

Sociability or the sociality of man

II. Culture:

- Meaning and Characteristics: Culture is variable, learnt, social, shared, transmissive, dynamic and adaptive
- Types: Material & Non-material
- Functions: transfer of knowledge, define situation, provide behavior pattern, moulds personality
- Elements of culture: norms, values, beliefs, sanctions, customs
- Culture and Socialization
- Formal and non-formal socialization
- Transmission of culture
- Cultural relativism
- Sub-cultures
- Ethnocentrism and Xenocentrism
- Cultural lag
- High culture and popular culture
- Multiculturalism, assimilation, and acculturation

III. Society:

- Meaning and characteristics
- Community; meaning and characteristics
- Individual and society & Relationship between individual and society
- Two main theories regarding the relationship of man and society
 - a). The social contract theory
 - b). The organismic theory
- Social and cultural evolution of society:
Hunting and Gathering Society, Herding and Advance Herding Society, Horticultural Society, Agrarian Society, Industrial Society, Postmodern Society

IV. Social Interaction:

- Caste and classes
- Forms of social classes
- Feudal system in Pakistan
- Social Mobility-nature of social mobility and its determinants in Pakistani society
- Culture of poverty

V. Social Control:

- Mechanisms of social control-formal and informal means of social control
- Anomie, Alienation and social Integration-Means of social integration in Pakistani Society.

VI. Social and Cultural Change and Social Policy:

- Processes of Social and Cultural Change-discovery
- Inhibitions to social and cultural change in Pakistan
- Social planning and directed social and cultural change
- Effect of Industrialization, Urbanization, Modernization and Modern Means of Communication on Social Change.

VII. Public Opinion:

- Formation of public opinion
- concept of opinion leader
- characteristics of opinion leadership

VIII. Community:

- The rural community
- Traditional Characteristics of rural life
- The urban community
- Rural-Urban convergence
- Urbanism & Future of cities in Pakistan

IX. Social Institutions:

- The nature and genesis of institutions
- The process of institutionalization
- Functions of Social Institutions: Family, Religion, Education, Economy and Politics.

X. Social Problems in Pakistan:

- High population growth rate
- Rural-urban migration
- Issues of technical/vocational training
- Deviance and street crime
- Unemployment, illiteracy and School dropout
- Smuggling, Prostitution, Poverty & Drug Addiction
- Child Labour, Child Abuse & Bonded Labour
- Social customs and Traditions affecting Women in Pakistan
- Violence Against Women and Domestic Violence
- Issues concerning the Elderly in Pakistan.

B). Sociological Theory

XI. Three sociological perspectives:

- Structural Functionalism
- Symbolic interactions
- Conflict

XII. Theorists:

- Ibn-e-Khaldun
- Spencer
- August Comte
- Emile Durkheim
- Max Weber
- Karl Marx
- Parson

C). Methods of Sociological Research

- Scientific Method
- Steps in research
- Types of Questionnaire Research Design
- Surveys, Observation and Case Studies