Introduction To Sociology And Social Anthropology

Sociology-Concept and Definition

- **Sociology is the science or study of the origin, development, organization, and functioning of human society; the science of the fundamental laws of social relationship, institutions, e.t.c. It generally concerns itself with the social rules and processes that bind and separate people not only as individuals but as members of associations, groups , and institutions, and includes the examination of the organization and development of human social life.**

- **The sociological field of interest ranges from the analysis of short contacts between anonymous individuals on the street to the study of global social processes.**
- **In the words of C.Wright Mills, Sociology looks for the "public issues" that underlie "private troubles." A sociologist understands unemployment, for example, not as the problem of one person who cant find a job, but as the interaction of economic, political, and social forces that determine the number of jobs and who has access to them.**

Concept and definitions of sociology…

- **Sociology emerged as an independent social science in the 19th century. August Comte, founding father of sociology is accredited with the coining of the term sociology in (1839). Sociology is composed of two words: socius, meaning companion or associate; and 'logus', meaning science or study. The etymological meaning of "sociology is the science of society".**
- **Sociology has been defined in a number of ways by different sociologists. No single definition has yet been accepted as completely satisfactory. In fact there are many definitions and few are cited here,**

- **August Comte, defines sociology as the science of social phenomena "subject to natural and invariable laws, the discovery of which is the object of investigation".**
- **Emile Durkheim regards sociology as "the science of social institution".**
- **Alex Inkeles says, Sociology is the study of systems of social action and of their interrelations".**
- **Morris Gingberg says that, "In the broadest sense, sociology is the study of human interactions and inter-relations, their conditions and consequences".**

Origin of Sociology and Anthropology…….

- **The birth of sociology and anthropology is the result of powerful social forces.**
- **Striking transformations during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries greatly changed European society. There changes were especially important in the development of sociology and anthropology: the rise of a factory-based industrial economy, the explosive growth of cities, and new ideas about democracy and political rights.**

- **A New Industrial Economy**

During the middle ages in Europe, most people tilled fields near their homes or engaged in small-scale *manufacturing*. But by the end of the eighteenth century, inventors used new sources of energy-the power of moving water and then steam-to operate large machines in mills and factories. Instead of laboring at home or in tightly knit groups, workers became part of a large and anonymous labor force. This change in the system of production separated families and weakened the traditions that had governed community life for centuries.

- **The Growth of Cities**

  Across Europe, factories drew people in need of work. As cities grew to unprecedented size, the new urban dwellers contended with mounting social problems, including pollution, crime, and homelessness. Living on streets crowded with strangers, they adapted to the new, impersonal social environment.

- **Political Change**

  During the Middle Ages, people viewed society as an expression of God's will. But economic development and the rapid growth of cities soon brought new political ideas. In the writings of Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679), John Locke (1632-1704), and Adam Smith (1723-1790), we see a shift in focus from people's moral obligations to God and their rulers to the idea that people should pursue their own self-interest.

  The French Revolution, which began in 1789, further exemplified this dramatic break with political and social tradition.

- **A New Awareness of Society**

  Huge factories, exploding cities, a new spirit of individualism-these changes combined to make people aware of their surroundings. As the social ground trembled under people's feet, the new discipline of sociology and anthropology was born in England, France, and Germany-precisely where the changes were greatest.

- **Science and Sociology**

  And so it was that the French social thinker Auguste Comte (1798-1857) coined the term sociology in 1838 to describe a new way of looking at society. Notice that sociology is among the youngest academic disciplines-far newer than history, physics, or economics, for example.

  Comte (1975; orig. 1851-54) saw sociology as the product of a three-stage historical development. During the earliest, the *theological stage*, from the beginning of human history to the end of the European Middle Ages about 1350 C.E., People took religious view of society, seeing it as an expression of God's will.

With the Renaissance, the theological approach gave way to what Comte called the metaphysical stage of history. During this period, people understood society as a natural rather than a supernatural phenomenon.

What Comte called the scientific stage of history began with the work of early scientists such as the Polish astronomer Copernicus (1473-1543), the Italian astronomer and physicist Galileo (1564-1642), and the English physicist and mathematician Isaac Newton (1642-1727). Comte's contribution came in applying the scientific approach, which was first used to study the physical world, to the study of society.

Nature of Sociology

- **Sociology as a branch of knowledge has its own unique characteristics.**
- **An analysis of its internal logical characteristics helps one to understand what kind of science it is.**
- **The following are the main characteristics/nature of sociology as enlisted by Robert Bierstadt in his book " The Social Order"**

1. 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 history.**
- **As an independent science, it has its own field of study, boundary and method.**

2. Sociology is a social science and not a physical science

- **Sociology belongs to the family of social sciences and not to the family of physical sciences.**
- **As a social science, it concentrates its attention on man, his social behavior, social activities and social life.**

- **As a member of social science it is intimately related to other social sciences like history, political science, economics, psychology, anthropology.**
- **The fact that sociology deals with *Social Universe* distinguished it from astronomy, physics, chemistry, geology, mathematics and other physical sciences**

3. Sociology is a categorical not a normative science

- **Sociology "confines itself to statements about *what is*, not *what should be or ought to be*".**
- **As a science, sociology is necessarily silent about the question of value.**
- **It does not make any kind of value-judgements. Its approach is neither moral nor immoral but amoral. It is ethically neutral.**

- **It makes no recommendations on matters of social policy or legislation or program.**
- **But it does not mean that sociological knowledge is useless.**
- **It only means that sociology as a discipline cannot deal with problems of good and evil, right and wrong and moral and immoral.**

4. Sociology is a pure science not an applied science

- **The main aim of pure sciences is acquisition of knowledge and it is not bothered about whether the acquired knowledge is useful or can be put to use.**
- **On the other hand, the aim of applied science is to apply the acquired knowledge into life and put it into use.**

- **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.**
- **Sociology is a pure science, because the immediate aim of sociology is the acquisition of knowledge about human society, not the utilization of that knowledge.**

- **Sociologists never determine questions of public policy and do not recommend legislators what laws should be passed or repealed.**
- **But the knowledge acquired by a sociologist is of great help to the administrator, the legislator, the diplomat, teacher, social worker and the citizen.**

5. Sociology is relatively an abstract science and not a concrete science.

- **This means that sociology is not interested in concrete manifestations 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 revolution but with war and revolution in general as a social phenomena, as types of social conflict.**

6. Sociology is a general science and not a special social science

- **The area of inquiry of sociology is general and not specialized.**
- **It is concerned with human interaction and human life in general.**
- **Other social sciences like political science, history, also study man and human interaction, but not all about human interaction.**

- **Theses disciplines only concentrate on certain aspects of human interaction and activities and specialize themselves in those fields.**
- **Sociology on the other hand does not investigate economic, religious, political moral or any other special kind of phenomena in relation to human life and activities as such.**
- **It only studies human activities in a general way.**

7. Sociology is a generalizing not a particularizing or individualizing science

- **Sociology tries to find out the general laws or principles 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 tries to make generalizations on the basis of the study of some selected events.**

- **For example, a sociologist makes generalizations about the nature of secondary groups.**
- **He may conclude that secondary groups are comparatively bigger in size, less stable etc. the sociologists generalizes this not on the basis of studying all secondary groups but by studying only selected secondary groups.**

8. Sociology is both a rational and an empirical science

- **There are two broad ways of approaching scientific knowledge.**
- **One, known as empiricism, is the approach that emphasizes experience and the facts that result from observation and experimentation.**
- **The other, known as rationalism, stresses reason and the theories that result from logical inference.**

- **The empiricist collect facts, the rationalist coordinates and arranges them.**
- **Theories and facts are required in the construction of knowledge.**
- **In sociological inquiry both are significant. A theory unsubstantiated by hard, solid facts is nothing more than opinion.**
- **Likewise, facts by themselves in their isolated character are meaningless and useless.**
- **As such, theories without facts are empty and facts without theories are blind. Thus, sociology is both a rational and an empirical science.**

Subject matter of sociology

- **Ever since the beginning of sociology, sociologists have shown a great concern in man and in dynamics of society.**

- **An expanding science like sociology is growing at a fast rate and it is quite natural that sociologists have developed different approaches from time to time in their attempts to enrich their study.**

- **As such, a general outline of the fields of sociology on which there is considerable agreement among sociologists are as follows.**

- **The first concern of sociology is sociological analysis. It means that sociologists seeks to provide an analysis of human society and culture with sociological perspective.**
- **The sociologists tries to reveal the evolution of society and tries to reconstruct the major stages in the evolutionary process.**
- **An attempt is made to analyze the factors and forces underlying historical transformations of society.**

- **Secondly, sociology has given sufficient attention to the study of primary units of social life. In this area it is concerned with social acts and social relationships, individual personality, groups of all varieties, communities (urban/rural/tribal), associations, organizations and populations**

- **Thirdly, sociology has been concerned with the development, structure and function of a wide variety of basic social institutions such as the family, kinship, religion, property, political, legal, educational, recreational and welfare, etc.**

- **Fourthly, no sociologists can afford to ignore the fundamental social processes that play a vital role. The social processes such as cooperation, competition, accommodation, assimilation, social conflict, communication, social differentiation and stratification, socialization and indoctrination, social control, social integration and social change assume prominence in sociological studies.**

- **Fifthly, sociologists have placed considerable focus on the method of research. Contemporary sociology has tended to become more rational and empirical rather than philosophical and idealistic.**
- **Sociologists have sought the application of scientific method in social researches. Like a natural scientist, a sociologist senses a problem for investigation and then tries to formulate a researchable proposition.**

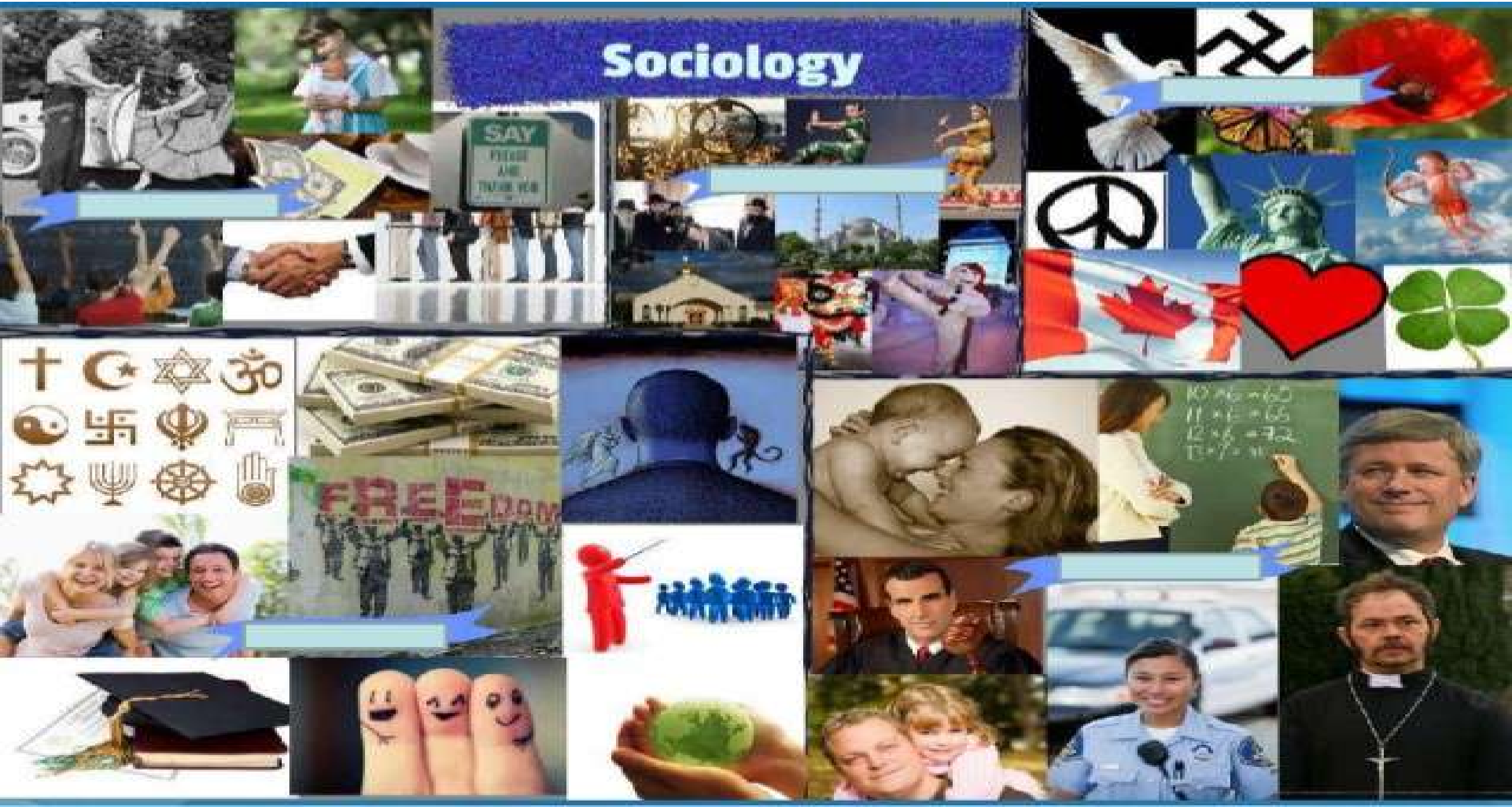
- **After collecting the data, sociologists tries to establish connections between them and finally arrives at meaningful concepts, propositions and generalizations.**

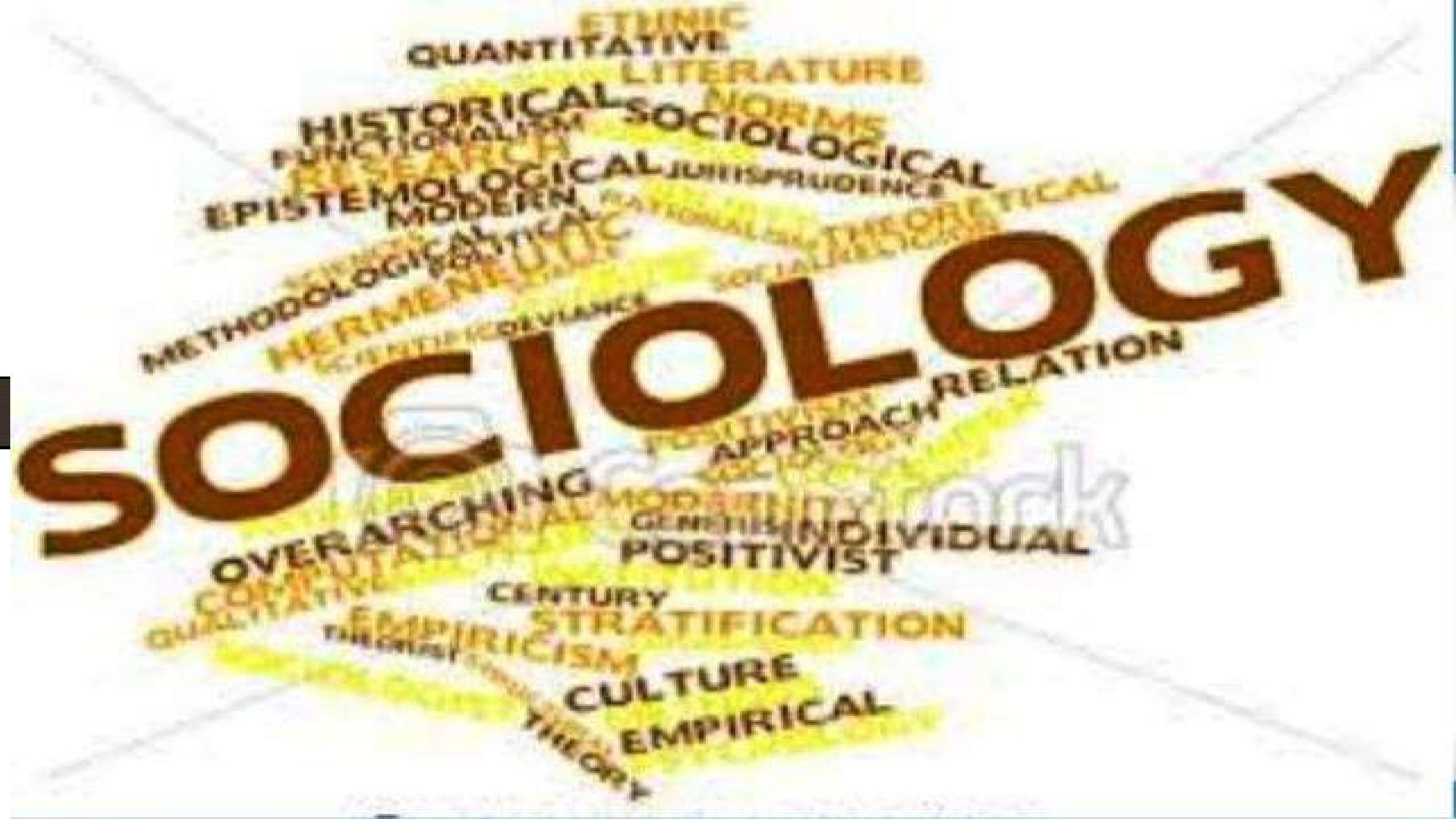
- **Sixthly, sociologists are concerned with the task of formulating concepts, propositions and theories.**
- **Concepts are abstracted from concrete experience to represent a class of phenomena. For example, terms such as social stratification represent concepts.**

- **A proposition seeks to reflect a relation between different categories of data or concepts. For example, “taking advantage of opportunities of higher education and occupational mobility leads to the weakening of the ties of kinship and territorial loyalties.”**
- **Theories on the other hand represent systematically related propositions, that explain social phenomena.**

- **Finally, in the present era of explosion of knowledge sociologists have ventured to make specializations also. Thus, today a good number of specialized field of inquiry are emerging out. For instance, specialized fields like sociology of knowledge, sociology of culture, medical sociology, sociology of religion, etc. represent such specialized fields.**

Introduction to Sociology


Sociology
SAY
FREEDOM


SOCIOLOGY
QUANTITATIVE
ETHNIC
LITERATURE
HISTORICAL
SOCIOLOGICAL
NORMS
FUNCTIONALISM
RESEARCH
EPISTEMOLOGICAL
JURISPRUDENCE
METHODOLOGICAL
MODERN
THEORETICAL
HERMENEUTIC
SOCIAL
RELATION
APPROACH
OVERARCHING
INDIVIDUAL
POSITIVIST
CENTURY
STRATIFICATION
EMPIRICISM
CULTURE
EMPIRICAL

What is Sociology?

* The science that deals with the study of society and the social interactions.
* It is concerned with the study of human societies and human behaviour in social settings.



What Is Sociology?

"Sociology may be defined as the study of society - the web of human interactions and relationships": **Ginsberg ("The Study of Society", 1939)**

"Sociology is the objective study of human behaviour in so far as it is affected by the fact people live in groups": **Sugarman ("Sociology", 1968)**

"The purpose of Sociology is the scientific study of human society through the investigation of people's social behaviour": **Giner ("Sociology", 1972)**



"Sociology is the study of individuals in a social setting…Sociologists study the interrelationships between individuals, organisations, cultures and societies": **Ritzer ("Sociology", 1979)**

"Sociology is the study of human social life, groups and societies. It is a dazzling and compelling enterprise, having as its subject matter our own behaviour as social beings. The scope of sociology is extremely wide, ranging from the analysis of passing encounters between individuals in the street up to the investigation of world-wide social processes": **Giddens ("Sociology", 1989)**



"Sociology is the study of individuals in groups in a systematic way, which grew out of the search for understanding associated with the industrial and scientific revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries": **Lawson and Garrod ("The Complete A-Z Sociology Handbook", 1996)**

Introduction of sociology

- Sociology is the science of collective behavior.
- Sociology is a body of learning about society. It is a description of ways to make society better. It is a social ethics a social philosophy.
- Sociology is the study of social life
- Sociology is the study of social action.
- Sociology is the study of social groups or social system.
- Augueste comte is considered to be the father of sociology.
- Sociology is concerned with the study of social interaction, social relationships or social process through which sociologist try to find how the society is functioning and surviving , evolution of society , its system and structures , what kinds of rules – regulations are adopted , kinds of groups and communities, social events / phenomena.

Meaning of sociology

- **Sociology** is a study of society, patterns of social relationships, social interaction and culture of everyday life.
- Sociology is the study of Human social relationships and social institutions.
- Sociology is the study of human interaction and interrelations , their conditions and consequences
- It is a social science that uses various methods of empirical(Pratical) investigation and critical analysis to develop a body of knowledge about social order, acceptance, and change or social evolution.
- Sociology is also defined as the general science of society

Meaning of sociology

- Sociology is the science that deals with social groups, processes of socialization that tends to maintain or change these forms of organization and relation between groups.
- It is the whole the theory of human living together.
- It is the study of the relationships between man and his human environment.
- it is holistic , rational and empirical science that studies the social contents with adequate and appropriate tools and techniques and with scientific procedures

Two major themes

Identify some of the things sociologists study

Sociologists study **social behaviour** - people and their **patterns of behaviour**. The focus is on the way people form ***relationships*** and how these relationships, considered in their totality, are represented by the concept of a "***society***".

The focus of attention is **group behaviour** – how the groups people join or are born into (family, work, education and so forth) affect their development and behaviour.

Identify some of the ways sociologists study social life

The definitions included words like "***scientific***", "***systematic***" and "***objective***" - ideas that tell us something about how sociologists study behaviour and the kinds of knowledge they are trying to produce to explain such behaviour.

Sociologists create knowledge that is factual, rather than simply based on opinion. Systematic ways of studying social behaviour are used - sociologists test their ideas about social behaviour using evidence drawn from their observations.

"**Sociology** is a **social science** concerned with the study of **social relationships** and the various ways these **relationships are patterned** in terms of our membership of **social groups**".



This being the case, we need to look a little more closely at the concepts of **social groups** in order to understand how the relationships we form shape our behaviour…



A **Friendship** Group

Includes people who hang around together because they like each other



A **Work** Group

Might include people who do the same type of job.

A "social group" is a collection of individuals who interact – both formally and informally – with each other.

A **Peer** Group

Includes people of roughly the same age



An **Educational** Group

Might include people studying together in the same school / college or class.



A **Family** Group

People who are related by birth, marriage, etc.



Nature of sociology

1. **Sociology is an independent science**: sociology is an independent science as it has its own subject matter, research domain for investigation and it has developed its won tools and techniques for research.
2. **Sociology is a social science and not a physical science**: sociology belongs to the family of social sciences and not of physical sciences. As a social science behavior, social activities and social life.
3. **Sociology is a categorical(group) and not a normative(**deriving from a standard or norm) **discipline:**

it is a scientific discipline adopts the realistic approach towards the study of society which means that it can arrange the social data in group such as rich and poor but it does not suggest normative forms. But is does not like rich is better and poor is wrong.

