

Curriculum for Bachelor's (BSS) Program in Sociology



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Overview

Sociology, a scholarly discipline aims at understanding and exploring the origin, development, organization and functioning of human society. Being a multi-disciplinary approach, this program launches to lead and equip students with the fundamental and applied principle of sociology, which is the positive science of society. As a scientific discipline, Sociology poses for showing the nexus between theory and data to make sense of the social problems clearly in a systematic manner. Emerged in the middle of 19th century, Sociology dominates extensively for building global leaders, policy makers and young professionals all over the world with a view to inspiring and implementing several development initiatives. Eventually, this discipline has amazingly articulated ample opportunities and created new avenues for welcoming diversified professions in a challenging environment.

Vision

Building potential leaders and professionals in global setting.

Mission

- Ensuring global standards of multidisciplinary teaching instruments from skilled faculties.
- Promoting multi-pluralistic knowledge generation from sociological setting.

Department's Goals and Objectives

The Sociology department aims at studying group behavior and developing the capacity for critical and analytical thinking about human behavior, community dynamics, and socio-economic policies in different socio-cultural contexts. Graduates in Sociology usually pose for developing carries and increasing involvement in social or community services, development agencies, policy building, government and non-profit organization, professional settings and multi-sectorial worldwide scientific community.

Objectives

- To introduce students with a broad spectrum of sociological knowledge, including its perspective, origin and applications
- To articulate and integrate the concepts, theories and research findings within Sociology
- To identify the basic methodological approaches and conceptualize the role of the methods in building sociological knowledge based on empirical data
- To apply the basic statistical tests used in the social sciences to respond to the research questions and social facts
- To develop the ability to gather literary information; to think critically, logically and creatively, and to communicate effectively
- To enhance the educational foundation for increasing student's involvement in graduate study and a wide variety of carriers

Curriculum for B.S.S. (Hons) Program in Sociology

This course curriculum would provide guidelines to the students about the courses taught in this department under bachelor's program. This document delineates the number and the title of courses which are offered in different semester, signifying its importance. Students would learn about specific topics and references from this curriculum; therefore, from the point of taking preparation for examination its importance is profound. Keeping in mind above priorities, the present curriculum is prepared by the faculties of the department comprising collective efforts.

This curriculum is applicable to the bachelor program (BSS Hons) in Sociology. In the preparation of this document, faulty members of this department rightly identified necessary courses for bachelor program. Universal standards in terms of the selection of core courses are taken care of. From this point of view, Introductory Sociology, Theories of classical, modern and contemporary sociologists received adequate attention apart from methodology. In the context of

methodological approaches, both quantitative and qualitative sides are given proper attention as required and efforts are made to incorporate the issues, which are emerging in the methodology.

Area courses are a major part of this curriculum. In this regard, the department encourages keeping in pace with the current developments of Sociology discipline particularly in the sub-field. In this way attention has also been paid to environment, disaster management, health, gender, crime, globalization and other aspects. It is intended that the graduates of this department should earn skill not only in the core courses but also in the emerging fields increasingly attended by the sociologists. To facilitate the analytical and cognitive skills of the graduates, special attention has been given to the allied fields. However, no less importance has been given to the local context and Bangladesh studies have been underlined exemplified in different courses. It is hoped that the present curriculum would facilitate the academic program of the department in an effective manner.

The Program

The department offers three distinctive programs- Bachelor's [BSS (four yearsHons)], Master's [MSS (one year)], Master's [MSS (two years)]. The semester system operates for both BSS and MSS program.The following rules and regulations are applicable for all programs run under semester system.

1. Total Credits and Duration

The undergraduate program of this department provides a 4-years BSS in Sociology degree which is split up 12 semesters.Total credits will be 126.The summary of credit distribution is as follows:

Summary of Credit Distribution

Semester 1	:	09.00	Credits
Semester 2	:	12.00	Credits
Semester 3	:	12.00	Credits
Semester 4	:	12.00	Credits
Semester 5	:	12.00	Credits
Semester 6	:	12.00	Credits
Semester 7	:	09.00	Credits
Semester 8	:	09.00	Credits
Semester 9	:	09.00	Credits
Semester 10	:	09.00	Credits

Semester 11: 09.00 Credits

Semester 12: 12.00 Credits

Grand Total:126.00 Credits

2. Academic Calendar

The academic year of Sociology is divided into 3 (three) trimesters with equal time of intervals and all programs operate on this trimester system. The spring trimester spans from January to April, the summer from May to August, and the Fall from September to December. In each trimester, the classes usually start in the first week of the beginning month and the final exams start in the second week of the last month of the respective trimester. The undergraduate program of Sociology department is based on course credit system. The four-year courses are divided into 12 semesters. There are three terms (spring, summer and fall) in an academic year. The duration of each term is 17 weeks and is distributed as following:

Items	Duration (weeks)
Classes	12
Mid-Term examination	01
Preparatory leave	01
Final examination	02
Result Publication and Semester break	01
Total	17

3. Course Numbering System

Each course is identified by a two-part numbering system. The first part with three alphabets represents the subject area and the second part refers to the level of the course as follows:

1st Semester courses: Soc101- Soc199,

2nd Semester courses: Soc201-Soc299,

3rd Semester courses: Soc301-Soc399,

4th Semester courses: Soc401-Soc499 etc.

The series 100, 200, 300 and 400 numbers are intended to indicate progressively more demanding content of the course and correspondingly increasing competence on the part of the students enrolled in the course.

4. Administration of Examination

- a. The Chairperson of the department shall provide the dean of the faculty and students with a semester calendar before the beginning of a semester indicating,
 - the duration of 12 weeks for class teaching (2 lectures of 1.5 hours per week)
 - date of mid-semester examination
 - date of submission of assignment
 - dates for semester final examination, and
 - date for the commencement of the next semester.
- b. At the beginning of the semester, a course teacher shall provide the students with a course outline including the objectives, contents and activities related to the course, text books to be followed, the date for mid-term, presentation and submission of assignments.
- c. The course teacher shall announce the result of the mid-semester examination within two weeks of the date of holding examination and submit the marks to the chairperson of the examination committee.
- d. All semester final examinations shall be conducted by the department, with the assistance of the office of the controller of the examination.
- e. Academic Committee of the department shall constitute an Examination Committee for each semester of the program and appoint two teachers for the tabulation of the result.
- f. Tabulation work shall be started after all marks of the semester final examination are received by the chairperson of Examination Committee.
- g. The Chairperson of the Examination Committee shall submit the semester final examination result and copies of grade-sheet and mid-semester marks of all courses of the semester to the chairperson of the department / to the office of the controller of the Examination.

5. Nature, Pattern and Type of Question

The nature, pattern and type of question setting in the current examination system blocks creativity of the students. The rigid way of setting 8/6 questions, of which students answer any four or five, create a stereotypical situation, where both the teachers and students fall into the trap of repeating questions.

Therefore, changes in the nature, pattern and type of question setting are very urgent. New and innovative type of questions with reference to practical issues related to the field and the context would be challenging as well as remunerative for both the students and the teachers. In this regard, Bloom's Taxonomy model, which involves questions from all level i.e. knowledge; understanding; apply; analyze; evaluate; and create, would be useful for more innovative question.

6. Evaluation and Grading System

6.1 Evaluation Basis:The performance of a student in a course is evaluated on the basis of course work. Each course work will be marked out of 100. Evaluation and grading shall be determined on the basis of

- an overall evaluation of student's performance in mid-semester examination
- semester final examination
- term paper/ home assignment
- class attendance
- individual or group presentation
- active participation in the class discussion/ class test and behavior.

6.2 Marks Distribution:The distribution of marks for evaluation will be as follows:

Class Attendance	05%
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Behavior	05%
Mid-term Exam	20%
Class Participation	10%
Assignment	10%
Semester Final Exam	50%
Total	100%

6.3 Class Attendance: Attendance is regarded as a part of the course requirement. The expected attendance is 90 percent of classes held. A student may be debarred from appearing at the course final examinations if his/her attendance falls below 60 percent. Students are given marks on class attendance. The course teacher has the responsibility to give the policy at the start of the semester. Marking for class attendance shall be computed in the following manner:

Attendance range (in percent)	Marks
90% and above	5.0
85% to less than 90%	4.5
80% to less than 85%	4.0
75% to less than 80%	3.5
70% to less than 75%	3.0
65% to less than 70%	2.5
60% to less than 65%	2.0
55% to less than 60%	1.5
50% to less than 55%	1.0
45% to less than 50%	0.5
Less than 45%	0.0

6.4 Assessment: The mid-semester examination, term paper, presentation, assignment and semester final script will be evaluated by course teacher.

6.5 Grading System: For each course, the marks for semester final and the marks for the mid-term examination, term paper/ home assignment, class attendance, class participation and presentation will be totaled and converted into letter-grades following a 4-point grading scale. Students' performance will be evaluated on the basis of Grade Point

Average (GPA) in each semester and Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) which is the average grade points of all semesters. Dhaka International University is maintaining Uniform Grading system as per instruction of University Grants Commission of Bangladesh as follow:

Mark Range (in percent)	Letter Grade	Grade Points	Remarks
80 and above	A+	4.00	Outstanding
75 to less than 80	A	3.75	Excellent
70 to less than 75	A-	3.50	Very Good
65 to less than 70	B+	3.25	Good
60 to less than 65	B	3.00	Satisfactory
55 to less than 60	B-	2.75	Above Average
50 to less than 55	C+	2.50	Average
45 to less than 50	C	2.25	Below Average
40 to less than 45	D	2.00	Pass
Below 40	F	0.0	Fail
.....	I	...	Incomplete*
.....	W	...	Withdrawn*

*Interpretation of the Grades-

- ‘I’ grade is indicative of a situation where a student, for non-academic reasons beyond his control, is unable to complete the full requirements of the course for not being able to sit for the semester final examination. With the submission of valid and authenticated evidence of such reason(s), and the recommendation of the course teacher (to be reported to the chairperson of the examination committee), that particular student shall be allowed to complete the semester final examination with the next batch. Meanwhile, the student concerned will be promoted to the next semester. If an ‘incomplete’ grade is not cleaned with the next batch, the ‘I’ grade shall automatically be changed to an ‘F’ grade. A maximum of two ‘I’ grades shall be allowed to a student in one semester.
- ‘W’ grade shall be awarded when a student is permitted to withdraw/drop a course/semester without penalty. Withdraws without penalty are not permitted after the mid-semester examination. A student may take readmission in the semester concerned with the next batch by paying the fees for the whole semester/ year.

6.6 Retaking Course: A course passed with a grade less than B- may be repeated to improve the relevant grade. A student may retake one or more courses for improvement of grade and the best of the grades earned in a course on retaking will

be counted for CGPA calculation. The transcript will, however, show all the grades earned in the course. A course cannot be retaken more than twice.

6.7 Academic Probation: Students will be expected to maintain standards in their academic work. They should be taking the requisite number of courses and maintain satisfactory grades in these courses. In particular, students are expected to maintain a GPA of 2.00 (both semester and cumulative)' otherwise the student will be put on probation for the following semester. If the student fails to maintain a CGPA of 2.00 in any semester' then the university will review the student's record and may recommend further actions. Students whose grade point average is below 1.0 in their first semester may be asked to withdraw from the university.

