

**Curriculum
for
Bachelor of Social Science (Hons.) in Sociology**



**Sociology Discipline
Khulna University**

November, 2016

1. Program Name:

Bachelor of Social Science (Hons.) in Sociology

2. Vision:

Vision of the program is to generate academic excellence with theoretical and pragmatic knowledge in the field of Sociology providing outcome based education and innovating sociological ways of problem-solving to meet changing regional and global needs.

3. Mission:

The program is devoted to equip students with a sound academic foundation on Sociology that will help them to think logically, communicate meaningfully, act resourcefully, and live ethically. Moreover, the program emphasizes on the scientific, interpretive, and critical skills in Sociology needed to conduct methodologically rigorous, theoretically sound and multifaceted analyses of human social phenomena and reality at both national and international levels.

4. Program Objectives:

The main objective of this program is to offer outcome based education with up-to-date knowledge in Sociology. The specific objectives of the program are to-

- assist students in learning Sociology and analyze social phenomena and reality;
- provide sociological knowledge through research and creative inquiry;
- prepare students with problem solving, leadership and teamwork skills, along with a strong commitment towards striving for the best possible achievements in Sociology;
- help the learners become socially aware and professionally competent to adapt with changing world; and
- develop human resources with a broad view to serve the society in a meaningful and sustainable way.

5. Program Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the BSS (Hons.) in Sociology students will be able to-

- comprehend substantial knowledge on the basics of Sociology;
- internalize social norms and values by maintaining a high quality in moral principles;
- identify social problems and issues in regional and global contexts;
- analyze the concepts of population, education, health, gender, development, poverty, politics, crime, social structure and so on from sociological perspective;
- synthesize information from different sources by applying theoretical insights and methods of inquiry in logical and coherent manner of empirical research;

- demonstrate theoretical as well as empirical orientation to social world with enhanced compare and contrast capability;
- formulate sociological research by applying standard qualitative and quantitative methods;
- evaluate social policies and planning following methodological approaches of Sociology;
- participate in civic affairs as an active ambassador of progressive change; and
- develop leadership skills, team building capacity and professionalism.

6. Program Structure:

Program duration	: 4 Years
Number of terms	: 08
Term duration	: 21 Weeks
Total number of credit available	: 156
Minimum credit to be earned	: 136
Minimum credit to be earned from core courses	: 108
Minimum credit to be earned from optional courses	: 28

6.1 Term Duration:

The term duration by different events is given below-

Teaching-Learning	Preparatory Leave	Term Final Examination	Term Break	Total
13 weeks	2 weeks	4 weeks	2 weeks	21 weeks

6.2 Summary of Credits by Different Fields of Study:

Fields of Study	Theory		Sessional/ Field Work		Viva-Voce	Total (Core/Optional)		Total Credits
	Core	Optional	Core	Optional	Core	Core	Optional	
Basics of Sociology	24	3	3	-	-	27	3	30
Social Thoughts and Theories	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Bangladesh Studies	6	-	-	-	-	6	-	6
Social Sciences	15	26	-	1		15	27	42
Statistics, Research and Project Management	15	-	5.5	-	-	20.5	-	20.5
Science and Technology	3	3	1.5	-		4.5	3	7.5
Policy and Development	3	3	-	-	-	3	3	6
Population, Health and Gender	9	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Arts and Humanities	6	3	-	-	-	6	3	9
Environment and Disaster	-	9	-	-	-	-	9	9
Comprehensive and Viva	-	-	-	-	4	4	-	4
Thesis			4			4		4
Total	90	47	14	1	4	108	48	156

6.3 Year-wise Distribution of Credits:

Table 3: Year-wise Distribution of Credits							
Year	Term	Theory		Sessional/Field Work		Comprehensive/ Viva-voce	Total
		Core	Optional	Core	Optional		
First	First	15.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.0
	Second	15.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	19.5
Second	First	9.0	9.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	19.0
	Second	12.0	5.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	20.0
Third	First	12.0	6.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	19.5
	Second	9.0	9.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	19.5
Fourth	First	12.0	6.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	21.5
	Second	6.0	6.0	4.0	0.0	3.0	19.0
Total		90.0	47.0	14.0	1.0	4.0	156.0

6.4 Course Outline:

Table 4: Course Distribution by Specific Year and Term					
First Year, First Term					
Course No.	Course Title	Course Status	Contact Hour		Credit
			Theory	Sessional	
Soc 1101	Introduction to Sociology I	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 1103	Social Anthropology	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 1105	History of World Civilization	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 1107	Social History of Bangladesh	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
Psy 1151	Social Psychology	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Eng 1153	Communicative English	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Total	Theory Courses- 6, Sessional Course- 0, Core Courses- 5 and Optional Course- 1		18.0	0.0	18.0

First Year, Second Term					
Course No.	Course Title	Course Status	Contact Hour		Credit
			Theory	Sessional	
Soc 1201	Introduction to Sociology II	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 1203	Rural Sociology	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 1205	Social Structure of Bangladesh	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 1207	Social Problems and Issues	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
Econ 1251	Economic Sociology	Core	3.0	0	3.0
CSE 1253	Basic Computer Skills	Core	3.0	0	3.0
CSE 1254	Computer Application in Sociology	Core	0	3.0	1.5
Total	Theory Courses- 6, Sessional Course- 1, Core Courses- 6 and Optional Course- 1		18.0	3.0	19.5

Second Year, First Term					
Course No.	Course Title	Course Status	Contact Hour		Credit
			Theory	Sessional	
Soc 2101	Social Research Methods I	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 2103	Urban Sociology	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 2105	Marriage and Family	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 2107	Sociology of Education	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 2109	Child Development and Rights	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
Stat 2151	Social Statistics I	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Stat 2152	Application of Statistics in Sociology I: Fieldwork	Core	0.0	2.0	1.0
Total	Theory Courses-6, Sessional Course- 1, Core Courses- 4 and Optional Courses-3		18.0	2.0	19.0

Second Year, Second Term					
Course No.	Course Title	Course Status	Contact Hour		Credit
			Theory	Sessional	
Soc 2201	Social Research Methods II	Core	3.0	0.0	3.0
Soc 2203	Social Thought	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 2205	Political Sociology	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 2207	Tradition, Heritage and Tourism	Optional	2.0	0	2.0
Soc 2208	Tradition, Heritage and Tourism: Fieldwork	Optional	0.0	2.0	1.0
Soc 2209	Science, Technology and Society	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 2210	Viva-voce	Core	0	0	1.0
Stat 2251	Social Statistics II	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Stat 2252	Application of Statistics in Sociology II: Fieldwork	Core	0	2.0	1.0
Total	Theory Courses- 6, Sessional Courses- 2, Viva-voce-1, Core Courses-6 and Optional Courses-3		17.0	4.0	20.0

Third Year, First Term					
Course No.	Course Title	Course Status	Contact Hour		Credit
			Theory	Sessional	
Soc 3101	Classical Sociological Theory	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 3103	Sociology of Poverty	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 3105	Demography	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 3107	Sociology of Work and Organization	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 3108	Sociology of Work and Organization: Fieldwork and Report Writing	Core	0	3.0	1.5
Soc 3109	Sociology of Disability	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
MCJ 3151	Sociology of Mass Communication	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
Total	Theory Courses- 6, Sessional Course- 1, Core Courses-5 and Optional Courses-2		18.0	3.0	19.5

Third Year, Second Term					
Course No.	Course Title	Course Status	Contact Hour		Credit
			Theory	Sessional	
Soc 3201	Modern Sociological Theory	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 3203	Minority and Ethnic Studies	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 3204	Minority and Ethnic Studies: Fieldwork and Report Writing	Core	0	3.0	1.5
Soc 3205	Sociology of Religion	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 3207	Sociology of Crime and Criminal Justice	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
ES 3251	Environmental Sociology	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
FWT 3253	Social Forestry	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
Total	Theory Courses- 6, Sessional Course- 1, Core Courses-4 and Optional Courses-3		18.0	3.0	19.5

Fourth Year, First Term					
Course No.	Course Title	Course Status	Contact Hour		Credit
			Theory	Sessional	
Soc 4101	Social Change	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 4103	Sociology of Health and Illness	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 4105	Gender Studies	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 4107	Project Designing and Management	Core	3.0	0.0	3.0
Soc 4108	Project Designing and Management: Report Writing	Core	0.0	3.0	1.5
Soc 4109	Social Policy and Planning	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 4110	Thesis: Proposal Development	Core	0.0	4.0	2.0
Soc 4111	Sociology of Sports	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
Total	Theory Courses- 6, Sessional Courses- 2, Core Courses- 6 and Optional Courses-2		18.0	7.0	21.5

Fourth Year, Second Term					
Course No.	Course Title	Course Status	Contact Hour		Credit
			Theory	Sessional	
Soc 4201	Sociology of Development and Underdevelopment	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 4203	Sociology of Bangladesh	Core	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 4205	Global Society	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
Soc 4206	Thesis	Core	0	8.0	4.0
Soc 4208	Comprehensive and Viva-voce	Core	0	0	3.0
ES 4251	Disaster and Vulnerability Studies	Optional	3.0	0	3.0
Total	Theory Courses- 4, Sessional Course- 1, Comprehensive and Viva-Voce- 1, Core Courses- 4 and Optional Courses- 2		12.0	8.0	19.0

6.5 Course Profile:

First Year, First Term

Course No: Soc 1101	Credit: 3.0	Year: First	Term: First
Course Title: Introduction to Sociology I		Course Status: Core	
Rationale: This course introduces students to the historical development, and some basic concepts of Sociology. Centering on human interaction, it explains various social institutions like family, religion, state and so on; and analyzes socialization, gender, inequality and power among other substantive societal issues. Attempts are made to relate these issues citing examples from various societies of the world including Bangladesh.			
Course Objectives: Major objectives of this course are to- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• introduce students to the origin and development of Sociology;• understand the basic concepts and techniques of studying Sociology; and• provide insight regarding the relationship among social, political, economic, religious and others institutions in societies.			
Intended Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course, the students will be able to- <ul style="list-style-type: none">• outline the origin and development of Sociology as a distinct discipline;• comprehend the primary concepts and identify the research methods used in Sociology;• analyze the elements of culture and socialization of human beings; and• explain major institutions of society, such as, social, economic, political, education, religious and so on.			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introducing Sociology: Socio-cultural Context of the Emergence of Sociology- Industrial Revolution (1760s), Anti-colonial Revolution in North America (1776), and French Revolution (1789); Theoretical Perspectives of Sociology; Level of Analysis- Micro Sociology and Macro Sociology.2. Methods and Measures in Sociology: Scientific Method; Experiment; Survey; Case Study; Observation; Content Analysis; Focus Group Discussion; Interview; Questionnaire and Participatory Techniques.3. Social Interaction, Culture and Social Structure: Meaning and Basis of Interactions; Theories on Social Interaction; Meaning and Elements of Culture; Culture and Civilization; Theory of Cultural Lag; Meaning, Elements and approaches of Social Structure.4. Socialization and Social Process: Meaning of Socialization and Social Processes; Theories on Socialization-Cooley, Mead, Piaget and Freud; Agencies of Socialization; Gender Socialization.			

Section B

- 1. Family, Marriage and Intimate Relationships:** Types and Functions of Family and Marriage; the Development of Family Life; Changes in Family Patterns Worldwide; Extension of Children's Rights; Same-Sex Partnership; Divorce and Separation; Remarriage, Reconstituted Families; Transformation of Intimacy and Post Modernity.
- 2. Education and Society:** Meaning, Types, Objectives, Structure and Functions of Education; Education as a Social System.
- 3. Religion and Society:** Sociological Conceptualization of Religion; Theories of Religion; Weber; Marx and Durkheim; Functionalism and Religious Ritual; Varieties of Religion.
- 4. Economic Institutions:** Economic History- Agricultural, Feudal, Capitalist and Socialistic Modes of Production; Economic Factors Associated with Society- Production, Distribution, Exchange and Consumption; Market, Division of Labor, Property, Economic and Social Development, Consumerism, MNCs, TNCs.

Course No: Soc 1103	Credit: 3.0	Year: First	Term: First
Course Title: Social Anthropology		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: Social Anthropology offers a general introduction of culture and how it works, especially, in small societies. Furthermore, it orients about how people in different places adapt to their environment, the various symbolic systems they use to communicate with each other, the political and religious systems that regulate their lives, the ways kinship are formed and regulated. The course also focuses on globalization and the lingering effects of colonialism on power relations across the globe.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: Objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • articulate an understanding of basic concepts and theories of Social Anthropology; • introduce the research methods used by the anthropologists; and • acquaint with the complexity and diversity of culture and societies. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After completion of this course, the students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the meaning and scope of Anthropology and Social Anthropology; • analyze the different theoretical perspectives of Anthropology and Social Anthropology; • demonstrate the various research methods and techniques used in Anthropology and be able to articulate the appropriateness of each to the particular circumstances; and • compare and contrast social, political and economic organizations in primitive and modern societies. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<p>1. Major Fields of Anthropology: Physical and Social Anthropology; Sub-disciplines of</p>			

- Anthropology; Applied Anthropology; Research Methods of Social Anthropology.
2. **Major Schools of Social Anthropology:** Evolutionism; Functionalism; Diffusionism.
 3. **Social Organizations:** Family- Types and Roles of Family; Marriage- Types, and Roles of Marriage; Incest Theories; Economic Transactions in Marriage; Kinship- Types and Roles of Kinship; Kinship Terminology.
 4. **Race, Culture and Personality:** Meaning of Race; Physical Features of Major Races; Origin and Development of Culture; Ethnocentrism and Cultural Relativism; Meaning of Personality; Ethnographic Studies on Culture and Personality by Benedict, Mead and Du Bois.

Section B

1. **Economic Organizations:** Food Gathering and Food Producing Economy; Adaptive Strategies- Foraging, Horticulture, Agriculture, Pastoralism and Industrialism; Exchange and Distribution- Reciprocity, Kula Ring; Redistribution; Potlatch and Market System.
2. **Political Organization:** Meaning of State and Government, Origin of State- Major Anthropological Theories; Forms of Political Organization- Band, Tribe, Chiefdom and State; Uncentralized and Centralized Political Systems.
3. **Religion:** Definition of Religion; Theories Related to the Origin of Religion- Animism and Animatism; Magic and Religion; Revitalization Movements; Shaman, Priest, Witch and Sorcerer.
4. **Rites of Passages:** Major Events of Life- Birth, Marriage and Death; Beliefs and Rituals Associated with the Major Events of Life.

Course No: Soc 1105	Credit: 3.0	Year: First	Term: First
Course Title: History of World Civilization		Course Status: Core	
Rationale: This course is designed to provide knowledge regarding the origin and historical development of human civilizations in the world.			
Course Objectives: Major objectives of this course are to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide knowledge on the nature and patterns of history of human civilization over the globe; • make the students to conceptualize the modes of production and enlightenment patterns of human civilization. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes: Upon completion of this course, the students will be able to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate both social and historical development of human species in different cultural settings; • analyze different human civilizations; • explain the features of human civilizations; and • compare the structural and development patterns between oriental and occidental civilizations. 			

