

UNIVERSITY OF KHARTOUM
FACULTY OF ECONOMIC & SOCIAL STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY & SOCIAL
ANTHROPOLOGY

Courses Description

JANUARY 2004

[1] 107 Soc. The History of Sociological Thought

Objectives:

This course aims at tracing the history of sociological thinking in the beginnings of social life, and its effect the emergence of sociology, It also aims at comparing and contrasting the development of these thoughts in different civilizations through the study of the social environment of social thinkers.

Contents:

Social thinking in Pharonic Egypt, India, and china, Greeck Philosophy and social thinking (Arostophan, Plato, Aristotle, Aliogore- Christian Social thinking (Social Organization, Saint Thomas) Moslem philosophers (the Khalifas, figgh Doctrines, Farabi). Ibn Khaldon and the early beginnings of Sociology, utopia, enlightenment period, European, Social thinking (Hobbies, John Locke, Rousseau) Contemporary European social thinking (Salutation or August Comte, Herbert Spencer, Heagle, Marx).

References: -

- 1- زيدان عبد الباقي، التفكير الاجتماعي : نشأته وتطوره.
- 2- احمد الخشاب: تاريخ التفكير الاجتماعي
- 3- احمد الخشاب : التفكير الاجتماعي، دراسة تكاملية للنظرية الاجتماعية.
- 4- Bottomore, Tom B.(1979), Sociology: A Guide Line to Problems and Literature, London: George Allen and Unwin.

[2] 108 Soc. Introduction to Anthropology and Sociology

Objectives:

This course aims at introducing the students to the fundamentals and concepts of sociology and Anthropology, and at explaining their significance in studying and analysis of social organization.

Contents

Definition of sociology- Origin and development- Definition of Anthropology- Its main branches- The use of the scientific method in social sciences- The limits of the scientific method in the study of sociology and Anthropology- Basic concepts: Society, Social relations, social systems, values, norms, (roles, and status social organizations, culture etc)- The relationship between sociology and Anthropology- Social structure- Social processes (Social mobility, social conflict, social stratification)

References:

1. محمد الجوهري (1993م): المدخل إلى علم الاجتماع، الإسكندرية: دار المعارف الجامعية.
2. عبد الهادي الجوهري (بدون تاريخ): مدخل لدراسة المجتمع، القاهرة: مكتبة نهضة الشرق.
3. احمد أبو زيد (1975م): الأنثروبولوجية الاجتماعية (مترجم).

[3] 208 Soc. Sudanese Communities

Objectives:

This course aims at the explanation of the ethnic, cultural and genealogical origins of different Sudanese groups and their contribution to the ideocultural heritage that distinguishes the Sudanese Society. It also aims at the Under licitly of the problem of underdevelopment of the problem of underdevelopment with its economic social and environmental components reflected in the values and social structures and how to by pass it to support unity in Sudanese Society.

Contents:

Tribal groups in Sudan Cultural and ethnic divergence, general and shared features of the Sudanese Society, physical environment, Environmental balance, the impact the divergence of physical and cultural environment in rural Sudanese Society (nomadic and agricultural groups), Integration between nomadism and agriculturalism (use studies: The Kababish, the Baggara) The impact of the introduction of the capitalist mode of production (the settlement of nomadic groups, migration social change, modern technology and local knowledge, tribal conflicts, integration under complexity, Balanced development and national integration

References:

1. W. James & Ian Cunnison (eds) (1972): Essays in Sudan Ethnography, Hurst & Co., London.
2. عبد الغفار محمد أحمد (1976)، تنمية واستقرار الرحل، المجلس القومي للبحوث، الخرطوم.
3. عبد الغفار محمد أحمد وشريف حرير (1982م) ، المجتمع الريفي السوداني: عنصر حركته وإتجاهاتها، مركز الدراسات والبحوث الإنمائية-جامعة الخرطوم، الخرطوم.

[4] 209 Soc. Introduction to Anthropological and Sociological Theory

Objectives:

The main objective of this course is to introduce the basic theoretical approaches and concepts of sociological and anthropological theories. This objective is to be realized by studying the social structure and the social system.

Contents:

Basic theoretical approaches- The relationship between anthropology and history and archeology- The historical development of anthropology: explorers and travelers. Colonization: the relationship between anthropology and colonization– Western thought during the Enlightenment era- Introduction of and comparison between basic anthropological schools: evolutionism – diffusionism and the historical school- Some examples of the pioneers of those schools: Edward Tyler, Lewis Morgan, Herbert Spencer, and Frans Boaz– Culture- Kinship system: concept, types of kin groups – Marriage: concept, types of marriage- Family: concept, types of families, functions of family- Ecological system: concept, human being and environment, adaptation and economic activities- Economic system: concept, simple modes of production, division of labour, reciprocity and exchanges- Political system – System of belief.

References:

1. عبد الهادي الجوهري (1980م): الأنثروبولوجيا: أسس نظرية وتطبيقات عملية ، مطابع سجل العرب، القاهرة.
2. محمد عبده محجوب (2000م): مقدمة في الأنثروبولوجيا: المجالات النظرية والتطبيقية ، دار المعارف الجامعية، القاهرة.
3. عباس أحمد (1981)، الأنثروبولوجيا الإجتماعية.
4. حسن محمد صالح وعبد الله غانم (1985)، المدخل إلى علم الإنسان، المكتب الجامعي الحديث، الاسكندرية.
5. . لوسي مير (1983م): مقدمة في الأنثروبولوجيا الإجتماعية، ترجمة شاكر مصطفى سليم، دائرة الشؤون الثقافية، بغداد.

[5] 309 Soc. Development of Anthropological Theories**Objectives:**

This course aims at providing students with basic knowledge about the theoretical and intellectual origins of anthropology, its emergence,

historical development and its relationships with other social sciences. The course equally introduces students to the basic concepts in anthropology, the fields of study, historical and current objectives of anthropology. Students will be familiarized with classical anthropological theories, main anthropological branches (divisions). Comparison between sociology and anthropology.

Contents:

Definitions of anthropology, its appearance, the anthropological method. Branches of classical anthropology: physical, cultural and social, cultural anthropology. Anthropological definition of concepts and idioms used in the study of culture, definition of culture, cultural patterns, dominant culture, sub-cultures, characteristics of culture, elements- components of culture, cultural system, cultural features. Theories dealing with cultural change, culture and personality, culture and language. The British Anthropological School, Functionalism, Structural-functionalism, the distinction between British and American schools in anthropology. The impact (influence) of French sociology on British anthropology: Emile Durkheim, Marcel Mauss, Functional anthropology: Malinowski-Radcliffe-Brown, social organizations, social structure, examples of anthropological studies in Africa and Arab world, family and kinship, Political systems, systems of beliefs, nomadic societies.

References:

1. د. حسين فهميم (1986م) قصة الأنثروبولوجيا: فصول في تاريخ علم الإنسان، عالم المعرفة، الكويت.
2. أحمد أبو زيد (1975م) الأنثروبولوجيا الإجتماعية، مترجم.
3. عباس أحمد (1981م): الأنثروبولوجيا الإجتماعية: مقدمة عامة، مكتبة المكتبة.
4. محمد الجوهري (1980م): الأنثروبولوجيا، القاهرة.
5. محمد كروب (1992): الأنثروبولوجيا والحدثة العربية. معهد الإنماء العربي: بيروت.
6. Harris, M. (1972): The Rise of The Anthropological Theory, London.
7. Evans-Pritchard (1958): Social Anthropology, London.
8. Tax, Sol, (1970): Anthropology Today, Chicago.
9. Manners, R.A. & Kaplan (eds) (1986): Theory in Anthropology, London.
10. Lewis I. M. (1980): Social Anthropology in Perspective, London.

[6] 310 Soc. Development of Sociological Theories

Objectives:

This course introduces the students to the sociological theories in terms of their meaning, their importance and their types. The course also provides knowledge on the difficulties in having a common definition of theory in sociology. The course also seeks to train the students to think critically and objectively about social phenomena utilizing sociological theories and making comparisons between different theoretical approaches.

Contents:

Emergence of scientific theory in natural and social sciences- Characteristics and types of scientific theory- The problem defining sociological theory- The structure of sociological theory: concepts, procedures, and models- Types of sociological theories: analytical, normative, descriptive, scientific interpretive- Classification of sociological theories: organisms, conflict, equilibrium, behaviorism, positivism, functionalism, and structural functionalism- Main stages in the development of sociological theories in western European Enlightenment era: positivism, structural functionalism, and social action- Presentation of the main thesis of: August Comte, Emile Durkhiem, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Robert Merton, and Vilfredo Pareto: focus is made here on their main concepts in the light of European social reality- Comparison between main thesis and propositions if those pioneers regarding the following: the relation between the individual and the society, social stability, social change, and social conflict- Comparison between classics sociological theories and presentation of their continuing influence on contemporary sociological theories- Ibn Khaldoun: presentational his main concepts and thesis and comparing them with western social thought.

References:

1. نيقولا تيماشيف (1982م) نظرية علم الإجتماع: طبيعتها وتطورها، ترجمة محمد عودة وآخرون، دار المعارف، القاهرة.
2. محمد فؤاد حجازي (1985م) النظرية الإجتماعية، دار غريب للطباعة، القاهرة.
3. محمد علي محمد (1983م) تاريخ علم الإجتماع: الرواد والاتجاهات المعاصرة، دار المعرفة الإجتماعية، القاهرة.
4. حسن الساعاتي (1978م) علم الإجتماع الخلدوني، دار المعارف، القاهرة.

5. معن خليل عمر(1997): نظريات معاصرة في علم الاجتماع. دار الشروق للنشر والتوزيع: عمان.

6. Merton, R. K. (1957): Social Theory and Social Structure.

7. Rex, John, (1961): Key Problems of Sociological Theory.

[7] 311 Soc. Systems of Beliefs

Objectives:

The course aims to make the student acquainted with basic concepts used by sociologists and anthropologists in studying belief systems and to enable him/her observe and analyze belief systems in general.

