

Revised Curriculum
Bachelor of Arts Degree Programme
Centre for Distance and Continuing Education 2021
Subject: Sociology (Sinhala Medium and English Medium)

Year of Study	Semester	Course Code	Course Title	Compulsory/ Optional	Credit
01	1&2	SOCI 18214	Basic Concepts in Sociology	Compulsory	4
		SOCI 18224	Applied Sociology	Compulsory	4
02	3&4	SOCI 28214	Sociological Theory	Compulsory	4
		SOCI 28224	Culture and Development	Compulsory	4
03	5&6	SOCI 38214	South Asian Society	Compulsory	4
		SOCI 38224	Social Research Methods	Compulsory	4

Course Code:	SOCI 18214
Compulsory/ Optional:	Compulsory
Course Name:	Basic Concepts in Sociology
Intended Learning Outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Define what sociology is in relation to classical and modern sociologists. ➤ Identify who the pioneer classical sociologists who developed sociology as a separate discipline are. ➤ Convey the ideas through sociological concepts and fundamental theoretical explanations. ➤ Describe what society is with key concepts and fundamental theoretical explanations. ➤ Explain how the society is organized and maintain order.
Course Content	<p>Historical Background of The Origin and Development of Sociology:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Western enlightenment: renaissance of science, the French revolution and political reformation, the industrial revolution and formation of capitalism, rise of socialism, urbanization, the religious renaissance, and the origin of feminism. ● Consequences of World War I and World War II. ● Expanding the fields of sociology. ● The Early Age of Sociology: St. Simon, August Comte, Harriet Martineau, Herbert Spencer and Emile Durkheim. <p>2. The Relationship Between Sociology with Other Social Sciences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Natural sciences and social sciences. ● Sociology and other social sciences. ● the relationship between sociology and social anthropology. ● How sociology is unique among other social sciences. ● Science of society is possible? <p>3. Society:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What is society? ● Social action, interaction, and social relationship patterns. ● Social structure and organization. ● Status and role: role conflict and conflict management. ● Social groups and their functioning. <p>4. Sociological imagination and social innovation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sociological imagination of social events. ● New social ideas and strategies for interrelations. <p>5. Socialization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Define the concept of socialization ● Purpose of socialization

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialization intervention; primary and secondary agencies • Different types of socialization <p>6. Social Institutions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a social institution? • Major social institutions and its role: family, kinship and marriage, religion, education, law, economy and political institution. <p>Social structure and the role of social institutions in the functioning of the organization</p> <p>. Social Stratification:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Basic introduction to social stratification. • Theoretical identification of social stratification. • Major factors in identifying caste, class, gender, and ethnicity as social stratification factors. <p>8. Bureaucracy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the need for a bureaucratic system. • The characteristics of an ideal bureaucracy introduced by Max Weber. • Criticisms against the modern bureaucracy • New trends of organizational behaviour. <p>9. Social control strategies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is social control? • The need for social control. <p>Formal and informal social control strategies</p>
Teaching /Learning Activities:	<p>Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop</p> <p>All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.</p>
Assessment Strategy:	<p>Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.</p>
Recommended Reading:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • පෙරේරා, ටෙනිසන්, බී. ඒ. (1993) මානව හා සමාජ විද්‍යා ප්‍රවේශය. කොළඹ: ඇස් ගොඩගේ සහ සහෝදරයෝ. • කුමාර, හේමන්ත; (2015) සමාජ විද්‍යා ප්‍රවේශය. මාතර: රුහුණු අධ්‍යයන කථය. • Billton, T, et al.: (1987). Introductory Sociology. London: Macmillan press Ltd. • Giddens, Anthony. (2014). Sociology (6th ed.). Cambridge, Polity Press. • Gupta, Dipankar. (1996). Social Stratification. New Delhi: Oxford University Press. <p>Ritzer, George, (2000). Classical Sociological Theory. Boston: Mcgraw Hill Higher Education.</p>

