University of Global Village (UGV), Barisal

Course Content
Sociology & Engineering Ethics
Course Code: HUM 0222-2103

Prepared by:
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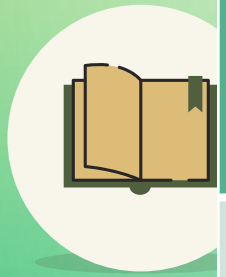
Introduction to Social Science

Teacher: Alomgir Hossain

Course Information



Course Name	Introduction to Social Science
Course Code	SOC 0314-2105
Credit	03
Course Type	Ged
CIE	90
SEE	60
Exam Hour	03

Course Learning Outcome (CLO): After successful completion of the course students will be able to,

CLO1	Identify the social structures, institutions, and processes that shape human behavior and interaction.	Remember
CLO2	Critically analyze the dynamics of social change, including globalization, urbanization, and technological advancements.	Understand Analyze
CLO 3	Clear understanding of the role of social institutions, such as family, education, and religion, in shaping societal norms and values for the socialization of individuals.	Evaluate
CLO4	Clear conception of social problems, crime, research methodology and research proposal.	Evaluate Create

Assessment Pattern

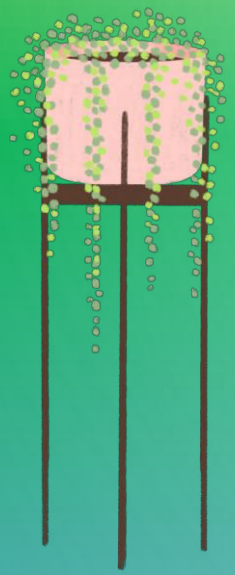
Continuous Internal Evaluation(CIE 90)

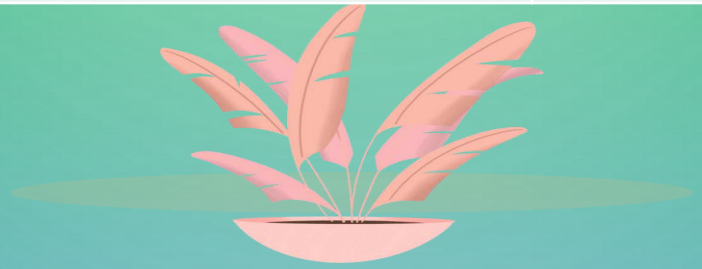
Blooms Category	Test (Out of 45)	Assignment (15)	Quiz (15)	Cocurricular Activities (15)
Remember	05		5	Attendance 15
Understand	05			
Apply	10			
Analysis	8	7	10	
Evaluate	7	8		
Create	10			

Semester End exam (SEE 60)

Blooms Category	Test (Out of 60)
Remember	10
Understand	10
Apply	10
Analysis	10
Evaluate	10
Create	10

SL	Course Content	Hours	CLOs
1	Society, Social Science, Family, Urbanization,	4	CLO1
2	Climate Change, Migration, Social Mobility, Globalization & Technology	4	CLO2
3	Socialization, Social Stratification, Culture, Women in Media	4	CLO3
4	Social Problems, Religion, Crime &t Deviance, Research Methodology, Research Proposal	5	CLO4





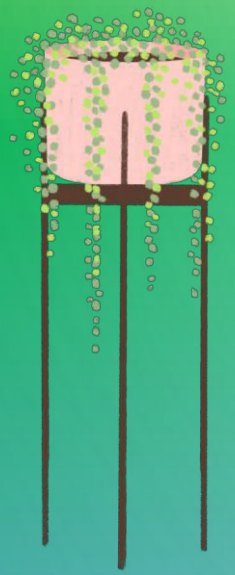
Course Plan Specific Content, CLOs, Teaching Learning and Assessment Strategy mapped with CLOs.

Week	Topics	Teaching Learning Strategy	Assessment Strategy	Corresponding CLOs
1	Introductory class: Brief discussion on the total syllabus, Basic concepts of Social Science	Lecture, Oral Presentation		CLO1
1	Sociology • Definition of sociology by scholars • History of it • Subjects of it • Nature & Scope of it • Importance of it	Lecture Present	Quiz, Written Exam	CLO1
2	Family • Definitions • Family as social organization • Family structure of different society	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz, Assignment, Written Exam	CLO1
3	Family • Functions of it	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO1
4	Socialization • Socialization process Technology & Globalization • Agents of Socialization	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO2
5	Climate change • Climate change & global warming • Climate change: Giddens Paradox • Reasons and solutions	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz Written Exam	CLO2

6	**Culture as a way of life** • **Definitions** • **Elements**	**Previous Discussion, Lecture Present**	**Written Exam**	**CLO2**
7	Religion: faith & belief • Definitions • Elements	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Assignment Written Exam	CLO2
8	Social stratification • Definitions • Types • Features	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
9	Migration • Definitions • Reasons and impacts	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3
10	• Migration pull & push factor • Difference between diaspora & migration	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Quiz test	CLO3
11	Urbanization • Definitions • Reasons • problem and prospects	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO3

12	**Research** • **Definitions** • **Qualitative & Quantitative methods** • **Purposes**	**Previous Discussion, Lecture Present**	**Written Exam**	**CLO4**
13	Research Proposal • Definitions • Steps of it	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
14	Social Change: Effects of Globalization • Definition • Mechanism	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
15	Social problems in Bangladesh • Identifying problems • Suggest solution	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
16	Social problems in Bangladesh • Identifying problems • Suggest solution	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4
17	Crime & Deviance: theories of Crime • Definitions • Types • Elements	Previous Discussion, Lecture Present	Written Exam	CLO4

Class Start



SOCIOLOGY

1st Week
Slide: 12-31

TOPICS COVERED

- Introduction
- Definition of Sociology
- Nature and Scope of Sociology
- Importance and application of Sociology in Nursing

INTRODUCTION

- The word sociology was coined by Auguste Comte – French Philosopher in 1839. He is consider as a father of Sociology.
- Sociology is the youngest of all the Social Sciences.
- The word Sociology is derived from the Latin Word 'Societus' which means 'society' and the Greek word 'logos' means 'science or study or advanced study'.
- Science of society or study of society.

DEFINITION

- "Sociology is the science of society or of social phenomena".

  - L.F. Ward

- "Sociology is the study of human interaction and interrelation of their conditions and consequences".

  - Ginsberg

- " Sociology as a science of social institutions".

  - Emile Durkheim

DEFINITION

- "Sociology as the study of social life".

- Ogburn and Nimkoff

- "Sociology deals with the behavior of men in groups".

- Kimball Young

Subject Matter of Sociology

Sociology is

- The study of society
- The science of social life
- The study of social relationships
- The study of human behavior in groups
- The study of forms of social relationships
- The study of social action
- The study of social groups and social systems

Nature of Sociology

- Sociology is an Independent Science
- Sociology is a Social Science and not a Physical Science
- Sociology is a Categorical and not a Normative Discipline
- Sociology is a Pure Science and not an Applied Science
- Sociology is Relatively an Abstract Science not a Concrete Science
- Sociology is a Generalizing and not a Particularsing or Individualizing Science
- Sociology is Both a Rational and an Empirical

Nature of Sociology

Sociology is an Independent Science.

- Sociology has now emerged into an independent science.
- It is not treated and studied as a branch of any other science like philosophy or political philosophy or history.
- As an independent science it has its own field of study, boundary and method.

Nature of Sociology

Sociology is a Social Science and not a Physical Science.

- As a social science it concentrates its attention on man, his social behavior, social activities and social life.
- The fact that sociology deals with the Social universe it distinguishes from astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, mathematics and other physical sciences.

Nature of Sociology

Sociology is a Categorical and not a Normative Discipline

- Sociology "confines itself to statements about what it is, not what should be or ought to be".
- But it does not mean that sociological knowledge is useless and serves no purpose.
- It only means that sociology as a discipline cannot deal with problems of good and evil, right and wrong, and moral and immoral.

Nature of Sociology

Sociology is a Pure Science and not an Applied Science

- Each pure science may have its own applied field. – For example: physics is a pure science and engineering is its applied field.
- Sociology as a pure science has its applied field such as administration, diplomacy, social work etc.

Nature of Sociology

Sociology is Relatively an Abstract Science and not a Concrete Science

- Sociology is not interested in concrete only it demonstrations of human events.
- It is more concerned with the form of human events and their patterns.
- For example: Sociology is not concerned with particular wars and revolutions but with war and revolution in general, as a social phenomena, as a type of social conflict.

Nature of Sociology

Sociology is a Generalizing and not a particularizing or individualizing Science

- Sociology tries to find out the general laws of principle about human interaction and association, about the nature, form, content and structure of human groups and societies.
- It does not study each and every event that takes place in society. It is not possible also.

Nature of Sociology

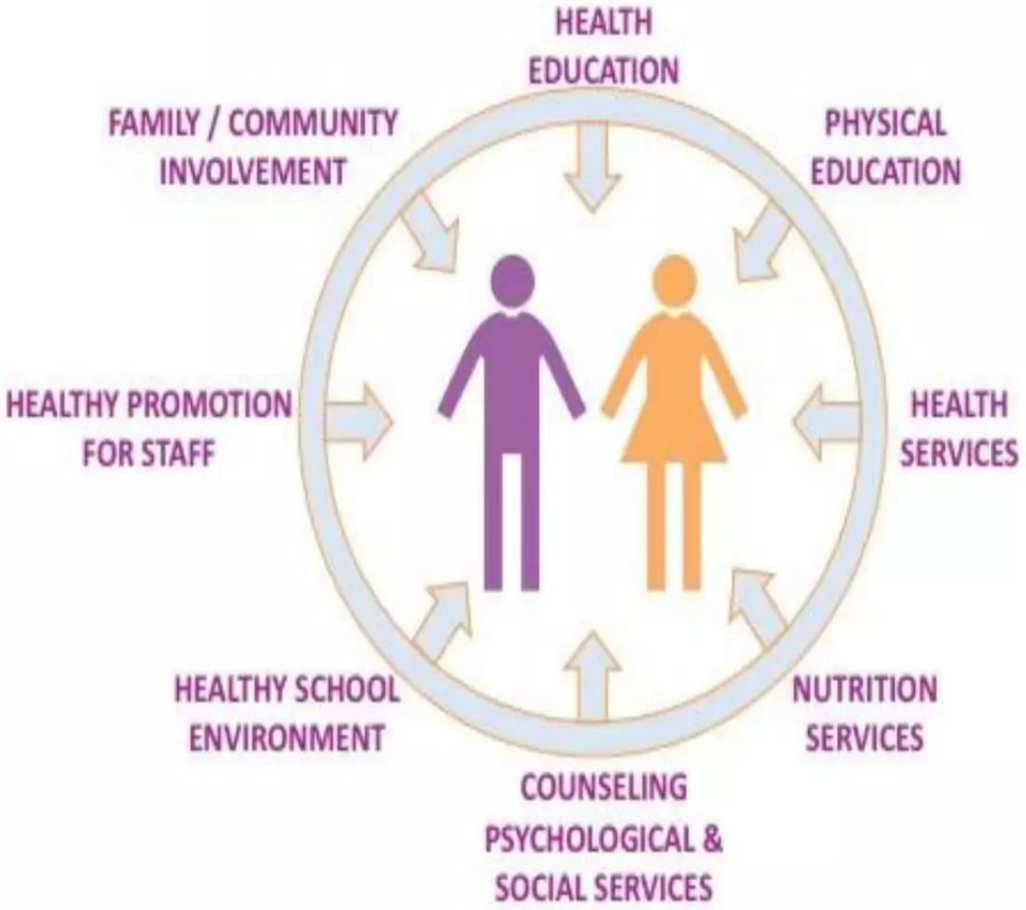
Sociology is Both a Rational and Empirical Science

- Rationalism, stresses reason and the result from logical inference.
- Empiricism, is emphasizes experience and the facts that result from observation and experimentation.
- In Sociological inquiry both are significant.

IMPORTANCE OF SOCIOLOGY

- Sociology has changed outlook with regard to the problems of crime etc.
- Sociology has made great contribution to enrich human culture.
- Sociology is of great importance in the solution of international problems.
- Sociology is useful as a teaching subject.
- Sociology as a profession.

SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY



SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY

- Sociology is a fast growing academic discipline.
- It has developed various subfields to study different aspects of man's social life.
- Each subfields employs its own approach and techniques

Scope in the field of Knowledge

- Society is the web of social institutions and all these institutions are interrelated and interlinked with each others.
- Sociologist have the basic and primary objective is to build up knowledge about the society and social interaction.
- Sociologist are required to gain the know- how about the social problems and their solutions.
- The specialized fields of sociology which give knowledge to the students of sociology about different aspects of human social life.

Scope in the field of Education

- Sociology explain the condition & problem of social life.
- Sociology is a subject in collages &Universities
- There are well-known institutes where sociologists are engaged in research and teaching works
- A substantial majority of sociologists teach in one setting or another-high schools, two-year colleges, four-year colleges, or university graduate departments.
- Sociology is a rewarding field to convey to others. It combines the importance of social relevance with the rigor of a scientific discipline.
- It is also included in the programs of many professions, such as law, education, business, medicine, engineering, social work, and nursing.

Scope in the field of Research

- Research is second to teaching as the most common career option within sociology.
- However, that there is not necessarily a choice between teaching and research. Many teaching positions, particularly in universities but also in four-year colleges, require research activities.
- One can do research in a variety of employment settings-in a university, a public agency at the federal, state, or local level, a business or industrial firm, or as a staff member of a research institute in the non-profit or advocacy sector.

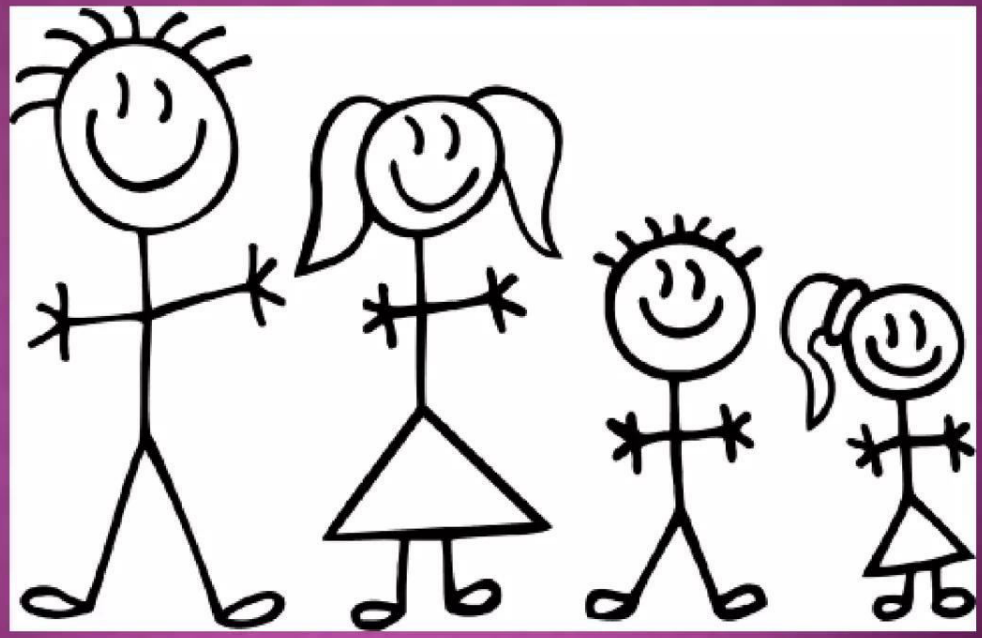
Chapter

MY FAMILY

2nd & 3rd Week
Slide: 19-57

FAMILY STRUCTURES & CLASSIFICATION

Sociology



WHAT IS A FAMILY?

According to functionalist George Murdock a family is defined as “a social group characterized by common residence, economic co-operation and reproduction. It includes adults of both sexes, at least two of whom maintain a socially approved sexual relationship and one or more children, own or adopted of the sexually co-habiting adults.”

FAMILY STRUCTURES

There are various types of family that exist in today's society, some of the more common structures include :

- **The Nuclear Family** : this usually consists of two generations of family, parents and their own or adopted children residing in the same household.

- **The Extended Family** : This is also known as the three generation family. Consisting of grandparents, their children and their grandchildren.

- **Single Parent Family** : This type of family is also known as the Lone Parent Family. It consists of one parent and a child or children residing in one household.

- **Reconstituted Family** : This is a family where one or more parents have been married previously and they bring with them children from their previous marriage(s). This introduces various combinations of step-father, step-mother etc.

- **Empty Nest Family :** In this family, the children have moved out of the home and the parents reside together.

FAMILY CLASSIFICATION

Families can be classified according to the various categories:

a) On the basis of descent
b) On the basis of authority
c) On the pattern of residence
d) On the amount of mates

A) ON THE BASIS OF LINEAGE

- **Patrilineal Family :** This type of family occurs when property and title inheritance passes down through the father's side.

- **Matrilineal Family :** This is where the property and title inheritance passes through the mother's side.

B) ON THE BASIS OF HEADSHIP

- **Patriarchal Family :** In this type of family, the father is considered the head.

- **Matriarchal Family:** In this type of family, authority is held by the mother

C) ON THE PATTERN OF RESIDENCE

- **Patrilocal :** When a married couple lives with or near the husband's family.
- **Matrilocal :** When a couple lives with or near the mother's family.
- **Neo-Local :** When a married couple sets up a home separate from either side of their families.

D) ON THE AMOUNT OF MATES

- **Monogamous Family** : In this instance, a husband only has one wife. This is the western idea of a typical marriage.

- **Polygamous Family** : In this case, the husband has more than one wife at the same time. This type of family can be found mostly in Saudi Arabia.

- **Polyandrous Family** : This family consists of a wife with more than one husband. This can be found in the Todas of Southern India.

INFLUENCES ON FAMILY STRUCTURE

- Industrialization
- Divorce
- Class
- State benefits

INDUSTRIALIZATION

The industrialization era is where the society moved from an agrarian one to a mechanized one. According to Talcott Parsons the industrialization era brought with it increased geographical and social mobility, resulting in the break down of the extended family to the privatized nuclear family.

DIVORCE

As divorce became socially acceptable and the government began providing financial assistance to single parents, many families broke up. Due to this, more single parent families were formed as well as reconstituted ones.

CLASS

Class highly influences the family structure, as those with low incomes tend to have a higher divorce rate due to financial conflicts.

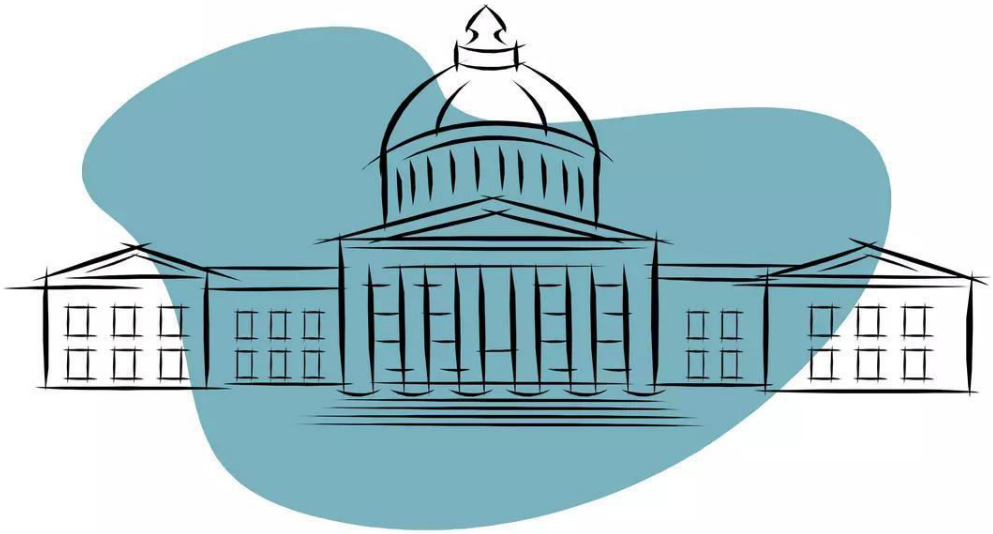
Lower class families are usually matrifocal or single parent and tend to contribute to the financial and social instability of the society, as the financial responsibilities now fall on the one parent due to the withdrawal of the contribution of the other parent.

Middle class families tend to have less kids than lower class ones although there is more financial stability.

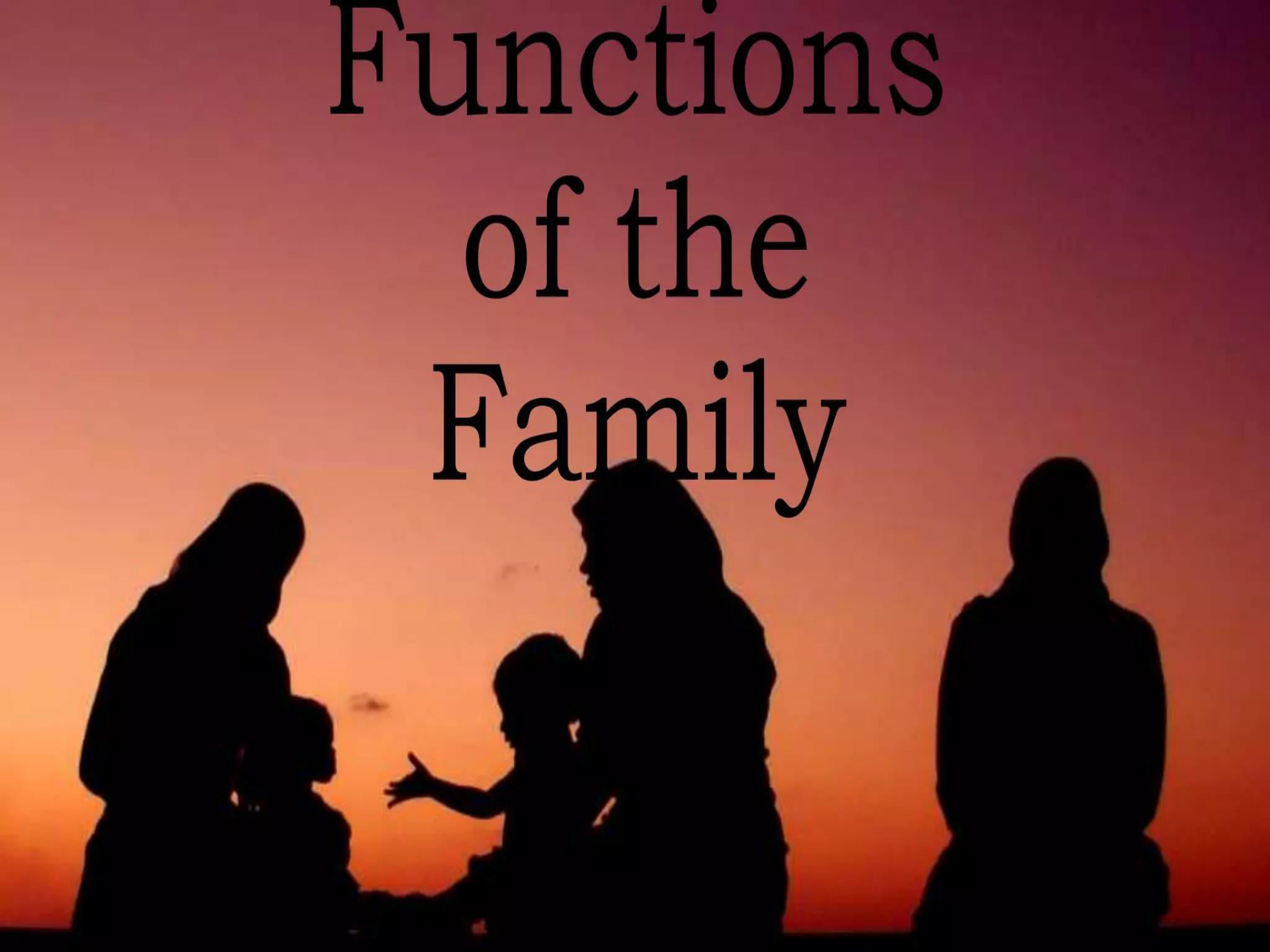
Higher class families have an average of one or two children, thus making most higher class families nuclear ones.

STATE BENEFITS

Since the state began granting benefits to pregnant teenagers and single mothers, there has been a marked emergence of single parent families as less people are encouraged to get married to seek economic support as it is provided by the state.



Functions of the Family



Stable Satisfaction of Sexual Needs

- ✓ Satisfaction of sex instinct brings the desire for life long partnership of husband and wife. Satisfaction of this sex needs in a desirable way helps in the normal development of personality

Provision of Home

- ✓ It is only in a home that children are born and brought up.
- ✓ Family and a home have no substitute.