Course Contents:
Section A
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introducing History of Human Civilization: Meaning, Importance and Scope; Perspectives and Techniques of Studying History of Human Civilization; Importance of Studying History of Human Civilization. 2. Stages of Social Development of Human Species: Archaeological Periods- Paleolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic; Spread of Man over the Globe. 3. Oriental Human Civilization: Egyptian Civilization; Persian Civilization; Indian Civilization; Chinese Civilization. 4. Occidental Human Civilization: Greek Civilization; Roman Civilization.
Section B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mode of Production in Human Civilization: Ancient Mode of Production; Asiatic Mode of Production; Slave Mode of Production; Feudal Mode of Production. 2. Medieval European Human Civilization: Social Conduction of Feudal System; Spread of Trade and Commerce; Urban Development; Religion and Intellectual Development. 3. Age of Enlightenment in Human Civilization: Renaissance Movement; Industrial Revolution; French Revolution. 4. Contemporary World: Industrialization; Urbanization; Capitalism; Socialism; Liberalism; Neo-imperialism.

Course No: Soc 1107	Credit: 3.0	Year: First	Term: First
Course Title: Social History of Bangladesh		Course Status: Optional	
Rationale: This course is designed to understand the nature and pattern of social history in Bangladesh.			
Course Objectives: Major objectives of this course are to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide knowledge in the history of Bangladesh from sociological perspectives; and • develop insights into the emergence of Bangladesh. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course, students will be able to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyze the social context of the history of Bangladesh; and • explain various social issues in the historical changes of Bangladesh. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to Social History: Concept, Scope and Importance of Social History; Its Relation with Sociology and History; Source Materials of Social History with Special Reference to Bangladesh. 2. Early Bengal: Origin and Development of Village Community. 			

<p>3. Pre-Pala and Pala Era: Society in the Pre-Pala and Pala Era; Intellectual Development.</p> <p>4. Society and Culture of Sena Era: Rise of Occupational Groups; Emergence of Hindu Bengali Society and Culture; Prevalence of Purity and Pollution.</p>
Section B
<p>1. Advent of the Muslims: Political Change; Muslim Preachers and Saints; Social Reformation.</p> <p>2. British Conquest of Bengal: Background and Consequences.</p> <p>3. Bengal Renaissance: Causes and Conditions of Bengal Renaissance in the Nineteenth Century.</p> <p>4. Emergence of Bangladesh: Rise of Bengali Nationalism and the Liberation War of Bangladesh (1971).</p>

Course No: Psy 1151	Credit: 3.0	Year: First	Term: First
Course Title: Social Psychology		Course Status: Core	
Rationale: This course aims at providing fundamental concepts of Psychology and Social Psychology and relates the interdisciplinary knowledge of Psychology and Sociology.			
Course Objectives: The major objectives of this course are to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • familiarize with the definition, scope and basic concepts of Psychology and Social Psychology; • acquaint with theoretical approaches to Psychology and Social Psychology; • introduce methods and perspectives of Psychology; and • provide ideas on self-development, sensation, perception, motivation, social and biological behaviors. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes: After completion of this course, students will be able to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate theoretical approaches to Social Psychology; • analyze self-development, sensation, perception, motivation, social and biological behaviors; and • interpret the concepts and meaning of mass behavior. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<p>1. Meaning and Perspective of Psychology: Definition, Nature and Scope of Psychology; Origin and Development of Psychology; Fields of Psychology.</p> <p>2. Social Psychology: Meaning, Origin and Development of Social Psychology; Scope of Social Psychology; Relations of Social Psychology to other Social Sciences.</p> <p>3. Development of Self, Sensation and Perception: Theories of Mead, Cooley, Erikson,</p>			

<p>Piaget, Freud; Perceptual Organizations- Sensation, Emotion and Perception.</p> <p>4. Motivation: Motivation and Social Behavior; Biological and Social Motivation; Theories of Motivation; Motivation Cycle.</p>
Section B
<p>1. Learning: Nature, Types and Theories of Learning.</p> <p>2. Social Attitude and Behavior: Social Attitude; Formation and Change of Attitude; Instinct and Learned Behavior.</p> <p>3. Personality and Leadership: Personality and Culture; Impact of Culture on Personality Formation and Development; Theories of Personality; Process and Types of Leadership.</p> <p>4. Mass Behavior: Meaning of Collective Behavior; Role of Mind in Group Formation; Issues of Mass Behavior- Crowd, Audience, Mob, Rumor, Propaganda, Fashion, Fad, Craze, Public Opinion.</p>

Course No: Eng 1153	Credit: 3.0	Year: First	Term: First
Course Title: Communicative English		Course Status: Core	
Rationale:			
This course offers the students an opportunity to know the basic skills of English Language and their proper uses.			
Course Objectives:			
Objectives of this course are to-			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide basic skills of English language among the students and their proper applications in everyday life; and • help students in developing communicative competence. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes:			
After the end of the course the students will be able to-			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the process of developing vocabulary scientifically; • identify the reading strategies; • realize the art of good speaking; • know the process, modes and mechanics of writing; • differentiate between academic writing and non-academic writing; • learn how to generate ideas for a writing task and apply different structures of writing; and • develop listening skills and comprehend the role of a good listener. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<p>1. Development of Vocabulary: Processes of Word Formation and Transformation; Proper Use of Parts of Speech.</p>			

- 2. Sentence Structure:** Structures of Basic Sentences; Identification of Clauses and Phrases; Joining Sentences; Transformation of Sentences; Framing W/H Questions.
- 3. Reading and Understanding:** Perspectives on Reading Comprehension; Elements of Reading-Vocabulary, Syntax and Meaning; Reading Strategies- Intensive and Extensive Reading; Scanning and Skimming; Prediction and Inference; Reader's Expectation and Interpretation; Contextual Understanding and Understanding the Whole Text; Effective Note-Taking.

Section B

- 1. Development of Speaking Skills:** Art of Good Speaking; Notions and Functions; Speaker-listener Rapport; Intonation and Stress.
- 2. Development of Writing Skills:** Process of Writing; Understanding Academic Writing- Features and Elements; Mechanics in Writing- Capitalization and Punctuation; Generating Ideas for a Writing Task; Drafting and Supporting Ideas with Evidence; Integrating Data and Graphics in Texts; Modes of Writing; Writing Tasks- Paragraph, Essay, Summary, Précis, Report, Abstract, Letter of Application, Assignment, Examination Paper.
- 3. Development of Listening Skills:** Guidelines for Developing Listening Skills; Role of a Good Listener; Listening Comprehension.

First Year, Second Term

Course No: Soc 1201	Credit: 3.0	Year: First	Term: Second
Course Title: Introduction to Sociology II		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course is designed to introduce students to the systematic understanding of political institutions and social problems. This course is also addressed to some key issues in Sociology, such as, social stratification and social class, deviance, crime, health, population, environment and so on.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The major objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide knowledge on dynamics of power, political system, social stratification, poverty, social problems and so on; • make an insights to address crime, deviance, poverty, unemployment, corruption and so on; and • familiarize the causes and consequences social change in the light of globalization. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course, the students are expected to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the political system and social stratification; • identify and explain the social pathologies, such as, poverty, crime and deviance; • analyze the urban development pattern, globalization and social change; • explain the health and illness due to climate change; and • synthesize power, urbanization, social change and so on. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Political Institutions: Power and Authority; Government and State; Political Systems- Authoritarianism, Democracy; Global Governance- World Bank and IMF. 2. Social Stratification and Class System: Meaning and Types of Social Stratification; Theories of Class and Stratification- Marx, Weber, C.W.Mills; Measuring Class- Class and Occupation (Goldthorpe); Classes in Western and Third World Societies; Social Inequality. 3. Poverty and Social Exclusion: Defining Poverty, Types of Poverty; Measuring Poverty- Townsend's Relative Deprivation, Gordon's Poverty and Social Exclusion in Britain; Poverty in Bangladesh; Causes of Poverty; Types of Social Exclusion. 4. Crime and Deviance: Concepts of Crime and Deviance; Types of Crime; Theories on Crime and Deviance; Patterns of Crime in the USA, UK and Bangladesh. 			
Section B			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sociology of Health and Illness: Conceptualizing Body; Social Construction of Body; Medicine and Society; Social Basis of Health- Class and Health, Gender and Health, Race and Health. 			

<p>2. Cities and Urban Spaces: Theorizing Urbanism; the Chicago School- Urban Ecology; Urbanism and the Built Environment- Restructuring of Space (Harvey), Urbanism and Social Movements (Castells); Development of the City- Industrial Revolution and Industrialization; Recent Urban Trends in Britain and the USA; Third World Urbanization.</p> <p>3. Globalization and Social Change: Conceptualizing Globalization; Trends in Globalization- Hyper Globalization, Sceptics, Transformation Lists; Factors Contributing to Globalization; Social Change- Factors of Social Change, Theories on Social Change.</p> <p>4. Environment, Population and Social Problems: Ecology and Society; Climate Change and Global Social Transformation; Politics of Climate Change; Policies and Programs; Population and Environment; Meaning and Types of Social Problems.</p>

Course No: Soc 1203	Credit: 3.0	Year: First	Term: Second
Course Title: Rural Sociology		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course aims at understanding the rural society in an extensive and intensive manner. It familiarizes students with the nature of communities, power structure, poverty, pattern of land ownership and class structure in rural society. The course also focuses on peasant economy and the interconnections between rural-urban economy and culture.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide knowledge on the changing nature of communities, social institutions, class and power structure in agrarian societies; and • disseminate ideas on the strategies of GOs and NGOs for rural development. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After completion of this course, it is expected that the students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the nature, scope, historical background and methods of studying Rural Sociology; • interpret the nature of power structure, land ownership, tenancy pattern and the changing agrarian social structure; • comprehend peasant societies from historical perspectives; and • analyze the nature of rural poverty and vulnerability as well as the impact of non-farming activities on rural society. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<p>1. Introduction: Definition, Nature and Scope of Rural Sociology; Emergence of Rural Sociology; Methods of Studying Rural Sociology.</p> <p>2. Agrarian Structure: Nature of Agrarian Structure; Land Ownership and Tenancy Relations; Changing Agrarian Structure; Nature of Rural Communities.</p>			

<p>3. Rural Social and Power Structure: Class Structure in Rural Societies; Rural Power Structure- Elements and Variables; Relationship between Rural Elite and National Power Structure; Patron-Client Relationship; Nature of Village <i>Samaj</i> and <i>Shalish</i>.</p> <p>4. Rural Institutions: Social; Economic; Educational; Religious; Political.</p>
Section B
<p>1. Peasant Society and Culture: Peasant and Peasant Household; Peasant Society; Theoretical Approaches- Lenin, and Shanin; Peasant Mobility.</p> <p>2. Poverty in Rural Society: Nature of Rural Poverty; Vulnerability and Rural Society; Non-farming Activities and Poverty; Changing Pattern of Poverty.</p> <p>3. Social Change in Rural Society: Elements of Rural Social Change; Rural-Urban Interaction; Nature and Process of Innovations in Rural Society; Nature and Impact of Green Revolution; Impact of Globalization on Agrarian Structure.</p> <p>4. Rural Development: Meaning and Importance of Rural Development; Models of Rural Development; Success and Failure of Rural Development; GOs' and NGOs' Strategies for Rural Development.</p>

Course No: Soc 1205	Credit: 3.0	Year: First	Term: Second
Course Title: Social Structure of Bangladesh		Course Status: Core	
Rationale:			
This course is designed to introduce the theoretical understanding and historical shaping of the social landscape of Bangladesh.			
Course Objectives:			
Objectives of the course are to-			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduce students to the components of the social structure of Bangladesh; and • acquaint students with the dynamics of social structure during the pre and the post-independent Bangladesh. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes:			
After completion of this course, students will be able to-			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the basic concepts and theories of social structure; • identify the historical features of the social structure of Bangladesh; • comprehend the impact of British colonialism; and • explain the major formations of the social structure of Bangladesh. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<p>1. Concepts and Theories of Social Structure: Meaning and Components of Social Structure; Theoretical Approaches to Social Structure.</p> <p>2. Social Structure of Pre-colonial Bengal: Nature of Rural and Urban Economy in Pre-British Bengal; Culture in Pre-British Bengal.</p> <p>3. Nature of Indian Feudalism: Indian Feudalism viz-a-viz European Feudalism.</p> <p>4. Social Structure of Colonial Bengal (British Period): British Conquest of Bengal</p>			

and its Consequences; English Education and the Rise of Educated Middle Class; Introduction of New Land Tenure System and the Emergence of New Social Classes; Consequences of British Rule - Destruction of Indigenous Economy, Commercialization of Agriculture and its Linkages with World Economy, Growth of Urban Centers.

Section B

1. **Social Class and Structure of Bangladesh:** Rise of Bengali Middle Class and the Emergence of Bangladesh; Class Formation, Class Relation and Class Conflict in Rural and Urban Centers.
2. **Social Structure of Post-Independent Bangladesh:** Land Reforms; Changes in Power Structure; Impact of Urbanization and Industrialization.
3. **Social Unrest, Disorder and Disorganization:** Structural Causes of Social Unrest, Disorder and Social Disorganization.
4. **Social Structure of Contemporary Bangladesh:** Structural Problems and Development in Contemporary Bangladesh.

Course No: Soc 1207	Credit: 3.0	Year: First	Term: Second
Course Title: Social Problems and Issues		Course Status: Optional	
<p>Rationale:</p> <p>This course is designed for introducing students to various problems in society. This course will also examine a number of social problems and issues and suggest potential solutions to overcome the social problems.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives:</p> <p>The objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Acquaint with contemporary social problems; • provide students with knowledge on theories, and methodological tools to study social problems; and • disseminate ideas to address major social problems in contemporary Bangladesh and world. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes:</p> <p>After completion of this course, it is expected that the students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explore and interpret social issues and problems; • apply sociological theories and methodology in analyzing various social problems; and; • compare and contrast various social problems in terms of their nature and patterns. 			
Course Contents:			

Section A

1. **Introduction to Social Problems and Issues:** Meaning, Definition and Characteristics of Social Problems and Issues; Theoretical Explanations of Social Problems; Research Methods to Analyze Social Problems.
2. **Population Problems:** Population Growth; Population and Food Production; Population and Environment; Population and Health; Population and Housing; Sociological Perspectives of Population.
3. **Cultural Issues and Problems:** Sensate and Ideational Culture; Cultural Diffusion; Cultural Lag; Hegemony of Alien Culture, Globalization and Crisis of Indigenous Culture.
4. **Rural and Urban Social Problems:** Nature of Rural and Urban Problems; Changing Rural Livelihoods and Social Problems; Nature of Urbanization in Developing Countries, Social Conflict and Urban Development, Development of Primate City.

Section B

1. **Poverty and Social Inequality:** Definition, Dimensions and Determinants of Social Inequality; Theoretical Perspective of Social Stratification and Inequality; Class, Gender, Age, Minority Group; Definition and Dimension of Poverty; Sociological Perspective of Poverty; Impact of Poverty; Political Context of Poverty.
2. **Issues of Health and Sexuality:** Meaning of Health and Illness; Health Problems in Developing Countries; Disability and Obesity; Drug Addiction; Abortion; HIV/AIDS- as a Threat of Humanity; Patterns of Sexual Behavior-Premarital Sex, Extramarital and Safe Sex; Sexism; Sexual Harassment; Pornography, Violence and Internet, Prostitution; Child Molestation.
3. **Crime and Violence:** Meaning of Crime and Violence; Crime as a Social Problem, Juvenile Delinquency, Human Trafficking; Women and Child Trafficking; Suicide; Justice and Safety.
4. **Global Social Problems and Issues:** Greenhouse Effect; Global Warming and Climate Change; Environmental Issues; War, Terrorism and Militarism; Illegal Immigration; Technology and Social Change.

