

# **Curriculum for Masters (MSS) Program in Sociology**



**Department of Sociology  
Faculty of Arts and Social Sciences  
Dhaka International University**

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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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 M.S.S. (Masters) 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 Masters program (MSS) 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 years Hons)], 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.

### **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: Soc501- Soc505,  
2nd Semester courses: Soc506-Soc510.

The series 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.

### **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.
- 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.

### **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.

## Evaluation and Grading System

**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.

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

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

**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:

<b>Attendance range (in percent)</b>	<b>Marks</b>
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

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

**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:

<b>Mark Range (in percent)</b>	<b>Letter Grade</b>	<b>Grade Points</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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.

**Requirement of Degree:** A student for the degree of MSS (Masters) must earn 30 credits with minimum Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA) of 2.75.

## Course Distribution of M.S.S. (Masters) Program in Sociology

<b>First Semester</b>		
<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Credit</b>
Soc: 501	Classical Sociological Theory	3
Soc: 502	Social Inequality (Part-1)	3
Soc: 503	Human Right – International Perspective	3
Soc: 504	Sociology of Development	3
Soc: 505	Theory Construction in Sociology	3
<b>Total Credit</b>		<b>15</b>
<b>Second Semester</b>		
<b>Course Code</b>	<b>Course Title</b>	<b>Credit</b>
Soc: 506	Contemporary Sociological Theory	3
Soc: 507	Social Inequality (Part-2)	3
Soc: 508	Social, Cultural and Economic Rights	3
Soc: 509	Sociology of Development and Modernization	3
Soc: 510	Research Monograph	3
<b>Total Credit</b>		<b>15</b>

## First Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit
Soc: 501	Classical Sociological Theory	3
Soc: 502	Social Inequality (Part-1)	3
Soc: 503	Human Right – International Perspective	3
Soc: 504	Sociology of Development	3
Soc: 505	Theory Construction in Sociology	3
<b>Total Credit</b>		<b>15</b>

### Soc-501 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. Karl Marx**

4.1 Historical Materialism and Dialectical Materialism

4.2 Class and Class Struggle

4.3 Alienation Theory

4.4 Theory of Surplus Value

4.5 Modes of Production: Historical Epochs

#### **Reference**

1. S. Kon : A History of Classical Sociology  
H. Spencer : Evolution of Society  
Karl Marx : Early Writings  
Marx & F. Engels : The Communism Manifesto  
Karl Marx : Early Writings  
Marx & Engels : The Communist Manifesto  
Karl Marx : Capital, Vol . I  
Durkheim : The Division of Labour in society  
Durkheim : Suicide  
Durkheim : The Rules of Sociological Method  
Durkheim : The Elementary Forms of Religious Life  
Max Weber : Protestant Ethical and the spirit of Capitalism  
Max Weber : The Religion of India  
Max Weber : Essays in Sociology  
Finer : Sociology in Puerto  
I. Parsons : The Structure of Social Action , 2 Vols  
Steven Lucks : Emile Durkheim  
Guidden : Sociology  
R. Bendix : Max Weber ; An intellectual Portrait  
Andresld : Speeches ;  
Wron : Max Weber  
Lefelivre : The Sociology of Marx  
Cohen : Modern Social Theory  
Barnes, Et al : Contemporary Sociological Theory  
Sorkin : Contemporary Sociological Theories  
Vlauses : A Short History of Sociology  
Inkless : What so Sociology  
Gurvitech and Moore : Twentieth Century Sociology  
Fimassheff : History of Sociological Theory  
Martindlae : The Nature and Type of Sociological Theory  
G.H Sbine : History of Political Thought  
H.E Barnes : Social Thought from lore to Science

## Soc-502 Social Inequality (Part-1)

1. **Definition & Nature of Social Inequality:** Determinates of Social Inequality; Dimension of Social Inequality; Techniques of measuring social changes; Concepts of social inequality; Social Inequality – Social stratification – class – status – power- rank- hierarchs – prestige and privilege.
2. **Theories of Social inequality:** Some social – philosophical views; the functionalist theories- Durkheim- Kingley Devis- Wibert More – Tumin; the conflict theories – Marx towards an equilibrium lenskis theory, Dahrendortis theory & Tremens theory.
3. **Origin of Social inequality:** the ideas of primitive communism and egalitarian society; ownership of individual property rights in simple societies and emergence of private property.
4. **Racial & Ethnic minority groups and social inequality:** concept of race, ethnic group and minority group; prejudice and discrimination; patterns of race and ethnic relations and social inequality.
5. **Gender and social inequality:** Biological psychological and cultural evidences of the relative positions of men and women in society; approaches to the problem of gender and social inequality.