Nature of sociology

4. **Sociology is a pure science and not an applied science**: sociology is concerned with the acquisition of knowledge about human society and it is not bothered about the use of knowledge. But applied science is concerned with use of the acquired knowledge into life to deal with problems or issues.

5. **Sociology is relatively an abstract science and not a concrete science**: sociology studies about social interactions and relationships which are abstract entity but does not study about the concreate or materials objects like house , human as a physical body. This proves that sociology is an abstract not a concrete sciences.

Nature of sociology

6. Sociology is the general science not a special science *:-*

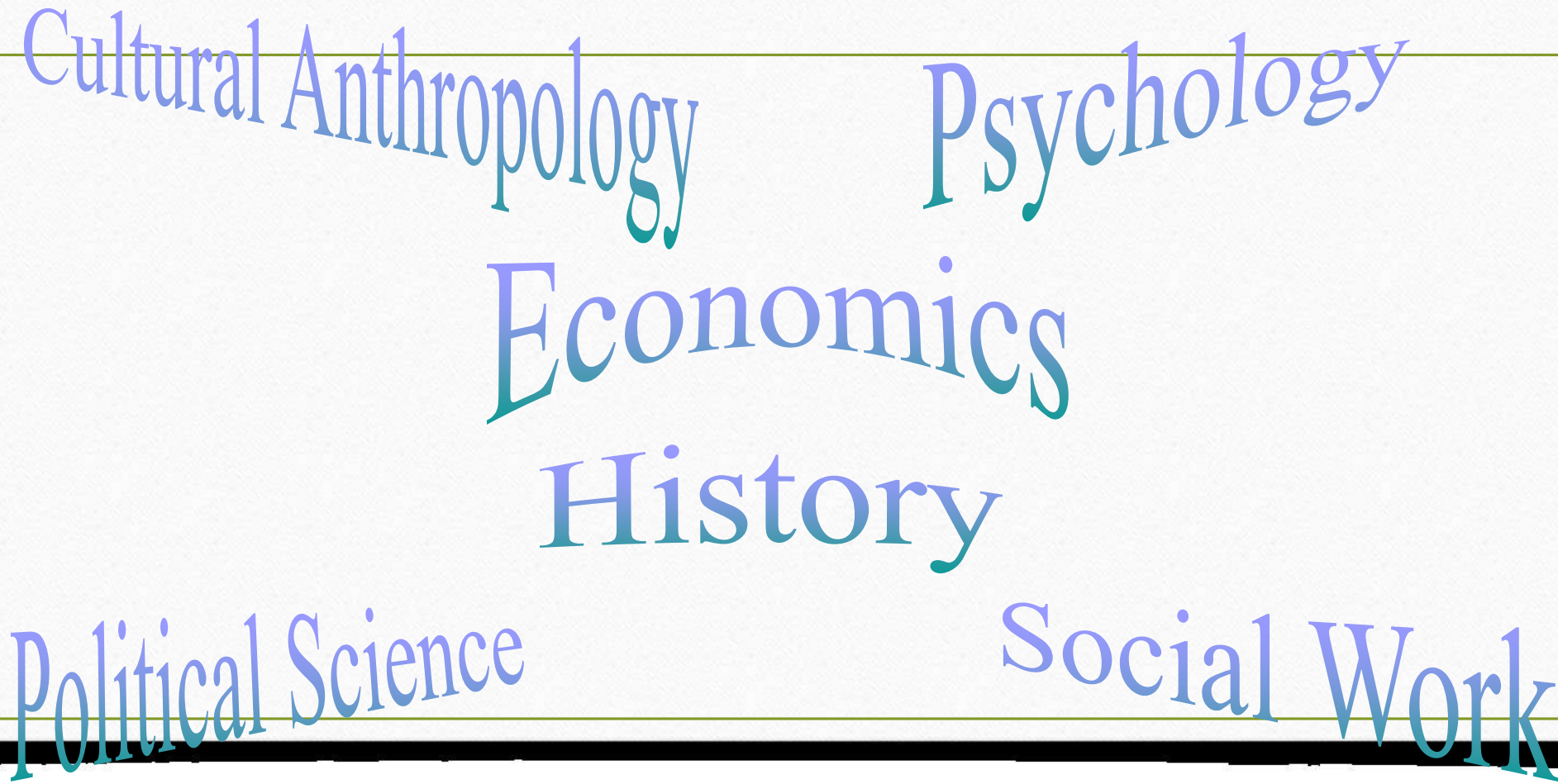
The area of inquiry of sociology is general not specialized. It is concerned with human interaction and human life in general. It only studies human activities in a general way. Anthropology and social psychology often claim themselves to be general social science.

7. **Sociology is both rational and an empirical science *:-***

There are two broad ways of approach to scientific knowledge. Empiricism is the approach that emphasis experience and the facts that result from observation and experimentation. Rationalism is stresses reason and the theories that result from logical inference.

Above are the nature of sociology which helps to know about the sociology character on its field. It is clear from the above that sociology is an indepent, a social, a categorical, a pure, an abstract, a generalizing, both a rational and a empirical and a general science.

Sociology and the Social Sciences



Is Sociology a Science?

- **Employs systematic methods of investigation**
- **Evaluation of theories based on evidence and logical argument**
- **Not demonstrated on the natural sciences**
- **Studying humans is fundamentally different**

How Can Sociology Help Us?

Sociology Helps Us:

- **See the world from many perspectives**
- **Write better, more informed policies**
- **Assess effects of policies**
- **Increased self-understanding**

The Development of Sociology

- **Sociology emerged as a separate discipline in the nineteenth century**
- **This was a time of great social upheaval due largely to the French and Industrial Revolutions**
- **Several early sociologists shaped the direction of the discipline**

Auguste Comte (1798-1857)



- **Responsible for coining the term "sociology"**
- **Set out to develop the "science of man" that would be based on empirical observation**
- **Focused on two aspects of society:**
  - ***Social Statics*—forces which produce order and stability**
  - ***Social Dynamics*—forces which contribute to social change**

Harriet Martineau (1802-1876)



Harriet Martineau

- **Authored one of the earliest analyses of culture and life in the United States entitled *Theory and Practice of Society in America***
- **Translated Comte's *Positive Philosophy* into English**

Herbert Spencer (1820-1903)

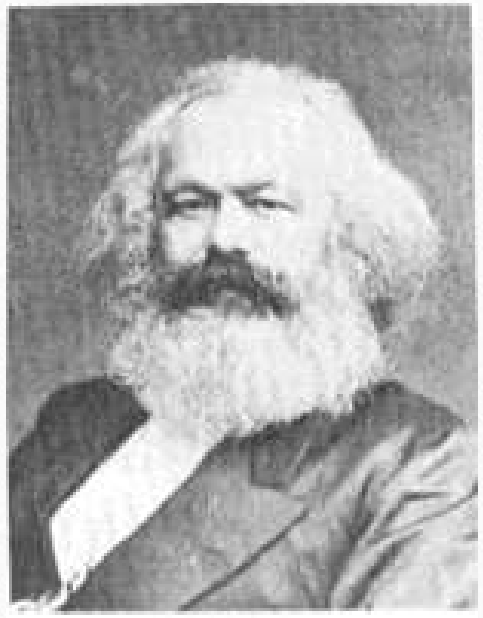


Herbert Spencer

- **Authored the first sociology text, *Principles of Sociology***
- **Most well known for proposing a doctrine called "Social Darwinism"**
  - **Suggested that people who could not compete were poorly adapted to the environment and inferior**
  - **This is an idea commonly called *survival of the fittest***

Karl Marx (1818-1883)

- **Marx is the father of *conflict theory***



Karl Marx

- **Saw human history in a continual state of conflict between two major classes:**
  - ***Bourgeoisie*—owners of the means of production (capitalists)**
  - ***Proletariat*—the workers**
- **Predicted that revolution would occur producing first a socialist state, followed by a communist society**

Emile Durkheim (1858-1917)



Emile Durkheim

- **Durkheim moved sociology fully into the realm of an empirical science**
- **Most well known empirical study is called *Suicide*, where he looks at the social causes of suicide**
- **Generally regarded as the founder of *functionalist theory***

Max Weber (1864-1920)


Max Weber

- Much of Weber's work was a critique or clarification of Marx
- His most famous work, *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* directly challenged Marx's ideas on the role of religion in society
- Weber was also interested in bureaucracies and the process of rationalization in society

The Development of Sociology in the United States

- American sociology had its beginnings at the University of Chicago in the early 20th century
- The early emphasis was on empirical study of communities and neighborhoods
- Later, East Coast schools such as Columbia and Harvard Universities began sociology departments, producing scholars such as W.E.B. Dubois, Talcott Parsons, and Robert Merton



Home page of the University of the Chicago Sociology Dep't

Why Study Sociology?

- Sociology can give you a new perspective on yourself and the world around you.
- Its called the sociological perspective.
- By adopting the sociological perspective you can look beyond commonly held beliefs to determine hidden meanings behind human actions.
- The sociological perspective helps us understand that peoples behavior is influenced by social factors and learned behaviors from those around us.
- The sociological perspective can help us view the world through the eyes of others.
- By developing this perspective we can begin to use the sociological imagination; the ability to see a connection between the larger world and one's personal life.

How did Sociology Develop?

- Throughout history scholars have always been interested in the social life and interactions of people.
- Despite this Sociology did not develop as a field of study until the 1800's.
- Several factors led to its development:
- 1. The rapid political and social changes that took place in Europe as a result of the Industrial Revolution.
- 2. The rapid growth of cities and their problems as a result of Industrial Revolution.
- 3. The questioning of traditional beliefs. People across Europe began to question traditional roles and expectations.

Approaches to the study of sociology

- Today there are three approaches to the study of sociology.
- 1. The Functionalist Perspective: They view society as a set of interrelated parts that work together to produce a stable environment. (Comte, Spencer, Durkheim)
- 2. Conflict Perspective: They focus on the forces in society that promote competition and change. (Karl Marx)
- 3. Interactionist Perspective: They focus on how individuals interact with each other and there outcomes.

Relationships of sociology with other social sciences(i.e. what are the similarities and differences)

- Social sciences deal with the social universe or social phenomena or events in general. Sociology is similar with all other science as just like other social science, it employs the scientific methods and its major aim is production of scientific knowledge.
- Social science is broader discipline that has directly or indirectly connect to each other either in content or methodology. But each science has its own specialization areas for micro level investigation. In micro level each science has its own context, subject matter and methodology in order to study the social issue in depth. Hence sociology has connections with political science, history , anthropology , psychology and economics.

Relationships of sociology with other social sciences(i.e. what are the similarities and differences)

1. Relationship between sociology and economics:

- Economic is the science of wealth. It is primarily deals with production , distribution and consumption of the goods and services. GDP, GNP, per capital income , demand and supply , income and expenditure , saving and other economic activities are studied in detail. It provides the economic data to sociology .
- The aim of sociology is to empower the community economically.
- They exchange the data by which sustainable economic development can take place in society.
- Sociology explores how economic power houses create economic polices to make the economics systems operate in developing society also is the unit for further studies.

Relationships of sociology with other social sciences(i.e. what are the similarities and differences)

- sociologists have contributed to the study of different aspects of economic organization. A sociologist provides knowledge of property system, division of labour , occupations , industrial organization etc to an economist. Standard of living , employer employee relations , social classes , socio- economic planning, socio- economic reform etc are common to both economists and sociologists.
- There are certain socio- economics problems of greater importance to be studied by both economists and sociologists. Such problem like poverty, beggary, unemployment, overpopulation have both social and economics implications.

Relationships of sociology with other social sciences(i.e. what are the similarities and differences)

1. Relationship between sociology and economics:

Economics deals with the economic activities of man. It deals with production, consumption and distribution of wealth. **The economic factors play a vital role in the every aspect of our social life**. Total development of individual depends very much on economic factors. **Without economic conditions, the study of society is quite impossible**. All the social problems are directly connected with the economic conditions of the people. That is why Marshall defines Economics as "on one side the study of wealth and on the other and more important side a part of the study of man.

Relationships of sociology with other social sciences(i.e. what are the similarities and differences)

1. Relationship between sociology and economics:

In the same way Economics is influenced by Sociology. Without the social background the study of Economics is quite impossible. Sociologists have contributed to the study of different aspects of economic organization. Property system, division of labor, occupations etc. are provided by a sociologist to an economist.

•The area of co-operation between Sociology and Economics is widening. Economists are more and more making use of the sociological concepts in the study of economic problems.

Relationships of sociology with other social sciences(i.e. what are the similarities and differences)

Difference between sociology and economics

S.N.	Sociology	Economics
1	Sociology is a science of society and social relationships	Whereas economics is a science of wealth and choice
2	Sociology is a much younger science which has very recent origin	Whereas economics is comparatively an older science.
3	The scope of sociology seems to be wider	The scope of economics is narrower
4	Sociology is a general social science.	Is a special social sciences.
5	Sociology is concerned with the social activities of man	Where as economics is concerned with the economics activities of man.

Relationships of sociology with other social sciences(i.e. what are the similarities and differences)

2. Relationship between sociology and Political science:

- Political science and sociology are closely related .Political science is that branch of social science which mostly deals with state, government and power. According to Morris Ginsberg ,"Historically sociology has it's main rules in politics and philosophy of history.“
- Political science deals with the political activities of man .It deals with the principles of organization and government of human society. It studies social groups organized under the sovereignty of the state.
- It is said that without the sociological background the study of political science will be complete. The forms of government ,the nature of governmental organs, the laws and sphere of the state activities are determined by the social process. Both the sciences are mutually helpful since political activities is only a part of the social activities.

Relationships of sociology with other social sciences(i.e. what are the similarities and differences)

2. Relationship between sociology and Political science:

- Political activity influences and is influences by the social life of the man. Politics is after all the reflection of the society. Political science gives the fact about the organization and function of state of government.
- As political science is concern with the state, sociology also studies state as one of the human association. The state in it's early form was more a social institution that of original one.

Relationships of sociology with other social sciences(i.e. what are the similarities and differences)

Difference between sociology and political science

S.N.	Sociology	Political Science
1	Sociology is a science of society and social relationship	Whereas political science is a science of state and government
2	Sociology is a much younger science which has very recent origin	Whereas Political science is an older science.
3	Sociology studies organized , unorganized and disorganized society	Whereas Political science studies only politically organized society
4	Sociology studies the social activities of MAN	Whereas political science studies political activities of man
5	Sociology studies both formal and informal relations	Whereasss political science studies only formal relations.

Relationship of sociology and Anthropology

- Sociology and Anthropology are social science disciplines that focus on studying the behavior of humans within their societies.
- Sociological content such as the origin of family, the beginning of marriage, private property , the origin of religion etc can be better understood in the light of anthropology knowledge
- The anthropologists today are also0 conducting study of the present people and their societies as the sociologists do.

Difference between Sociology & Anthropology

	Sociology	**Anthropology**
2.	Sociology is the study of modern civilized and complex societies.	Anthropology concerns with un civilized or primitive and non literate societies.
3.	Sociologist study the institutions marriage, family or processes such as change, social mobility.	
4.	Sociologist studies small as well as large societies.	Anthropologist study human primitive cultures.
5.	Sociology makes use of observation, interview, social survey, questionnaires and other method of techniques in its investigations.	Anthropologist usually concentrate on small societies.
6.		Anthropologist directly go and live in the communities they study. They make use of direct observations and interviews.

Relationships of sociology with other social sciences(i.e. what are the similarities and differences)

Difference between sociology and Anthropology

S.N.	Sociology	Anthropology
1	Sociology is a science of society and social relationship	Whereas anthropology is a science of man and his behavior
2	Sociology studies the modern , civilized and complex societies	Where as anthropology studies ancient , simple , primitive and non literate societies.
3	Sociology studies society as whole	Whereas anthropology studies man as a part of society.
4	The scope of sociology is very wide	Whereas the scope of Anthropology is very limited.
5	Sociologists generally concentrate their studies in institutions such as family, marriage or process such as social change , social mobility etc.	But anthropologists concentrate their studies in given culture area such as Raute etc.

Relationship of sociology and History

- History is the past records of past. Sociology is concerned with the study of the historical development of societies. History supplies historical facts to sociology in a sequential order.
- Social History deals with human relations , social patterns, more and customs and important institutions other than monarchy and army.
- History is past sociology and present sociology is history.
- Sociology and history are much interrelated with each other. History is the branch of the social science which deals with the records of past events. Historical sociology is the discipline which is concern with the study of social phenomena, social process and so forth in the past. It is also called social history.
- It is further said that history would be meaningless without explaining socially significant events.

Relationships of sociology with other social sciences(i.e. what are the similarities and differences)

Difference between sociology and History

S. N.	Sociology	History
1	Sociology is science of society and is concerned with the present society.	But history deals with the past events and studies the past society
2	Sociology studies the modern and new subject	Where as history is an older social science.
3	Sociology is a general science	Where as history is an older social science
4	Sociology is an analytical science	Whereas history is a descriptive science.
5	Sociology studies a particular event as a social phenomenon	Whereas history studies a particular event in its totally

Relationship of sociology and Psychology

- Sociology and Psychology are closely related with each other. Both are interrelated and inter-dependent
- Psychology is concerned with the investigation of the depth of man's mind and behavior in society.
- sociology studies society where as psychology is concerned with human behavior, So there are similarities between psychology and sociology. Both are regarded as positive science. These two disciplines have a great deal in common and are inter-related.
- Social psychology helps to face social problem
- Social psychology serves as bridge between psychology and sociology.

Relationship of sociology and Psychology

Differences between Sociology and Psychology

- Psychology is concerned with the human mind whereas sociology is concerned with as a whole.
- The methods used by sociology and psychology are not identical. Both disciplines therefore, differ from each other in respect of methods.
- The psychologist focuses his attention on the individual while the sociologist is pre-occupied with society as a whole. Therefore, the individual is regarded as the unit of psychology and society is regarded as the unit of sociology.

Scope of Sociology

1. **German/Specialistic / Formalistic school of Thought**

   Sociology should be studied only in the form of social relationships.

German/Specialistic / Formalistic school of Thought

- The sociologists who belong to the formalistic of specialists school believe that sociology deals with various forms of human or social relations. They regard sociology as a pure and

George Simmel

George Simmel, a leading German sociologist considers social science. He feels that it should describe, classify, analyse and explain the several forms of social relationship.

It should not be concerned with their contents which are dealt with by other social sciences. He makes a distinction between the forms of social relationships and their contents and subject matter.

In his view sociology should confine itself to the study of formal behaviour and avoid the examination of actual behavior.

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- It means that the different forms of social relationship and not the relationships between themselves, should be the subject of sociology. This view-point turns sociology into a science dealing with the same topics as other social sciences, but the topics are judged from a different angle namely, the angle of different forms of social relationships.
- George Simmel has referred to the several forms of -social relationships such as competition, domination, subordination, division of labour etc.
- They have an important role to play in different spheres of social life. The spheres-being economic, political, religious and the like. It is an important function of sociology to separate these relationships from one another and study them in abstraction.

German/Specialistic / Formalistic school of Thought

Vierkandt :

- Vierkandt, another leading sociologist holds more or fess similar view-point about the scope of sociology. He maintains that sociology is an independent social science or a special branch of knowledge. It should concern itself with the ultimate forms of social or mental relationships which bind people to one another in society.
- Sociology should not study concrete societies in detail like history. It should study the irreducible categories of science which are nothing but ultimate forms of social or mental psychic relationships.
- These relationships consist in love and hate, attitude of respect, submission, shame, co-operation, competition, the approval of others etc, which bind individuals into groups.

German/Specialistic / Formalistic school of Thought

- Max Weber an eminent German sociologist expresses his own view-point on the scope of sociology. He says that the scope of sociology consists in interpreting or "understanding" social behavior. For him social behavior does not refer to entire field of human relation.
- He means by social behavior what we call social activity or social action. It is related to the behavior of others and is determined by them.
- For instance, a bicycle accident is merely a natural phenomenon, the way in which the bicyclists behave with each other after the accident in the form of avoiding or using the language reflects their true social behavior. Sociology is thus concerned with fundamental types of social behavior.
- In other words, sociology should aim at analyzing and classifying the various types of social behavior or social relationships.

German/Specialistic / Formalistic school of Thought

Tonnies, Von Wiese and Small:

- There are sociologists like Ferdinand Tonnies, Von Wiese and Small who have similar views on the scope of sociology. Tonnies agrees with other sociologists when he says that sociology is an independent and pure social science but he has distinguished society from community on the basis of forms of relationships.
- Von Wiese is of the opinion that sociology should confine itself to the study of the various forms of social relationships. He has divided these social relationships into different kinds.
- Small says that sociology should study all activities of society. It should study the genetic forms of social relationship, behaviour, activities etc.
- Thus, we can safely conclude that the specialists or formalists school demands that sociology should be social science dealing with the different forms of social relationships. The sociologist who belongs to this school what the scope of sociology should be delimited.

Scope of Sociology

CRITISM (FORMALISTIC SCHOOL OF THOUGHT)

I. This view is criticized as the scope of sociology is narrowed by this. According to them sociology should study not only about general forms of social relationship but also their contents of whole social life. They claim this view as impractical, because no social sciences can be studied in isolation from other social sciences. They claim that more emphasis is to be given on inter disciplinary that close interdisciplinary approach.

II. The formalistic school has extremely narrowed down the scope of sociology. It states that sociology should study the forms of social relationships. In fact sociology should study not only the forms but also the contents of social life.

III. Abstract forms cannot be studied in isolation forms of concrete relations. They should be studied together but the formalistic school makes a distinction between the abstract forms and concrete contents. It states that sociology should not go beyond the study of abstract forms.

IV. The conception of sociology as a pure and independent social science is to say the least not practicable at all. No sociologist has so far succeeded in contracting sociology as a pure and independent social science.

V. All social sciences study the forms of social relationship, but the formalistic school contents that it is sociology which alone studies the forms of social relationships. This contention is wrong.

Scope of Sociology

2. French/Synthetic school of Thought

All the organs of social life are internal related and interdependent. So, sociology should be studied over all the society and social life.

- The synthetic school of thought holds the view that sociology is a synthesis of all social sciences. Sociology is the science of science. It embraces all social sciences within its scope.
- In other words, it synthesizes them all. There are some modern sociologists like Emile Durkheim, Hob house, P. Sorokin and others who share this view.

Scope of Sociology

The different sociologists have given their views as follows:

Emmile Durkhim (Three Parts of Sociology)

- **Social Morphology –** Geographic scope such as size, density, distribution of population
- **Social Physiology –** Different branches such as sociology of religion, sociology of language, sociology of economic life and law.
- **General Sociology –** Philosophical part to discover the general character of social life.