Socialization

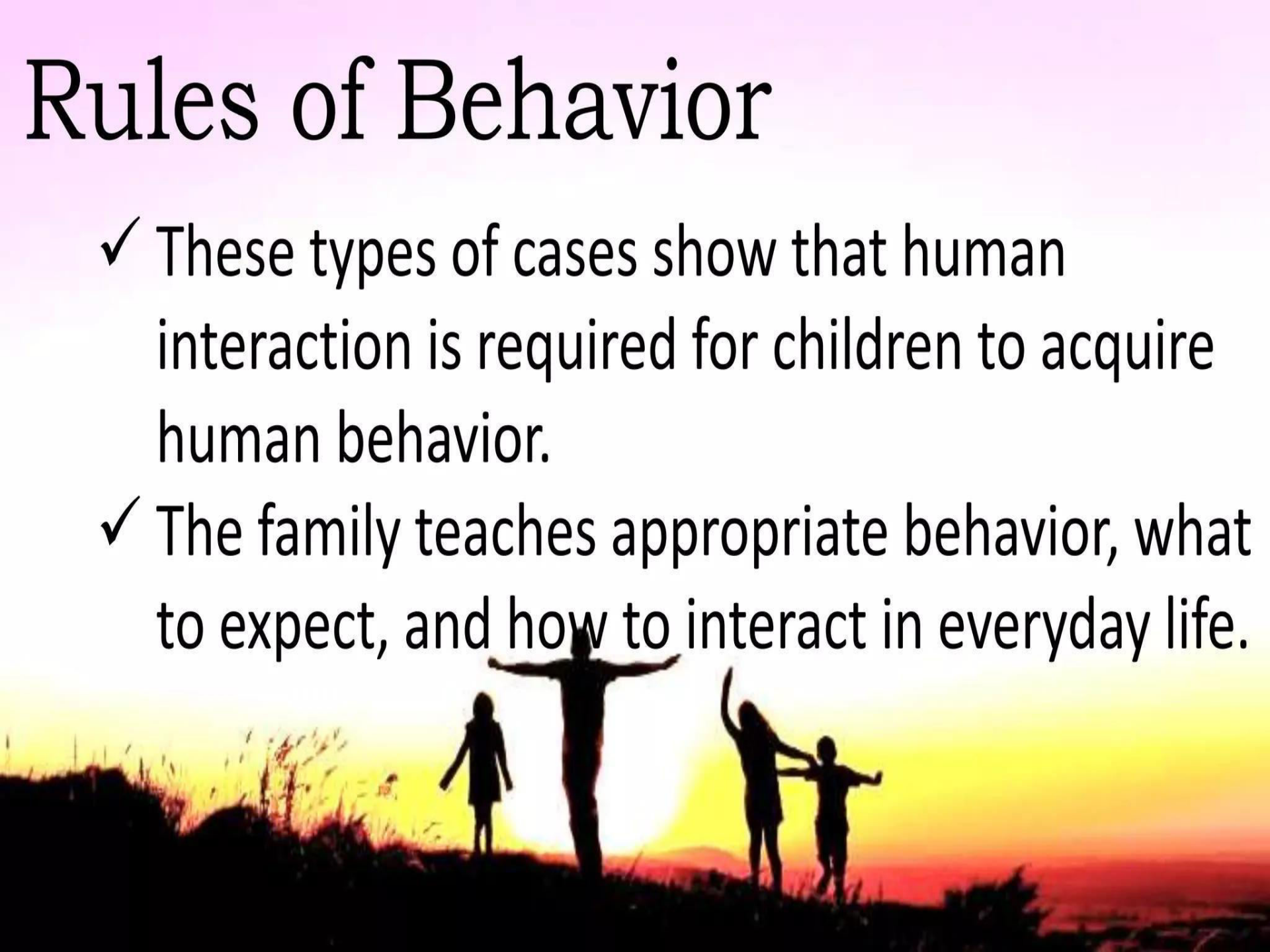
- ✓The process by which children learn to become human and adopt certain behavior.
- ✓Children learn from what they see and experience in their developing years.

Socialization

- ✓Since children spend most of their early years only interacting with their family members, the family unit has the greatest impact on development.

Rules of Behavior

- ✓ These types of cases show that human interaction is required for children to acquire human behavior.
- ✓ The family teaches appropriate behavior, what to expect, and how to interact in everyday life.



Rules of Behavior

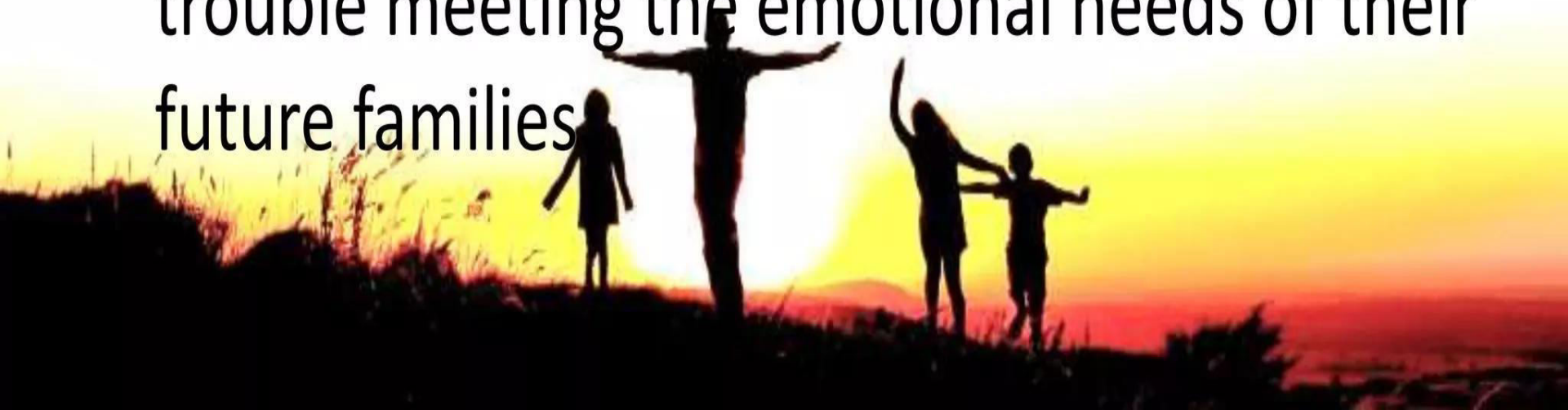
- ✓ Charles Cooley argued that we learn emotions such as love, pity, pride, sympathy, generosity, guilt and a sense of right and wrong, are taught to us by our family.

Rules of Behavior

- ✓ One study showed that the emotional health of students was directly related to the relationship between parents. So even emotional health is taught to us.

Patterns of Interactions

- ✓ Studies also show that children that have been deprived of close family relationships which lead to emotional problems as adults.
- ✓ This forms a cycle as these adults may have trouble meeting the emotional needs of their future families



Emotional Support

- ✓ Students from parents that have a loving relationship, and are supportive, have a more positive self image and were also more confident.

Emotional Support

- ✓ Students from families that have distrust and hostility are more likely to have a negative self image and emotional problems.

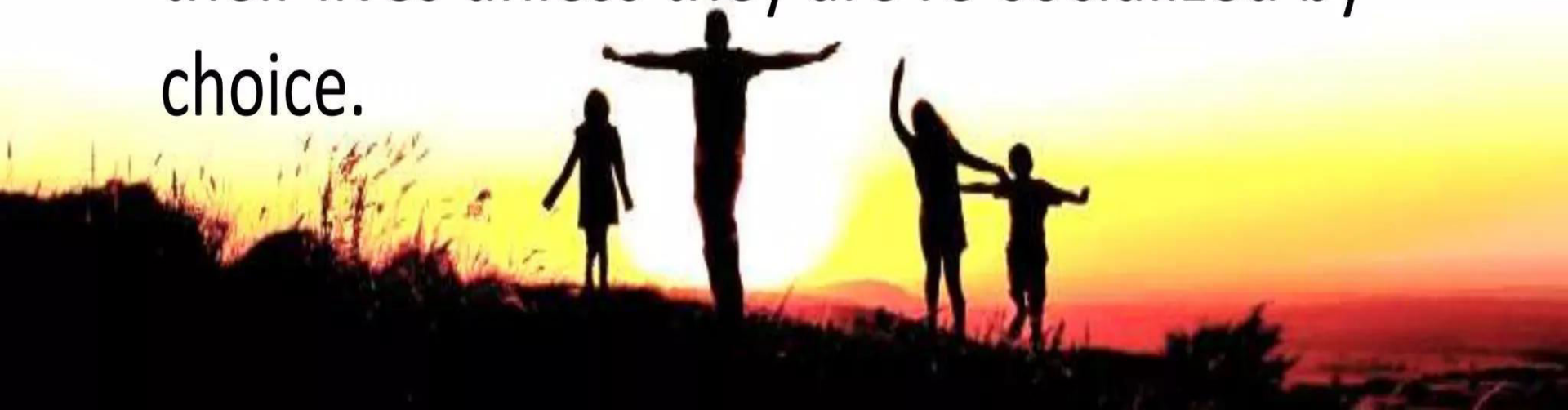
Patterns of Interactions

- ✓ This forms a cycle as these adults may have trouble meeting the emotional needs of their future families.

Patterns of Interactions

Evidence: Abuse Cycle

- ✓ Studies have shown that as children grow if they are taught to express violence when angry, they will continue this behaviour throughout their lives unless they are re-socialized by choice.



Reproductive Function

- ✓ In order for a society to continue to exist it must replace those people that die.
- ✓ The family is responsible for raising children to become contributing members of society.

Economic Function

- ✓ Today children are normally dependent on the family until after high school.

Economic Function

- ✓ Families are the means whereby children are supplied with the necessities – food, shelter and clothing.
- ✓ In the past, children were needed to work on farms and help provide for the family at an early age.

Educational Function

- ✓ Primary educational institution family used to teach letters, knowledge, skill and trade secret to all it's members.

Religious Function

- ✓ Family is the center of all religious activities
- ✓ Living in a spiritual atmosphere spirituality develops among the children.

Health Related Function

- ✓ Family as a primary social group performs several health related functions for its members. It look after the health and vigor of its members

Recreational Function

- ✓ Family-performs several recreational functions for its members by entertaining them in various ways. In ancient period family was the only center of recreation.

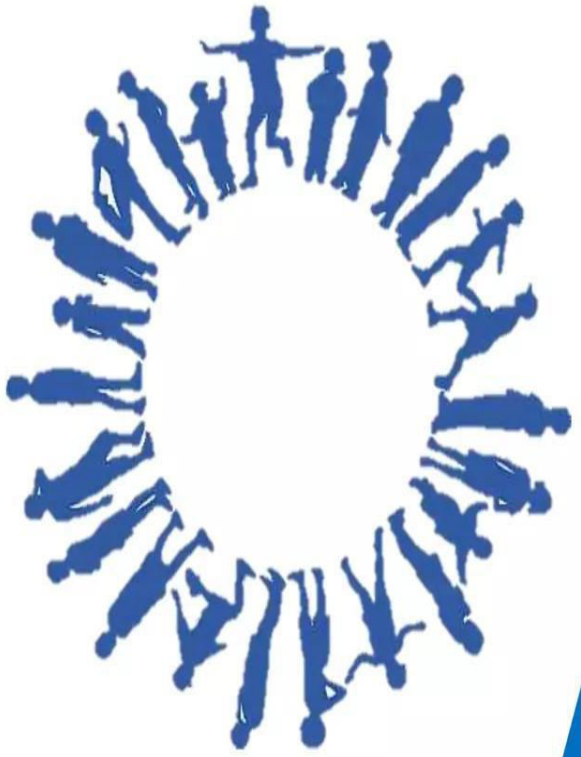
Cultural Function

- ✓ It preserves different cultural traits. Man learns and acquires culture from family and transmits it to succeeding generations. That is why family is considered as centre of culture.

SOCIALIZATION

4th Week

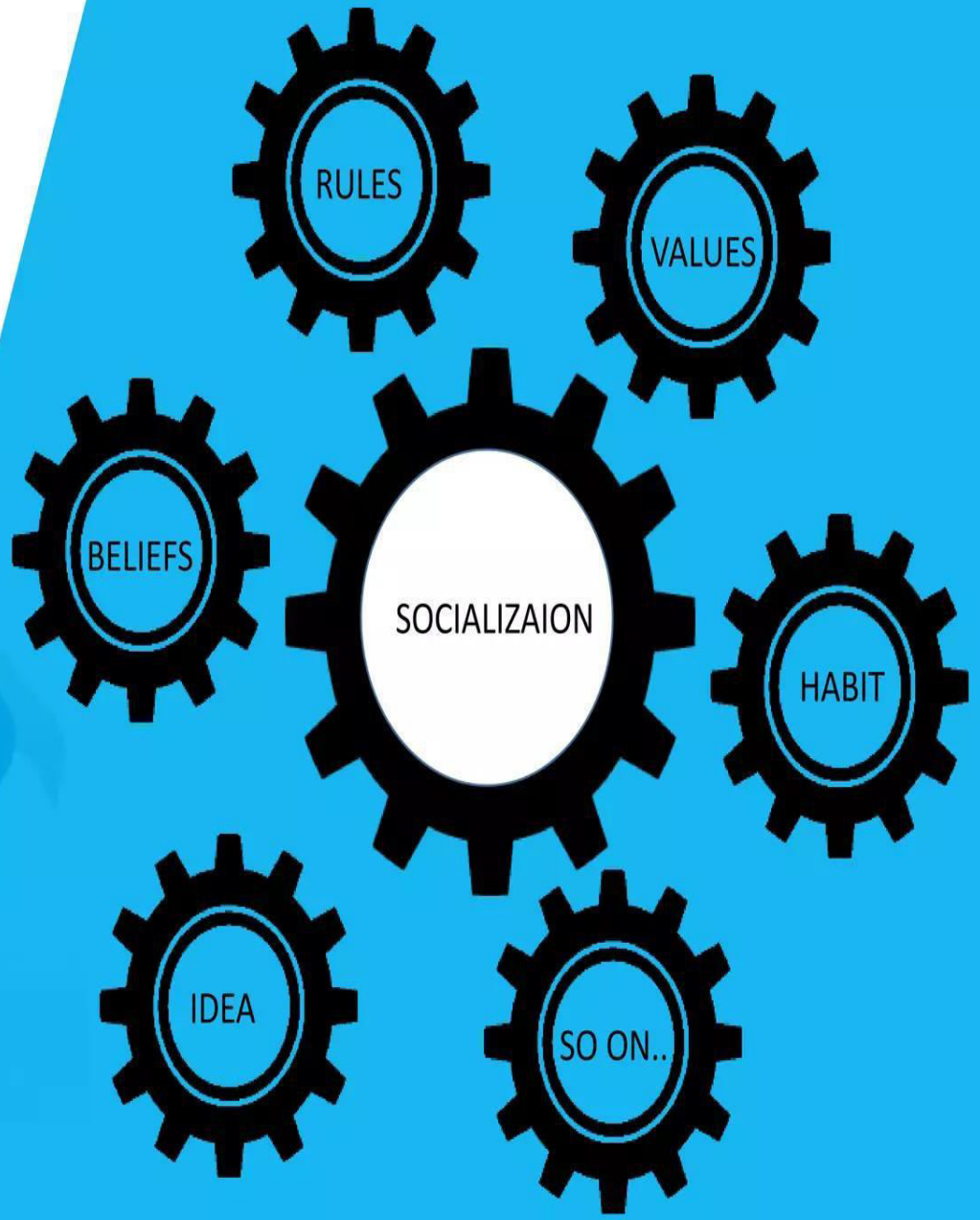
Slide: 58-70



SOCIALIZATION

The process though which we get social education and become worthy members of the society is called socialization.

Socialization is a life long process. It continues from birth of a child till death.


RULES
VALUES
BELIEFS
SOCIALIZAION
HABIT
IDEA
SO ON..

INFLUENCE OF SOCIALIZAION IN SOCIAL LIFE

- Turns a child into a man
- Healthy development
- Worthy citizen
- Responsible member of the society
- Maintain peace and order in the society
- Establish expected manners in the society

AGENTS/MEDIUM OF SOCIALIZAION

FAMILY

Socialization begins from family. Children acquire social teaching like- cooperation, tolerance, brotherhood, Self-sacrifice, love, etc.

Family

IS EVERYTHING

NEIGHBOURS

Children can form a team among neighbours. They can learn mutual cooperation, fellow feeling, equity, unity etc.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

Acquiring knowledge, social ideas, sense of discipline, sense of responsibility, sense of respect, cooperation, sympathy, mutual admiration.

Social etiquettes, manners and values.

PEER GROUPS

Peer groups includes classmates, playmates.

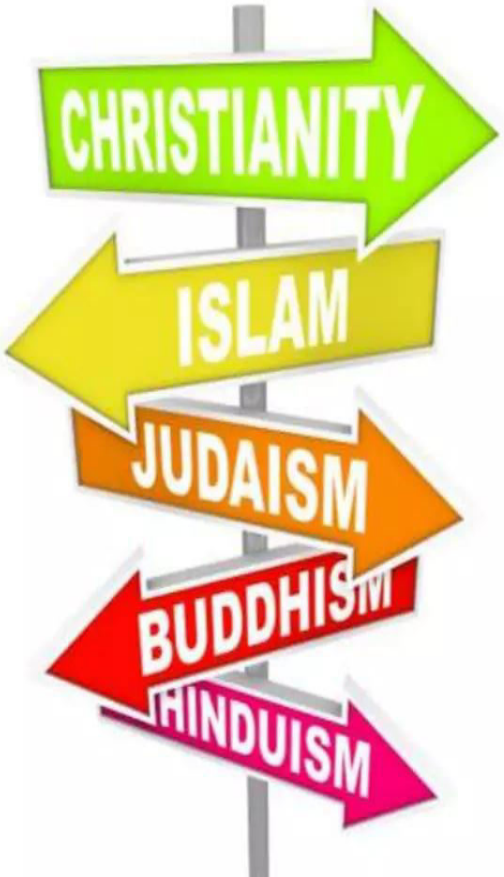
Children acquire leadership quality.

Listening to criticism (good and bad)

Sometime mates may instigate anti social activities

RELIGION

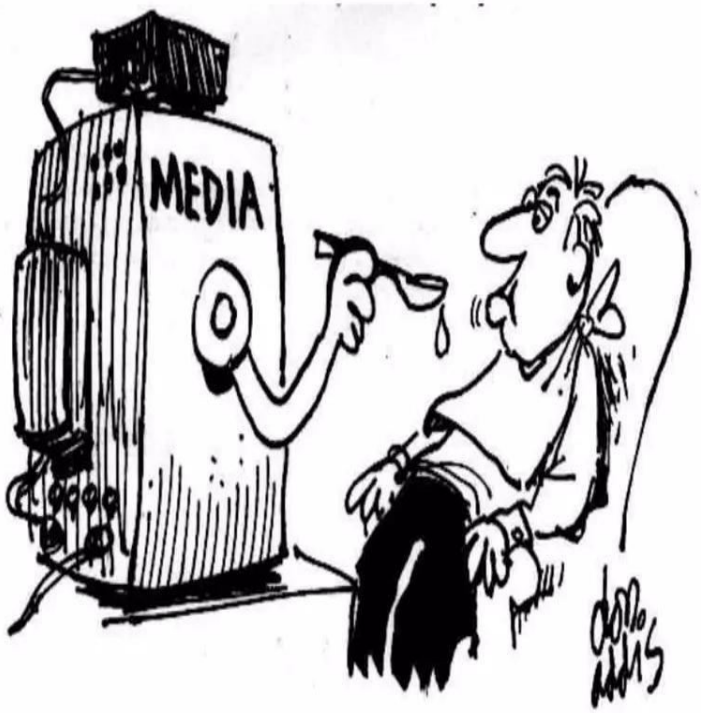
Religions develop moral qualities. Dutifulness, justness, sympathy etc are developed through religious education.



MASS MEDIA

Mass media contribute in social values, customs, traditions, culture and education.

WE ARE HIGHLY INFLUENCED BY MASS MEDIA



CLIMATE CHANGE

5th Week
Slide: 71-88

AGENDA

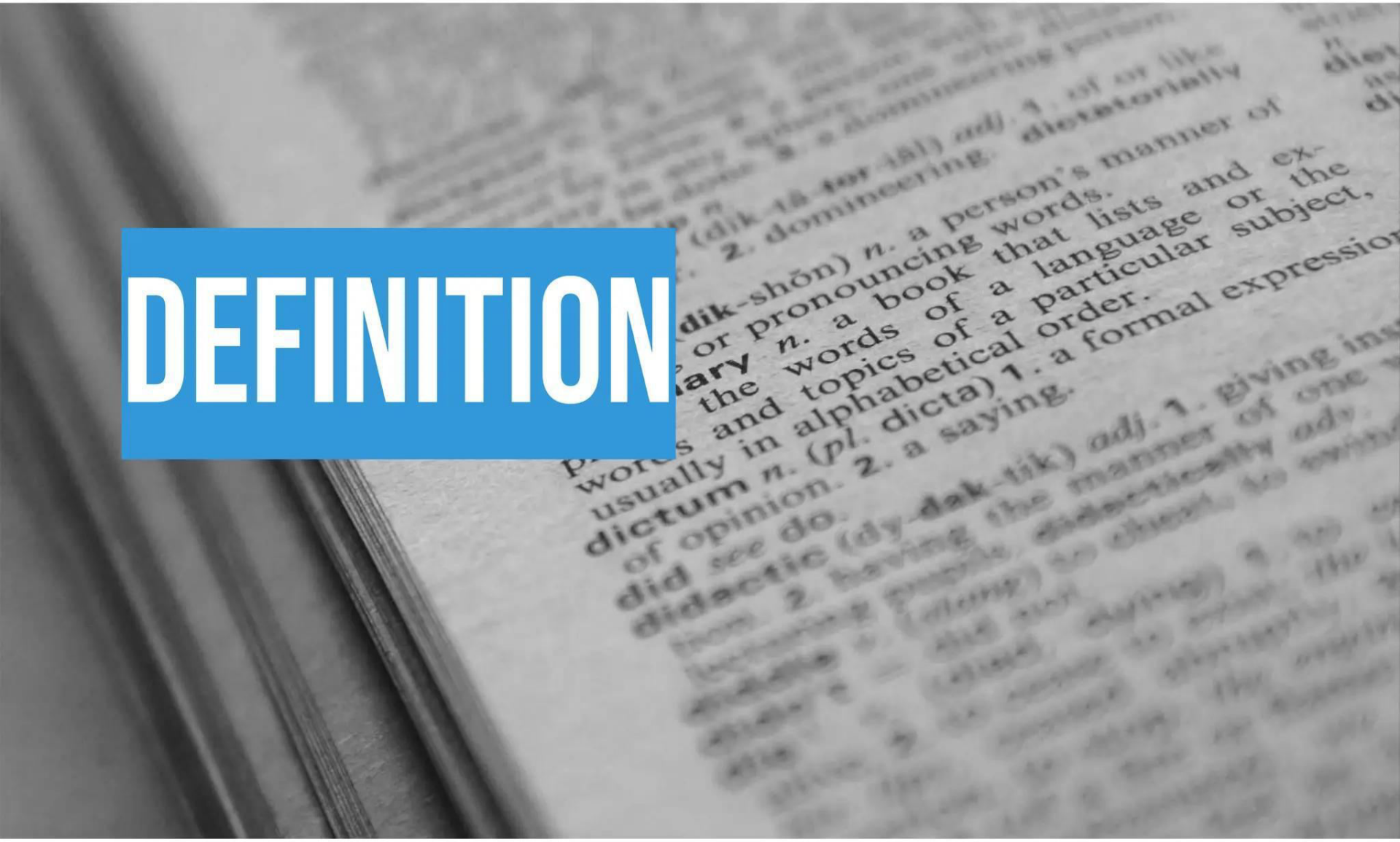
01 DEFINITION

02 EFFECTS

03 MITIGATION

04 UN POLICY

05 INFOGRAPHICS


DEFINITION

CLIMATE CHANGE

A Long-Term Change in Weather Conditions such as Temperature and Rainfall Resulting in a Wide Range of Effects Including Sea Level Rise and Global Warming.

MAIN CAUSE

Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) in the Atmosphere Trap the Sun's Heat Causing Temperatures to Rise.

CLIMATE CHANGE

GREENHOUSE GASES (GHGs)

CARBON DIOXIDE

Released into the Atmosphere from Fossil Fuel Combustion. It is Absorbed by Plants During Photosynthesis.

METHANE

Generated from Fossil Fuel, Livestock Cattle, Rice Fields, and the Anaerobic Decay of Organics (Food Waste).

NITROUS OXIDE

Produced from Agriculture, Industrial Activities, Fossil Fuel Combustion and Wastewater Treatment.