Contents:

The scientific study of belief systems in sociology and the factors that lead to the promotion of such interest- The development of sociological theories of religion- Durkhiem and the study of religion- The effect of belief systems on social systems- Methods for analyzing beliefs and rituals- The comparative study of aspects of belief, social and moral aspects of non-heavenly religions- Comparison of social systems in the heavenly religions- Comparison between religion, magic and myth- Beliefs and rituals among selected Sudanese and African communities- The relationship between the rise of religious movements and economic, political and social changes during the colonial era- Case studies of some religious movements in the Muslim World.

References:

1. محمد أحمد بيومي، علم الإجتماع الديني.
2. E.E. Evans-Pritchard (1937), Witchcraft, Oracles, and Magic Among the Azande.
3. David Martin(1969), The Religious and the Secular: Studies in Secularization, Routledges & Kegan Paul, London.

[8] 312 Soc. Political Sociology

Objectives:

This course aims at introducing students to political sociology as one of the most important interdisciplinay branches of general sociology. The course deals with the main concepts, theories and analytical tools of political systems as sub branches of Social systems. The analysis focus on the contribution of political systems in the processes of social control, change and conflict.

Contents:

Appearance and development of Political Anthropology- The interdisciplinary nature of political sociology- The relationship between Political Sociology and other social sciences- Some approaches to study Political Sociology- Examples of concepts and theoretical frameworks in Political Sociology: power, authority, influence, political authority- Examples of Ideal Types of Political authority according to Max Weber: (Charismatic, Traditional, legal)- The Concept of Political Obedience: comparison (Ibn Khaldoun, Karl Marx, Max Weber, T. Parsons)- The concept of state: theories explaining the emergence of state, main characteristics of state- The concept of Bureaucracy: main characters, the theory of Max Weber in Bureaucracy- The concepts of: elite, social differentiation, class (Marx, Pareto)- Political organization in Simple States – Complex societies principles and characteristics of sociopolitical movements – Political parties – Political participation – Civil society and political Participation.

References

1. توم بوتومور (1979م) الصفوة والمجتمع: دراسة في الاجتماع السياسي، ترجمة وتقديم الدكتور محمد الجوهري وآخرون، دار المعارف – القاهرة.
2. محمد علي محمد (1997م) أصول الإجماع السياسي. السياسة والمجتمع في العالم الثالث الجزء الأول : الأسس النظرية والمنهجية – دار المعرفة الجامعية.
3. محمد علي محمد (1999م) أصول الإجماع السياسي. السياسة والمجتمع في العالم الثالث الجزء الثاني : القوة والدولة – دار المعرفة الجامعية.
4. د. قباري محمد إسماعيل(1980م) علم الاجتماع السياسي وقضايا التخلف والتنمية والتحديث – المكتب الجامعي الحديث – الإسكندرية.
5. Lewis I. M.,(1976), Social Anthropology in Perspective.
6. Ronald Cohen & John Middleton(eds)(1967), Comparative Political Systems: Studies in the Politics of Pre-industrial Societies, The Natural History Press, New York.
7. Fortes and Evans-Pritchard (1940): African political systems.

[9] 313 Soc. Qualitative Methods in Social Sciences

Objectives:

The course aims at examining and comparing quantitative and qualitative variables in Studying social issues. It enables student to collect and analyses data which do not depend on statistical information. It trains

students to quantify i.e. to transfer qualitative data and enables students to use modern techniques in qualitative research.

Contents:

What is qualitative social research?- Design and preparation of GR proposal- Techniques of collection – Classification and analysis of qualitative data- Types of qualitative techniques: (Observation – participant/non participant observation)

Elements of observation. Oral history – genealogies – Types of Interviews: individual- Group, sociometric analysis – Trend analysis, variation of significance – Participatory rapid rural appraisal – content analysis – Use of audio – visual Technique in supporting observation and Interview.

References:

1. عبد الباسط محمد حسن (1990م)، أصول البحث الاجتماعي مكتبة وهبة – القاهرة ، .
2. معن خليل عمر (1983م)، الموضوعية والتحليل في البحث الاجتماعي، دار الآفاق الجديدة ، بيروت.
3. قبارى محمد اسماعيل (1981م)، مناهج البحث فى علم الاجتماع، منشأة المعارف ، الاسكندرية.
4. Baily, G. L. (1985) Social Research Methods.

[10] 314 Soc. Quantitative Methods in Social Sciences

Objective:

This course emphasize on descriptive and inferential statistics. It deals mainly with techniques of collecting and analyzing quantitative data their application in social sciences.

Contents:

Types of variables- scaling – Techniques of scaling – Design of scaling tools – validity and reliability of scaling – Design of survey questionnaire – Sampling – probability and non-probability sampling – summarizing and presentation of quantitative data – Graphic presentation - Frequency distribution – Measures of central tendency – Measures of dispersion – Comparing variables – One way analysis of variance – Relation between variables – simple Regression – correlation analysis – Testing Hypothesis. Design of Research proposal - principles of writing a report.

References

1. آدم الزين محمد(2001)، الدليل إلى منهجية البحث وكتابة الرسالة الجامعية، دار جامعة أمدرمان الإسلامية للطباعة والنشر.
2. عبد الباسط محمد حسن(1990)، أصول البحث الاجتماعي، مكتبة وهبه - القاهرة.
3. معن خليل عمر(1983) - الموضوعية والتحليل في البحث الاجتماعي - دار الافاق الجديدة - بيروت.

5. Baily, G. L. (1985) Social Research Methods.

[11] 315 Soc. Sociology of Family, Kinship and Gender

Objective:

The course aims at discussing issues of kinship, family marriage and gender relations on the assumption that they have an important influence on the pattern of social structure especially in traditional societies.

The course also aims at discussing the relation between kinship systems, especially the patrilineal system that is common in African and Arab societies, and economic and political systems in society. It also deals with changes recent changes to kinship, family and marriage systems in African and Arab societies despite retaining its continuing importance as factors in organizing relations between individuals and groups.

Contents:

Critical review of literature on kinship- Kinship systems and social structure in traditional societies – Principles and theories of kinship. (descent, affiliation, alliance). The family: Its structure, function and developmental patterns- The patrilineal extended family and social change in current present-day- Modern. African and Arab societies. The concept of Gender – Family and gender. Marriage: Its principles, Types and methods of choice social change and problems of raise in marriage age – Marital relationships- Gender relations within the family – Marriage stability - Muslim family.

References:

1. إحسان محمد الحسن (1981م)، العائلة والقرابة والزواج، دار الطليعة، بيروت.
2. سناء الخولي(1996م)، الأسرة والحياة العائلية، دار المعرفة الجامعية، الإسكندرية.
3. محمد مراد (1998م)، "العائلة وعلاقات القرابة والسلطة في المجتمع العربي" في

(الأسرة والمجتمع والدولة) تحرير أوبكر باقادر، الاجتهاد عدد 40/39، 1419هـ.

4. مصطفى الخشاب(1966)، الإجتماع العائلي، الدار القومية للطباعة والنشر.

5. Radcliffe-Brown & Evans-Pritchard, African Systems of Kinship and Marriage.
6. Robin Fox(1969), Kinship and Marriage, Penguin Books, Middlesex.
7. C.C.Harris(1970), The Family, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London.
8. Golanty & Harris(1982), Marriage and Family Life, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

[12] 316 Soc. Sociology of Development

Objective:

This course aims at providing students with basic knowledge of development as a major issue in developing countries. It also aims at tackling development within a comprehensive perspective to polite out the economic, social, and cultural grounds. Factors and characteristic of underdevelopment and also issued within the framework of globalization.

Contents:

The importance of sociology of development and its relation with general sociology- Basic issues in the sociology of development- Basic concepts (Progress, growth evolution, development, social change, underdevelopment, dependency)- Theoretical approaches in the study of development and underdevelopment- Historical development of the concept of development- The Marxist approach- The Keynesian approach- The international status approach- The neo-Marxist approach (Samir Amin, Frank, Cardoso, Valetto)- Features of symptoms of underdevelopment in third world countries- Case studies Sudan and any other examples- Underdevelopment (agriculture, industry, class structure), Constraints of development values- Planning- Women participation- The role of the state community participation- Globalization and development- Comprehensive and balanced development- Sustainable development- Evaluation of theoretical approaches in solving development problems in third world countries.

References:

1. السيد الحسيني وآخرون (1984): دراسات في التنمية الإجتماعية، دار المعارف، القاهرة.
2. عادل مختار الهوارى(1997م) التنمية الاقتصادية – دار المعرفة الجامعية.

3. نبيل محمد توفيق السمالوطي (1989): دار المطبوعات الجديدة.
4. اندرو ويستتر ترجمة عبد الهادي والي (1995م): مدخل الى علم اجتماع التنمية – دار المعرفة الجامعية.
6. مهى سهيل المقدم (1978) مقومات التنمية الاجتماعية وتحدياتها تطبيقات على الريف اللبناني – معهد الانماء العربى.
7. عبد الباسط عبد المعطي وعادل مختار الهواري (1987): علم الاجتماع والتنمية: دراسات وقضايا، دار المعارف الجامعية، الاسكندرية.
8. Andre G.Frank, (1971): Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America, Penguin.
9. Samir Amin (1973): Unequal Development: An Essay on the Social Formation of Peripheral Capitalism, Monthly Review Press, NY and London.

[13] 317 Soc. Sociology of Work

Objective :

The course aims at providing knowledge on work in terms of its nature, its forms. In addition to defining social groups constituting various firms and presenting different forms and impacts of relationships within the frame of this firms. The course also seeks to present the theoretical approaches in sociology of work with special reference to labour organizations in western industrial societies and societies in transition. An other objective of the course is to shed light on the social and cultural factors influencing work.

Contents:

Sociology of organization: the historical development of its main theories –Introduction of concepts – Work from sociological perspective – Principles of work organization- Work characteristics in transitional societies (between and agricultural societies)- Feudalism – Urbanism and labour migration – Women and work – Basic features of work in Sudanese society – Work characteristics in industrial societies- Work for wage – Work relationship – Industrial conflicts- Industrial institutions- Trade unions and labour organizations – Status of labour in multinational and transnational companies.

References:

1. علي عبد الرازق جليبي (1999)، علم إجتماع التنظيم.
2. عبد الباسط عبد المعطي، دراسات في التنمية الإجتماعية.

3. S.R.Parker & R.K.Brown & J.Child & M.A.Smith(1969), The Sociology of Industry, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, London.