6.8 Appeal for Grade: A student not satisfied with the grade in any course may appeal to the course teacher. But if the grade is not improved and at the same time, the student is not satisfied with the explanation of the teacher concerned, he/ she may make a written request to the Chair of the department or Dean of the faculty. The Chair will review the process by which the grade was determined. After having the grade or answer script-rechecked, the revised final grade will be delivered. These procedures must take place within two weeks after the grade was published. Before making an appeal the student will have to make a payment of fee as determined by the university authority.

6.9 Student Dismissal: Students are dismissed from the program for failure to make satisfactory academic progress. Students failing to maintain the required CGPA (2.0) in two consecutive semesters will be dropped out of the program. Students dropped out of the program may appeal to the Dean/ Head of the Department/ Coordinator for re-admission. Re-admission will not be granted without strong evidence of significant change in student's ability to complete the requirements satisfactorily.

6.10 Requirement of Degree: A student for the degree of BSS (Hons) must earn 120 credits with minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of 2.75.

Course Distribution of B.S.S. (Hons) Program in Sociology

First Year

1st Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 101	Introduction to Sociology [Part-I]	03
02	Soc: 102	Introduction to Anthropology	03
03	Soc: 103	History of Political Thought	03
Total Credit Number			09

2nd Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 201	Introduction to Sociology [Part-II]	03
02	Soc: 202	Cultural Anthropology	03
03	Soc: 203	Western Social Thought	03
04	Soc: 204	Basic English Language	03
Total Credit Number			12

3rd Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 301	Social Structure of Bangladesh	03
02	Soc: 302	Bangladesh Studies	03

03	Soc: 303	Society and Economy of Bangladesh	03
04	Soc: 304	Functional English	03
Total Credit Number			12

Second Year

4th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 401	Criminology	03
02	Soc: 402	Social History	03
03	Soc: 403	Sociology of Marriage and Family	03
04	Soc: 404	Social Demography	03
Total Credit Number			12

5th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 501	Crime and Society	03
02	Soc: 502	Sociology of Education	03
03	Soc: 503	World Civilization	03
04	Soc: 504	Population and Society	03
Total Credit Number			12

6th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
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01	Soc: 601	Elementary Social Statistics	03
02	Soc: 602	Classical Sociological Theory	03
03	Soc: 603	Urban Sociology	03
04	Soc: 604	Social Thought in the East	03
Total Credit Number			12

Third Year

7th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 701	Advanced Statistics	03
02	Soc: 702	Contemporary Sociological Theory	03
03	Soc: 703	Rural Sociology	03
Total Credit Number			09

8th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 801	Environmental Sociology	03
02	Soc: 802	Social Psychology	03
03	Soc: 803	Gender and Development	03
Total Credit Number			09

9th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 901	Political Sociology	03

02	Soc: 902	Industrial Sociology	03
03	Soc: 903	Contemporary Problems and Issues of Gender	03
Total Credit Number			09

Forth Year

10th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 1001	Medical Sociology	03
02	Soc: 1002	Political Development in Bangladesh	03
03	Soc: 1003	Sociology of Mass Communication	03
Total Credit Number			09

11th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 1101	Research Methodology	03
02	Soc: 1102	Sociology of Development and Underdevelopment	03
03	Soc: 1103	Sociology of Disaster	03
Total Credit Number			09

12th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 1201	Social Problems in Bangladesh	03
02	Soc: 1202	Sociology of Globalization	03

03	Soc: 1203	Research Monograph	03
04	Soc: 1204	Comprehensive and Viva Voce	03
Total Credit Number			12

Curriculum for B.S.S. (Hons) Program in Sociology

1st Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 101	Introduction to Sociology [Part-I]	03
02	Soc: 102	Introduction to Anthropology	03
03	Soc: 103	History of Political Thought	03
Total Credit Number			09

Soc-101: Introduction to Sociology [Part-I]

1. Introductory Sociology

- i. Definition
- ii. Nature and Scope of Sociology
- iii. Development of Sociology as a separate discipline
- iv. Relation of Sociology with other disciplines.

2. Primary Concepts of Sociology

- i. Society
- ii. Community
- iii. Association
- iv. Institution
- v. Group
- vi. Culture
- vii. Norms and Values

3. Methods of Sociology

- i. Sociology and Scientific Approach.
- ii. Methods of Sociological Investigations.

4. Elements of Social Organization

- i. Social Groups

ii. Social Structure

iii. Social Control

iv. Family

v. Property

vi. Religion

Reference

Macionis, J. John (2013), *Sociology*, Pearson.

Schaefer , T. Richard (2012), *Sociology: A Brief Introduction*, McGraw-Hill.

Giddens, A. and Duneier M. (2013), *Introduction to Sociology*, W. W. Norton & Company.

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Newman, M. David (2013), *Sociology: Exploring the Architecture of Everyday Life*, SAGE Publications, Inc.

Ritzer, F. George (2014), *Introduction to Sociology*, SAGE Publications, Inc.

Soc-102: Introduction to Anthropology

1. Introduction

- Definition and Nature of Anthropology
- Scope of Anthropology
- Anthropological Approaches
- Subfield of Anthropology: *Physical Anthropology* – Evolutionary Biology, Human Biology, Human Morphology, Anthropometry and Human Paleontology; *Cultural Anthropology* – Ethnography, Archaeology, Ethnology and Linguistics.
- Relation of Anthropology with other disciplines
- Significances of the study of Anthropology

2. Origin and Development of Anthropology

- Natural Curiosity of Man
- Contributions of travelers, missionary, workers and warriors
- Travelling and Diffusionism
- Discovery of new land and people
- The age of Enlightenment
- Role of evolutionists
- Contributions of early field research
- Contributions of French Sociologists

3. Schools of Anthropology

- Early evolutionism: Edward B. Tylor and Lewis Henry Morgan
- New evolutionism: Leslie A white, Julian H. Steward, Marshall Sahlins and Elman Service
- Diffusionism: British school, German-Austrian school and American school
- Functionalism: Bronislaw Malinowski
- Structural Functionalism: Radcliffe Brown
- Historical Particularism: Boas

- Recent development in Anthropological thought: Evolutionary Ecology approaches; Feminist approaches; Interpretive approaches; Post-modernist approaches; and Pragmatic approaches.

4. Research Methods of Anthropology

- Research methods in physical Anthropology: Techniques of Anthropometry and Measurements of parts of body
- Research methods in Cultural Anthropology: Ethnographic techniques; Observation and participant observation; Conversation and Interview; Genealogical method; key cultural Consultants; life history; longitudinal research; Survey research; and etic and emic view.

5. Archaeology

- Definition and Nature of Archaeology
- Archaeological Age: Paleolithic age, Neolithic age, Bronze age, and Iron age.
- Geological Division of Time: Archaeozoic, Proterozoic, Paleozoic, Mesozoic and Cenozoic.

6. Race

- Concept of Race
- Classification of Race: Caucasoid; Mongoloid; Negroid; and Australoid
- Geographical classification of race
- Racism
- Racial characteristics of the people of Bangladesh

7. Applied Anthropology

- History and types of application
- Role of the applied Anthropologists as counselor and mediator
- Importance of Applied Anthropology in Bangladesh
- Ethics of Applied Anthropology

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- Bernard, H. Russell (2006), *Research Methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*, AltaMira Press.
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- Nanda, Serena and Richard L. Warm. (2007). *Cultural Anthropology*, Ninth Edition, Thomson Wadsworth

Soc-103: History of Political Thought

1. Greek Society and Institutions: Greek Political Thought

2. Plato:

- i. Ideal state and Philosopher King
- ii. Communism
- iii. Society and Justice
- iv. Theory of education

3. Aristotle:

- i. Origin and nature of state
- ii. Approach of slavery
- iii. Classification of government
- iv. Causes and prevention of revolution

4. Cicero:

- i. origin and nature of the state
- ii. Natural law theory
- iii. Justice
- iv. Contribution

Medieval Period: General features of medieval political thought

1. Church-State Controversy

2. St. Augustine :

- i. Two state theory
- ii. Theory of justice
- iii. Peace theory

3. Saint Thomas Aquinas:

- i. Political Philosophy
- ii. Kinship
- iii. Theory of laws
- iv. Nature and society.

4. William of Occam:

i.natural law

ii. The conciliar theory

References

1.Russell, Bertrand (1945). A History of Western Philosophy, Simon and Schuster, Inc. Rockefeller Center, 1230, Sixth Avenue, New York, USA

2. Jahurul and others(2015), DrupodiShamajchinta , Kabir publication,Dhaka -1100

3.Uddin, Ayesha (1995), RastrachintaPorichiti, Mousumi Publication

Curriculum for B.S.S. (Hons) Program in Sociology

2nd Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 201	Introduction to Sociology [Part-II]	03
02	Soc: 202	Cultural Anthropology	03
03	Soc: 203	Western Social Thought	03
04	Soc: 204	Basic English Language	03
Total Credit Number			12

Soc 201- Introduction to Sociology [Part-II]

1. Social process: Definition, nature, types

- i. Socialization
- ii. Accommodation
- iii. Assimilation
- iv. Competition
- v. Cooperative
- vi. Conflict

2. Social Stratification and Mobility:

- i. Class
- ii. Status
- iii. Power
- iv. Social mobility
- V. Role and status

3. Deviance and change-deviant behavior:

- I. Definition and nature
- Ii. Major verities
- iii. Social movement

4. Social change theories:

- i. Change progress
- ii. Evolution
- iii. Development

References:

T.B. Bottomore (1962): *Sociology*, George Allen & Unwin.

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Newman, M. David (2013), *Sociology: Exploring the Architecture of Everyday Life*, SAGE Publications, Inc.

Ritzer, F. George (2014), *Introduction to Sociology*, SAGE Publications, Inc.

Soc-202: Cultural Anthropology

1. Introduction to Cultural Anthropology

- a. Definition, Nature and Scope of Cultural Anthropology
- b. Sub-field of Cultural Anthropology
- c. Importance of Cultural Anthropology

2. Culture:

- a. Definition
- b. Characteristics of culture
- c. Elements of culture

3. Family and Marriage

- a. Family: types, roles and functions of family
- b. Theories of the origin and evolution of family
- c. Marriage: types, roles and functions of marriage
- d. Economic transition in marriage
- e. Incest Taboo: concept and causes of incest taboo in human society

4. Kinship and Social Organization

- a. types, roles and functions of kinship
- b. Kinship terminology and identification
- c. Non-kin social groups

5. Economic Organization

- a. Food gathering and food producing economy; shifting cultivation
- b. Exchange and distributions: reciprocity, kula ring, redistribution, potlatch and market system

6. Political Organization

- a. State and government: major anthropological theories on the origin of state
- b. Forms of political organizations: band, tribe, chiefdom and state

7. Religion

- a. Theories on the origin of religion: animism and animatism
- b. Magic and religion: role and functions of religion

8. Rites of passage

- a. Major events of life: birth, marriage, aging and death
- b. Beliefs and rituals associated with the major event of life

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Soc-203 Western Social Thought

1. Nature, origin and development of social thought

2. Machiavelli (1469-1527)

- Political Philosophy
- Human Nature
- Classification of Government
- Contribution to Political Thought

3. Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)

- Theory of Social Contract
- Origin of State
- Sovereignty Theory

4. John Locke (1632-1704)

- Theory of Property
- Theory of Consent
- Father of Parliamentary Document

5. Montesquiece (1689-1755)

- Types of Government
- Human Nature
- Meteorological Climate Theory

6. Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712-1788)

- Theory of Social Contract
- General Will Theory
- Theory of Sovereignty

7. Immanuel Kant (1724-1804)

- Empiricism and Rationalism

- b. Idea of Reason
- c. Ethics
- d. Mind Making Nature

Reference

- Jyoti Prasad Suda. 2012. *History of Political Thought Vol 2*, K Nath & C.
- J. S. McClelland and Dr J S McClelland. 1998. *A History of Western Political Thought*.