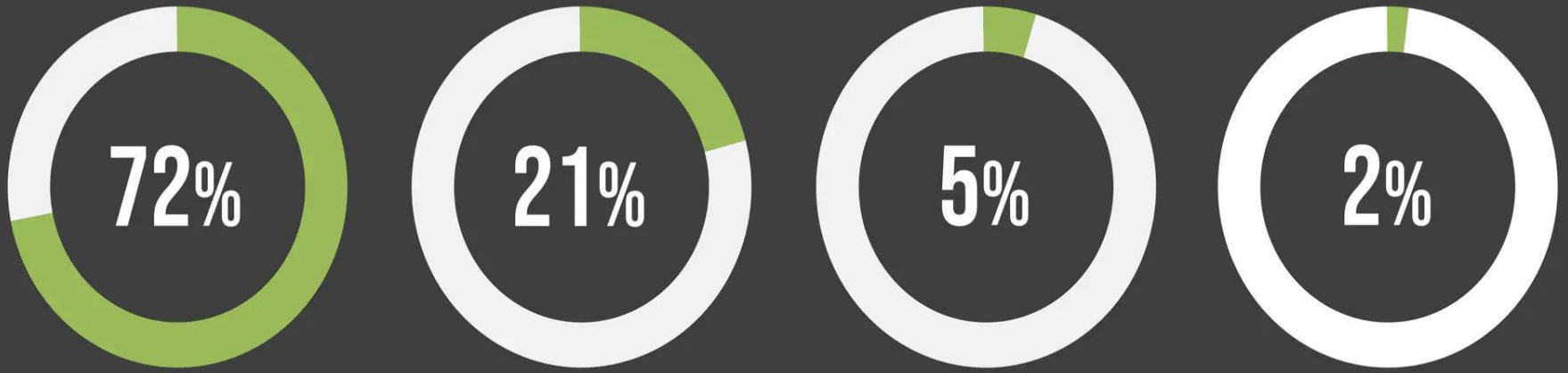
FLUORINATED GASES

Synthetic and Potent GHGs Emitted in Small Quantities from Household and Industrial Processes.

EPA.GOV

SHARE OF GLOBAL GHG EMISSIONS IN 2022

BY GAS TYPE



EUROPA.EU

CLIMATE CHANGE
INDICATORS

- GHG LEVELS
- WEATHER & CLIMATE
- OCEANS
- SNOW & ICE
- HUMAN HEALTH
- ECOSYSTEMS

EPA.GOV

CLIMATE CHANGE

EFFECTS & IMPACTS

FLOODS	DEFORESTATION	BIODIVERSITY LOSS
MELTING GLACIERS	DROUGHTS	GLOBAL WARMING
SEA LEVEL RISE	SEVERE STORMS	FOREST FIRES

UN.ORG

MITIGATION

Reduce Carbon Emissions as Carbon Dioxide is the Primary Greenhouse Gas Contributing to Climate Change.

CLIMATE CHANGE

MITIGATION

RENEWABLE ENERGY	ELECTRIC VEHICLES	REFORESTATION
POLLUTION CONTROL	CLEAN SUSTAINABLE FUELS	CARBON CAPTURE
CIRCULAR ECONOMY	INCREASE ENERGY EFFICIENCY	REDUCE CONSUMPTION & WASTE

GAHP.NET

POLICY SUPPORT

UNFCCC

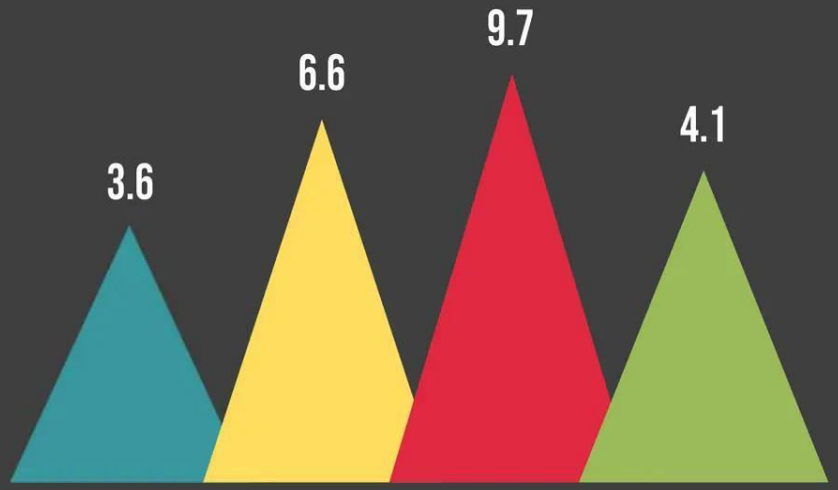
The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was Established in 1992 to Combat Climate Change by Limiting Global Temperature Increase and Support the Conference of the Parties (COP) and Meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP).

United Nations Climate Change

Global Climate Action

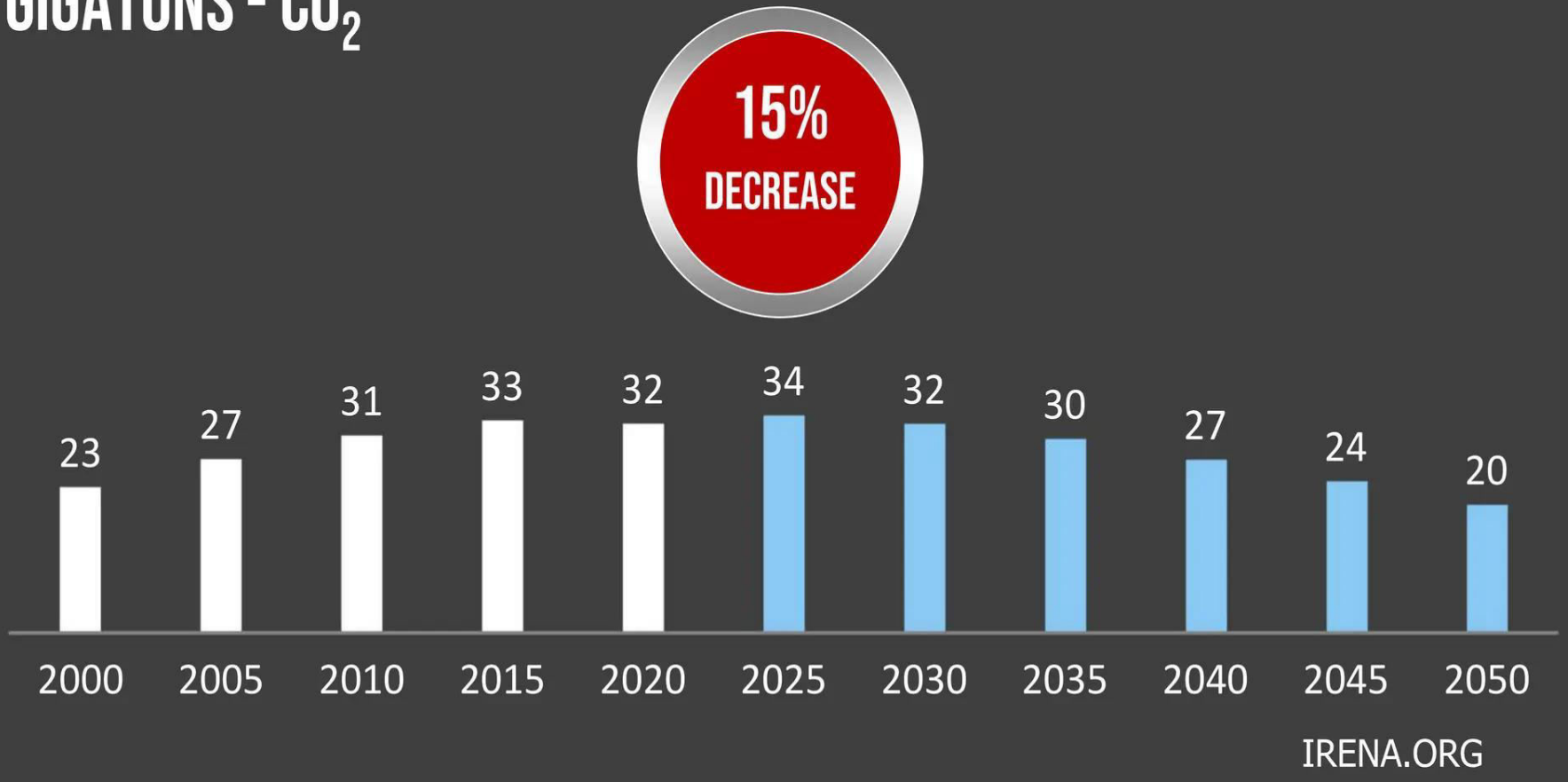
UNFCCC.INT

INFOGRAPHICS



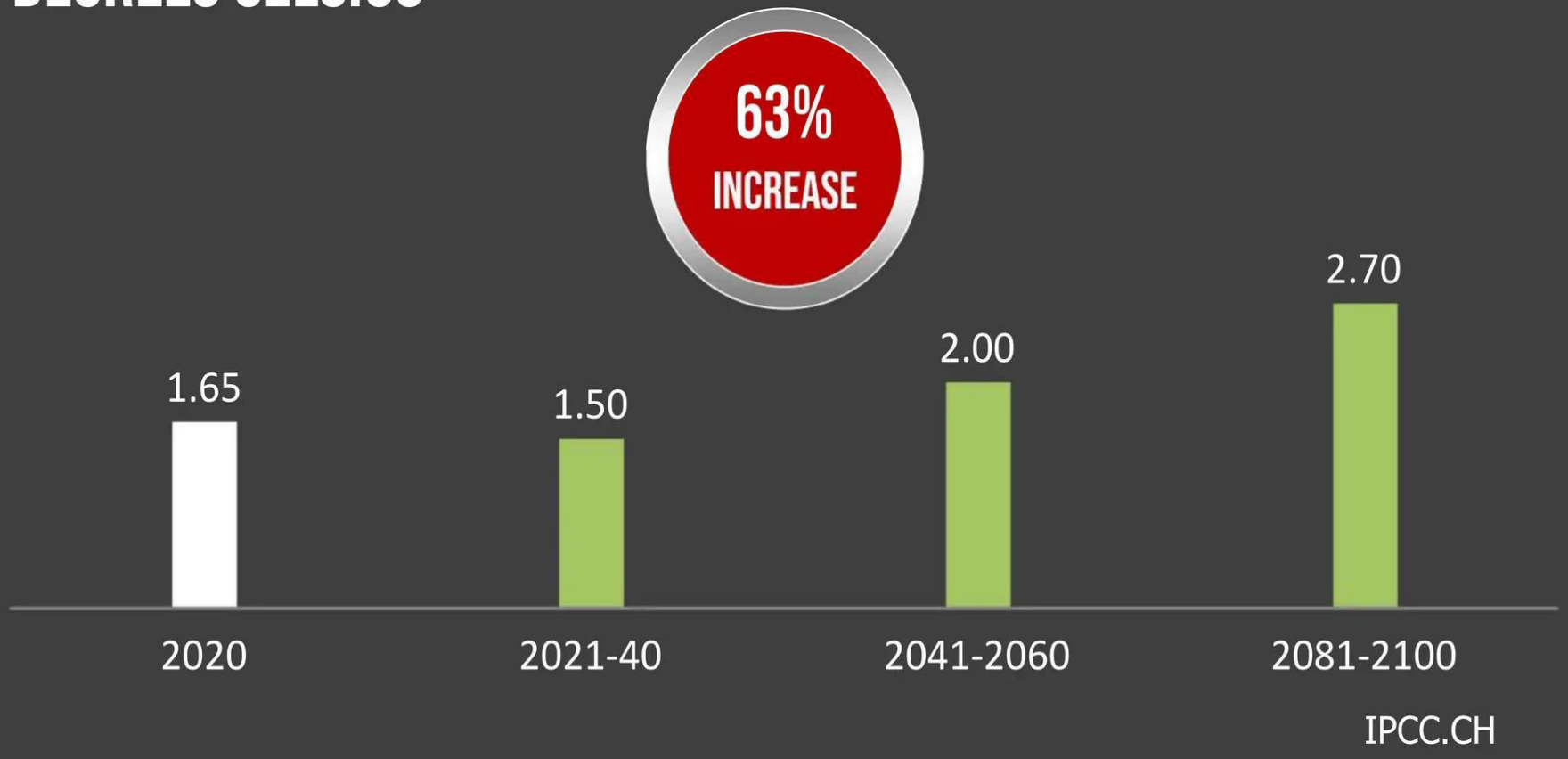
GLOBAL CARBON EMISSIONS & OUTLOOK

GIGATONS - CO_2



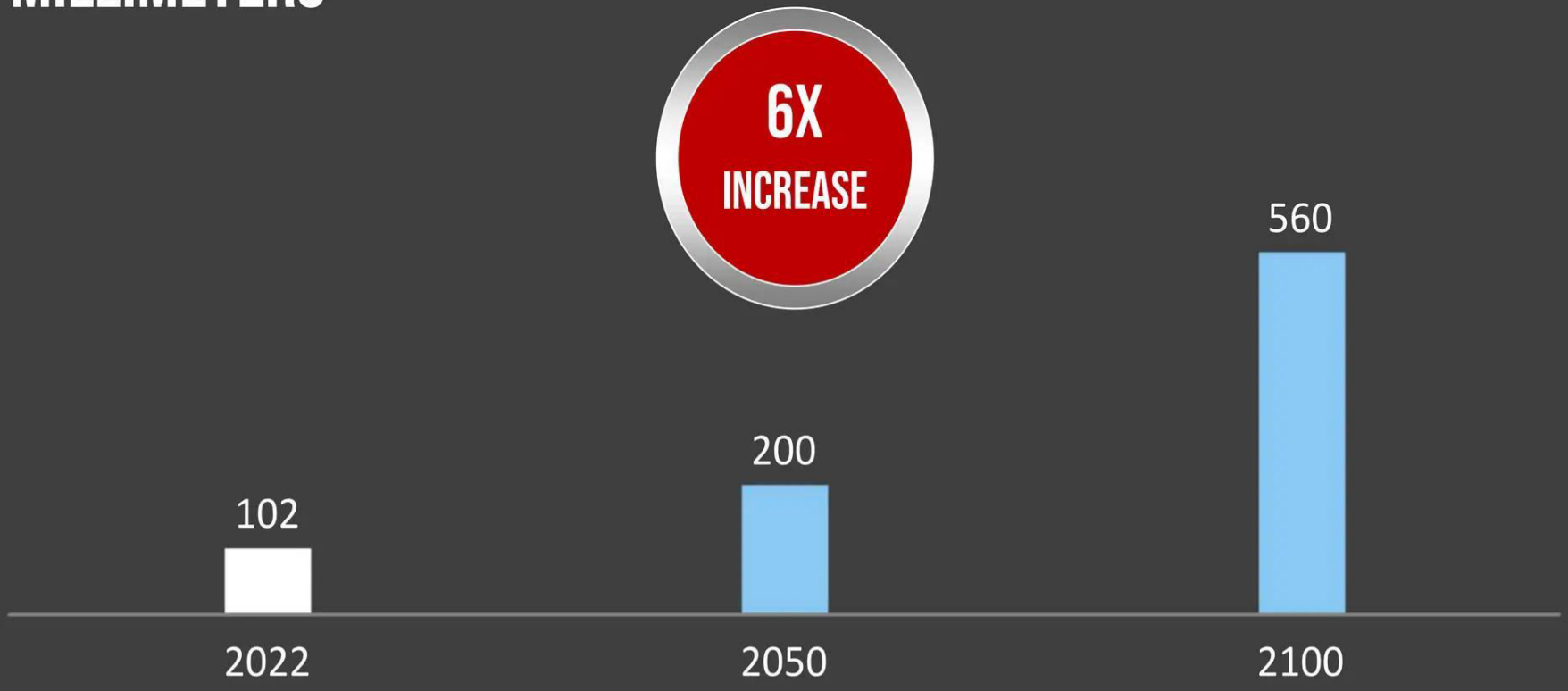
GLOBAL SURFACE TEMPERATURE & OUTLOOK

DEGREES CELSIUS



GLOBAL SEA LEVEL & OUTLOOK

MILLIMETERS



SEALEVEL.NASA.GOV

GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE OUTLOOK

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

20 GT

Expected Global Carbon Emissions in 2050.

2.7 °C

Expected Rise in Global Surface Temperature in 2100.

560 mm

Expected Rise in Global Sea Level in 2100.

SEALEVEL.NASA.GOV

Culture

6th Week
Slide: 89-100

Table of Contents

- Culture
- Characteristic of culture
- Elements of Culture
- Types of Culture

Culture

- Culture is way of life that includes Laws, believes, Norms, habits, Knowledge that human adopted or collected from their forefather to live in society. Every community have different culture their Laws their Traditions are also differ.

Characteristic of culture

- Some of the characteristics of the culture are
  - Culture is learned
  - Culture is shared
  - Culture is transmitted
  - Culture is changing
  - Culture is Identity

Characteristics of culture

1.Culture is learned:

- It means whatever we learn from society. Culture learnt something e.g. wearing clothes, dancing, etc.

2.Culture is share:

- All traits, attitudes, ideas, knowledge, and material object is shared by members of society.

Characteristics of culture

3.Culture of transmitted:

- All traits and material objects are transmitted to the member of society from their forefather. We learn new fashion, how to behave in a particular social situation , how to interact with society, how to move with society.

4.Culture of changing:

- Culture is not remain static but changing. It is changing in every society, but different speed and causes. It constantly goes to change and adopts itself to the environment.

Characteristic

5. Culture is identity

- Culture gives us identity if any one is muslim or hindu or belongs to another religion that is identity of culture any one belongs from Islamabad quetta etc, that is the identity

Elements of Cuture

- Customs
- traditions
- Religion
- Language
- arts and literature
- forms of government
- economic systems

Types of Culture

- Material culture
- Non-Material culture

Material culture:

- From material culture we understand material and physical object. The touchable things that we touch are called material For Example, house, road, table, etc. The decoration of houses, clothes are also material whatever we wear. These all things are material culture and these products are human efforts to control his environment and make his life comfortable and safe.

Non-Material Culture:

- In Non-material we include non-touchable things or that we can feel, thought but not touchable. It is also called non-physical object. For example Religion, art, ideas, values system, attitude etc. another example is that if anyone is Muslim that his culture. In Islamic culture Males are offer their prayer in mosque(Masjid) but females are not allow to offer their prayer in masjid they offer their offer their prayer in houses that is the Non-Material culture. These all examples are non-material culture.

RELIGION

7th Week
Slide: 101-116

RELIGION

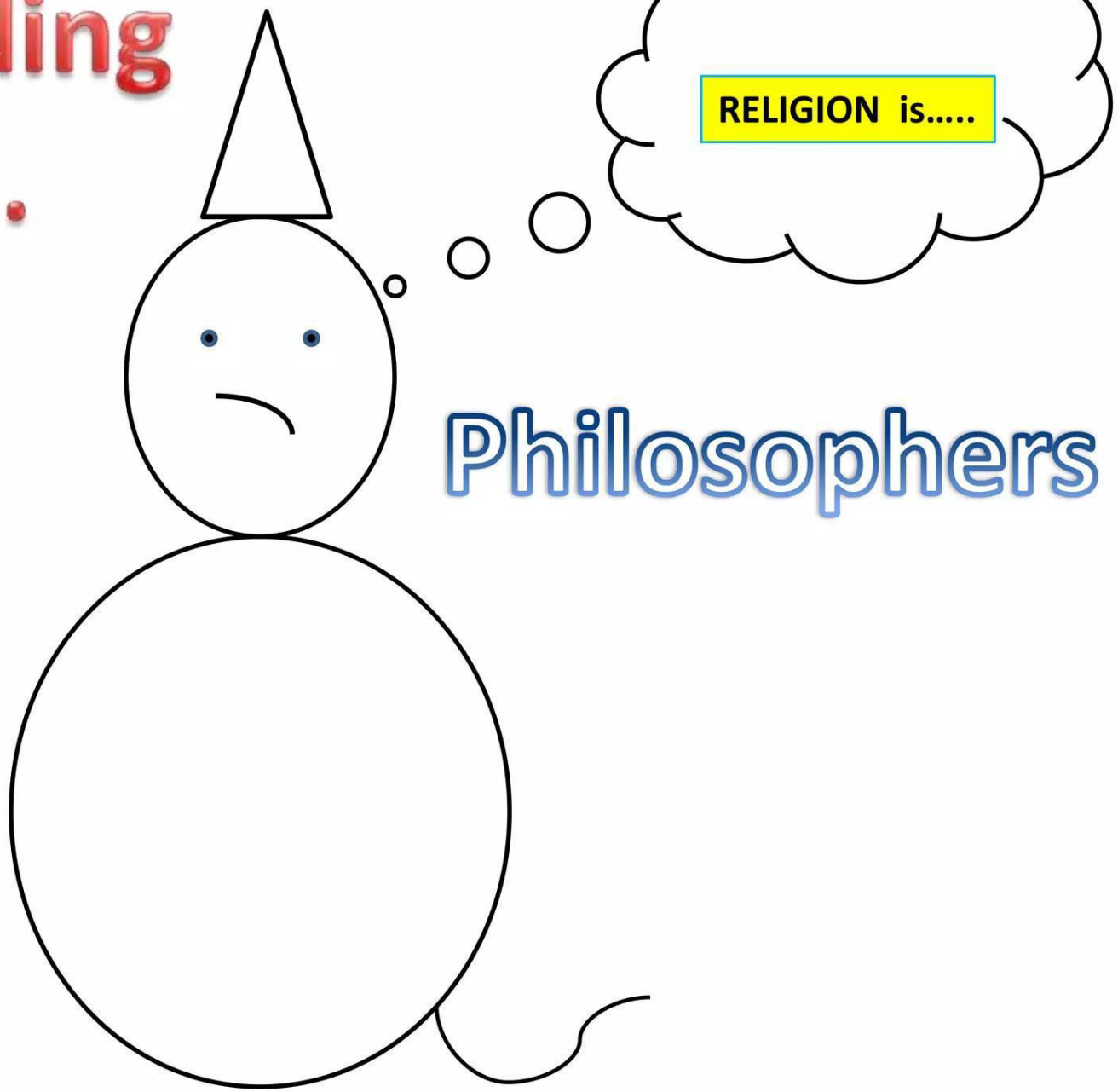
- ✓ *To which **RELIGION** do you belong?*
- ✓ *Name some **RELIGIONS** …*

- The word ‘Religion’ is derived from the Latin word ‘Religio’ which means ‘the agency bringing human beings and supernatural power together’.

ETYMOLOGICAL MEANING

- Marathi word for Religion is ‘Dharma’ and is derived from the Sanskrit word ‘Dhru’ which means to possess (hold).

According to …



Philosophers !

Definition & Meaning

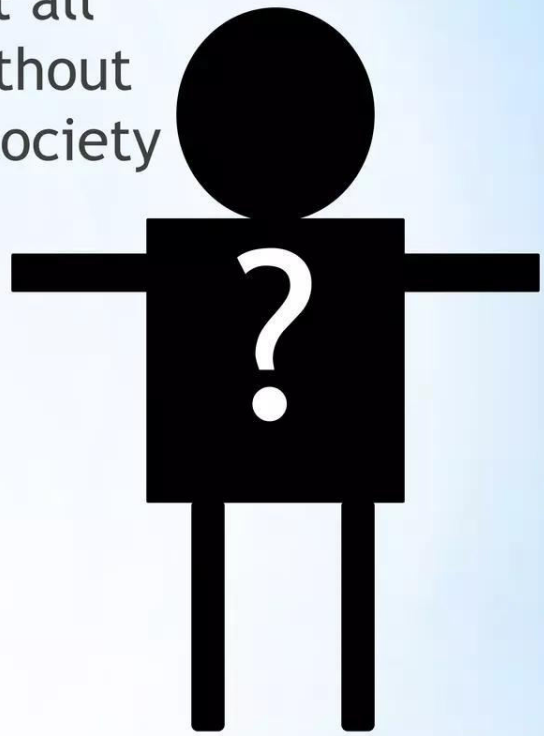
Maharshi Vyas " One who upholds society".

•Edward Taylor "Belief in supernatural powers is religion".

•Emile Durkh "Belief in a sacred power and a system arising out of interdependence in actions is religion".

•Prof. Mukerjee "Religion is a belief on super human and extraordinary power".