Course No: Econ 1251	Credit: 3.0	Year: First	Term: Second
Course Title: Economic Sociology		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course is designed to disseminate ideas among the students about economic life of human being in the society. The course will emphasize on the historical development of economy in the society and relations of economy to society.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The major objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • familiarize students with on the basic concepts and theories of Economics and Economic Sociology; and • help the students to find out the relations between economy, society and development. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes:			

After completion of this course, it is expected that the students will be able to-

- describe the basics of Economics and Economic Sociology and its theoretical underpinnings;
- analyze the economic and sociological thoughts that influence social aspects of economic life; and
- visualize the major features of the economy of Bangladesh; and
- explain sociological context of economic development.

Course Contents:

Section A

- 1. Historical Development of Economic Sociology:** Social Aspects in Economic Thought- Mercantilism, Adam Smith, Ricardo, Marx and Deynes; Social Aspects of Economic Life in Sociological Thought- Spencer, Durkheim, Weber.
- 2. Economy and Social Sub-systems:** Economy and Culture; Economy and Political Components; Economy, Kinship and Ethnic Groups.
- 3. Sociological Analysis of Economic Process:** Production, Distribution, Exchange and Consumption; Leisure Class; Alienated Labor.
- 4. Economy and Development:** Characteristics of Underdeveloped Economies; Essential Pre-requisite for Development; Sociological Aspects of Economic Development.

Section B

- 1. Conceptualizing of Restructuring:** Late Capitalism; Disorganized Capitalism; Flexible Accumulation.
- 2. Shift in the Nature of Production and Work:** Contractual Labour; Dual Labour; Market Biography.
- 3. Death of Class:** Individualized Society.
- 4. Economic Inequality and Vulnerability:** Poverty; Exclusion; Underclass and Social Closure.

Course No: CSE 1253	Credit: 3.0	Year: First	Term: Second
Course Title: Basic Computer Skills		Course Status: Core	
Rationale: This course provides an overview of the current state of Computer knowledge including computer related history, computer hardware, software, input, output, operating systems, networking, internet, multimedia, etc.			
Course Objectives: The objectives of the course is to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make students aware about importance of e-knowledge. • capable the students about operating a computer. • help students capable to operate basics of Microsoft word. • develop students' capability of understanding soft copy file management. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes:			

This is a theoretical course. After completion of this course, it is expected that the students will be able to-

- describe basic concepts of various key areas of a computer and related technologies.
- manage soft copy of files in a computer systematically.
- write reports and assignments by using MS Word.
- edit text, table and figure using tools of MS Word.

Course Contents:

Section A

1. **Introduction:** History; Classification; Uses; Introduction to Computer Organization.
2. **Computer Hardware:** Overview; Units of Computer; Memory; HDD; FDD; RAM; ROM.
3. **Input and Output Devices:** Keyboard; Mouse; Scanners; Printer; Plotters; CD; ROM and their Applications.
4. **Number System:** Decimal; Binary; Octal; Hexadecimal and Conversion among them; Binary Arithmetic.

Section B

1. **Computer Software:** Software and its Classification; Use of Software; Application of Software.
2. **Operative System:** Definition; Function and Classification.
3. **Computer Language:** Machine Language; Assembly Language; Mid Level and High Level Language; Interpreter; Assembler and Compilers.
4. **Networking, Internet and Multimedia:** LAN and WAN; E-mail and Internet; Introduction to HTML and Web Programming.

Course No: CSE 1254	Credit: 1.5	Year: First	Term: Second
Course Title: Computer Application in Sociology		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course provides an overview of the current state of Computer knowledge and a practical hands-on introduction to some of the most common tools employed in social science. It also focuses on operating systems of a computer and different softwares.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objective of the course is to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • familiarize students with the computer software and its wide range of uses in different aspects of education. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After completion of this course, it is expected that the students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • operate computer individually; • manage soft copy of files in a computer systematically; • write reports and assignments by using MS Word; 			

- edit text, table and figure using tools of MS Word; and
- produce tables and graphs using software.

Course Contents:

This sessional course will be conducted on the basis of CSE 1253 (Basic Computer Skills).

Second Year, First Term

Course No: Soc 2101	Credit: 3.0	Year: Second	Term: First
Course Title: Social Research Methods I		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: Social scientists use a wide variety of research methods to collect and analyze data relevant to a wide range of social activity and phenomena. The objective of social research is to create, disprove or validate theories through scientific methods and techniques of data collection and analysis.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: Objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide knowledge about the basic concepts of social research; • help develop insight in formulating research problem and design; and • acquaint with research methods and techniques. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After the end of the course, the students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand the meaning of science, knowledge, research, design, and so on; • formulate research problems and draw appropriate design; and • apply scientific method for social research. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Science and Knowledge: Science–Definition, Characteristics, Classification; Knowledge and Sources of Knowledge; Common Sense and Science; Subjectivity and Objectivity; Plagiarism and Paraphrasing. 2. Scientific Method: Definition, Nature, Characteristics and Steps of Scientific Method; Epistemology and Ontology. 3. Overview of Research: Definition and Types of Research; Social Research as a Scientific Method; Limitations of Social Research; Values in Social Research. 4. Basic Concepts of Scientific Research: Fact; Concept; Variables; Conceptual and Operational Definitions; Assumptions and Hypothesis; Proposition; Model; Data. 			
Section B			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theory and Empirical Research: Theory and Explanation; Theory and Empirical Research; Theory Construction– Inductive and Deductive Process. 2. Steps of the Formulation of a Research Problem: Selection and Statement of Research Problem; Literature Review; Research Objectives; Research Questions and Hypothesis; Theoretical and Conceptual Framework; Definition of Terms; Rationale of Research; Time and Financial Budgeting. 3. Research Design: Experimental; Quasi-Experimental; Non-Experimental. 4. Methods Used in Social Research: Quasi-experiment Method; Survey Method; Observation Method; Case Study Method; Content Analysis Method; FGD; PRA. 			

Course No: Soc 2103	Credit: 3.0	Year: Second	Term: First
Course Title: Urban Sociology		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course is intended to introduce the students to a set of key theoretical paradigms to assess how and why cities were evolved, how they are structured and operate, and how city dwellers behave within city environment and deal with contemporary problems of city life. It also examines the trend and patterns of urbanization in both developed and developing countries, the social problems that cities are currently facing as well as the policies and planning they are devising to deal with multifaceted issues, with an emphasis on Bangladesh.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide critical understanding of urban way of life by examining major sociological theories of urbanism; • offer insights into the growth and development of urban communities of both ancient and modern periods; and • outline urban problems of various nature impeding sustainable urban growth both in developed and developing countries. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of this course, the students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • appraise the gradual development of city life from sociological perspectives; • illustrate the significance of community and neighborhood and trace the underlying causes of problems in urban settings; • evaluate the trends of regional and global urbanization; and • recommend solutions to deal with contemporary urban issues and problems. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction: Definition, Nature and Scope of Urban Sociology; Origin and Development of Urban Sociology – Early Sociologists, German School, Chicago School; Future of Urban Sociology – Understanding New Urban Structure and Cultural Crisis, Social Network, Isolation and Inquiry in City Life. 2. Growth and Development of Cities: Definition, Nature and Types of City; Ancient Urbanization; Theories of Ancient Urbanization; Classical Cities; Medieval Order and Renaissance Cities; Capitalism and Cities – Pre-industrial, Industrial and Post-industrial Cities. 3. Theoretical Perspectives of Urban Development: Political Economy and City – Marx, Engels, Weber, Lefebvre; Class Conflict and City – Gordon, Storper and Walker, Castells; Class Accumulation and City – Harvey, Scott. 4. Community and Neighborhood: Definition, Nature, Types and Significance of Urban Community; Definition, Types, Functions and Approaches to Neighborhood. 			
Section B			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature and Trends of Urbanization: Definition, Nature and Stages of Urbanization; Trends and Patterns of Urbanization in Developed and Developing Countries – Bangladesh: A Case Study; Mega Cities around the World; Primate City – Definition, 			

Nature, Types and Patterns.
2. People and Lifestyle in Cities: Class Difference and Spatial Location; Race, Ethnicity, Immigration and Residential Segregation; Urban Culture- Nightlife and Gender Roles.
3. Metropolitan Problems: Racism and Ethnic Tension; Urban Poverty; Unemployment; Income Inequality and Health Vulnerability; Crime and Criminality in Urban Space; Housing Crisis and Homelessness – Shanty Town, <i>Ghetto</i> and Slums; Traffic, Human Trafficking and Prostitution; Public and Social Services – Land Use and Solid Waste Management in Cities.
4. Social Policy for City Development: Uneven City Development and Policy; Crisis of Local, Regional and State Governance; Policy for Sustainable Growth of Green City – Detailed Area Planning (DAP); Implications of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Bangladesh.

Course No: Soc 2105	Credit: 3.0	Year: Second	Term: First
Course Title: Marriage and Family		Course Status: Optional	
Rationale: This course makes a sociological analysis of family and marriage which contributes to understand its origin, structure and functions. It examines the background of marriage and family systems throughout the world with its structure, processes, problems and adjustments of contemporary marriage and family life.			
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disseminate the meaning of marriage and family; and • provide knowledge about the importance of marriage and family historical context. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of this course, the students will be able to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain types and functions of marriage and family; • evaluate the theories regarding the origin and development of family and marriage; • analyze the variation in family life, intimate relationship and mate selection method; and • evaluate and justify the laws related to marriage and family in Bangladesh. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Origin and Development of Family and Marriage: Theories- Morgan, Maine, Westernmark, Briffault, Bachofen, Marx and Engels. 2. Family: Meaning, Forms and Functions of Family; the Family Life Cycle; Alternative Family Patterns and Variations in Family Life. 3. Marriage: Meaning, Forms and Functions of Marriage; Variation in Intimate Relationship; Courtship and Mate Selection; Marriage Payments; Marriage in Traditional and Industrial Societies. 4. Incest Taboo in Human Society: Meaning and Definition of Incest Taboo. 			

Section B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Theoretical Perspective on Changing Structure of Family: Ogburn's Theory of Social Change and Family; E. W. Busters and Symbolic Interactions; Talcott Parsons and Isolated Nuclear Family. Modernization Processes and Family Life in Bangladesh: Recent Trends in Family and Marriage Patterns in Bangladesh; Divorce and Separation. Marriage Registration: Meaning of Marriage Registration and its Impact in Rural and Urban Societies. Legal Aspects of Marriage and Family: Muslim and Hindu Family Property Laws; Laws Relating to Dowry and Domestic Violence; Laws Relating to Divorce; Child Marriage in Bangladesh; Muslim Family Law of 1961.

Course No: Soc 2107	Credit: 3.0	Year: Second	Term: First
Course Title: Sociology of Education		Course Status: Optional	
<p>Rationale: This course is designed to boost the knowledge and understanding of education as a social phenomenon, focusing extensively on the interrelations between educational institutions and other social institutions, groups and processes. Discussing the history and philosophies of education, this course examines the significance of curriculum development as well as different social agencies in education, traces educational inequalities, based in ethnicity and gender. It also focuses on the role of teacher and evaluates different educational policies to ensure quality education for all.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> provide ideas in understanding the sociological approach to the study of education; and offer the major social and philosophical bases of education which influence the teaching and learning activities. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course student will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> interpret the basic concepts of education; evaluate the philosophical approaches to education; analyze the sociological foundation of education; formulate the relationship between education and development; and distinguish between curriculum and syllabus. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Sociology of Education: Definition, Scope, Value and Influence of Sociology of Education; Research Methods in Sociology of Education. Education: Meaning, Aims, Objectives and Functions of Education; Formal, Informal and Non-formal Education; Bases of Education – Philosophical, Social, Psychological, Economic and Biological. 			

<p>3. Philosophies of Education: Philosophical Schools – Idealism, Realism, Naturalism, Pragmatism and Marxism; Major Philosophers – Plato, Aristotle, Rousseau, Montessori, Durkheim, Dewey, Froebel, Herbert, Tagore, Bourdeau.</p> <p>4. History of Education: Historical Development of National Education System; Education System in Bangladesh.</p>
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Section B

<p>1. Curriculum and Teaching: Curriculum and Syllabus; Principles of Constructing the Curriculum; Devices and Innovation in Teaching; Teacher’s Role in Society.</p> <p>2. Agencies of Education: School, State and Community; Education in Democracy; Education for Socialistic Pattern of Society.</p> <p>3. Education and Social System: Social Stratification and Education; Social Change and Education; Social Control and Education; Values and Education; Education and Modernization; Education for Women, Tribes and Marginal Groups.</p> <p>4. Education and Development: Education and Development; Education Policy; Education Policy in Bangladesh.</p>
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Course No: Soc 2109	Credit: 3.0	Year: Second	Term: First
Course Title: Child Development and Rights		Course Status: Optional	

Rationale:
This course is designed to provide the fundamental notions of child development and rights.

Course Objectives:
The objectives of this course are to-

- provide conceptual frameworks of childhood, child development and child rights; and
- acquaint with the conventions, laws and policies related to children.

Intended Learning Outcomes:
At the end of the course, the students will be able to-

- demonstrate both theoretical and pragmatic knowledge regarding psycho-social development of children;
- identify the present situation of the children;
- justify the child rights and evaluate the laws and conventions on children; and
- evaluate the theories of child development and policies.

Course Contents:

Section A

<p>1. Introducing Child Development and Rights: Meaning and Definition of Child; Child Development and Childs Rights; Child Rights as an Academic Discourse; Child Rights and Human Rights; Approaches to Studying Child Development and Rights.</p> <p>2. Theoretical Approaches of Child Development: Piaget, Vygotsky, Erikson, Mead, Freud and Cooley; Aspects of Child Development- Physical, Cognitive/Intellectual and Social-Emotional Development.</p> <p>3. Present Situation of Child Rights in Bangladesh: Education; Health; Nutrition; Violence and Protection.</p> <p>4. Laws on Child Protection: International Laws on Child Protection; Laws of Bangladesh on Child Protection; Juvenile Law of Bangladesh.</p>

Section B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conventions on Child Rights: CRC Convention; SAARC Convention; Child Policy of Bangladesh. 2. Most Disadvantaged Children: Victims of Riots, Disasters, Extreme Poverty; All Forms of Violence and Exploitation; Child Labor; Street Children; Multiple Dimensions of Child Abuse and Neglect. 3. Disabled Children: Definition of Disabled Children; Types of Disabled Children- Physical, Mental; Facilities Available for the Disabled- Both GO and NGOs; Poverty Alleviation and Education for the Disabled Children. 4. Child Rights, Development and Welfare: Child Welfare Activities by GO and NGOs in National and International Levels; Save the Children; Rights Based Approach to Address Children's Needs and Policy Implications in the Context of Bangladesh.

