

ALLAMA IQBAL OPEN UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD
(Department of Pakistan Studies)

WARNING

- 1. PLAGIARISM OR HIRING OF GHOST WRITER(S) FOR SOLVING THE ASSIGNMENT(S) WILL DEBAR THE STUDENT FROM AWARD OF DEGREE/CERTIFICATE, IF FOUND AT ANY STAGE.**
- 2. SUBMITTING ASSIGNMENTS BORROWED OR STOLEN FROM OTHER(S) AS ONE'S OWN WILL BE PENALIZED AS DEFINED IN "AIOU PLAGIARISM POLICY".**

Course: **Pakistani Society and Culture (4664)**
Level: **M.Sc Pakistani Studies**

Semester: **Autumn, 2013**
Total Marks: **100**

ASSIGNMENT No. 1
(Units: 1-4)

- Q. 1 If we feel that Redfield's theory of classless, homogeneity is not practicable in the context of prevailing social system in Pakistan, then what could be the basis of ranking in rural Pakistan? Can we rearrange its certain theoretical and methodological framework which can be empirically validated in the West? Trace your answer in the light of M. Rafiq Raza's reading. **(25)**
- Q. 2 If mobility is a significant factor in explaining the variations and differences in strata, then according to Lerner's theory of modernization, can we predict that a stratum with higher mobility will have more modern people? Discuss in the light of urbanization in Pakistan. Elaborate as explained by M. Rafiq Raza. **(25)**
- Q. 3 E. P. Thompson is of the view that social stratification is used to donate the hierarchical differentiation of groups in a society. To what an extent his views are applicable to the prevailing social system in Pakistan? Elucidate in the light of social stratification by Lubna Saif. **(25)**
- Q. 4 Neo-Marxist sociologists have argued that there are two reasons/factors for the stability and success of capitalist economies since World War II. Explore the reasons in the light of Neo-Marxist views of late capitalism. How can their views are applicable to the emerging economic of Pakistan as described by Metta Spencer? **(25)**

ASSIGNMENT No. 2

(Units: 5–9)

Total Marks: 100

- Q.1 The institution of family develops along with other institutions like state and economic institutions. Explain how far developments in these institutions in Pakistan have affected the institution of family? Discuss in light of Will Durant article. **(25)**
- Q.2 Wolfinger argues that, ‘an individual’s power varies with different issues’ therefore, general power rankings are misleading. Do you agree that wolfinger’s main criticism of reputational methods is viable proposition in the backdrop of prevalent situation in Pakistan? Read Metta Spencer and give the answer. **(25)**
- Q.3 Identify the factors/causes which led men to replace the semi-promiscuity of primitive society with individual marriage. Discuss this phenomenon with particular emphasis on Pakistani society. Read Robert N. Pehrson and Fredrik Barth and answer the question. **(25)**
- Q.4 Can you identify the constraints which affect the rate of change in any society? Explain these areas with particular emphasis on Pakistani society in the light of Charles Lindholm’s arguments. **(25)**

COURSE OUTLINE
PAKISTANI SOCIETY AND CULTURE–II
(Revised)
Course Code: 4664

Course Development Coordinator
Dr. Lubna Saif

Course Coordinator
Dr. Badshah Sardar

INTRODUCTION

In the Course, “Pakistani Society and Culture” Part-II Code No. 4664 you will study about the social stratification, cultural, political and economic institutions besides the concepts of family and status of women in Pakistan.

Our primary purpose would be to study ‘human society’ with the focus on ‘differences’ among humans’, which ultimately lead to variations in different societies along with the process of social stratification, which causes differences among humans and leads towards an unequal human society. One of the key areas is the inequality among human societies.

Social stratification occurs in every society, but its level varies from one society to another. Without understanding social stratification we cannot understand the levels of variations in different societies and the factors which produce stratification. Social stratification decides the degree of movement of any individual member of the society from one status to another or degree of change in the society. We would examine social stratification with reference to class, and status in terms of power, property, prestige and social mobility.

We would also examine the basic cultural institutions, family and religion which are inter-related and the development of one institution affects the other.

We have made an effort to make you familiar with the organization of these institutions in Pakistani Society and to understand the norms, folkways, rules and laws around which each institution is developed by categorizing Pakistani Society into tribal, rural and urban.