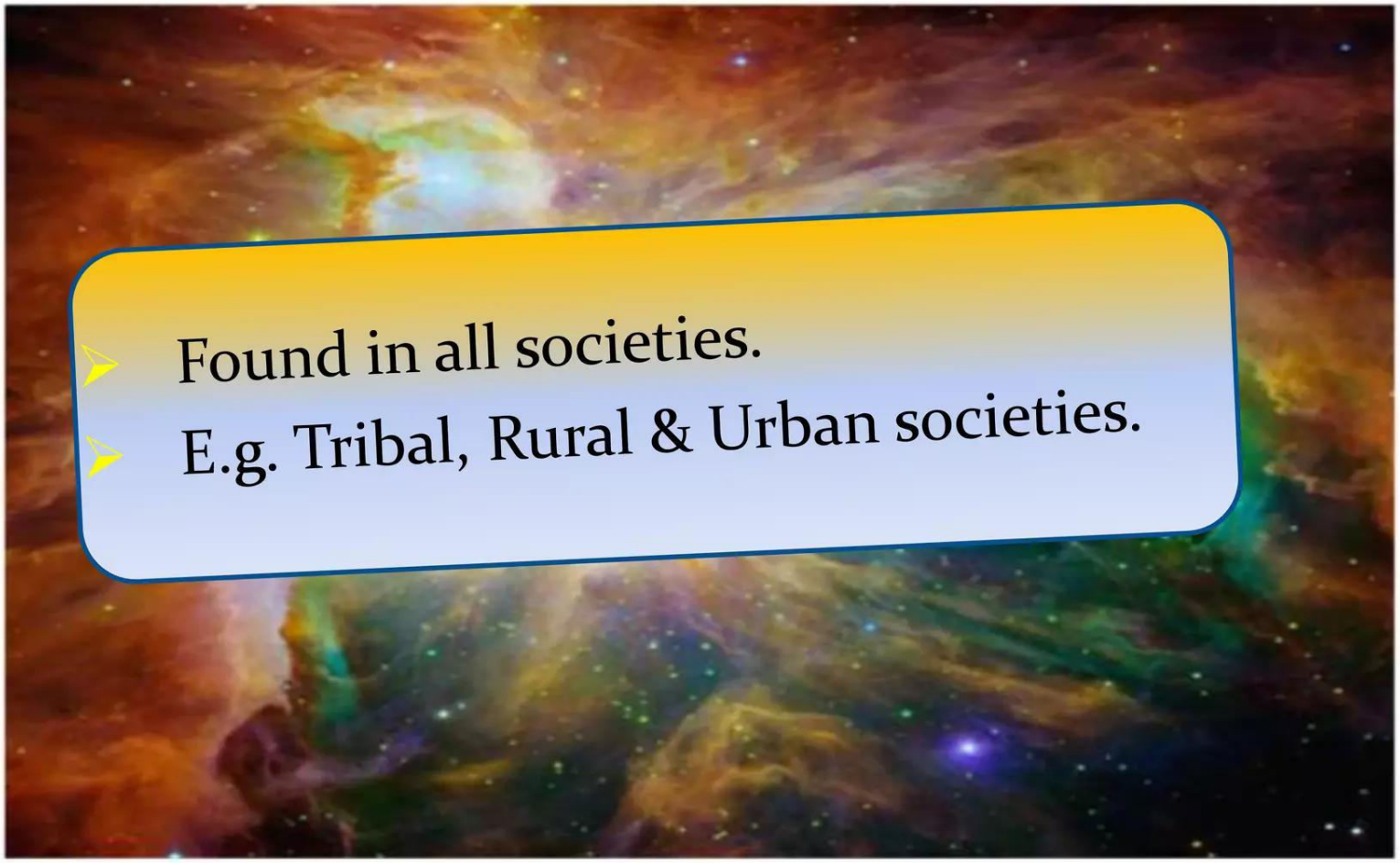
"Religion is so widespread , eternal & all encompassing in human life that without proper knowledge about religion . Society cannot be understood"?



KINSLAY DAVIS

CHARACTERISTICS OF RELIGION

❖ UNIVERSAL NATURE



- Religion originated from a **Supernatural Power**.
- Happiness depends on the blessings of this power.
- It's existence can't be proved scientifically.
- It is accepted by **FAITH** & expressed through **WORSHIP**.

❖ BELIEF IN SUPERNATURAL POWER

❖ RITUALS

Ritual is an action done to please The Supernatural Power.
E. g. Prayer, Worship, Yadna…
Rituals differ from Religion to Religion.

❖ SACRED AND PROFANE CONCEPT

SACRED holy, blessed
Holy books, temple places, rivers …

PROFANE irreverent disrespectful
Illegal Practices, performing rituals without bathing …

❖ RELIGIOUS SYMBOLS

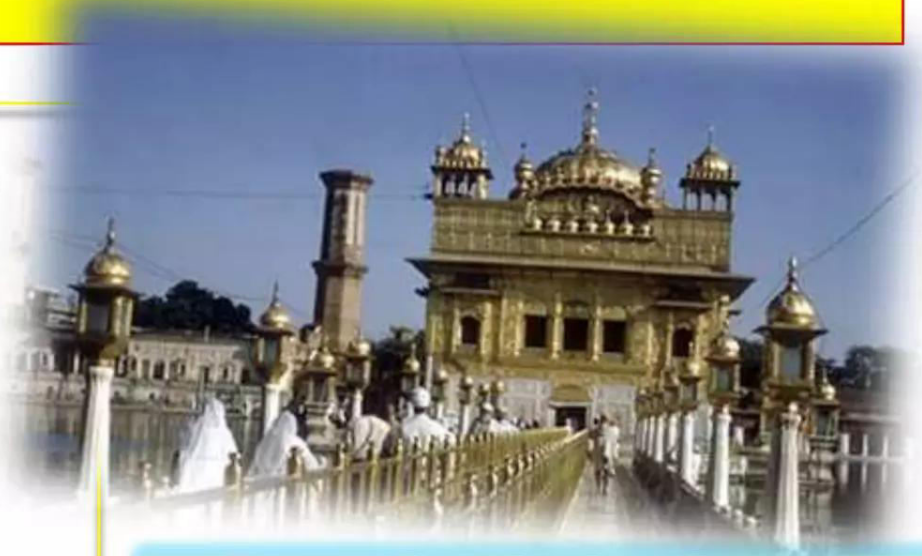
EXPRESS THE FEELINGS OF PEOPLE

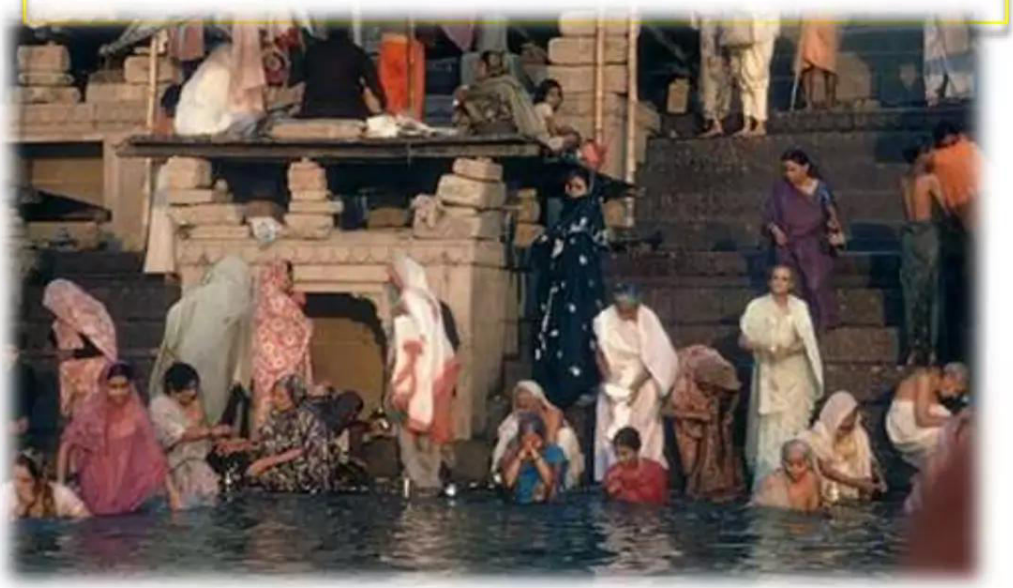
THEY CAN BE LIVING OR NON LIVING

PLACE OF WORSHIP

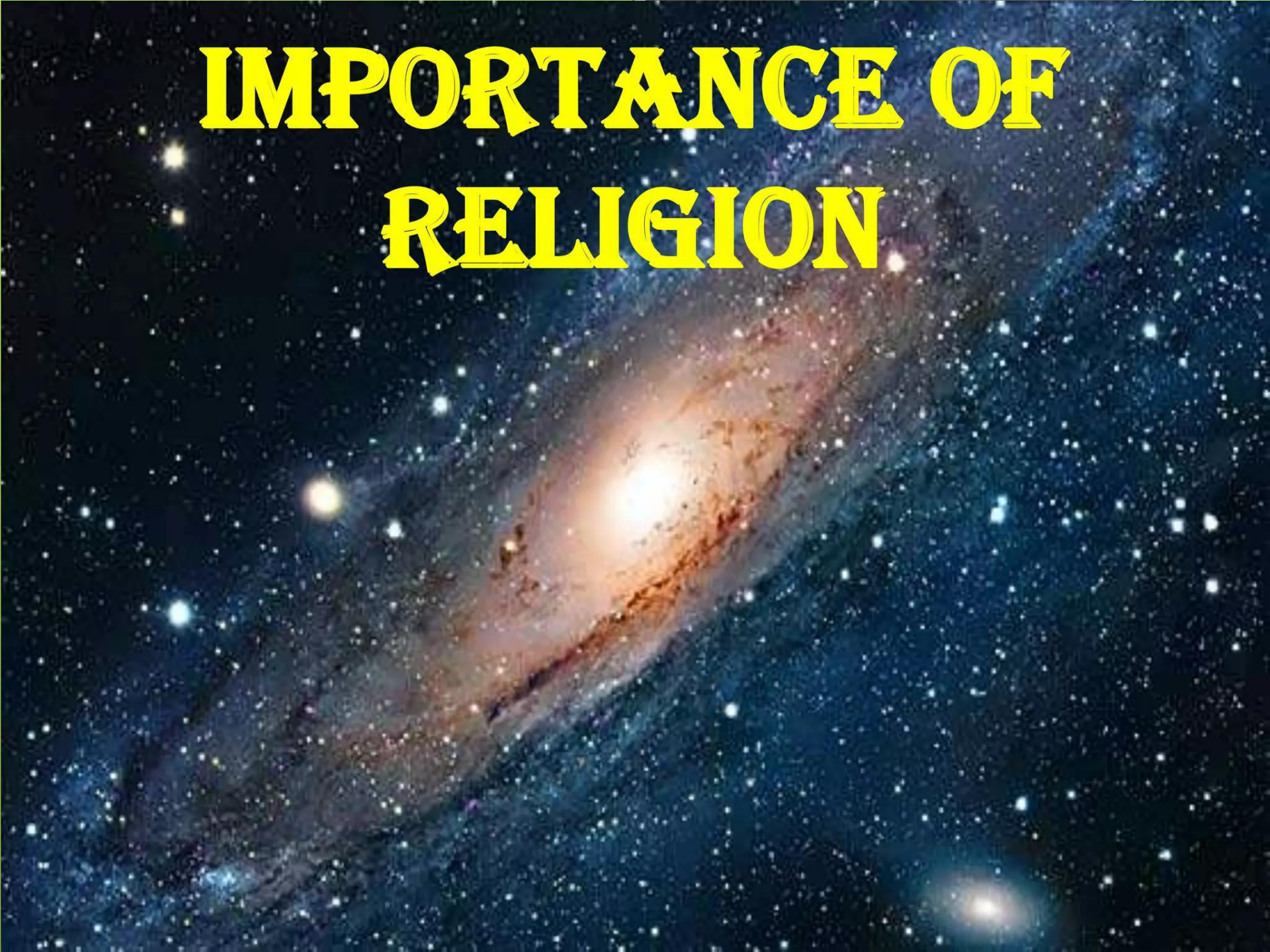
PARTICULAR CLASS – PRIEST

(PUROHIT)





IMPORTANCE OF RELIGION



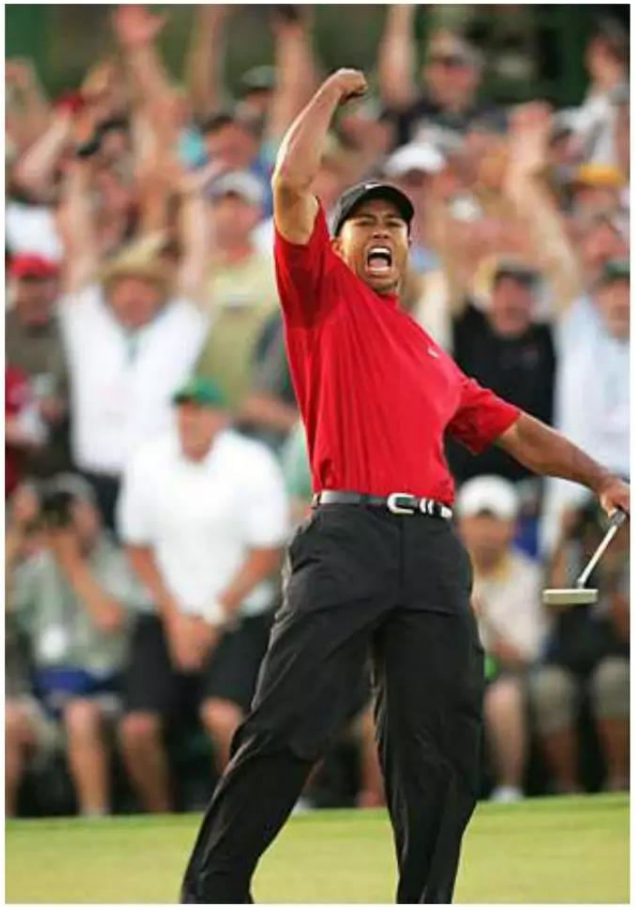
STOP
EK56 UD
FOLLOW RULES

Symbolic Integrity in a group

- Common symbols & views.
- Coming together creates integrity &unity.
- E. g. Festivals

Raising of Morale

- Religion RAISES THE MORALE of a person in times of difficulty & lessens the STRESS on the mind.
- Use of Rituals. May not have desired effects.
- It creates confidence in a person who is struggling in life & is still not successful.



SOCIAL STRATIFICATION

8th week
Slide: 117-128

Social Stratification

Objectives

- **Define Social Stratification**
- **Identify characteristics of the system of stratification**
- **Promote protection of humanity, dignity, rights, and the common good.**

Social Stratification

- Division or classification of members of society into different status
- Development of hierarchy among social groups
- Exists in all societies*

How do you define your status?

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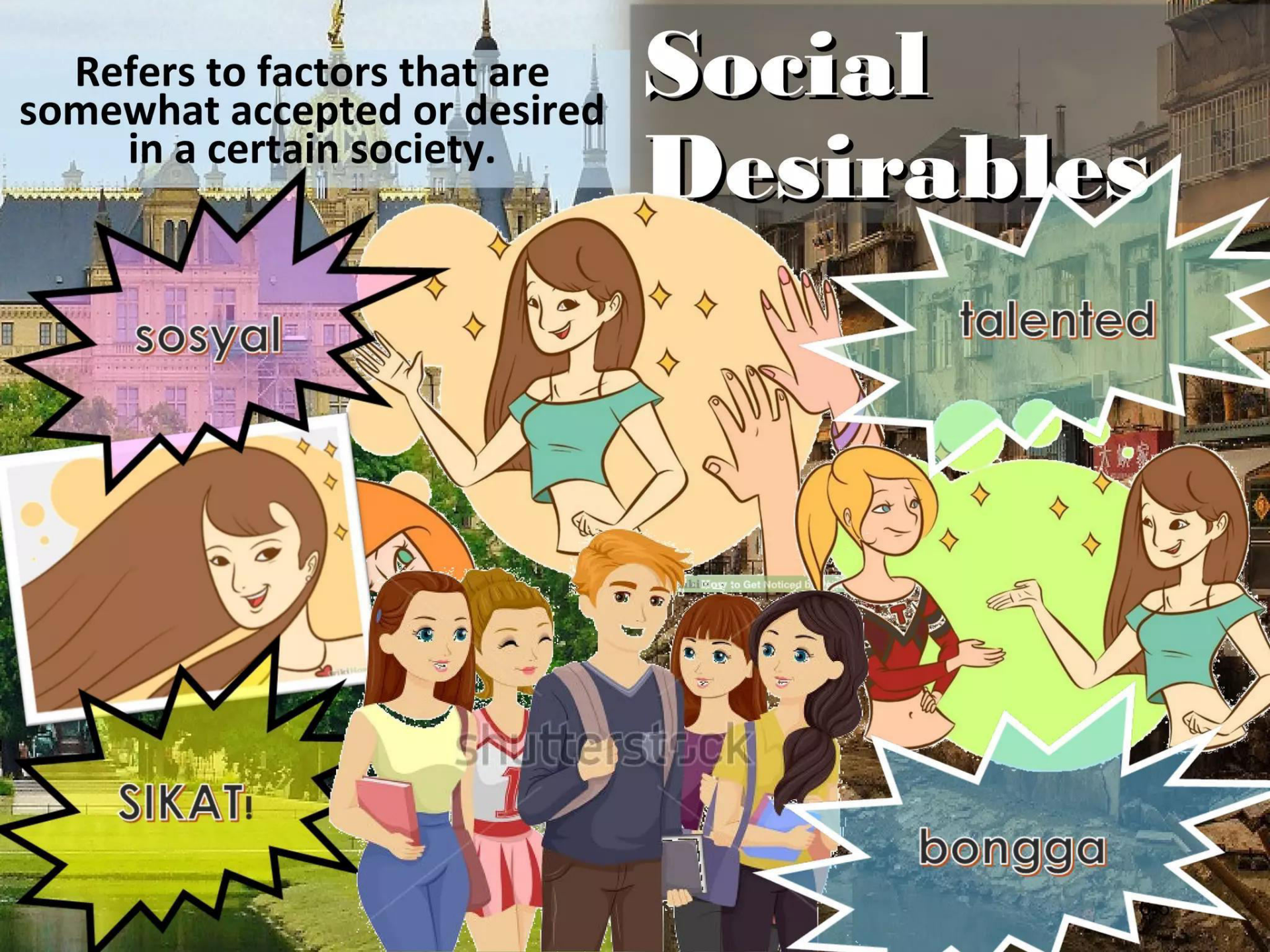
Social Desirables

Refers to factors that are somewhat accepted or desired in a certain society.



Social Desirables

Refers to factors that are somewhat accepted o desired in a certain society.

Wealth – accumulated economic capital

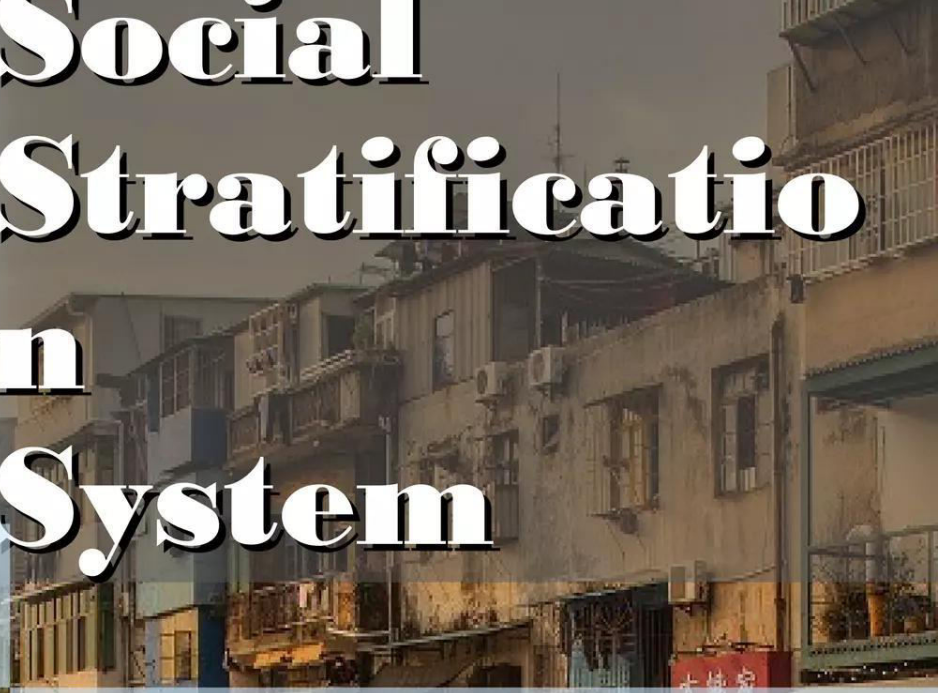
Power – capacity to influence others

Prestige – capacity to influence others

Social Stratification System

FOUR TYPES

- CLASS
- CASTE
- ESTATE
- SLAVERY



Social Stratification

System

- social position is determined by merit achieved and not ascribed (open) based on economic, political, and occupational

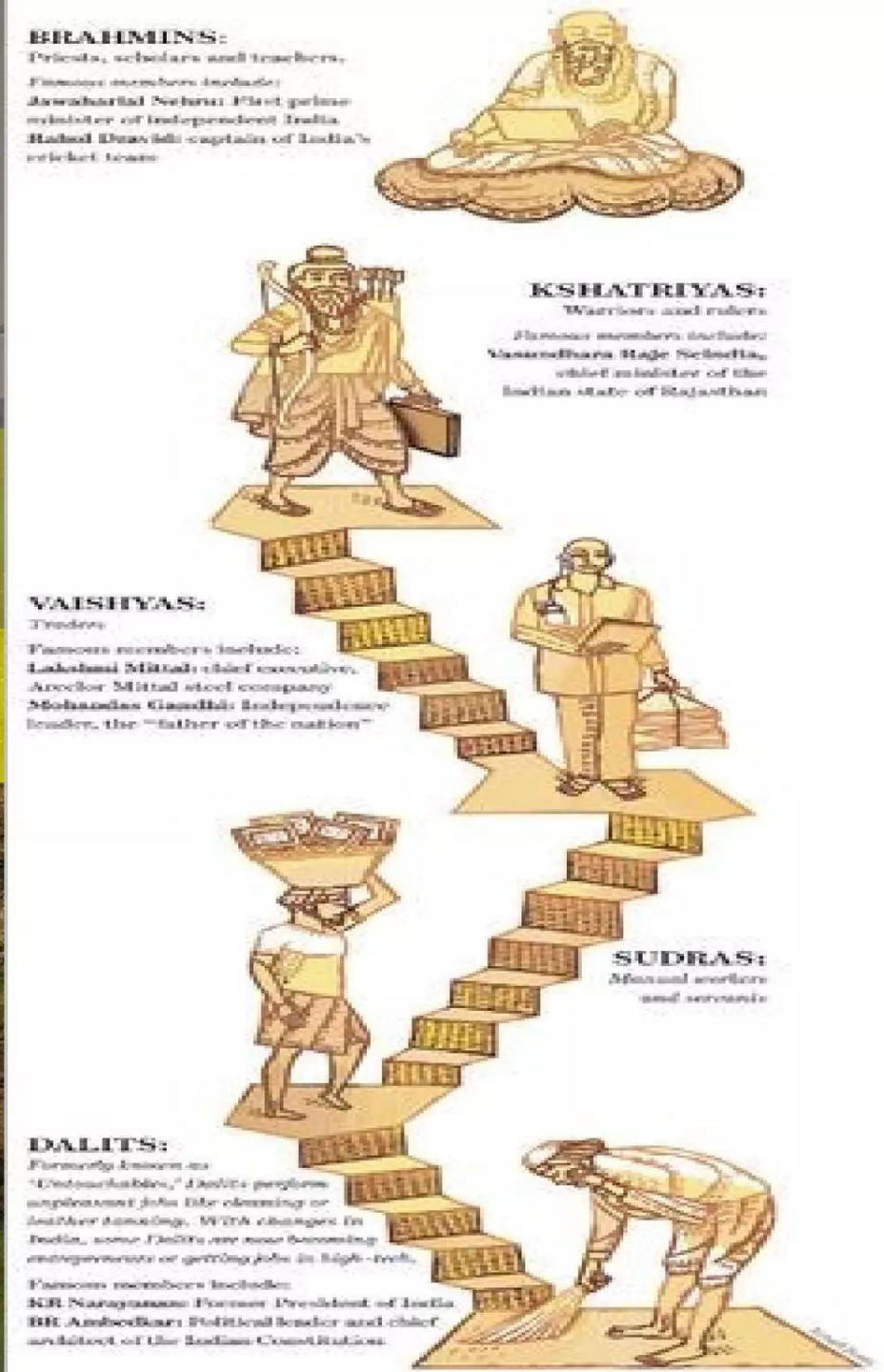
status

CLASS

Social Stratification System

CASTE

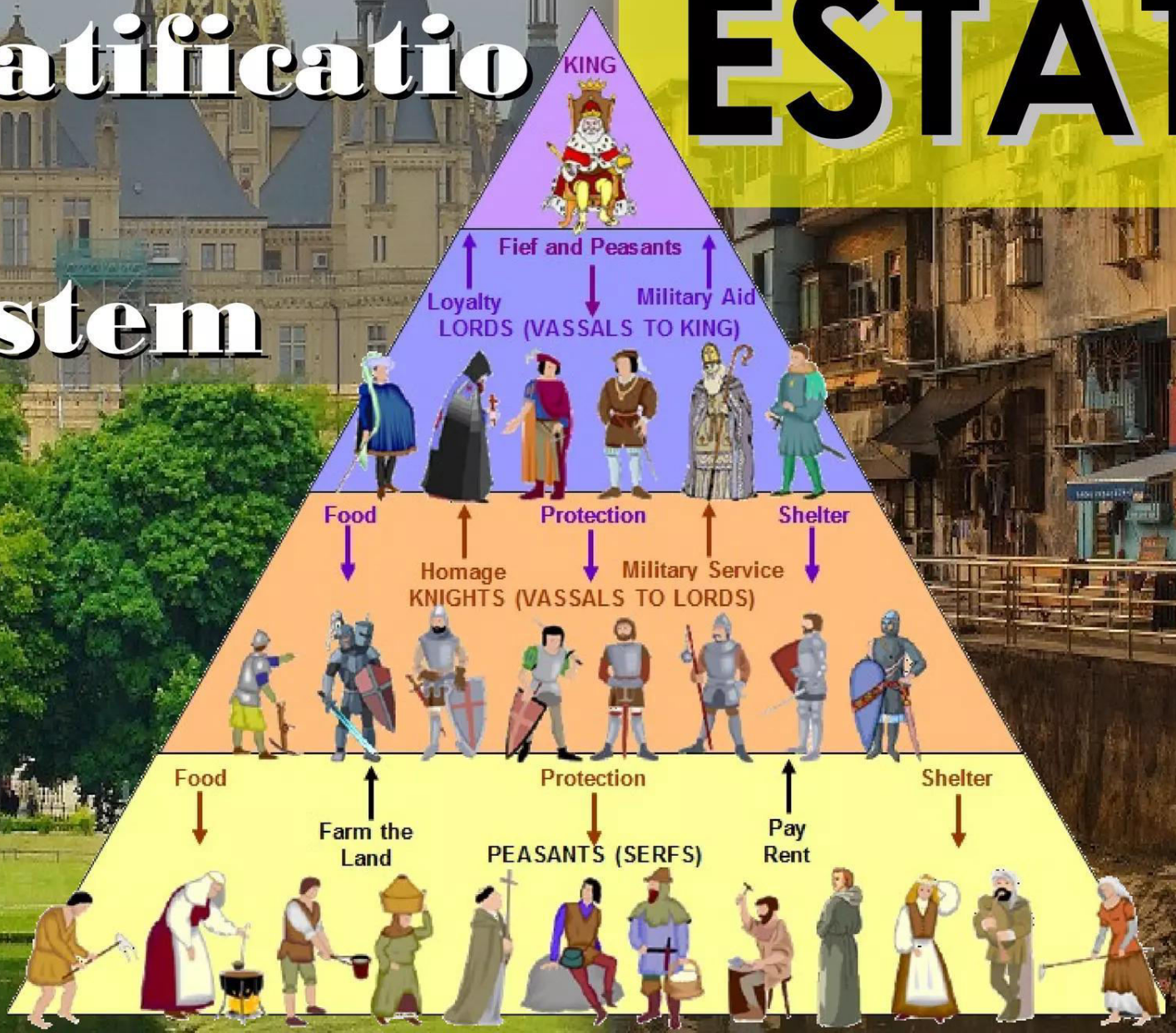
- Does not allow social mobility (CLOSED)