Emile Durkheim

- Emile Durkheim, an eminent French sociologist divides sociology into three principal parts, namely social morphology, social physiology and general sociology. Social morphology has direct reference ,to all those objects which are basically or fundamentally geographical or territorial in nature.
- These objects are of many kinds such as the problems of population, its size, density and local distribution and the like. Social morphology not only analyses the size and quality of population but also examines how population affects the quality of social relationship and social groups.
- It also studies the main forms of social groups, institutions and- their classifications. Social physiology is very complex and it covers all subjects studied by particular social sciences like religion, economy, language, morals, laws, etc.
- It is seen that social sciences like physiology has a number of branches such as sociology of religion, sociology of economic life, sociology of language, sociology of morals and sociology of law. All these branches are regarded as special sociologies.
- These sociologists to have subject of their own for example, the sociology of religion studies language and so on and so forth. It should not be forgotten that each branch of social physiology is related to a set of social facts which is nothing but activities of social groups.
- Emile Durkheim is of opinion that general sociology is the philosophical part of sociology. The function of general sociology is to discover the general character of these social facts. It should discover general, social law of which the different law established by the special social sciences are particular expressions".

Scope of Sociology

Gins Berg

- **Social Morphology – Geographic scope such as size, density, distribution of population**
- **Social Control – Tradition, Culture, Religion, Moral, Belief, Norms, Laws, etc.**
- **Social Process – Social interactions such as co-operation, completion, conflict, isolation, commonalities, conflict, isolation, commonalities, differences, integration, etc.**
- **Social Pathology – It deals with social evils, social disturbance, malfunction etc. with their causes and effect. It includes poverty, illiteracy, social crime, unemployment, over population, prostitution, beggary.**

Scope of Sociology

Hob House

- A sociologist must pursue study in particular part of social life.
- The study must interconnect the result with different social sciences.
- The study should interpret social life as a whole.

PA Sorkin

- Sociology is the study of different aspects of social phenomena.
- It includes the relationship between non-social aspects.
- It is the study of general features of social factors.

- **Hobhouse**
- Hobhouse an English sociologist, holds some what a similar view on the scope of sociology. According to him, sociology should be a synthesis of numerous social sciences. It should include other sciences in its scope.
- In his opinion all aspects of social life are inter-connected and therefore, the study of one aspect of social life cannot be adequate for an understanding of the entire social fact. Owing to this reason, sociology should study social life as a whole in a very systematic way.

P. Sorokin

- PSorokin has also expressed his view on the subject-matter of sociology. According to him, sociology should aim at studying the relationship that exists between the different aspects of social phenomena and between the social and non-social phenomenas. It should study the general features of social phenomena as well.

- From the foregoing discussions on the scope of sociology it can be conveniently concluded that the range of this science is very wide. Sociology is regarded as a general science as well as a special science. Like all other sciences, the subject-matter of sociology is society.
- Each of these sciences, as mentioned already, deals with only one particular aspects of social life. But it is sociology which not only studies social relationships but also studies society in its entirety.
- It aims at standing all aspects of society. At this stage of its development it is neither essential nor possible to determine the scope of sociology. As sociology is a developing science it is not easy to delimit what exactly cannot be studied by sociological method.

Scope of Sociology

CRITISM (SYNTHETIC SCHOOL OF THOUGHT)

This view claims that all the organs of social life are interviewed and interdependent. So, sociology should study about overall society and social life. It doesn't limit the area of the study. All parts of social life are closely related so the study of one aspect is not sufficient to understand the entire phenomenon.

Scope of Sociology

From the above discussion, we came to know that sociology is a very wide social science. It covers both general and social aspects of sociology.

Sociology studies various aspects of society such as social morphology, social pathology, social physiology, social tradition, social process, social control, social change, social system, etc. So, it is very difficult to limit the scope of sociology. Sociology studies whole life of human beings in society. It is very difficult to determine its boundary when it starts and when it ends. By this we can say that sociology has broad scope.

Assignment Questions

1. Illustrate the reasons why, sociology is gaining popularity in today world?
2. Analyze the significant of sociological knowledge in human life and today society?
3. Analyze the relationship of sociology with other social science.
4. Define sociology and discuss its major branches.

SOCIAL SYSTEM & SOCIAL STRATIFICATION OF NEPALESE SOCIETY

Social System

- A social system is the patterned network of relationships constituting a coherent whole that exists between individuals, groups and institutions.
- It refers to the formal structure of role and status that can form in a small, stable group.
- Society is the system of social relationship that represents the functional aspects of society.
- all the social systems work together for social solidarity, consensus and equilibrium.

Social process

- Social processes consists of repetitive forms of behavior which are commonly found in social life.
- Social processes mean the various modes of interaction between individuals or groups including cooperation and conflict, social differentiation and integration, development, arrest and decay.

It is the manner in which all types of human relationships are brought together for collective good.

It is modes of interaction between people to fulfill different socio cultural requirements.

There are various forms of social interaction such as cooperation, conflict, competition and accommodation etc.

Social process

1. Enculturation: it is the first stage of socialization in which a child gets native tongue, native culture , religion and other cultural properties through parents and relatives. It is said family is the first school of a child. If a Tharu boy gets Tharu language, culture , norms and values that is called enculturation.

2. Acculturation: it is process of socialization in which two or more than two cultural groups come together in relationships and influences to each other. When two or more than two cultural groups exchanges their cultural traits that get original culture modified and eventually different culture is formed.

3. Assimilation: it is form of relationship in which small cultural identities are melted or fused into the majority very unconsciously and gradually. It is also a process of mutual cultural diffusion through which persons and groups come to share a common culture having same sentiment and goals.

4. Cooperation : it is most pervasive and continuous social process prevails in society. Without cooperation no social activities are carried out. It is the form of social interaction wherein two or more person perform together in gaining a common end.

Social process

5. competition: it is a form of social process in which two or more person strive for the same objective and rewards with or without contact. Limited supply and unlimited demands , limited goals rewards and unlimited competitors can be lead towards competition supported by struggle for existence and survival of the fittest.

6. conflict: it is fundamental and easy social process in which an individual seeks to possess a reward by weakening his rivals. It is the struggle involving an emotional attitude of hostility. Economic disparity between rich and poor , provision of superiority and inferiority is creating conflict.

7. Globalization: globalization is the process of becoming single world community. The increase integration of various places into the world economy and the effects of vastly improved transportation and communication system on multidirectional cultural flows are the fundamental features of globalization

Types or forms of social processes

- **Enculturation**: First stage of socialization

Child gets native tongue

Culture, norms and values get internalized

- **Acculturation**: Process of socialization

Two or more groups come together and influence each others

- **Cooperation:**

Cooperation is one of fundamental processes of social life.

It is a social process in which two or more persons work together to cherish the common goal.

Accommodation:

Adjustment is the way of life. It can take place in two ways such as adaption and accommodation. Adaption refers to the process of biological adjustment.

It is a process through which individuals or groups make adjustment to the changed situation to overcome difficulties faced by them.

Assimilation:

Assimilation is a fundamental social process it is that process by which individuals belonging to different cultures are united into one.

Assimilation is a slow and gradual process. It takes quite some time before individuals or groups once dissimilar becomes similar.

Competition:

Competition is one of the dissociative from of social processes. It is actually the most fundamental form of social struggle. It occurs whenever there is an insufficient supply of anything that human beings desire, in sufficient in the sense that all cannot have as much of it as they wish.

But people compete for power, name, fame, glory, status, money, luxuries and other things which are not easily available.

In any society for example, there are normally more people who want jobs than there are jobs available; hence there is competition for them. Among those who are already employed, there is likewise competition for better jobs. There is thus competition not only for bread but for luxuries, power, social, position, mates, fame and all other things not available for ones asking.

Conflict

- Conflict is one of the dissociative or disintegrative social processes. It is a universal and fundamental social process in human relations. Conflict arises only when the attention of the competitors is diverted from the object of competition to themselves.
- As a process, it is the anti-thesis of cooperation. It is a process of seeking to obtain rewards by eliminating or weakening the competitors. It is a deliberate attempt to oppose, resist or coerce the will of another or others. Conflict is a competition in its occasional, personal and hostile forms.
- Conflict is also goal oriented. But unlike cooperation and competition, it seeks to capture its goal by making ineffective the others who also seek them.

Types or kind of social processes or social interaction

i. Associative social process: Social process which leads to positive results is called associative social process. These social processes work for solidarity and benefit of society. These are also known conjunctive social processes. Socialization , cooperation , adaptation, assimilation , acculturation etc are examples of associative social processes.

Ii. Dissociative: Social process which leads to negative results is called dissociative processes. These social processes result in disintegration of society. These are also known disjunctive social processes. Competition, conflict, contravention , isolation etc are example of dissociative social process.

Socialization

- Socialization is the process by which the child acquires a cultural content, along with selfhood and personality.
- Socialization is a process of making biological being or organism into a social being and attains his personality.
- Socialization is the process through which an individual is prepared to become an acceptable and useful member of the society.
- Socialization is learning process.
- Socialization refers to all learning regardless of setting or age of the
- Socialization is the process where by people acquire personality and learn the way of life of their society.

- socialization is the process of working together, of developing group responsibility, or being guided by the welfare needs of others.
- Socialization is the process by which the individual learns to confirm to the norms of the group.

Features of socialization

- Teaches basic disciplines
- Helps to control human behavior
- socialization takes places formally and informally
- socialization is continues process
- socialization differs from society to society
- socialization differs also by subculture.

Functions of socialization:

i. Socialization converts man, the biological being in to man, the social being:
ii. It contributes the development of personality.
iii. Helps to become disciplined.
iv. Helps to enact different roles.
v. Provides the knowledge of skills.
vi. Helps to develop right aspiration in life.
vii. Contributes to the stability of the social order.
viii. Helps to reduce social distance
ix. Provides scope for building the bright future.
x. Helps in transmission of culture.

Agents of socialization:

- The family
- The school
- Peer group
- Mass media
- Religion
- The community
- Work place

Types of socialization

1. Primary or childhood socialization : Primary socialization begins at home. Linguistic(language) power , cognitive skills , love and care, internalization of norms and values , family codes of conduct , sense of right and wrong, morality and human virtues are given to a child by parents , family members and relatives.

2. Secondary socialization or adulthood socialization: socialization is never ending process that continues throughout life . Secondary socialization is required when individual take up new roles , reorienting themselves according to their change social status and roles as in starting marital life. The socialization process at this stage may sometimes be forceful. For examples fresh college graduates entering the world of work to start their first job , there are quite many new role to be mastered.

Types of socialization

3. De- socialization: De- socialization is the process of the giving up or loss of old norms, values , attitudes and behavior patterns.

4. Re- Socialization(discard old behavior and accept new one): Re socialization is the process of discarding former behavior patterns and accepting new norms, values, attitudes and behavior patterns. As part of transition in ones life. Eg. When a criminal is rehabilitated he has to

Types of socialization

5. Anticipatory Socialization: it is the learning process in which an individual learns the culture of different groups according's to social context and situation. If an individuals would like to join to Army then he has to learn the military culture, its training and other behavior patterns. Anticipatory socialization refers to a process by which men learn the culture of a group in advance with the anticipation(hope) of joining that group or future role or status.

6. Reverse socialization (socialization from younger to older one): the elder are more open to the influence of a teenager in which they are seen to having experiences such as adoption of technology , a new car, dressing styles.

Social and Cultural change

- Social change is way human interactions and relationships change in a social organization
- social change refer to change occurring in social structure or in institution or in the relationship between the institutions.
- Social change is meant only such alterations as occur in social organizations, that is structure and functions of society.
- social change is a term used to describe variations in, or modifications of any aspect of social process , social patterns , social interactions or social organizations.
- social change signifies social growth , social development , social evolution , social progress, social revolution , social reform etc.

Cultural change

- changes in the culture of society are called cultural changes.
- the alternation or transformation in the people or group way of life such as peoples way of taking , dressing, cooking, mourning , eating , marrying etc including all of the values, customs and traditional is called cultural changes.

Sources of cultural changes

1. Innovation such as discovery and invention
2. Diffusion
3. westernization
4. modernization
5. globalization
6. sanskritization

Sources of social change

1. Internal sources: internal sources of social change are those factors that originates within a specific society that singly or in combination with other factors produce alternation in social institutions and social structure. E.g. religion, economy , legal factors

2. External sources: social change are events that originate outside of a society to bring about change to social institutions or structure e.g Globalization , environment.

Characteristics of social change

- social change is social not individual
- it is a universal phenomenon
- it is a continuous process
- it is inevitable
- social change is temporal in nature.
- social change is unpredictable
- social change may be planned or unplanned.

Types of social change

1. Alternative change: alternative social change operates at the individual level and advocates a minor change in the behavior of an individual.

2. Redemptive change: Redemptive social change operates at the individual level but advocates a dramatic change within the individuals.

3. Reformative change: reformative social change operates on a broad scale and that seeks to reform in the preset conditions or aspect of life. For e.g the abolition of sati system.

4. Revolutionary change: Revolutionary social changes operates on a large scale and that seeks dramatic change which fundamentally restructure the society.

Aspects of social change

i. social aspects

Ii. Cultural aspects

Iii. Moral aspect

Iv. Economic aspects

V. Religious aspect

Vi. Scientific and technological aspect

Process of social change

1. Modernization: modernization refer to transformation from traditional , rural , agrarian society to modern. Modernization includes sub processes such as technological development , agricultural development, urbanization , industrialization and telecommunication.

2. Westernization: the adoption or influences of western culture among societies across the globe in areas such as life style , education , values economics is called westernization.

3. Sanskritization: sanskritization refer to a process whereby people of lower castes collectively try to adopt upper caste practices and beliefs as a preliminary step to acquires higher status.

4. Urbanization: urbanization is the social tend where the proportion of people living incites increase due to population shift from rural to urban.

5. Industrialization : Industrialization is the process of moving from an agrarian based economy to industrial based economy.

Diffusion: the process of spread of ideas . Concept , materials or practices from one society or group to another is called diffusion.

Relationship of social and cultural change

- cultural change is boarder than social change is only a part of it. All social changes are cultural changes but all cultural changes need not necessarily be social changes. So cultural changes can be called SoCal changes only when they affect/ change human relations and the social institutions / organizations.

Features:

1. Social and cultural changes are social not individual
2. both the social ad cultural change is universal phenomenon's.
3. both are continues process
4. social and cultural change may be planned or unplanned
5. social and cultural change is multi causal
6. social and cultural changes is unpredictable.

Factors of socio- cultural change

1. Biological factors
2. Physical or geographical factors
3. Technological factors
4. Political factor
5. Educational factors
6. Demographic factors
7. Inventions, discoveries and cultural diffusion as a process of social change.

Social and Cultural change

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- Social change is meant only such alterations as occur in social organizations, that is structure and functions of society.
- social change is a term used to describe variations in, or modifications of any aspect of social process , social patterns , social interactions or social organizations.
- social change signifies social growth , social development , social evolution , social progress, social revolution , social reform etc.
- Cultural change is the changes in human values, social practices, beliefs, sentiments, morals, arts, literature, etc
- Cultural change can be called as a social change only if they effect human relations and cause some variation in them.

Social Stratification

- **Social stratification** refers to a system by which a society ranks categories of people in a hierarchy. In the United States, it is perfectly clear that some groups have greater status, power, and wealth than other groups.
- **Social stratification** refers to society's categorization of its people into groups based on socio-economic factors like wealth, income, race, education, gender, occupation, and social status, or derived power (social and political). As such, stratification is the relative social position of persons within a social group, category, geographic region, or social unit.

Major Principle of Social Stratification

Social stratification is based on four major principles:

Social stratification is socially defined as a property of a society rather than individuals in that society. Second,

Social stratification is reproduced from generation to generation. Third,

Social stratification is universal (found in every society) but variable (differs across time and place).

Social stratification involves not just inequality but beliefs as well (inequality is rooted in a society's philosophy)

Ethnicity

Ethnicity is the term used for the culture of people in a given geographic region or of people who descended from natives of that region. It includes their language, nationality, heritage, religion, dress, and customs.

Social stratification is the division of society into classes, categories or ranks.

Types of Ethnicity based Social Stratification

Mono-ethnic model

Poly-ethnic model

Ethnicity based social stratification

Ethnic means connected with or relating to different racial or cultural groups of people.

stratification is the division of society into classes, categories or ranks.

Ethnic based social stratification refers systems of inequality in which some fixed groups membership, such as race, religion, or national origin is a major criterion for ranking social positions and their differential rewards.

Caste

- Caste is a predetermined social status based on hereditary qualities.
- It is also a social group that includes people of the same economic status ,occupation or rank.
- A caste system is social stratification based on ascription or birth.
- The feeling of superiority and inferiority.
- It is a racial purity that determines ascribed social status.

Definitions

- “When a class is somewhat strictly hereditary, we may call it a caste.” – Cooley
- Caste is a system of up and down the status ladder, at least ideally may not occur.” – Green
- “Caste is that extreme form of social class organization in which the position of individuals in the status hierarchy is determined by descent and birth.” – Anderson and Parker

Characteristics of Caste

- Caste as a hierarchical division of society
- Caste as a segmental division of society
- Restriction on food habits
- Restriction on social relations
- Social and religious disabilities of certain castes
- Restriction on occupational choice

Caste based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

- Brahmin
- Thakuri
- Chhetri
- Sanyasi
- Magar
- Tharu
- Tamang
- Newar
- Rai
- Yadav

Caste system in the context of Nepal

Jung Bahadur Rana in 1854 AD made some caste based social stratification in order to control and maintain the social order. He prescribed some silent features.

- Isogamy
- Hypergamy
- Commensality
- Occupational restriction

Caste hierarchy proposed by J.B.Rana ,1854 AD

1. **Tagadhari**
   - Brahmins (upadhaya, jaisi, kumai)
   - Thakuri
   - Chhetri (pure, impure)
   - Sanyasi
2. **Matawali (alcohol drinking caste)**
   - Namasine
   - Masine
3. **Pani nachalne choi chito halnu naparne**
   - Impure but touchable caste- kasai, mislims, dhobi, etc
4. **Pani nachalne choi chito halnu parne**
   - Impure and untouchable- kami, damai, sarki, etc

Caste/Ethnicity based Stratification

Ethnicity

- Ethnicity is usually an inherited status based on the society in which one lives.
- An ethnic group is set apart from others explicitly because of its national origin or cultural patterns .
- It is manifested in the existence of upper and lower social layer.

Definitions

- “ethnic group is an unorganized group of related people with distinctive identity on a national population.” – Caplove
- “ An ethnic group is a human group that perceives it self and / or is perceived by other group as different by virtue of presumed cultural characteristics.” – Smith & Preston
- “Ethnicity defines individuals who consider themselves or are considered by other, to share common characteristics, which differentiate them from other collectivities in a society, within which they develop distinct cultural behavior.

Characteristics

- Ethnic group is an unorganized group.
- Ethnicity is related to the people in a national population.
- In ethnicity ethnic group has a distinct identity.
- Ethnicity is based on race, religion, language, national origin, or a combination of these elements.
- In ethnicity emphasis is given to cultural characteristics rather than physical and biological characteristics.
- Ethnicity is found in all modern states.
- Ethnic groups of all countries are minority group which are disadvantaged marginalized and mostly unrepresentative.

Class based Stratification

- Social/Class Stratification refers to society or categorization of its people into groups based on socio-economic factors like ealth, income, race, education, gender, occupation and social status.

- It is a form of social strarification in which a society tends to divide into seperate class whose member has access to different resources and power.

- For example:those in the same social class tends to have the same type of jobs and similar level to income

Classification of gender in Nepalese context

- Rituals and values
- Patriarchal households
- Patrilineal society
- Gender and social evils
- Employment

- Rituals and values: Especially, Hindu based rituals in Nepal, has been attached to sons. It is son who do most of the rituals for the family including “puja", cremation of parents and so on.
- Patriarchal households: In context of Nepal, income and major family decisions are adhered to males. Women in developing country like ours have to shoulder three burdens at a time- reproduction, household activities and outside work.
- Patrilineal society: It means descent and property transforms from male head of family to offspring which has relegated the existence of women.

- Gender and social evils: In many parts of Nepal, especially in the mid Terai, have all been targeted to abuse women. Domestic violence is on increasing and sexual abuse are uncontrolled. But the related to these problems are not effective.

- Employment: Though women category has been treated as ”something other "but their status has been increasing in comparison with the past. Their empowerment in the field of education, political engagement and other decision making processes make us optimistic for the equal footing in future.

Gender based stratification

Socially and culturally constructed accepted behaviors and relations between male and female.

The unequal distribution of wealth power and privileges between men and women.

It is the socio-cultural construction of the society that relegates the existence of women by claiming that they are less intellect, highly emotional and so on.

Gaps between males and females on the basis of gender.

Characteristics of gender

It is an issue against the patriarchal structure and its domination.

It is the voice against the exploitation, domination.

It aims to equalize the social justice, social relationship and mobilization of resources.

It is related with mental or psychological aspect of individual.

It seeks the space in equalizing the social status.

Religion based stratification in Nepal

Federal Democratic republic of Nepal is a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, multilingual and multi- religious diverse nation with many religions being practiced here since from the ancient times.

Hinduism is the majority religion in the state and profoundly influences its social structure, while Buddhism (Tibetan Buddhism) is practiced by some ethnic groups (for example Newar) in forms which are strongly influenced by Hinduism; Kiratism otherwise is the grassroots native religion of populations belonging to the Kirati ethnicity. Islam, Christianity, Sikhism and Jainism have made inroads and are the religious identity of small populations especially in eastern Nepal.

Religion based stratification in Nepal

Nepal is a secular state and also a Democratic country according to its constitution.

The treatment of all religions equally by the state and Freedom of religion is also guaranteed by Nepali constitution.

According to the 2011 census, 81.3% of the Nepalese population was Hindu,9.0% was Buddhist, 4.4% was Muslim,3.0% was Kiratist (indigenous ethnic religion),1.4% was Christian, 0.2% was Sikhs, 0.1% was Jains and 0.6% follow other religions or no religion.

Ecological based Stratification

Terai Region

Hilly Region

Himalayan Region

Terai region

- Terai is a low land region containing some hill ranges.
- The Terai (also Tarai) or Madhesh region begins at the Indian border and includes the southernmost part of the flat, intensively farmed Gangetic Plain called the Outer Terai.
- It occupies 17% of land area.
- By the 19th century, timber and other resources were being exported to India.
- Industrialization based on agricultural products such as jute began in the 1930s and infrastructure such roadways, railways and electricity were extended across the border before it reached Nepal's pahad.

Hilly region

- Pahad is a mountain region which doesn't generally contain snow.It is situated south of the Himal,
- It occupies 68% of total area.
- From chure range in south to Mahabharat range in north
- Different valleys located like Kathmandu Pokhara etc

Himalayan Region

- The Mountain Region or Parbat begins where high ridges begin substantially rising above 3,000 metres (10,000 ft) into the subalpine and alpine zone which are mainly used for seasonal pasturage.
- A few tens kilometers further north the high Himalaya abruptly rise along the Main Central Thrust fault zone above the snow line at 5,000 to 5,500 metres (16,400 to 18,000 ft).
- Some 90 of Nepal's peaks exceed 7,000 metres (23,000 ft) and eight exceed 8,000 metres (26,247 ft) including Mount Everest at 8,848 metres (29,029 ft) and Kanchenjunga at 8,598 metres (28,209 ft).