Course No: Stat 2151	Credit: 3.0	Year: Second	Term: First
Course Title: Social Statistics I		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course provides a broad introduction to statistical concepts and techniques for data analysis. It is basically concerned with the development of an understanding of statistical practice and importantly its application in Sociology.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduce students with the basics of Statistics; • disseminate insight to judge the importance of the applications of Statistics in Sociology; and • provide knowledge in understanding the way of running statistical tests in social research. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course, student will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the basics of Statistics and relationship with Sociology; • differentiate between the descriptive and inferential statistics; • apply statistical equations in relevance to Sociological research; • draw and interpret the graphs/charts/diagrams; and • Explain the results of different equations. 			
Course Content:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to Statistics: Definition, Nature and Scope of Statistics; Importance of Statistics in Sociology; Functions of Statistics; Limitations of Statistics. 2. Social Variables and Measurement Scales: Measurement Process; Levels of Measurement; Errors in Measurement. 3. Summarization and Organization of Data: Frequency Distribution; Proportion, Percentage, Ratio and Rate; Classification and Tabulation- Univariate, Bivariate and 			

Multivariate Tables.
4. Graphical Presentation of Data and Analysis: Basic Techniques for Graphical Presentation; Variations of Basic Graphical Techniques; Charts/Diagrams.
Section B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Measures of Central Tendency: Characteristics of Central Tendency; Mean– Properties, Merits and Demerits of Mean, Computing Mean; Median– Properties, Merits and Demerits of Median, Computing Median; Mode– Properties, Merits and Demerits of Mode, Computing Mode. Measures of Variation: Significance of Measuring Variation; Properties of Good Measures of Dispersion; Absolute Measures– Range, Inter-Quartile Range, Mean Deviation, Standard Deviation, Variance; Relative Measures– Coefficient of Variation, Coefficient of Quartile, Coefficient of Mean Deviation. Forms and Shapes of Distribution: Skewness and Kurtosis; Normal Distribution; Importance and Use of Skewness; Moments, Kurtosis and Normal Distribution in Further Statistical Analysis. Correlation: Basic Concepts of Correlation; Computing Correlation- Pearson’s Product Moment; Spearman’s Rank Order; Interpreting Correlation Coefficient.

Course No: Stat 2152	Credit: 1.5	Year: Second	Term: First
Course Title: Application of Statistics in Sociology I: Fieldwork		Course Status: Core	
Rationale: This course is designed to introduce students with practical knowledge on the basic uses of Statistics in Sociology (based on the course Stat 2151).			
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide practical knowledge on the basics of Statistics; • disseminate insights on the statistical application in Sociology; and • acquaint with techniques of running statistical tests in social research. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course, student will be able to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the basics of Statistics and its relation with Sociology; • distinguish between descriptive and inferential statistics; • apply statistical equations in relevance to Sociological research; and • draw and interpret the graphs/charts/diagrams/results. 			
Course Content:			
Collection and Tabulation of Data: Primary data; Secondary data.			
Central Tendency and Sociology: Estimating various measures of central tendency and its relation with Sociology.			
Dispersion and Sociology: Various measures of dispersion; Coefficient of variation and its applicability in Sociology.			
Correlation and Sociology: Relationship between social variables; Calculation and interpretation of correlation coefficient.			

Second Year, Second Term

Course No: Soc 2201	Credit: 3.0	Year: Second	Term: Second
Course Title: Social Research Methods II		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course provides students with a comprehensive understanding of the diverse research methodologies in social sciences and their ontological and epistemological bases. It focuses on data management process of both qualitative and quantitative research and gain an overview of the necessary practical skills required for their application.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: Objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • familiarize students with quantitative and qualitative approaches to social research; • provide ideas on the techniques of sampling and data collection; • disseminate knowledge regarding data measurement; and • introduce with the techniques of presenting and interpreting findings. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After completion of this course, it is expected that the students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify qualitative and quantitative approaches to social research; • determine sample from population; • identify sources of data and its collection techniques; • describe the levels of measurement and data processing; and • explain the process of writing qualitative and quantitative research reports. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Theoretical Approaches in Social Research: Theories of Knowledge- Ontology and Epistemology; Positivism; Interpretive Approach; Social Constructionism; Critical Approaches; Feminist Approaches, Participatory Approaches; Naturalism. 2. Research Strategy: Basis of Choosing Research Design- Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods. 3. Sample and Sampling: Population, Sample and Sampling; Types- Probability and Non-Probability Sampling; Sampling Technique; Sample Size Determination. 4. Sources and Techniques of Data Collection: Sources of Data- Primary and Secondary; Techniques of Data Collection- Observation; Questionnaire; Interview, KII; Focus Group Discussion; PRA; RRA; Case Study. 			
Section B			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Data Measurement: Measurement and Research Design; Reliability and Validity. 2. Data Collection and Processing: Preparation; Matters to be Considered in the Field; Editing and Summarizing of Data; Computerization of Data. 3. Data Analysis: Qualitative Analysis- Concept Formation, Methods of Qualitative Data Analysis; Quantitative Analysis- Results with One Variable, Two and More than Two. 4. Presentation of Research Findings: Writing Research Report; Major Parts of a Research Report; Considerable Factors of Writing a Research Report. 			

Course No: Soc 2203	Credit: 3.0	Year: Second	Term: Second
Course Title: Social Thought		Course Status: Core	
Rationale: This course focuses on the major contributions of the occidental and oriental political and social thinkers. Emphasis will be given on the nature and source of political authority and the question of distributive justice.			
Course Objectives: The principal objectives of this course are to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide knowledge on the nature of oriental and occidental social thoughts; and • acquaint students with the approaches and contributions of the ancient and medieval social thinkers on social development. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes: By the end of this course, students will be able to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain human social evolution and growth of ideas and thoughts; and • interpret and criticize different political and social thoughts. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plato and Aristotle: Plato-Justice, Communism, Education and Ideal State; Aristotle-Theory of State, Slavery, Law, Property and Revolution. 2. Augustine and Aquinas: Augustine- Philosophy of History; the City of God and State; Aquinas- Law, Welfare State and Secular Authority. 3. Machiavelli: Human Nature; Separation of Ethics from Politics; Forms of Government. 4. Hobbes, Locke and Rousseau: State of Nature, Theory of Social Contract of State. 5. Montesquieu and Hegel: Doctrine of Separation of Powers, Law and Government; Hegel's Dialectic Idealism, State and Government. 			
Section B			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kautilya and Al Farabi: Laws of Economy and Production; Administration and Diplomacy; Philosophy of State. 2. Ibn Khaldun and Al-Ghazali: New Science- Study of Culture; Concepts of <i>Assabiyya and Mokaddima</i>, and Rise and Fall of Civilization; Theory of Education. 3. Abul Fazl, Syed Ahmed Khan, and Nawab Abdul Latif: Contributions on Social Reforms. 4. Ram Mohan Roy and Vidyasagar: Social Reforms. 5. Edward Said: Orientalism. 			

Course No: Soc 2205	Credit: 3.0	Year: Second	Term: Second
Course Title: Political Sociology		Course Status: Core	
Rationale: This course is designed to introduce students with the sociological analysis of basic political			

concepts and issues. It also examines a number of key themes and theories related to government and politics.

Course Objectives:

The major objectives of this course are to-

- provide knowledge about the basic concepts of Political Sociology; and
- provide interpretation of the theories and functions of the state and government.

Intended Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this course, the student will be able to-

- understand the importance of studying politics;
- compare and contrast Political Sociology with other social sciences;
- analyze and evaluate major concepts of Political Sociology; and
- interpret and analyze the theories and functions of state and government.

Course Contents:

Section A

1. **Introducing Political Sociology:** Definition, Nature and Scope of Political Sociology; Relations of Political Sociology with other Branches of Social Sciences; Approaches to Sociological Analysis of Political Issues.
2. **Major Concepts of Political Sociology:** Political Culture; Political Socialization; Political Polarization; Political Modernization; Political Development; Political Ideology; Political Behavior; Political Change; Political Cleavages and Consensus; Political Revolution; Political Integration.
3. **State:** Meaning and Functions of State; Theories on the Origin and Development of State; Forms of State-Welfare State, Dependent State, Secular State; State and Family; State and Property; State and Law; State and Religion; State and Education.
4. **Government:** Meaning and Functions of Government; Forms of Government; Organs of Government- Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.

Section B

1. **Political Systems:** Monarchy; Aristocracy; Oligarchy; Dictatorship; Democracy; Authoritarianism; Totalitarianism.
2. **Socio-political Movements:** Conservatism; Liberalism; Utilitarianism; Capitalism; Socialism; Communism.
3. **Local Government and Civil Administration:** Meaning and Theories of Separation of Power; Local Government and Civil Administration; Electorate.
4. **Political System of Bangladesh:** Political Parties; Cabinet; Civil Service; Evolution, Structure and Functions of Local Government in Bangladesh; Political and Military Elites in Bangladesh; Problems and Prospects of Institutionalization of Democracy in Bangladesh.

Course No: Soc 2207	Credit: 2.0	Year: Second	Term: Second
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Course Title: Tradition, Heritage and Tourism	Course Status: Optional
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Rationale:

This course is designed to introduce students with a new conceptual approach to cultural and historical studies which was emerged in the early 1980s' social constructivism. It explores the

history, culture and identity that led to the institutional development of heritage tourism in an increasingly globalized cultural landscape.

Course Objectives:

The objectives of this course are to-

- disseminate knowledge on culture, tradition, heritage and tourism; and
- acquaint with the implications of traditions, cultural heritage and tourism.

Intended Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course, students will be able to-

- undertake cultural research independently in the field of heritage studies; and
- evaluate the tourism industry and its impact on national economy and survival of cultural heritage.

Course Contents:

Section A

1. **Key Terms:** Culture, Tradition and Heritage.
2. **Theories of Identity:** Essentialism and Constructivism.
3. **Role of Imagination:** Role of Imagination in Constructing Reality.
4. **Location of Culture:** Territorialization; Beyond Culture.

Section B

1. **Invention of Tradition:** The Invention of Tradition in Modern and Late Modern Societies.
2. **Presentism and Nostalgia:** The Past in the Present.
3. **Authenticity:** Identifying the Origins and Authenticating the Past.
4. **Transnational Heritage Discourse:** Policies and Practices; Manufacturing and Marketing Heritage for Cultural Tourism.

Course No: Soc 2208	Credit: 1.0	Year: Second	Term: Second
Course Title: Tradition, Heritage and Tourism		Course Status: Optional	
Rationale: This course is designed to apply the knowledge achieved from the course- Soc 2207. Special attention will be given on cultural and historical studies of Bangladesh.			
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disseminate the knowledge on culture, tradition, heritage and tourism; and • find out the implications of traditions, cultural heritage and tourism discourse. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course students will be able to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate cultural research autonomously in the field of heritage studies; and • evaluate the tourism industry and its impact on national economy and survival of cultural heritage. 			

Course Contents:
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Location of Culture. 2. Invention of Tradition. 3. Presentism and Nostalgia. 4. Authenticity. 5. Transnational Heritage Discourse.

Course No: Soc 2209	Credit: 3.0	Year: Second	Term: Second
Course Title: Science, Technology and Society		Course Status: Optional	

Rationale:
This course provides an introduction to the basic concepts, themes and questions developed within the interdisciplinary field of science, technology and society. It focuses on the sociological perspectives of settling techno-scientific controversies, historical insights in the development of socio-technical systems, philosophical stances in the relationship between technology and humans, and political aspects of negotiations between scientific experts and the public.

Course Objectives:
The objectives of this course are to-

- provide knowledge on the issues of 'science-society' relationships, specially, concerning risk, expertise and public understanding of science; and
- offer students insights to some current trends in science and technology policy in third world countries.

Intended Learning Outcomes:
After completion of this course, students will be able to-

- comprehend the interpretations of scientific information;
- articulate cogent reasoning methods in their own examinations of problems and issues; and
- apply the knowledge of science and technology in societal context.

Course Contents:

Section A

- 1. Introduction:** Definition, Nature and Scope of Science and Technology Studies; Relevance of Science and Technology Studies in Sociology.
- 2. Developments in the Sociology of Science:** Challenging the Image of Science; Science as a Social Construction; Recent Trends in Sociology of Science and Technology.
- 3. Culture of Science:** Birth of a Fact; Science and Culture; Worldviews; Feminism and Science Studies; Technology in Motion.
- 4. Science and Social Institutions:** The Dance of Magic; Science and Religion; Dangerous Icons- from Magic and Religion to Science and Law.

Section B

- 1. Rethinking Information Technology:** Caught in the World Wide Web- Understanding the Digital Divide; High-technology Education; Politics, Civic Action and the Internet.

<p>2. Techno-science in the Third World: The Politics of Indigenous Resources- Science, Technology and Colonialism; From Colonialism to Bio-colonialism; Towards Equity in the Exchange of Biological Resources.</p> <p>3. Gender and the Ideology of Merit: Women, Men and Academic Science; Women and Men in Science-Based Industry; Beyond Stratification in Science and Engineering- Artifacts and Research as Gendered.</p> <p>4. STS and Power in the Postmodern World: Power, Values and Agency; Metaphors, Narratives, and Global Cultures; Cyborgs, Humans and Technology; Contemporary Society- Globalization or Bust.</p>

Course No: Soc 2210	Credit: 1.0	Year: Second	Term: Second
Course Title: Viva-voce		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course is designed to measure and evaluate the learners through face to face interaction i.e.Viva-voce.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: Objective of the course is to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • measure and evaluate the students through oral examination on their previous taught/learned courses. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: At the end students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • express/articulate/demonstrate their views orally in different situations on diverse fields of Sociology. 			
Course Contents:			
All the taught courses from First Year through the Second Year.			

Course No: Stat 2251	Credit: 3.0	Year: Second	Term: Second
Course Title: Social Statistics II		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course provides a broad introduction to statistical concepts and techniques for data analysis related to inferential statistics. The course is basically concerned with the development of an understanding of statistical practice in drawing inferences and how it is applied in Sociology.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: Objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • introduce students of Sociology with the high level of Statistics; • provide knowledge on the implications of inferential statistics in Sociology; and • make students understand the way of running statistical tests. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course, student will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understand probability, probability distribution, sampling theory and inferential statistics and how they are used in Sociology; 			

- explain why a sample is generally more practical than a census and differentiate between the probability and non-probability approaches to sampling;
- calculate and interpret various relevant statistics from a sample and make inferences with regard to the population they represent.
- test hypothesis regarding populations by analyzing sample information and draw conclusion.

Course Contents:

Section A

- 1. Partial Correlation:** Definition and Scope of Partial Correlation; Semi-Partial Correlation- Comparing Independent and Dependent; Calculating the Effect Size- Reporting Correlation Coefficient.
- 2. Probability:** Basic Concepts; Critical Interpretation of Probability– Mathematical Properties of Probability; Counting Rules of Probability– Permutation and Combinations.
- 3. Sampling Distribution:** Meaning, Importance and Function of Sampling Distribution; Point and Interval Estimation; Standard Errors of Sampling Distribution; Normal Distribution- Nature and Characteristics of Normal Curve; Areas under Normal Curve; Significance of Normal Curve; Standard Score/Z-Score.
- 4. Hypothesis Testing:** Basic Concepts of Hypothesis Testing; Five-Step Model for Hypothesis Testing; Selecting an Alpha Level.

Section B

- 1. Parametric Test:** Assumptions, t Test and z test.
- 2. Non-Parametric Test:** Chi-Square Test- Goodness-of-Fit Test; Test of Independence. Lambda; Gamma; Wilcoxon.
- 3. Regression Analysis:** Basic Concepts of Regression Analysis- Assumptions, Scatter Plot, Regression Equation, regression Line, Intercept, Regression Coefficient; Linear and Logistic Regression-Bivariate and Multivariate.
- 4. Analysis of Variance:** Basic Concepts of ANOVA; One Way and Two Way ANOVA; Determining Statistical Significance and Interpretation, ANCOVA.