[14] 318 Soc. Social Casework

Objective :

This course aims at provide knowledge about casework through introducing its concepts and objectives to introduce the students to the various social problems, which can be faced by an individual. Also to provide knowledge about social institutions and to present some examples of social institutions in Sudan.

Contents:

Definition of casework and its characteristics – Development of casework – Basic elements governing working with individuals: different approaches adopted in helping individuals solving their social problems, the client, the problem, the social institution, and the case worker – Professional relationship: concept, elements, characteristics, and its difference from other forms of relationships – Guiding principles in working with individuals – Recording: Its definition, its objectives, its means, and its importance – Code of ethics in Casework-characteristics of the client in Sudan. The professional relationship between the client and the caseworker.

References:

1. شريف صقر وآخرون، أساسيات خدمة الفرد.
2. زين العابدين رجب وعبد الناصر عوض، خدمة الفرد عمليات وأساليب.
3. عبد الفتاح عثمان، خدمة الفرد في المجتمع النامي.
4. حسان زكى عبد الغفار وآخرون(1998): نظريات خدمة الفرد، القاهرة، كلية الخدمة الاجتماعية جامعة حلوان،.
5. عبد العزيز فهمي النوحى (1999): نظريات خدمة الفرد، (خدمة الفرد السلوكية) : القاهرة.
6. عبد الفتاح عثمان(1988): مدارس خدمة الفرد ، القاهرة: مكتبة الأنجلو المصرية.

[15] 319 Soc. Introduction to Social Work

Objective:

This course aims at defining Social work as a discipline and as a profession. That in addition to introducing its fields and methods.

Contents:

Social work in relation to sociology – History and development of Social work – Major and minor fields of Social work – methods in Social work – skills and training of a social worker-contemporary approaches in social work-Social work in Sudan some aspects.

References:

1. إبراهيم عبدالهادي(1991م)، الرعاية الطبية والتأهيلية من منظور الخدمة الإجتماعية.
2. إقبال بشير(1984م): الرعاية الطبية والصحية للمعوقين من منظور الخدمة الإجتماعية، الاسكندرية.
3. إقبال بخلوف(1991م): الرعاية الإجتماعية وخدمات المعوقين، الاسكندرية.
4. عثمان محمد الحسن(2002): الخدمة الإجتماعية في السودان ، مركز محمد عمر بشير للدراسات السودانية، ادمرمان.

[16] 320 Soc. Social Work with groups

Objective:

The course aims at providing students with basic knowledge and understanding of ways of work with groups. It helps student to understand group dynamics and the role of specialist in social work with groups. It highlights factors and features influencing his/her roles as specialist in social work with groups.

Contents:

Definition of concepts: groups, characteristics of groups- Types of groups- The impact of group on individual behavior- Stages of group development- Features of each stage- Origins and development of methods of work with groups- Objectives of social work with group- Relationship between social work with group and recreation- Group curing- Basic principles of work with groups- Nature of work with groups- Groups with special needs. “Handicapped-Blind, deaf, etc...- The role and characteristics required in specialist social worker with groups.

References:

1. سلمى محمود جمعة، ديناميكية العمل مع الجماعات.

2. سمير حسن منصور، طريقة العمل مع الجماعات: مفاهيم أساسية ومواقف تطبيقية.
3. محمد شمس الدين أحمد، العمل مع الجماعات في محيط الخدمة الإجتماعية.
4. محمد صالح بهجت، عمليات خدمة الجماعة.
5. سيد، عوض جابر (1417هـ-1997م). ممارسة العمل مع الجماعات: دار المعرفة الجامعية، مصر.

[17] 321 Soc. Social Planning

Objectives

This course aims at providing students with basic knowledge about principles of planning for comprehensive development. Steps for preparing plans and programmes of social care. It aims equally at availing students to analyze programme and schemes of social development.

Contents:

Definition of concepts: Growth, social development, economic development, comprehensive development, Integration and relationship between economic and social development.

Planning: Definition of the concept, its origin, aims, philosophy, levels, principles and process of planning. Emphasis is laid on setting priorities. Stages, levels of planning- Objectives of non- economic activities- Planning apparatus: Types and functions of planning apparatus- Planning and social policies in developing countries- Planning and social work- Social worker (specialist)- Financing Social Co-operation- Efficiency of social planning in facing socio-cultural and technological changes- Measuring social out put in economic development schemes.

References:

1. عبد العزيز مختار (1995): التخطيط لتنمية المجتمع: دراسة العائد الاقتصادي الاجتماعي لتنمية المجتمع، القاهرة، دار الحكيم للطباعة والنشر.
2. محمد زكي أبو النصر (1988): علاقة التخطيط الاجتماعي بالتخطيط العمراني واحتياجات التنمية المحلية، القاهرة، كلية الخدمة الاجتماعية، جامعة حلوان،.
3. وفيق أشرف حسونة (1986): دور الإدارة في التنمية الاجتماعية: تقويم المشروعات الاجتماعية، القاهرة، كلية الخدمة الاجتماعية، جامعة حلوان.

[18] 322 Soc. Youth Social Work

Objective:

This course aims at defining Youth category and the programs and basic services that this category needs. It also discusses the principles of Social

work concerning this category and the welfare institutions that perform these services.

Contents:

Definition of Youth- Characteristics of youth stage- Demographic statistics- principles of social work concerning youth- Youth needs (education, capacity building and training words, leisure time, marriage etc)- Youth and coping problems of the youth (Youth and freedom, youth and the lack of ideology, youth and deviation, cultural globalization gender problems).

Reference:

1. محمد علي محمد(1980)، الشباب والمجتمع، الهيئة المصرية العامة للكتاب، الاسكندرية.
2. محمد عزت حجازي(1978)، الشباب العربي والمشكلات التي يواجهها، عالم المعرفة، الكويت.
3. محمد علي محمد(1987)، الشباب العربي والتغير الإجتماعي، دار المعرفة الجامعية، الاسكندرية.
4. علي وطفة (1994): الشباب قيم واتجاهات ومواقف: دار الينابيع، دمشق.
5. Hamid Amar, Growing Up in An Egyptian Village.
6. Margret Mead(1964), Growing Up in New Guinea, Pelican Books, London.

[19] 323 Soc. Organization of Society

Objective:

This course aims to give students the basic knowledge of the method of working with societies, whether these societies are organizations, institutions, rural, nomadic or urban. It is also aims to give student the goals, values and the principles of organization of society and to acknowledge him with the development of institutions of organizations of society in the Sudan.

Contents:

Introduction of human needs and principles of human aggregation.
Definition of the method of organization of society nationally and internationally. The development of organization of society.
The relationship between organization of society and the other methods of social work. The aims of the methods of organization of society. –The

society in the perspective of the methods organization of society.
 Principles of Islamic society. Method of organization of society, its values and principles specialists in organization of society.
 Institutions of organization of society and the development of its methods.
 Operations of the methods of organization of society (the study), communication with the inhabitants of society, investigation, initiation of the plan, estimation, evaluation).
 Characteristics of the specialist of organization of society.
 The levels upon which stands the organization of society.
 The relationship and the reciprocal impacts among these levels.
 Empirical study.

References:

1. Ibrahim A. al. Rahman and others (1983) Types and Theories of Organization of society, Cairo: Culture house for printing and press (In Arabic).
2. Abd-al-Rahim Ridah Abd-al-aal (1998): Organization of society. Theory and practice. Cairo: Dar-Al-Hakim for printing and distribution, (in Arabic).
3. Nabeel Mohamed Sadig Ahmed (1986); Method of organization of society in Social work. Islamic Introduction. Riyadh: "A`lam-al-Kutub" (In Arabic).

[20] 324 Soc. Social Counseling

Objectives:

The course aims at providing the student with essential knowledge regarding the means and tools of social guidance and counseling. Such knowledge is important in providing customers with necessary social information that they need. It will also enable the student to help customers satisfy their social needs and enable them to face problems under different social contexts. The student will be trained in discussion procedures and encouraged to engage in continuous thinking and search about ways for helping and serving members of society in its various constituent levels.

Contents:

The concept of social counseling and its development- The relationship between social counseling and other specializations and professions such as: psychotherapy, education, sociology, and psychology- Theories of social counseling- Areas of social counseling: family, education and

rehabilitation- Types of social counseling and its procedures- Tools and means of social counseling.

References:

1. صالح أبوعبادة وعبد المجيد طاش، الإرشاد الاجتماعي والنفسي.
2. جبرين الجبرين، الإرشاد الاجتماعي.
3. هشام سيد عبد المجيد وماجدة سعد متولي، الإرشاد الاجتماعي.
4. محمد محروس الشناوي، نظريات العلاج النفسي.
5. باتر سون، س. هـ. (1401هـ-1981م). نظريات الإرشاد والعلاج النفسي: ترجمة حامد عبد العزيز الفقي، دار القلم، الكويت.
6. هاشمي، عبد الحميد (1406هـ-1986م). التوجيه والإرشاد النفسي: الصحة النفسية الوقائية، دار الشروق، جدة .

[21] 409 Soc. Urbanization in Developing Countries

Objective:

This course aims at introducing and equipping the students with main concepts and major theoretical approaches that deals with” The urban” “urbanism” and “urbanization” . The course also stresses diversity variation and the specifically of the urbanization phenomena in developing countries, the significance of the historical and ecological perspectives are also emphasized in the study of urbanism and urbanizing processes

Contents:

Concepts and definitions: urbanism, urbanization, urban, city- Perspectives and theoretical approaches dealing with urban phenomena: human ecology, cultural approach, historical structural etc.- Historical development of urban studies- Patterns of urbanization- General features of cities in developing countries: African, Asian and Latin American- patterns of urbanization- Dependent urbanization- Sudanese towns and cities: general features of the social structure – Migration- Displacement- City social structure- Urban adaptation: social change and coping strategies in the urban societies: urban neighborhoods, tribalism voluntary associations, urban social networks etc.

References:

- 1-شادية علي قناوي (1990م): سوسيولوجيا المشكلات الاجتماعية وازمة علم الاجتماع المعاصر، القاهرة:دار قباء للطباعة والنشر .

2- علم الاجتماع الحضري (1997): مدخل نظري - الجزء الاول - السيد عبدالعاطي السيد
دار المعرفة الجامعية.