Soc-204 Basic English language

Aims and Objectives of the Programme

This course is designed for the learners of first semester of BSS in Sociology programme to acquire and develop the basic knowledge and skills of English language so that they can overcome their weakness. The main aim of this preparatory course is to help the students use English language with proper understanding for their academic studies in the upcoming semesters as well and consequently for their professional needs in real life and work.

Course content

Unit I

Parts of Speech

Use of Articles

Use of Suitable Words

Right form of Verbs

Subject -Verb Agreement

Unit II

Gerund and Its Uses

Use of Participle

Use of Infinitive

Auxiliaries and Modal Auxiliaries

Use of Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Appropriate Preposition

Unit III

Tense

Conditional Sentences

Transformation of Sentences

Active and Passive Voice

Passage Narration

Unit IV

Correction

Joining Sentences

WH Questions

Common Mistakes in English

References:

Cambridge Grammar of English by Ronald Carter and Michael McCarthy

English Grammar in Use by Raymond Murphy

English Grammar: Understanding the Basics by Evelyn Altenberg and Robert Vago

Oxford Practice Grammar by John Eastwood

A Practical English Grammar by Thomson and Martinet

Practical English Usage by Michael Swan

Oxford English Grammar by Sidney Greenbaum

Oxford Modern English Grammar by Bas Aarts

Basic English Grammar by Betty S. Azar and Stacy A. Hagen

Advanced Functional English by Mohiuddin and Kasem

An Easy Access to English Grammar by Md. Habibur Rahman

Curriculum for B.S.S. (Hons) Program in Sociology

3rd Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 301	Social Structure of Bangladesh	03
02	Soc: 302	Bangladesh Studies	03
03	Soc: 303	Society and Economy of Bangladesh	03
04	Soc: 304	Functional English	03
Total Credit Number			12

Soc-301 Social Structure of Bangladesh

1. Introduction

- a. Definition and theories of Social structure
- b. Importance of studying social structure
- c. Methodological issues and problems relating to the analysis of different social Structure.

2. Social Structure in Pre-British Bengal

- a. Economy of Pre-British Bengal
- b. Indian Feudalism: Basic features of Indian feudalism, comparison between Indian and European feudalism
- c. Prebendalization- different type of development in Bengal
- d. Nature of Urban Economy in Pre-British India
- e. Impact of Islam on Social Structure in Bengal

3. British Colonial Rule and its impacts in Bengal

- a. New Land Tenure Policy
- b. Permanent Settlement Act: features and impact of Permanent Settlement Act
- c. Rise of New Social Classes
- d. English Education and the uneven development of the Muslim and Hindus

4. Social Structure of Bangladesh in Pakistan Period

- a. Manifestation of colonial exploitation of Bangladesh: underdevelopment of agricultural and non-agricultural sectors
- b. Social structure of Bangladesh (East Pakistan)

5. Contemporary Bangladesh in Transition

- a. Characteristics of peasant society of Bangladesh
- b. Changing nature of rural power structure in Bangladesh

- c. Contemporary rural social structure of Bangladesh.
- d. Impact of urbanization and industrialization upon the social structure of Bangladesh
- e. Growth of urban centres, major characteristics of social structure of Bangladesh.

Reference

Desai A. R. (1976), *Social Background of Indian Nationalism*, Popular Prakashan.

Islam, Sirajul (1997), *History of Bangladesh (Vol. 1,2,3)*, Asiatic Society of Bangladesh.

Karim A.K. Nazmul (1980), *The Dynamics of Bangladesh Society*, Bikas Publishing House.

Karim A.K. Nazmul (1996), *Changing Society in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh*, NawroseKitabisan.

Khan Akbar Ali (1996), *Discovery of Bangladesh: Explorations into dynamics of a Hidden Nation*, University Press Limited.

Sen, Rangalal (1986), *Political Elites in Bangladesh*, University Press Limited.

Sen, Rangalal (2001), *Samajkatham: Pujibad O Samajtantra*, New Age Publication.

Sen, Rangalal (2014), *Bangladesher Samajik Staravinysh*, New Age Publication.

Rahman M. Habibur (2008), *Samajbiggan Parichiti*, Hassan Book House.

Ahmed, A.F.Salahuddin, Chowdhury, Bazlul Mobin, (2004), *Bangladesh National Cultural and Heritage an introductory reader*, Independent University, Bangladesh.

Banglapedia (2011), Asiatic Society Of Bangladesh, vol: 1-14

Mohsin, Dr. K.M,(2014), *Bengal from Partition to Partition 1905-1947*, Bangladesh Institute of Islamic Thought (BIIT)

Ahmad, Zainul A; (1936), *The Agrarian Problem of India*, Allahbad, India: Published by K.M.Ashraf, on behalf of the All India Congress Committee.

Soc- 302 Bangladesh Studies

Chapter 1: Geography and Population

- a) Location, Area, Boundary, Physiography, River System, Forest and Climate.
- b) Population composition of the country.

Chapter 2: Historical roots of Bangladesh

- a) Before Colonial Period
- b) Colonial and British Periods (1757-1947)
- c) Pakistan Period (1947-1971)
- d) Post Liberation war period (After 1971)

Chapter 3: Social Stratification

- a) Concept of Social Stratification
- b) Types of class in Bangladesh with historical overview since independence

Chapter 4: Culture

- a) Mainstream, regional and indigenous culture in this country
- b) Family and marriage
- c) Religious diversity

Chapter 5: Economic System

- a) Formal and informal sectors
- b) Agriculture

c) Industrial sector

Chapter 6: Political system

a) State system- Democracy vs Authoritarianism

a) Political parties and political culture

Chapter 7: Globalization and Bangladesh

a) Contributing factors and Impact of Globalization on Bangladesh

b) Industrialization, mismanagement of industrial sectors.

c) Urbanization, consequences of unplanned urbanization.

Chapter 8: Problems in Bangladesh

a) Poverty

b) Overpopulation

c) Illiteracy

d) Unemployment

References

Ahmed, Sufia, Muslim Community in Bengal (1884-1912), Oxford University Press, Dhaka, 1974.

Ali, Mohar, , 2003. History of the Muslims of Bengal. Vol – 1-3, Islamic Foundation Bangladesh, Dhaka.

Board of Researchers, 1995 Islam in Bangladesh through Ages, Islamic Foundation Bangladesh.

Huq, Dr. Enamul, 1975A History of Sufism in Bengal, Bangla Academy, Dhaka.

Islam, Sirajul, (ed.), Dhaka, 1998. Banglapedia: National Encyclopedia of Bangladesh, Vol- 1-10, Asiatic Society of Bangladesh.

Karim, Abdul, 1985. Social History of the Muslims of Bengal, BaitushSharaf Islamic Research Institute, Chittagong, Bangladesh.

Rahim, M.A.,1978. The Muslim Society and Politics in Bengal, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Rashid, Harun Er,1991 Geography of Bangladesh, University Press Limited, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

Soc- 303 Society and Economy of Bangladesh

1. The Economy of Bangladesh in Transition

- The historical perspective: Pre-colonial, Colonial and Pakistan period.
- Present Economic Condition of Bangladesh.
- Developed, developing, underdeveloped country and Bangladesh.
- Rostow's stage theory in economic development and position of Bangladesh.

2. Overview of the Economy of Bangladesh

- Features, composition and structure of the economy: GDP; sectoral contribution and overall growth trend.

3. Agriculture and Rural Economy

- Importance of Agriculture in Bangladesh
- Role of Agriculture in Industrial Development
- Problem of low productivity in agriculture
- Role and prospects of Co-operative farm
- Rural economy: features, problem and solution of rural economy

4. Industrial Development in Bangladesh

- Importance of Industry in the economy of Bangladesh
- Recent trend of industrialization in Bangladesh
- Present industrial structure of Bangladesh
- Garments industry in Bangladesh: Present condition, problem and solution of garment industry
- Relative effectiveness of large and small industry in Bangladesh
- Nationalization and denationalization of industry in Bangladesh

5. Population and Human Resource Management

- Concept of overpopulation

- Role of population in economic development: Assets verses liabilities
- Concept, importance and measures for human resource development in Bangladesh

6. Banking and Credit Institutions

- The Bangladesh Bank: Role and function
- Nationalized and Private commercial Bank
- Specialized Bank and Credit institutions

7. Public Revenue and Expenditure Policy

- Sources of Income of the Government of Bangladesh
- Major sectors of Government expenditure in Bangladesh
- Present Budget 2015-2016

8. Poverty

- Concept and forms of poverty
- Measurement of poverty
- Poverty situation of Bangladesh
- Poverty reduction policy of Bangladesh Government
- Role of NGO in Poverty reduction

9. Foreign Aid

- Role of foreign aid in the economy of Bangladesh
- Debates on foreign aid: economic development or dependency

10. Development Planning in Bangladesh

- Importance and problems of planning in Bangladesh
- Review of the previous development plans in Bangladesh

References:

Reports of the Task Forces on Bangladesh Development Strategies for the 1990s. Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Annual Reports by the Centre for Policy Dialogue. Dhaka: CPD.

Annual Report, Bangladesh Bank (Current Issue)

Statistical Yearbooks and Bulletins published by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Government of Bangladesh.

Five Year Plan Documents. Government of Bangladesh.

Annual Economic Reviews 2015. Government of Bangladesh.

Akhlaqur Rahman: Self Reliance and Foreign Aid.

AR Khan and Mahabub Hossain. Development Strategies of Bangladesh.

Atiq Rahman et. Al. Environment and Development in Bangladesh. Vol- I & II. Dhaka: University Press Limited.

Sirajul Islam (ed). History of Bangladesh (vol-2). Dhaka: Asiatic Society of Bangladesh

Abdul Bayes and Anu Muhammad (ed). Bangladesh at 25. Dhaka: University Press Limited.

IMF (2015), World Economic Outlook 2015.

Soc- 304 Functional English

Aims and Objectives of the Programme

The Curriculum of Functional English of BSS (Hons.) in Sociology has been designed keeping in view the role of English as a major language of international communication in the present world scenario. This multi-focal academic programme aims at equipping the students with excellent communicative skill in diverse applications of English Language designed to open up a wide spectrum of career avenue in a fast evolving knowledge society.