National Integration

- National integration is a socio-psychological and educational process through which felling of unity , solidarity and cohesion develops in the hearts of the people and a sense of common citizenship and a feeling of loyalty to the nation is forested among them
- national integration is an emotional attachment to nation and creation of a common bond together with a strong feelings of brotherhood and high sense of patriotism despite differences among the people or community.
- national integration is a kind of participation by all group of people in the main stream and it means to be integrated into a common whole from social, political , cultural , administrative and social relationship.
- integration is an emotional attachment towards soil or nation.

National Integration

- integration is an act of brining together smaller components into a single system that function as one.
- it also refers to the unification within a single framework through cultural and political spheres.
- It is a emotional attachment towards soil, national language , national flag , historical monuments , national emblems , sovereignty , integrity and national identity with embedded patriotism.

Challenges of national integration in Nepalese context

Challenges of national integration in Nepalese context

i. Regionalism: Nepal is topographically divided into three geographic regions. The political historical background provides evidences

National integration

- Integration is an act of bringing together smaller components into a single system that functions as one and can be referred as unification within single framework through cultural and political spheres.
- Integration is a drawing together of those elements into something more cohesive with the parts linked more closely together co-existence.
- National integration means combing all the people of the nation into a single whole. It is a particular sentiment that binds together all people in one common bond no matter what their religion, language or history be.
- It is strong emotional attachment towards soil, national language, national flag, historical monuments, national emblems, sovereignty, integrity, and national identity with embedded patriotism

- Nepal is country with a diverse population. If we get united, this great human force with great resources of the country can carry the whole world with us. It involves easy and fluid mixture of people of different social, religious and nationality backgrounds in various walks of life.
- It is through this process that people develop a deep sense of we feeling and belongingness and thereby a feeling of national loyalty. Through this process, it is possible to maintain a harmonious and lively relationship between the various structural components of society, where so that people feel themselves to be part of a comprehensive and harmonious social life.
- National integration is the awareness of a common identity amongst the citizens of a country. It means that though we belong to different castes, religions and regions and speak different languages we recognize the fact that we are all one. This kind of integration is very important in the building of a strong and prosperous nation.

- Integration is an emotional attachment towards soil or nation.
- National integration is a kind of participation by all groups of people in the main stream and it means to be integrated into a common whole from social, political, cultural, administrative and social relationships.
- National integration is a political idea and an ideal. It implies a national state where citizens have full right without any form of segregation". He further makes distinction of two kind of integration socio-cultural dimension and economic dimension.

Socio - historical context of Integration in Nepal

- In context of Nepal, the process of integration was originated and developed mainly after the unification of Nepal by King of Gorkha Prithvi Narayan Shah(1825 BS). It was the period of state formation (brihat Nepal banaune abhiyan or adhunik nepalko jag). He annexed all the principalities and addressed to the Nepalese people after unification: **"मेरा साना दुखले आर्ज्याको मुलुक होइन यो चार बर्ण छात्तिश जात सबैको साझा फूलबारी हो सबैलाइ चेतना भया ।"**

- His this "dibyopdesh" document became the benchmark for the protection and preservation of its integrity, sovereignty and the development of the nation. His such sayings enriched people of Nepal with Nepeleseness for sake of sovereignty and integrity of the nation.

Socio - historical context of Integration in Nepal

- It is said that Nepali culture is not an unique culture. Rather. it is the mixture o blending of Arya and Hindu cultures. Because of the fear of Muslim invasion even in Nepal. the different cultures got united or acculturated in Nepal and emanated as Nepali culture. This culture is the conglomeration of mountainous. Himali Hilly and Terai cultures.
- The periodic war with the British in India had sown a seed of patriotism in Nepal people to feel emotionally attached with Nepal and Nepali culture. The Rana regime despite its tight control over the Nepali people to keep them away from modernization. has been able to maintain the feeling of national integrity on Nepal people. The recruitment of Nepali people, especially from hill region of Nepal to the Gurkha army in India and the Great Britain has also instilled in these people the feeling of "Nepal is our country and we are Nepali".
- Various other mass movement for the welfare of the country and its people.

Elements or Dimensions of National Integration

- Socio cultural dimension
- Economic dimension
- Psychological dimension
- Political dimension
- Administrative dimension

Historical process of Nationhood

- Nation indicates to a group of people living in a specific geographical territory.
- Feeling of love towards a nation is nationhood
- Prof. Dor Bahadur Bista, the first anthropologist of Nepal, is of opinion that Nepal's entire history is one of the blending of different cultures, religions, language and people.
- He further says that Nepal have gone back to the natural process of integration.
- So since the beginning of the civilization, the character of Nepalese society has been open, integrated, tolerant and dynamic, which accelerated the speed of nationhood.

Major components of Nationhood

- Fixed geographical territory
- History origin
- Integrated and organised sentiment
- Cooperative system
- Integrated group of people through language and culture
- Same sentiments and goals
- Embedded with unconditional patriotism
- Unity among different cultural groups
- Peace and security
- Sovereignty and decision making power of the state

Major historical trends

Ancient period:(900 B.C. to 880A.D.)

First dynasties Gopals and Mahispals contributed in raising Nepalese civilization and strengthened nationhood to a high level by enriching its art and culture.

- **Real history of Nepal begins from Lichchhavi period**
- **This period is known as “Golden Period” in the history of Nepal.**
- **Supushpa is the first Lichchhavi King.**
- **Famous kings like mandev, Amshuverma, Narendra Dev etc.**
- **Most civilized period, development in art, architecture, literature etc**

Medieval period(880 to 1768 A.D.)

- The Mallas greatly developed trade and commerce, industry, religion and culture.
- They reached a high level of perfection in the fields of art and architecture.
- The Mallas were Hindu and followed strict Brahmin rituals. But they were tolerant of Buddhism
- Jayasthiti Malla was one of the most famous of all the Malla Kings. He was a real reformer. He categorized Nepalese society in a strictly orthodox Hindu frame. He developed arts and literature, built temples and introduced the system of measuring land and houses..
- Pratap Malla was the King of Kantipur (present Katmandu). He was a specialist in religion, music, and the art of war. He was a secular. He also reconstructed the Buddhist temple of Swayambunath. He constructed Krishna Mandir, the temple of Taleju, Rani Pokhari, and Guheswari temple

Modern Period (1768 A.D. onwards)

- The modern period in Nepalese history begins with the process of unification of the nation by King Prithvi Narayan Shah the Great in the 18th century, prior to which Nepal was divided into small independent principalities.
- King Prithvi Narayan Shah the Great's greatest contribution was the success he achieved in bringing the six principalities of Makawanpur, Kathmandu, Patan, Bhaktapur, Chaudandi and Bijayapur under a single umbrella, thus laying the foundations of an independent, modern Nepalese nation
- Although known as a warrior-king, he adopted a strategy of the minimum use of military force
- His contributions in the social sector are also significant, e.g. he introduced a policy of gradually eradicating slavery from the nation at a time when it was widely practiced all over the world
- The invaluable advice of King Prithvi Narayan Shah the Great, popularly known as 'divya upadesh' or divine counsel, which he passed on to his closest aides before he passed away in 1775 in Nuwakot, speaks amply for of his farsightedness and sagacity

Cultural Integration

- Cultural integration is a form of cultural exchange in which one group assumes the beliefs, practices and rituals of another group without sacrificing the characteristics of its own culture.
- While cultural syncretism carries a negative connotation, cultural integration is generally looked upon as positive because nothing is lost.
- cultural integration is a healthy intermingling of the beliefs and rituals of two unique cultures.
- This is when the people from a culture adopt the essence of another culture, such as its attitudes and ceremonies, while at the same time maintaining their own culture.

Cultural Integration

- This happens in many immigrant homes as a survival tool, regardless of where the individual moves to or is from. Individuals maintain the familiar, usually at home and the community, while they adopt the core practices of the new culture in public.
- Another facet of cultural integration is people from other cultures introducing elements of their own culture to their new one. This can come in the form of music, food, attitudes, religion, arts and many other cultural characteristics.
- Globally cultural integration refers to cultural globalization
- It is driven by interconnection among people and countries through Information Technology and transportation technology.
- Songs, cinemas, games, sports, literatures, radios, print medias etc connect Nepalese people and cultural integration get strengthened

Example Of Cultural Integration

- People generally value the culture in which they're raised and view the elements of that culture as comforts. Thus, when somebody moves to an area with a different culture, it's natural for them to introduce the characteristics they find comforting.
- For example, there are many different types of restaurant choices in the United States that did not originate there. Chinese immigrants brought Chinese food, etc. The original religious beliefs in the United States were animistic, the belief that natural objects such as trees contain souls, but now every type of religious belief, no matter the culture of origin, is practiced. Foreign films have been adapted for American audiences and US films have been adapted for foreign market

Major components of Cultural Integration

Rituals

Language

Customs

Rituals

- Rituals:Nepal is one of the unique country in the world where different practices are still on existence. It is taken as a museum of different live practices strange to the outer world. Some practices are surprising and strange. Know about different rituals carried here in Nepal by local people based on different belief systems. People of different tribe live here in Nepal. Nepali society is mixed society made by interaction of people from Indian origin and Tibetan origin since ages. Local People in Kathmandu are Newar people who have different rituals. It is sometimes said that the people of Kathmandu celebrate festivals all round the year. Here the rituals are based on folk lores, myths, spiritual practices and religion.
- Rituals help people to bind together for collective good
- Rituals connect people
- Rituals control unwanted social behaviors
- It creates peace, harmony order and solidarity

Some Rituals In Nepalese Society

- Chhaithi ceremony (the six days of the baby's birth)
- Pasni ceremony
- Bratabandha ceremony
- Gunyo Cholo Ceremony
- Tika-tala ceremony
- Vivah (Wedding)
- Dahi-Chiura/Godh Bharai ceremony (the Baby Shower)
- Chaurasi puja (Marking the Transition to Living Ancestor)
- Antyesti or Antim Sanskar (funerary ceremonies)
- Asthi Bisarjan
- Pindadan
- Shraddha (Dead Anniversary)

Language

- Language is the chief vehicle of culture.
- In Nepal 123 languages
- Nepal is rich in languages
- Nepali is used as lingua franca
- Nepali language not only connects Nepali people but also other country's people get unified with us
- English language is used to globalize the people

Customs

- Nepal is a country of several indigenous and ethnic groups who have distinct arts, cultures and religions. They are the prominent aspect of Nepali society. They celebrate various festivals, all the year with their unique rituals and customs. But, their way of celebrating festivals and lifestyles are different from one part to another.
- Most of these customs are brought from Hindu and Buddhist traditions.
- Mostly, Brahmins and Chhetris are regarded as Hindu believers and people from the Mongolian community are taken as Buddhist devotees, but they have a good respect to each other in the course of cultural exchange. A Hindu has a distinct tradition of sacrificing animals to the goddess, because they are the symbol of having ferocious power and need bloods of living being to be satisfied. Lord Shiva is considered to be the supreme God in Hinduism.

Customs

- People of diverse religion and belief are the dominant features of Nepali society. Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam and Christianity are the major religions that are practiced in Nepal. People have a sense of unity, though living in the diversity.
- Custom is a significant feature of Nepali society . The custom differs as there are several castes and ethnic communities. They are guided by the underlying pattern of religions. Still, the marriage arrangements are decided by the parents instead of the boy or girl. In some societies, there are still practices of blind superstitions like shamanism. The Cow is worshipped as goddess so they don't eat the beef items. Mostly, the males work outside and female in the houses, but it is slowly eradicating. Some social groups, who are taken as high castes don't allow other people in their kitchen, which should be known by the visitor
- Customs are social heritages enriched through social experiences, which bind people together

Role of technology in Integration

- The growth of Communications and education helped bringing the people of together.
- The struggle for democracy generated a spirit of unity and nationalism amongst the people and a large contribution to this came from the media i.e. the newspapers. They exposed the true face of Rana rule im and consequent unity among people to fight for democracy.
- After introduction of democracy Nepali media, developed rapidly, including the radio and later the television. Any occurrence in any corner of the country immediately spreads all over the country through the media.
- The spreading of news is not just the conveyance of information; it acts as a catalyst in creating identification with nation, its people, its culture and the mainstream of its thought.

Role of technology in Integration

- Newspaper, radio, television and film reach all the people all over the country.
- The same things are thus seen and read all over the country and this helps in the growth of similar mentality and thought this can broadly be termed as the growth of consciousness of belonging to one nation. This is the growth of nationalism.
- Nationalism in itself contains the seed of unity and national integration.
- The same values of unity and national integration. The same values that get conveyed through media; or indirectly, help sustain nationalism and thus nationalism integration.
- As the 21st century approaches with science and technology assuming increasing importance in society, the Governing Board of the National Research Council has synthesized, summarized, and highlighted principal conclusions and recommendations from recent reports to inform decisions in a number of key policy matters.
- Role played by different social sites

Technological society

- Technological society is a distinctive types of society , typically emerged from various form of industrialism in which technology and technocracy increasingly determine the nature of institutions and change.
- Technological society is where different parts of a society is based on and dependent upon any form of technology.
- The Technological Society is a book on the subject of technique by French philosopher, theologian and sociologist Jacques Ellul. Originally published in French in 1954, it was translated into English in 1964.

Characteristics of Technological society

1. Society in which modern technology has become a total phenomenon for civilization. The society is caught up it efficient technique, where technology defines a new social order.
2. The natural world is totally dominated and utilized for human benefits. For e.g. city , where technique excludes all forms of natural reality.
3. Human beings are subservient to technology as they have to adapt and accept change. So the values of humanities are diminished in a technological society.

Technological Changes in the Third world society

- The third world county is a term used to describe developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The term is also referred with term such as least developed countries or the global south.
- The first world (developed nations) , where technology plays a big part in people lives, technology in third world countries is not common here, through it has started entering different area of life but a slower rate.
- Third world society is unaware of the changes that come with in integrating technology. There is little effort by third world countries to understand that technological society is not simply a change , it is a necessity.
- Technology has been introduced and given priority by government of some of the third world countries the use of it for social welfare and economic development is far too less.

Technological Changes in the Third world society

- Third world countries are still struggling to integrate advance technologies into their policy and culture.
- Integration of technology in third world countries can bring several advantages such as economic growth and development.
- Government in most of the third world countries have identified science and technology as major vehicles for development.
- some of the technological advancement in Third world countries include the means of transportation, communication and the machinery in the industries. The use of mobile phones , computer and internet in the educational curriculum , the mechanized productions in the factories are major ones. The use of technology has even expanded in recent days and offered the following advantages:

i. Employment opportunity
ii. Infrastructure development
iii. Improve Education
iv. Industrialization and economic growth

Assignment

Is Technological Integration really significant for the third world?

Social and cultural Bases of Technological changes

Technology and culture influences each other. As much as technology is created from the fabric of culture, culture is also created from the fabric of technology.

The development stages of human society from hunting gathering to industrialized society are characterized by the technological advancement. It means that society and culture is shaped by technological innovations.

The modern world is the evidence how society and culture is shaped by technology. For eg. Technology that powered the industrial revolution created the industrial society, mass production of automobiles created a culture of commuters (daily traveler for work), vacationers and the suburbs , radio created a culture of listeners and television created the culture of Hollywood , news , internets is creating a culture of social networking

However technological innovation and technological change has social and cultural bases. Technology is not created by itself. Technology is created by human beings and therefore we call technology the material culture. It is the desires and opportunities together that accelerated the development of new technologies to meet the desires of society.

Consequences / impacts / effect of technological development on various dimensions Nepalese society and the world

Nepal has been a late beginner of modern science and technology . In pursuance of self reliance , it developed technological capabilities in some specific areas such as agricultural , civil , engineering , architecture , , water resources management , medicine , textile , paper manufacture and dyeing and food technology. Nepal isolation for over a century from the international world, coinciding with the industrial revolution in the west and colonial incursion in India , deprived the county from the advancement in science and technology .

The evolution of mankind can be seen in term of technological evolution as well. Technological development eg invention of fire and wheel changed the face of mankind. The historical societies such as hunter , gathered , agrarian society and industrial society are distinguished from each other in term of technological advancement. The influenced of technology on the social , cultural , economic and political life of human cannot be ignored. The major impacts of technology on society are as follows

Consequences / impacts / effect of technological development on various dimensions Nepalese society and the world

A. Social and cultural sector:

Positives / opportunities

1. Growth of Industrialization : technology has contributed to the growth of industries. Industrialization is association with the factory system of production where the production is mechanized.
2. Growth of Urbanization: technological development that led to industrialization has also contributed to urbanization i.e population growth in city areas as people migrate to find the jobs as industrial workers. Urbanization is responsible for change of social institutions , their functions and behavior patterns of people.
3. Transformation in the economy and evolution of the new social classes: The introduction of factory system of production has turned the agricultural economy into industrial economy. The industrial or the capitalist economy has divided the social organization into two class , capitalist class and the working class. The two class are always at conflict due to mutually opposite interest. In the course of time an intermediator class called the middle class has evolved.

Consequences / impacts / effect of technological development on various dimensions Nepalese society and the world

A. Social and cultural sector:

Positives / opportunities

5. Change in social institutions

6. Secrecy and security: technology helps to store information with ease and integrity with this confidential and sensitive information are less prone to risk.

7. Educational organization

8. Health care improved: technological advancement has also caused significant impacts on health services sector. The painful surgical procedure has been replaced by laser rays and several equipment's such as city scan , MRI and Complex pathological tests have made health services effective and efficient as well.

Consequences / impacts / effect of technological development on various dimensions Nepalese society and the world

Negatives / challenges

1. Loss of creativity
2. Health hazards
3. social interactions weakened
4. Generation Gaps
5. Social crime
6. Growing threat

Consequences / impacts / effect of technological development on various dimensions Nepalese society and the world

B. Economic Sector

Positives/ opportunities

1. Agricultural Development
2. Increase business income
3. Expansion of Business
4. Increase business efficiency.

Negatives / challenges

1. Unemployment
2. increase gaps between have and have not : those who are well to do have access to technology and increase their technological knowledge and skill and therefore stand out from the rest who have little or no access to technology in the job market. This difference widens the gap between the haves and haves not within the society.

Consequences / impacts / effect of technological development on various dimensions Nepalese society and the world

c. Political sector

Positives/ opportunities

1. Improves in service delivery by government
2. expanded the function of the state
3. Reduction in corruption
4. Decentralization of development

Negatives / challenges

1. Political tensions : political tensions caused by widening gap among the people with different access to technology have created classes, class that is saleable in technology based job market and the opposites . The government is pressurized to solve this problem.

Consequences / impacts / effect of technological development on various dimensions Nepalese society and the world

D. Environmental sector

Positives/ opportunities

1. Environmental protection: these days with the advancement in technology , different ways to perceive environment is in practices . Devices that check air pollution and purification process has helped to reduced environmental pollution

Negatives / challenges

1. Harms to environment
2. Disappearances of nature .

E. Management sector

1. Improve on Human resource management
2. increase number of skilled human resources

Assignment

1. Define Industrial society and modern society details.

Accountability of computer professionals towards society

Accountability is not only being responsible for what one is assigned to do but he /she is expected to be answerable for his/ her action

Accountability is accepted as obligation that comes from within while responsibility is given to

Accountability cannot be shared while responsibility can be shared.

Accountability of computer professionals towards society

Computer professional also known as IT professional or IT specialist is a

- person working in the field of information technology
- person who has undergone training in computer related institutes.
- Person who has proven extensive knowledge in the area of computing.
- Computer professional as a part of society have social and moral accountabilities such as

Accountability of computer professionals towards society

1. Contribute to society and well being
2. Forster public awareness and understanding of computing and how they affect society
3. Acknowledge and support proper and authorized use of computing and communication resources
4. clear and support policies that protect the dignity of user and other affected by a computing system
5. manage personnel and resources to design and build information systems that enhance the quality of working life
6. take responsibility of your clients
7. maintain high standard of professional competences, conduct and ethical practices.

Careers in computer Science

1. Software application Developer
2. computer systems analyst
3. software developer
4. Web Developer and web designer
5. Network and computer systems Administrator
6. Database Administrator
7. Information security analyst
8. Computer Network Architect
9. Cyber Security Analyst
10. Game Designer
11. IT Consultant
12. Software Engineer
13. IT sales professional
14. Network Engineer
15. Media Manager
16. Web content Manager

Types of conflict

C. Inter Group conflict:

- conflict between two or more groups of an organization is called inter group conflict.
- Many inter group conflict arise for organizational causes than interpersonal causes.
- The major causes of inter group conflict are competition for scares resources , joint decision making, task inter dependences, introduction to change and incompatible goals.

Types of conflict

D. Inter – organizational conflict:

- Conflict that arises between two organization is called inter organizational conflict.
- this types of conflict is the result of business competition.
- Both the conflicting parties generally engaged in providing similar types of service or product. Both parties generally engaged in providing similar types of services or product.
- it can be arise due to copy- right, patent right, trade marks, use of technology, and other unfair business activities.

Sources of conflicts in organizations

- Personal differences
- Information deficiency
- Goal differences
- Lack of role clarification
- Threat to status
- Lack of trust
- Scarce resources
- Organizational changes

Approaches to conflict management

1. Interpersonal conflict management approaches:

a. Accommodating:

- the accommodating approach emphasizes cooperation instead of forcefulness.
- A person places his interests last and permits the other party to put his interests.
- It involves minimizing difference among conflicting parties and highlighting similarities and area of possible agreement.
- it may be useful when the conflict is associated with aggressive feelings among the parties and temporary solutions are needed in the short run.

Approaches to conflict management

1. Interpersonal conflict management approaches:

b. Collaborating:

- the collaborating style involves parties working together to resolves issues and problem themselves.
- Both parties come to the table with win- win attitudes.

c. Avoiding: this approach involves one of the conflicted parties avoiding communicating about or confronting the problem. This approach is considered by hoping that it will be resolved automatically after passing of time. Managers who don't want to handle conflict are likely to avoid it altogether.

Approaches to conflict management

1. Interpersonal conflict management approaches:

d. Compromise:

- it is a process of bargaining where the parties negotiate on the basis of give and take principal to arrive at a mutually acceptable agreement.
- It is commonly used where the conflict involves differences in goals, attitudes or values.
- There is no distinct winner or loser because each party is expected to sacrifice something in exchange for a concern.
- It is the most typical way of dealing with labor management conflict.

E. Confrontation

Approaches to conflict management

2. Structural Conflict management approach

Organizational structure change is also the reason of conflict in the organization. The change in organizational rules, regulations, working procedures, job design etc. can create conflict between management and employees. The main structural approaches for managing conflict are:

a. Emphasizing goals
b. reducing differentiation
c. Improving communication and understanding
d. Reduce task interdependence
e. Increasing resources
f. Clarifying rules and procedures.

Conflict Negotiation process

1. Preparation and planning
2. Definition of ground roles
3. Clarification and justification
4. Bargaining and problem solving
5. closure and implementation.