3- Janet Abu Lughod and Richard Hay, JR.(ed) (1977): Third World Urbanization ,Maaroufa Press, Inc.

4- Salah El-Shakhs and Robert Obduho (eds): Urbanization, National Develompent, and Regional Planning in Africa, Praegey Publishers, Inc, New York, Washington, London.

[22] 410 Soc. Techniques of Demographic Analysis

Objectives:

This course is intended to provide students with simple techniques used in analyzing population statistics, with special emphasis on fertility, mortality and migration.

Contents:

Techniques of fertility analysis using vital statistics and census data. Crude Birth rate. General Fertility Rate, age specific fertility rates. Total Fertility Rate, Rates of Reproductively (Gross Reproduction Rate, Net Reproduction Rate, and intrinsic rate of natural increase). Period and cohort fertility, direct and indirect techniques of standardization.

Techniques of mortality analysis using vital and census data: Crude death rate age specific mortality rates, infant mortality; direct and indirect techniques of standardization- Life tables in mortality analysis-

Simple procedures of population estimation and projection- Simple techniques of migration estimation

References:

1. علي عبد الرازق جليبي (1990م)، علم إجتماع السكان - دار المعرفة الجامعية - الإسكندرية .

2. الشلقاني، علم إجتماع السكان.

3. احمد محمد النورى - أساليب التحليل الديمغرافى

[23] 411 Soc. Economic Anthropology

Objectives:

This course aims mainly to close to the students the main concepts, debates, and questions that are relevant to the understanding how people organize themselves for the production, distribution and reproduction of material goods that makes life possible. Its aim is threefold: To provide the concept of tools necessary to follow most of the debates in Economic Anthropology- To examine the relevance of some of these debates in the

light of empirical examples- To discuss the present challenges in Economic Anthropology.

Contents:

What is economic anthropology?- Relevance and contributions of some sociological themes to economic anthropology- The domain of economic anthropology- Relevance of economic to economic anthropology- Comparative economic systems- Economic theory and small-scale societies- Traditional, subsistence economics- Economic theory and market economy- Two meanings of Economic: The substantivists and the formalists debate- The Marxist intervention- Economic system: historical development of economic system- Traditional, primitive economies: structure and performance- Access to resources: control and ownership- Distribution and exchange: Reciprocity – Gift exchange, Gift and ceremonial exchange, redistribution, exchange: distinction between social exchange and economic exchange- Money, external trade, and Markets in primitive and archaic economies- Trade and barter- Consumption – consumption relations- Social organization of labor- Division of labor and specialization- Patterns of labour- The domestic labor debate- Some problems of theoretical approaches in economic anthropology- Peasant economy and economic development.

Reference:

1. زينب محمد زهري وقباري إسماعيل (1985م): اساسيات علم الاجتماع الاقتصادي: مداخل نظرية وعملية، المنشأة العامة للنشر والتوزيع والاعلام، طرابلس.
2. محمد ربيع (1973م): الاقتصاد والمجتمع، وكالة المطبوعات، الكويت.
3. عبد الغفار محمد احمد (1975م): الانثروبولوجيا الاقتصادية وقضايا التنمية في السودان، دار التأليف والترجمة والنشر - جامعة الخرطوم، الخرطوم.
4. Rymond Firth, (1975): Themes in Economic Anthropology
5. Karl Polyani ()
6. George Dalton, (): Economic Anthropology and Development.
7. Fredriech Barth, ():
8. Claude Meillassoux, (): Markets and Long Distance Trade in Africa.

[24] 412 Soc. Problems of Contemporary Urban Societies

Objectives:

This course aims introducing students to and providing them with methodological and theoretical paradigms approaches in the study of contemporary urban communities as well as focusing on social and cultural problems which are associated with urban phenomena and related to the process of urbanization

Contents

Rural/urban migration- Displacement- Cities urban structure- Human urban ecology- Urban land use- city economic institutions- Community power structure and urban political institutions- Urban poverty- Squatter settlements- Vagrancy- Child labour- delinquency crime- Family and social change- Family power relations- Migrant and displaced women- Feminization of poverty- Social stratification- Urban resource distribution- Accommodation- Health- Education- Social movement- Tribalism and ethnicity in urban context

References:

- 1- شادية علي قناوي (1990م): سوسيولوجيا المشكلات الاجتماعية وأزمة علم الاجتماع المعاصر، القاهرة: دار قباء للطباعة والنشر .
- 2- السيد عبد العاطي السيد (1997): علم الاجتماع الحضري: مدخل نظري - الجزء الأول ، دار المعرفة الجامعية.
- 3- Janet Abu Lughod and Richard Hay, JR.(ed) (1977): Third World Urbanization ,Maaroufa Press, Inc.
- 4- Salah El-Shakhs and Robert Obduho (eds): Urbanization, National Development, and Regional Planning in Africa, Praegey Publishers, Inc, New York, Washington, London.

[25] 413 Soc. Sources of Demographic Data

objective:

The course is intended to introduce students to the main sources of demographic data and their collection procedures.

Contents:

Sources and Reliability of Population Statistics- Development of Censuses and vital statistics- Censuses: their design, structures of administration and topics, problems and limitations of censuses- Publication of census data: age-sex distribution, geographical

distribution, and socio-economic characteristics- Vital Registration: design, topics, problems and limitations- Dual Record Systems in vital registration- Sample surveys in the collection of population statistics. Evaluation of population statistics.

References:

1. فتحي محمد أبو عيانة(1985)، دراسات في علم السكان، دار النهضة العربية، بيروت.
2. علي عبد الرازق جليبي(1990)، علم إجتماع السكان، دار المعرفة الجامعية، الإسكندرية.
3. Shrock,H. and Siegel,S. (1976): The Methods and Materials of Demography, Academic Press.

[26] 414 Soc. Islamic Thought and Social Organization

Objective:

The course aims at providing the student with essential knowledge pertaining to components and functions of Islamic social institutions and the interrelations between them. It basically revolves around core institutions through which Islamic society is organized. These are: family, education, economic, and political systems. They are also more directly related to sociological analysis; hence the student is expected to learn how to study social phenomena using a Islamic knowledge background.

Contents:

Sources of Islamic knowledge system- Main features and characteristics of Islamic social institutions- Primary and secondary functions of Islamic social institutions- The family institution in Islam: Its components, characteristics, and rights of its members towards each other, its educational and security and economic roles- The educational institution in Islam: Its features and principles, aims, the contribution of Muslim scholars to the development of educational thought- The economic institution in Islam: Its sources and characteristics, moral basis, social security, the treasury in Islam- Comparison between various Muslim communities with respect to the operation of these institutions.

References:

1. أنور الرفاعي، النظم الإسلامية، دار الفكر: بيروت (ب. ت).
2. عبدالرزاق بن حمود الزهراني(1420هـ): "بنية الأسرة المسلمة ودورها في استقرار

- المجتمع" مجلة جامعة الإمام محمد بن سعود الإسلامية، العدد 25: 563-596.
3. محمد التومي (1407هـ): المجتمع الإنساني في القرآن الكريم، الدار التونسية للنشر، تونس.
4. محمد الصادق عفيفي (1980م): المجتمع الإسلامي وفلسفته المالية والإقتصادية، مكتبة الخانجي، القاهرة.
5. مكتب التربية العربي لدول الخليج (1405هـ)، وقائع ندوة النظم الإسلامية، أبو ظبي، 18-20 صفر 1405هـ) مجلدان.

[27] 415 Soc. Contemporary Anthropological Theories

Objective:

This course aims at providing students with basic knowledge of contemporary theoretical trends in social anthropology. The course equally aims at enabling students to link theoretical frameworks with empirical studies of social realities.

Contents:

Introduction: position of anthropological studies during the colonial period- the search for alternative theories. Trend towards the use of linguistic and mathematical models in anthropology. Structural theory "Levi-Strauss". Anthropological Marxist studies. French anthropological studies in Africa. Comparison between British, French and American schools in anthropology. Departure from classical theories. Modern trends in the study of culture. Examples of Ethnographic studies and reinterpretation of culture, Gertz- Leach- Margaret Mead- G. Balandier- Sahlin- Frederick Barth. Anthropology and urban societies. Applied anthropology. Examples: anthropology of development and under development: concepts and examples.

References:

1. نبيل صبحي حنا (1985م): الإتجاهات التقليدية والحديثة في الأنثروبولوجيا الإجتماعية، دار المعرفة الجامعية.
2. زكي محمد إسماعيل (1982م): الأنثروبولوجيا والفكر الإسلامي، مكتبات عطا.
3. لوسي مير (1983م): مقدمة في الأنثروبولوجيا الإجتماعية، ترجمة شاكر مصطفى سليم، دائرة الشؤون الثقافية، بغداد.

[28] 416 Soc. Contemporary Sociological Theories

Objective:

The objectives of this course are to introduce students to the major new developments in sociological theory. It examines the extent of influence of contemporary social reality on modern theoretical trends. It explores social and intellectual factors associated with theoretical changes.

Contents:

General introduction about the crisis in sociological theories in the light of socio- economic and political transformations during the post second world war- Equilibrium and conflict theories- Classical theories and how it addressed social change- Talcot Parsons and the structural functionalism- Approach toward social system- Problems of social system- Integration and equilibrium according to Parsons views.

Robert Merton and the functional necessity- Contemporary German theory: Frankfurt school- Phenomenologism: its philosophical background, the works of some scientists: Alfred Shurtz- Alfred Franklin- Phenomenology and ethnomethodology.

Contemporary sociology in France: Pierre Bourdieu- Marxism and contemporary sociology- Back to functionalism.

References:

1. أحمد زايد(1981م): علم الإجتماع بين الإتجاهات الكلاسيكية والنقدية، دار المعارف، القاهرة.
2. احمد مجدي حجازي(1992م): علم إجتماع الأزمات رؤية نقدية للنظرية السوسيلوجية، دار الثقافة العربية.
3. بيري كوهين(1985م): النظرية الإجتماعية الحديثة، دار المعرفة الجامعية.
4. السيد الحسيني(1985م): نحو نظرية إجتماعية نقدية، دار النهضة العربية، بيروت.
5. سمير نعيم(1985م): النظرية في علم الإجتماع: دراسة نقدية، دار المعارف، القاهرة.
6. عبد الباسط عبد المعطي(1986م): النظرية المعاصرة لعلم الإجتماع، دار المعارف الجامعية.
7. عمر عبد الجبار(2000م):نظريات إجتماعية معاصرة، مطابع جامعة الخرطوم، الخرطوم.