Course Contents

Unit I

Structure and types of Paragraphs

The Structure and Classification of Letters

Ways and examples of writing successful Dialogues

Unit II

Comprehension Passage

Unit III

Précis Writing

Story Building

Short Essay Composition

Unit IV

Translation Studies (From Bengali to English and English to Bengali)

Reference

Writer's Resources: From Paragraph to Essay by Julie Robitaille and Robert Connelly

Creating Short Fiction by Damon Knight

From Paragraph to Essay by Maurice Imhoof and Herman Hudson

The Book of Letters by Peter Breen

Learning English the Easy Way by Sadruddin Ahmed

A Book of English Essays by William Emrys Williams

A Text Book of Higher English Grammar and Composition by P K Sarkar

A Text Book of Advanced Functional English by Mohiuddin and Kasem

Curriculum for B.S.S. (Hons) Program in Sociology

4th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 401	Criminology	03
02	Soc: 402	Social History	03
03	Soc: 403	Sociology of Marriage and Family	03
04	Soc: 404	Social Demography	03
Total Credit Number			12

Soc-401 Criminology

1. Origin and Development of Criminology

- i. Definition
- ii. Nature and scope
- iii. Importance
- iv. Criminology as a separate discipline
- v. Scientific status
- vi. Research Methods in Criminology

2. Schools of Criminology

- i. Pre-Classical school
- ii. Classical school
- iii. Neo classical
- iv. Positive
- v. Geographical
- vi. Sociological

vii. Socialist

3. Crime and Criminal

- i. Problems of define crime and criminal
- ii. Legal and sociological definition of crime
- iii. Nature of crime (crime and sin, crime and immorality)
- iv. Types of crime
- v. Characteristics of crime and criminals
- vi. Causes of crime
- vii. Labeling theory

4. Etiology of Crime

- i. Biological approach- Lombroso, Ferry, Garofalo, Goring Hooton
- ii. Psychological approach – Freudian psycho analysis and crime.
- iii. Sociological approach-Tardes, Gillins, Durkheim's
- iv. Economic approach – Marx
- v. Institutional and multiple factor approach

5. Juvenile Delinquency and Juvenile Delinquent

- i. Definition
- ii. Etiology of delinquency
- iii. Juvenile court, Adult court

References

Siegel J. Larry (2011), Criminology, Wadsworth Publishing.

Chambliss, William and Hass, Aida (2011), *Criminology: Connecting Theory, Research, and Practice*, McGraw-Hill.

Schmallegger J. Frank (2011), *Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction*, Prentice Hall.

Schmallegger J. Frank (2012), *Criminology*, Prentice Hall.

Peter Eglin and Stephen Hester (1992), *A Sociology of Crime*, Routledge.

Edwin H. Sutherland (1955), *Criminology*, Lippincott, Chicago.

Soc-402 Social History

1. Concept, Scope and Importance of Social History, Relation of Social History with Sociology and History.
2. Sources of Social History with reference to Bangladesh
3. Stages of Bengal History:, British,
 - i. Ancient Period: Mourjo, Gupta, Pal, Sen
 - ii. Medieval Period: Mughal, Shubadar and Nababi rule.
 - iii. Modern Period: British East India Company.
4. Elements of Civilization in the major archaeological discoveries of Bangladesh such as Mainamati, Paharpur and Mahastangarh.
5. Different approaches to the study of social evolution, Archaeological, Economic, Anthropological and Sociological.
6. Stages of Prehistory- Stone age (Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic)-Copper, Bronze and Iron Age.

7. Origin and Evolution of Society- Primitive, Pastoral, Agricultural, and Industrial Society.
Relation of Production and Property ownership.

Reference

Webster, World Civilization

Majumder, History of Bengal, Vol-1

Childe, What Happened in History

Manfed (ed), A Short History of the World

Soc-403 Sociology of Marriage and Family

1. Introduction

Definitions of Family, Marriage and Kinship

Theories of Morgan

Theories of Maine, Briffault

Theories of Bachofen, Westermarck

Theories of Marx and Engels

2. Family

Origin of Family and Marriage

Structure and Function of Family

Contemporary Family Patterns in Bangladesh

Power, Authority and Leadership in the Family

Family Crisis and Family Law in Practice

3. Marriage

Types of Marriage

Rules and Rites relating to marriage

System of mate selection

Cultural Diversity of marriage

Structural variety in marriage

4. Variation in Family Structure

Types of Family: Nuclear and Extended Family

Family and Economy

Family structure in Industrial Society

Family structure in non-industrial Society

Changing pattern and other correlates.

5. Function of the Family

Procreation

Emotional support

Regulating sexual activity

Socialization of children

Assignment of status and social roles

Changing family functions

6. Family Crisis

Power, authority and leadership in the family

Family violence

Violence against women and children

Divorce and separation: causes and trends; legal aspects of divorce; impact of divorce upon children

Single parent family

Remarriage

7. Contemporary Family Pattern in Bangladesh

Urban-rural family

Changing trends

Trends of dissolution of the family

Reference

Cox, Frank D. and Canada, Carol (2009), *Family Living: Relationships and Decisions*, Ntc Pub Group.

Genova D. and Rice F. P. (2009), *Intimate Relationship, Marriage and Family*.

Benokraitis Nijole V. (2014), *Marriages and Families*, Pearson Press.

Strong, Bryan and Cohen, Theodore F. (2013), *The Marriage and Family Experience: Intimate Relationships in a Changing Society*

Benokraitis, Nijole V.(2011) *Marriages and Families: Changes, Choices, and Constraints*, Pearson.

Mark Hutter (1997), *The Changing Family*, Prentice Hall College.

Soc-404 Social Demography

1. Nature of Social Demography

- a. Definition and Scope of Social Demography
- b. Relations with others allied disciplines
- c. Historical background of Demography
- d. World population: Past, present and future
- e. Nature of Demographic Data: types and sources of data

2. Theories of Population

- a. Malthusian Theory
- b. Marxist view on population
- c. Demographic Transition Theory

3. Population Structure and Composition

- a. Age and sex structure: population pyramid, dependency ratio, sex ratio, labor force participation, population projection, stable and stationary population
- b. Impact of population processes on the age and sex structure
- c. Impact of age and sex structure on population process

4. Fertility

- a. Definition and Components of fertility

- b. Determinants of fertility
- c. Measurement of fertility: crude birth rate, general fertility rate, total fertility rate, gross reproductive rate and net reproductive rate

5. Migration

- a. Definition and types of migration
- b. Causes and consequences of migration

6. Mortality

- a. Components of mortality
- b. Determinants of mortality
- c. Measurement of mortality: crude death rate and age/sex-specific death rate

References

Anderson, A. Barbara, (2014), World Population Dynamics: An Introduction to Demography, Pearson.

Carter G. Lee (2016), Population and Society: An Introduction, Polity Press.

Clare Holdsworth, Nissa Finney and Paul Norman (2013), Population and Society, SAGE Publication.

Daugherty, H.G. and Kernch C.W. Kammeyer (1995), An Introduction to Population, Guilford.

Dudley L. Poston (2010), Population and Society: An Introduction to Demography, Cambridge University Press.

Lundquist J. H., Anderton, D. L. and Yaukey D. (2014), Demography: The Study of Human Population, Waveland Press, Inc.

Rowland D.T. (2003), Demographic Methods and Concepts, Oxford University Press.

Trovato Frank (2012), Population and Society: Essential Readings.

UNFPA (2015), The State of World Population.

Weeks, J.R. (2002), Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues, Wadsworth Publishing Company.

Curriculum for B.S.S. (Hons) Program in Sociology

5th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 501	Crime and Society	03
02	Soc: 502	Sociology of Education	03
03	Soc: 503	World Civilization	03
04	Soc: 504	Population and Society	03
Total Credit Number			12

Soc-501 Crime and Society

1. White Collar Crime

- i. Definition, Problems of Definition
- ii. Nature and Characteristics
- iii. Etiology of White Collar Crime
- iv. Effects
- v. Arguments for and Against White Collar Crime

2. Penology

- i. Punishment, Goals and Objectives of Punishment
- ii. Importance of Punishment
- iii. Theories of Punishment
- iv. Forms of Punishment
- v. Limitations

3. Correctional Methods

- i. Probation: Definition, Merits and Decency, Condition, Principles and Functions of Probation, Functions of Probation officer.
- ii. Parole: Definition, Merits and Decency, Condition, Principles and Functions of Parole

4. Prevention of Crime

- i. Measures of Preventing Crimes
- ii. Law and Enforcing Agencies

5. Criminal Law

- i. Definition
- ii. Characteristics
- iii. Development of the criminal law in Bangladesh

6. Recidivism

- i. Definition
- ii. Nature
- iii. Etiology
- iv. Solution

References

- Ronald J. Berger and Free, Jr., Marvin D. (2015), *Crime, Justice, and Society: An Introduction to Criminology*, Lynne Rienner Publishers, Inc.
- George S Bridges and Martha A Myers (1994), *Inequality, Crime, And Social Control*, Westview Press.
- Siegel J. Larry (2011), *Criminology*, Wadsworth Publishing.

Chambliss, William and Hass, Aida (2011), *Criminology: Connecting Theory, Research, and Practice*, McGraw-Hill.

Schmallegger J. Frank (2011), *Criminology Today: An Integrative Introduction*, Prentice Hall.

Schmallegger J. Frank (2012), *Criminology*, Prentice Hall.

Soc-502 Sociology of Education

1. Definition, subject-matter, scope, nature and importance of sociology of Education. Education as a social system. Research methods in Sociology of Education.
2. History of Educational System: Primitive, ancient, medieval and modern. History of educational system in Bangladesh. Formal and nonformal education. Cross-cultural study_ education, language and society.
3. Theories of education- Confucius, Plato, Rousseau, Karl Marx, Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, Karl Mannheim, Talcott Parsons and Rabindranath Tagore.
4. Education: social structure and change- Education and social stratification- Education and values, norms, beliefs, attitude and role- Education and inequality- Education, development and modernization-Education policy and social change.
5. Education: socialization and social control- the concept of socialization and role of education- formal and informal education and social control- education, family and socialization.
6. The educational institution as a social system- Aim and objectives of education- the curriculum and its relevance to corresponding social needs- the structural and functional aspects of educational institution- control and decision making process in educational system- teacher –student relationship and community interaction.

References

Alan R. Sadovnik and Ryan W. Coughlan (2015), *Sociology of Education: A Critical Reader*, Routledge.

Jeanne Ballantine and Floyd M Hammack (2011). *The Sociology of Education: A Systematic Analysis*, Routledge.

Tomas Boronski and Nasima Hassan (2015), *Sociology of Education*, SAGE Publications Ltd.

Jeanne H. Ballantine and Joan Z. Spade(2014), *Schools and Society: A Sociological Approach to Education*, SAGE Publications, Inc.

Soc-503 World Civilization

1. Origin & Development of Civilization

- a) Definition and features of civilization
- b) Factors contributing to the rise of a civilization.
- c) Theories regarding the rise and fall of a civilization:

2. Egyptian Civilization

- a) Egypt: the Gift of the Nile and the Vision of Eternal Life,
- b) Kingdoms and Empires;
- c) Egyptian religion.

3. Mesopotamian Civilization

- a) Akkadian and Assyrian
- b) Sumerian and Babylonia

4. Greek Civilization

- a) The Early Greeks and the Archaic Age.
- b) Politics in the Classical Age of the 5th Century B.C.E.: the Polis and Conflict.
- a) Greek Culture and Society: Classical Aesthetics; the Love of Reason.

5. Roman Civilization

- a) Republican Rome: The Rise and Fall of the Roman Republic.
- b) The Roman Empire: Roman Civilization and Society in the Age of Augustus and After; the *PaxRomana*.
- c) Christianity and the Transformation of the Roman World.

6. Chinese Civilization

- a) Ancient China: The Shang (writing emerges); Zhou (the Mandate of Heaven);
- b) The Hundred Schools of Ancient Philosophy. (Confucianism, Taoism, etc.).
- c) The Rise of the Chinese Empire: Qin and Han (the adoption of Confucianism).
- d) Classical Chinese Culture and Society.