### Reference

- G.1 Lenshi : Power and privilege : A theory of social stratification  
L.1 riesberg : Social Inequality  
E.G Grabb : Social Inequality; Classical and Contemporary Theories.

## So-503 Human Rights – International Perspective

1. Concepts of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedom.
2. Sources of Human Rights.
3. Theories of Human Rights.
4. Development of the concepts of Human Rights.
  - i) Roman Civilization.

ii) Greek Civilization.

iii) Oriental Civilization CSP, Islam

5. Human Rights: U.K. France. USA

6. United Nations Systems and Human Rights.

7. International Bill of Human Rights.

8. Others International and Regional Instrument to Human Rights.

### **Reference**

The Charter of the United Nations

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights

## **Soc: 504 - Sociology of Development**

### **1. Concept of Development**

a. Introductory:

b. Definition

c. Indies of development

d. Priorities of development, and

e. Theoretical basis of development

### **2 Developments as a Social Concept**

a. Social Stratification and economic development

b. Structural Constants, and

c. Stratification in Bangladesh

### **3. Development and institutional pattern**

a. Institutional development in the development countries

b. Economic institutions analyzed

c. Colonial tradition and the lingering institution and

d. Pre-capitalistic & capitalist formation.

### **4. Institutional development**

a. Bureaucracy and development

b. Functional aspects of bureaucracy, Political the development countries and

c. Role of military bureaucracy in the developing countries and

d. absence of political parties.

## 5. Culture & Development:

- a. Concept of culture – cultural crisis
- b. Borrowed technology and its effect on socialite (e.g.- agricultural background of industrial workers)
- c. Cultural lag and economic dependence; and
- d. Traditional culture analyzed.

### Reference

- J.E. Goldthorpe : The Sociology the Third World: Disparity and Involvement  
P.T. Baucr : Dissent on Development  
Kenneth Little (ed) : Urbanization in Developing Countries  
Emanuel De Kaddnd Gnvinn Williams : Sociology and Development  
J. Harold Wilson : The War on World Poverty  
An Appeal to :The Imperialism  
I emn- Imperinli am : The Highest State of Capitalism  
United Nations : World Economic Survey, 1971  
Peter Worsely : The Third World (1964)  
Lapalombm (ed) : Bureaucracy and Political Development  
N. Simonia : The Third World : A Struggle for Economic Independence  
Mead : Culural Change  
Eisenstadt : Sociological Aspect of Economic and Political Development  
Rostow : Stage in Economic Growth : A Non-Communist Manifesto  
Gunnar Myrdal : Asian Drama, 3 vols.  
Hoselitz, B.E : Sociological Aspect of Economic Growth  
Johnson j.j : The Role of Military in the underdeveloped Countries  
Maurice Dobb : Economic Growth and underdeveloped Countries  
Benham : The power Economic Aid to underdeveloped Countries  
Mills : The power Elite  
Shils : The interaction between tradition and modernity  
R.M Mokherje : Society culture and Development  
G. Grank : Latin America. Culture and Development  
G. I rank : On Capilist underdeveloped  
Lamer : The passing of tradition and modernity  
War lesterin : the passing of the traditional Society  
We lersterin : The modern World system  
Hoj kins : Process of the World system  
Winer modernization : The Dynamics of Growth

## Soc -505 Theory Construction in Sociology

- 1. Philosophy of Science :** The logic of Sciences nature of Science, Logical of Social Science, deductive logic, problems of the social Science, causation, Positivism, nature of reality, nature of social, nature of Social Data, Mill, Dropper khun and parading unity of the Science
- 2. Sociology of Sociology:** History of the Development Sociology, Methodologist of early Sociologist, Social Facts Ideal types, verstehen, Positivism and empiricism, Functionalism, Social System and structuralism symbolic metrication, historical materialism, Frankfurt School Chicago School, Phenomenology and dramaturgy.
- 3. Aspect of Theory:** ideas concepts, explanations, Statements, hypothesis, propositions description generalization, theories and law, theoretical Strategies macro vs. Micro; qualitative vs. quantitative –middle range; theories; parading.
- 4. Aspects of methodology:** concepts, variables, indicators, hypothesis, Techniques of data collection quantitative vs. quantitative approaches nature of data sample measurements, cales,data processing data analysis report writing, relation between theory and methodology ; relation between theory ,hypothesis and findings.