8. محمد عاطف غيث (1972م) الموقف النظري في علم الإجتماع
المعاصر، دار الكتب الجامعية ، الإسكندرية.

[29] 417 Soc. Elderly Social Work

Objective:

This course aims at introducing students to the concept of elderly, their characteristics and programmes they need. It also discusses the institutions that produce welfare services to this category.

Contents:

Definition of being an aged category- Demographic statistics- The Social roles and function the elderly- Economic, social, health, and psychological aspects of ages stages- Elderly needs (health nutrition, family care, Social welfare hospice care)- Elderly and the family, elderly outer family pattern- Hospice care institutions- Pentioneries- International Agreements.

Reference:

1. Simone de Beauvoir (1972), the Coming of Age, New York: G.P. Putnaur Sous.
2. Herman Loether (1975), Problems of Aging ,California: Dicbenson Publishing Company.
3. سناء الخولي (1992): الأسرة والمجتمع، الإسكندرية: دار المعرفة الجامعية الإسكندرية.
4. صحة المسنين ، سلسلة التقارير التقنية رقم 779 – منظمة الصحة الوطنية المكتب الإقليمي للشرق المتوسط. 1997، جنيف، سويسرا.

[30] 418 Soc. School Social Work

Objective:

This course aims at pointing out the role of the Social work in the educational institutions as complementary to the educational process, particularly in developing societies to enable these institutions to perform there role in preparing individuals to participate effectively in life. It also aims at identifying the role of social work in organizing the social life of the school through emphasizing the relationship between the school and the family through group work.

Content:

The concept of school social work- The school as a social institution- School as a social institution in Sudan and developing countries and the role of social work organizations- The role of the school worker- Problems of adaptation- Handicapped- School societies- Parents boards,

school friend's societies, the school and the family- Importing school environment- Applied examples.

References

1. سميرة كامل محمد ومحمد مصطفى احمد (1984-1985م): الخدمة الاجتماعية المدرسية، الإسكندرية: المكتب الجامعي الحديث.
2. نبيل السمالوطي (1986): التنظيم المدرسي والتحديث التربوي، دار الشروق، جدة.
3. علي وطفة و علي شهاب (2003): علم الاجتماع المدرسي : بنيوية الظاهرة المدرسية ووظيفتها الاجتماعية ، مكتبة الطالب ، الكويت.

[31] 419 Soc. Management of Welfare Institutions

Objective:

The course aim at providing the student with necessary knowledge and expertise related to the management of welfare institutions and programs.

Contents:

Theoretical basis for the management of welfare institutions- Evaluation of managerial practice in welfare programmes- Training of managers for welfare institutions- Managerial responsibilities in welfare institution- Models of current managerial practices- Research by professional social planners in the area of management of social welfare institutions- Teamwork in the management of welfare institutions- Training of directors for social welfare institutions.

References:

1. رياض أمين حمزاوى وآخرون(1994م): الإدارة في الخدمة الاجتماعية، دار الحكيم للطباعة والنشر، القاهرة.
 2. سامية فهمي(1986م): الإدارة في المؤسسات الاجتماعية، المكتب الجامعي الحديث، الإسكندرية.
 3. كمال عبد المعطى أغا(1985م): الإدارة في الخدمة الاجتماعية، دار الثقافة للطباعة والنشر، القاهرة.
- 2.Dale, E. (1973) Management: Theory and Practice, Tokyo: Mcgraw-Hill.

[32] 420 Soc. Social work in Health Care

Objectives:

The course introduce student to health care provided to individuals to promote their health status. The course equally deals with socio-cultural dimensions of health care and relations between health institutions and local community.

Contents:

Health care: definition of concept- Types of health services- Socio-cultural dimensions of health services- Health institutions as social organization- Medical preparedness – preventive services- Relations between health workers, health institution and local community- Health services in developing countries: Sudan as example.

References

1. يوسف إبراهيم (2002م): علم الإجتماع الطبي، عمان.
2. على محمد مكاوي (1988م) الجوانب الاجتماعية والثقافية للخدمة الصحية، دار المعرفة الجامعية، الاسكندرية.

[33] 421 Soc. Local Communities and Environment

Objectives:

This course seek to enhance the students' understanding of various patterns of community interaction with physical/ natural environment.

And to help the students appreciate the impact of environmental problems on communities. And to enable them to appreciate the role of local communities in environmental preservation.

Contents:

Sociological approach to understanding processes of exploitation of natural resources- Impact of social activities and practices on environment- Impact of environmental and practices disasters on local communities- Adoption of alternative energy sources and appropriate technologies as adaptive mechanisms- The role of local communities in environmental preservation- Employment/exploitation of cultural values in processes of environmental rehabilitation- Legislations on the environment and communities.

References:

1. عيسى محمد عبد اللطيف (1993م): المنظور البيئي للتنمية في السودان، الخرطوم، دار الزهراء.

2. Vayda P. A (ed.) (1969) Environment and Cultural Behaviour: Ecological Studies in Cultural Anthropology, Austin and London: University of Texas Press.

[34] 422 Soc. Communication Skills in Social Work

Objectives:

This course aims at introducing communication both as a social phenomenon and as a social process. That in addition to presenting its different forms.

The course also aims at introducing the basic skills required in a social worker and which enable him/her to play his/her role in social work, whether working with individuals, or groups, or socials.

Contents:

Defining communication: its emergence, its evolution, and its importance- Communication as a social phenomenon- Theories and concepts of communication- Communication in traditional and in modern societies – Processes of communication – Communication skills: sending as a communication skill (reading and writing), receiving as a communication skill (reading and listening)- Levels of communication in societies – Determinants of communication in development and social change- The role of communication in community participation- A fieldwork study to evaluate some of the community's communication experiences.

References:

1. زيدان عبد الباقي(1974): وسائل الإتصال، القاهرة.
2. محمد السيد : تكنولوجيا الاتصال في الخدمة الاجتماعية

[35] 424 Soc. Social Welfare Institutions in Sudan

Objectives:

This aims to deal with the development of the concept of social welfare in the culture of the Sudanese, and the modern and traditional types of social welfare, (t) development and role in taking care of different social groups.

Contents:

The concept of social welfare- The principle of social welfare theory- Social welfare in Sudanese culture- The traditional institutions of social welfare- Modern and formal institutions of social welfare- Urbanization and the development of social welfare- Policies of the state and institutions of social welfare- Functions and objectives of institutions of

social welfare- Social problems and the role of the institutions of social welfare- Case from the Sudan.

References:

1. Osman M. Al-hassan (2002), Social welfare in the Sudan between lesson and application. Omdurman: Mohamed Omer Bashir center for Sudanese studies (In Arabic).

[36] 425 Soc. Research Project (1)

Objectives:

This course aims at enabling students to apply research techniques and statistical methods in social sciences. Students select their research topics from the areas of research determents annually by the department. The emphasis of the research projects should be on practical applications of social research methods and statistical techniques. In designing social surveys constructing scales and indicators and sample selection.

[37] 426 Soc. Research Project (2) (same as part (1))

[38] 501 Soc. Essay and Project (1)

Objectives:

Concerning the essay, the aim is to point out the capabilities of the students in linking the knowledge accumulated through their study of different courses.

Concerning the project the aim is to train student how to formulate and undertake social research, how to choose the suitable method or methods to collect data how to formulate the research problem, how to formulate research assumptions. And how to benefit from computers in the analysis of quantitative data. Research topics are to be chosen according to the directives of the department about the most important issues in Sudanese Society.

[39] 502 Soc. Essay and Project (2) (same as part (1))

[40] 503 Soc. Advanced Quantitative Analysis

Objectives

The course aims at enabling students to get use of statistical methods and theories of quantitative analysis in studying social phenomenon, emphasis is on inferential statistics.

Contents:

Design and analysis of social surveys- Theory of quantitative analysis- Probability theory- Probability distribution- Testing Hypothesis- T. Test- Time series analysis- Maximum likelihood- Logarithmic linear analysis- Multiple regression- Techniques of multi – variate analysis

References:

1. عبد الرزاق أمين أبو شعر (1418هـ): العينات وتطبيقاتها في البحوث الاجتماعية. الرياض: معهد الإدارة العامة. الإدارة العامة للبحوث.
2. Earl Babbie (1983) The Practice of Social Research. Belmont, California: Wadsworth Publishing Company.
3. إبراهيم عبد الوكيل الفار (1995): خطوة خطوة مع التحليل العلمي، دار قطري بن فجاعة للنشر والتوزيع، الدوحة.
4. عزام صبري وعلى أبو شرار (1990): علم الإحصاء نظريات وتطبيقات، عمان.
5. فؤاد أبو حطب وآمال صادق (1991): منهج البحث وطرق التحليل الإحصائي، مكتبة الانجلو المصرية، القاهرة.
6. ميوراى اسبيجل (1985): مقدمة في الإحصاء، سلسلة شومز-وايلي وأولاده، لندن

[41] 504 Soc. Advanced Qualitative Analysis

Objectives:

The course aims at enabling student to get use of new methods and technical know how in collecting and analyzing qualitative data.

Course description

Qualitative research – Design of qualitative research – Collection and analysis of ethnographic data – Archive materials – Observation – New techniques of observation – Types of Interview – Photography – Recording – Serialized in-depth Conversations – Rapid Participatory Appraisal – Measurement of attitudes and interactive behavior – Autobiography – Analysis of Public Policies.

References

1. عبد الباسط عبد المعطي (1995): البحث الاجتماعي - محاولة نحو رؤية نقدية لمنهجه وأبعاده، الإسكندرية، دار المعرفة الجامعية.
2. ذوقان عبيدات وآخرون (1992): البحث العلمي: مفهومه، أدواته، أساليبه. دار الفكر للنشر والتوزيع، عمان.