7. Indus Civilization

- a) The Arrival of the Aryans;
- b) Development of the Harappa, the Mohenjo-Daro and the Mauryan Empire.

8. Indian and Western Civilization

- a) Concept of Indian Civilization
- b) Concept of Western Civilization
- c) Distinction between Indian and Western Civilization

References

Embree , Ainslie T. and Hay, Stephen(1988), Sources of Indian Tradition, Columbia University Press.

Keen, Benjamin (1996), Latin American Civilization, West view Press.

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F Ziegler. (2003) TRADITIONS ENCOUNTERS-A Global Perspective on the past, Volume-1 (FROM THE BEGININGS TO 1500), University of Hawai, McGraw Hill, New York

Jerry H. Bentley, Herbert F Ziegler. (2003) TRADITIONS ENCOUNTERS-A Global Perspective on the past, Volume-2 (FROM 1500 TO THE PRESENT), University of Hawai, McGraw Hill, New York

Lichtheim, Miriam (1973), Ancient Egyptian Literature, Three Volumes, Berkley: University of California Press.

Strong, John S. (1983), The Legend of King Asoka: A Study and Translation of TheAsokavadana, Princeton University Press.

Tacitus, Michael Grant(1977), The Annals of Imperial Rome, rev ed. London: Penguin.

Richard E. leakey, (1981), The Making of Mankind, Rain Bird Publishing Group.

Soc- 504 Population and Society

1. Bangladesh Population

Nature

Structure

Composition

Distribution

Dimension of population problems

2. Population Growth and Projection

World population growth

Factors affecting population growth

Measurement of the rate of population growth

Techniques of population projection

3. Population Problems

Current population problems

Aging population illiteracy

Housing problem

Sanitation and health problems

Child rearing problem

4. Interrelationship between Economics and Demographic Variable

Role of demographic factors in economic development

Population vis-à-vis food situation

Population and employment

5. Population Policy and Planning

Historical evolution

Main features

Reflection of population policies in Five Year Plans

6. Population Control and Family Planning Programmes in Bangladesh

History

Achievements

Problems and prospects

Role of Government agencies and NGOs

7. Instruments of Population Control

Conventional instrument

Modern instrument

8. Population Management and Human Resource Development

Social work strategies in facilitating family planning programs in Bangladesh

Reference

Carter G. Lee (2016), *Population and Society: An Introduction*, Polity Press.

Clare Holdsworth, Nissa Finney and Paul Norman (2013), *Population and Society*, SAGE Publication.

Daugherty, H.G. and Kernch C.W. Kammeyer (1995), *An Introduction to Population*, Guilford.

Dudley L. Poston (2010), *Population and Society: An Introduction to Demography*, Cambridge University Press.

Trovato Frank (2012), *Population and Society: Essential Readings*.

UNFPA (2015), *The State of World Population*.

Weeks, J.R. (2002), *Population: An Introduction to Concepts and Issues*, Wadsworth Publishing Company

Curriculum for B.S.S. (Hons) Program in Sociology

6th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 601	Elementary Social Statistics	03
02	Soc: 602	Classical Sociological Theory	03
03	Soc: 603	Urban Sociology	03
04	Soc: 604	Social Thought in the East	03
Total Credit Number			12

Soc-601: Elementary Social Statistics

1. Origin and Development

- i. Definition, Purpose and Limitations, Importance of Statistics in Sociology.
- ii. Functions
- iii. Application of Social Statistics.

2. Level of Measurement

- i. Nominal,
- ii. Ordinal,
- iii. Interval and Ratio-Proportion
- iv. Percentage and Ration

3. Data Collection and Presentation

- i. Classification
- ii. Tabulation
- iii. Frequency Distribution
- iv. Graphic Presentation of Data

4. Measures of Central Tendency

- i. Mean
- ii. Median
- iii. Mode

5. Measures of Dispersion

- i. Mean Deviation
- ii. Standard Deviation

6. Normal Distribution

Reference

- Blalock, Hurbert M. Jr. (1997). *Social Statistics*, 2nd ed, McGraw-Hill.
- Bowley, A.L. (1948). *An Elementary Manual of Statistics*, Macdonald and Evans.
- Connor, L.R. (1967). *Statistics in Theory and Practice*, London, Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons.
- Freund, John. E. (1981). *Modern Elementary Statistics*. New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India.
- Gupta, S.P. (2004). *Advanced Practical Statistics*, 8th Edition, S.Chand & Company Ltd. Ram Nagar, New Delhi.
- Gupta, S.P, Gupta, M.P (2001). *Business Statistics*, 12th Edition, Sultan Chand and Sons Publishers.
- Mendenhall, (1967). *Introduction to Probability and Statics*. 2nd Edition, Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc.
- Mostafa, M.G. (1989). *Methods of Statistics*. Dhaka, Karim Press and Publications.
- Simpson, G and Kafka, F. (1971). *Basic Statics of India*, Oxford and IBH, Calcutta.
- Spiegel, Murrary R. and Stephens, Larry J. (1999). *Theory and Problems of Statistics*. 3rd Edition, Singapore, McGraw-Hill Book Co.

Soc-602: Classical Sociological Theory

1. Origin and Development of Social Thought:

1.1 Social Forces

1.2 Intellectual Forces

2. Auguste Comte

2.1 Law of Three Stages

2.2 Hierarchy of the Sciences

2.3 Social Statics and Social Dynamics

2.4 Religion of Humanity and Positivism

3. Herbert Spencer

3.1 Social Darwinism

3.2 Evolution of Society

3.3 Functionalism

4. Emile Durkheim

4.1 Social Fact and his Methodology

4.2 Division of Labor

4.3 Mechanical Solidarity and Organic Solidarity

4.4 Suicide

5. Karl Marx

5.1 Historical Materialism and Dialectical Materialism

5.2 Class and Class Struggle

5.3 Alienation Theory

5.4 Theory of Surplus Value

5.5 Modes of Production: Historical Epochs

6. Max Weber

6.1 Methodology

6.2 Power, Authority and Rationality

6.3 Bureaucracy

6.4 Ideal Type

6.5 Religion and Society

References

- Collins, Randall (1994), *Four Sociological Traditions*, Oxford University Press.
- George Ritzer (2010), *Sociological Theory*, McGraw-Hill .
- Durkheim, Emile (1893), *The Division of Labor in Society*.
- Durkheim, Emile (1895), *The Rule of sociological Methods*.
- Durkheim, Emile (1897), *Suicide: A Study of Sociology*.
- Marx, Karl (1848), *The Communist Manifesto*
- Marx, Karl (1859), *A Critique to the Political Economy*
- Weber, Max (*The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism*).
- Weber, Max (), *Economy and Society*
- Irving M. Zeitlin (), *Ideology and the Development of Sociological Theory*

Soc- 603 Urban Sociology

1. Introduction

- i. Definition
- ii. Nature and Scope
- iii. Emergence of Urban Sociology
- iv. Methods of Urban Research

2. The Urban Development

- i. Preconditions of city life and ancient urbanization: Sjoberg, Childe
- ii. The rise of medieval town in Europe: Weber, Pirenne
- iii. Capitalism and the rise of the industrial cities
- iv. Global Capitalism

2. Urban-Institutions

- i. Urban Family
- ii. Urban Religion
- iii. Urban Economic Institution
- iv. Urban Political Institution

4. Urban Neighborhood

- i. Definition and approaches
- ii. Types of neighborhood
- iii. Functions of neighborhood

5. Social Stratification and the Metropolitan Problems

- i. Class differences and spatial location: upper class, middle class, working class, working poor and the under class
- ii. Urban Poverty
- iii. Crime and drugs
- iv. Housing
- v. Homelessness.
- Vi. Over urbanization

6. Urban Planning and Urban Governance

- i. Urban and industrial environmental policy
 - ii. Background of Urban Planning
 - iii. Factors of urban planning
 - iv. Urban governance and fiscal crises
 - V. urban governance and service developing in the third world

7. Urban Culture

- i. Definition
- ii. Characteristics of urban culture
- iii. Urbanism as a way of life
- iv. Changing urban culture: modernization and globalization

References

- Sjoberg, Gideon (1965) *The Preindustrial City: Past and Present*, The Free Press, A Division of Macmillan Publishing Co. Inc. New York, Collier Macmillan Publishers, London.
- Max Weber, (1958), *The City*, The Free Press, A Division of Macmillan Publishing Co. Inc. New York, Collier Macmillan Publishers, London.
- Chapin F. Stuart (Jn), (1965), *Urban Land Planning Illinois*: University of Illinois Press.

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Gallion, Arthur B, and Simon Eisner (1984),The Urban Pattern: city Planning and Design, BholaNath Nagar: CBS Publishers and Distributors.

Pervin, Tahmina and others(2015),Nagar shamajbiggan, Lekhapora publications

Soc- 604 Social Thought in the East

1.Construction of the Oriented and Oriental Thought: Marx, Weber, Wittfogel and Edward Said.

2. Ibn Khaldun

3. Raja Rahmmohan Roy

4. Vivekananda

5. Syed Ahmed Khan

6. Ameer Ali

7. AbulFazal

8. Syedahmed

9. Viddhayasagar

10. Madhusudhan

11.Lalon

12. Rabindranath Tagore

Reference

Joseph Campbell (1991), Primitive Mythology (The Masks of God), Penguin Books.

S. Radhakrishnan (1997), Indian Philosophy Vol. One, Oxford University Press.

Curriculum for B.S.S. (Hons) Program in Sociology

7th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 701	Advanced Statistics	03
02	Soc: 702	Contemporary Sociological Theory	03
03	Soc: 703	Rural Sociology	03
Total Credit Number			09

Soc-701: Advanced Statistics

1. Probability

- i. Definition
- ii. Classification
- iii. Characteristics
- iv. The Bio-nominal Distribution
- v. Normal Distribution

2. Test of Hypotheses

- i. Parametric and Non parametric Test
- ii. Single Sample and Two Sample Test involving Means and Proportions.
- iii. Normal Test
- iv. Student Test (T-test)
- v. Chi-Square Test
- vi. F-Test

3. Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

- i. Simple analysis of variance

ii. Two analysis of variance

4. Correlation and Regression

i. Liner Correlation

ii. Non-liner Correlation

iii. Multi-liner Correlation

iv. Rank Correlation

v. Co-efficient of Variance (CVF)

vi. Regression line

vii. Regression Equation

5. Sampling

i. Probability Sampling

ii. Non-Probability Sampling

iii. Sampling and Non Sampling Error.

iv. Sample Size

7. Time Series Analysis

References

Blalock, Hurbert M. Jr. (1997). Social Statistics, 2nd ed, McGraw-Hill.

Bowley, A.L. (1948). An Elementary Manual of Statistics, Macdonald and Evans.

Connor, L.R. (1967). Statistics in Theory and Practice, London, Sir Isaac Pitman and Sons.

Freund, John. E. (1981). Modern Elementary Statistics. New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India.

Gupta, S.P. (2004). Advanced Practical Statistics, 8th Edition, S.Chand & Company Ltd. Ram Nagar, New Delhi.

Gupta, S.P, Gupta, M.P (2001). Business Statistics, 12th Edition, Sultan Chand and Sons Publishers.