### Book Reference

- P, Faye bend : Against Method  
I kundberg : Foundations of Sociology



## Second Semester

Course Code	Course Title	Credit
Soc: 506	Contemporary Sociological Theory	3
Soc: 507	Social Inequality (Part-2)	3
Soc: 508	Social, Cultural and Economic Rights	3
Soc: 509	Sociology of Development and Modernization	3
Soc: 510	Research Monograph	3
<b>Total Credit</b>		<b>15</b>

### Soc-506 Contemporary Sociological Theory

#### 1. Emile Durkheim

- a) Social facts and his methodology
- b) Division of the labour in society
- c) Social Solidarity
- d) Religion and Society
- e) Suicide

#### 2. Max Weber

- a) Methodology
- b) Economy and Society
- c) Religion and Society
- d) Power Authority
- e) Rationality

#### 3. V. Pareto

- a) psycho – analysis
- b) Logico Experimental Science
- c) Elite Theory

#### Books Reference:

I.S .Kon : A History of Classical Sociology  
Spencer : Evolution of Society  
Marx : Early Writings  
Marx & Engels : The Communist Manifesto  
Marx : Capital, vol, I

Durkheim	: Suicide
Durkheim	: Suicide
Durkheim	: The Rules of Sociological Method
Durkheim	: The Elementary Forms of Religious life
Weber	: Protestant Ethical and the Sprit of Capitalism
Weber	: Essays in Sociology
Finer	: Sociology of Pareto
Steven Lucks	: Emile Durkheim
T. Parsons	: The structure of Social Action, 2 vets
B Guidance	: Max Weber ; An intellectual Portrait
W.G. Mennen	: Marxism and methodologist of History
Mullinoo	: The art of Theory Construction
Zetterberg	: on History and verification in Sociology
P. Berger & I.T Luck man	: The Social Construction of Reality
R, Frudrieches	: Sociology of Sociology
R. khun	: The Structure of Scientific Revolution
Goukdner	: The coming Crists of Western Sociologist
Addreski	: sociology as Secretary
K. Proper	: Conjecture and Refutation
Meron	: on Theoretical Sociology
Durkheim	: the Rules of Sociological Method
Weber	: The Methodology of the Social sciences
Philips	: Social Research
P Synder	: Toward on seen
A. Sticachombe	: Constructing Social Theories
Brown	: Appoectie for Sociology
Giddens	: Garman positives dispute in Garman Sociology
I Ckhardt and Earmann	: Social research Methods
U. Andresld	: Speches
D .wron	: Max Weber
H. Lefebvre	: the Sociology of Marx
Cohen	: The Sociology of Marx
H.I efebvre	: Modern Social Theory
Barners et al	: Contemporary Social Theory
Sorkin	: Contemporary of Sociologist Theories
Mauses	: A Short of Sociology
Inkets	: What is Sociolgy
Gurvitech and Moore	: Tweenth Century Sociology
Martindale	: The Nature of type Sociological theory
Timasheff	: Historyt of The Sociology Theory.
G.H Sbine	: History of Political Thought
R. Chambliss	: Social Thought
H.J. Barnes	: Social Thought from lore to Science

## **Soc- 507 Social Inequality ( Part -II)**

1. Social Inequality in hunting and gathering Societies, the Common of hunting and gathering Societies, the distributive systems and Social Inquiry in hunting and gathering Societies.
2. Social Inequality in Horticulture Societies; the common features of simple and advanced horticulture Societies, the distributive systems and Social Inequality and horticulture Societies.
3. Social Inequality in agrarian Societies; the common features of agrarian societies, development of Social inequality in agrarian Societies, Classes and hierarchies in agrarian Societies.
4. Social Inequality in industrial societies, common features of industrial Societies meritocracy; expansion of Social inequality in industrial Societies.
5. Age and Social Inequality concept of age and again and angelsm ; attitudes to the elderly in different cultures prejudice and discrimination
6. Poverty and Affluence: Meaning and functions of poverty problem of measuring poverty theories of Poverty; property as a feedback System; Culture of Poverty.