Course No: Stat 2252	Credit: 1.5	Year: Second	Term: Second
Course Title: Application of Statistics in Sociology II: Fieldwork		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course provides a broad scope to exercise statistical concepts and techniques for data analysis related to inferential statistics. The course is basically concerned with the development of an understanding of statistical practice in drawing inferences and its application in Sociology.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: Objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make students capable of applying the concepts of probability, probability distribution, sampling theory and inferential statistics. • provide knowledge and skills of applying inferential statistics in Sociology. 			

Intended Learning Outcomes:

After completion of this course, it is expected that the students will be able to-

- apply the concepts of probability, probability distribution, sampling theory and inferential statistics in Sociology;
- choose the appropriate probability distribution in determining the probability; and
- test hypothesis in analyzing sample information and drawing conclusion regarding the underlying population.

Course Contents:

- 1. Probability:** Probability and its Uses in Sociology.
- 2. Probability Distribution:** Various Probability Distributions and their Uses in Sociology.
- 3. Regression:** Regression Analysis and its Use in Sociology.
- 4. Test of Hypothesis:** Various Tests of Hypothesis and its Use in Sociology.

Third Year, First Term

Course No: Soc 3101	Credit: 3.0	Year: Third	Term: First
Course Title: Classical Sociological Theory		Course Status: Core	
Rationale: This course introduces students with the most important paradigmatic areas of classical sociological theories.			
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acquaint students with the development of sociological theories; • provide knowledge on classical sociological theories; and • relate classical sociological theories with contemporary problems and issues. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes: After completion of this course, it is expected that the students will be able to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the factors that lead to the development of sociological theory; • illustrate the contributions of European and American scholars in the development of Sociology; and • examine and evaluate the basic classical theories in Sociology. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Formation and Development of Sociological Theory: Concept; Types and Role of Sociological Theory; Problem of Theory Formation in Sociology; Social and Intellectual Forces in the Development of Sociological Theory. 2. Auguste Comte: Law of Three Stages; Hierarchy of Sciences; Social Static and Dynamics; Positivism; Religion of Humanity. 3. Herbert Spencer: Theory of Organic Analogy; Theory of Evolution of Society; Social Darwinism. 4. Karl Marx: Historical Dialectic Materialism; Class and Class Struggle; Surplus Value; Modes of Production; State; Alienation; Socialism; Communism. 			
Section B			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Emile Durkheim: Social Fact; Rules of Sociological Method; Division of Labor; Suicide and Solidarity; Religion and Society. 2. Max Weber: Ideal Type; Social Action; Social Stratification- Class, Status, Power and Authority; Bureaucracy; Protestant Ethics and the Spirit of Capitalism. 3. V. Pareto: Psycho-Analysis; Logico-Experimental Method; Logical and Non-logical Action; Residues and Derivation; Circulation of Elite. 4. Simmel: Social Integration; Social Structure; Objective Culture. 			

Course No: Soc 3103	Credit: 3.0	Year: Third	Term: First
Course Title: Sociology of Poverty		Course Status: Core	
Rationale: This course is designed to provide basic knowledge on the conceptual, theoretical and methodological dimensions of poverty. This course will focus on various policies and programs related to poverty alleviation.			

Course Objectives:

The objectives of this course are to-

- offer an analysis on the basic concepts of poverty;
- disseminate knowledge on different dimensions, approaches and theories of poverty; and
- offer an analysis of public policies and approaches to poverty reduction.

Intended Learning Outcomes:

After completing the course, students will be able to-

- comprehend the meaning and measurement of poverty, inequality and exclusion in modern society;
- interpret population variables as well as economic and political possibilities to explain the intertwined factors of poverty;
- review the debates on the importance of economic and other policies for poverty reduction and human development;
- assess the roles of different organizations in reducing poverty; and
- apply new knowledge to address poverty and social exclusion.

Course Contents:**Section A**

- 1. Basic Concepts:** Social Inequality; Social Stratification; Class and Status; Power; Rank and Hierarchy; Prestige and Privilege; Determinants of Social Inequality; Dimensions of Social Inequality; Poverty- Absolute and Relative; Social Exclusion; Vulnerability and Capability; Analysis of the Relationship of Poverty and Exclusion.
- 2. Dimensions of Poverty:** Human Poverty; Chronic Poverty; Family Life Cycle Poverty; Income and Living Standard Dimension; Security and Gender Dimension; Regional and Seasonal Dimension.
- 3. Theories of Social Inequality and Poverty:** Functionalist, Conflict and Equilibrium; Theories of Social Inequality; Theories of Poverty and Social Exclusion.
- 4. Measurements:** Techniques of Measuring Social Class and Inequality; Poverty Line; Qualitative Measures; Composite Index; Quantitative Measures; Alternative Approach to Poverty Measurement.
- 5. Extent and Trend of World Poverty:** Poverty in Developed, Developing and LDC Countries.

Section B

- 1. Categories Most at Risk of Social Exclusion and Poverty:** Areas of Social Exclusion; Types of Factors of Exclusion; The Faces of Poverty- Women, Children, Aged and People of Color; Social Inequalities across Race and Ethnicity; Social Exclusion across Class, Gender and Sexuality.
- 2. Growth, Poverty and Inequality:** Economic Growth and Poverty; Population Growth and Poverty; Poor Health and Poverty.
- 3. Public Policy, Power and Inequality:** Education Inequality; Income Inequality; Health Inequality; Human Capital and Labor Markets Inequalities.
- 4. Poverty Alleviation Approaches:** Role of State in Poverty Creation and Alleviation; Charity/Relief Approach; Self-Supporting Approach; Structural Approach; Liberal Approach; Human Development and Women Empowerment Approach.

5. Poverty Alleviation Strategies in Bangladesh: PRSP; Five Years Plan; MDGs and SDGs; Safety Net Program; Re-Distribution of Land; Capital Credit for Self-Employment; Micro-Credit Approach.

Course No: Soc 3105	Credit: 3.0	Year: Third	Term: First
Course Title: Demography		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course is designed to provide basic ideas of Demography and acquaint with basic demographic processes, such as, fertility, mortality and migration. It also focuses on the theories and methods of population analysis.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disseminate an understanding on demographic perspectives; • introduce the dynamics of population and related issues; and • provide knowledge on the theories and explanations for population growth and transitions. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After completing the course, students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprehend the key components of Demography- fertility, mortality and migration and their societal implications; • apply major demographic theories on analyzing the population of Bangladesh; and • calculate the basic demographic measures related to population structure and dynamics. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction: World Population- Past, Present and Future; Demography and Population Studies; Sources of Population Data; Analytical Units of Population Studies. 2. Population Theory: Ancient and Medieval Writings on Population; the Classical and Neo-classical Schools of Economics and Population Theory; Socialist and Marxist Writings; the Demographic Transition Theory. 3. Age and Sex Structure: Determinants of Age and Sex Structure; The Dynamics of Age and Sex Structure; Impact of Age and Sex Structure on Socio-economic Development and Population Processes; Measures of Age and Sex Structure; Population Pyramid; Demographic Dividend. 4. Marriage, Nuptiality and Fertility: Marital Status; Mate Selection; Nuptiality; Explanations of Fertility Change; Fertility Patterns in Developed and Developing Nations; Measures of Fertility. 			
Section B			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mortality and Population Health: Modern Decline of Mortality; Epidemiologic Transition Theory; Social Structure of Mortality Control; Differential Patterns of Morbidity; Basic Measures of Mortality; Life Table. 2. Migration and Population Change: Migration and Population Redistribution; 			

<p>Theories and Models of Analyzing Migration; Causes of Migration; Consequences of Migration, Measures of Migration.</p> <p>3. Population Growths and Social Change: Demographic Responses to Population Growth; Population Growth and Redistribution; Control of Population Growth; Demographic Responses in Developing and Developed Countries.</p> <p>4. Population Change and Policy Response: Critical Perspectives of Population Policy; Implications of Population Policy; Population Conferences and Policies.</p>

Course No: Soc 3107	Credit: 3.0	Year: Third	Term: First
Course Title: Sociology of Work and Organization		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course aims at educating students theoretically about the nature, characteristics and typology of industry, work and organization from contemporary and historical perspectives and offers a sociological approach to understand the dynamics of industry, work and organization, in the context of both developed and developing countries including Bangladesh.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The major objectives of the course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide knowledge on the emergence of industry, work and organization from both historical and sociological perspectives; • offer analysis on types and functions of industry, work and organization as well as their impacts on pre-modern and modern world with relation to technological innovation; and • disseminate insights on the problems of contemporary organizations and its effects on working condition, as well as policies to deal with emerging issues in a more scientific manner. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of this course, the students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprehend the perspectives of Sociology of Work and Organization as distinct science of work and management; • understand the development of industry and organization; and • apprehend the problems in modern industrial society and devise suitable strategies to reduce work and management related hazards. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction: Nature and Scope of Sociology of Work; Development and Transformation of Industrial Sociology to Sociology of Work; Nature and Types of Work. 2. Industry, Industrialization and Work: Industrial Revolution and Its Aftermath on Wages and Working Conditions; Definition, Features and Types of Industry; Development of Modern Industry and Its Impacts on Work in Traditional and Modern Society; Nature and Types of Industrialization; Pre-condition and Impediments of Industrialization – Bangladesh as a Case Study. 			

3. **Industrial Relations and Working Environment:** Major Trends, Issues and Theories of Industrial Relations – Marxist Approach, Dunlop Approach, Fordism; Industrial Conflict, Industrial Democracy and Resolution; Nature and Functions of Collective Bargaining Agency – Labor Union.
4. **Problems in Work Places:** Alienation and Anomie – Marx, Durkheim and Merton; Automation and Technological Advancement and Its Consequences– Unemployment, Underemployment, Poverty, Housing and Food Crisis; Marginality and Conflict of Interests; Gender Issues in Work Place; Occupational Hazards; Industrial Policy of Bangladesh.

Section B

1. **Introducing Organization:** Meaning; Definition; Characteristics; Methods of Research of Organization; Components of Social Organization; Types and Organization; Typologies of Formal Organization.
2. **Organization in Historical Perspectives:** Organization in Pre-capitalistic and Capitalistic Societies; Socio-economic Structure and Organizational Technological Progress of Modern Bourgeois Organization.
3. **Models and Theories of Organizational Analysis:** Psychological, Technological and Structural-Functional Approaches; Bureaucracy; Scientific Management.
4. **Technology and Organization:** Organization as a Socio-Technical System; Environment and Organizational Structure; Technology and Alienation.

Course No: Soc 3108	Credit: 1.5	Year: Third	Term: First
Course Title: Sociology of Work and Organization: Fieldwork and Repot Writing		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course is designed to familiarize students with the theoretical ideas on work, industry and management of organizations, to enable them to understand how industries evolve, what initiatives are taken by management to stabilize work places and why discrimination exists in work and how they can be resolved. It will be conducted simultaneously with its theoretical counterpart of Soc 3107.</p>			
<p>Course Objective: The objective of this course is to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide the first-hand experience of conducting fieldwork on extensive areas of work and organization. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of this course, the students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • develop understandings on methodology and data collection tools to conduct fieldwork in any organization; and • visualize the collected data from the industry/organizations in the form of research report. 			
Course Contents:			
1. Evolution of Industry, Industrial Relations and Working Environment in Bangladesh.			

2. Problems and Issues in Work and Work Places in Bangladesh.
3. Management and Organizational Analysis of Work and Industry.
4. Application of Technology at Workplaces and its Problems.

Course No: Soc 3109	Credit: 3.0	Year: Third	Term: First
Course Title: Sociology of Disability		Course Status: Optional	
Rationale: This course is designed to introduce the students with the knowledge of disability from a sociological perspective. This course is intended to find out the causes of disability, examine the activism of people with disabilities and to explore the network of law and public policy that attempt to address the needs of people with disabilities.			
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide knowledge on the theoretical underpinnings of disability; • offer insights on the situation and rights of disable people; and • endow with the organizational and legal systems designed to the people with disabilities. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes: By the end of this course, the student will be able to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • evaluate the theoretical approaches to disability studies; • explain the state policy related to the rights of disabled people; and • assess the opportunities afforded to the people with disabilities around the world. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction: Definition of Disability; Formation of Disability Studies; Shaping of Disability Studies. 2. History of Disability: Institutional History of Disability; Disability and the Justification of Inequality. 3. Disability Theory: Disability Studies- Models; Theories and Perspectives. 4. The Politics of Disability: Construction of Deafness; Abortion and Disability; Disability in the Age of Globalization. 			
Section B			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identity and the Experience of Disability: Mental Disability; Disability and Blackness; Invisible Disability and the Limits of Coming Out; Social Experience of Disability; Identity of Disability and Disability Rights. 2. Disability and Sexuality: Sexual Activity- General, Fetishes and BDSM; Sex Work; Queers with Disabilities; Sexual Abuse; Questions of Consent and Intellectual Disability; Disabled Identities in Intimate Relationship. 3. Disability, State and Law: Welfare State and Disabled People; Political Economy of the Disability; Disability Benefit Programs; Employment Issues for Disabled People; Disability and Human Rights; Laws and Policy Related to Disability. 4. Disability around the World: Nature, Trend and Pattern of Disability in Developed 			

and Developing Countries.

Course No: MCJ 3151	Credit: 3.0	Year: Third	Term: First
Course Title: Sociology of Mass Communication		Course Status: Optional	
<p>Rationale: This course is designed to introduce the students with the knowledge regarding the multi-dimensional relationship among communication, information, media and society. This course is intended to provide students with analyzing contemporary issues of media representation, institutional power, media conglomeration, technological development and cultural diversity.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The major objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide knowledge on the basic ideas of mass communication research and theories; • offer an analysis of the theories and research applied in Sociology of Mass Communication; • disseminate insights on cultural issues and social change from the perspective of mass communication; and • acquaint with the problems of mass communication in developed and third world countries. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: By the end of this course, the student will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • compare and analyze both functions and dysfunctions of communication processes and media in the contemporary social system; • demonstrate the impact of technological development on mass media; • evaluate the influence of political power and multinational companies in media; and • examine the development activities of mass media in developed and third world countries. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fundamentals of Mass Communication: Definition and Types of Mass Communication; History of Mass Communication; Mass Communication Process; Definition, Nature, Scope and Functions of Sociology of Mass Communication. 2. Mass Communication Research and Theoretical Approaches: Techniques of Research: Case Study, Survey Research, Content Analysis, Semiological Analysis and Conversational Analysis; Theoretical Approaches: Marxist Perspectives, Critical Political Economic Theory, Functionalist Approach and Social Constructionism. 3. Technological Development and Mass Communication: The Nature of Media Technology; Social Networking and New Media (Facebook, Viber, What's up, Twitter, Blog); Media and Marketing Communication. 4. Mass Communication and Culture: Communication and Mass Culture; Communication Technology and Culture; Mass Media and Folk Culture; Mass Media and Popular Culture; Mass Media and Postmodern Culture. 			

Section B

- 1. Mass Media and Society:** Social Responsibility of Media; Media and Democracy; Media and Public Interest; Agenda Setting; Mass Media and Globalization.
- 2. Mass Media and Social Change:** Influence of Media on Social Change; Impact of Media on Structural Change; Media and Creation of New Values; Media and Social Planning for Marketization; Role of Media in Social Movements: Media and Empowerment.
- 3. Mass Communication in Third World Countries:** Nature, Impact and Role of Mass Communication in Third World Countries; Ownership of Media and Content (Political Power and Multinational Companies); Dominant Ideology Versus Cultural Contradictions in Media; Communication Policies and Practices in Bangladesh.
- 4. Communication for Development:** Role of Mass Media in Rural Community Development; Mass Media and Development in Education; Political Development and Mass Media; Role of Information, Communication and Technology (ICT) in Development; Right to Information Act (RTI).