Mendenhall, (1967). Introduction to Probability and Statistics. 2nd Edition, Wadsworth Publishing Company, Inc.

Mostafa, M.G. (1989). Methods of Statistics. Dhaka, Karim Press and Publications.

Simpson, G and Kafka, F. (1971). Basic Statistics of India, Oxford and IBH, Calcutta.

Spiegel, Murrary R. and Stephens, Larry J. (1999). Theory and Problems of Statistics. 3rd Edition, Singapore, McGraw-Hill Book Co.

Soc-702 Contemporary Sociological Theory

1. Vilfredo Pareto

- i. Elite and Circulation of Elite
- ii .Psycho-analysis approach

2. Karl Mannheim

- I. Sociology of Knowledge
- ii. Ideology and Development of Social Thought

3. Talcott Parsons

- i. Functionalism
- ii. Social Action Theory
- iii. System Theory
- iv. AGIL Model

4. Robert K. Merton

- i. Deviance Theory
- ii. Middle Range Theory

5. George Homans and Peter Blau

- i. Behavioristic Exchange Theory
- ii. Dialectical Exchange Theory

6. Harold Garfinkel's Theory

- i. Ethno-methodology

7. Anthony Giddens

- i. Structuration Theory

8. Erving Goffman and George Herbert Mead

- i. Dramaturgical Approach
- ii. Symbolic Interaction Theory

9. Postmodernism Turn

- i. Definition
- ii. Characteristics of Postmodernism

References

Bourdieu, Pierre, 1979/1984. *Distinction: A Social Critique of the Judgement of Taste*.

Bourdieu, P. (1990) Structures, habitus, practices. In P. Bourdieu, *The logic of practice* (pp. 52-79). Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press. Bourdieu, p. 54.

Giddens, Anthony (1979) *Central problems in Social Theory: Action, Structure and Contradiction in Social Analysis*. London : Macmillan.

Giddens, Anthony (1998) *The Third Way. The Renewal of Social Democracy*. Cambridge : Polity.

Homans, George Caspar, and Charles P. Curtis, Jr. 1934. *An Introduction to Pareto, His Sociology*. New York: Knopf.

Psathas, G. (2004). Alfred Schutz's Influence on American Sociologists and Sociology. In *Human Studies* (Vol. 27, pp. 1–35). Netherlands: Kluwer Academic.

Ritzer, George, 1992. *Contemporary Sociological Theory*, McGraw-Hill

Sica, Alan. 2005. "Harold Garfinkel: 1917." pp. 609–612 in *Social Thought: From the Enlightenment to the Present*. Boston, MA: Pearson Education

Talcott Parsons, 1975. "The Present Status of "Structural-Functional" Theory in Sociology." In Talcott Parsons, *Social Systems and The Evolution of Action Theory* New York: The Free Press.

Soc-703 Rural Sociology

1. Introduction

- i. Background of Rural Sociology
- ii. Nature, Scope and Importance of Rural Sociology
- iii. Relationship of Rural Sociology to other Social Sciences

2. Rural Society

- i. Characteristics of Rural Society
- ii. Stratification
- iii. Socio- political Groups
- iv. Rural Family
- v. Social life

3. Rural Peasant

- i. Rural Peasantry
- ii. Classification of Rural Peasants

4. Agrarian Structure

- i. Definition

- ii. Agrarian structure of Developing countries
- iii. Land reforms
- iv. Land ownership

5. Rural Elite and Rural Power Structure

- i. Rural Elite, Qualities and Characteristics of Rural Elite
 - ii. Rural power structure and determinants of Rural power structure
 - iii. Changing pattern of rural power structure
 - vi. Role of Rural elite in Rural Policy and Development Process

6. Social Change in Rural Society

- i. Nature and process of innovations in rural society
 - ii. Impacts of green revolution
 - iii. Agriculture and environment
 - Iv. Rural-urban interaction

7. Rural Development

- i. Definition and importance of RD
 - ii. Models of rural development
 - iii. GO and NGO strategies of rural development.

References

Samantha Hillyard (2007), *The Sociology of Rural Life*, Bloomsbury Academic.

David L. Brown and Kai A. Schafft (2011), *Rural People and Communities in the 21st Century: Resilience and Transformation*, Polity.

Paul J Cloke and Terry Marsden (2006), *Handbook of Rural Studies*, SAGE Publications Ltd.

Mark Shucksmith and David L. Brown (2016), *Routledge International Handbook of Rural Studies*, Routledge .

Robert Chambers (1983), *Rural Development: Putting the last first*, Routledge.

Curriculum for B.S.S. (Hons) Program in Sociology

8th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 801	Environmental Sociology	03
02	Soc: 802	Social Psychology	03
03	Soc: 803	Gender and Development	03
Total Credit Number			09

Soc-801 Environmental Sociology

1. Definition of Some Basic Concepts

- i. Environment
- ii. Ecology
- iii. Ecosystem
- iv. Physical Environment

2. Environmental Theories and Debates

Classical Doctrines and Geographic Determinism

3. Development of Environmentalism

- i. Ecocentrism versus Technocentrism
- ii. Blue Print for Survival
- iii. Limits to Growth
- iv. Global Report- 2000
- v. Stock holm to Rio+20

4. Social Structure and Environment

- i. Social Values
- ii. Norms and Beliefs

iii. Inequality and Environment

5. Major Environmental Issues with Reference to Bangladesh

i. Industrialization

ii. Urbanization

iii. Energy Consumption

6. Environmental Policy

i. Environment Planning

ii. Government Policies and Programmes

iii. Environmental Education and Awareness

References

Hanrigan John A: Environmental Sociology; A Social Constructionist Perspective, London and New York, 1995.

Miller G.T: Environmental Science, Sustaining the earth ,Wodsworth Publishing company, California,1991.

Schaniberg, Allen: The Environment from surplus to Scarcity,NewYork, Oxford University Press 1980.

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Bridgman, Howard : Global Air Pollution ,Problems 1990s.New York; belhaven press 1991.

A.K Dutta Gupta : Genetic Population and Environment, 1st Refresher Course on Environmental Education ,ASC ,Calcata, University 1995.

S. Singh : Environmental Geography, Allahabad 1991.

Shaw ,E.B : World Economic Geography; New York, 1995.

Redclift , M. : Sustainable Development;Exploring the Contradictions,LondonMathues 1987.

rahman, A. AtiqHaider,Ranna, Huq,Saleemul, JanseEirik G. eds : Environment and Development in Bangladesh. Volume –one university press Ltd Dhaka 1994.

Soc- 802 Social Psychology

1. Introduction

- i. Definition
- ii. Nature and Scope of Social Psychology
- iii. Social Psychology as a Science
- iv. Relation of Social Psychology with other Social Sciences
- v. Methods of Social Psychology

2. Historical Background

- i. Development of Social Psychology
- ii. Social Psychology as a Separate Discipline

3. Socialization of Individuals

- i. Definition, Socialization as a Process
- ii. Agencies of Socialization
- iii. Role of Family and Religion in Socialization

4. Mass Behaviour

- i. Crowd: Definition

- ii. Classification of Crowd, Characteristics, and psychology of the Crowd
- iii. Mob: Definition, Characteristics, Types
- iv. Difference between Crowd and Mob

5. Attitudes

- i. Definition
- ii. Nature and Characteristics
- iii. Measures of Attitudes [Thurstone Scale, Likert Scale, Bogardous Scale]

6. Motivation

- i. Definition
- ii. Nature and Characteristics
- iii. Classification
- iv. Stages of Motivation
- v. Theory of Motivation

7. Social Perception

- i. Definition
- ii. Nature and Characteristics
- iii. Factors affecting perception
- iv. Perception and Sensation
- v. Learning and Perception

Reference

- David Myers (2012), Social Psychology, McGraw-Hill Education.
- Elliot Aronson and Timothy D. Wilson (2015), Social Psychology, Pearson.
- S. Stansfeld Sargent (1950), Social psychology:an integrative interpretation, Ronald Press Co.

- Kimball Young (2013), Handbook of Social Psychology, Routledge.
- Saul Kassin and Steven Fein (2013), Social Psychology, Wadsworth Publishing
- Miles Hewstone and Wolfgang Stroebe (2012), An Introduction to Social Psychology, BPS Blackwell.

Soc-803 Gender and Development

1. Introduction

- Definition of Gender
- Difference between Sex and Gender
- Gender as a social construction
- Boundaries and negotiation between women and men

2. Socialization of Gender Role

- Family and Socialization : Childhood experience and adult socialization
- Educational Institutions
- Mass Media
- Social values: myth, taboo and women

3. Theoretical Debates on Women's Empowerment

- Liberal Feminism
- Marxist Feminism
- Socialist Feminism
- Radical feminism
- Black Feminism and feminism in South Asia

4. Gender and Development

- Integration of women in development
- Women in Development (WID)
- Women and Development (WAD)
- Gender and Development (GAD)
- Women, Environment and Development (WED)
- Eco-feminism

5. Gender and Politics

- The role and participation of women in Politics
- Women's role in nationalist struggle with reference to Bangladesh and India

6. Gender in Bangladesh

- Situation analyses: Economic, social, political and legal spheres
- Women development policy, CEDAW, International conferences on Women and Development
- Role of Government and NGO in Women Development in Bangladesh

Reference

Begum Maleka (2010), *BanglarNariAndolon*, University Press Limited.

Steps Towards Development (2012), *Gender Concerns: Bangladesh Perspective*.

Mahtab, Nazmunnessa (2012), *Women, Gender and Development: Contemporary Issues*, A H Development Publishing House.

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Rai M. Shirin (2008), *The Gender Politics of Development*, Zed Books.

Visvanathan, Nalini and Duggan, Lynn (2011), *The Women, Gender and Development Reader*, Zed Books.

Golombok, Susan and Fivush, Robyn (1994), *Gender Development*, Cambridge University Press.

Kramer, Laura and Beutel, Ann (2014), *The Sociology of Gender: A Brief Introduction*, Oxford University Press.

Curriculum for B.S.S. (Hons) Program in Sociology

9th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 901	Political Sociology	03
02	Soc: 902	Industrial Sociology	03
03	Soc: 903	Contemporary Problems and Issues of Gender	03
Total Credit Number			09

Soc-901 Political Sociology

1. Introduction

- i. Definition, Origin and Development
- ii. Nature, Scope and Importance of Political Sociology
- iii. Relation with other branches of Social Sciences
- iv. Methodological Problems of Political Sociology

2. Major Concepts of Political Sociology

- i. Political Culture
- ii. Political Socialization
- iii. Political Communication, Modernization, Ideology Integration

3. Approaches of Political Sociology

- i. Introduction
- ii. The Marxist Approach, The Marxist Approach
- iii. The Group Approach

iv. The Behavioral Approach

4. State and Institutions

i. State and Family

ii. State and Property

iii. State and Law

iv. State and Religion

v. State and Government

vi. State and Nation

vii. State Political Party

5. Political Party and Pressure Group

i. Definition

ii. Nature and Characteristics

iii. Types

iv. Merits and Demerits Merits and Demerits

v. Function

vi. Importance

vii. Political Parties and Social Classes

viii. Political Party and Pressure Group

6. Contemporary Movements

i. Socialism

ii. Communism

iii. Conservatism

iv. Capitalism

v. Fascism

vi. Liberalism

vii. Role of Student Movement in Political Development in Bangladesh

7. Civil Society and Good Governance

i. Definition of Civil Society

ii. Role of Civil Society

iii. Good Governance

8. Power and Military Intervention

i. Separation of Power Authority and Legitimacy

ii. Problems of Power

iii. Military Bureaucracy

iv. Military Intervention

References

Ali Ashraf and L.N. Sharma, (1995) Political Sociology: A New Grammar of Politics, Universities Press (India) Ltd.