3. فتحية محمد إبراهيم ومصطفى الشنواني (1992): مدخل لدراسة الأنثروبولوجيا المعرفية. دار المريخ، الرياض.
4. فتحية محمد إبراهيم ومصطفى الشنواني (1988): مدخل إلى مناهج البحث في علم الإنسان (الأنثروبولوجيا)، دار المريخ الرياض.
5. مجموعة من أساتذة العلوم الاجتماعية (1981): أساليب البحث العلمي. عمان.
6. محمد عبده محبوب (1985): طرق البحث الأنثروبولوجي. دار المعرفة الجامعية، الإسكندرية.
7. ألان شالمرز (1991): نظريات العلم. (ترجمة الحسين سبحان وفؤاد الصفا) دار تويقال للنشر الدار البيضاء المغرب.
8. انسيلم استراوس وجوليت كوربين (1999): أساليب البحث الكيفي: أساليب وإجراءات النظرية المجردة. (ترجمة د. عبد الله بن حسين الخليفة) معهد الإدارة العامة: الرياض.
9. رايت ميلز (1987): الخيال العلمي الاجتماعي. (ترجمة عبد الباسط عبد المعطى وعادل الهواري) دار المعرفة الجامعية الإسكندرية.

[42] 505 Soc. Rural Sociology

Objectives:

The course aims at introducing rural sociology and its relationship with general sociology and other disciplines like, Geography, Agriculture, Economics, Environmental sciences et. The course focuses on the study and analysis of issues and problems encountered by developing countries, Particular emphasis is laid on the analysis of social structure and institutions in rural areas, the process of Transformation in these rural socials

Contents:

Introduction: Rural sociology, field and scope at this branch.
 Ecological, Cultural and family systems in rural society- Major characteristics of rural society – Rural urban differences – Rural / urban continuum- Importance of family in rural social structure- Values and norms of behavior in rural social- Social change and changing social systems- The importance of rural sector in developing counting- Land tenure- Production and labor organization in rural society –Local knowledge systems- Resource completion and conflict- Social stratification, differentiation and class polarization- Rural development, approaches in rural development- The congest of peasant, does it fit African societies- Sudanese Example of social change and Rural development- Aspects of pastoral nomadism in the Sudan.

References:

1. عبد الغفار محمد أحمد (1975م): الأنثروبولوجيا الإقتصادية وقضايا التنمية في السودان، دار نشر جامعة الخرطوم.
2. محمد عبد الله مصطفى النقرابي (1992م): محاضرات في علم الاجتماع الريفي، جامعة القاهرة فرع الخرطوم.
3. عبد الغفار محمد أحمد (1982م): المجتمع الريفي السوداني، دار النشر جامعة الخرطوم.
4. عبد الغفار محمد أحمد 2002م تاريخ الأنثروبولوجيا في السودان أوسريا أديس أبابا القاهرة - المركز العربي للبحوث.
5. Abdel Ghaffar and Hassan A. Ati. 1988. Managing Scarcity: Human Adaptation in East African Dry lands. OSSREA- Addis Ababa- Cairo, Arab Research Centre.

[43] 506 Soc. Medical Sociology

Objectives

This course aims at providing students with scientific knowledge about the internal relationships between issues of health, disease, cultural heritage and social environment. The course attempts to highlight the interdependent between medicine and society. Some emphasis in the role of social workers in medical fields.

Contents:

Development of medical sociology, its relationship with sociology, fields of medical sociology, area of study, and stages of development- Socio-cultural conceptualization of health and illness- Social determinants of health status- The role of habits, customs, beliefs and other social factors in causing illness- The concept of traditional medicine: Some examples of traditional healing practices, use of herbs, Qura`n, Zar, etc- Contrasting traditional and modern medicine- Social dimension of health institutions- Relationship between patient and doctors and others working in medical fields- The social role of medical agents, Family planning, Harmful practices poverty and health issues. Health care.

References:

1. Ibrahim Abd-al-Hadi (1991), Treatment, Health care from a social work perspective.
2. إبراهيم خليفة (1984م): علم الاجتماع في مجال الطب، الإسكندرية.
3. محمد علي محمد (1994م): دراسات في علم الاجتماع الطبي.

4. عبد المجيد الشاعر وآخرون (2003م): علم الاجتماع الطبي، دار اليازوري العلمية، عمان.
5. سعاد عثمان (1992): الصحة والمرض: وجهة نظر علم الاجتماع والانتروبولوجيا، دار المعرفة الجامعية، الاسكندرية.
6. نادية عمر (1997): علم الاجتماع الطبي: المفهوم والمجالات، دار المعرفة الجامعية، الاسكندرية.

[44] 507 Soc. Urban Sociology

Objectives:

This course aims at critical assessment of the theoretical and methodological approaches in the study of urban problems in contemporary and current urban communities . It also aims at focusing on cultural variation in urban communities, with special emphasis on the Sudanese experience. Moreover it asks the pivotal question about the determinants and the characteristics of urban communities that distinguishes them from non-urban, rural and transitional communities . It furthermore questions the validity, both on the theoretical and methodological levels that justifies the delimitation of a new and a particular field of study that is peculiarly urban.

Contents:

Conventional theoretical approaches: cultural ecological, imagery, symbolism, Marxists, new Marxists (Castells)- City social structure- Urban institutions- The city and bureaucracy and bureaucratic apparatus- Power relations in city- Community power structures- Urban sociology and ideology- Social transformation and their impact on the family particularly Sudanese family institutions- Social change and its impact on gender relations within the family- Migrant women, displaced women- Power relations inside the family- Urban families and coping mechanisms- Urban family- Feminization of poverty- Child labour- Squatting and squatter settlements- City expansion and globalization.

References:

- 1- السيد عبدالعاطي السيد (1997) علم الاجتماع الحضري, دار المعرفة الجامعية.
- 2- محمد الجوهري وعلياء شكري (1980) ، علم الاجتماع الريفي والحضري , القاهرة: دار المعارف.
- 3- Safa , Towards a Political Economy of Urbanization in Third World.
- 4- R.E. Phall (1968), Readings in Urban Sociology.

- 5- C.G.Pickvance (1977), The Urban Question: A Marxist Approach.
- 6- Peter Saunders, Social Theory and the Urban Question.1989
- 7- Paul K. & Albert J. Ress (1963), Cities and Society, 1963.

[45] 508 Soc. Industrial Sociology

Objectives:

This course aims at clarifying and critically examining the relationship between industry and other social institutions within the framework of their commonalities and differences and the variation amongst these associated institutions.

It also focuses and stresses the special relationship between the industrial system and the overall economic system. It focuses on the systems of production, distribution and consumption.

Moreover, it also aims at analyzing the relationships, within industrial structures and their roles in increasing production as well as emphasizing their relation with non-work roles outside the work environment.

Contents:

Concepts and definition of industrial sociology: origins, growth, field, aims, and objectives- Theoretical dimension of industrial sociology- Economic and technological changes and their effects on employment system - Reciprocal exchanges between system of education, the family and work- Impact of industrialization on social stratification systems, on political institutions- Factory management organization systems within industrial establishment- Social stratification within different management levels and system of industrial relations (management/labour relations)- Work environment- Labour organizations, trade/unions- Industrial conflict within industrial establishment- Industrial cities- Cities and industrialization- Problems of application of technologies- Industrialization and problems of industry in the Sudan.

References:

- 1- عبدالباسط محمد حسن (1987): علم الاجتماع الصناعي
- 2- محمد عباس ابراهيم (1986): التصنيع والمدن الجديدة، الإسكندرية: دار المعرفة الجامعية.
- 3- علي جليبي: علم اجتماع الصناعة، الإسكندرية: دار المعرفة الجامعية.
- 4- السيد عبدالعاطي السيد (1986): التصنيع والمجتمع - دراسة تطبيقية في علم الاجتماع الصناعي، الإسكندرية: دار المعرفة الجامعية.

- 5- S. R. Parker and R. K. Brown & J. Child & M. A. Smith (1969), The Sociology of Industry, London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd.

[46] 509 Soc. Law and Social Control

Objectives:

This course aims at demonstrating the importance of social control as a central issue in organizing human behavior. It focuses on the reviewing of the most common theories that dealt with social control in different societies past and present. The course also discusses the importance of formal social control institutions.

A special attention is given to the discussing of the relevance of law as a social phenomenon and a method of social control. In this connection, the relationship between sociology and law will be considered and the most common goals of jurisprudence will be reviewed.

Contents:

Definition of social control and its importance as a concept- Theories of social control (Weber, Durkheim/Marx)- The most common methods of social control- Social control from an Islamic perception- The definition of law its sources and stages of development- The social sources of law- The sociology of law, principles and approaches- Schools of Jurisprudence: the analytical, historical, philosophical, social and comparative schools- Law in simple societies- The criminal justice system- Preventive measures and social change- The law and society movement and issues of legal reform pluralism- Law and social justice- The sociological study of legal profession- Dispute resolution: its types, methods and current trends- Law, power and the state.

References:

1. إبراهيم أبو الغار (1978): علم الاجتماع القانوني والضبط الاجتماعي. دار المعارف: القاهرة.
2. أحمد الخشاب (1968): الضبط الاجتماعي أسسه النظرية وتطبيقاته العملية. مكتبة القاهرة الحديثة: القاهرة.
3. سلوى سليم (1985): الإسلام والضبط الاجتماعي. جامعة الأزهر: القاهرة.
4. محمد الحامد (1415هـ): دور المؤسسات التربوية غير الرسمية في عملية الضبط الاجتماعي. مركز أبحاث مكافحة الجريمة: الرياض.

[47] 510 Soc. Sociology of Knowledge

Objectives:

This course aims at enhancing the students' understanding of knowledge as a social and a cultural production of the relationship between prevailing social systems and forms of knowledge. That in addition to providing knowledge. The course also seeks to familiarize the students with the relationship between the cognitive knowledge of the external world and the ideas which are formed as product of an actual social experience.

Contents:

Sociology of knowledge: emergence and historical evolution- Sources of knowledge- Sociology of knowledge in relation to philosophy- The nature of social knowledge: characteristics, pattern's, and functions- Knowledge and social action- Social conditions underlying the emergence of philosophical thought- Means of acquiring and transferring knowledge- Knowledge in relation to time – Sociology of knowledge and sociological theory – Islamization of knowledge: terminology and methodology.