Third Year, Second Term

Course No: Soc 3201	Credit: 3.0	Year: Third	Term: Second
Course Title: Modern Sociological Theory		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: Development of sociological theories in the early and middle of 20th century took a wide turn both thematically and geographically. While Europe kept its contributing channel open, the USA became the new hub. Synthesizing assumed a new turn in Parsons while individual got primacy in integrationist approach. The course introduces students about major paradigmatic areas of such modern sociological theories.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The major objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide the critical explanations of the modern sociological theories; • disseminate knowledge on the shifts of ideas in sociological theories; and • propagate a comparative outlook in theoretical issues of Sociology. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course, the students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprehend knowledge on modern sociological theories; • examine and evaluate the empirical relevance of modern sociological theories, and paradigmatic theoretical contexts; and • make a bridge between macro and micro levels of sociological theories. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Structural Functionalist Perspective: Talcott Parsons; R. K. Merton. 2. Conflict and Neo-Functionalist Perspectives: Ralph Dahrendorf; Randall Collins; Jeffery C. Alexander; Paul Colomy. 3. Neo-Marxist and Critical Perspectives: Antonio Gramsci; Georg Lukacs; Jurgen Habermas; Louis Althusser; Poulantzas. 4. Karl Mannheim: Sociology of Knowledge; Ideology and Utopia. 			
Section B			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Symbolic Interactionist and Exchange Perspectives: Herbert Mead; Erving Goffman; Peter M Blau; George Homans. 2. Phenomenological and Ethnomethodological Perspectives: Edmund Husserl; Alfred Shultz; Harold Garfinkel. 3. Critical Theory: Habermas; Horkheimer; Marcuse; Adorno. 4. Crisis in Sociology: Gouldner; Kuhn. 			

Course No: Soc 3203	Credit: 3.0	Year: Third	Term: Second
Course Title: Minority and Ethnic Studies		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course focuses on the experiences of minority people in Bangladesh and the World, and</p>			

adopts a critical understanding of the difference among race, ethnicity, minority groups and indigenous people. This course also deals with some hegemonic discourses, tools, and lenses that frame, justify, and reinforce privileges of some groups over others. Special attention will be given on international conventions, declarations, acts, ordinances and policies to better place the idea of minority groups in the society.

Course Objectives:

The objectives of this course are to-

- provide knowledge on issues including experiences of minority groups within the context of their cultural heritage and tradition, as well as those of the dominant culture;
- offer insights into the major concepts, theories and ideologies in the field of minority and ethnic studies;
- recognize the importance of minority studies in movements for social justice; and
- disseminate the ideas of historical, social, political and economic effects of discrimination based on group identity.

Intended Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course, students will be able to-

- delineate basic concepts like race, ethnicity, minority, indigenous people;
- associate the sociological usage of majority and minority groups;
- demonstrate the theoretical explanations of majority-minority relations;
- evaluate the impact of inequality and discourses of privilege; and
- assess the international attempts to protect the rights of minority groups.

Course Contents:

Section A

- 1. Definition of Major Concepts:** Majority, Minority and Indigenous People; Nation and Nationality; Ethnic and Racial Groups; Types of Minority.
- 2. Theoretical Debates:** Critique of Liberal Perspective - Individual and State; Debates on Self- determination of Indigenous Peoples.
- 3. Major Issues in Minorities and Ethnic Studies:** Patterns of Immigration and Minority Issues; Cultural Practices and Indigenous Concepts of Land Rights; Natural Resource Management and Political Rights.
- 4. Minorities and International Laws:** Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965); UN Declaration on the Rights of Minorities (1992); the Role of ILO in Promoting and Protecting the Rights of the Indigenous Peoples.

Section B

- 1. Understanding Racial Inequality Today:** Educational Inequality; Income and Labour Market Inequality; Inequality in Housing and Wealth; Health Inequalities.
- 2. Intersectionality in Ethnic and Minority Studies:** Age, Race, Class, Religion, Gender and Disability; Women- The Oppressed Minority.
- 3. Situations of Minorities:** Minority and Ethnic Groups- Socioeconomic and Political Situation; Impact of Development Policies and Programs/ Ethnic Cleansing- Marginalization, Displacement and Dispossession.
- 4. Situation of Minorities in Bangladesh:** Religious Minorities; Small Ethnic Groups; Minority Politics in Bangladesh; Practice of Vested Property Act in Bangladesh.

Course No: Soc 3204	Credit: 1.5	Year: Third	Term: Second
Course Title: Minority and Ethnic Studies: Fieldwork and Report Writing		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course is designed to study the sub cultural groups of Bangladesh with particular emphasis on ethnic minorities based on the course Soc 3203. It will provide a multidisciplinary analysis of the subordinate/dominant statuses of individuals and groups by recognizing the impact of race/ethnicity, gender, and socioeconomic class of individuals and groups in relationship to Bangladesh society. The influence of ethnicity in the lives of some selected minority groups of Bangladesh will be assessed in response to the nation's predominant majority population.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide students with the insights of applying the knowledge acquired from concepts, theories and ideologies in the field of minority and ethnic studies; • offer the knowledge on developmental history, culture, experiences of inequality, and current life chances of minority groups in Bangladesh; and • recognize the minority group interactions in Bangladesh focusing on assimilation processes and adjustments. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course, students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate their familiarity with the sociological usage of majority and minority relations; • evaluate the effects of intersectionality on minority groups in Bangladesh; and • apply critical thinking about prejudice and discrimination through fieldwork and report writings. 			
Course Contents:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ethnic Minorities of Bangladesh. 2. Religious Minorities of Bangladesh. 3. Intersectionality among Ethnic and Minority Groups in Bangladesh. 			

Course No: Soc 3205	Credit: 3.0	Year: Third	Term: Second
Course Title: Sociology of Religion		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course is designed to provide a particular disciplinary perspective and analytical tools and theories for describing, understanding, and explaining the nature and influence of religion in society.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offer an interpretation on the influence of religion in society; • provide an explanation on the role of religious debates for mending state system as well as human behavior; and • disseminate ideas in explaining the nature of religious movements and its effects on society. 			

Intended Learning Outcomes:

At the end of the course the students will be able to-

- explain basic concepts along with the social dynamics of religion with a degree of objectivity;
- identify the role of religion for maintaining order in state and sustaining the society;
- explain the nature of religious movements and its effects on society; and
- defend and justify the position of secularism and religious fundamentalism.

Course Contents:**Section A**

- 1. Sociological Perspectives of Religion:** Definition and Scope of Sociology of Religion; Functions of Religion; Development of Sociology of Religion.
- 2. Basic Concepts of Religion:** Meaning, Definition, Types of Magic; Difference between Religion and Magic; Witchcraft and Sorcery; Sacred and Profane; Church and Sect; Denominations and Cults.
- 3. Theories of Religion:** Marx, Durkheim, Weber.
- 4. Forms of Religiosity:** Fetishism, Totemism and Animism; Polytheism and Monotheism; Religious Fundamentalism-Islam, Hinduism, Christianity, Buddhism, Judaism; Secularism- Meaning and Nature; Secularism in West, Problems of Secularism in Third World Countries.

Section B

- 1. Religious Movements:** Millenarian Movements, Movements of *Bahais*, *Ahmadiyahs* and *Ramakrishna Mission*; Religious Revivalism; Religious Reformation.
- 2. Religion and State:** Separation of Church and State in the West; Theocracy in Islamic State; State and Religion in the Third World; State and Religious Education; Modernization and Religion; Globalization and Religion.
- 3. Religion and Society:** Social Status, Social Class and Religious Involvement; Ethnicity, Gender and Religion; Religion and Social Change; Religion and Immigration; Terrorism and Religion.
- 4. Religion in Bangladesh:** Religious Cults in Bangladesh- *Vaishnavism*, *Shaivism*, *Sahajiya*; Religious Orders in Bangladesh-Mazhab and Tariqua among Muslims; Role of the Saints in Bangladesh; Present Condition of Religion in Bangladesh.

Course No: Soc 3207	Credit: 3.0	Year: Third	Term: Second
Course Title: Sociology of Crime and Criminal Justice		Course Status: Optional	
Rationale: This course is designed to introduce students with the knowledge and understanding of crime, deviance and criminal justice from sociological perspectives. It also examines the criminal justice system including courts, prison, police, as well as the methods of crime prevention and corrections (e.g. parole, probation).			
Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide knowledge on the meaning and nature of crime and juvenile delinquency 			

<p>from multi-dimensional views;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> offer an assessment of the theories regarding criminality; and deliver a picture of the criminal justice systems and its responses to criminal behavior.
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes:</p> <p>After successful completion of this course, the students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> interpret and compare crime, deviance and juvenile delinquency as well as the causes and consequences of crime and juvenile delinquency; evaluate the key theories associated with crime and deviance; demonstrate knowledge of the criminal justice system and analyze the functions of the criminal justice agency; and identify the appropriate methods of controlling criminals and delinquents.
<p>Course Contents:</p>
<p>Section A</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction: Definition, Nature and Scope of Sociology of Crime; Development of Sociology of Crime; Relations with other Social Sciences; Research in Sociology of Crime – Official, Self-Report and Victimization Data. 2. Crime and Deviance: Definition, Features and Types of Crime and Deviance; Differences between Crime and Deviance; Causes of Crime; Trends of Crime – Global and Regional Perspective; Impacts of Crime on Victims/Victimization Process. 3. Juvenile Delinquency: Definition, Features and Types of Juvenile Delinquency; Differences between Crime and Juvenile Delinquency; Causes of Juvenile Delinquency; Trends of Juvenile Delinquency – Global and Regional Perspectives; Methods of Treatment and Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency. 4. Society and Crime: Rational Choice Theory; Trait Theory; Social Structure Theory; Social Process Theory; Relevance of Different Theories to Understand Crime/Criminality in Bangladesh.
<p>Section B</p>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introducing Criminal Justice: Meaning and Goals of Criminal Justice; Agencies of Criminal Justice; Penal History – Bangladesh as A Case; Types of Jail/Prison System; Pitfall of Jail/Prison System; Criminal and Juvenile Justice System. 2. Criminal Law: Meaning, Elements and Purpose of Criminal Law; Sociological Theories of the Origin of Criminal Law; Criminal Law in Bangladesh. 3. Penology and Punishment: Definition and Scope of Penology; Punishment as a Deterrence of Crime/Criminality; Types of Punishment; Theories of Punishment; Debates on Punishment. 4. Correction and Prevention of Crime: History and Forms of Correctional Services across the Globe; Parole and Probation; Problems Involved in Crime Prevention; International Perspective of Crime Prevention.

Course No: ES 3251	Credit: 3.0	Year: Third	Term: Second
Course Title: Environmental Sociology		Course Status: Optional	
<p>Rationale: This course is designed to understand the sociological context of environment. It offers some basic concepts and theoretical approaches to environment and strategies to manage environmental hazards.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide knowledge on the basic concepts and approaches to Environmental Sociology; • disseminate ideas on the key issues in environmental hazards and disasters in contemporary world; • offer insights on the process of environmental management; and • provide an illustration on policy issues and planning processes regarding environmental preservations. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course, the students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • comprehend the concepts and theoretical approaches to Environmental Sociology; • analyze how environment and social structure influence each other in an interactive way; and • assess policy issues and planning processes and their importance. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction: Meaning, Definition and Types of Environment; Origin and Development of Environmental Sociology; Relationship between Sociology and Environmental Science. 2. Basic Concepts of Environment: Ecology; Ecosystem; Exosphere; Species; Habitat and Niche; Food Chain. 3. Sociological Approaches to Environment: Existential Dualism; Neo-mutualism; Geographical Determinism; Eco-centrism vs. Techno-centrism; Convergence and Divergence; New Environmental Paradigms. 4. Human Species, Social Structure and Environment: Population Growth and Stages of Cultural Development; North-South Differences of Population Dynamics and Ecological Balance; Population, Social Stratification and Resources Allocation; Overpopulation and Population Control. 			
Section B			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Major Areas of Environmental Management: Land Soil and Landscape; River, Water and Wetland; Agriculture, Forest and Coastal Environment; Fisheries and Shrimp Cultivation; Biodiversity; Health, Industrialization and Urbanization. 2. Environmental Disasters and Hazards: Greenhouse Effect; Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Deforestation; Arsenics; Floods; Cyclones; Rise of River Beds; Earthquake. 3. Gender and Environmentalism: Eco-feminism and Impact of Environmental 			

Problems on Men, Women and Children; Gender Based Response to Environmental Problems.

4. Government Policy and Planning: Environmental Planning; Government Policies and Programs; Impact Evaluation; Environmental Education.

Course No: FWT 3253	Credit: 3.0	Year: Third	Term: Second
Course Title: Social Forestry		Course Status: Optional	
<p>Rationale: This course is designed to explore the major types and use of social forestry and to analyze the policy implications for further advancement of forestry for ensuring sustainable development.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The major objectives of the course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide knowledge of basic types and functions of social forestry; • familiarize with ideas on the role of social forestry in developing countries; • offer an analysis of the relationship between social forestry and environment; and • provide knowledge of the implications of social forestry and the necessity for further policy formulation on social forestry. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course, student will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the meaning and importance of social forestry; • examine the relation among forestry, ecology and women; and • evaluate the policy related to forestry. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction: Definition, Importance and Emergence of Social Forestry in Sociology. 2. Types of Social Forestry: Agro-Forest; Community Forest; Homestead Forest; Street Forest; Coastal and Hill Forests. 3. Overview of Social Forestry Program in Selected Developing Countries: The Situation of Bangladesh, India, South Korea, China and Tanzania. 4. Rural Household Consumption and Social Forestry: Fuel, Food, Fodder, Medicine and Building Materials. 			
Section B			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Forestry, Women and Development: Historical Perspectives; Role of Women in Planting; Management, Fuel Collection; Fodder, Gathering and Consumption Activities. 2. Ecology, Environment and Forestry: Social, Cultural and Environmental Significance of Social Forestry in Developing Countries. 3. Social Forestry and Rural Development: Local Resources; Social Structure and Development Perspectives in Forestry Development Projects. 			