Almond , G.A. and Powell ,G.B. (1966), Comparative Politics: A Development at Approach, Oxford and IBH Publishing Company.

Almond, G.A. and Verba, S. (1963), The Civic Culture, Princeton University Press.

Ball, Alan. R. (1977), Modern Politics and Government (2nd),The Macmillan Press, London.

Bently, Arthur (1965) “The Process of Government” in Heinz Eulau et. al. (ed.), Political Behaviour, Amerind Publishing Company.

Bendix, Reinhard&Lipset, S.M. (1966), The Field of Political Sociology, in Lewis.A. Coser (ed.) Political Sociology, Harper Torchbooks, New York.

Haque, Fazlul and Shabnam, Tanjila (2011) POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY, Momin Publication, Babupura, Dhaka.

Koenig, Samuel (1968), Sociology an Introduction to the Science of Society, Barnes & Noble, inc., New York.

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Grazia , Alfred de (1969); Political Behaviour: The Elements of Political Science, New York: Free Press.

Norman. D. Barry (1987), An Introduction to Modern Political Theory, Macmillan Publication Ltd.

Soc 902 Industrial Sociology

1. Introductory

- a. Definition of Industrial Sociology
- b. Origin and development of Industrial Sociology
- c. Scope and importance of Industrial Sociology

2. Pre-industrial Society to Post-industrial Society

- a. Features and historical developments of pre-industrial, industrial and post-industrial society.
- b. Industrial Capitalism
- c. Globalization and industrial society

3. Theoretical Approaches in Industrial Sociology

- a. Karl Marx's theory of alienation and industrial worker
- b. Max Weber's theory of bureaucracy and industrial administration
- c. Emile Durkheim's theory of division of labor and specialization of industrial work

4. Work and Workplace in Sociological Perspective

- a. Definition of work
- b. Concept of work and workplace to functionalist, conflict and symbolic interactionist perspective.
- c. Mobility in workplace

5. Industrial Relation

- a. Definition of industrial relation
- b. Role and importance of industrial relation
- c. Types of industrial relation
- d. Pluralist, Unitarist and Marxists perspectives on industrial relation

6. Industrial Conflict

- a. Definition of Industrial Conflict
- b. Sources of Industrial Conflict
- c. Functional Conflict Vs dysfunctional conflict
- d. Forms of Industrial Conflict
- e. ADR (Alternative Dispute Resolutions) as solution to industrial conflict

7. Industrialization in Bangladesh

- a. Development of industrialization in Bangladesh
- b. Socio-economic causes behind the backwardness of industrial sector in Bangladesh
- c. Service sector emerging as the competitor off industrial sector

Reference

Aron, R. 1972. Eighteen Lectures on Industrial Society. London: Weidenfeld and Nicolson.

Bell, D. 1976. The Coming of Post-Industrial Society. London: Heineman.

Eldridge, J.E.T. 1971. Sociology and Industrial Life. London: Thomas Nelson. Part III.

Erikson, K. and S.P. Vallas. 1990. The Nature of Work: Sociological Perspectives. New Haven and London: American Sociological Association, Presidential Series and Yale University Press.

Gisbert Pascal, Fundamentals of Industrial sociology, Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Co., New Delhi, 1972.

Gouldner, A.W. 1954. Patterns of Industrial Bureaucracy. New York: The Free Press.

Soc-903 Contemporary Problems and Issues of Gender

1. Gender Discrimination in Various Spheres

- a. Constitutional provision mystify the real status of women
- b. Violence against women: concept and types of violence against women
- c. Women and trafficking
- d. Causes and Consequences of violence against women
- e. Women and poverty: feminization of poverty

2. Women's Participation in Society

- a. Social empowerment -education and health
- b. Economic empowerment- employment
- c. Political empowerment- political participation in National and Local government

3. Women's Movements in Bangladesh

- a. Historical Background of women's movement
- b. Women's movement in British India

- c. Women's movement during 1947-1971
- d. Women's movement in contemporary Bangladesh

4. NGO's and other Institutions for Gender Development

- a. International Conferences
- b. Governmental policy and Initiatives
- c. Roles of NGOs in gender development

5. Problems and Issues of Gender: Current Scenario

References

Steps Towards Development (2012), *Gender Concerns: Bangladesh Perspective*.

Mahtab, Nazmunnessa (2012), *Women, Gender and Development: Contemporary Issues*, A H Development Publishing House.

Mahtab, Nazmunnessa (2007), *Women in Bangladesh: From Inequality to Empowerment*, A H Development Publishing House.

Tong, Rasemarie (2009), *Feminist Thought: A more Comprehensive Introduction*, Westview Press.

Rai M. Shirin (2008), *The Gender Politics of Development*, Zed Books.

Begum Maleka (2010), *BanglarNariAndolon*, University Press Limited.

MomsenJ. Henshall (2003), *Gender and Development*, Routledge.

Visvanathan, Nalini and Duggan, Lynn (2011), *The Women, Gender and Development Reader*, Zed Books.

Golombok, Susan and Fivush, Robyn (1994), *Gender Development*, Cambridge University Press.

Kramer, Laura and Beutel, Ann (2014), *The Sociology of Gender: A Brief Introduction*, Oxford University Press.

Curriculum for B.S.S. (Hons) Program in Sociology

10th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 1001	Medical Sociology	03
02	Soc: 1002	Political Development in Bangladesh	03
03	Soc: 1003	Sociology of Mass Communication	03
Total Credit Number			09

Soc- 1001: Medical Sociology

1. Definition, Area and Significance of Medical Sociology

1.1 Theories and Concepts of Medical Sociology

1.2 Methods and Problems in Studying Sociology of Medicine

1.3 Relation of Medical Sociology with Other Branches of Sociology

2. Folk Medicine, Social Medicine and Modern Medical Technology in Cross Cultural Context

3. Social Mechanism, Health and Illness

3.1 Current Trends and Directions, Medical Arrangements and Medical Care Understanding, Health Care Delivery System and Policies in Global and Bangladesh Perspectives

3.2 Popular Beliefs and Rituals Regarding Perception of Health and Diagnosis of Illness

3.3 Different Healing Practices

4. Personality, Social System and Mental Illness

4.1 Reproductive Health and Medicalization of People at Risk

4.2 Mental Stress, Crisis and Illness

4.3 Field Level Reports Regarding Prevention of Mental Illness

5. Health Seeking Behavior and Most Risk Groups in Third World

5.1 Socio-economic, Demographic and Cultural Factors: Health Seeking Practices

5.2 Indigenous Methods, Techniques and Approaches in Related Activities

5.3 Therapeutic Treatment to Patient in Family, Community and Clinic

5.4 Risk Groups: Commercial Sex Workers (CSWs), Injecting Drug Users (IDUs),
Underprivileged Children, Women and Widow

6. Social Structure, Culture and Social Class

6.1 Social Changes and their Relation with Epidemiology

6.2 Risk Society, Modernization and Globalization

6.3 Existing Treatment Services and their Availability to Poorer Sections of Society

6.4 Social Disequilibrium and Treatment Facilities

References

Cockerham, C. William (2015), *Medical Sociology*, Routledge.

Gregroy L. Weiss and Lynne E. Lonnquist (2014), *Sociology of Health, Healing, and Illness*, Routledge.

Brown, Phil (2007), *Perspectives in Medical Sociology*, Waveland Pr Inc.

Giddens, A. and Duneier M. (2013), *Introduction to Sociology*, W. W. Norton & Company.

Soc- 1002 Political Development in Bangladesh

1. Nationalism

- i. Definition, Elements and Characteristics
- ii. Growth of Bengali Nationalism
- iii. Development of Bengali Nationalism

2. The Partition of Bengal

3. Origin of Muslim League
4. Lahore Resolution and Birth of Pakistan
5. The Language Movement
6. The Election of 1954
7. The Martial Law of 1958 and The Ayub regime and disparity

8. The Six Point Programs
9. The 11 Point Programs
10. Mass Movement of 1969
11. General Election of 1970
12. Non-Cooperation Movement of 1971, The Liberation of Bangladesh.
13. Bangladesh Constitution of 1972
14. Military Coup 1975 and Zia Regime
15. Military Intervention and Ershad rule
16. Election of 1991 Formation of Parliamentary Government and its voting

Reference

- Ali Ashraf and L.N. Sharma, (1995) Political Sociology: A New Grammar of Politics, Universities Press (India) Ltd.
- Almond , G.A. and Powell ,G.B. (1966), Comparative Politics: A Development at Approach, Oxford and IBH Publishing Company.
- Almond, G.A. and Verba, S. (1963), The Civic Culture, Princeton University Press.
- Ball, Alan. R. (1977), Modern Politics and Government (2nd),The Macmillan Press, London.
- Bently, Arthur (1965) “The Process of Government” in Heinz Eulau et. al. (ed.), Political Behaviour, Amerind Publishing Company.
- Bendix, Reinhard&Lipset, S.M. (1966), The Field of Political Sociology, in Lewis.A. Coser (ed.) Political Sociology, Harper Torchbooks, New York.
- Haque, Fazlul and Shabnam,Tanjila (2011) POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY, Momin Publication, Babupura, Dhaka.

Koenig, Samuel (1968), *Sociology an Introduction to the Science of Society*, Barnes & Noble, inc., New York.

Mukhopadhyay ,Amal Kumar (1977), *Political Sociology*, Calcutta; KP. Bagchi& Co.

Grazia , Alfred de (1969); *Political Behaviour: The Elements of Political Science*, New York: Free Press.

Norman. D. Barry (1987), *An Introduction to Modern Political Theory*, Macmillan Publication Ltd.

Soc 1003 Sociology of Mass Communication

1. Communication

- i. Definition of Communication
- ii. Traditional Communication
- iii. Traditional and Modern Means of Communication
- iv. Mass Communication

2. Theoretical Perspectives

- i. Media Hegemony Theory
- ii. Gerber's Cultivation Theory
- iii. Harold Delay well's Theory
- iv. Berlo's Theory
- v. Adorno and Horkheimer's concept of 'culture industry'

3. Media Message: Media and Popular Culture

- i. Mass Media and the nature of its message
- ii. Message of mass media forming popular culture
- iii. Injecting the message of mass media: Hypodermic needle/ Magic bullet theory

4. Campaign and Media Exposure

- i. Social Campaign
- ii. Health Campaign
- iii. Response to the Sources of Mass Media
- iv. Effects of Mass Media TV, News Paper, Radio.

5. The Audience of Mass Communication

- i. Categories of mass communication audience
- ii. The changing nature of mass communication
- iii. Active vs passive Audience

6. The Communication System and the Third World

- i. Changing forms of mass communication in third world
- ii. Mass media and social change in third world

7. Media Policy

- i. Media and Development
- ii. Media Campaigns for Development
- iii. Media Imperialism

References

De Fleur, M.L. and Dennis, E.(1998), Understanding Mass Communication, Boston, Sixth Edition.