Course Code:	SOCI 18224
Compulsory/Optional:	Compulsory
Course Name:	Applied Sociology
Intended Learning Outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Define what applied Sociology is and its necessity. ➤ Recognize key social process, changes, and social problems in the modern society. ➤ Discuss the main issues through sociological concepts and fundamental theories relevance. ➤ Attempt to find remedial solutions for the social issues identified. ➤ Explain how the society is changing because of human interventions.
Course Content	<p>Applied Sociology; Its Origin, Historical Background and Role:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The difference between applied sociology and theoretical sociology. ● The field of applied sociology. ● The role of applied sociologist. ● The relationship between research and applied sociology. <p>2. Social Change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conceptual understanding of social change. ● Factors affecting social change. Short term social change and social mobility. ● Long-term social change; the nature and effects of modernization, urbanization, commercialization, globalization and westernization. <p>3. Multiple Social Forms in Sri Lanka:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify ethnic groups and their characteristics. ● Identification of ethnicity and ethnic identity. ● Race, social diversity and pluralism. ● Ethnic problem in Sri Lanka and its current trends. <p>4. Population:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify population-related concepts and theories. ● Demographic indicators and trends ● Population migration and patterns ● Population and demographic transition in Sri Lanka. ● World population trends. <p>5. Social Welfare:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Conceptual and theoretical understanding of welfare and social security. ● Initiatives and programs of the welfare movement in Sri Lanka.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Current trends in social security and its impacts towards the development. <p>6. Gender and Sexuality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Defining gender ● Thinking gender in a social/cultural context ● Biological determinism and sex role theory, masculinity and femininity ● Gender and inequality ● Gender sensitiveness and gender discrimination. <p>7. Social Problems; Its Impact and Preventing Approaches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Poverty ● Suicide ● Prostitution ● Child Abuse ● Crime and Deviance ● Drugs Addiction ● Divorce
Teaching /Learning Activities:	<p>Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop</p> <p>All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.</p>
Assessment Strategy:	<p>Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.</p>
Recommended Reading:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● කරුණාතිලක, කේ. (2013). ප්‍රායෝගික සමාජ විද්‍යාව. කඩවත: මාලිංග ප්‍රකාශකයෝ. ● ද සිල්වා, ඉන්ද්‍රලාල්. (2010). ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ ජනගහනය: ඉහළ යන සාප්‍රයෝජනවත් සහ ඉදිරි සංවර්ධන අභියෝග. කර්තෘ ප්‍රකාශන. ● ජයවීර, එස්. (2015). අපගාමී වර්ගයා. කඩවත: නුවණේ ප්‍රකාශන. ● Indralal Silva, Karunathilake, K, Roy Perera. (2009). 'Patterns of Sexual Vulnerability among Adolescents and Youths in Sri Lanka', In Asian Population Studies. Vol. 5, Issue 1, Routledge Publication. ● Indralal Silva, Karunathilake, K. (2011). 'Emerging Sexual Vulnerability Among Adolescents and Youth in Sri Lanka' in Population, Gender and Reproductive Health, Editors: F. Ram, Sayeed Unisa and T.V. Sekher, Mumbai. International Institute for Population Sciences.

Course Code:	SOCI 28214
Compulsory/Optional:	Compulsory
Course Name:	Sociological Theory
Intended Learning Outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognize the importance of theory as the main component of the subject – sociology. ● Differentiate classical theory and modern theory in sociology. ● Examine various types of theories and scale of covering the social phenomena. ● Discuss and understand the theoretical perspectives in sociology and its importance. ● Review who are the key theorists introduced macro and micro theories in Sociology
Course Content	<p>Course Content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identifying sociological theory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What is theory, its characteristics and types ● Functions of a theory ● The evolution of sociological theory; the early ages, the classical and the modern. 2. The Sociological Thoughts of the Early Stage: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sociological Thought of Auguste Comte; Social Statics and Dynamics, Positivism and Social Evolutionism. ● Herbert Spencer; Organic Analogy and Social Evolutionism. 3. Classical Sociological Theory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Emile Durkheim; Social Facts, Social Evolution, Suicide and Religion. ● Karl Marx; Dialectical Materialism, Historical Materialism, Economic Determinism, Social Class Theory, Alienation and Religion ● Max Weber; Social Action, Multidimensional Approach to Social Stratification, Power and Authority, Religion. 4. Modern Sociological Theory: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Functionalism; B. Malinowski, Radcliffe Brown, Emil Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, Robert K. Merton, Marion Levy and Kingsley Davis. ● Conflict Theory; Founding era, Karl Marx, Ralph Dahrendorf, Lewis Coser and Jurgen Habermas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Symbolic Interactionism; C. H. Cooley, G.H. Mead, Erving Goffman.
Teaching /Learning	Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop

Activities:	All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.
Assessment Strategy:	Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.
Recommended Reading:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> කරුණාතිලක, කේ. (2010). සමාජ විද්‍යා න්‍යාය. කඩවත: මාලිංග ප්‍රකාශකයෝ. දිසානායක, යූ. (2019). සම්භාව්‍ය සමාජ විද්‍යාත්මක න්‍යාය. හෙයියන්තුඩුව: ස්ට්‍රිම් ඇඩ්ස් ප්‍රකාශකයෝ. පෙරේරා, ජේ. (2011). සම්භාව්‍ය සමාජ විද්‍යාඥයෝ. කඩවත: මාලිංග ප්‍රකාශකයෝ. Abraham, M. F. (2006). Modern Sociological Theory. New Delhi: Oxford University press. Ritzer, George, (2000). Classical Sociological Theory. Boston: McGraw Hill Higher Education

