COURSE OUTLINE
Course Name: Sociology-III
Course Code: Law 214

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Faculty:</th>
<th>Faculty of Law</th>
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<tr>
<td>Credit hours:</td>
<td>3 Cr. H</td>
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<td>Course level:</td>
<td>05 Years B.A. LL.B (Hons.) Program</td>
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<td>College/Department:</td>
<td>Punjab University Law College, University of the Punjab, New Campus, Lahore</td>
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CONTENT SUMMARY

1  Background
   a) Social Forces
   b) Intellectual Forces
   c) French Revolution
   d) Enlightenment

2  Development of sociological Theory
   a) Theory and Knowledge
   b) Process of Theorizing
   c) Types of Sociological Theories
   d) Inductive and Deductive
   e) Process of theorizing
   f) Fact, Propositions, and Laws
   g) Sociological Theory Between 1600-8800 Ad

Introduction:
Nature of social thought and essential component of sociological theory.

Early social thought:

1  Socrates contribution to social thought dialogical method theory of concepts identification of social problems importance of knowledge.
2  Plato, ideal society, social classes, social justice, education, marriage vocational selection, social change.
3  Aristotle: Ideas are in the world, state and society virtues as a mean social control. The social mean and the middle class revolution and its causes.

Classical Sociological theory:

1  Auguste comte, social statistics and social dynamics classification of success, religion of humanity, social reconstruction these stages of human thought. Relation of three stages of thought to social organization.
Karl Marx: Is Marx a sociologist, Is Mars outmoded? Dialectical method, social classes and class struggle dialectics applied to history and human society, economics such structures and cultural superstructures, class less society.

Emile Durkheim: Social Fact levels of social reality division of labour, anomie social representation collective conscience, the four types of suicide and social current, sociology of religion (sacred ands purpose totemism and collective effectiveness social reform.

Max Weber: Methodology, social action. Ideal type social organization; theory of religion; sociology of bureaucracy meaning and kind of authority critics of the theory of bureaucracy.

W.G. Sumner: Folkways and Mores, Ingroup and outgroup, Basic motives

Herbert Spencer: The Law of Social Evolution, Concept of Society, Laissez-faire

**Muslim Sociological thinker:**

1. Ibn Khaldum as father and founder of Sociology; concept of history and social progress empirical and speculative methodology; division of al imran (Sociology) effect ifjective on human habits concept of asabiyat origin of state rural and urban society; rise and fall of nations; religion as bond of social unity.


3. Shahwali Ullah: Methods; individual and society origin and rise of human society (four irtefaqat) importance of jihad and ijtehad, social and political philosophy economic view.

4. Iqbal: iqbal role in Muslim rennaisance ijthad dynamic view of history ego, concept of ‘millat’ individual and society.

5. Feminism: Introduction; different forms of feminism, renaissance and modern processors share waves of feminism Marxist feminism.

**Please note:** The contents/schedule may be varied at the discretion of the course convenor to give a greater or lesser degree of emphasis to a particular topic.

**PREScribed TEXTS**

**Text Books:**

5. Theoretical logic in sociology 4 vols benkeley; university of California Press.
6. Aron Raymond Mian currents in sociological thought vol IN Y basic Books 1965
7. Ball, Richard A 1979 The dialectical method its application to social theory. Social forces 57;785798
9. Chafetz janvet sallman feminist theory and sociology underutilizes contentious for maintresam theory; annual review of sociology 23;97-190
15. Muhammad Iqbal the reconstruktion of religious thought in islam Iqbal Academy Lahore