Functional and Dysfunctional conflict

A. Functional conflict are issue oriented and are focusing on organizational task and goals. They are administrative and technical in nature. It involves team to manage conflict.

B. Dysfunctional conflict: it consist of disputes and disagreement that hamper on organizational performance.it is personnel in nature. It unhealthy disagreement that occurs between groups or individuals. It is based on deep rooted personnel feeling and attitudes among members.

Assertive Behavior

- Assertive behavior is the process of expressing feelings, asking's for legitimate change and giving and receiving honest feedback.
- assertive individual are self confidence and feel better about on their own and also to others.
- assertiveness is described as a form of communication in which needs or wishes are stated clearly with respect for oneself and other person in the communication.

Nature of assertive behaviors

- They are well balanced for expressing opinion, facts, and feeling
- They have always positive attitude towards others
- They give more care while listing others problems
- They are firm but they use relaxed voice and expression
- They express honest comfortably.
- they are rigid and straight forward and never use power and politices.

Research Design

- A **research design** is the document of the study.
- It is a framework of research which helps to collection, Measurement and analysis of data.
- Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation to obtain answer of research question and to control variance.
- after selecting the topic or subject of research, a researcher formulates plan and framework for completing his/her research work since beginning till the end is known as research design.
- Research design is the conceptual structure with in which research is conducted.
- Research design refers to the structure of an enquiry: it is a logical matter rather than a logistical one.
- It is the blue print for the collection , measurement and analysis of data.

Research Design

- It is a framework of research which helps to collect, measurement and analysis of data.
- It helps to select research methods considering to limited resources.
- It is a plan and structure to find out the solution of the problem. It incorporates the framework for hypothesis development and analysis of data.
- Research design expresses both the structure of the research problem, the framework, organization or configuration of the relationship among variables of a study and the plan of the investigation used to obtain empirical evidence on the those relationship.
- It is a road map to start process and conclude the research work.

Elements Of Research Design

1. The problem

All research design should clearly identify and define the research issues. Until and unless the nature of the research issues is not clear, we can not decide about the data collection and analysis methods and procedures. Thus , a research design should clearly identify and define the general and specific research problem/ issues.

2. Methods and techniques of data collections:

A researcher should collect data based on the nature of the research problem. Some research requires primary data and others, the secondary data. As, well , there are number of techniques for collecting primary data. So, a research design should clearly spell the methods and techniques of collecting data with logic and evidence.

Elements Of Research Design

3. Methods and techniques of data analysis:

Various tools are developed by statistician and econometrician for analyzing the data. But all the tools will not be appropriate in the entire situation. Thus, research design should indicate the analytical tools that are used while undertaking research work.

4. Population and sample

Research design should clearly indicate the population , sample , sampling procedures and sample size.

5. Objective of the study

Research design should clearly spell the general and specific objective of undertaking the research work.

Elements Of Research Design

5. Report writing:

Research design clearly defines the types of report process of writing report. It shows the chapter outlines of the research report. It provides a guideline to make cohesive to the research report.

6. Time period

A time frame for every resources work should be given so that the every every dimensions of research work can be completed within the given time frame.

7. Dimensions and sociological context of the study: Research design should identify the dimensions that will be considered while conducting the research and social environmental force where the finding of the study will be implemented.

Features of research Design

1. Reliability:

- Research design depends on reliability consistencies, Dependability and stability.
- If research gives same result when same tools are used in the same sample then such research is considered as reliable research.
- Test retest method, parallel form method, split – half method are used.

Features of research Design/ criteria for evaluating research design

2. Objectivity: Every research method must be accurate and objective.

3. Validity:

- Validity is concerned with the integrity of the conclusions that are generated from a piece of research.
- Data are tested and re- tested and predication of future is made and such predication remains correct

Features of research Design

4. Replicability:

Research design should be imitable(Copy) so that other researcher follows the same design to conform the results of the research.

5. Generalizability:

Generalizability refers to the delay of research finding and conclusions from a study conducted on a sample population to the population at large. As, per this, for a good research design to be good it has to find a way that utilizes the data collected from sample for drawing conclusions that can be applicable to a large group. Applying the finding the research in the population that was conducted considering few samples is known as Generalizability.

Features of research Design/ criteria for evaluating research design

2. Objectivity: Every research method must be accurate and objective.

3. Validity:

- Validity is concerned with the integrity of the conclusions that are generated from a piece of research.
- Data are tested and re- tested and predication of future is made and such predication remains correct

Features of research Design/ criteria for evaluating research design

6. Situational

A good research design must be adaptable as per the changing situation. Good research design is the one that reflects the setting of the investigation. In other words, a good research design is the one that is situational enough to change as per the situation.

Types of Research Design

1. **Exploratory research**
2. **Descriptive research**
3. **Correlational research**
4. **Causal-comparative/quasi-experimental research**
5. **Experimental research**

Exploratory research

- A research design that is used to identify problem and analysis of problem, Selection of alternative and find new idea in the area where is less knowledge is known as exploratory research design.
- Exploration is useful when researcher lacks idea of the problem.
- The area of research may be new or vague that a researcher needs to d an exploration just to learn something about the dilemma facing the manager.
- This research is less structured and more flexible.

Exploratory research

- **Exploratory research** is research conducted for a problem that has not been clearly defined.
- Exploratory research helps determine the best research design, data collection method and selection of subjects.
- Exploratory research often relies on secondary research such as reviewing available literature and/or data, or qualitative approaches such as informal discussions with consumers, employees, management or competitors, and more formal approaches through in-depth interviews, focus groups, projective methods, case studies or pilot studies.

Descriptive research design

- A research design that is developed with the aim of studying the subject of research in detail and explains the facts and characteristics related to research problem is known as descriptive research.
- It collects and presents the facts and figures in a certain situation. It uses the scientific method of collecting, classifying, and analyzing related data, facts and figures.
- The goal of a descriptive study is to describe relevant aspects of the factors of interest to the researcher from an individual, organizational and other aspects.

Descriptive research

- **Descriptive research collects and explain the facts and characteristics related to research problem**
- **Descriptive research** seeks to describe the current status of an identified variable. These research projects are designed to provide systematic information about a phenomenon.
- It classifies the variables related to the research problem and analyses and establishes their relationship.

Examples of Descriptive Research:

- A description of how second-grade students spend their time during summer vacation
- A description of the tobacco use habits of teenagers
- A description of how parents feel about the twelve-month school year
- A description of the attitudes of scientists regarding global warming

Descriptive research design

It consists of

A. Case study: case study involves a detail and intensive analysis of any single event or case. Case study method entails the details and intensive analysis of event or social issues. It analysis the event through observation and comes to know the position of total unit. Qualitative method is used to collect information and data in case study. The results of case study cannot be generalized because results drawn from it comes from the analysis of individual event, but it can be used to compare with others.

Descriptive research design

It consists of

Developmental Research design: A research design used to predict the future trend considering to the changes in events and human, social and cultural activities is known as developmental research design.

This research design is used to study the variables of specified time, correlation between variables, rate of changes, directions and other inter- related subjects.it can be divided into:

i. Longitudinal growth study: researcher wants to study people or events at different time period in order to answer the research questions. Such study is known as.

Descriptive research design

ii. Trend study

The degree of changes that takes place in the event or activities is known as trend. Under this study, data are collected after a certain time interval.

iii. Cross sectional growth study

A study that can be made collecting data just once over a period of days or weeks or months in order to answer the research Questions.

iv. Cohort study

A study of a group of people who have similar characteristics or experience is known as cohort study. Under this design, sample is selected from such groups that characteristics of the member is similar and it is used to study the behavior or performance at different time period.

Correlational research

- **Correlational research** attempts to determine the extent of a relationship between two or more variables using statistical data.
- In this type of design, relationships between and among a number of facts are sought and interpreted. This type of research will recognize trends and patterns in data, but it does not go so far in its analysis to prove causes for these observed patterns

Examples of Correlational Research:

- The relationship between intelligence and self-esteem
- The relationship between diet and anxiety
- The relationships between the types of activities used in math classrooms and student achievement
- The covariance of smoking and lung disease

Causal-comparative/quasi-experimental research

- **Causal-comparative/quasi-experimental research** attempts to establish cause-effect relationships among the variables.
- These types of design are very similar to true experiments, but with some key differences. An independent variable is identified but not manipulated by the experimenter, and effects of the independent variable on the dependent variable are measured.
- When analyses and conclusions are made, determining causes must be done carefully, as other variables, both known and unknown, could still affect the outcome.

Examples of Correlational Research:

- The effect of taking multivitamins on a students' school absenteeism
- The effect of part-time employment on the achievement of high school students
- The effect of magnet school participation on student attitude
- The effect of age on lung capacity

Experimental research

- **Experimental research**, often called true experimentation, uses the scientific method to establish the cause-effect relationship among a group of variables that make up a study.
- Researcher controlls all other variables and conducts research considering to a few variables through observation or experiment.
- It is used to provide a stronger basis for existence of casual relationship.

Examples of Experimental Research:

- The effect of teaching with a cooperative group strategy or a traditional lecture approach on students' achievement
- The effect of a systematic preparation and support system on children who were scheduled for surgery on the amount of psychological upset and cooperation
- A comparison of the effect of personalized instruction vs. traditional instruction on computational skill

Qualitative research

- Qualitative research is an umbrella term that covers a variety of styles of social research, drawing on a variety of disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, and psychology.
- However, there are some common elements to these approaches that begin to give some sense to the term 'qualitative research'.

Qualitative research

- Qualitative research can be part of an information gathering exercise and useful in its own right, or
- Qualitative research can be used as the basis for generating theories.
- In neither case, however, are its descriptions 'pure' - they are always the outcome of an interpretation by the researchers.

Qualitative research

- "Quantitative research," also called "empirical research," refers to any research based on something that can be accurately and precisely measured.
- Qualitative research" refers to any research based on something that is impossible to accurately and precisely measure.

Qualitative Methods	Quantitative Methods
Methods include focus groups, in-depth interviews, and reviews of documents for types of themes	Surveys, structured interviews & observations, and reviews of records or documents for numeric information
Primarily inductive process used to formulate theory or hypotheses	Primarily deductive process used to test pre-specified concepts, constructs, and hypotheses that make up a theory
More subjective: describes a problem or condition from the point of view of those experiencing it	More objective: provides observed effects (interpreted by researchers) of a program on a problem or condition
Text-based	Number-based
More in-depth information on a few cases	Less in-depth but more breadth of information across a large number of cases
Unstructured or semi-structured response options	Fixed response options
No statistical tests	Statistical tests are used for analysis
Can be valid and reliable: largely depends on skill and rigor of the researcher	Can be valid and reliable: largely depends on the measurement device or instrument used
Time expenditure lighter on the planning end and heavier during the analysis phase	Time expenditure heavier on the planning phase and lighter on the analysis phase
Less generalizable	More generalizable

Features Of Qualitative Research

Interpretative	Based on Qualitative facts	Purposive Sampling
Change in research design	Self collection of data	Holistic Assumption

Types of Qualitative Research Design

1. Historical Study:

   Researcher collects past data and make objective evaluation of past event or problem so as to understand cause n effects

2. Case study:

   it is study that considers single unit or case so as to know multiple fact of the problem occurred

Qualitative research

3. Grounded Theory:

It is a systematic methodology in the social science involving the construction of theory through the analysis of data

4. Ethnography:

A social science research focuses on community to explain about the events or problems through close observation of socio cultural factors is Ethnography

Qualitative research

- Participative research:

  A research conducted to develop reality based local theory that is understandable and actionable is known as participative research.

Concept of Variables

- A Variables is a symbol of an event , act, characteristics, trait that can be measured and assigned definite values.
- A variable is any quantity or charter which may poses different numerical values or categories.
- Any signal or figure or symbol which represents the quality, characteristics facts is known as variables.
- It may be high or low
- It may differ from person to person, situation to situation.
- A characteristic, number, or quantity that increases or decreases over time, or takes different values in different situations.

Meaning of Variables

A variable is a *characteristics or condition that changes or has different values* for different individuals. While a value that does not change or vary is called constant.

- **Variables are often identified by letters, usually X, Y, Z etc, Whereas, a constant is often identified by its numerical value, such as 4, or by letters, A, B, C etc.**
- **The numerical values assigned to a variable is based on the variables properties**

Types of Variables

1. Independent Variables:

- A variable is called independent if it is not influenced by any other variables under study.
- A variables which influence the dependent variable in positive or negative way is known as independent variables.
- Such variables do not change due to change in other variables but change in dependent variable changes in other variables.
- In experimental study, The variable that is manipulated by the experimenter is called independent variable.

Types of variables

1. Independent variables:

- A Variable which influences the dependent variable in positive or negative way is known as independent variables.
- Such variables do not change due to change in other variables but change in independent variables changes in other variables.
- If independent variables is changed by one unit then dependent variable will be changed in some degree

Types of Variables

2. Dependent Variables:

- A variable is said to be dependent if its values depend upon some other variable(s).
- Variables , that are affected by the change in independent variables are known as dependent variable.
- the dependent variable is the variables of primary interest to the researcher
- In experimental sense, the variable that is measured to assess a possible effect of the manipulation is the dependent variable.
- Example:
  - Advertisement (IV) → Volume of sale(DV).
  - Annual Earning (IV) → Annual Saving (DV).
  - Fertilizer, Irrigation (IV) → Agriculture Productivity (DV)

Types of variables

2. Dependent Variables:

- Variables, that are affected by the change in independent varibles are known as dependent varibles.
- The dependent varibles is the varibles of primary interest to the researcher.
- The Researchers goal is to explain or predict the inconsistency in the dependent varibles.
- Innovation of New product----- Sales

Research Tools

- **Research tool** may be defined as: Anything that becomes a means of collecting information for your **study** is called a **research tool** or a **research** instrument. For example, observation forms, interview schedules, questionnaires, and interview guides are all classified as **research tools**.
- Constructing a research tool is the first practical step in carrying out research process. You will need to decide how you will collect the data then you construct a research instrument for this.
- Mainly there are three tools and techniques for research

  Interview

  Focus Group discussion method

  Observation method

Observation

- observation method a very quick and effective way of collecting data with minimal disturbance collects information through direct observation by the researcher without asking from the respondent.

Key features of observation

1. The social phenomena or event or ind9ividuals are directly observed.
2. it is one sided
3. this method finds causal relation
4. Researcher is available in the field for data collection
5. good sources for providing additional information about a particular group eg use of video.
6. Can produce qualitative and quantitative data.

types of Observation

i. participant observation:

in this method the researcher participants in the social life of the group under study and tries to find out maximum without disturbing them. The researcher stays in the community for a long period of time. In order to collect reliable and valid information the researcher must be biased and devoted to the objective of the study.

ii. Non participant observation:

in this method , the researcher simply observes the phenomena or individual without having interaction with the people or group under study.

Advantages of observation

I. it helps to acquire actual information as the events or groups are observe directly.

II. very confidential information can be collected by this method.

III. there is no issue of non responses as the researcher simply makes observation of the phenomena

IV. when member under study do no give proper information or give biased formation, the participant observation is suitable.

V. observation requires minimal preparation time.

VI. it facilities in depth understanding of the community under study.

Research Tools

- **Interview:** Interviews can be defined as a qualitative research technique which involves "conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program or situation."
- it involves orally asking question to interviewee and getting responses.
- interview is a piece of social interaction with one person asking another a number of questions and other person giving answer.
- the interview is a face to face interpersonal role, situation in which one person the interviewer asks a questions interview with respondent ; questions are designed to obtain the answer pertinent to research problem.
- interviews are an appropriates methods when there is a need to collect in depth information on people opinions , thoughts , experiences and felling's.
- it is face-to-face conversation in a particular issue which helps to reveal the exact data. in conducting an interview, the interviewer should attempt to create a friendly, non-threatening atmosphere. the interviewer should give a brief, casual introduction to the study; stress the importance of the person's participation; and assure anonymity, or at least confidentiality, when possible.
- "Interview is a piece of social interaction with one person asking another a number of questions and the other person giving answer"

Key features of interview

1. It involves two or more persons
2. data collection is on the basis of direct
3. it is pre planned , specific and objective oriented
4. interviews can be done formally, or informally
5. questions should be focused clear and encouraged open ended response
6. interviews are mainly qualitative in nature
7. it is flexible as well as supplementary method in all types of research methods.

Research Tools

Major types of Interview

1. Open-ended interview
2. Close-ended interview
3. Key informant interview
4. Structured interview
5. Unstructured interview

Types of interview

1. Open ended interview:

it is a type of interview in which researcher asks the series of questions to interviewee for the collection of qualitative information. Often essay types or subjective questions are asked to the information. Under this process informant is free to answer of questions. According to his level of understanding interviewee can provide the information. How can we impart quality education to the youngsters?

2. Close ended interview: it is a types of interview in which researcher asks the close questions with interviewee. Objective types or yes/ no types questions are asked in obtaining the information. Often it is organized for collecting quantitative information. For instance how many family members do you have?

3. Key information interview: it is a types of interview in which researcher selects the key respondents who has in depth knowledge on particular issue. he select the key information by using his own perception and judgment impartially in order to meet his specific objective.

Types of interview

4. Structured interview:

structured interview is the most common means used for collecting quantitative data. The data are collected via close ended questions, asked to the interviewee where he / she has fixed response to answer. It is a types of interview in which researcher prepares the outlines what he is going to ask to his respondent in advances.

5. Unstructured interview:

unstructured interview is the means used for collecting qualitative data. The data are collected via open ended questions, where the interviewee is allowed to respond freely. Researcher may prepare some important points within which he may ask his questions to his informants.

Process of conducting an interview

1. Preparation
2. Forming questions
3. introduction : first of all when face to face with the interviewee, the interviewer must give his / her introduction to the interviewee.
4. Explaining purpose of research
5. showing courtesy
6. note taking and recording the interview

Focus Group Discussion Method

- ❖ focus group discussion method requires natural settings. Natural setting evolves when the group member are actively participating without felling's of burden or obligation to participate.
- ❖ a focus group is form of qualitative research in which a group of people are asked about their perceptions, opinions, beliefs and attitudes towards research issue that the researcher issue that the researcher is raising.
- ❖ Questions are asked in an interactive group setting where participants are free to talk with other group members.
- ❖ During this process , the researcher either takes notes or record the vital points he or she is getting from the group.
- ❖5 to 11 members are sleeted for the intensive discussion who hold in depth knowledge about in the research areas.
- ❖ it is true that informal interaction is very effective in generating rich data rather than very formal interview or questionnaire technique.

Advantages of using FGD

1. Free and open discussion among the respondent result in generation of new idea that can be very useful for decision making
2. A focus group is not static(fixed) . The moderator can bring any changes in order to better facilitate the discussion during the group discussion. This dynamism allows better results in terms of information derived by a focus group
3. Expression other than those in verbal form such as gesture and motivated activities can provide researcher with useful insights.
4. it gives the researcher a chance to view both sides of the3 coin and build a balanced perspective on the matter.

Questionnaire method

- Questionnaires which is one of the most popular method of data collection , consists of questions relating to the survey is administered to the sample respondents directly hand or post or through electronic media.
- the questionnaire contains questions and provides space for answer.
- a request is made to the informants through a covering letter to fill up the questionnaire and sent it back within a specified time.
- the respondents have to answer the questions on their own.

Types

1. Open ended Question: a question in which the respondent answer in his own words, for example why did you stop smoking? And provide space for writing the answer.
2. Closed ended Question: a question which the respondent is asked to select his/ her answer from among a list provided by the investigator.

INTERVIEW METHOD

- This method of collecting data involves presentation or oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses.
- Interview Method This is Oral Verbal communication . Where interviewer asks questions(which are aimed to get information required for study) to respondent

There are different type of interviews as follows :

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS :

The interviewer asks questions generally in a face to face contact to the other person or persons.

Types of Personal Interview

Personal Interview

- Predetermined questions
- Standardized techniques of recording
- Interviewer follows rigid procedure laid down i.e. asking questions in form & order prescribed
- Time required for such interview is less than non structured interview
- Not necessary of skill or specific knowledge
- Analysis of data becomes easier Booz information is collected in prescribed manner

Structured Interview

- Flexibility in asking questions
- No Predetermined questions
- No Standardized techniques of recording
- Interviewer has freedom to ask , omit , add questions in any manner
- Ask questions without following sequence
- Deep knowledge & skill required
- Analysis of data is difficult

TELEPHONIC INTERVIEWS

- Contacting samples on telephone
- Uncommon method may be used in developed regions

MERITS

- Flexible compare to mailing method
- Faster than other methods
- Cheaper than personal interview method
- Callbacks are simple and economical also
- High response than mailing method.
- when it is not possible to contact the respondent directly, then interview is conducted through – Telephone.



- structured interviews : in this case, a set of pre-decided questions are there.
- unstructured interviews : in this case, we don't follow a system of pre-determined questions.
- focused interviews : attention is focused on the given experience of the respondent and its possible effects.
- clinical interviews : concerned with broad underlying feelings or motivations or with the course of individual's life experience, rather than with the effects of the specific experience, as in the case of focused interview.

- group interviews : a group of 6 to 8 individuals is interviewed.
- qualitative and quantitative interviews : divided on the basis of subject matter i.e. whether qualitative or quantitative.
- individual interviews : interviewer meets a single person and interviews him.
- selection interviews : done for the selection of people for certain jobs.
- depth interviews : it deliberately aims to elicit unconscious as well as other types of material relating especially to personality dynamics and motivations.

- Advantages of Interview
  1. Data from interview are usable
  2. Depth of response can be assured
  3. In an exploratory study, the interview technique provides basis for the formulation of questionnaire
  4. Clarification is possible
  5. No items are overlooked
  6. Higher proportion of responses is obtained
  7. Greater amount of flexibility is allowed

- Disadvantages of Interview
  1. Time element
  2. Biases may result
  3. Costly

Principle of Interviewing

1. Unbiasness
2. Relevance
3. Welcome
4. Flexibility
5. Do not be director
6. Co operative
7. Sincerity
8. Promote
9. Control
10. Listening

Source of Qualitative data

1. Observation:

   A method of collecting data where researcher observes, analysis, and interprets the events or works personally is known as observation. Its two types are:

a. Structured and unstructured observation

b. Participant and non-participant observation

3. Focus Group Interview

- Focus group interview is an unstructured interview which involves a moderator leading a discussion between a small group of respondents on a specific topic.



4. Depth Interview

Depth interview is nondirective in nature where the respondent is given freedom to answer within the boundaries of the topic of interest.

Data

Data are observable measurable fact that provide information about the phenomenon under study .

What is data collection?