Course Code:	SOCI 28224
Compulsory/ Optional:	Compulsory
Course Name:	Culture and Development
Intended Learning Outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize what culture in sociological and anthropological perspectives. Differentiate social change and development – planned change. Examine various types of theories on development and underdevelopment and compare them in terms of Sri Lankan culture and society. Discuss and understand culture and development related bottlenecks and issues. Illustrate and interpret the linkage between development and environment.
Course Content	Course Content:) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Culture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Defining culture, features and role Main types of culture; material culture and non-material culture Cultural development; cultural diffusion, cultural shock, cultural lag, subculture, ethnocentrism. Development: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multidimensional definition of development. Theoretical interpretation of development. Development measurements. Sustainable development and goals.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Underdevelopment; characteristics of underdevelopment, theories of underdevelopment. <p>3. Development and Development Planning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the basic features of planning. ● Types of Development planning. ● Project cycle and planning. ● Community development. <p>4. The Relationship Between Social Development and Cultural Growth:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cultural barriers against development. ● Cultural motivations, attitudes, and values needed for development. <p>5. Women and Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the feminism and feminist movement. ● Change in the social status and role of the woman with special reference to Sri Lanka. ● Violence against women. ● Woman empowerment. <p>6. Cultural Change and Social Issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Youth unrest, political violence, and riots ● Sexual problems, sexual violence, and sexual transmitted infections. ● Social media, nonsense, and popular trends. <p>7. Environment and Development:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Defining the relationship between the environment and humans. ● Environmental degradation, reduction of forest and green coverage. ● Natural disasters, pollution and environmental problems. ● Identify environmental protection strategies and land use planning.
Teaching /Learning Activities:	<p>Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop</p> <p>All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.</p>
Assessment Strategy:	<p>Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.</p>

Recommended Reading:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> කරුණාතිලක, කේ. (2013). ප්‍රායෝගික සමාජ විද්‍යාව, කඩවත: මාලිංග ප්‍රකාශකයෝ. දිසානායක යූ. (2010). අභිවාර: අභිවාර සහ ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ අභිවාර පිළිබඳ මානව විද්‍යාත්මක විමසුමක්. වාරියපොළ: ආරිය ප්‍රකාශකයෝ. විතාරණ, එස්. සහ රණසිංහ, සී. (2018). ගණනාතමේ රචනා. කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය: සමාජීය විද්‍යා පීඨ පර්යේෂණ මධ්‍යස්ථානය. Chambers, Robert. (1980). Rural Development: Putting the Last First. London: Longman. Dube, S. C. (1990). Tradition and Development. New Delhi: Vikas publishing House Pvt Ltd. Escobar, A. (1995). Encountering Development: The Making and Unmaking of the Third World. Princeton: Princeton University Press
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Course Code:	SOCI 38214
Compulsory/ Optional:	Compulsory
Course Name:	South Asian Society
Intended Learning Outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Determine the specific characteristics in South Asian society in sociological and anthropological perspectives. ➤ Recognize the importance of South Asian society and culture and its identity. ➤ Demonstrate the understanding of the difference between rural and urban social setting through key sociological theories developed by classical and modern sociologists. ➤ Use sociological and anthropological concepts and theories to differentiate the traditional and modern social relationships pertaining to South Asian society. ➤ Develop an appropriate model for social change and transformation of cultural practices through the development strategies with special reference to Sri Lanka.
Course Content	<p>Course Content:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Geographical Background and Socio-cultural Foundation of South Asia: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geopolitics and ecology of South Asia Factors that reflect the socio-cultural identity of South Asia: ethnicity, religion, stratification, family marriage and kinship, food pattern, politics, economy and cooperation. Rural South Asia:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying rural societies through sociological and anthropological studies. ● Characteristics of a rural society. ● Traditional rural society in Sri Lanka: social structure and organization of traditional Sinhalese village. <p>3. Caste System in South Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Hindu Caste System ● Sinhala Caste System <p>4. Urban South Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● What is urbanism? Theoretical perspectives of urbanization. ● Sociological identification of urban life. ● Urban social characteristics. ● Urbanization trends in South Asia. <p>5. Religions in South Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anthropological and Sociological thoughts and explanation of religion and magic. ● Religions in South Asia: Buddhism, Hinduism, Islamic and other religious practices in the region. ● Religious social movements in Sri Lanka and sociocultural impact. <p>6. Family, Marriage and Kinship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identifying Sociological concepts of family, marriage, and kinship are important in social structure and organization. ● Identify changes occurring in family, marriage and kinship patterns in Sri Lanka. <p>7. Development Strategies in Sri Lanka:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nature and outcomes of new development strategies: Colonization Scheme, Green Revolution effects, Mahaweli Development Scheme, Tourism, Free Trade Zone, Port City Development Project, etc. ● Identify the characteristics of a development strategies and impact towards the social development. <p>8. Indigenous Societies in South Asia:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Racial and social anthropological characteristics of indigenous people in South Asia. ● National policies and practices on indigenous people in South Asian countries <p>Classical anthropological and Sociological studies on indigenous</p>
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	society in South Asia.
Teaching /Learning Activities:	Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.
Assessment Strategy:	Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.
Recommended Reading:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • විතාරණ, එස්. (2014). දකුණු ආසියාතික සමාජය සහ සංස්කෘතිය. රනාල: දකුණු ආසියානු පර්යේෂණ කේන්ද්‍රය. • Ryan, Bryce, (1953). Caste in Modern Ceylon. U.S.A.: Rutgers University Press. • Yalman, Nur, (1967), Under the Bo Tree: Studies in Caste, Kinship and Marriage in the Interior of Ceylon. Berkeley: University of California Press. • Obeyesekere, Gananath. (1967). Land Tenure in Village Ceylon. London: Cambridge University Press. • Tambiah, Stanley. J. (1992). Buddhism Betrayed? Religion, Politics and Violence in Sri Lanka. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