Social Scientists are of the opinion that there are two processes through which a change may occur in a society, one is evolution and the other is revolution. Evolution introduces

a gradual change, while on the other hand, revolution brings a dramatic change discontinuing the older patterns. The factors contributing to these processes are identified as invention and diffusion and technology or modernization. This must be kept in view that these are not the only causes of change but at least they make it possible to make some observations. In this regard, we would discuss some theories which present a sociological view of social change. After identifying causes of socio-cultural change we would explore how a change affects human society. In this context we have identified certain factors which are considered responsible in determining the rate and affect of a change.

In the final analysis, we must realize the fact, that acceptance of change may not always introduce desirable consequences for us. In the process it may lead us to some undesirable consequences which we never anticipate. This suggests that to get more desirable consequences of a socio-cultural change, we need to assess those future trends which are likely to affect our society.

OBJECTIVES OF THE COURSE

After studying this course you will be able:

- To acquire the skill of self-learning
- To define the level of variation of social inequality
- To understand the process of mobility
- To get familiar with the organization of different institutions
- To view Pakistani society as a single socio-cultural unit
- To comprehend how change effect human society
- To understand the causes of socio-cultural change

COURSE OUTLINE CODE No. 4664

Unit-1&2:	Block-1,	(Social Stratification)
Units-3:	Block-2,	(Cultural Institution)
Unit-4&5:	Block-3,	(Political and Economic Institutions in Tribal, Rural and urban Pakistan)
Unit-6:	Block-4,	(Cultural Institutions-Family and Status of Women)
Unit-7, 8&9:	Block-5,	(Kinship, Family Status of Women in Pakistani Society)

STRUCTURE OF THE COURSE

This is a three credit hours course consisting of 9 units organized around a series of questions, which lead us to the major theme of the course that is; Pakistan is an integrated socio-cultural unit having a common history which dates back to millions of years, and a common ideology. Geographically speaking, Pakistan is one unit i.e. the Indus Basin, which has its separate identity, in most of its history. Soan culture, Mehar Garh, Kot Diji, Indus valley civilization, Gandhara and then Muslim civilization, illustrate the cultural unity of Pakistan which is exhibited in its social organization, the ways, perceived needs, and specific attitudes, which are so much alike.

We have designed this course to enable you to acquire the skill of self-learning. You will find a detailed course description which will provide you an overall view of the course. For each block an introduction is given to help you to develop an objective analysis of the major and sub-themes discussed in the prescribed study material. Major and sub-themes are listed along with the prescribed study material.

Each prescribed reading is compulsory for successful completion of the course. These readings have been compiled in the form of a 'Reader' specially prepared to enable you to acquire the skill of self-learning.

For this course Fortnightly Tutorials are arranged in AIOU's study centers. They provide you the facility to come across with your fellow students for mutual discussions with your tutor. Having studied four units, assignment No. 1 is due. Second assignment is due after completion of course work of next 3 units.

ASSESSMENT

For each course the registered student will be assessed as following:

a) Assignments (continuous assessment).

- Assignments are those written exercises which you are required to complete at home or place or work after having studied different parts of the Prescribed Readings given in the Reader. As this is a 3 Credit Hours course hence, you will receive Two Assignments which, we expect you to complete within the prescribed period. (See Assignment Schedule).
- This is a compulsory coursework and its successful completion will make you eligible to appear in the final examination at the end of semester.
- To complete your coursework successfully, you are provided with tutorial support, so that you can discuss your academic problems with your course-mates and the Tutor.
- After completing the assignments, you send them to your Tutor, whose name is already notified to you. Your Tutor will return you these assignments after marking and providing you academic guidance and supervision. To qualify each Assignment, you have to obtain minimum 40% marks.
- The grade will be determined as follow:

D	40%	--	49%
C	50%	--	59%
B	60%	--	69%
A	70%	--	79%
A+	80% & above		

b) Final Examination

(a: three hour written examination will take place at the end of the semester).

c) It is essential for the students to qualify in both components i.e. Assignments and Final Examination with:

- i) A minimum of 40% in assignments
- ii) A minimum of 40% in Final Examination
- iii) An aggregate of 40% in both components i.e. Assignments and the Final Examination.
- iv) Without passing Assignments students do not qualify to appear in the Final Examination.

d) Workshop

- The workshop of post-graduate courses will be held at the end of each semester at the Regional Campuses.
- It is mandatory to attend the workshop. The student is not declared pass until he/she has attended the workshop satisfactory.
- The duration of workshop for each 3 Credit Hour course is three days.

Prescribed Reading Material

Pakistani Society and Culture, Reader, Volume II, ed. Lubna Saif & Javeed Iqbal Syed, AIOU.