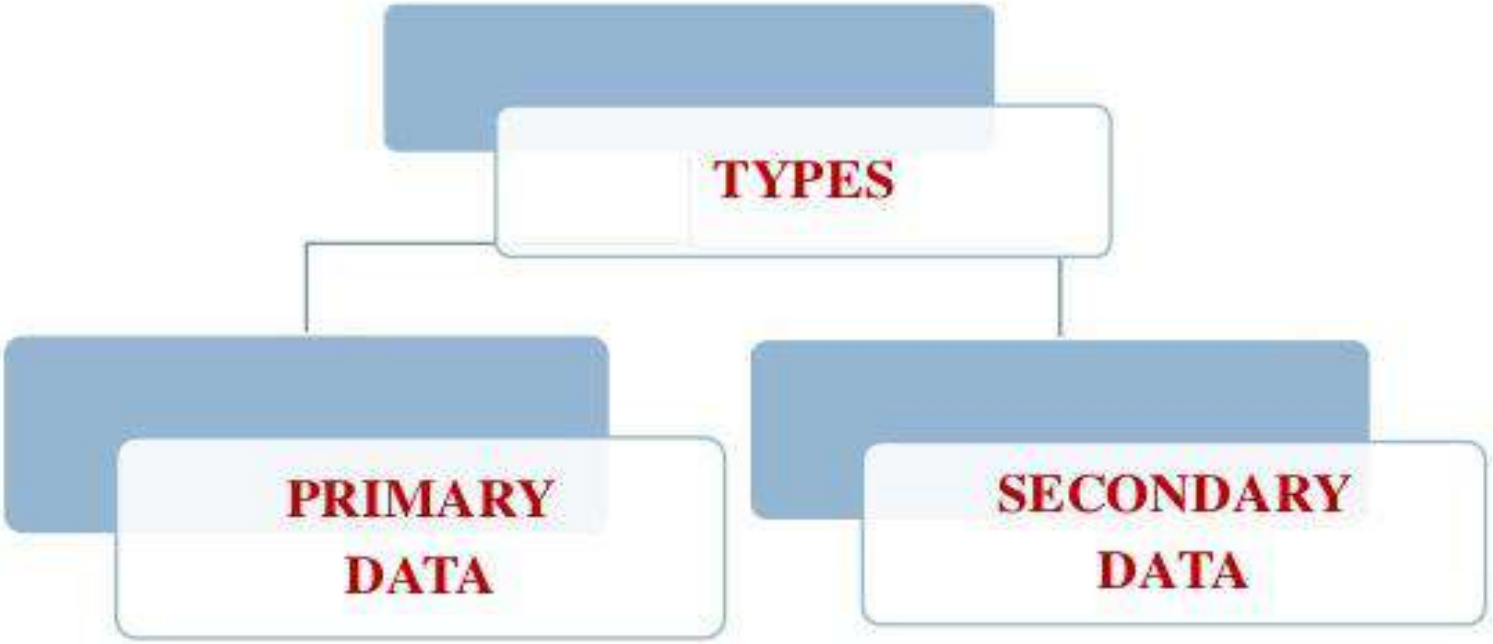
- The process by which the researcher collects the information needed to answer the research problem.

PURPOSE OF DATA COLLECTION

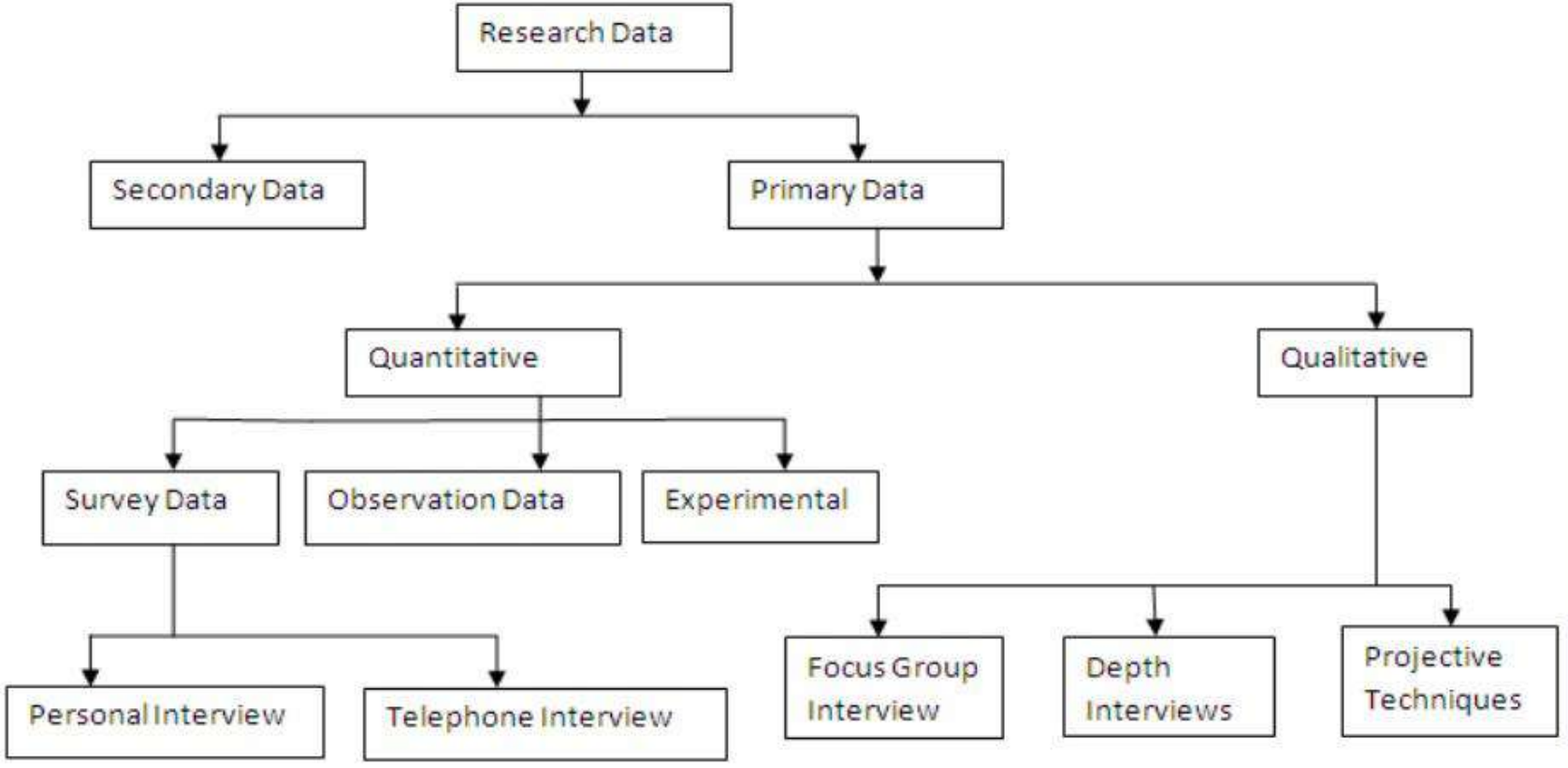
- The purpose of data collection is-
  - ✓ to obtain information
  - ✓ to keep on record
  - ✓ to make decisions about important issues,
  - ✓ to pass information on to others



CLASSIFICATION OF DATA



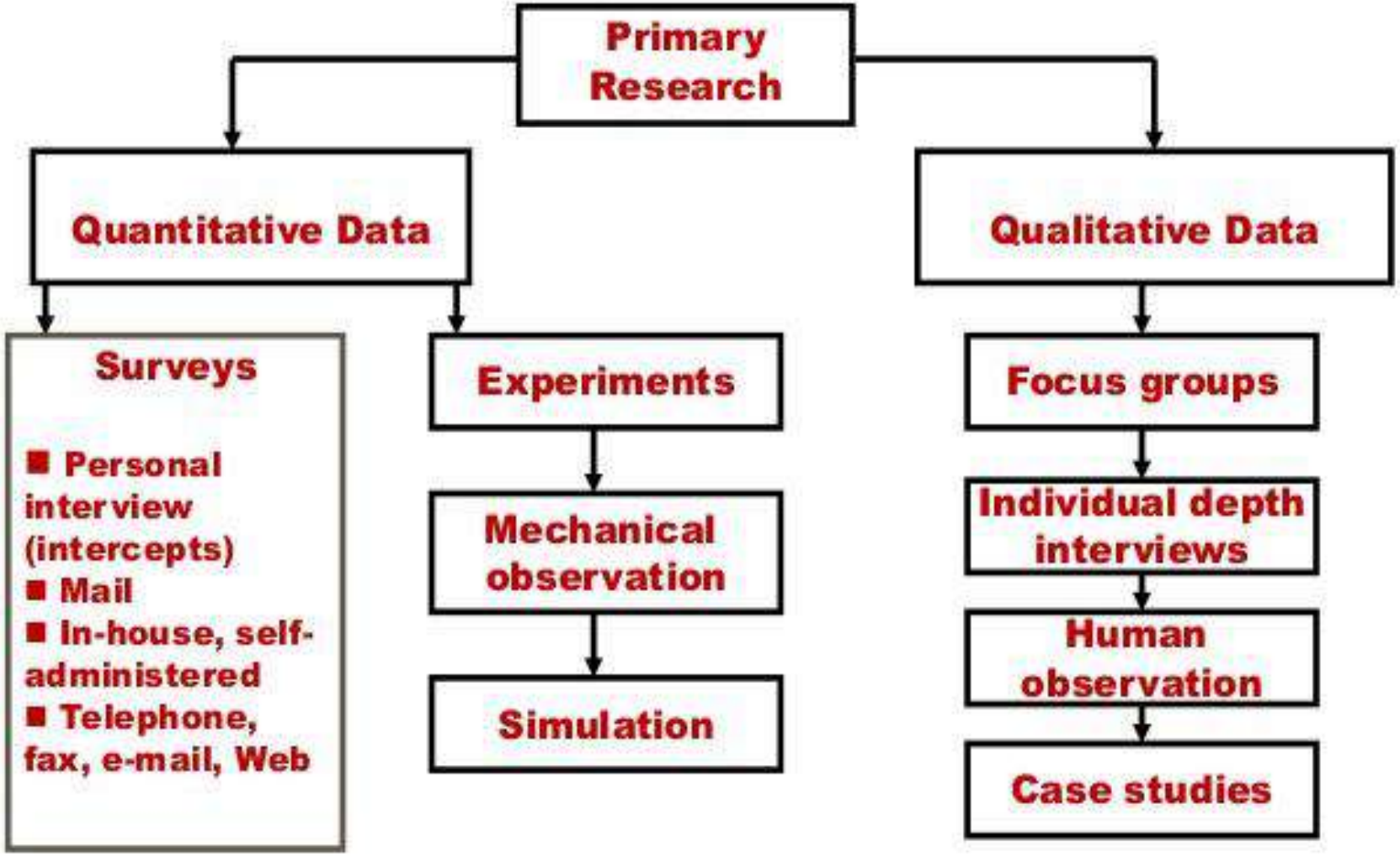
TYPES OF RESEARCH DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES



PRIMARY DATA

- The data which are collected from the field under the control and supervision of an investigator
- Primary data means original data that has been collected specially for the purpose in mind
- This type of data are generally afresh and collected for the first time
- It is useful for current studies as well as for future studies
- For example: your own questionnaire.

Primary Research Methods & Techniques



Primary Research Methods & Techniques

- **Quantitative and Qualitative Information:**

- **Quantitative** – based on numbers – 56% of 18 year olds drink alcohol at least four times a week - doesn't tell you why, when, how.

- **Qualitative** – more detail – tells you why, when and how!



Primary Research Categories

- Quantitative Research
  - Numerical
  - Statistically reliable
  - Projectable to a broader population



Qualitative Research Categories

- **Qualitative Research**
  - In-depth, insight generating
  - Non-numerical
  - 'Directional'

- **Common Techniques**
  - Personal interviews (depth, one-on-one)
  - Focus groups (8-12) and mini-groups (3-6)

Methods are often thought of as quantitative or qualitative...

Quantitative methods	Qualitative methods
Surveys Questionnaires	Focus groups
Tests	Unstructured interviews
Existing databases	Unstructured observations

Quantitative and Qualitative information

"Not everything that counts can be counted."



5 (Quantity) Happy (Quality) Kids

SECONDARY DATA

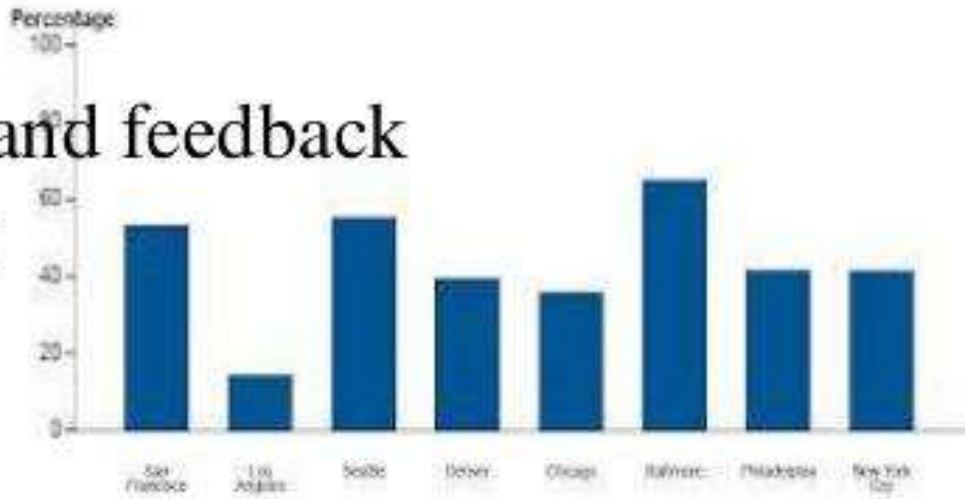
- Data gathered and recorded by someone else prior to and for a purpose other than the current project
- Secondary data is data that has been collected for another purpose.
- It involves less cost, time and effort
- Secondary data is data that is being reused. Usually in a different context.
- For example: data from a book.

SOURCES

INTERNAL SOURCES

Internal sources of secondary data are usually for marketing application-

- Sales Records
- Marketing Activity
- Cost Information
- Distributor reports and feedback
- Customer feedback



SOURCES

EXTERNAL SOURCES

External sources of secondary data are usually for Financial application-

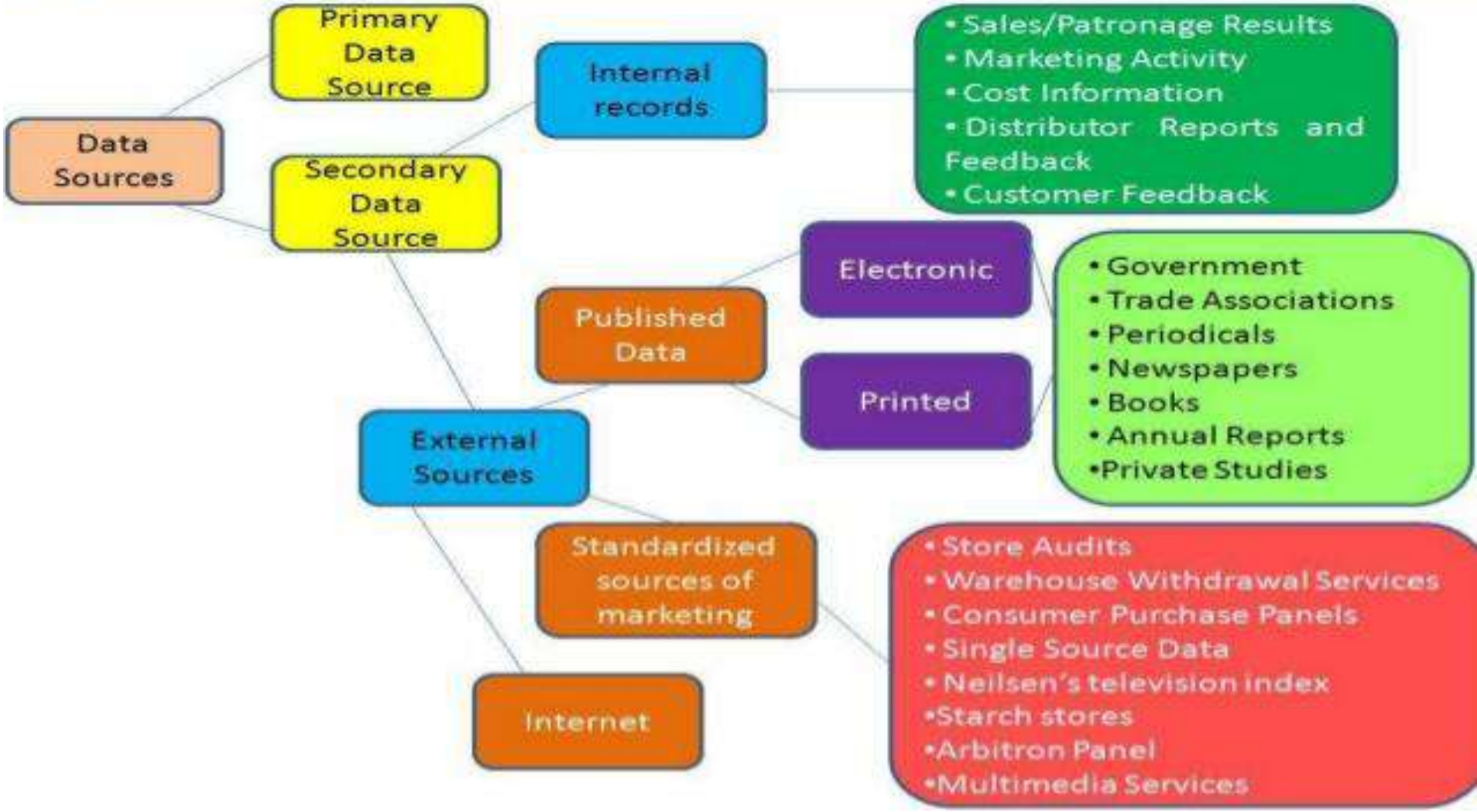
- Journals
- Books
- Magazines
- Newspaper
- Libraries
- The Internet



Factors to be considered before using secondary data

- Reliability of data – Who, when , which methods, at what time etc.
- Suitability of data – Object ,scope, and nature of original inquiry should be studied, as if the study was with different objective then that data is not suitable for current study
- Adequacy of data– Level of accuracy,
- Area differences then data is not adequate for study

Data Collection Flow



CONCLUSION

Primary data are original in character because the researcher himself collects the data. Secondary data are not original. They collected by somebody else. The researcher only makes use of them.

Source of primary data

VARIOUS METHODS USED FOR DATA COLLECTION:

- Observation method
- Interview method
- Questionnaire method
- Schedule method

Research Proposal

- The research proposal is a road map showing clearly the location from which a journey of research begin, the destination to be reached and methods of getting the destination.
- It provides the idea about the works to be done, how to do the work, when to do and why to do the research and guesses the result of research in advance.
- It is also a form of research design which is blueprint for conducting and controlling research work.
- It is also known as researcher plan or research project.
- research proposal clearly shows the data collection, analysis and interpretation methods.

features of Research Proposal

1. Proposed activities

The proposal needs to establish the proposed activities clearly and if it is possible presenting the data is regarded well. These should be a detailed schedule of activities for the research.

2. Stating objective

Research proposal should clearly state the objectives of the research and define them clearly so that evaluator can understand it easily and clearly.

3. Include beginning data: proposal should include all the preliminary data which explore your idea that you want to explore . Such data gives evidential support to your ideas.

features of Research Proposal

4. Describe methodology

Different methodologies are available for conducting research work. Proposal should include and describe the research approaches, data collection procedures and other techniques that will be used while conducting research.

5. Significance

Proposal should give creative ideas so that the proposal evaluator takes it positively and helps to get acceptance.

functions/ Purposes of Research Proposal

1. Provides information
2. prepares plan
3. Justifies rational: proposal is prepared to prove that the research is essential in the subject selected by the researcher as topic. Such work increases the value of research. It shows the research gap that shows the rational of the research to them and forms base to make contract.
4. Reminds to researcher:

Proposal reminds to the researcher about research objectives, proposed methodology and research area. Thus , it helps to the researcher to do the work being within the limit of research scope.

5. Informs research methodology

Components of Research proposal

1. Identification of Research Problem(or research Topic): the first and most important step in any research is to identify the research problem. i.e. topic : that is what the researcher wants to solve and what question . A research problem means a clear expression about an area of concern (for e.g. poverty, drug addiction, foreign employment). A research problem also called as a statement of the problem is a claim by researcher that outlines the problem to be addressed or question he / she wishes to answer.
2. Formulation of Objectives: this is very important and pivotal step of proposal writing and everything in the study is centered around it. Research objective are the goal that researcher sets and wants to achieve through the research study. It also informs the reader about the scope and extent of the study.

Components of Research proposal

✓the objective of the proposed study should be stated very clearly

✓ the objective stated should be specific , achievable, and measurable

✓ Too many objective to be avoided

✓Even just one clearly stated relevant objective for a study would be good enough

✓ if there is more than one objective can be presented in the appropriate order of importance.

TYPES OF RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1. General or Main or Primary objectives: The main objectives will lead the research he/ she is about to conduct. They provide clear, complete and specific goals of your research.
2. Specific or secondary objectives: the secondary objectives set the goals that he/ she wants to achieve along with the main objectives. They are also reverent and specific to the research problem but they will only help in obtaining the primary objectives i.e main goal

Components of Research proposal

3. Research Design : After the research problem has been identified and the objective set, the next vital step in proposal writing is to make research design. The study design to be used should be appropriate for achieving the objective of the study.

4. Formulation of Hypothesis:

Once the identification of the problem, objectives set and the research design determined, the next step in proposal writing is to formulate a hypothesis. The researcher proposed an imaginative relationship between two or more variables. I,.e makes a predication about social phenomena which he / she test through research work. In place of hypothesis research question is also used. In fact a research question is essentially a hypothesis asked in the form of a question.

While formulating a hypothesis researcher should make sure that it is testable, clearly and precisely stated the hypothesis.

Components of Research proposal

5. Sampling design: Sampling is another crucial step in proposal writing. It is important to describes which would be the study population and determine the sample size for the study. Researcher has to describe how the study subject (i.e. sample) would be selected , its types and procedures.

Researcher use two major sampling techniques as follows

i. Probability sampling method: sample are chosen randomly chances/ probability of selection is equal for all individuals or item in a population.

ii. Non probability sampling method: samples are chosen purposively chances / probability of selection is not equal for all items in a population.

Components of Research proposal

6. Tool and techniques of data collection: techniques of data collection refer to method used for collecting data. For e.g. observation method, interview, FGD etc.

7. Data analysis and interpretation: the heart of the research study lies on the analysis's of data and its interpretation . Once the data collection is over , then the researcher analysis the data by using statistical analysis and interprets them.

8. Time frame and work schedule: the proposal should include the sequences of tasks to be performed. The expected length of time required for its completion. It can be presented in tabular or graphic form.

9. Facilities and personnel: the proposal should also include the important facilities for the study namely computer, lab, special equipment. Moreover , proposal should include the personnel required such as who are the primary investigators and co investigator , their qualification research experiences etc.

the proposal may also include the major roles to be taken up by different investigators.