Earned, Stanley Baran, (2001), Introduction to Mass Communication, 3rd Edition.

Haque, Fazlul (2014), Mass Communication and Mass Media, Published by: Dhaka International University, Dhaka-1213

Schramm, Wilber (1964), Mass Media and National Development, Stamford University Press, Stamford, C.A

Williams, F.(1984) The New Communication, Wadsworth Publishing Company, Belmont, California, USA

Yuder, D, Hugenberg, L, Wallace, S.(1993), Reating Competent Communication, WCB Brown and Benchmark, Dubuque,IA,USA

Curriculum for B.S.S. (Hons) Program in Sociology

11th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 1101	Research Methodology	03
02	Soc: 1102	Sociology of Development and Underdevelopment	03
03	Soc: 1103	Sociology of Disaster	03
Total Credit Number			09

Soc-1101: Research Methodology

1. Research as a Scientific Method

- Science, logic of Science, and Social Science
- Research, Social Research, and Research Methodology
- Characteristics of Scientific Research Methods
- Scientific Research Methods in Sociology
- Social Research and Limitations

2. Major Elements of Social Research

- Concept
- Variables
- Hypothesis
- Operationalization of Concepts
- Assumption
- Proposition
- Causality

3. Stages in Social Research

- Statement of the Problem
- Literature Review

- Methodology
- Theoretical Framework
- Data Presentation and Analysis
- Findings and Conclusion
- Annexure

4. Theory and Research

- The Role of Theory in Social research
- The Contribution of Research in Theory Development

5. Types of Social Research

- Quantitative and Qualitative Approach
- Descriptive Research, Explanatory Research, and Exploratory Research
- Basic Research, Applied Research, Action Research, and Evaluation Research

6. Data Collection Techniques

- Social Survey
- Observation
- Participant Observation
- Interview; In-depth Interview
- Case Study
- Focus Group Discussion
- Ethnography

7. Measurement

- Scales of Measurement (Nominal, Ordinal, Interval and Ratio Scale)
- Reliability and Validity of Measurement

8. Sampling

- Probability Sampling (Simple Random Sampling, Systematic Sampling, Stratified Sampling, Cluster Sampling and Multistage Sampling)
- Non-Probability Sampling (Accidental Sampling, Purposive Sampling, Snowball Sampling Quota Sampling)

9. Construction of Questionnaire

- Questionnaire Construction
- Question Wording
- Characteristics of Good Questionnaire

- Types of Questionnaire
- Advantages and Disadvantages

10. Analysis and Interpretation of Data Analysis

- Data Analysis Techniques in Quantitative Research
- Data Analysis Techniques in Qualitative Research

11. Report writing

- Considering Elements of Report Writing
- Qualities of a Good Research Report
- Essential Instruction to write a Research Report

12. Ethics in Social Research

- Ethical Issues in Social Research
- Objectivity and Value Judgment in Social Research

Recommended Text and Materials

Bryman , A.(2012). Social Research Methods, 4th edition, Oxford University Press.

Creswell, J. W. (2013). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches, 4th edition, SAGE Publications, Inc.

Babbie, R. E. (2016). The Basics of Social Research,7th edition, Cengage Learning.

Kalton, G (1983). Introduction to Survey Sampling:Beverly Hills, C.A.: Sage.

Neuman, W. L. (2009). Social Research Methods: Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches,7th edition, Pearson.

Punch, K. F. (1998). Introduction to Social Research: Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches. Sage Publication. London.

Soc 1102 Sociology of Development and Underdevelopment

1. Development and Underdevelopment- Historical Overview

- i) Political and Economic Development since European Renaissance
- ii) Colonial Expansion- process of underdevelopment
- iii) Colonial expansion- different forms and characters
- iv) Industrialization of the West and colonialism

2. Underdevelopment of the Third World Countries

- i) Post war development of Europe and Economic debate of the newly independent countries
- ii) Mercantilism
- iii) New forms of International trade and domination
- iv) Neo colonialism

3. Theoretical basis of Development and Underdevelopment

- i) Theories of Modernization
- ii) Dependency theories
- iii) Neo-Marxist theories
- iv) World System theories

4. Development Through Industrialization and Urbanization

- i) Convergence theory, Bill Warren's thesis
- ii) Role of foreign aid in industrialization of U D C's
- iii) Development as an Urban phenomenon

iv) Over urbanization- squatter settlement and pavement dwellers

5. Foreign Aid and Trade

i) Aid as an instrument of dependence – W.B., I.M.F., W.T.O. etc

ii) Aid and trade- a legacy of colonialism

iii) Aid and trade – new liberal approach- structural adjustment policy

iv) Aid administration and multinational corporation

6. Corruption and Underdevelopment

i) Economic aspects of corruption

ii) Corruption and soft states

iii) Corruption – foreign aid agencies and multinational corporation

7. Globalization and Development Policies

i) Critical viewpoints- Stiglitz, Patras and others

ii) Globalization and role of multinational corporations

iii) Globalization and Environment

Reference

Ankie M. M. Hoogvelt, 1978, *The Sociology of Developing Societies*, Palgrave; 2nd edition.

Amiya Kumar Bagchi, 1982, *The Political Economy of Underdevelopment*, Cambridge University Press.

Gregory Hooks, 2016, *The Sociology of Development Handbook*, University of California Press.

Mitchell A. Seligson and John T. Passe-Smith, 2008, *Development and Underdevelopment: The Political Economy of Global Inequality*, Lynne Rienner Publishers.

Toyin Falola and Jessica Achberger, 2015, *The Political Economy of Development and Underdevelopment in Africa*, Routledge.

Zimmerman, C CDuwors, R E, 1970, *Sociology of Underdevelopment*, The Copp Clark Publishing Company.

Soc-1103: Sociology of Disaster

1. Emergence of Sociology of Disaster and Management

1.1 Origin, Scope and Importance

1.2 Theoretical Perspectives

2. Major Disasters

2.1 Flood, Cyclone, Tidal Surge, Earthquake, Draught, Landslide, Riverbank Erosion, Famine, Epidemic, Emergencies, Fire and Arsenicosis

2.2 Learning from Disasters

3. Causes and Consequences of Disasters

3.1 Built Environment and Disasters

3.2 Population and Disaster

3.3 Environmental Change and Disaster

3.4 Social, Economic and Psychological Impact of Disaster

4. Gender and Disaster

4.1 Role of Women

4.2 Coping Mechanism and Adjustment

5. National Disaster Policy

6. GO-NGO Collaboration

7. Disaster, Planning and Management

8. Disaster, Politics and Development

9. Disasters in Bangladesh

i.Types and History

ii.Causes and Consequences

iii. Policies: Case of FAP

References

Havidan Rodriguez and Enrico Quarantelli (2007), Handbook of Disaster Research, Springer.

David A. McEntire (2014), Disaster Response and Recovery: Strategies and Tactics for Resilience, Wiley.

Damon P. Coppola (2015), Introduction to International Disaster Management, Butterworth-Heinemann.

Kathleen Tierney (2014), The Social Roots of Risk: Producing Disasters, Promoting Resilience, Stanford Business Books.

MadhaviMalalgodaAryabandu and MaithreeWickramasinghe (2005), Gender Dimensions in Disaster Management: A Guide for South Asia, Zubaan.

Elaine Enarson and P G DharChakrabarti (2009), Women, Gender and Disaster: Global Issues and Initiatives, SAGE Publications Pvt. Ltd.

Curriculum for B.S.S. (Hons) Program in Sociology

12th Semester

Serial No	Course No	Course Name	Credit
01	Soc: 1201	Social Problems in Bangladesh	03
02	Soc: 1202	Sociology of Globalization	03
03	Soc: 1203	Research Monograph	03
04	Soc: 1204	Comprehensive and Viva Voce	03
Total Credit Number			12

Soc-1201 Social Problems in Bangladesh

1. Introduction

- a. Definition of Social Problems
- b. Nature of Social Problem
- c. Characteristics of Social Problem
- d. Classification of Social Problem
- e. Causes of Social Problem in Bangladesh
- f. Solution of Social Problem

2. Theoretical Perspectives on Social Problem

- a. Social disorganization perspective
- b. Value Conflict perspective
- c. Violence perspective (Deviant socio-cultural theory, Anomic theory and Selecting theory)

3. Major Social Problems of Bangladesh

- a. Population problem (problems of over-population)
- b. Food and nutrition problem
- c. Unemployment problem

- d. Poverty
- e. Crime and Juvenile delinquency
- f. Corruption
- g. Drug addiction
- h. Persecution of the women
- i. Dowry problem
- j. Youth unrest
- k. Begging
- l. Prostitution
- m. Gender inequality
- n. Old age problem
- o. Illiteracy
- p. Divorce
- q. Cultural lag
- r. Social inequality
- s. Slum problem
- t. Cyber crime

Reference

D. Stanley Eitzen and Maxine Baca Zinn (2013), *Social Problems*, Pearson.

John J. Macionis (2014), *Social Problems*, Pearson

Joel Best (2012), *Social Problems*, W. W. Norton & Company.

W. W. Norton & Company (2015), *Social Problems: Community, Policy, and Social Action*, SAGE Publications, Inc.

Soc-1202 Sociology of Globalization

1. Defining Globalization
2. Dynamics of Globalization: economy, culture, politics and society
3. Globalization and Economic Flows: world capitalism, regulations and global finance
4. Globalization and Culture flows: culture imperialism, hybridity and complex cultural flows
5. Globalization and Power: nation state deterritorialization and new social movement
6. Globalization, Place and People: global migration and diaspora, experiencing global cities and multiculturalism
7. Globalization and Terrorism: terrorism and spectacle of terror
8. Global Management: environment, risk and vulnerability

References

D. Stanley Eitzen and Maxine Baca Zinn (2011), Globalization: The Transformation of Social Worlds, Cengage Learning.

Giddens, Anthony (1999) Runaway World: How Globalization is Reshaping our Lives, London: George Ritzer and Paul Dean (2015), Globalization: A Basic Text, Wiley-Blackwell.

Joseph E. Stiglitz (2003), Globalization and Its Discontents, W. W. Norton & Company.

Luke Martell (2010), The Sociology of Globalization, Polity.

Saskia Sassen (2007), A Sociology of Globalization, W. W. Norton & Company.

Steger, M. B. (2009) Globalization: A Very Short Introduction, Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Ritzer, G. (2011) Globalization: The Essentials. Wiley-Blackwell.

Soc- 1203 Research Monograph

1. Steps to be followed in Conducting Research Monograph

- i. Selection of the Topic
- ii. Statement of the Problems
- iii. Literature Review
- iv. Methodology
- v. Theoretical Relevance
- vi. Results of the Study
- vii. Findings and Conclusion
- viii. References
- ix. Annexure

Students will be required to write a monograph on a particular topic duly approved by the course teacher. For writing the Monograph they will have to be acquainted with the various Procedures

for the Preparation of research monograph. In addition to the torrential examination of the monograph to be submitted by the students, there shall also be practical examination on monographs.

Soc- 1204 Comprehensive and Viva Voce

The comprehensive test tends to cover fundamental and theoretical areas for assessing holistic performance in Sociology. This piece of course is designed for introducing a comprehensive approach and ranking student's overall excellence in the course.

The viva-voce test will consider current courses and score on the basis of excellence in several areas of sociology. Each section demonstrates 50 marks separately.