4. Policy and Politics: Forest Management Policy and Politics in Bangladesh.

Fourth Year, First Term

Course No: Soc 4101	Credit: 3.0	Year: Fourth	Term: First
Course Title: Social Change		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course is designed to explore the nature and trends of social change in the world including Bangladesh. It is evident that the significance of social change became buzzword after the World War II. Thus, this course will emphasize on the issues of changing global order and the process of globalization.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offer students with the knowledge in conceptualizing the social changes in first, second and third worlds; • provide insights into the theoretical knowledge of social change; and • deliver an explanation on the relation between social change and globalization. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After completion of this course, it is expected that the students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • interpret the concepts of social change and its theoretical underpinnings; • analyze how western civilization spread across the world; • examine the world systems since post-World War II and global order; • explain the fall of the USA's and USSR's hegemony; and • relate the rise of Asian capitalism and the social change in contemporary Bangladesh. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic Concepts of Social Change: Social Change as a Concept; Factors of Social Change; Theories of Social Change. 2. Rise of Western Civilization: Utopian Institution vs Western Culture; the Renaissance; Merchant and Industrial Capitalism; Development of Nation State; Capitalist Industrialization; the Slave Trade; European Colonies and Imposition of Western Culture across the Globe. 3. Social System in First and Second Worlds after World War II: Inter Societal System and the First World; Post-War Reconstruction and New Global Organizations- UN and the World Bank; State Socialism; the Soviet Union and the Extension of Second World. 4. Social System in Third World after World War II: Dependent Economy and the Rise of Third World; Constitutional Interdependence and Economic Dependence; Comprador State; Development Aid; Neo-Colonialism. 			
Section B			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Changes towards the End of Twentieth Century: Rise and Fall of the USA's 			

<p>Hegemony; World Economic Recession and Mass Unemployment; Seattle Meeting of WTO and Massive Protest.</p> <p>2. Rise of Asian Capitalism and Fall of USSR: Rise of East-Japan and East Asian Capitalism; Collapse of the Soviet State Socialism in 1991; Third Worldization of Russia; Globalization of Poverty.</p> <p>3. Resurgence of Islam: Resurgence of Islam in a Uni-polar World as an Alternative to Western Capitalism and State Socialism; Arab Nationalism.</p> <p>4. Social Change in Contemporary Bangladesh: Major Trends, Factors and Direct of Super Structural Changes; Socio-cultural Consequences of Change and Development in Contemporary Bangladesh.</p>

Course No: Soc 4103	Credit: 3.0	Year: Fourth	Term: First
Course Title: Sociology of Health and Illness		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course is an overview of Medical Sociology that emerged with the combination of modern Sociology and medical development. The emerging field conceptualizes the measurement and social distribution of health, sociological approaches to understanding health-related processes and outcomes, organizational dynamics of health care and medical treatment and issues related to health care reforms in cross-national perspectives.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of the course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offer an understanding on health and illness from sociological perspectives; • provide knowledge on the underlying causes of illness as well as sort out remedies of ailments with possible alternatives; and • disseminate ideas in identifying the social and cultural variations of healing practices across the world. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: At the end of the course, student will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate the methodological practice in Sociology of Health and Illness; • illustrate the different models, indicators, constructions and care services related to health and illness; and • examine the health policy of regional and global contexts for upgrading the health management system. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction: Meaning, Origin and Development of Sociology of Health and Illness; Scope and Importance of Sociology of Health and Illness. 2. Models of Health and Illness: Medical Model and Social Model; Epidemiology. 3. Sociological Perspective of Health and Illness: Functionalist Perspective- the Sick Role; Interactionist Perspective- Illness as Lived Experience. 4. Social Basis of Health: Social Class and Health; Gender and Health; Race and Health. 			

Section B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Determinants and Indicators of Health: Socio-Economic; Food, Water, Sanitation and Environmental; Health Services; Infant Mortality; Life Expectancy; Maternal Morality; Disability; Anthropometrical; Malnutrition; Personal Hygiene. 2. Political and Cultural Construction of Health: Health Belief System; Socialization; Social Network; Lay Theory of Illness; Health in a Market Economy; Doctor-Patient Relationship. 3. Remedial Measures: Evolution of Medicine; Social Medicine; Folk Medicine; Ethno Medicine; Alternate Healing System in Cross-Cultural Settings. 4. Health Care Services: Global and National Health Policies; Legislation and Health Management System in Bangladesh; Community Health; Constraint on Peoples' Access to Health Services.

Course No: Soc 4105	Credit: 3.0	Year: Fourth	Term: First
Course Title: Gender Studies		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: These courses exposes students to the basic concepts, vocabularies and analytical tools of gender studies and prepare them to engage in discussions of key debates animating the field. It also examines how power structures including sex/sexuality, gender, race, class and intersect to shape our lives and form the social hierarchies, privilege and inequality based on gender.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of the course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide knowledge on the emergence of Sociology of Gender and perspectives of gender construction; • disseminate insights to the contextual analysis of social, economic, political and legal issues of women in relation to gender; and • offer explanation on the different schools of feminists' thoughts and integration of women in development. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After successful completion of this course the students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • define sex, gender, feminism, gender socialization and other theoretical concepts related to the study of gender; • interpret the ways in which gender shapes our everyday lives through the intersections of other social hierarchies; • explain the issues related to social, political and economic forces that shape the gender division of labor; and • evaluate the impact of digital, print and social-media technologies in shaping gender relations. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Basic Concepts: Emergence and Development of Gender Studies; Gender Meaning; Gender and Sex; Gender Identity; Gender Exploitation; Gender Needs-Strategic and 			

<p>Practical; Gender as Social Construction.</p> <p>2. Gender Learning: Gender Socialization; Theories of Gender Socialization; Agencies of Gender Socialization; Gender Learning and Power Relation.</p> <p>3. Social Dynamics of Gender: Patriarchy; Gender Division of Labour; Gender in Workplace; Gender Dynamics in Class and Ethnicity.</p> <p>4. Gender and Social Inequality: Equality and Equity; Theories of Gender Inequality; Universal Subordination of Women- Biological, Ideological and Materialist Arguments; Gender based Violence.</p>
Section B
<p>1. Gender and Empowerment: Dimensions- Power, Domination, Control, Access and Welfare; Gender Mainstreaming.</p> <p>2. Movements for Social Change: Multiple Feminism; Feminist Movements; Contemporary Issues and Debates- Sexuality and Intersectionality.</p> <p>3. Gender and Development: Integration of Women in Development- WID, WAD, GAD; Gender Planning Frameworks; CEDAW, BEIJING+5, ICPD.</p> <p>4. Media Representations of Gender: Mass Media and Images of Women; Gender Relations in the Media and Representations; Gender Inequality in Media Industry; Gender and ICT; Gender and Popular Culture; Sexual Oppression of Women in Media; Scandal and its Impact on Women.</p>

Course No: Soc 4107	Credit: 3.0	Year: Fourth	Term: First
Course Title: Project Designing and Management		Course Status: Core	
Rationale:			
This course provides a practical insight of project writing techniques so that students can be able to demonstrate their dexterity on project designing and management.			
Course Objectives:			
The objectives of the course are to-			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offer knowledge on the basic concepts of project designing and management; • provide knowledge on the key issues of project designing and management; and • offer ideas on project management. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes:			
After completion of this course, students will be able to-			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • explain the major concepts and techniques of project designing; • assess the major steps of designing an effective project; and • design own project with appropriate methodological principles. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<p>1. Basic Concepts and Techniques: Definition of Project; Characteristics, Types, Elements and Importance; Management Philosophy; Project Management Knowledge Areas; Project Life-Cycle and Project Identification.</p> <p>2. Project Planning and Format: Vision, Mission, Goals, Objectives and Strategies of a Project; Implementation at Inception; Execution and Phase Out Stages; Elements of</p>			

<p>Planning; Project Proforma (PP) and Technical Assistance Project Proforma (TAPP).</p> <p>3. Government Project Approval Procedure: Approval by the Concerned Ministry, Planning Commission and Executive Committee of the National Economic Council (ECNEC); Role and Functions of Planning Commission, Economic Relations Division (ERD) and ECNEC; Board of Investment- Roles and Functions.</p> <p>4. Logical Framework Approach: Background, Practical Issues in Applying Log-frame Approach; Analysis Stage- Preparatory Analysis, Stakeholder Analysis, Problem Analysis, Analysis of Objectives and Analysis of Strategies.</p>
Section B
<p>1. Project Appraisal: Technical, Institutional, Financial and Economic Appraisal; Cost-Benefit Analysis; Shadow Analysis.</p> <p>2. Critical Path Method and Network Analysis: Meaning and Use; Procedures, Techniques and Operation of Network Analysis.</p> <p>3. Monitoring and Evaluation: Purpose; Project Work Plan; Monitoring; Regular Review; Evaluation and Audit; Key Task and Responsibilities; Key Assessments; Tools and Documents.</p> <p>4. Developing the Project Proposal: Steps, Format and Typologies.</p>

Course No: Soc 4108	Credit: 1.5	Year: Fourth	Term: First
Course Title: Project Designing and Management: Report Writing		Course Status: Core	
Rationale: This course intends to help develop practical skills/expertise of project designing and management techniques based on the theory course- Soc 4107.			
Course Objectives: The objectives of the course are to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide students with the expertise for how to apply the knowledge acquired from concepts of project designing; • endow with practical knowledge on the key issues of project writing techniques; and • demonstrate the ideas of designing the projects. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes: After completion of this course, students will be able to- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • demonstrate their familiarity with the major concepts and techniques of project designing; • devise/outline the major steps of project designing; and • apply their knowledge in preparing and implementing their respective projects. 			
Course Contents:			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project Planning and Formatting. 2. Developing the Project Proposal. 			

Course No: Soc 4109	Credit: 3.0	Year: Fourth	Term: First
Course Title: Social Policy and Planning		Course Status: Optional	
<p>Rationale: This course focuses on the public policies, which create the conditions for economic growth, social reforms and regulating employment; distribute and redistribute national incomes and structure; state-citizen relations and transform social relations. A notion of ‘welfare regimes’ will be applied to describe how public services in health, education, social security etc. are organized, and how these are influenced by and in turn influence concepts of poverty and deprivation.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide an explanation of social, political and economic contexts in which social policies are designed and implemented, as well as the global context of social policy; • provide critical understanding of key debates and approaches to social policy; and • offer ideas on the designing and implementation of social policy, taking account of multi-dimensional measures of social development. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course, students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • discuss the contexts in which social policies are designed and implemented; • combine theoretical insights with applied methods to contextualise and operationalize policy making process; and • analyze the national and international hindrances to social provisioning. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction to Social Policy: Notion of Social Policy and Public Policy; Agenda Setting- Taking the Demand to Government; the Policy Cycle- How Social Policy Emerges and Evolves. 2. Types and Forms of Planning: Meaning, Importance and Steps of Planning; Local, Regional and National Planning; Comprehensive and Integrated Planning. 3. Need Based or Risk Based Social Policy: Debate on Targeting and Universal Approaches; Potentials for a Universalist Agenda. 4. Basic Issues in Social Policy: Basic Education; Health Care System; Housing; Social Security and Safety Nets. 			
Section B			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Financing and Social Policy: National and Global Issues- Social Provisioning in Developing Countries. 2. Impact of Social Policy: Assessing the Impact of Social Policy - Impact of Social Policy on Individual, Households and Society. 3. Politics of Social Policy: Welfare Politics- the Players; Models of Welfare Politics; Models of Social Policy and Change. 4. Future of Social Policy: Globalization and Social Policy; Impact of Globalization on Welfare States; the Growing Demand and Pressure for Welfare; Arguments for New Forms of Welfare. 			

Course No: Soc 4110	Credit: 2.0	Year: Fourth	Term: First
Course Title: Thesis: Proposal Development		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course is designed to introduce students to the basic techniques of thesis/research designing. It also focuses on the application of both quantitative and qualitative approaches along with pertinent elements of research methods and applicability of various instruments of data for conducting a social research and writing a thesis.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide training in planning, designing and conducting a sociological research; and • offer guidelines on writing research proposals and reports. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: At the end of this course, students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify a research problem; and • design the research proposal/project with an advanced understanding of the methodological principles of research. 			
<p>Course Contents:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Methodology: Paradigms, Theory, Research and Method; Developing Theoretical and Conceptual Framework; Epistemologies Associated with Quantitative and Qualitative Research; Quantitative and Qualitative Approach – Research Process, Research Design and Data Collection Techniques; Combining Quantitative and Qualitative Methods- Triangulation of Methods; Survey Research, Field Research, Case Study, Ethnography, FGD, Grounded Theory; Issues of Validity and Reliability. 2. Writing Thesis: Selecting a Research Topic; Reviewing the Literature; Guidelines For Writing a Research Proposal and Report; Thesis Structure; Data Analysis (Quantitative and Qualitative), Representation, and Writing; the Ethics of Social Research; Turning in the Thesis – Formatting and Referencing. 			

Course No: Soc 4111	Credit: 3.0	Year: Fourth	Term: First
Course Title: Sociology of Sports		Course Status: Optional	
<p>Rationale: This course explores the deeper meanings and social significance of sports in both domestic and global contexts. Particular attention will be given to the relationship between sports and issues of race, gender, class, history, social mobility, education and politics.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: Objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide an overview of the sports from the sociological perspective; and • offer knowledge on sociological lens to the world of sports and athletics through academic writing, popular media and personal experiences and observations. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After completing the course, students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • analyze how sports and sports participation create effects on the lives of individuals 			

- and groups in society;
- identify the relations among sports, social institutions, organizations, community and social interaction; and
 - appraise the gender, race, and social class contexts of sports.

Course Contents:

Section A

- 1. Sociological Perspective on Sports:** History of Sociology of Sports; Theoretical Perspectives of Sports; Sports as Secular Sacrament.
- 2. Sports and Socialization:** Family; Sports and Socialization- Who Plays and What Happens to Them; Play Group vs. Organized Competitive Team.
- 3. Sports and Youth:** Sports in High School and College: Do Competitive Sports Contribute to Education; Transformation of Youth Sport.
- 4. Deviance in Sports:** Performance, Drug and Control; Kids and Sports- Injured at an Early Age.

Section B

- 1. Sports, Race and Gender:** Race, Cultural Capital and the Educational Effects of Participation in Sports; Sport and Gender Identities- Masculinities, Femininities and Sexualities; Women's Sports Revolution; Estrangement of Gay and Lesbian.
- 2. Media and Sport:** Sport, Technology and the Body; Gender of Sports Media.
- 3. Social Class, Money and Power in Sports:** Class, Sports and Social Development; Global Sports Business- Community Impact of Commercial Sport.
- 4. Sports in Globe to Nationality:** Globalization and Sports; National Identity in the Realm of Sport; Collective Exercise and Group Identities.

Fourth Year, Second Term

Course No: Soc 4201	Credit: 3.0	Year: Fourth	Term: Second
Course Title: Sociology of Development and Underdevelopment		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: This course provides an overview of the mainstream and alternative perspectives of today's development discourse. It focuses on the debates about the origin of modern capitalist development, including colonialism and imperialism. Moreover, this course deals with issues and perspectives that have more recently come to challenge the key assumptions in development with the aim to provide a critical re-examination of core development theories and concepts on industrialization, foreign aid, trade development policies and so on.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: Objectives of this course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • provide knowledge for familiarizing the students with the major theoretical and conceptual approaches, histories, and practices associated with the field of development; • offer clarification of the central dimension of development debates in order to understand why industrialization remains so crucial to understand wealth, poverty and power in the modern global economy; • recognize the nature and development of the global south, its relationship to the global north and major explanations of underdevelopment; and • disseminate ideas to identify and compare the major issues like foreign aid, debt, trade and development policies in global development and the work they do. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After completion of the course, students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify different implied meanings of development and how these reflect various theoretical, epistemological and ontological biases; • explore the histories and practices associated with the field of development; • explain the meaning of industrialization, trade liberalization, aid and relief and their importance to development; and • relate sociological debates on development with contemporary world affairs. 			
Course Contents:			
Section A			
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meanings of Development and Underdevelopment: Liberal and Socialist Traditions; Sen's Capability Approach and Development as Freedom; Alternative Perspectives; Washington Consensus as a Paradigm for Developing Countries. 2. History of Development and Underdevelopment : European Expansion, Conquest, Colonialism; Imperialism; The Development Era; De-Colonization; Neo-imperialism; the Debt Crisis and Structural Adjustment; Globalization; the MDGs and the Financial Crisis; The New South. 3. Theorizing Development and Underdevelopment: Modernization; Dependency; Neoliberalism; Basic Human Needs; Neo-structuralism. 			