Social Stratification System

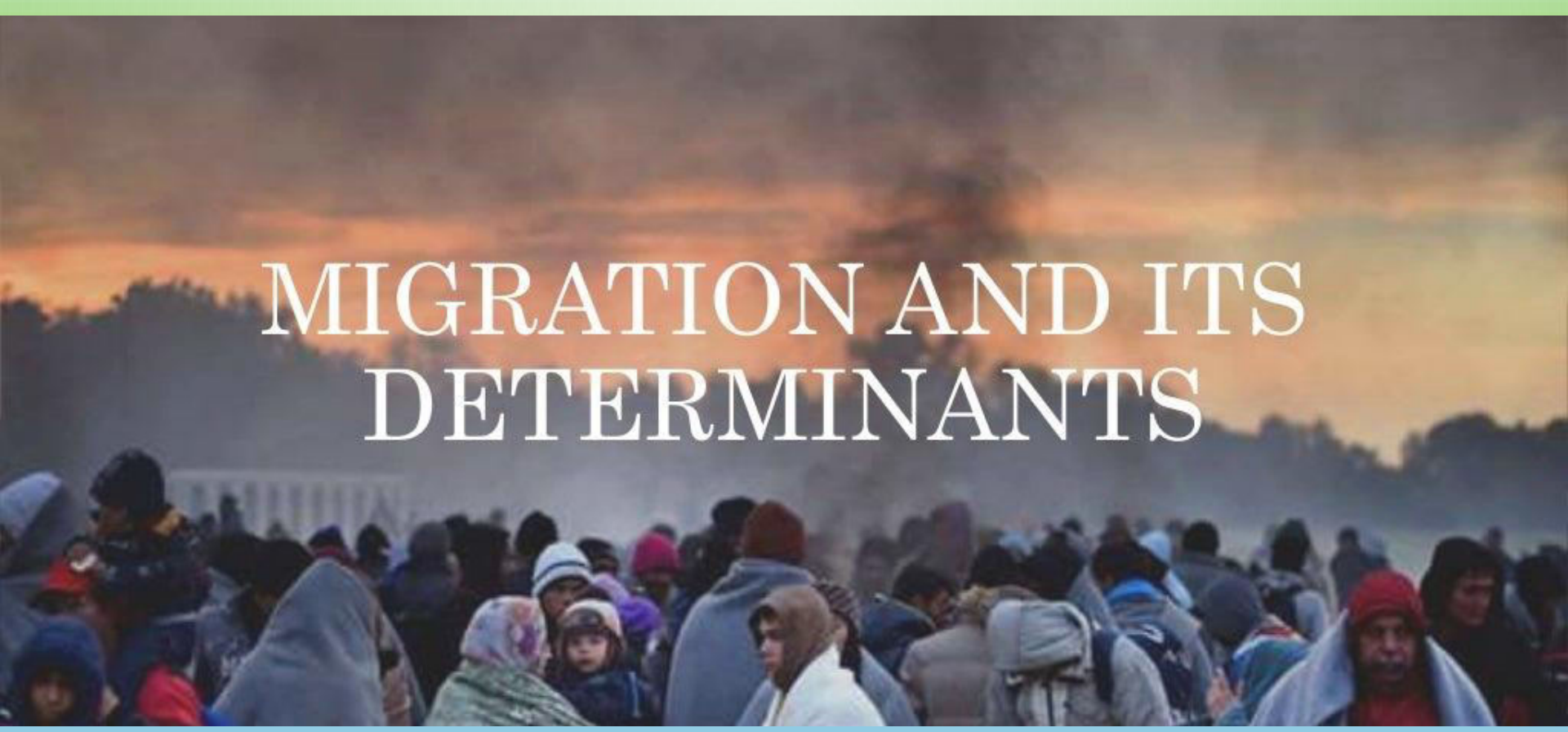
ESTATE

FEUDALISM



Social Stratification System

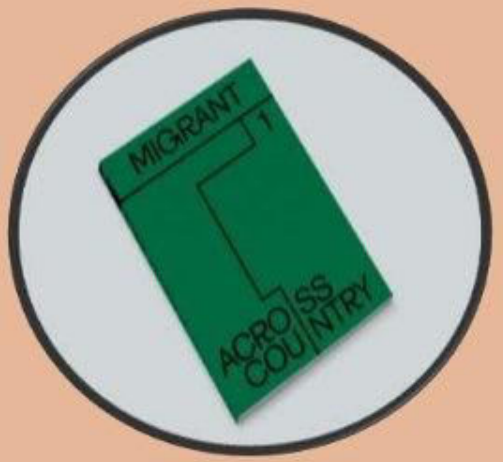
SLAVERY



9th & 10th Week
Slide:129-162

MIGRATION

The movement of people across a specified boundary, national (i.e. internal) or international, to establish a new permanent place of residence"



MIGRATION

The United Nations defines migration as the movement of a person or persons from one place to another, involving a permanent move of home for over 1 year.

"Human Migration is the permanent change of residence by an individual or groups,excluding such movements as nomadism and migrant labour".

ENCYCLOPÆDIA Britannica

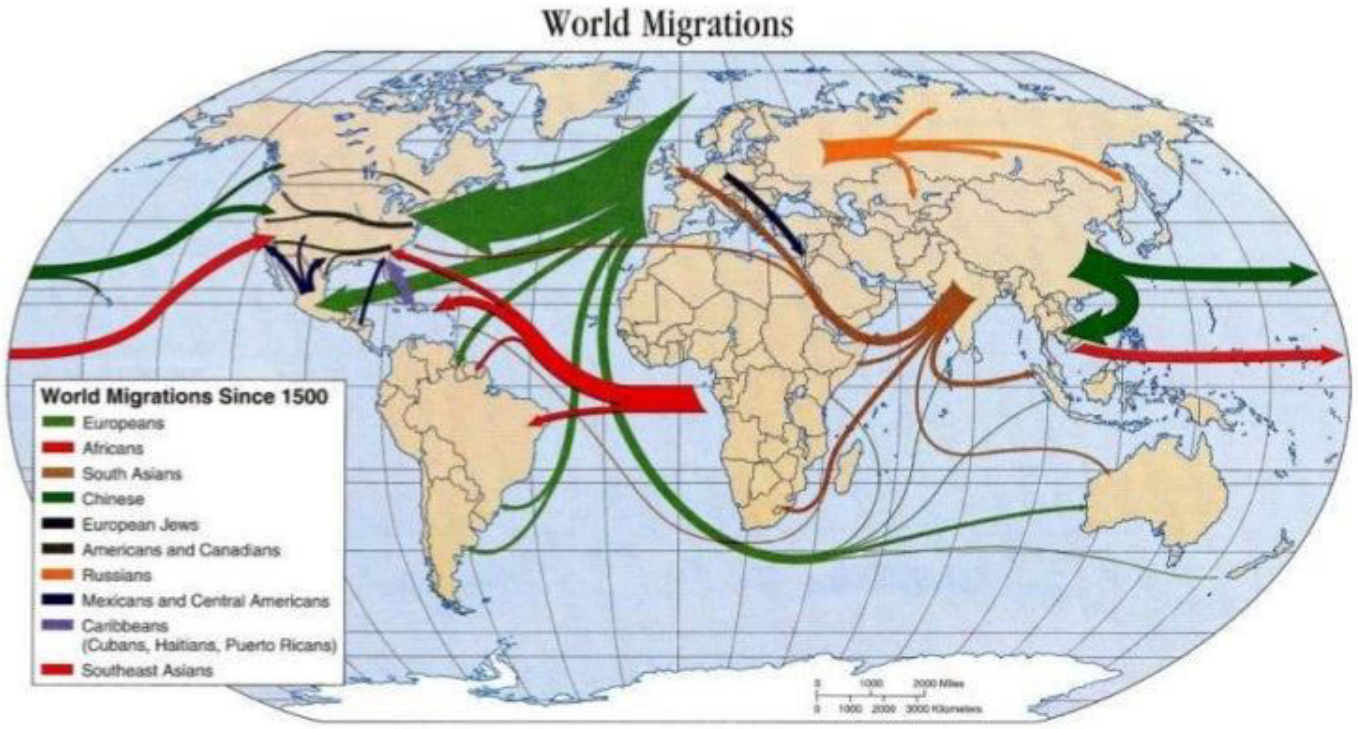
MIGRATION IS GLOBAL

In 2005, 191 million people were counted as living outside the country of their birth.

The number of migrants worldwide has doubled since World War II.

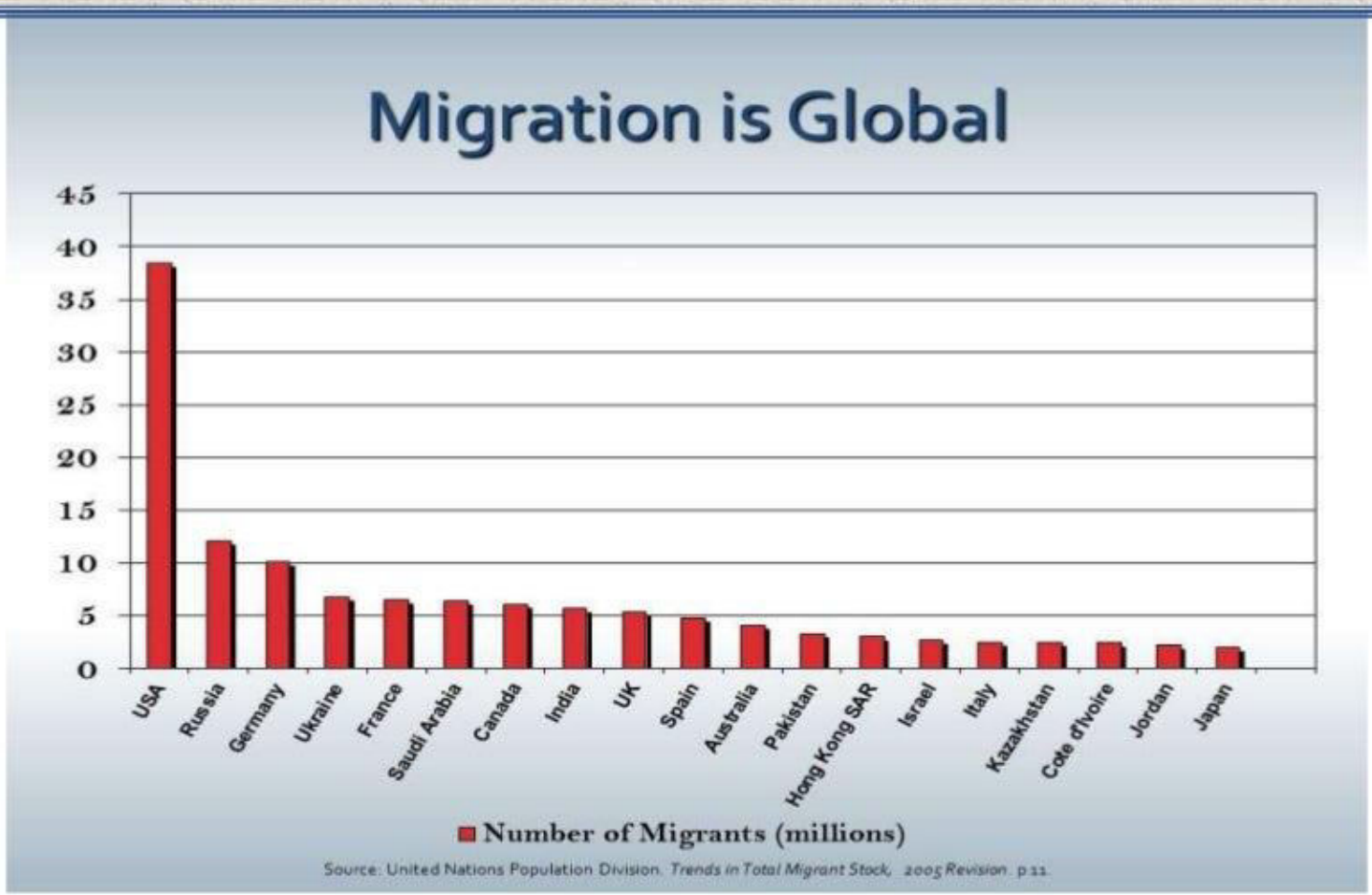
If they lived in the same place , international migrants would form the 5th most populous country in the world.

MIGRATION



SOURCE:WWW.WORDPRESS.COM

MIGRATION


Migration is Global
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
USA
Russia
Germany
Ukraine
France
Saudi Arabia
Canada
India
UK
Spain
Australia
Pakistan
Hong Kong SAR
Israel
Italy
Kazakhstan
Cote d'Ivoire
Jordan
Japan
Number of Migrants (millions)
Source: United Nations Population Division. Trends in Total Migrant Stock, 2005 Revision. p 11

EMIGRATION

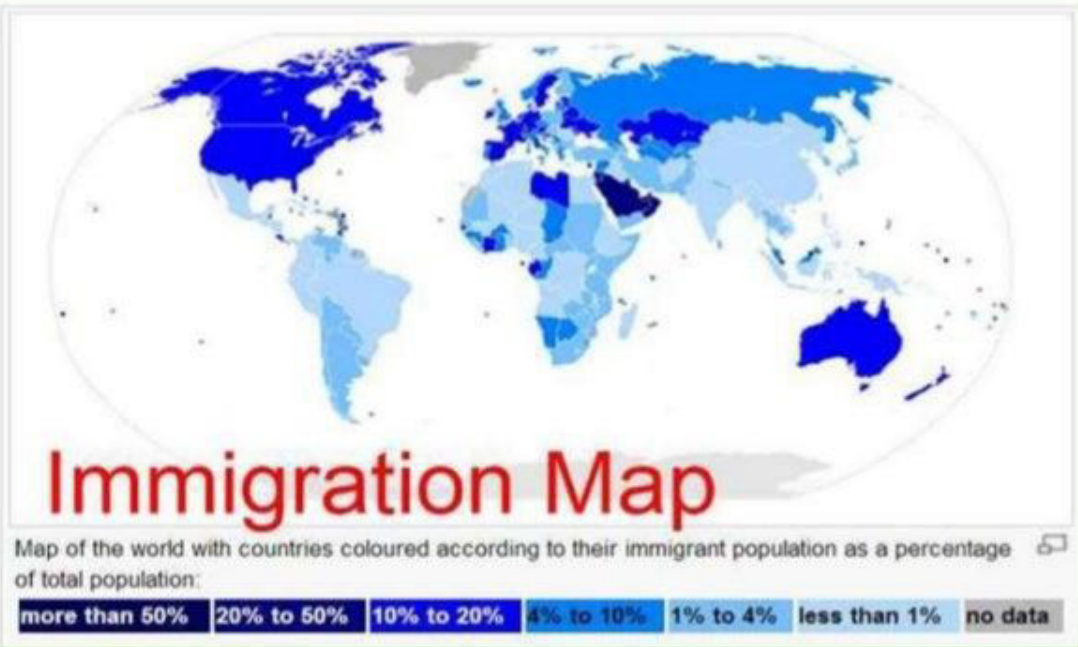
Emigration is the act of leaving one's resident country with the intent to settle elsewhere

Emigrants: People who leave a country .

IMMIGRATION

Immigration is the international movement of people into a destination country of which they are not natives

- Immigrants: People who enter a country



www.pinterest.com

MIGRATION

The top ten immigration countries are

- the United States
- the Russian Federation
- Germany
- Saudi Arabia
- Canada
- the UK
- France
- Australia
- India

The top ten countries of origin are

- Mexico
- Spain
- China
- Ukraine
- Bangladesh
- Pakistan
- the UK
- the Philippines
- Turkey

TYPES OF MIGRATION

International migration

Internal migration

Mainly two types

INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION

This occurs when people leaves one country or state to settle in another.

Example:Leaving Bangladesh to take up residence in Canada.

INTERNAL MIGRATION

This transfer to the movement of people who have changed their residence within a country.

Example: Leaving Sylhet to settle in Dhaka

INTERNAL MIGRATION

internal or local migration includes:

Rural-urban migration in which large numbers of people leave rural areas to seek jobs in urban areas.

Regional migration in which people leave certain regions and move to other regions for a higher amount of rainfall and better soils.

Seasonal movements like when people temporary move in one season to the lands to grow crops and back to the villages after harvest.

Daily movements which includes rural to rural daily movements from homesteads to fields or grazing areas and urban to urban commuting to work places.

Urban to rural e.g. people in towns retiring from work, going back to their original villages.

INVOLUNTARY MIGRATION

- Involuntary Migration = Forced Migration
- Movement of people caused by events which force people to move against their will.
- People involved in this movement = Refugees
- Refugees are those crossed an international boundary to escape persecution.

INVOLUNTARY MIGRATION

Causes : unfavorable social / political conditions

Examples : Migration of Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs to Britain in 1950s when Pakistan and India became separate countries.

Example: Migration of Muslims from Myanmar to Bangladesh (Rohingya)

VOLUNTARY MIGRATION

Migrants who choose to move for reasons

- such as retirement, education, relaxed lifestyles etc.

ILLEGAL MIGRATION

People entering country without formal permission.

- illegal aliens
- illegal immigrants
- boat people

REASON OF MIGRATION

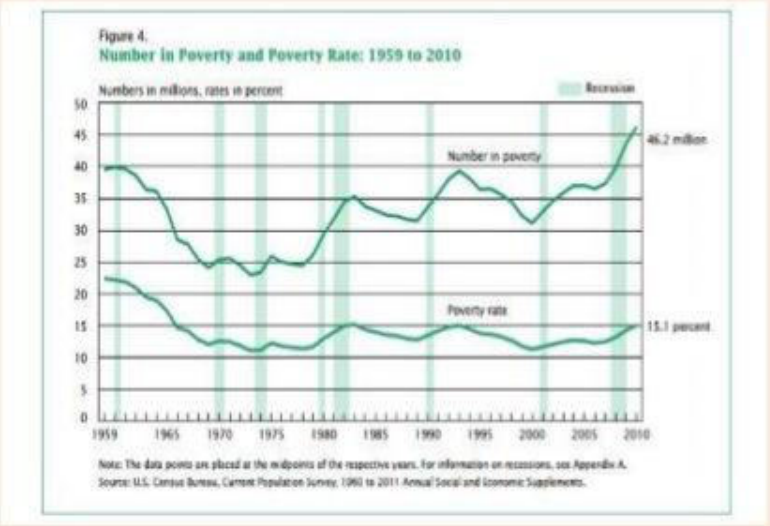
REASON OF MIGRATION

Overpopulation :

Can cause problems such as pollution, water crisis and poverty

Poverty :

Can increase the likelihood of illegal migration



REASON OF MIGRATION

Trade liberalization :Increase of large number of agricultural or unskilled workers.

	Export Industry	Import Industry
Workers	Lose	Lose
Capitalists	Gain	Gain

Wars and asylum

EFFECT OF MIGRATION

Effects :

- Economy (Tax reduction)
- Employment rate (Rising unemployment)
- Threat to traditional culture (Different cultures)
- Social security (Crime rate increase)

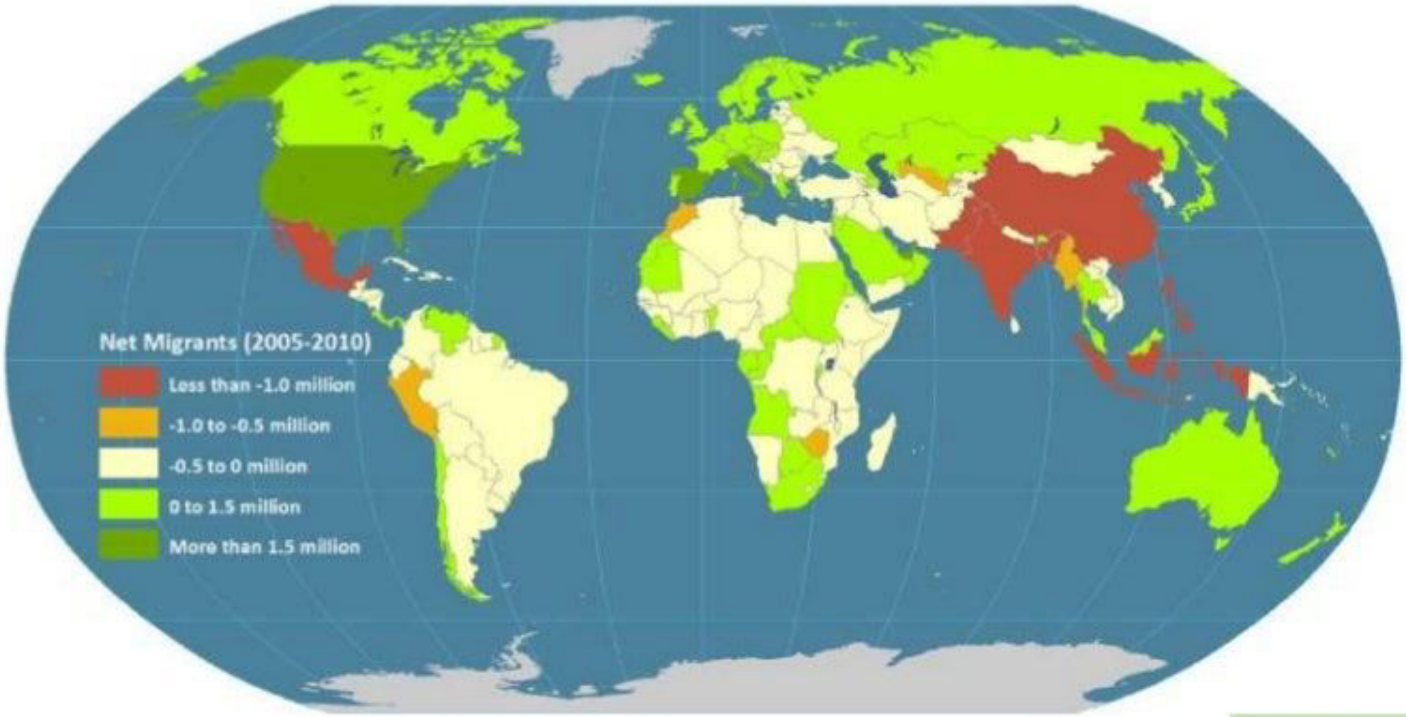
SOLUTION

Policy: Assignment of deposit money to a bank as security for a loan

Repatriation: send back to original country

NET MIGRATION

- Net Migration refers to the difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants in a country in a particular year.