References:

1. جورج فيبيرفنش (1981م): علم إجتماع المعرفة، ترجمة خليل أحمد ، بيروت.
2. نبيل رمزي(1991م): علم إجتماع المعرفة ، دار الفكر الجامعي، الإسكندرية.
3. ابن خلدون(1957م): المقدمة، تحقيق علي عبد الواحد، القاهرة.
1. د. راشد البدوي ، قادة الفكر الإسلامي في ضوء الفكر الحديث، النهضة المصرية، القاهرة.

[48] 511 Soc. Population Issues

Objectives:

The course aims at introducing students to the importance of studying elements of population growth and the emphasis on the relationships between variables related to population social polices, social development, and economic growth.

Contents:

Relationship between population studies and other disciplines: statistics, economic, medicines etc.- Sources and uses at population data: Population census, Bio. Statistics, specialized surveys in fertility mortality, marital status, migration, their levels and trends etc.- Socio-economic determinants of population growth- Factors of internal migration, urban growth, etc...- Population theories and polices.

References:

1. Frederic C.Shorter & Huda Zurayk(eds)(1985), Population Factors in Development Planning in the Middle East, The Population Council, New York.
2. United Nations(1973), The Determinants and Consequences of Population Trends, Vol.1.
3. على عبد الرازق جليبي (1990م): علم اجتماع السكان – دار المعرفة الجامعية – الاسكندرية.

[49] 512 Soc. Sociology of Crime and Deviance

Objectives:

The course aims at familiarizing the student with the concepts of crime and deviance and introducing it as a specialized branch in sociology with its own topics, concepts and approaches. It also discusses main theoretical trends and the different schools of thought that aim at deviance.

Contents:

Crime and criminal, deviance and deviant and the difference between crime and deviance- Types of crime (aggressive, property, moral)- Crime and deviance in simple and complex societies- Classical schools of criminology (Biological, economic, psychological, social)- Current criminological theories (anomie, differential association, labeling, strain, social disorganization, drift)- The complementary approach for explaining criminal behavior- The Islamic perspective of criminal behavior- Social change and crime- Technology and crime- Organized crime- Crime and poverty- Women and crime- The spread of the use of Drugs- Juvenile delinquency- Penology (philosophy and types).

References:

1. الدوري، عدنان (1989) أسباب الجريمة وطبيعة السلوك الإجرامي، دار ذات السلاسل، الكويت.
2. السراج، عبود (1990): علم الإجرام وعلم العقاب: دراسة تحليلية في أسباب الجريمة وعلاج السلوك الإجرامي، ذات السلاسل الكويت.
3. عارف، محمد (1981): الجريمة في المجتمع: نقد منهجي لتفسير السلوك الإجرامي، مكتبة الأنجلو المصرية: القاهرة.
4. غانم، عبد الغني عبد الله (1994): علم الاجتماع الجنائي الإسلامي، دراسة مقارنة، الإسكندرية، المكتب الجامعي الحديث.

[50] 513 Soc. Sociology of Education

Objectives:

This course aims at emphasizing the significance of education and its relation to other social systems and how it is importance in understanding and refining human behavior. The role of education in contemporary societies is taken into consideration.

Contents:

The development of sociological study of education and the contribution of sociologists in enriching educational studies. The relationship between education, socialization, social structure and social control. Theoretical frameworks of educational studies. Formal and informal educational institutions. The relationship between education and economic systems. Inequality of educational chances. Education and power, education and social stratification, the state and educational policy in contemporary societies.

References:

1. زكي محمد إسماعيل (1980): أنثروبولوجيا التربية: دراسة نظرية ميدانية في قبيلة الشلك بجنوب السودان، الهيئة المصرية العامة للكتاب، الاسكندرية.
2. نبيل السمالوطي (1986): التنظيم المدرسي والتحديث التربوي، دار الشروق، جدة.
3. Hamdi Ali Ahmed, (1997): An Introduction to the Sociology of Education (in Arabic).
4. Samir Ahmed El Sayed, (1993): The Sociology of Education, Al Fiker Al Arabi House.
5. More, Kenneth Black and Cooky Brain: Sociology of Education for Africa, Forwarded by Babs Fapan.
6. Thompson Ian L.: Sociology of School, Book 2.
7. Swift, D., (1969): The Sociology of Education, London: Routledge and Kegan Paul.

[51] 514 Soc. Social Psychology

Objectives:

This course aims at demonstrating the importance of social psychology in understanding the relationship between the individual, the group and society at large. It also aims at providing the student with essential knowledge of basic concepts and processes related to socialization.

Contents:

Definition of social psychology and its importance- Areas of social psychology- The relationship between social psychology and the contribution of early Muslim scholars (Al-Ghazali, Ibn-Sina, Al-Farabi ...etc)- The group: its definition, characteristics and importance to the individual and society- Groups: types, structure, cohesiveness and objectives- Basic concepts in social psychology: sociology of behavior, social values and social psychological attitudes, public opinion- Issues in social psychology: social interaction, social change social complementarities, social intelligence, and social responsibility- Socialization and social development from childhood to old age- Social pathology: pathological social behavior, social causes of psychiatric sickness, social pathologies connected to psychiatric sicknesses, common social diseases and ways of protection from them.

References:

1. طلعت حسن عبد الرحيم، علم النفس الاجتماعي المعاصر .
2. حامد زهران، علم النفس الاجتماعي .
3. فؤاد البهي السيد، علم النفس الاجتماعي .
4. حمزة، مختار (1402هـ- 1982م) . أسس علم النفس الاجتماعي : ط 2 . دار البيان العربي، القاهرة .
5. حارثي، زيد (1412هـ- 1992م). بناء الاستفتاءات وقياس الاتجاهات: دار العنون، جدة.

[52] 515 Soc. Issues of Contemporary Islamic Societies

Objectives:

The course aims at discussing common and current issues faced by Muslim communities in the world today.

Contents:

Ethnic and cultural diversity and the problem of identity and belonging- Differences between Muslim groups regarding the organization of social life- The differentiation between Jihad and terrorism- Globalization and identification with Islamic Ummah- The Muslim character and the requirement of modern life (conflict of values)- The dialogue of civilizations from an Islamic perspective- Islam and human rights- The concept of civil society from an Islamic perspective- The position of Muslim communities regarding the concepts of: awakening (sahwah), social reform, social change and modernization- Problems of non-Muslim minorities in societies- Problems of Muslim minorities in non-Muslim societies- Gender relations in Muslim societies.

References:

1. إسماعيل أحمد ياغي والشيخ محمود شاکر (1419هـ): تاريخ العالم الإسلامي الحديث والمعاصر، مكتبة العبيكان، الرياض.
2. جمال عبدالهادي مسعود وعلى لبن (1415هـ): المجتمع الإسلامي المعاصر، دار الوفاء، المنصورة.
3. جميل عبدالله محمد المصري (1417هـ): حاضر العالم الإسلامي وقضايا المعاصرة، مكتبة العبيكان، الرياض.
4. حليم بركات: المجتمع العربي المعاصر (1986): بحث استطلاعي اجتماعي، مركز دراسات الوحدة العربية، بيروت.
5. محمد عوض الهزيمة (1417هـ): حاضر العالم الإسلامي وقضايا السياسية المعاصرة، دار عمار، عمان.
6. محمود الذواودي (1986): "التخلف الثقافي النفسي كمفهوم بحث في مجتمعات الوطن العربي والعالم الثالث " المستقبل العربي: 83.
7. Seyyed Hossein Nasr (1987), Traditional Islam in the Modern World, KPI, London.

[53] 516 Soc. Gender and Development:

Objectives

This course aims at shed light on the importance of gender sensitivity in development plans. Also to raise the students' awareness of obstacles facing full integration of women in development. And also to relate the concept of gender and development to international regional, and national development experiences.

Content:

Gender and development: theoretical orientation- Gender sensitive planning in the international development agenda- State policies and their impact on integration of women in development- Social and political constraints to integration of women in development- Structural adjustment policies (SAPs) and feminization of poverty- Gender sensitive population policies- Importance of closing gender gabs in rural development- Vertical and horizontal gender gabs in labour market- Women and development planning in Sudan: an example of the national strategy (1992-2002)- Islam and women right.

References:

- 1.توني بارنت(1992م): علم الإجتماع والتنمية، ترجمة سهير عبد العزيز محمد يوسف، دار المعارف، القاهرة.
- 2.سامية محمد فهمي(1997م): المرأة في التنمية، دار المعارف الجامعية، الإسكندرية.
- 3.مركز دراسات النوع، المرأة والتنمية: أوراق (منتدى المرأة) 1999م، الخرطوم:مركز دراسات النوع بالتعاون مع منظمة فريدريش ايبيرت
- 4.Moser, C.; (1994) Gender Planning and Development: Theory, Practice, and Training, London and New York: Routledge.
- 5.Nelson, N. and Wright, S.(eds.), (1995) Power and Participatory Development: Theory and Practice, London: Intermediate Technology Publications.

[54] 517 Soc. Sociology of Language

Objectives:

The course aims at analyzing the relationship between language and society on the assumption that language is a mirror that reflects society's culture, history, beliefs and values. It concentrates on teaching the student current theories and methods used in sociolinguistic studies. The course also discusses the relationship between language and socio-cultural changes.

Contents:

Language: its definition and importance as a mirror for what happens in society- Sentence construction and the social context of language- Theories explaining the origin of language- Biological and social factors affecting the development of language- Social change and its effect on language change- The relationship between language, literature and thought- Functions of oral language- The importance of writing- Linguistic dualism- Social factors affecting language acquisition- Speech as a symbol of identity- The effect of Islam on Arabic language- Social ranking and its relationship with language- Linguistic inequality and bias.

References:

- 1.السيد علي شتا (1998)، علم الإجتماع اللغوي، مركز الاسكندرية للكتاب.
- 2.د. هديسون (1990)، علم اللغة الإجتماعي، ترجمة محمود عياد.
- 3.دافيد كريستل (1993)، التعريف بعلم اللغة، ترجمة حلمي خليل.
- 4.فرانك بالمر (1997)، علم الدلالة، ترجمة خالد جمعة.

5. محمد السيد علوان (1995)، المجتمع وقضايا اللغة.

6. ميشال زكريا (1986)، الألسنية التوليدية والتحويلية وقواعد اللغة العربية.