Course Code:	SOCI 38224
Compulsory/ Optional:	Compulsory
Course Name:	Social Research Methods
Intended Learning Outcomes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Determine the need for social research and its key steps and procedures. • Recognize the scientific nature and epistemological approaches of social research. • Demonstrate the skills and practice in formulating research design. • Display the ability to select and use research methods and techniques of data collection. • Practice data analysis, interpretation, and writing a small research report based on a selected primary research component
Course Content	<p>1. Introduction to Social Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define what social research is and identify basic characteristics of a research. • Identify the philosophical and scientific basis of research. • Historical development of research practice in Social Science. <p>2. Philosophical Background of Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ontology and Epistemology. • Social epistemology

	<p>5. Types of Social Research:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Classification of social research ● Primary classification; historical research, Descriptive research and Experimental research. ● Advanced classification; basic research and applied research, hypothetical research and exploratory research, qualitative and quantitative research, and applied research. <p>4. Sociological Research Process and Research Design: Basic stages of the research process. Types of research designs. Develop a research proposal.</p> <p>5. Research Methods and Data Collection Techniques:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Factors to be considered when selecting research methods. ● Key social research methods: comparative, survey, case study, historical, life histories, statistical, ethnographic, etc. ● Source of data; primary and secondary data, quantitative data and qualitative data. ● Data collection techniques: questionnaires, interviews and observations. <p>6. Research Sampling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify concept and theory related to sampling. ● Fundamental principles of sample selection. ● Different sampling methods use in quantitative and qualitative research. <p>7. Data Analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify basic theories and methods of data analysis. ● Quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods. ● Data analysis and interpretation; use of concepts, theories, and epistemological approaches. ● Computer software-based data analysis. <p>8. Research Report Writing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Academic writing styles. ● Basic stages of a research report ● Methods of reference writing. ● Methods of preparing bibliography. <p>9. Research Ethics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Origin of research Ethics. ● Identifying social research ethics.
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Teaching /Learning Activities:	Lectures, Discussions, Assignments, Workshop All should be presented by using LMS (As PowerPoint presentation), Using web search and self-studies methods.
Assessment Strategy:	Written exam (100 marks) or written exam (80 marks) + assignments (20marks) at end of the academic year.
Recommended Reading:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● උයන්ගොඩ, ජේ. (2011). සමාජීය විද්‍යා පර්යේෂණ යෝජනාවලියක් ලිවීම. කොළඹ: සමාජ විද්‍යාඥයින්ගේ සංගමය. ● උයන්ගොඩ, ජේ. (2010). සාමාජීය-මානවීය විද්‍යා පර්යේෂණ. කොළඹ: සමාජ විද්‍යාඥයින්ගේ සංගමය. ● දිසානායක, යූ. (2016). සමාජ පර්යේෂණ මූලධර්ම. හෙයියන්තුඩුව: සට්‍රිම් ලයින් ඇඩ්ස් ඇන්ඩ් පබ්ලිෂර්ස්. ● Babbie, E. (2007). The Practice of Social Research. P.R. China: Wadsworth Publishing Company. ● Sarantakos. S. (2012). Social Research. London: Palgrave Macmillan Publishers. ● Silvamaan. D. (2004). Qualitative Research. New Delhi: SAGE.