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THEORIES

Neoclassical economic theory	Dual labor market theory	New economics of labor migration	Relative deprivation theory	World systems theory
•wage difference between two geographic locations.	•pull factors in more developed countries.	• wider social entities must be considered	• income difference between neighbors or other households	• nteraction between different societies

HISTORICAL THEORIES

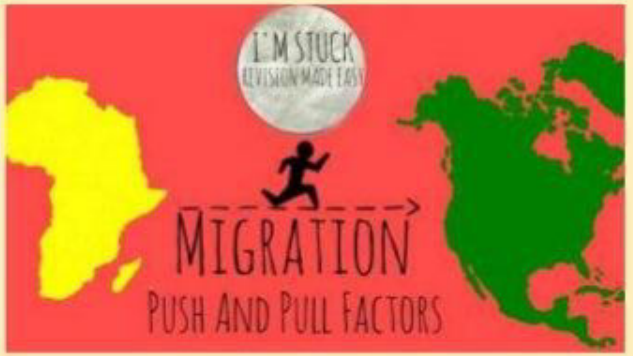
Ravenstein proposed to describe human migration.

Lee's laws divide factors causing migrations into two groups of factors: push and pull factors.

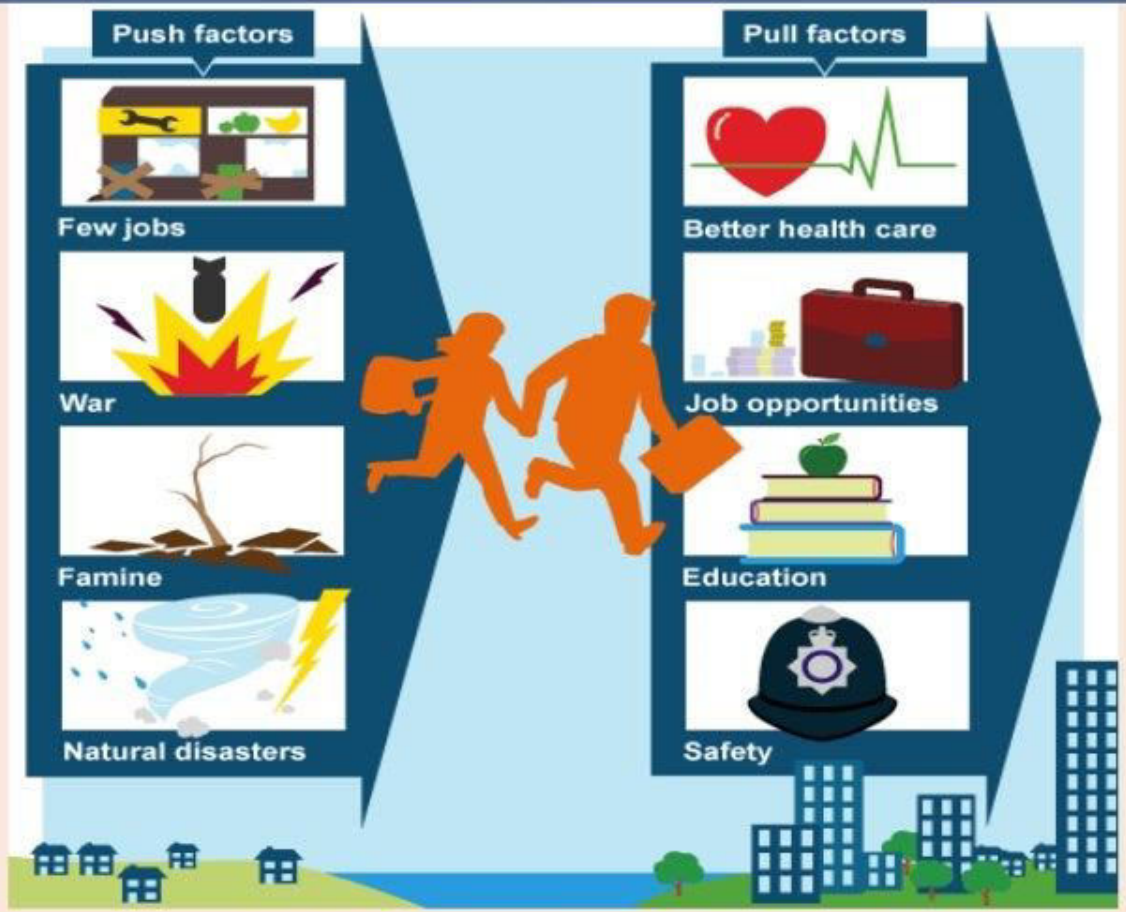
PUSH & PULL FACTORS

Push factors – things that cause persons to leave their residences.

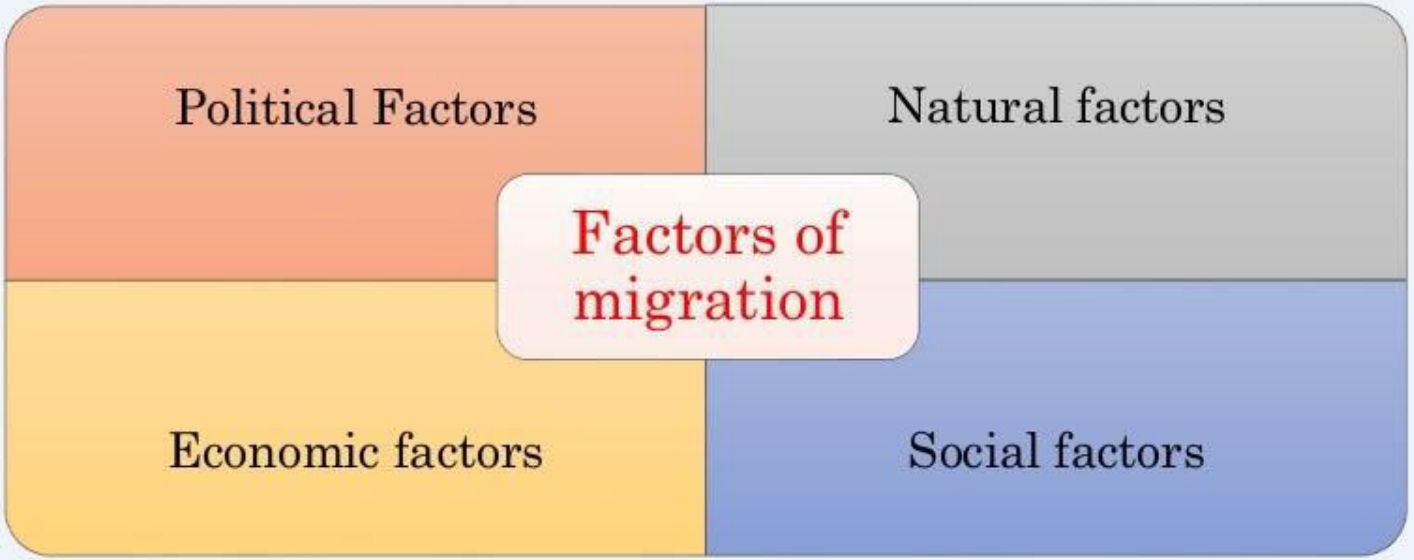
Pull factors – things that cause persons to come into new areas.



PUSH & PULL FACTORS



MIGRATION OF BANGLADESH



MIGRATION OF BANGLADESH

- Natural Factors: Monga,flood,river erosion
- Economic Factors: Poverty
- Social Factors: Occurred in big families
- Political Factors: Clash of political groups

MIGRATION OF BANGLADESH

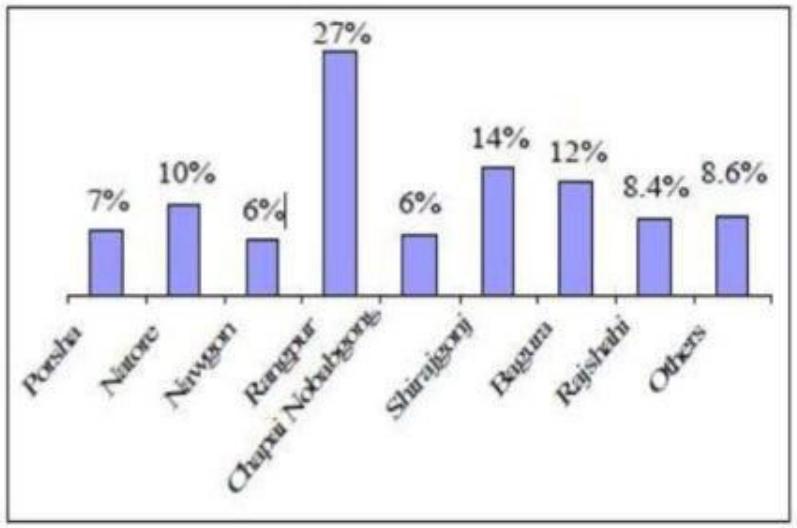
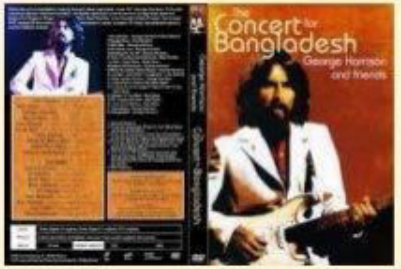


Figure 1: Place of Origin of the Poor Migrants

MIGRATION OF BANGLADESH

Migration Background: Major Historical Events



MIGRATION OF BANGLADESH

Inward Migration (Bihari)

MIGRATION OF BANGLADESH

Inward Migration (Rohingya)

MIGRATION OF BANGLADESH

- Outward Migration (Indo-Bangla)

Urbanization

11th Week
Slide: 163-171

Urbanization in Bangladesh

A simple Description

Urbanization is a population shift from rural to urban areas, "the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas", and the ways in which each society adapts to the change. It predominantly results in the physical growth of urban areas, be it horizontal or vertical.

With over 160 million people Bangladesh is the world's seventh most populous country and also one of the densest. The population of the country is not likely to stabilize or begin to decline before, possibly, 2060, when it might be 230 million, with more than 70 percent being urban.

Level of Urbanization in Bangladesh

Census year	Total national population (million)	Growth rate of national population (%)	Total urban population (million)	level of urbanization (%)	Decadal increase in urban population (%)	Annual Exponential Growth rate of urban population (%)
1951	44.17	0.50	1.82	4.33	18.38	1.69
1961	55.22	2.26	2.64	5.19	45.11	3.72
1974	76.37	2.48	6.27	8.87	137.57	6.66
1981	89.91	2.32	13.23	15.18	110.68	10.66
1991	111.45	2.17	20.87	19.63	57.79	4.56
2001	123.10	1.47	28.61	23.10	37.05	3.15
2011	150.04	1.37	33.55	23.30	17.27	1.59
2011*	150.40	1.37	42.11	28.40	47.19	4.12

Source: Government of Bangladesh: Bangladesh Population Census. Census, 1991. BBS, 2003 1981; Report on Urban Areas, 1997; and Preliminary Report.

Causes of Urban Growth

Better food supply

Good medical care

Education

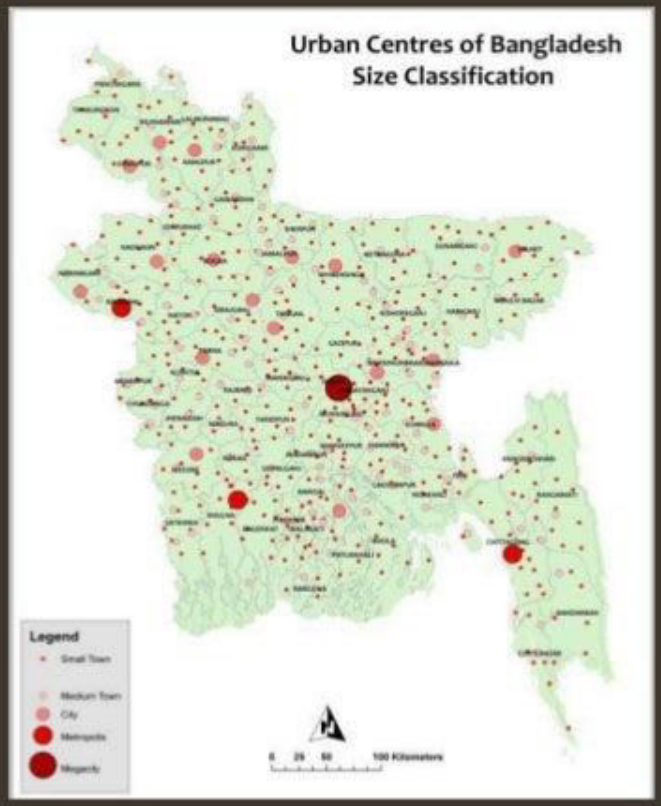
Jobs

Specialization of professions

Entertainment

Spatial Pattern of Urban Centres in Bangladesh

- Bangladesh has about 570 urban centres of various size categories.
- Dhaka is a megacity, Chittagong, Khulna, Rajshahi and Sylhet are metropolitan areas.
- 25 are cities (with population of over 100,000) each and the rest are smaller towns.
- There are 11 City Corporations (wiki) and over 315 Pourashavas (Municipalities). The other towns have the Union Parishad type of local government.



With urbanization industries and factories are also increasing, which is again followed by air, water, soil and sound pollutions.

Prospects of Urbanization

- ✓ Electrification
- ✓ Road Communication
- ✓ Establishing School
- ✓ Health Care
- ✓ Pure Drinking Water
- ✓ Sanitation
- ✓ Construction of Planned Residential Houses
- ✓ Increasing Social Safety

Research

12th Week

Slide: 172-185

“Research”

Introduction

No one knows everything ,but everybody knows something. Only research is finding out what you don't already know. It refers to search for knowledge. In fact research is an art of scientific investigations. Some people considers research as a movement from the known to unknown.

Definitions

- "Research is an intellectual process whereby a problem is perceived, divided into its constituent elements, and analyzed in the light of certain basic assumptions **J.H.Shera**

- "Research is critical and exhaustive investigation to discover new facts, to interpret them in the light of known ideas, Laws and theories to revise the current laws and theories in light of newly discovered facts, and apply the conclusion to some practical purpose. The findings of research are deposited in the internal memories of individuals, and also in the externalized memory of society which books, predicates and others micro documents represent." **S.R.Ranganathan**

Meaning of Research

- Research is systematic and scientific search for pertinent information on a specific topic.

Characteristics

- Solution of a problem.
- Generalization of theories and principals.
- Gathering of new data.
- Carefully designed procedures.
- Requires expertise.
- It involve the quest for answers to unsolved problem.
- It involve patient and unhurried activities.
- It record and report carefully.
- It requires courage.

Purpose of Research

- To produce new knowledge.
- To discover new application for old knowledge.
- To help in the development.
- To lead better teaching as new knowledge is integrated into teaching programme.
- To bring prestige to the person and the institution.
- To provide a source of income.
- To enable findings of solutions to problems.
- To promote progress of the society.

Types of the Research

1. Observatory Research.
2. Empirical Research.
3. Fundamental Research.
4. Priori Research.
   (a) Pure Research
   (b) Applied Research

1. Observatory Research

Observation is the act of taking of facts and depositing them in the memory either directly or offer being correlating with already available facts. Observation can fairly be called the classic method or scientific inquiry. Observation often involves the measurement of some quality and quantity.

2. Empirical Research

Research can take over the result of observation ,sort them out, and induct from them, with statistical methods including normal equations and correlation- certain generalized relation between facts.

3. Fundamental Research

The research concerning some natural phenomenon are examples of fundamental research.

4. Priori Research

It moves from assumed causes to its effect. It has Two types.

(a) **Pure Research:-** It gives us remarkable, highly significant as well as unexpected inventions.

(b) **Applied Research:-** It is pursued for some purpose out side its own domain, either for an immediate distinct utility or as an aid to development of some other subjects.

Research and LIS

Research play a very important roll in development of LIS. In the field of library and information science many problems solved by using different methods of research. Today where libraries stand it is the result of research in LIS.

Conclusion

We can say that research play very important roll in development of society. It provide us solution of the problems.

RESEARCH PROPOSAL

13th Week

Slide: 186-194

Table of content

1. The Title
2. The Abstract
3. Aims and Objectives
4. Background
5. Methodology and Method
6. Schedule and Timeline
7. Ethical Approval
8. Resources
9. Budget

Research Proposal

A research proposal is a document that provides a detailed description of the intended program. It is like an outline of the entire research process that gives a reader a summary of the information

The Title

- Naming your research is an important part of the research proposal. It should tell the user (In 25 words or less) what you intend to research and how you intend to do it.

The Abstract

- Your research proposal in its entirety may be anywhere between 5,000 to 25,000 words in length. So it is important that you give a summary of the entire document. This summary is known as the abstract, and should demonstrate to the reader the most important parts of each of the sections of the research proposal in around 200 words. It is often useful to write the abstract last, after the rest of the research proposal has been written and fully thought out.

Problem Statement

A research proposal is done based on a problem and questions. It is therefore imperative to give emphasis to the problem and let the readers identify it. The problem must have been the issue that brought about the study, the concern that required such extensive investigation. A research proposal may not be considered acceptable when the researcher fails to clearly identify the problem.

Background

This section should provide detail about the background to the research question. In this section you will need to demonstrate an understanding of the existing literature and research studies within the area of your proposed research topic. This is to assist the reader to understand the significance of your research, and where it fits within the existing body of knowledge.

Introduction

The introduction provides the readers with the background information. It should have;
Topic area
Research question
Significance to knowledge

Review of Literature

In this section what is already known about the topic is written including the lacunae.
You do not need to report on every published study in the area of your research topic.
A Literature Review should; 1. convince the reader that the research area is significant / important / interesting
2. convince the reader that we shouldn't be (completely) satisfied with the existing literature on the topic.
3. convince the reader that your research will fill some important or interesting gap or address some important limitation or deficiency 4. explain and justify your research hypotheses / ideas 5. convince the reader that your research methods are well thought.

Aim

- The aim is about what you hope to do, your overall intention in the project.
- It's what you want to know.

Objectives

- The objectives are the specific steps you will take to achieve your aim.
- The Aim is the WHAT of the research, and the objective is the HOW.

Methodology

- • The methodology explains the procedures that will be used to achieve the objectives. It covers;
- 1.Approach to the question
- 2.Research design
- 3.Research subjects
- 4.Inclusion or exclusion criteria
- 5.Sampling
- 7. Data needs 8.
- Analytic techniques
- 9. Plan for interpreting results
- 10. Ethical issues

Significance of the study

- The significance of your study may include the meaning of the research work to you and to those who might benefit from the research.

References

- Research paper writing has certain rules that some are not even aware of. Plagiarism is a serious issue and it is essential for the writer to cite the sources used in his project.

SOCIAL CHANGE AND SOCIAL ACTION

14th Week

Slide: 195-223

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SOCIAL CHANGE

- Social change refers to the transformation of culture and social institutions over time.

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SOCIAL CHANGE

Characteristics of social change:

- Universal and continuous
- Occurs at all levels
- Social structure and culture
- Intentional or unintentional
- Positive or negative consequences
- Adoption or resistance

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SOCIAL CHANGE

Sources of social change:

- Modernization
- Population
- Technology
- Environment
- Ideas

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TECHNOLOGY

- Changes come with questions and concerns about the purpose, use, control and impact of new technologies
- Concerns over technology have long been explored in popular literature, film and television
- Dark side of modern technology

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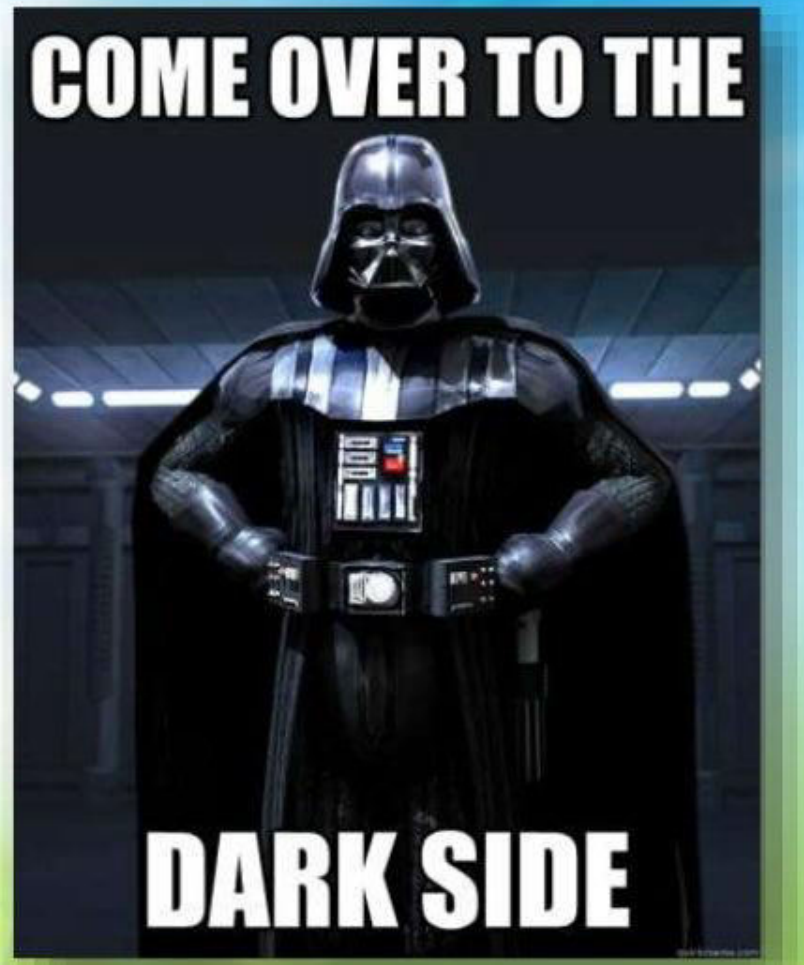
DARK SIDE OF TECHNOLOGY

- Digital Information
  - Social Media
- Artificial Intelligence



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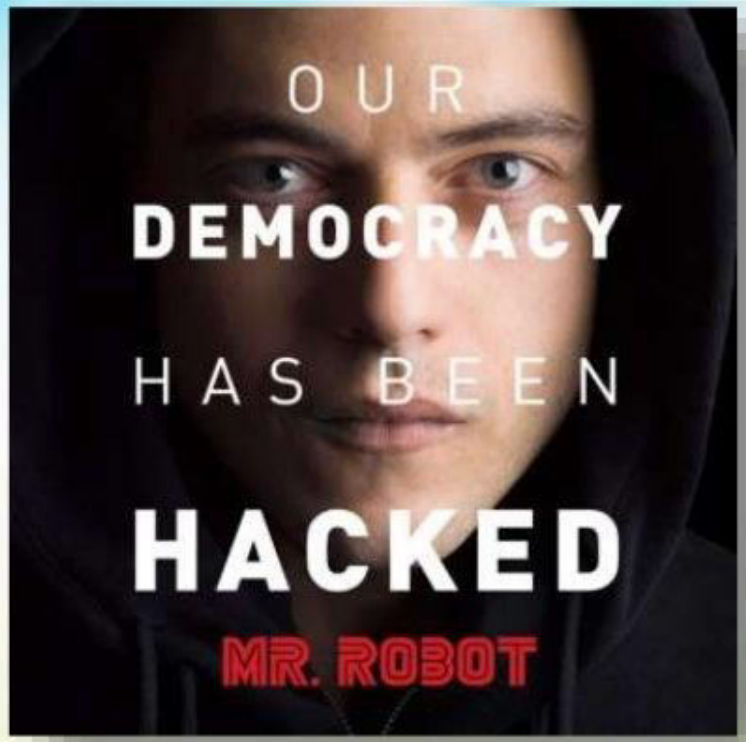
DARK SIDE OF TECHNOLOGY



- Explores the growing power of digital information and its vulnerability as well as the rising dominance of data and technology

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DARK SIDE OF TECHNOLOGY

Creator Charlie Brooker has said that the show's name refers to "the cold, shiny screens" of the devices we're so attached to, but it also seems to offer a message that technology reflects the darkest elements of humanity right back at us.