7. Bloom Field: Introduction to Social Linguistic.

8. Edwin Ardener(ed)(1971), Social Anthropology and Language, Tavistock Publications, London.

[55] 518 Soc. Ethnicity and Nation Building

Objectives:

The course aims at familiarizing the student with the concept of ethnicity and other similar concepts (such as tribalism and racism) in addition to presenting a critical review of the scientific and philosophical backgrounds for the debate over feasibility of using these concepts in social science.

The course also deals with the relationship between ethnicity and political conflicts especially in developing countries. Further it discusses the effects of such conflicts on the issue of national identity and national integration in societies characterized by ethnic pluralism and cultural diversity (as is the case in Sudan)

Contents:

The concept of ethnicity and its relationship with tribalism, racism, nationalism and patriotism- The subjective and objective aspects of ethnicity- The relationship between European colonialism and ethnicity in developing countries- The ethnicity dialogue (Barth/ Cohen/ Manchester school/ modernism/ Marxism)- National identity, national integration and ethnic pluralism- Ethnicity and power conflict- Ethnicity and the conflict over sharing of resources and wealth- Rural urban migration and the development of ethnic organizations in the city- Ethnic conflicts in Sudan: causes and consequences- Ethnicity and political systems (democratic and totalitarian regimes). Ethnicity and Globalization.

References:

1. فاروق مصطفى إسماعيل (1975)، الجماعات العرقية: دراسة في التكيف والتمثيل الثقافي،

الهيئة المصرية العامة للكتاب، الإسكندرية.

2. Jay O Brien (1986), Toward a Reconstruction of Ethnicity: Capitalist Expansion and Cultural Dynamics in Sudan, American Anthropologist vol.88 p898-906.

3. Thomas Hylland Eriksen (1993), Ethnicity and Nationalism: Anthropological Perspectives, Pluto (ed.), London.

4.Fredrik Barth(eds), (1969), Ethnic Groups and Boundries; The social Organization of Cultural Difference, Oslo: Scandinavian University Press.

[56] 519 Soc. Civil Society's Organization

Objectives:

The course aims at analyzing the development of social activities and organizations beyond kinship context and outside formal institutions of the state as well as at religious institutions. The course focuses on the mechanisms of the development at such institutions and their role in social integration, solidarity and cohesion. Illustrative examples will be taken from Sudan.

Contents:

The concept of civil society- Theoretical foundations of civil society- Traditional institutions of civil society- Voluntary work and civil society- Moral, social and organizational framework of civil society, political culture, Political participation and civil society- Civil society in Arab and African world- The role of civil society in social integration and social solidarity- Socio-cultural globalization and the position of civil society.

References

1. أحمد صبحي منصور(1997م): دور القضاء في دعم ثقافة المجتمع المدني (حلقات نقاشية)، مركز ابن خلدون، القاهرة.
2. S. Chambers & W. Kymlicka (eds), (2002): Alternative Conceptions to Civil Society , Princeton NJ: Princeton University Press.
3. Adam Seligman,1991, The Idea Of Civil Society, New York, The Free Press.
4. J. Burbidge(ed.),(1998): Beyond The Prince and The Merchant: Citizen Participation and The Rise of Civil Society, New York: Pact Publications.

[57] 520 Soc. Bio-Statistic

Objectives:

The course is intended to enable students to apply epidemiological methods to evaluate the distribution and determinants of disease in the population. And assess data by using bio-statistical principles and evaluate conclusions based on such data.

Contents:

Introduction to epidemiology: definition and main areas of study- Investigation of disease and epidemic: attack rates; sources of epidemics and diseases; disease and epidemic curve; control measures- Introduction to Bio-statistical techniques- Retrospective and prospective studies in epidemiology randomized clinical trials; ecological studies, case control studies; cross-sectional studies; Screening- Incidence and prevalence of disease- Measures of risk- Probability, statistical significance, correlation/regression, association and causation diseases and social variables with reference to some endemic diseases such as malaria and childhood diarrhea etc. and other current diseases as AIDS

References:

1. Austin, D.F. and warren, B. (1974); Epidemiology of the Health Sciences.
2. Fox, J.P.hall, C.E. and Elseback: (1970) Epidemiology: man and Disease.
3. Alan, J. Silman, Gary J. Macfarlane; (2002); Epidemiology studies.

[58] 521 Soc. Planning and Development of Human Resources**Objectives**

The course introduces students to the concept of human resources and its relevance to development. The course stresses on “Human being “ as the central element in the process of development. Students will be equally introduced to the mechanisms of developing human resources.

Contents:

Theoretical approach – Definition of the concept of development of human resources- The importance of planning human resources in the process of development- Human Development Index (HDI)- Human development in relation to Gender Development Index (GDI), measurement of gender empowerment- The impact of state policies on Human Development- Health care programme as an element at human development- The role of education in human development- Technical and vocational training and their role in human development- Informatics and Homan Development- The significance of planning manpower- The role of civil societies in Human Development.

References:

1. وفيق أشرف حسونة(1986): دور الإدارة في التنمية الاجتماعية: تقويم المشروعات الاجتماعية، القاهرة، كلية الخدمة الاجتماعية، جامعة حلوان.
2. أسامة صادق(1988): مفاهيم علمية في الإدارة، القاهرة، مكتبة عين شمس.

3. رياض أمين حمزاوي وآخرون(1994): الإدارة في الخدمة الاجتماعية، القاهرة، دار الحكيم للطباعة والنشر.
4. سامية فهمي(1986): الإدارة في المؤسسات الاجتماعية، الإسكندرية، المكتب الجامعي الحديث.
5. كمال عبد المعطى أغا(1985): الإدارة في الخدمة الاجتماعية، القاهرة، دار الثقافة للطباعة والنشر.
6. Cowling A.G. and Mailer J. (1989) Managing Human Resources,
7. London: Edward Arnold.
8. Singer E.J.and Ramsden, J. (1999) Human Resources :Obtaining Results from People at Work, London: Edward Arnold.
9. UNDP, Human Development Reports.

[59] 522 Soc. Community Development

Objectives:

The course aims at providing the students with basic knowledge on the process of local community development. To realize this objective illustration will be made through focusing on experiences drawn from the Sudanese society in addition to other African and Arab societies.

Contents:

Definition and nature of local community-components of local community-Development of local community-culture – social groups in local community – the family –systems of kinship and descent – social control in local community-systems of production, distribution and reciprocity – Management of human and natural resources and social planning- Development programmes- Implementation of local community programmes: objectives, constraints and means- Comparative examples of community development programmes in Sudan – Community development and social stability.

References:

1. نواف شطناوي وصلاح عثمانة(1991م): التنمية وخدمة المجتمع المحلي، عمان.
2. مسعد الفاروق حمودة(1982م): تنمية المجتمع الريفي والحضري، المكتب الجامعي الحديث، الاسكندرية.

[60] 523 Soc. Adult Education

Objectives:

The Course aims at providing students with basic understanding of the relationship between the process of continuous education Development of local communities and sustainable Human Development. Students will also be introduced to examples of how to design, implement and evaluate adult education programmes.

Contents:

Importance of the characteristics of manpower in developing local communities- Importance of adult education and continuity of capacity building – Goals and Means of adult education – Designing programmes and curriculum of adult education – Indigenous knowledge and adult education.

References:

1. محمد منير مرسي (1997): الاتجاهات الحديثة في تعليم الكبار، عالم الكتب.
2. نويس ، آلان ب .(1988): معاونة الكبار على التعلم : تخطيط البرامج وتطبيقها إدارتها، ترجمة محمد محمود رضوان، القاهرة : الجمعية المصرية لنشر المعرفة والثقافة العالمية.
3. Thomas Baily & Katherine Hughes (2003): Working Knowledge: Work-based Learning and Education Reform, Routledge, New York.

[61] 524 Soc. Co-operatives

Objectives:

This course aims at highlighting the concept of cooperation and its importance in the social organization together with the analysis of the social circumstances and determinants that have led to the rise and development of cooperative movement. It also aims at explaining the significance of cooperation and cooperative societies in the development of local communities.

Contents:

Definition of the concept, the rise and development of cooperatives- Principles and spheres of the cooperation, types of cooperation (Direct and indirect), Cooperation and social integration, Cooperation: an Islamic view- Cooperatives in rural societies, Cooperatives in urban societies- Management of cooperatives- Cooperatives under globalization- Cooperative movement in Sudan, the role of cooperatives in community development.

References:

1. زكريا محمد (1988): مبادئ التعاون، جامعة القاهرة ، الخرطوم.
2. فرح حسن آدم وكمال إبراهيم حسن (1980): الحركة التعاونية بين النظرية وإمكانيات التطبيق، مجلس الأبحاث الاقتصادية والاجتماعية، المجلس القومي للبحوث، الخرطوم.
3. محمد نصر داوود (1991): الحركة التعاونية في السودان، دار الجيل، بيروت.
4. ILO (1975): Cooperatives, Origin, Tools and Targets: Its significance to the individual and to the society.

[62] 525 Soc. Maternity and Child Care

Objectives:

This course aims at identifying the importance of Maternity and Childhood as related to social categories that need special attention from both family and society. It also aims at pointing out the most important needs of these two categories. It also tackles the challenges that emerge out of technological development and urban growth and their impact on mother and children.

Contents:

Definition of maternity and childhood- Demographic statistics, pregnancy care, needs of pregnant women, nutrition during pregnancy, delivery problems, nutrition during lactation, the importance of lactation- Indicators of child growth, childhood diseases, immunization, the role of social work in maternity and childcare, the role of the state in child and maternal care, the role of the informal organizations- Health care in Sudan, international agreement concerning maternity and childcare, globalization, urbanization and problems of mothers and children.

References:

1. Robert Morris (ed) (1971): Dictionary of Social Service.
2. Karl Zapf, (1971): Encyclopedia of Social Work, New York.
3. S. V. Kale, (1983): Child Psychology and Child Guidance, Himalaya Publishing House, Bombay.
4. Kailas C. Panda, (no date): Elements of Child Development, Kalyani Publishers, New Delhi.

[63] 526 Soc. Field Training (1) (students of social work)

Objectives:

The aim of this course is to provide the student the practical field training. The student will be attached to one of the social welfare institutions

(whether governmental or non-governmental). At the end of the training period the student is required to submit a report on one of the topics related to the field training.

[64] 527 Soc. Field Training (2) (same as part (1))