### **Reference**

- G.E Lenshi : power and privilege; A Theory Social Stratification  
Il Friedberg : Social Inequality  
G. Grabb : Social Inequality Classical and Contemporary Theories .

## **Soc 508 Social Cultural and Economic Rights**

1. Introduction : Historical Origin, Reason for adoption of International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural rights Numerated in the convent , Commit on Economic; Social and Cultural Rights, Enforcement of Economic Social and Cultural Rights .
2. Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in Europe, European Social Charter.
3. Economic Social and Cultural and Cultural Rights in U.S.A
4. Non- Justifiable fundamental rights in Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Malaysia.

### **Reference**

- The Charter of the United Nations  
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
Dr . A.B.M Motizul Islam Patawari : Foundational Rights and Personal Liberty  
in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh.

## **Soc-509 Sociology of Development Modernization**

### **1. Development and Industrialization**

- a. History of the development of industries in the developed and the under developed countries.
- b. Patterns of industrial developed in developing Countries
- c. Role of foreign capital and balance of payment and
- d. Case of Bangladesh /Subcontinent analyzed.

### **2. Developing and Urbanization**

- a. Developing as an urban phenomenon in the vis-à-vis urbanization in developing Countries.
- b. Constraint of urban growth in developing countries analyzed.
- c. Over Urbanization a new new phenomenon in the developing country, and
- d. Urban development in Bangladesh

### **3. Development & Dependence**

- a. Traditional Economy & development
- b. Cottage industry and its role
- c. . Over urbazation as a new phenomenon in the developing Countries
- d. Traditional land tenure and modern agriculture.
- v. Population & Food:
  - a. Population Growth and food Scarcity – descried
  - b. Population and man power in under developed countries and
  - c. Population planning & Control of asset & liabilities

### **4. Foreign and dependence**

- a. Aid and dependence
- b. Foreign trade and the unfavorable balance of trade
- c. Rule of Multi-National in impoverishing the developing Countries, and
- d. Political basis of international economics.

## Reference

- J.E Goldthorpe : The Sociology of the Third World  
Disparity an Involvement
- P.T Bauer : Dissent on Development
- Kenneth little (ed) : Urbanization and developing Countries
- Emanuel de Kadt and Gavin Williams : Sociology of Development
- I. Harved Willson : The war on the world poverty; an appeal  
To the imperialism
- Fenim Imperialism : The Highest State of Capitalism
- United Nations : World Economy Survey, 1971
- Peter Worsely : The third World (1964)
- Lapalornbrn (ed) : Bureaucracy and political development
- N. Simonia : The third world A Straggle for Economic  
Independence
- Mead : cultural Change
- Eisenstaedt : Sociological Aspect of Economic and Political  
Development
- Rostov : Stage in Economic Growth. A Non – Communist  
ManifestoGunnar Myrdal Asian Drama, 3 vols.
- Hoselitz. B.E : Sociological Aspect of Economic and Growth
- Johnson J.J : The Role of Military in Underdeveloped  
Countries
- Benhum : Economic and Aid to Underdeveloped Countries
- Mills : The power Elite
- Shills : The interaction between Tradition and  
Modernity; The Indian Situation
- R. Mukherjee : Society Culture and Development
- G. Grank : Latin America ; Underdevelopment or  
Revolution
- G Frank : on Capitalist Underdevelopment
- Lerner : The Passing of Traditional Society
- Wallenstein : The passing of Traditional Society
- Hopkins : Processes of the world system

Winer ; Modernization	: The Dynamics of Growth Source Materials about Bangladesh to be indicated by the teacher in the class.
Joseph A, Comelier	: Civilization Crisis
V.P Costello	: Urbanization in Middle East
Veblen	: Theory learn Class
Eisenstaedt	: Modernization o protest and change
Nasir Ahmed khan	: Problems of Growth and underdeveloped Economy
Maurice Dobb	: Society Economic Developed Economy India
Maurice Dobb	: Society Economic Developments Since 1917
Moisel	: The Myth of the Ruling Class; Gactano
Mosca	: The Elite
Berger Monro	: Bureaucracy and Society in Modern Egypt; Study of the Higher civil Service
smythe and smythe	: The new Nigerian Elite
UNESCO	: International Social Science Bulletin, Vill(3)