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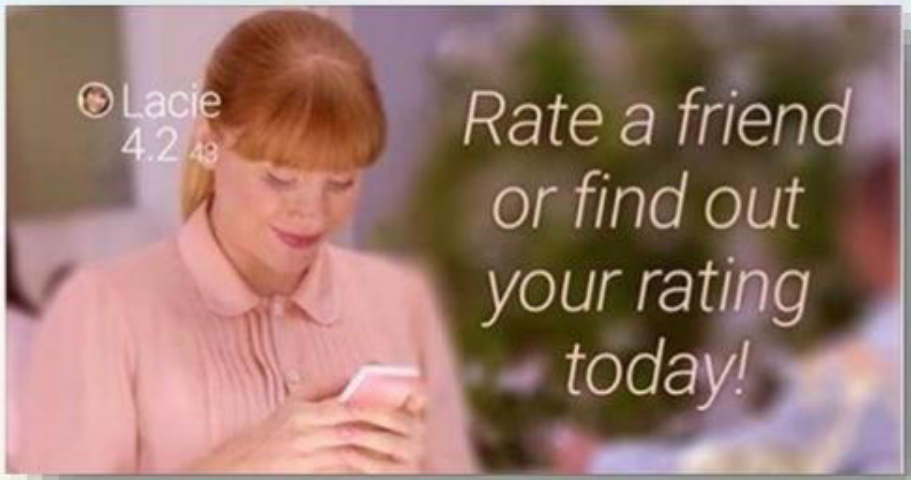
DARK SIDE OF TECHNOLOGY

***Black Mirror* 3.1: 'Nosedive'**



Sound outrageous?

peeple™
Character is Destiny

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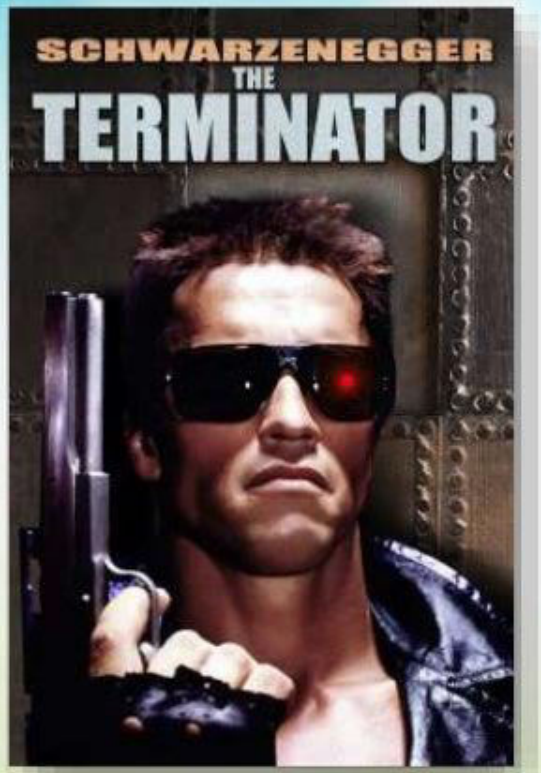
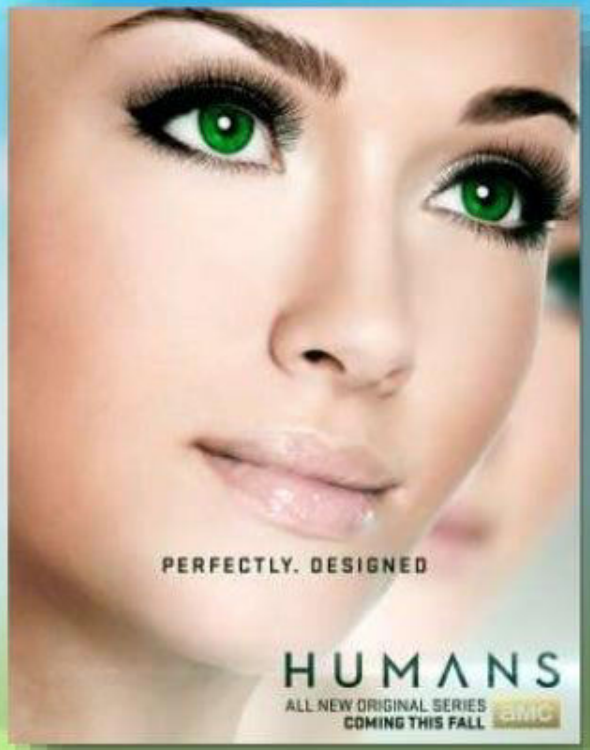
DARK SIDE OF TECHNOLOGY

Artificial Intelligence





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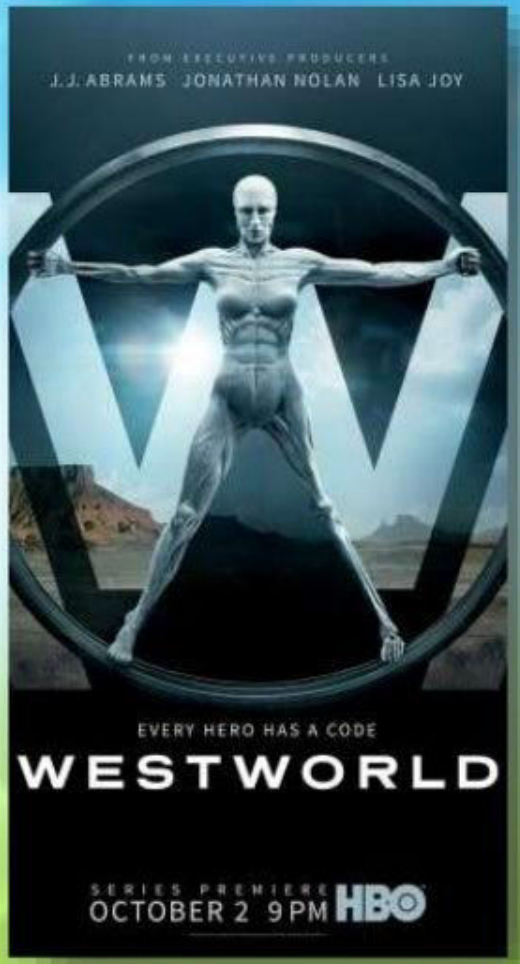
DARK SIDE OF TECHNOLOGY

Artificial Intelligence



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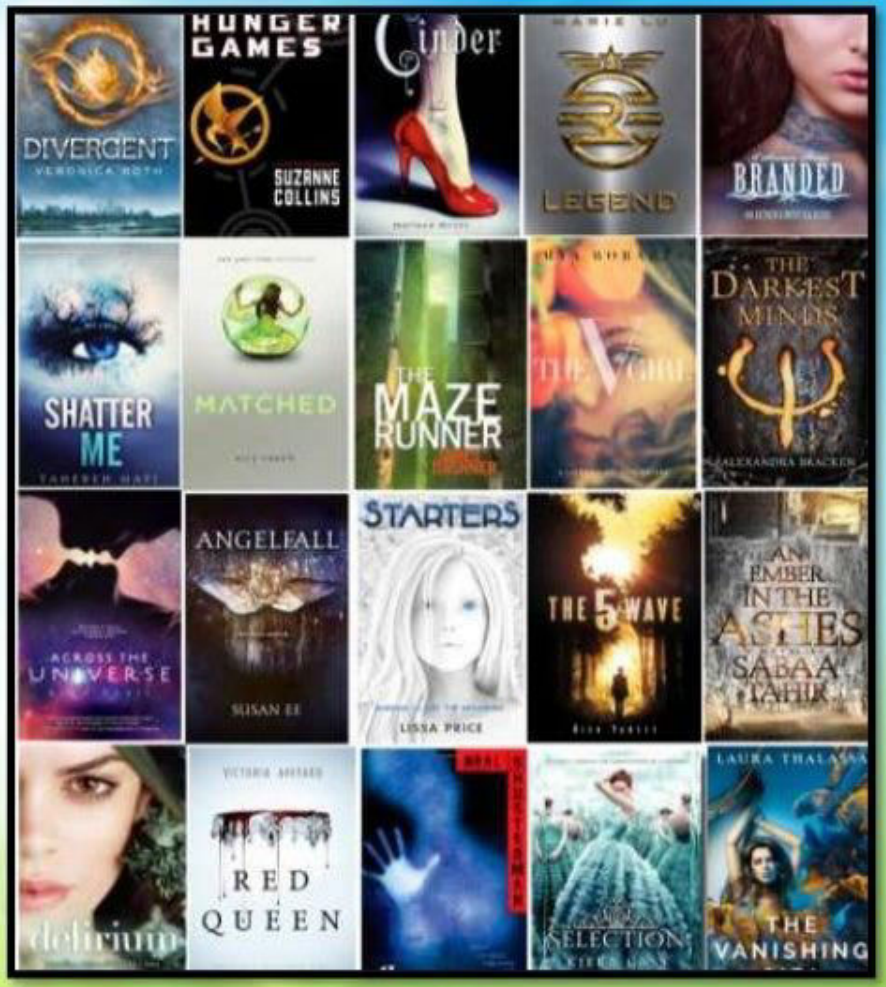
Destined for Dystopia?

Dystopia refers to a future, imagined universe in which oppressive social control and the illusion of a perfect society are maintained through corporate, bureaucratic, technological, moral or totalitarian control.



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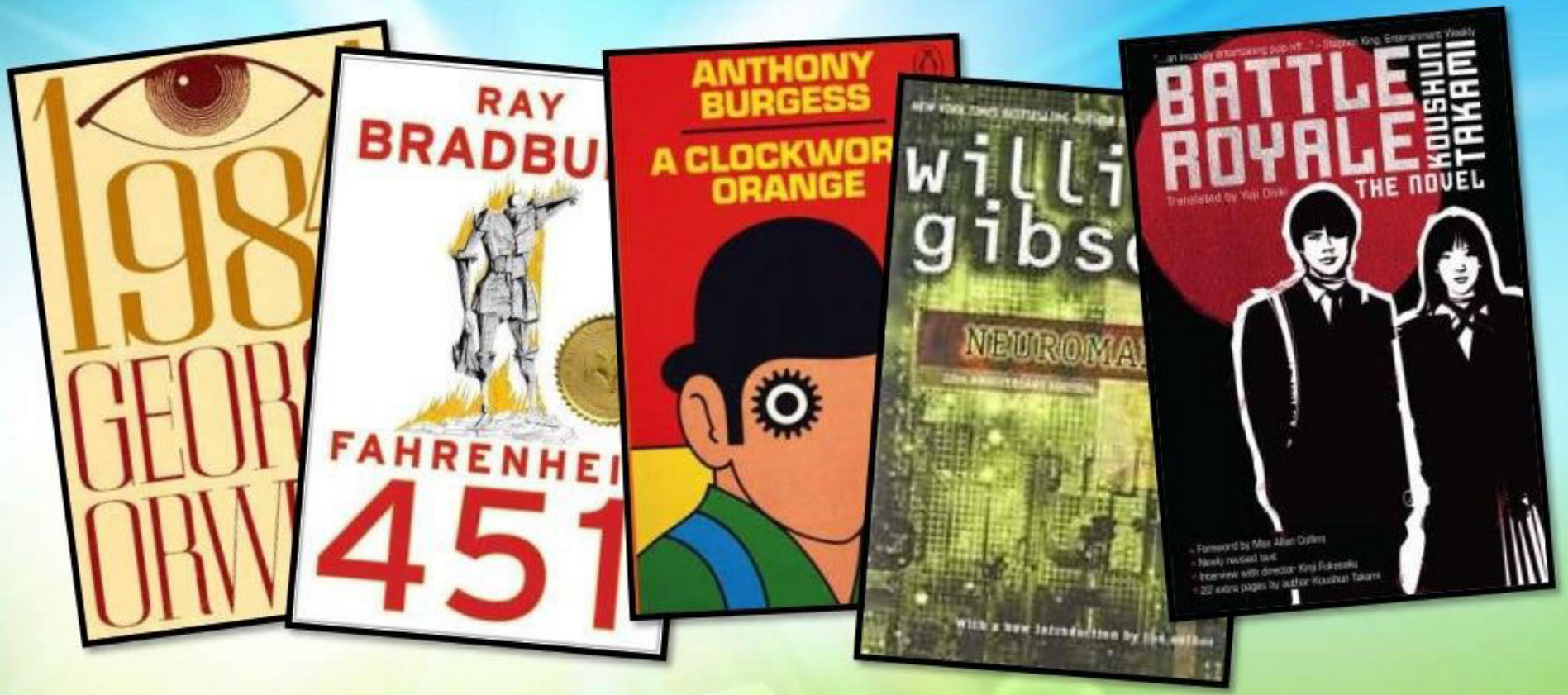
Destined for Dystopia?



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ENVIRONMENT

One of the side effects of technology is environmental degradation.

- Global warming
- Industrial pollution
- World water crisis
- Decline in biodiversity
- Genetic pollution

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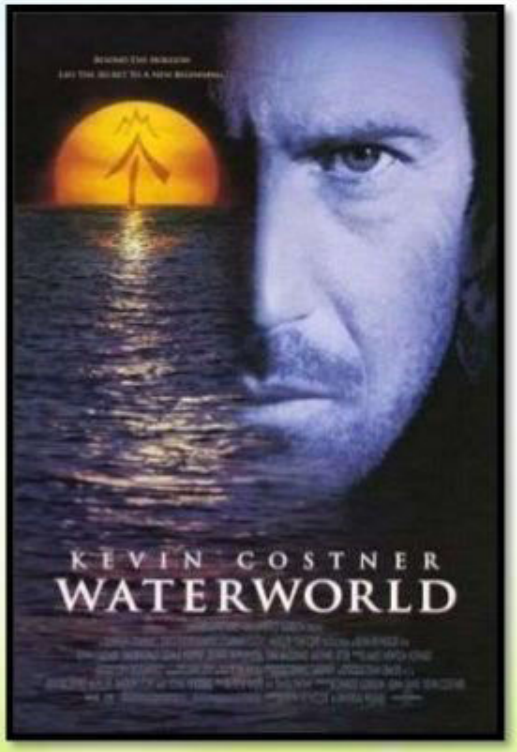
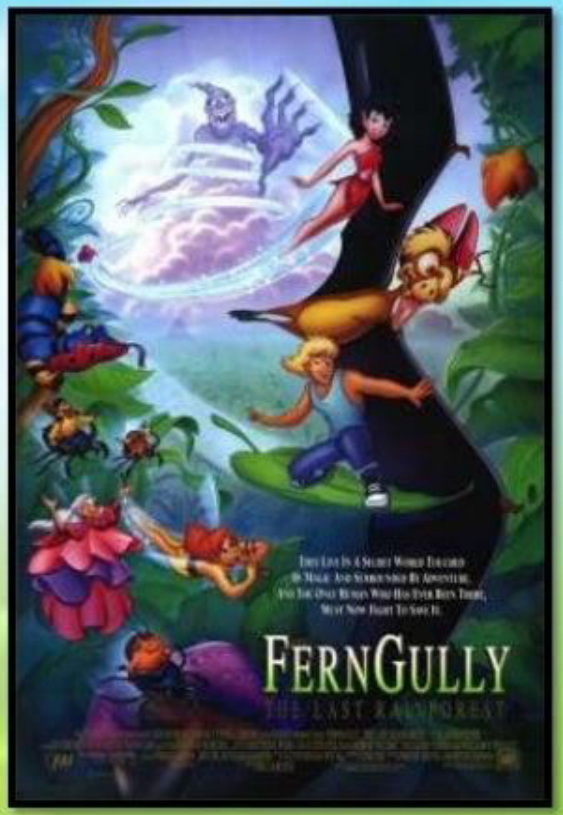
ENVIRONMENT

Environmental issues have been tackled in film and television with variable success.





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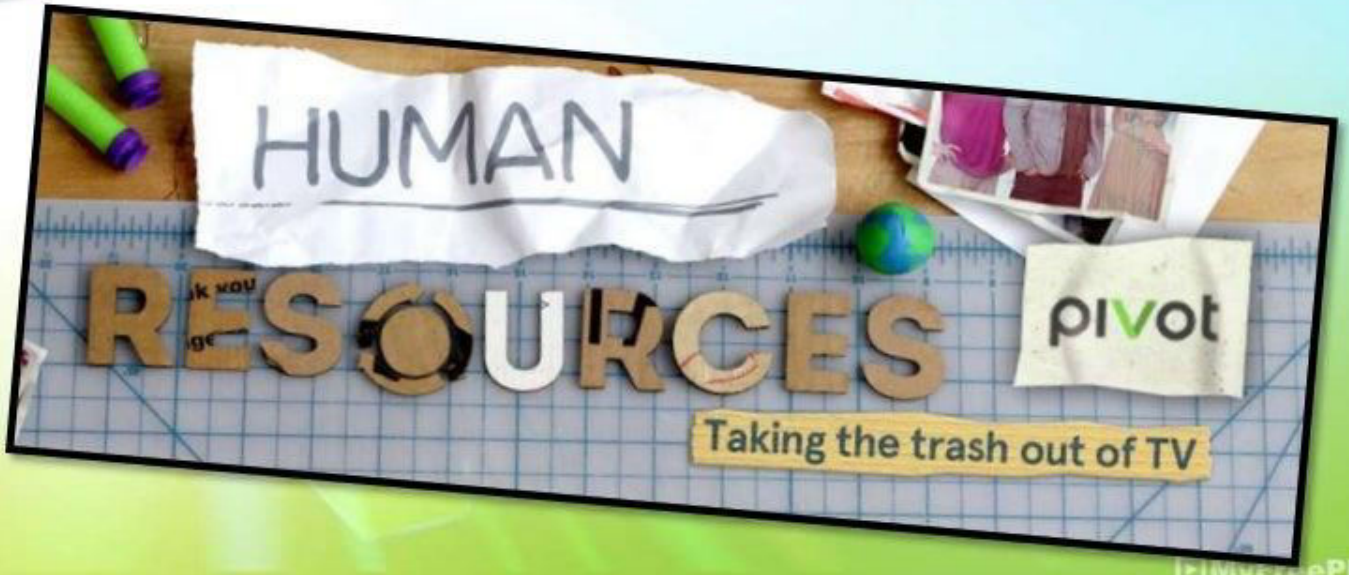
ENVIRONMENT



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ENVIRONMENT

Changes in the environment are not always experienced equally:

Environmental racism refers to the fact that people who are marginalized and disadvantaged suffer disproportionately from environmental hazards and that governmental responses to emergencies differ based on the race of the citizens affected. [clip]

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Environmental Racism

In Canada, environmental inequality shows clearly through the lack of access to clean drinking water in First Nations communities.

According to a 2009 study by the United Nations, First Nations homes are 90 times more likely to be without safe drinking water than other Canadian homes.

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Environmental Racism

Hurricane Katrina (2005) rekindled longstanding issues related to racial injustice.

The people who remained left behind in New Orleans to suffer the brunt of the hurricane's consequences were disproportionately black.

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Environmental Racism

Post-hurricane publicity, although sympathetic to victims, was criticized as seeming to be racially biased at times.

The media publicized instances of looting by blacks while characterizing similar activity on the part of whites as 'looking for food'. Other reports alleged that gangs of armed blacks had attempted to shoot down rescue helicopters.

Katrina unexpectedly became a metaphor for the state of race relations in America.

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Environmental Justice

Environmental justice generally refers to efforts to ensure that environmental quality and hazards are consistent across social classes, races, ethnicities, and regions.

Sociologists who work for environmental justice look for patterns of environmental inequality, seek to understand why such patterns exist, and strive to use their sociological knowledge to alleviate them.

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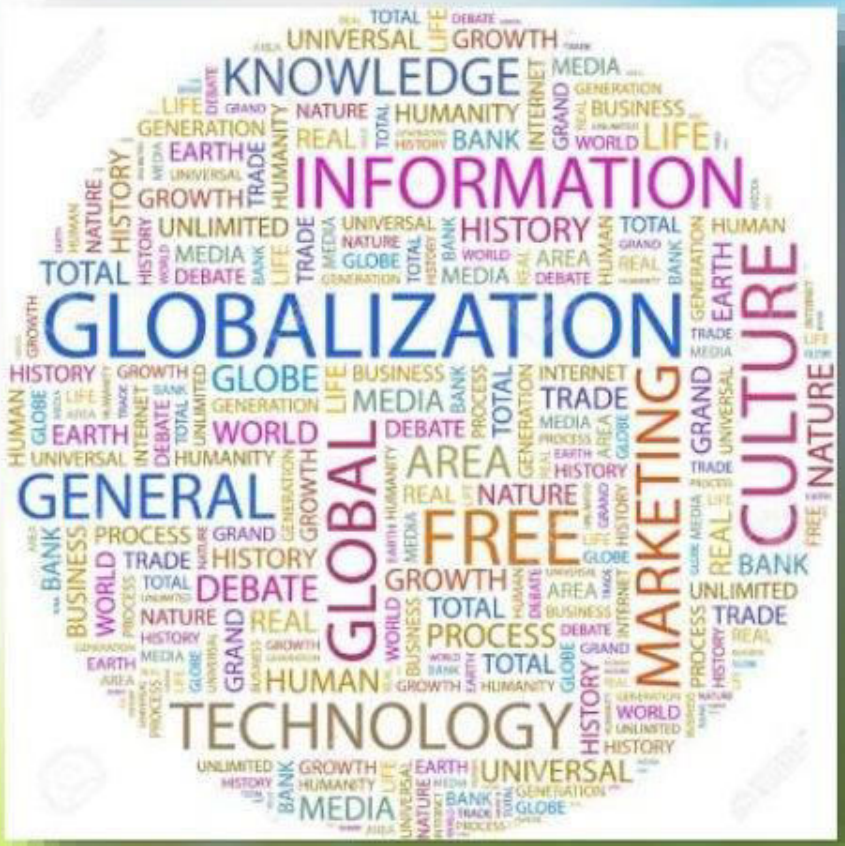
Globalization

Globalization refers to the process by which the world has become more and more intertwined.



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Globalization

[Article]-Globalization: Benefits and Problems

- Greater inequality and exploitation from transnational corporations
- Increase in global (or transnational) crime

- Global crimes include: international trade in illegal drugs, human beings and weapons; cyber-crime, sex tourism, terrorism, environmental crime, and money laundering.

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SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

- Social movements refer to collective activities designed to bring about or resist primary changes in an existing society or group.

- Individual level or societal level
- Minor or radical changes

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Types of Social Movements

Cultural anthropologist David Aberle identified four kinds of social movements:

- Alternative (individual-level; minor change)
- Redemptive (individual-level; radical change)
- Reformative (society-level; minor change)
- Revolutionary (society-level; radical change)

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Types of Social Movements

Alternative social movements are essentially do-it-yourself efforts that seek to change some aspect of an individual's behaviour.

For example, MADD aims to stop impaired driving and to support victims of violent crime.

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Types of Social Movements

Redemptive social movements seek personal transformation and are typically religious in nature.

During the period between 1500 and 1750, Christianity became the first religion to spread around the world, and by the 1900s, Christianity had spread to every continent on the globe.

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Types of Social Movements

Reformative social movements seek to change only some specific aspects of how society functions.

The movement to obtain marriage rights and benefits for same-sex couples; Civil Rights Movement; Women's Liberation Movement.

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Types of Social Movements

Revolutionary social movements seek to replace the existing social order through radical change.

For example, the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917, the French Revolution (1789-1799).

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15th &16th Week
Slide: 224-245

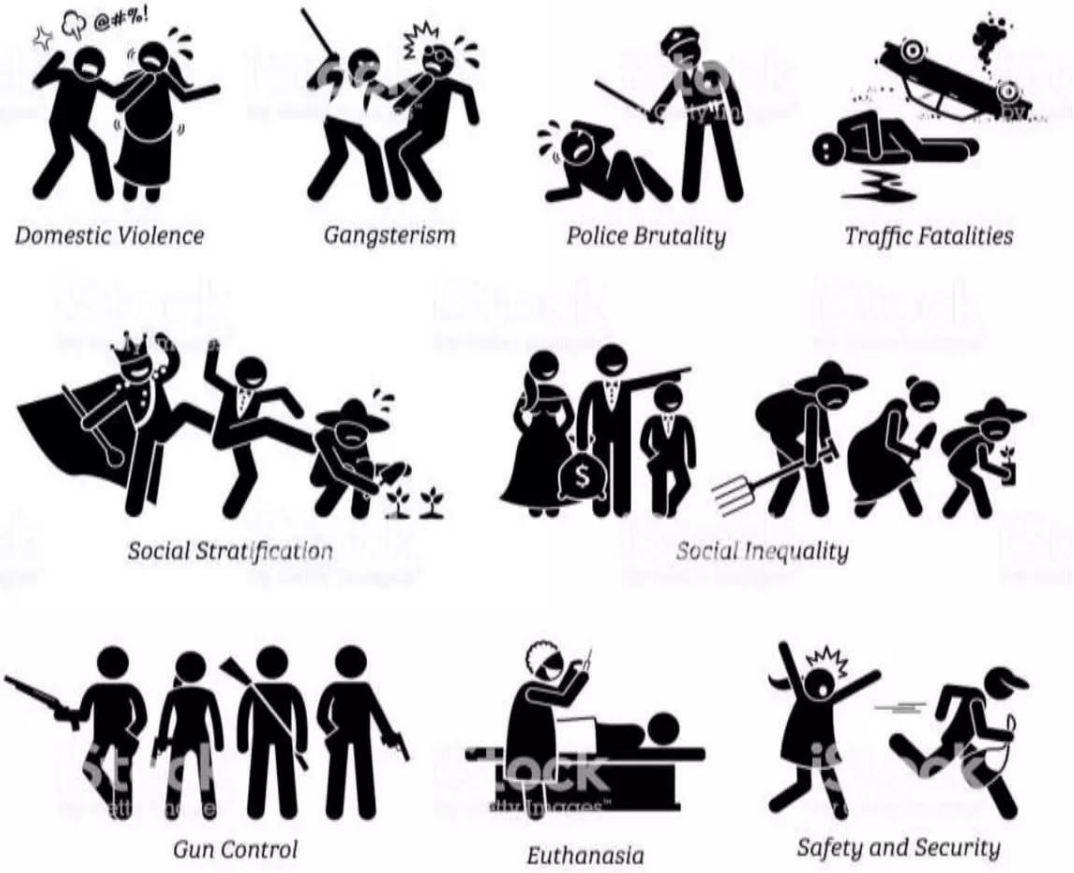
SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND ISSUES

Outline

- Introduction
- What is social problem?
- Why do the social problem arise?
- Several argument to emerge social problem
- Different types social problem
- Conclusion

Introduction

If people think that the quality of life desired by them is under threat or they do not have the desired quality of life, then it means there is a social problem. The term "**social problem**" is usually taken to refer social conditions that disrupt or damage society.