Components of Research proposal

10. Budget: the estimated of cost is another step in research proposal writing. It is considered important to give an outline of the expenses that may occur during the study. It includes

Salary for staff

travel expenses

Purchase of equipment

printing etc.

Types of Research Proposal

1. Solicited Proposal:

- It is a proposal that is prepared on the request of individual and organizations.
- A proposal that is prepared on the request of sponsoring organization is known as solicited proposal.
- it concentrates on identification of problem and objectives. It is describes problem in brief and overviews/ reviews the objective of the research.
- it includes the research design, qualification of researcher, time schedules , budget, essential resources.
- This types of proposal depends on the terms of sponsoring organization

Types of Research Proposal

2. Unsolicited Proposal:

- A proposal that is prepared by the researcher in his / her own interest not on the request of sponsoring organization is known as unsolicited proposal.
- Researcher prepares the proposal and presents to the concerned organization.
- It particularly focuses on statement of the problems and research objectives.
- It is a written application or proposal for a new or innovative idea that is submitted to an agency on the initiative of the offer for the purpose of obtaining a funding from the agency.

Types of Research Proposal

3. Academic proposal:

- A proposal that is prepared to complete any academic degree is known as academic proposal.
- Such proposal is prepared by the student of master, M. Phil and PhD.
- The proposal may vary as per the need of universities even through such proposal contains title of the research, background, statement of problem, hypothesis , methodology , limitation of study and references. Etc.

Research Report

- A descriptive statement is made after the completion of research work with specific objectives including work procedures and result is known as research report.
- A report is a written statement or document prepaid after detail investigation of causes, effects and possible solution of a given problem
- Research report presents the research finding and procedures to the concerned parties in scientific, systematic and well managed way.
- the main purpose of research report is obtain details about event or subject , solve the problem , developing new theories.
- Research report provides information to the concerned parties regarding analysis of data and finding of research work.
- A research report prepared by the students to complete certain degree is known as thesis and the document prepared by the non –

Process of **Research Report**

1. Logical analysis of Subject matter
2. Preparation of the final outline: outline refers to the framework upon which long written works are constructed . The are the tools to the logical presentation of the materials and a reminder of the points to be included in the report.
3. Preparation of the rough draft: in this sate, researcher will everything whatever he/ she has found during the research work.
4. rewriting and polishing the rough draft
5. preparation of the final bibliography
6. Writing the final draft

Basic assumption and conventions of Research Report

1. No use of the first : I, me, we , us , ours , my
2. Avoid emotional terms: You shall not use the words that shows emotions like best, greater, fantastic etc.
3. use of direct positive sentence.
4. consistency
5. Use of non –gender language: it is advised to use those terminologies that do not indicate any gender like researcher , writer etc
6. Presentation
7. Consistency in spelling format: spelling format of English language is British and American.
8. Abbreviations
9. Use of opinions : When facts from research are not found, it suggest strongly to put the opinions of expert in the report while writing opinion, you should clearly write the background and identity of export who have provide opinion.
10. use of non – English terms: sometimes non English terms are use in reports. Such terms that are borrowed from other language should be italicized but regular English terms should not be italicized like hadta,

Types of Research report

a. Formal and informal
b. internal and external
c. short and long report
d. technical and popular report
e. Analytical and informative report

Types of Research report

UNDP has classified to the research report in the following groups

a. Preliminary report: A report that is prepared and presented after the collection of data is known as preliminary report . It shows the interrelationship between or among the variables under study. In this method researcher includes survey method, size of sample , method of data collection and problem face while collecting data in the report.

preliminary report is prepared when preparation of final report takes long time but major information should be disclosed immediately to the concerned parties.

Types of Research report

UNDP has classified to the research report in the following groups

b. General report: A report that is prepared after the completion of research work incorporating the procedures and finding concisely are known are known as general report. General report includes following information

- objective of study
- Description of subject matter
- Nature of data and data collection method
- quantitative results
- Time spend for data collection
- Materials used in data collection
- Finding of the research
- Suggestion if essentails.

Types of Research report

UNDP has classified to the research report in the following groups

c. Technical report:

A report that focuses on research methodology rather than other information is known as technical report. It is the report that other researcher want to see because it has the full story of what was done and how it was done . The technical report includes the following information;

- explanation of research design
- methods used in data collection
- Persons and instruments used in research
- methods of data analysis
- comparison of results with the results obtained from other resources.
- expenditure analysis
- observation of technician's.

Types of Academic research reports

1. Descriptive reports: a report that is prepared explaining the collected data and facts in organized way is known as descriptive report. Such report shows the problem of the organization under study and suggests the remedial measures to solve such problem.
2. Analytical report:

A report that contains the analysis of data is known as analytical report. It does not explain the entire situation but it analyses to the specific area or signal area. It carries out the research activities scientifically and presents the report based on the finding of analysis.

Components of projects reports

1. Preliminary materials:

- ❖ Title of the project report
- ❖ certification
- ❖ Declaration of authority
- ❖ Acknowledgements
- ❖ Table of content
- ❖ List of tables and figures
- ❖ Abbreviations used
- ❖ executive summary

Components of projects reports

2. Body of the report

- chapter I : Introduction
- Chapter II related literature review and theoretical framework
- chapter III: Research methodology
- Chapter IV: analysis and result
- Chapter V : discussion , conclusion and implementation

3. Supplementary materials

- references
- appendices

Essentials of good research report

1. Precision: the report writer should be clear about the purpose of writing report. All the investigation , analysis , recommendation and other activates are directed by this purpose. Precision provides the unity to the report and makes it a valuable documents for best usages.
2. accuracy of facts
3. Relevancy
4. Reader oriented
5. Simple language
6. short
7. Grammatical accuracy
8. attractive presentation

Computer software and social science Research

A computer is an electronic devices that accepts input data , manipulates that data and produces the outputs. The use of computer is growing in the field of research , especially in the process of data analysis.

for data analysis , social science researcher have been using excel software. The excel spreadsheet is software that helps to substitute the paper worksheet in the offices.

But in recent years more advance form of computer application is are use and SPPS in one of them. The full form of SPPS is statistical package for social science. As you know statics' is the body of concepts and methods that deals with collection , summarization , analysis and interpretation of data , SPSS software does the same thus reducing the human efforts and burden in analyzing the data.

Hence the software E.g spps has helped social scientists to perform statistical analysis of data in short time and with accuracy.

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

Referencing is a standard of acknowledging sources of information that is used in research. Citation is style of managing the information in the research report which was obtain from various sources . Various methods are used for citation and references of the materials in the report like American psychological Association style(APA), Harvard style, modern language Association(MLA). But in the academic sector of Nepal, American psychological Association(APA) format is used. Thus , citation style under APA is explain below.

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

1. Short Citation:

- under this method , researcher includes the saying or theories of other that is limiting to three line or less then that. While citing such information , researcher should use inverted comma(“….. “) but separate paragraphs is not needed.
- Researcher ,first of all , write sure name of writer or previous researcher , year of publication within the bracket and materials or information within the bracket and materials or information within the inverted comma while including short citations in the research report.
- E.g organizational commitment is the loyalty of the employee towards organization. Poter, streer, Monday and Boulin (1974) defined organizational commitment as the “ relative strength of an individual identification with an involvement in particular organization”.

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

2. Long Citation:

- If the citation has more than forty words or more than three lines then such citation is known as long citation. Long citation requires separates paragraph while writing it in the research report . Inverted comma is not used in long citations. You should leave five space first then you have to cite the long citation.
- While using long citations, you should write the surname of the writer , year of publication and page number at the end inside the bracket.
- Pierce (1990)found that age was found to be positively correlated to the organizational commitment of manager in service industries. Employees who have served in the organization for longer periods of time were more committed to the system then those whose who just join the organization. But conflicting reports have been found as to the association of gender with organizational commitment.(p.33)

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

3. Use of ellipses

Sometimes researcher may not require entre quotation but he / she some part of it then he / she can omit unnecessary part of the quotation and use necessary part only in the research report but he/ she has to give three dots (…) to given information that some part of the quotation is missing .

Eg: “… employees who had served in the organization for longer period of time were more committed to the system.”

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

4. Indirect quotations or paraphrasing: use of summary of the quotations not in as it is form in the report is known as paraphrasing. It does not require inverted comma. Name of writer and year of publication is essential while paraphrasing the quotation .

Eg. Adhikari (2003), training in Nepal is just to comply with regulatory provisions but not for motivating the employees.

5. footnote: sometimes researcher use footnote in research report. It is used to clarify the information written in the main text of the report. Researcher can state such footnote at the end of the page with superscript numbers.

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

6. Abbreviations

several abbreviations are used in the report. The full forms of such abbreviations are to be given in report so as to make easier to the reader. Some of abbreviations are

Bk, bks= book(S)

Ed.,eds= edition

f., ff. = and the following page(s)

Id. = the same

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

7. Citation style when there is one or more writers:

i. If single write: you should write surnames of the writer, date of publication inside the bracket and the materials like.

ii. If two writers: you should write surname of writers at first and date of publication inside the bracket and materials but if the same authors name should be quote again then first writers surname and et.al.like;

Pant and wolf(1990) found that…..

Pant et.al(1990) found that…….

generally ampersand (&) is used in between the name if the quotation is quoted inside the inverted comma or in direct speech . Like.

Pant & wolf (1990) states"……."

iii. Writers surname and date is written at the end if the quotation is in direct form or speech within inverted comma. Like.

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

“ Tenure is more important factor for building commitment” (pandey , 2008)

If the name of the same writer is repeated in the same page, date of publication is not needed but if the date of publication is different then you should write the date also.

IV. If the writer is unknown then you should write anonymous world in the place of name of writer and date of publication. Like. Anonymous, 2005.

V. If the name of writers is more then you should write the surname of the writers in the alphabetical order and each name is to be separated with semi- colon. Example of it is given below:

The typological framework of organizational development (Adhikari, 2008; Gautam, 2009 and Pandey, 2010)

Use of reference or Bibliography

Even though there are several styles of referencing to the materials in the research report, APA style is used rigorously in the field of social science research.

So, while applying APA style , following factors should be taken into consideration:

I. References should be managed in alphabetical order.

II. you should write surname and first alphabet of first and middle name, the date of publication inside the bracket and other information and other information. Like Adhakari, D.R.(2012).

III. You should use capital letter only for first alphabet of name and title of the reference materials.

IV. you should give double space in between two reference materials.

V. you should arrange in order of dates if single writer has two works and they are used in the report . For eg.

Koirala(2000)

Koirala(2010)

Vi. If the writer is not given then you should arrange in order of first alphabet of the name of the books.

Referencing style in the Reference List

For Books

Generally , books are used for conceptual review in the research. If the books are used by the researcher while conduction research, he/ she should manage the books in the reference list as follows.

a. If there is single writer:

first of all, you should write surname of the writer , first alphabet of the first and middle name, published date inside the bracket, name of book, address and name of the published name of the book should be in italic font, like.

Adhikari, D.R. (2005), Human Resource management. Kathmandu: Buddha Educational Enterprises.

Pandey , D. L. (2070). Auditing . Kathmandu: Asia Publication.

b. If the writers are two or more

Pant, P.R & Wolf. (2002). Social Science Research and thesis Writing . Kathmandu: Buddha Publication.

c. If the book is edited by others

Koontz, H. & Weihrich, H. (Eds) (1990). Essential of Management. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited.

Referencing style in the Reference List

d. Books with later edition

Sekaran, U. (1992). Research Methods for Business (2nd ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons , Inc.

e. Encyclopedia

Sonar (2004) . Encyclopedia Britannica

f. If the book has corporate author

Central Bureau of statistics(2005). Census of Nepal. Kathmandu: CBS.

G. If book does not have published date

Rabin, S. (n.d) Management. New Delhi; Tata McGraw Hill Publishing.

H. If reference is made from pamphlets or brochure

Pinnacle College(2010). Prospectus. Lalitpur : Author.

For Journal Articles

Researcher mostly use empirical research articles published in various journal for review. Researcher should include in the list of reference to those articles. Researcher should write the surname , first alphabet of first and middle name, date of publication, name of article , name of journal, volume, issue, page numbers. Name of journal should be in italic font: example of it is given below;

Pandey, D.L.(2010). Effect of training on organizational performance in the service sector of Nepal. The Nepalese management review.15(1): 149-161.

- if article is published in monthly or weekly magazine

Mishra,K.(2009 ,July). Managing a Business at the time of recession . Boss. PP.22-35

- if the newspaper articles are used

The Kathmandu post(2010 , feb .10). P.6

For Journal Articles

- if paper presented at seminar

Subedi. K. (2009 , September) . Capital structure management in Nepal. Paper Presented a the seminar of Business Students, Central Department of management, Kathmandu , Nepal.

- if the information is taken from personal e-mail

Bhattarai, A.P. (2009, July 10). Advertisement program. A feedback.

Available e- mail: Bhattraip@ yahoo.com.np[2009, july 12]

- If the journal articles on the internet are used

Kharel, T.P. (2009). The Strategic Marketing in Nepal. The Banijiya Sansar. [Online]

Available< http;//www. Bansn.org.np/7/1/>[2007,june 11]

- if internet site is used

School sector Reform program[online] (cited 2009, March 10)

Available:<hhtp://www.ssrp.com.np>[2009,march 15]

- if home page is used

Sharma, t. (2010, Aprail 5). Nepal's Natural Beauties [Home page of XYZ Institution] [online]

Assignment

1. Show the style of preparing reference list to the materials taken from books and journal articles.
2. What is research report? Describes the general format of a research report.
3. What is research proposal ? Describe the contents that are to be incorporated in proposal.
4. Explain the importance of reference in research works.(Give credit to where is due, stop plagiarism)

Society and Individual

Meaning of society

- Society refers to a group of people living together with shared cultures, having social interactions and inter- relationships.
- Society has been viewed as a system , made up of inter- related and inter dependent parts that function together to maintain the system as whole.
- Society refers not to group of people but to the complex patter of norms of interaction that arise among and between them.

Society

- The term society is a fundamental one in sociology. Derived from the Latin word “socious” meaning companionship—society has been defined as the largest group of people inhabiting a specific territory and sharing a common way of life (culture).
- The people in a society share this common way of life as a result of interacting on a regular, continuous basis and because they have acquired patterns of behavior on which all more or less agree.

Definitions of Society as Put Forth by Sociologists:

- A society is a collection of individuals united by certain relations or modes of behavior which mark them off from other who do not enter into these relations or who differ from them in behavior. (M. Ginsberg)
- Society is ‘ a web of social relationship’.

- The term society refers not to group of people but to the complex pattern of the norms of interaction that arise among and between them. (Lapiere)
- Society may be defined as the total complex of human relationships in so far as they grow out of action in terms of means-ends relationship, intrinsic or symbolic. (Parsons)

Structural and Functional Definition of Society

- From the functional point of view society is seen as a complex of groups in reciprocal relationships, interacting upon one another, enabling person to fulfill his wishes and accomplish his interests in association with his fellows (includes different activities of the individuals and their relations with one another).

- From the structural point of view society is the total social heritage of folkways, mores and institutions; of habits, sentiments and ideals.
- However, society if it is to be interpreted in a wide sense includes both structural and a functional organization. It consists in the mutual interactions of the individuals but it is also a structure formed by these relations and a pattern, a system.

Basic feature of society

- Group of People
- Common Culture
- Mutual interaction and mutual awareness
- Likeness and similarities among the members
- difference among the members
- possess social control
- Division of Labor
- Sense of identity and belongingness among the members
- Interdependence among the members
- Society is dynamics

Characteristics of Society

1. Society is composed of people
   - Without people there would be no interaction
2. Mutual interaction and awareness
   - Refers to reciprocal relationship between two or more people
   - Reciprocal relationships are only possible if one person is aware of each other

3. Society depends on likeness

- Friendship, intimacy, association of any kind or degree would be impossible without some understanding of each by the other and that understanding depends on the likeness.

4. Society also implies difference

- Society also depends on difference since if all people were exactly alike their social relationships would be limited; they would contribute very little to one another, little give and take.

5. Cooperation and division of labor

- Without cooperation there would be mutual destruction, so the fabric of the society depends on cooperation. Likewise, division of labor is an essential characteristic of society since every one is allotted certain tasks in society.

6. Interdependence

- Social relationships are characterized by interdependence. Family, the most basic social group for instance is also based on interdependence of man and woman.

7. Society is dynamic

- No society remains the same for ever. Through the course of history, societies have changed. Existing institutions may undergo change and instead of the old institutions new institutions may take its place.

Types of society

1. Pre-industrial Society/ Pre –Modern society
   a. Hunting and gathering societies
   b. Pastoral and horticultural societies
   c. Agricultural or Agrarian Societies
2. Industrial society/ Modern society/ Technological Society
3. Post industrial society

Types of society

1. The primitive society(Hunting and Gathering Society)

- **It** is the society with simplest organization. These are also called hunting and gathering society
- Depend on hunting and gathering for survival.
- Use of simple tools for hunting and gathering vegetation.
- Built on kinship. The family obtains and distributes food, protects its members and teaches the children.
- It was the first types of human society where the people used to go for hunting and gathering in search of food in the jungle.
- Raute of Nepal is also an example of hunting group.

Types of society

- The primitive society(Hunting and Gathering Society) common territories
- common language
- sense of unity
- primary social relationship
- common name
- indigenous political systems
- interdepended are common features of ethnic society

- Little specialization and division of labor.

- Few formal leaders. Most recognize a shaman, or spiritual leaders, who enjoys high prestige but receives no greater material rewards.

Pastoral and Horticultural societies

- Pastoral societies are those whose livelihood is based on pasturing of animals, such as cattle, camels, sheep ,goats.
- Horticultural societies are those choose economy is based on cultivating plants by the use of simple tools such as digging sticks, hoes, axes etc.

Agricultural or Agrarian society

- this society which still is dominant in most parts of the world, based on large scale agriculture, which largely depends on ploughs(tools) using animal labor.
- A society based on large- scale agriculture, dependent on cultivates drawn by animals.
- This type of society is HOMOGENOUS.. marked by unity and uniformity
- It is dominated by PRIMARY RELATIONS… more unified
- INFORMAL MEANS of SOCIAL CONTROL… customs, mores are significant to regulate interpersonal relations
- Simplicity and Hospitability…..Known for these things

- LESS MOBILE: opportunities for social movement is limited…STATUS is mostly OFFICIAL
- Family Units: Family the dominant institutions and it is bound by family traditions
- Gender Relations: women roles and responsibilities are prescribed through traditions. Male have the say in gender relations.

2. Industrial Society/ Modern / pre –modern society

- The industrial Revolution which began in great Britain during 18th century.
- Gave rise to the emergence of industrial society.
- An industrial society is one in which goods are produced by machines powered by fuels instead of by animal and human energy.
- A society based on the harnessing of machines powered by fuels.
- Production of goods using advanced source of energy, Mechanized productions
- Heterogeneity: Known for its diversity and complexity
- Dominations of secondary relations
- Formal means of social control: Law, legislation, police, court are needed in addition to the informal means of control

- More mobile: Open society, more chances for social mobility…status achieved
- Family is an unstable unit…the focus is on individuals and joint families are comparatively less in numbers
- Gender Relations more or less similar: Women more in the public sphere, career-conscious
- Complex multi-group society
- Mass Education: Pervasive education that leads to increased democratization, which leads to organization and institutions demanding for formal education

3. Post – Industrial Society

- Sociologist also have come up with a fifth emerging types of society called post- industrial society.
- This is a society based on information , services and high technology , rather than on raw materials and manufacturing.
- Industry or machine has become the mode of production.
- The highly industrialized which have now entered to the post Industrial level Include the USA, Canada, Japan

Two Theories Concerning the Nature of Society

There are two main theories regarding the relationships of man and society which have been propounded by several thinkers and writers. They are

(i) **The Social Contract Theory**, and

(ii) **The Organismic Theory**.

SOCIAL CONTRACT THEORY

The ‘social contract theory’ throws light on the origin of the society. according to this theory all men are born free and equal. Individual precedes society. Society came into existence because of an agreement entered into by the individuals. The classical representatives of this school of thought are *Thomas Hobbes, John Locke*, and *J.J. Rousseau.*

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)

- Thomas Hobbes, an English thinker, was of the opinion that society came into being as a means for the protection of men against the consequences of their own nature. Man in the state of nature was in perpetual conflict with his neighbors on account of his essentially selfish nature. To quote Hobbes, the life of man was *"solitary poor, nasty, brutish and short".* Every man was an enemy to every other man.
- Since the conditions in the state of nature were intolerable and men longed for peace, the people entered into a kind of social contract to ensure for themselves security and certainty of life and property. By natural agreement they decided to surrender their natural rights into the hands of a few or one with authority to command.

John Locke (1632-1704)

- John Locke, another English political philosopher, believed that man in the state of nature was enjoying an ideal liberty, free from all sorts of rules and regulations. The state of nature was a state of *"peace, goodwill, mutual assistance, and Preservation".* But there was no recognized system of law and justice. Hence his peaceful life was often upset by the *"corruption and viciousness of degenerate men".* Man was forced to face such an *"ill condition".*
- In order to escape form this and to gain certainty and security men made a contract put an end to the state of nature and substituted it by civil society.

Jean Jacques Rousseau (1712-1778)

- J.J. Rousseau, the French writer of the 18th century, in his famous book "*The Social Contract*" (1762) wrote that man in the state of nature was a '*noble savage*' who led a life of "*primitive simplicity and idyllic happiness*".
- Man enjoyed a pure, unsophisticated, innocent life of prefect freedom and equality in the state of nature, Rousseau argued. Men were free from the influence of civilization, and sought their own happiness uncontrolled by social laws and social institutions.

- But these conditions did not last long. Population increased and reason was dawned. Simplicity and idyllic happiness disappeared. Families were established, institution of property emerged and human equality was ended.

Emergence of Civil Society

- When equality and happiness of the early state was lost, war murder, conflicts, wretchedness, etc., became the order of the day. The escape from this was found in the formation of civil society.

Criticism

The theory of social contract has been widely criticized.

(1) Historically, the theory seems to be a mere fiction. There is nothing in the whole range of history to show that the society has ever been deliberately created as a result of voluntary agreement or contract.

(2) The theory is far away from the facts. Nothing like the state of nature has ever existed. The most primitive peoples that the anthropologists have described lived in some form of society or the other, however rudimentary or unorganized it may be.

THE ORGANISMIC THEORY OF SOCIETY

- This view, at least as ancient as the contract idea, conceives society as a biological system, a greater organism, alike in its structure and its functions.
- The ancient and medieval writers had merely drawn an analogy between the society and an organism. They held that the society resembled an organism. But the writers of the 19th century regarded the society as an organism. They tried to analyze the structure and function of society in comparison with those of an organism.