4. **Measurement of Development:** Indicators of Development; Indices Developed by UNDP and World Bank; Other Indices of Development; the Perception of Development from Below.
5. **Development Actors and Structures:** The State and National Development Agencies; The International Financial Institutions (IFIs) and the UN; The Multinationals and Civil Society.

Section B

1. **Issues and Institutions in Development:** Gender; Environment; Rural and Urban Development; Health and Education; Free Trade / Fair Trade; Conflict and Migration.
2. **Population, Food and Development:** Population Growth and Food Production; Poverty and Famines- Sen's Analysis; Human Resources Development; Sustainable Development.
3. **International Trade, Industrialization and Statecraft:** Why Industry- History from Mercantilism to Late Industrialization; WTO and Industrialization in Developing Countries; Late-Late Comers and Import Substitution Industrialization (ISI); Foreign Investment and Industrialization; Trade and Industry Today.
4. **Globalization, Debt, Foreign Aid and Trade:** The Crisis of the Globalization- Towards Post-neoliberalism; Land and Labor Struggles- Global Counter Movements; the Politics of Finance and Debt; Foreign Aid, Trade and Dependence.
5. **Development Futures and Alternatives:** Brandt Commission Reports; Rethinking Development; Policy Formulation by International and Transnational Organizations.

Course No: Soc 4203	Credit: 3.0	Year: Fourth	Term: Second
Course Title: Sociology of Bangladesh		Course Status: Core	
Rationale:			
This course is designed to introduce students with the knowledge on historical, socioeconomic and political background of Bangladesh in order to encourage critical thinking, knowledge development and problem solving ideas for contemporary Bangladesh society and culture.			
Course Objectives:			
Objectives of this course are to-			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • disseminate ideas on the geography, history, social history, society and culture, economy, government and politics of Bangladesh; • present comparative analysis of societies of Bangladesh; and • provide insights on the major sociological studies on Bangladesh society and culture. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes:			
After completion of this course, the students will be able to-			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • describe the nature and pattern of Bangladesh society and culture; • explain and evaluate the socio-economic, political, administrative and constitutional features of Bangladesh; and • interpret the existing social problems of Bangladesh. 			

Course Contents:
Section A
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Social Background of Bangladesh Society: Ecological Context; Religion, Education, Culture and Ethnicity; Ethnic Groups of Bangladesh. 2. Population, Ethnicity and Health: Population Composition; Population Change- Theoretical Approaches; Changing Pattern of Health and Morbidity. 3. Economy of Bangladesh: Rural Economy; Urban Economy; Informal Economy; Migration and Bangladesh Economy. 4. Politics: Nature of State, Bureaucracy and Political Parties in Bangladesh, Political Culture, Local Government and Governance in Bangladesh.
Section B
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Culture: Pattern of Religious Beliefs and Rituals in Bangladesh; Pattern of Social Change; Modernization and Counter- modernization. 2. Social Inequality, Social Stratification and Poverty: Nature of Social Inequality in Bangladesh; Occupational Structure of Bangladesh; Poverty Trends. 3. Urbanization: Trends of Urbanization in Bangladesh; Problems and Issues of Urbanization- Urban Poor, Crime; Urban Planning. 4. Review of Selected Books: Six Villages of Bengal; Elusive Villages; <i>Jhagrapur; Differentiation, Polarization and Confrontation in Rural Bangladesh; Political Elites in Bangladesh; Peasant Mobility; Arguing with the Crocodile.</i>

Course No: Soc 4205	Credit: 3.0	Year: Fourth	Term: Second
Course Title: Global Society		Course Status: Optional	
Rationale:			
This course is designed to explore the nature and extent of global societies and approaches to world politics. It also focuses on the social, political, economic, institutional and normative features of selected countries.			
Course Objectives:			
The objectives of this course are to-			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • offer a glimpse of different societies in the world; and • provide explanation on the causes of social change in those societies through the process of globalization. 			
Intended Learning Outcomes:			
At the end of the course, student will be able to-			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • examine the different parts of the world which have met the challenges of modernization; and • discover the social life and social institutions that are changing through the process of globalization. 			

Course Contents:	
Section A	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. India: India in Historical Perspective; Nature of Hindu and Muslim Culture in India; Modernity; Social Structure and Change; Caste System and Indian Society; State and Agrarian System of Mughal India; Class Structure in Contemporary India; Social Change in Modern India. 2. China: Pre-Modern China- Values, Philosophy of Confucius and Buddhism; Social Classes- Gentry and Bureaucracy; Agrarian Structure; China and the Coming of the West; Unsuccessful Revolutions- Kuomintang Government, Communist Revolution; Era of Mao Zedong- Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution; Modernization and Liberation in China. 3. Japan: Japan in Historical Perspective; Contact with China; Tokugawa Era; Meiji Restoration; Occupation Reforms; Japanese Culture- Value of Harmony and Value of Perseverance; Japanese Norms; Religion and Japanese Culture; Social Structure and Group Life in Japan; Socialization; Crime and Deviance in Japan. 	
Section B	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Mexico: Mexico in Historical Perspective- Pre Columbian Period (300 BC-AD1519), Aztecs, Colonial Period (1519-1810), Modern Period (1810); Mexican Culture; Catholicism in Mexican Culture; Dualities in Mexican Culture; Individualism and Familism; Traditions and Modernity; Social Structure and Group Life; Social Networks in Mexican Society; Compadrezgo and Personal Networks/Patronage/Reciprocity; Mexican Social Institutions- Family, Political Parties; Class Structure- Upper Class , Middle Class and Lower Class; Social Change in Contemporary Mexico. 2. Egypt: Egypt in Historical Perspective- the Pharaonic Period, Arab Conquest, European Colonialism; Egyptian Culture- Religious Values, Values of Community, Generosity and Honor; Social Structure- Extended Family, Clan, Marriage, Urban Networks, Social Structure, Class Structure and Inequality in Egypt, Life of Religious Minority; Social Change in Contemporary Egypt. 3. United Kingdom: Feudalism; Transition from Feudalism to Capitalism; Industrial Revolution; Development of Democracy; Nature of Post Industrial/Post-Modern Society; Colonialism and Imperialism; Contemporary United Kingdom; Aristocracy and Deferential Culture; British Social Institutions- Family and Political Parties; British Class Structure- Upper Class, Working Class, Underclass. 	

Course No: Soc 4206	Credit: 4.0	Year: Fourth	Term: Second
Course Title: Thesis		Course Status: Core	
Rationale:			
This course is designed to facilitate students' independent research, writing and presentation skills and enable them to apply qualitative or quantitative or mixed methods to a selected topic in Sociology.			
Course Objectives:			
The objective of the course is to-			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • engage students with empirical works so that they can discover and generate new knowledge in Sociology. 			

<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: After completion of this course, students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • apply the knowledge achieved from the major theoretical courses of Sociology; • demonstrate adequate research methodological knowledge to formulate and test concepts and hypotheses; and • outline research findings in an organized, compiled form to interpret results.
<p>Course Contents: Social Problems, Issues and Reality.</p>

Course No: Soc 4208	Credit: 3.0	Year: Fourth	Term: Second
Course Title: Comprehensive and Viva-Voce		Course Status: Core	
<p>Rationale: The course is comprised of written examination and viva-voce which will be held on all the taught/learned courses from First Year to the Fourth Year.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: Objective of this course is to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • assess students' sociological understanding through comprehensive written and oral examinations taken on their previously taught/learned courses. 			
<p>Intended Learning Outcomes: At the end students will be able to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • justify and apply their insights through written and oral examinations in the fields of Sociology. 			
<p>Course Contents: • All the courses from First Year through Fourth Year.</p>			

Course No: ES 4251	Credit: 3.0	Year: Fourth	Term: Second
Course Title: Disaster and Vulnerability Studies		Course Status: Optional	
<p>Rationale: This course is designed to explore the nature of existing climate variability and climate change call for policies to protect vulnerable people who seek their livelihoods in a changing environment. Thus, it emphasizes on the study of disaster and its vulnerabilities, especially, in developing countries including Bangladesh.</p>			
<p>Course Objectives: The objectives of the course are to-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • familiarize students with definition, scope and basic concepts of disasters; • provide theoretical and methodological backgrounds of Sociology of Disaster; • develop knowledge on the magnitude of different types of disasters from global and national contexts; and • assess policy interventions in reducing vulnerability of disasters. 			

Intended Learning Outcomes:

After completion of the course, students will be able to-

- assess the theoretical base and policy analytic skills related to disaster and vulnerability studies;
- examine the present situation about climate change and disaster related issues; and
- illustrate the basic concepts of disaster planning, management and strategic actions in the regional and international levels.

Course Contents:**Section A**

- 1. Introduction:** Origin, Scope and Classification of Disaster; Different Approaches to the Study of Sociology of Disaster and its Importance.
- 2. Basic Concepts Disaster Studies:** Climate Change; Hazard, Risk and Vulnerability; Emergencies, Accidents and Warning; Risk Reduction; Preparedness, Planning; Recovery and Rehabilitation; Response, Restoration and Reconstruction.
- 3. Major Disasters in Global and National Contexts:** Flood, Cyclone, Storm, Tidal Surge, Draught, Earthquake, Tsunami, River Bank Erosion, Landslide, Fire, Famine, Epidemic, *Sidr, Aila, Nargis*, Salinity Intrusion, Water Logging- Bangladesh Perspectives.
- 4. Causes and Consequences of Disasters:** Natural, Social, Geographical, Technological and Environmental Causes of Disasters; Population, Built Environment, Environmental Change; Social, Economic and Psychological Impact of Disaster.

Section B

- 1. Research Methods in Disaster Management:** Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA); Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA); Social Impact Assessment (SIA); Community Risk Assessment (CRA); Vulnerability Matrix.
- 2. Coping Mechanisms and Adaptation Strategies:** Individual, Household, Community and Organizational/Institutional Levels Response (Based on Class, Gender, Ethnicity and other Differentiation).
- 3. Disaster Risk Reduction:** Principles and Practices; Disaster Preparedness-Emergency Response; Damage, Loss and Need Assessment; Indigenous Coping Mechanisms.
- 4. Disaster Planning and Management:** National, Regional, Community, Household and Individual Levels; Regulatory and Institutional Framework of Bangladesh; National Disaster Policy, GO-NGO Collaboration; UNICEF, HFA, SFA, SoD, CDMP/Disaster Management Plan; Climate Change Strategies and Action Plan of Bangladesh.

7. Teaching Strategies:

Popular strategies are Lecture, Discussion, Active learning (Apply what students are learning), Cooperative learning (small groups work together for achieving a common goal), Modular method, Project method, Team teaching, Micro teaching, Simulation and so on.

8. Assessment Strategy:

8.1 Continuous Assessment (CA):

(i) The total marks (40%) of CA will be constituted of Class participation or Attendance (10%) and Class Tests, Quizzes, Assignments, Term papers etc. (30%).

(ii) The Class tests, Quizzes, Assignments, Term papers etc, carrying 30% will be arranged according to the following table-

No. of credit of the course	Total no. of assessments required	No. of best assessments to be considered for grading
2	2	2
3	3	2
4	4	3

At least one class test will be taken from each section. But if there is only one class test in one section, that single test will be counted as the section best.

(iii) Duration of the class test will be 20-45 minutes and it will preferably be taken during class hour.

(iv) Each of the continuous assessment will finally carry equal marks of weightage. Answer script of the assessment may be shown to the student, but it would not be returned to them. The concerned teacher would submit the evaluated answer scripts and attendance register to the Head of the Discipline.

(v) If a student repeats a course for which he/she obtained F Grade (in any previous term), he/she may be allowed to repeat the continuous assessment (i.e. class test/quiz/ assignment/ term paper) to improve the grade. However, the marks of class participation will be taken from the previous record. If a student wants to retain his/her marks of the second part of CA, he/she has to apply to the Head through concerned course teacher within 4 weeks from the beginning of the Term.

8.2 Distribution of Marks (Theory Courses):

In theory courses forty (40%) percent of marks shall be allotted for continuous assessment i.e. quizzes, assignments, class tests and class participation/attendance. The remaining marks will be allotted to term final examinations which will be conducted centrally by the University. There will be two examiners for each theory course in the term final examination. The answer scripts shall be divided into two sections, namely, Section A and Section B and each will be examined by one examiner only. The distribution of marks for theory courses will be as follows:

Class Participation/Attendance	10%
Homework/Assignment/Term Paper/Class Test/Quiz	30%
Term Final Examination (3 hours duration)	60%
Total	100%

8.3 Distribution of Marks (Sessional Courses):

The full marks (100%) of the sessional course will be constituted by the following:

(a) Class Participation/Attendance: It would carry 10% marks.

(b) Evaluation: The evaluation, carrying 60% marks, would be carried out through class test/ assignment/assigned project/ oral test/performance of the students etc.

(c) Final assessment: The final assessment will be carried out by the viva-voce headed by the Discipline Head or any other senior teacher of the Discipline not below the rank of Assistant Professor. However, the Chairman may appoint other teacher(s) as member of the board if necessary. This part of the assessment will carry 30 marks.

The distribution of marks for sessional courses will be as follows:

Class participation/Contact with Teacher	10%
Internal evaluation/Observation/Seminar	60%
Final evaluation/Quizzes/Viva Voce	30%
Total	100%

8.4 Thesis Evaluation:

The distribution of marks for a given Thesis will be as follows-

Description	Marks
Evaluation	60%
Viva-voce/Defense	30%
Contact/Discussion/Communication with the Supervisor	10%
Total	100%

There will be two examiners (one is Supervisor) to examine the Thesis. Each examiner will evaluate the Thesis separately and the average marks will be considered for gradation. However, if the marks given by the first and second examiners vary 20% or more, a third examiner, to be appointed by the concerned Examination Committee from outside the University will evaluate the Thesis. Among these marks, average of the closest two marks will be considered for gradation. However, if the marks given by the third examiner happen to stand at the middle of the marks given by the first two examiners, the average of the three marks will be considered for gradation.

8.5 Marks for Class Attendance:

Basis for awarding marks for class attendance will be as follows-

Attendance	Marks
90% and above	10
85% to less than 90%	9
80% to less than 85%	8
75% to less than 80%	7
70% to less than 75%	6
65% to less than 70%	5
60% to less than 65%	4
Less than 60%	0

8.6 Assessment Tools:

Theory Courses:

- Class participation/attendance
- Continuous assessment: quiz, spot test, open book exam, presentation, assignments, written exams
- Term final examination: written test

Sessional courses:

- Class participation: attendance
- Sessional assessment: field work, lab work, case study, performance, spot test, open book exam, presentation, assignments, written exams
- Viva-voce: oral

Thesis:

- Participation: Contact/Discussion/Communication with the supervisor
- Evaluation: report, monograph
- Viva-voce (oral)

8.7 Grading System and Grading Scale:

Letter grades and corresponding grade points will be awarded in accordance with provisions shown below-

Numerical Grade	Letter Grade	Grade Point
80% or above	A+ (A plus)	4.00
75% to less than 80%	A (A regular)	3.75
70% to less than 75%	A- (A minus)	3.50
65% to less than 70%	B+ (B plus)	3.25
60% to less than 65%	B (B regular)	3.00
55% to less than 60%	B- (B minus)	2.75
50% to less than 55%	C+ (C plus)	2.50
45% to less than 50%	C (C regular)	2.25
40% to less than 45%	D	2.00
Less than 40%	F	0.00
Incomplete	I	
Withdrawn	W	
Continuation (For Sessional Courses)	X	

The End