What is Social Problem?

Soerjono Soekanto defines social problems as a discrepancy between the elements of culture or society, which endanger the lives of social groups. A **social problem** is any condition or behavior that has negative consequences for large numbers of people and that is generally recognized as a condition or behavior that needs to be addressed. This definition has both an *objective* component and a *subjective* component.

Arnold Rose defines "A social problem may be defined as a situation which has influenced a good majority of people"

Subjective Component:

The subjective element of a social problem refers to the belief that a particular social condition is harmful to society, or to a segment of society, and that it should and can be changed.

Objective Component:

The objective element of a social problem refers to the existence of a social condition.

Why do the Social Problem Arise?

Social problem is an unexpected situation which hinders to lead normal life in a society. Social problem is a multidimensional problem. Social problem are created by various argument. That are mentioned in Bellow.

- Unemployment
- Poverty
- Rapid population growth
- Urbanization
- Lack of education
- Superstitious beliefs
- Gender discrimination
- Caste discrimination
- Lack of guidance to younger
- Delinquency
- Population explosion
- Sexual abuse
  - Rape
  - Early pregnancy
  - Female genital mutilation
- Animal abuse
- The shortage of schools
- the lack of infrastructure
- Anti social behavior
- Drug abuse
- Prostitution
- Crab Mentality
- Anti Aquino
- Racial discrimination
- Alcoholism
- Economic Deprivation
- Political Corruption
- Beggary

Unemployment

Unemployment occur when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work. Unemployment is one of the causes of social problems. It lead to frustration. Due to unemployment, problems like burglary, loot, murder, theft arises.

Solution:

- ✓ Education and training
- ✓ Effective agricultural policies
- ✓ Private sector involvement
- ✓ Public works programs
- ✓ Employment subsidies
- ✓ Promoting self-employment and entrepreneurship

Illiteracy

Traditional definition of literacy is the ability tousle language, to read , write , listen, to speak. In modern context the word means reading and waiting in a level adequate written communication and generally a level that enable one to successfully function levels of a society is one in which literacy plays a role in Access power.

Solution:

- ✓ Provision of educational facilities
- ✓ Introduction of enabling policies
- ✓ Mobilization and sensitizing of citizens
- ✓ Free education
- ✓ Constant training of teachers

Population

Problem: Population is the major problem to emerge the social problem in Bangladesh. Polygamy, early marriage, illiteracy and the hope of more male children are the main causes of population problem. The growth of population is adding to conflicts over water, energy, food, open space and wilderness, transportation infrastructure, school rooms, and numerous other problems.

Solution:

- ✓ Formulating population policy
- ✓ Family planning
- ✓ Expansion of education
- ✓ Control Early marriage

Population

Solution (briefly):

- ✓ **Formulating population policy** : Realistic population policy should be made on the basis of various reaches arch related to population control and family planning
- ✓ **Family planning :** It is possible to control the population of this country without family planning and planned family is very much important in this regard.
- ✓ **Expansion of education** : Education is an important tool for controlling over population growth. Particularly female education can play an important role regarding population problem.
- ✓ **Early marriage:** early marriage must be controlled though law and minimum marriage age for boys and girls should be 20 and 25 years

Poverty

Around 50 percent of the people of Bangladesh live under poverty line. They are unable to manage their basic needs. Honesty, morality, virtue, etc are meaningless to them. They need two meals a day for them and their family. So they do not hesitate to adopt unfair means or offer bribe to fulfill their needs.

Solution:

- ✓ Except any kind of challenge
- ✓ Family planning program
- ✓ Free and compulsory education
- ✓ Improve Rural Infrastructure

Crime

Crime is doing something forbidden by low. That could mean stealing a mobile phone, vandalism, graffiti mugging, stealing or taking and selling drugs. Antisocial behavior is criminalized and treated as offences against society which justifies punishment by the government.

Solution:

- ✓ Improve policing & control and gain confidence of local communities.
- ✓ Performance low in parallel

Dowry

A dowry is a gift of money or valuables given by the dries family that of the groom at the time of their marriage . In societies where payment of dowry is common , unmarried women are seen to attract stigma and tarnish their family reputation , so it is in the brides family's interest to marry off their daughter as soon as she is eligible.

Solution:

- ✓ Raising social awareness
- ✓ Ensuring women's right
- ✓ Boycotting the people who demand dory
- ✓ Employment generation for women
- ✓ Anti dowry movement

Superstation

Superstation refers to the irrational beliefs of supernatural forces. Superstation is one of the major social issues affecting the entire country. There some causes to arises superstation-

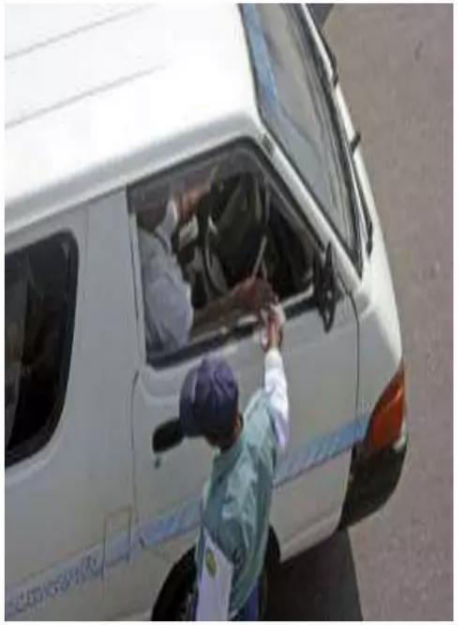
Fear is the main obstacles for everything. Superstation arises due to human fear. **Lack of knowledge, religion, tradition** and **social practice** are others causes of superstation.

Solution:

The main solution is to get knowledge and education because knowing nothing causes fear in mind which ultimately arise superstation.

Lack in adherence to rules and Laws

There are hundreds of laws in Bangladesh but the proper application of law is rare. Also there are lots of ambiguous laws that need to be amended. Besides the law enforcing agencies in Bangladesh is also corrupted. All these create an environment for corruption and corruption gradually plants its root deep in the society.



Political Unrest

Political unrest is a common scenario of Bangladesh since independence. When they are in power, they indulge in corruption in favor of their party rank and files. When the opposition parties go to power, they also follow the same path and engage in corruption.

Solution

- ✓ Avoiding frequent calling for hartal.
- ✓ Controlling political assassinations.
- ✓ Controlling terrorism.
- ✓ Removing corruption.
- ✓ Evaluating public opinion.

Sexual Harassment

Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature. SEXUAL HARASSMENT is a behaviour. It is defined as unwelcome behaviour of a sexual nature.

For example, a man whistles at a woman when she walks by. Or a woman looks a man up and down when he walks towards her. 94% women commuting in public transport in Bangladesh have experienced sexual harassment in verbal, physical and other forms.

Four Ways of Sexual Harassment

- ❑ Verbal
- ❑ Non-Verbal
- ❑ Physical
- ❑ Textual/Electronic

Khadiza Begum

Badrul Alam

Sexual Harassment

Solution (briefly):

- Develop an anti-harassment policy together with employees, managers, and union representatives.
- Communicate the policy to all people.
- Make sure that all kind of people can be understand their responsibility to provide a harassment-free work environment.
- Promptly investigate and deal with all complaints of harassment.
- Provide protection and support for who feel they are being harassed.
- Take action to eliminate discriminatory jokes, posters, graffiti, e-mails and photos at the work site.
- Monitor and revise the policy and education/information programs on a regular basis to ensure that it is still effective for your workplace.

Traffic Jam

Traffic jam is the very regular problem in Bangladesh(basically in Dhaka). Unlimited rickshaws, private cars, motor cycles and their arbitrary movement in main road are the causes of traffic jam.

Solution:

- ✓ Need to Apply traffic rules effectively
- ✓ Infrastructure development.
- ✓ Express highways to be built.
- ✓ Private participation in road development.

Traffic Jam

Government should take necessary steps:

- Government should build up highway road, over bridge, build up alternative road etc.
- Good car parking system and hard rules against those people who keep their vehicles besides the road and other public place should be ensured by the government.
- Hawkers who build up their business spot beside important places should be removed.
- Old or expired vehicles should be removed from Dhaka city.
- Rickshaw should not run on important roads in Dhaka.
- Hard rules could be imposed against those rich people whose family uses many vehicles unnecessarily.
- Government can order to transfer some of industries, offices, educational institutions, hospitals outside the city.
- We should be conscious and if we follow all traffic rules and regulations, we shall be able to remove traffic jam from Dhaka city.

Road Accident

An accident is an unexpected occurrence of physical damage to animate inanimate structure. Road accident in particular is now acknowledged to be a global phenomenon with authorities in virtually all countries of the world concerned about the growth in the number of people killed and seriously injured on their roads.

- ✓ The annual economic wastage occasioned by traffic accidents is estimated to be in the order of 2 to 3 percent of the GDP.
- ✓ Each year, there are at least 3,000 fatalities and 3,000 grievous .
- ✓ Simple injuries from around 3,500 police reported accidents on Bangladesh roads.

Accident causes couldn't defined so precisely, it may happen due to-

- ➢ Faulty Geometry of Road
- ➢ Carelessness of Drivers as well as Road Users
- ➢ Faulty Intersections
- ➢ Overloading
- ➢ Poor Road Condition

Solution of Social Problem

The solution of the social problem is to be found in the problem itself. Social problems refer to any undesirable condition that is opposed either by the whole society or by a section of the society. Social problems and evils are the barriers to development and progress. A single person is not responsible for these social problems. It is high time to get relief of these undesirable social evils. Following the bellow component will be help to reduce the social problem→

- Equality law
- Legal policy
- Mass awareness
- Compulsory Education
- Humanity
- Stop tolerance
- Positive attitude
- Self-realization

Conclusion

There are many forms of social problem in Bangladesh. The government needs a well-coordinated, well-understood overall strategy that limits the opportunity of social problem. Moreover, the civil societies of the country should come forward to establish the right of the people and to ensure the rule of law in Bangladesh. The professionals, the intellectuals through meetings and sittings, attending and participating the seminars and symposium and writing and contributing to the media can raise a general awareness to build up any kind of social problem-free prosperous Bangladesh in future.

WORK ETHIC IN PROFESSION

17th Week
Slide: 259-277

Index

- Defination .
- Diffrence between Personal ethics and Work ethics.
- Importance in workplace.
- Interpersonal skill .
- How to improve interpersonal skill.
- What does work ethics include?

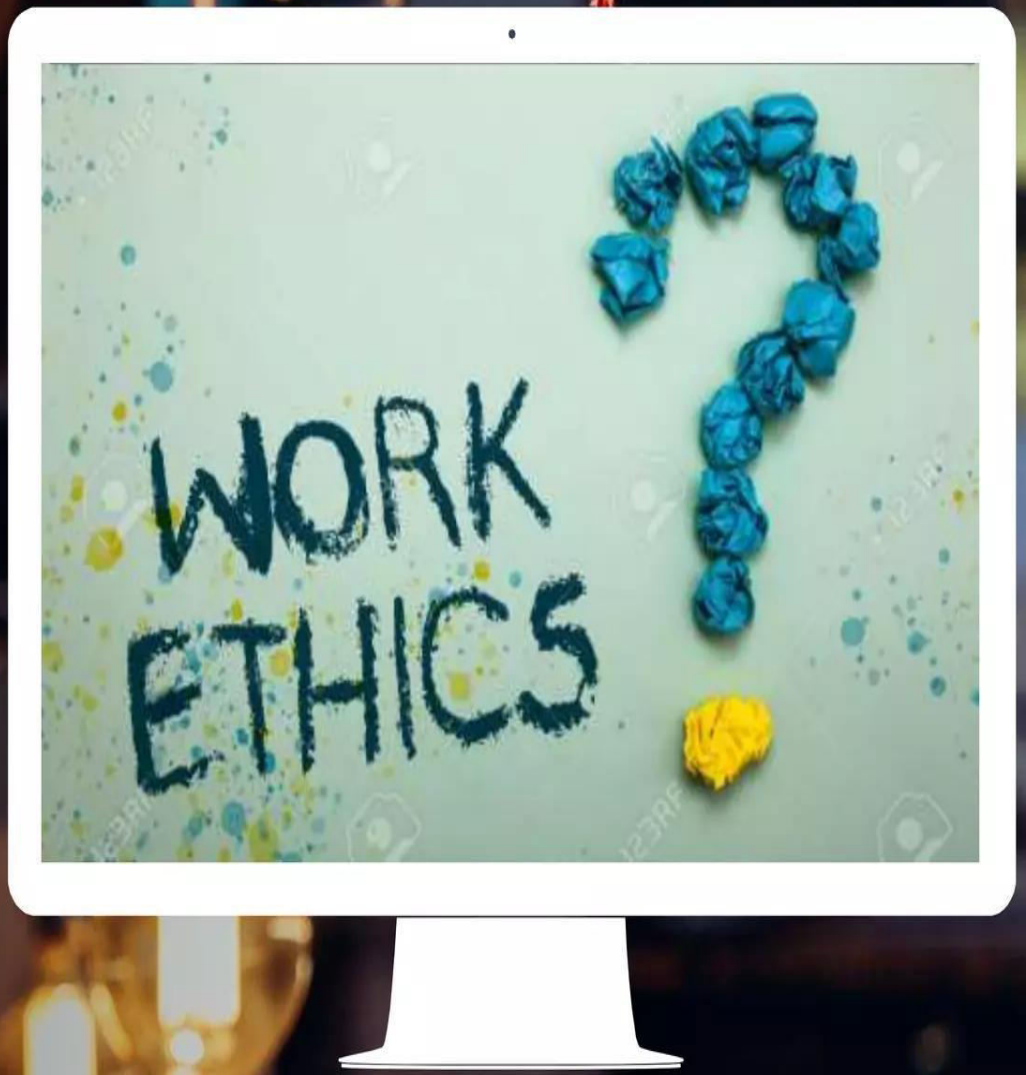
“

The work ethics is a cultural norm where everyone has a own zest or oath towards there workplace.

Difference between work ethics and personal ethics.

WORK ETHICS	PERSONAL ETHICS
Work ethics is the study of behaviors, activities, and decision making in workplace either is it wrong or wright.	Personal ethics is the study of human behaviors, action-reaction on different situation at personal level, which should be wright or wrong.
Work ethics is help from specially after joining the work force.	Personal ethics is help from influenced by family, friends and close surroundings.
EXAMPLES:- Include punctuality, time management, confidentiality, and transparency.	**EXAMPLES:- Include honesty, openness, integrity, sincerity, etc.**

Importance of work ethics in workplace.



- Long run benefit.
- Monetary rewards
- Professionalism
- Harmony in workplace

Long Run Benefit:-

Due to follow the work ethics in workplace. it's implies that the person get long run benefit.

Monetary Rewards:-

To follow the work ethics denoted that we can be example in front for everyone in workplace and get rewards in terms of money.

Professionalism

Work ethics is also lead to help the gathering the knowledge and experience.

Interpersonal skill:-

DEFINATION:-
Interpersonal skill is the study of the ability of how to well communicate and inrect with othe person.

EXAMPLE:-
A person has a good work ethics in workplace that he has tha ability of good communication with there subordinates.

How to improve the interporsonal skill:-

Control emotions

Workplace isn't the place for deal every sitution with emotion.

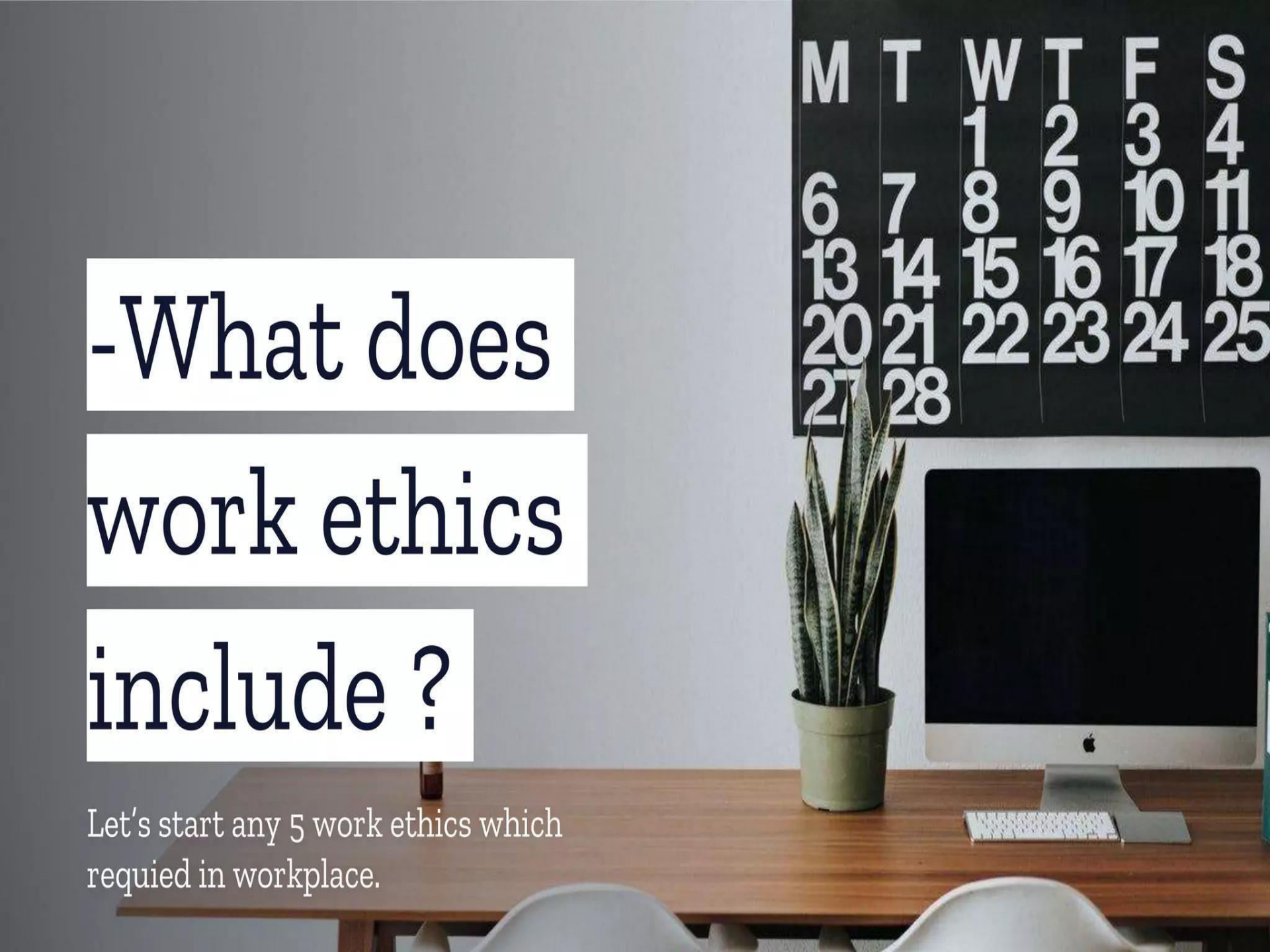
So, everyone need to impove their interportional skill by focucing on control emotion.

Show the real interest

We should not be discuss about that topic which we has a leak of knowledge. Discuss those topics which has a proper knowledge and real interest. It's leads to improve the interpersonal skill.

Practice on good listening

Good listening is the key of good communication and intrection with each other. The good listening is help to improve their interpersonal skill.



-What does work ethics include ?

Let's start any 5 work ethics which requied in workplace.

1.Teamwork

Teamwork is the group effort to achive the goal to complete in best effective way.

Teamwork is requied in every dymantion for achiving the goal.

2.

Discipline

Discipine is regulated the the human behaviour which deal with the the action reaction according the some sitution.

Required discipline for:-

3. Creativity

Creativity is deal with the handle the some sitution in different way for complete the work with new ideas.

Creativity is very
important in any
Organisation.
Creativity is also a part of work ethics.

4. Respectfulness

Respectfulness is the deep feeling towards the other person regarding their skill, action, behaviour etc.

We should be rspect with each other ever the other persaon is younger or elder then you.

5. Humility
Humility is the quality of humble towards the other persone.

Advantage or humility:-

- Help in good relationship.
- Help to teamwork
- More satisfaction
- Healthy environment
- Good communication

Conclusion:-

There is more work ethics which we can implied in our life and it well become in very helpful in our life. Everyone should be follow the work ethics in workplace and get good image in working area. So, ethics is not foe study or learning would be implied in real life it's help a lot in our life.

Topic:

Crime

18th Week
Slide: 278-291

What is CRIME?

A crime is defined as any act that is contrary to legal code or laws. There are many different types of crimes, from crimes against persons to victimless crimes and violent crimes to white collar crimes.

According to Richard .T Scheafer, "Crime is a violance of criminal law for which some governmental authorities, applies, formal penalties".

Crimes Against Persons

Crimes against persons, also called personal crimes, include murder, aggravated assault, rape, and robbery.Personal crimes are unevenly distributed in the United States, with young, urban, poor, and racial minorities committing these crimes more than others.

Crimes Against Property

Property crimes involve theft of property without bodily harm, such as burglary, larceny, auto theft, and arson. Like personal crimes, young, urban, poor, and racial minorities generally commit these crimes more than others.

Crimes Against Morality

Crimes against morality are also calledvictimless crimes because there is not complainant, or victim. Prostitution,illegal gambling, and illegal drug use are all examples of victimless crimes.

Professional Crime

Professional crimes committed by persons for whom criminally punishable acts are a permanent occupation and the primary source of money.

According to Edwin Sutherland: They devote their entire working time

to planning and executing crimes and sometimes travel across the nation to persue their “professional duties”.

VICTIMLESS CRIME

A victimless crime is an illegal act that typically either directly involves only the perpetrator, or occurs between consenting adults; because it is consensual in nature, there is arguably no true victim. Examples of these types of crimes include possession of illegal contraband, and atypical sexual behavior

Organized Crime

Organized crime is crime committed by structured groups typically involving the distribution of illegal goods and services to others. Many people think of the Mafia when they think of organized crime, but the term can refer to any group that exercises control over large illegal enterprises (such as the drug trade, illegal gambling, prostitution, weapons smuggling, or money laundering).

Transnational Crime

According to the definition by Boister, Neil: Transnational crimes are crimes that have actual or potential effect across national borders and crimes that are intrastate but offend fundamental values of the international community.

White-Collar Crime

White-collar crimes are crimes that committed by people of high social status who commit their crimes in the context of their occupation. This includes embezzling (stealing money from one's employer), insider trading, and tax evasion and other violations of income tax laws.

According to Edwin Sutherland: "a crime committed by a person of respectability and high social status in the course of his occupation is classified as white-collar crime."

CORPORATE CRIME

corporate crime refers to crimes committed either by a corporation (i.e., a business entity having a separate legal personality from the natural persons that manage its activities), or by individuals acting on behalf of a corporation or other business entity.

CYBER CRIME

Offences that are committed against individuals or groups of individuals with a criminal motive to intentionally harm the reputation of the victim or cause physical or mental harm, or loss, to the victim directly or indirectly, using modern telecommunication networks such as Internet (networks including but not limited to Chat rooms, emails, notice boards and groups) and mobile phones (Bluetooth/SMS/MMS).

CAUSES OF CRIME

- Poverty
- Over population
- Politics
- TV violance
- Family condition
- For Love
- Depression.
- Drugs & Alcohol

Thank
you