

Hum 201: Sociology
3 Credit Hours.
3 hrs. per week.

Scope of sociology: micro and macro sociology. Some fundamental concepts. Society from savagery to civilization (table). Social evolution and techniques of production: social structure of Bangladesh. Oriental and occidental societies: feudalism. Industrial revolution: the growth of capitalism, features, social consequences. Socialism Fascism. Social control: need, means, future of social control. Leadership: types, functions, techniques, social power.

Society and population: social determinants of fertility and mortality, human migration, demographic transition, density, the standard of living, population pyramid, population and world resources. Malthusian, optimum and socialistic population theory: Population problem of Bangladesh.

Social pathology: crime, juvenile delinquency, slum.

Nature of social change: factors of social change- biological, physical economic, cultural, technological factor. Change in production technology, means of communication, transportation, derivative social effects of converging material inventions. Effects of technology on major social institutions. Social inventions. Urbanization and industrialization in Bangladesh.

Sociology of development: process of development, social planning, Planning as a factor of social change, social change in Bangladesh- nature and trend. Urban ecology: city, pre-industrial and industrial, growth and nature of cities in Bangladesh. Rural sociology: features of village community in Bangladesh, social mobility, urban rural contrast. Social structure of the tribal people of Bangladesh.

Scope of sociology: Micro and Macro Sociology. Some Fundamental Concepts.

Society: From savagery to civilization (Table)

Social evolution and Techniques of Production: Social Structure of Bangladesh. Oriental and Occidental Societies: Feudalism.

Industrial Revolution: The growth of Capitalism, features, social consequences. Socialism. Fascism.

Social Control: Need, means, future of social control.

Leadership: Types, functions, techniques, social power.

Society and Population: Social determinants of Fertility and Mortality, Human Migration, Demographic Transition, Density, the Standard of living, Population pyramid, Population and world Resources, Malthusian, Optimum Socialistic Population theory. Population problem of Bangladesh.

Social Pathology: Crime, Juvenile delinquency, Slum.

Nature of social change: Factors of social change- Biological, Physical, Economic, Cultural. Technological factor: Change in Production Technology, Means of communication, Transportation, Derivative social effects of converging material inventions. Effects of Technology on major social institutions. Social inventions. Urbanization and industrialisation in Bangladesh.

Sociology of Development: Process of development, social planning as a factor of social change, social change in Bangladesh- Nature and trend.

Urban Ecology: City, Pre-industrial & Industrial; growth and nature of cities in Bangladesh.

Rural sociology: Features of village community in Bangladesh, social Mobility, Urban Rural contrast. Social Structure of the Tribal people of Bangladesh.