Herbert Spencer

- The English social philosopher Herbert Spencer has been the chief exponent of this theory, he said that society is an organism and it does not differ in essential principle from the other biological organisms. The attributes of an organism and the society, he maintained, are similar. Both exhibit the same process of development. Spencer gives striking structural analogies between society and organism. He says, society, too, has three systems corresponding to the

  I. *Sustaining System,*
  II. *The distributary system, and*
  III. *The regulating system in an organism.*

I. The sustaining system in an organism consists of mouth, gullet, stomach and intestines. It is by means of this system that food is digested and the whole organic machine is sustained. Society has its own sustaining system which refers to the productive system comprising the manufacturing districts and agricultural areas. The workers, i.e., the men who farm the soil, work the mines and factories and workshops are the alimentary organs of a society.

II. The distributary system in an organism consists of he blood vessels, heart arteries and veins and they carry blood to all parts of the body. Means of communication and transport and along with them the wholesalers, retailers, bankers, railway and others may correspond to the distributary or vascular system of an organism.

III. Finally, the regulating system is the nerve-motor mechanism which regulates the whole body. Government in society, regulates and controls the activities of the individuals. The professional men-doctors, lawyers, engineers, priests, the thinkers, in short, perform the functions of the brain and the nervous system.

- Spencer hence argued that society is a social organism. Individuals are the limbs of the society and behave as cells of the body whose activity and life are meant for the sake of the whole. Limbs separated from body have no life, and similarly individuals separated from society have no life. The individuals exist in and within society.

Limitations of the Theories

- Both the theories have their own limitations. No sociologist subscribes to them today. Historically, the social contract theory seems to be a mere fiction. We have no evidence to prove that society came into being due to a deliberate contract or voluntary agreement among the early people. The organismic theory is equally imaginary. Society is like an organism, but is not an organism. Society has no specific from, no fixed organs, no ventral organ of perception comparable to the body of an organism. This organic analogy is well appreciated, but the theory is almost rejected.

Population

Population Size and Distribution

Concept of Demography

- The term demography is derived from two words **demos** meaning **People** and **Graphy** meaning to **study** . Hence demography is the scientific study of population of a specific place in a particular period of time.
- Demography focuses on the statistical and mathematical study of population size, regional distribution, composition and population change.
- John Graunt initiated the study of demography in 1662 A.D. due to which he is known as the father of demographic studies

Definition

- Derived from Latin word “Populous” meaning people.
- Refers to total number of people residing in a particular area in a specific time.
- Also defined as the number of people organized in a group attached with their own racial, social and cultural values and norms.

Salient Features of Population

- Population is dynamic in nature.
- It is the cohort of the organisms of the same species.
- It provides basis for the formation of community and society.
- It varies from place to place.

The trend of world population

Year(AD)	Population size	Annual growth rate(%)
1000 B.C.	5 Million	0.02
1 A.D.	250 Million	0.01
1650	545 Million	0.1
1804	1 Billion	0.2
1850	1.2 Billion	0.5
1930	2.0 Billion	1.07
1960	3.0 Billion	1.86
1974	4.0 Billion	2.03
1987(11th July)	5.0 Billion	1.6
1999(12th October)	6.0 Billion	1.5
2007	6.7 Billion	1.3
2011(31st October)	7.0 Billion	1.2
2013	7.13 Billion	1.2
2018	7.5 Billion	1.10
2030	8.5 Billion	Projected
2050	9.7 Billion	Projected

Population Situation of Nepal

Census Year	Total Population	Average annual growth rate(%)
1911	56,38,749	-
1920	55,73,788	-0.13
1930	55,32,574	-0.07
1941	62,83,649	1.16
1952-54	82,56,625	2.27
1961	94,12,996	1.64
1971	1,15,55,983	2.05
1981	1,50,22,839	2.62
1991	1,84,91,097	2.08
2001	2,31,51,423	2.25
2011	2,64,94,504	1.35

Possible reasons of population decline in second and third census

- First world war
- Spread of pandemic influenza
- Recruitment of large number of Nepali youths in Gurkha army
- Unscientific population enumeration
- Famine

Some factors responsible for rapid population growth after 1941 AD

- High Infant mortality rate
- Early Marriage
- Preference to son
- Polygamy
- Illiteracy
- Poverty
- Joint family
- Avaibility of medicine
- Lack of population education

Some possible reasons of decline in population growth rate in 2011 A.D. census

- Increase in foreign employment
- Inclination of people towards small family
- Tendency of late marriage/ Decrease in child marriage , polygamy
- Access to education and health facilities
- Avaibility of family planning

Population Distribution by Ecological Region

Date	1991		2001		2011	
Ecological region	Population	PGR	Population	PGR	Population	PGR
Mountain	1,44,31,130	7.8	16,87,859	7.3	1,78,792	6.7
Hill	84,19,889	45.5	1,02,51,111	44.3	1,13,94,007	43
Terai	86,28,078	46.7	11,21,453	48.3	1,33,18,705	50.3

Population Composition

- Age
- Sex
- Caste/Ethnic Groups
- Religion
- Language
- Occupation

Sources of Population Data

It is of two types:

1)Primary sources

- Census
- Vital registration system
- Sample survey
- Administrative record

2)Secondary sources

- Textbooks
- Research Reports
- Statistical year book
- Journals

Overpopulation

- **Overpopulation** is an undesirable condition where the number of existing human population exceeds the carrying capacity of Earth

Causes of Overpopulation

- Poverty
- Lack of Family Planning
- Technological Advancement in Fertility Treatment
- Better Medical Facilities
- Lack of population education
- Immigration
- Decline in the Death Rate

Consequences

- Depletion of Natural Resources
- Degradation of environment
- Global Warming
- Conflicts and war
- Rise in Unemployment
- High Cost of Living

Solutions

- Better Sex Education
- Access to Contraceptives
- Changes in Policy
- Making People Aware of Family Planning



Marriage

- It is a relation of one or more men with one or more women recognized by the law and custom having some rights and duties in case of having children.
- It is a union of husband and wife approved by the following four agencies i.e. Religion, society, morality, law
- It is social system us here by two or more than two persons establish a family
- marriage is an institution which ties of husband and wife to fulfill their desire needs .
- Marriage is a social institution in which a male and female establish the permeant relationship as a husband and a wife that is approved by social ceremony.
- It is relatively permanent bond between permissible mates.

Marriage

- Marriage is a legal sanction given by a particular society to the individual man and women to have sexual relation and reproduce children for the continuation of future generation.
- The biological sexual needs of an individual is met through the institution of marriage when mating without the societal recognition is tabooed.
- The institution of marriage was established with civilization to regularize the society in a proper way and maintain social harmony.

Continued…….

- *The International Encyclopedia of Social Science* (1973) describes marriage as "a culturally approved relationship of one man and one women (monogamy) or one man and two or more women (polygyny) or one women and two or more men (polyandry) in which there is cultural endorsement for sexual intercourse between the married partners of opposite sex with the expectation of children from that relationship".

Continued…….

As a social institution, marriage has been defined by Westermarck "as a relation of one or more men to one or more women which is recognized by custom or law, and involves certain rights and duties both in the case of the parties entering the union and in the case of the children born of it".

Marriage is a social contract for the satisfaction of physical, biological, psychological and spiritual needs of male and female leading to the formation of alliance between kin groups to bring up children and live together.

Functions of Marriage

1. Regulation of Sex Life

   Marriage is the powerful instrument of regulating the sex life of man. Sexual impulse is powerful in man and he is exposed to urgent and an irresistible need of man, so has to be controlled to avoid chaos and confusion in society. It also put restrictions on the incests, pre-marital and extra-marital sex relations. it also reduces sexual competition.

Continued…….

2. Leads to the Establishment of Family

   Marriage insists on the couple to establish a family of procreation. It is here the children are born up and bred up. It is the marriage which determines the decent of the new born individual.

3. Provides for economic cooperation as well as economic security.

   Marriage through division of labour on the basis of sex provides economic cooperation as well as economic security. Partners of marriage distribute and divide work among themselves and perform them.

Continued…….

4. Marriage Contributes to Emotional and Intellectual Inter-stimulation of the Partners.

   Marriage brings life partners together and helps them to develop intense love and affection to wards each other. The most derivable state of married life is of course that in which both the husband and his wife are mutually devoted to each other till death.

5. Marriage Aims at Social Solidarity

   Marriage not only brings two individuals of the opposite sex together but also their respective families, groups and kindred's.

Characteristics of Marriage

1. Universality:

   Marriage is a universal institution on account of it's cosmic prevalence. Marriage prevailed in our myth, in our primitive societies, from pre-historic era to modern era and finally to post-modern era.

2. Socially Approved:

   A union of man and women becomes a marital bond only when the society gives its approval. Marriage as a social institution creates a new social group that is kin relation between spouses.

Continued…….

3. Legally Approved:

   Marriage is a legal approval granted to two partners to have sexual intercourse and bear children to them and regulations which guide the spouse not to be with in the boundary. Marriage allows to establish a new family.

4. Marriage is Associated with some Civil or Religious Ceremony:

   Marriage gets its social recognition through some ceremony. This ceremony may have its own rites, rituals, customs, formalities, etc.

Continued…….

5. Marriage Creates Mutual Obligations:

   Marriage imposes certain rights and duties on both the husband and wife. Both are required to support each other and their children.

6. Marriage Bond is Enduring:

   Marriage indicates the long lasting bond between husband and wife. For example, the Hindus believe that marriage is a sacred bond between the husband and wife.

Types of Marriage

The main types of marriage are monogamy, polygamy, exogamy, endogamy. Each of these types are analyzed here.

1. Monogamy(One Husband, one Wife)

Monogamy is the form of marriage in which one man marriage one woman. This is the most wide spread form of marriage and is the most ideal form of marriage. It is most Widespread and civilized form of marriage.

Types of Marriage

Types of Monogamy

1. Straight Monogamy : This is the types of marriage in which straight monogamy man and women cannot marry again in case of divorce or in case spouse death.
2. Serail Monogamy : In serial monogamy man and woman can marry other person in case of diverse and death spouse.

Continued…….

- Advantage of Monogamy Marriage.
  - Better understanding between husband and wife.
  - Stable family and sex life
  - Better socialization
  - Better status of women
  - Economically better suited
  - Universally practicable

Continued…….

2. Polygamy Marriage(one husband many Waves)

Polygamy marriage is the form of marriage in which there is no single mate selection. There are two types of polygamy marriage.

a. Polygyny: Polygyny is the form of marriage in which one man marriage more than one women at a given time.

Causes of polygyny

-more women less men.

-Economic advantage

-Women as badges of distinction; for king

-No child from the first wife

Continued…….

b. Polyandry

- Marriage of one woman with several men.
- Is much less common
- In Himalayan part of Nepal two or more brothers share the same wife due to lack of resources.

Types of marriage

3. Experimental marriage:

it is being developed especially in industrialized countries. During the period of experiment they should become acquainted with each other and come to know each other personality, likes dislikes and so forth. If they find compatible personality they may enter into permanent knot otherwise with mutual consent it is dissolved. It is normal in western industrialized countries . It is also termed as living together in a modern term.

Continued…….

Rules regarding who should marry whom

A. Endogamy

it's a rule of marriage in which the life-partners are to be selected within the group. It is marriage within the group, and the group may be caste, class, tribe, rae, village, religious group etc.

Continued…….

Advantages of Endogamy Marriage

- Group unity and solidarity
- preserve the property within the group
- Safeguards purity of the group

Disadvantage of Endogamy Marriage

- Question on national unity
- Provides greater chances for dowry system
- hatred for other groups
- Affects biological potentiality of the off springs.

Continued…….

B. Exogamy

Rule of marriage in which an individual has to marry outside his own groups. The rule of exogamy prohibits marrying within the group.

Changing pattern of marriage in Nepalese societies

1. Change in the form of marriage: Due to the advancement and development the traditional form of marriage is not practiced (polygamy, polyandry) or strictly prohibited . People are giving priority to monogamous marriage as they have lots of advantages and is universally.
2. change in the economic role of Women: In earlier societies women do not have much economic role as they were dependent in their facilities . But today woman have achieved a great economic independence they have become property owners got a qualitative education, become leaders to change in the pattern of marriage.

Changing pattern of marriage in Nepalese societies

3. Change in the age of marriage: in Earlier societies, there was no so much laws , rules and regulation which leads to child marriage as there was non particular age for marriage. But today child marriage was completely forbidden by law and a boy below 21 years and a girl below 18 years cannot marry without their parents consent.

4. Remarriage: Nowadays, we can see lots of case of divorce leading to remarriage. Males seem to remarry more often as compared to the females and widower or divorced men often marry women considerably younger than they are.

5. Delayed marriage: Nowadays, people do not become hurry for marriage. Firstly they want to get good education and want to make their career good, then they think of marriage. In earlier societies ,women are expected to marry after completing their high school but nowadays women are exploring themselves.

Role of Technology in marriage

Factor affecting marrige

Family

A family can be defined as a distinct group in society whose members are related to one another by ties of either blood or marriage, and who support each other economically and emotionally (Barnard Burgess & Kirby, 2004). Members of a family always have certain reciprocal rights and obligations towards each other, particularly economic ones.

According to George Mudrock, the family is 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 is more or less durable association of husband and wife with or without child or of a man or women alone with children.
- An intimate and relatively permanent domestic group connected by blood , marriage or adoption that live together and share social and economical responsibilities is called family.
- it is the smallest and most basic social unit. it is the powerful social institution approved by society that workers as an agent of cultural transmission.

- The family in some form is a conspicuous feature of social organization in all societies.
- It's the basic unit of all societies/communities that fulfill the biological, physical and psychological needs of an individual.
- It provides the basic needs of progeny, protection and prosperity to the individual and the groups associated with it. The family responds to or relates to some of our most basic needs: the regulation of sexual behavior, reproduction, socialization, protection and care, and social replacement.

Characteristics or features of a family

1. Family is a universal group: it is found in one or the other. In all types of societies whether primitive or modern.
2. Marriage as basis of family: a family is based on marriage. Which results in a mating relationship between two adults of opposite sex.
3. Primary agent of socialization: family is the most basic group as it is the primary agent of socialization of an individual.
4. Various forms: A family is generally limited in size such as nuclear, even large, joint and extended families.

Characteristics or features of a family

5. Emotional attachment: family is based on emotional and sentiments mating, love and affection are the basic of family ties.
6. Unit of cooperation: the family is a unit of emotional and economical cooperation.
7. Division of labor: each member of family has duties and responsibilities.
8. Social roles: each family is made up of different social roles, like those of husband, wife, mother ,father, children, brothers or sisters.

Characteristics of the Family

- A family is a social institution found in all societies, that unites people in cooperative groups to oversee the bearing and raising of children.
- Family unit as a social group of two or more people, related by blood, marriage, or adoption, who usually live together.
- Throughout the world, families form around marriage, a legally sanctioned relationship.

- Family involves economic cooperation and provides for the satisfaction of the economic needs of its members.
- Family requires common residence, i.e. a home or household to live in.
- A way of tracing the descent. Descent refers to the social recognition of biological relationship between individuals.

Forms of Family

Forms of family varies from the societies to society and with in the societies too.

1. On the basis of number

A. Nuclear Family:

A nuclear family is one which consists of the husband, wife and their dependent children. It can be defined as "a small group composed of husband and wife and immature children which consists a unit apart from the rest of the community." Nuclear family is the characteristics of the modern societies.

B.Joint Family:

It normally consists of members of who at least belong to three generation: husband and wife, their married and unmarried children, and their married as well as unmarried grandchildren. This forms of family system generally exists in agricultural societies.

2. On the basis of authority

A. Matriarchal Family:

The matriarchal family is known as the mother-centered or mother dominated family. Being the head of the family mother exercise the authority. Morgan, Bachopen, Tylor and others believe that matriarchal is the earliest form of family. Nowadays limited ethnic groups only have such forms of family, Thakali, Tamang, etc.

B. Patriarchal Family:

The patriarchal family is known as father centered or father dominated family. Here, the father or the eldest man is the head of the family and he exercise the power. He is the owner and administrator of the family property. Most of the Brahmin society as well as ethnic group practice this type of family form.

3. On the basis of Birth

A. Family of orientation:

The family in which an individual is born is his family of orientation.

B. Family of Procreation: The family where an individual sets Up after his/ her marriage is his/ her family procreation.

4. On the basis of residential patterns

A. Patrilocal family: family in which the married couple lives with or near the husband family.

B. B. Matrilocal family: family in which the married couple lives with or near the wife family.

5. On the basis of ancestry or decent

A. **Patrilineal family-** family where ancestry or decent is traced through the male line or through these father side.

B. **Matrilineal family –** family where ancestry or descent is traced through the female line or through the mother side family

C. Bilateral family: tracing kindship through both male and females

Advantages and disadvantages of Nuclear family

Advantages

1. Development of personality
2. Autonomy
3. Economic advantage
4. Peace and harmony
5. Responsibility and accountability
6. family bonding
7. Culturally accepting: as there are no elder members in nuclear family, the couple and children are comparatively more receptive and welcoming to other cultures.

Advantages and disadvantages of Nuclear family

Disadvantages

1. Defects in personality growth
2. Autonomy and immaturity in decision making
3. Economic Disadvantages
4. loneliness
5. Lack of peace and harmony
6. weakening family bond
7. loss of family cultural and traditional heritage

Advantages and disadvantages of joint family

Advantages

1. Economic support / function
2. Unity and togetherness
3. Development of social virtues
4. security and comfort to old age members
5. Preservation of customs and traditions
6. Career Growth

Advantages and disadvantages of joint family

Disadvantages

1. High economic burden
2. Lack of freedom
3. Development of unwanted personalities
4. Differential benefits to children
5. Development of anti- social consequences

Functions of Family

Form the functionalist view, W.F. Ogburn puts on there are six paramount functions performed by the family.

1. ***Reproduction***:

If a society is to survive from one generation to the next, it must have some arrangement for replacing its members. In this sense, the family contributes to human survival through its function of reproduction.

2. ***Protection***:

Unlike the young of other animal species, human infants need constant care and economic security. The extremely long period of dependency for children places special demands on older family members. In all cultures, it is the family that assumes ultimate responsibility for the protection and up bringing of children.

3. ***Socialization:***

Children are society's "raw recruits". Their social development depends on acquiring those elements of culture that are necessary for the competent participation in social life. Today, as in the past, the family is the primary means of transmitting culture from generation to generation. It serves as the link between the individual and the larger community.

4. ***Regulation of Sexual Behavior:***

However sexual norms are subject to change over time and across cultures, standards of sexual behavior are most clearly defined within the family circle. Every society has an incest taboo that bars sexual relations among certain relatives

5. ***Affection and Companionship:***

Ideally the family members with warm and intimate relationships and helps them feel satisfied and secure. Unlike other institutions, the family is obligated to serve the emotional needs of its members. People living in families tend to be happier than the people who live alone. We as a member of family expect our relatives to understand us, to care us, and to be there for us when we need them.

6. ***Providing of Social Status:***

We inherit a social position because of the 'family background' and reputation of our parents and siblings. Many of our ascribed status, including our national, ethnic, racial, religions, class and community identities is derived from family members.

Perspectives on the family (FIC)

Functions of the Family:

Functional analysis.

According to the functional paradigm, the family performs several vital tasks: socialization of the young, regulation of sexual activity, social placement, and provision of material and emotional support. In fact, the family operates as the backbone of society.

Inequality and the Family:

Social-Conflict Analysis

Social conflict theories explore how the family perpetuates social inequality by transmitting divisions based on class, ethnicity, race and gender.

1. **Property and inheritance**:

Engels traced the origin of family to the need of men (especially in the upper classes) to identify heirs so they could transmit property to their sons.

2. **Patriarchy**:

To know their heirs, must control the sexuality of women. Families thus transform women into the sexual and economic property of men.

Constructing Family life:

Micro –Level Analysis

Symbolic interactionists focus on the meanings that people to their lives. Micro level approaches highlights the variety of family life as experienced by various family members. For example, husband and wife experience the meaning of housework differently.

Effects or role or impact of Technology on family

A. Positive impacts on family

- Family closeness
- Home security
- facilitate immediate change of plans
- Reach the family members in troubles
- Easy interaction with family groups

Effects or role or impact of Technology on family

Negative impacts on family

- losing importance of family
- family divide
- Health issues
- Cyber bullying: cyber bullying has resulted into suicide in recent years
- poor face to face interaction
- declining family bond
- Lack of quality time

Nuclearization

Divorce

Kinship

- Kinship is a structured system of relationship in which kins are bound to one another by complex inter locking ties.
- kinship is a system of dynamic relationship between person and person in a community , the behavior of any two persons in any of these relations being regulated in some way and to a grater or less extent by social usage.
- The relationship of blood , marriage or adoption which binds people together in group is called kinship
- the kinship system include socially accepted relationships based on fictional as well as actual ancestral genealogical, and cultural ties.
- In kinship system , relatives are addressed through specific terminology such as mother, father , sister , brother, aunt , uncle etc. which specifics the relationship of a particular person

Types of Kinship

1. Primary kins:

they have the very close relation either through consanguineous or affinal knots. The relationship between father –son , mother- son, father -daughter, mother –daughter and relationship among siblings are some illustrations of primary kinship.

Research has revealed that there are eight types of primary kinships in relationships.

2. Secondary kins:

It prevails particularly in outside of the nuclear family. For instance the relationship between mother brother, father brother or sister and his relatives are some illustrations of seciondary kindships. Anthropological literature says that it can be of thirty three types of secondary relationships.

Types of Kinship

3. Tertiary kins:

It refers to the secondary kind of our primary kind. They are the far but relatives. It is a practices in our society that there is a provision of relations till eleventh generation . All clan based relatives and affinal based relatives are known as tertiary relatives. Anthropologists have found that there can be up to one hundred and fifty one tertiary kin relationships

Function or Importance or Role of kinship

- Kinships maintain unity , harmony and cooperation among relationships
- kinships sets guidelines for communication and interactions among people based on cultural norms of the society
- it defines rights and obligations of the family
- kinship paly an important role in maintain cohesiveness in the society
- Helps people better understand their relationships wityh each other.

Major usages of kinships

- Rules of avoidance
- Joking relationship
- Teknonymy
- Avunculate
- Amitate

Concept of Group



- A Group is a collection of two or more people who have common goals or interest and interact with each other to achieve their objectives.
- Group is collection of interesting employees having common task, goals, objectives of a organization.
- A group as two or more individuals interacting and interdependence , who have come together to achieve particular objectives.
- Groups members share common values and are affected in their behavior and performance by group norms.
- Groups may be formal or informal.

Concept of Group



- A social group is a collection of individuals characterized by uniformity and having same sentiments and goals.
- Two or more individual come together and influence one another , they may be said to constitute a social group.
- Social group is an aggregate of people, playing inter related rules and recognized by themselves as a unit of interaction.
- Reciprocal relations , sense of unity ,common interest , similar behavior ,common sentiment and goals are some attributes for Group formation

Characteristics of Group

- **Two or more persons**: A single person cant form a group. It needs two or more individuals. The maximum number of individuals in a group depends on nature of function and it is determined by the management . The members of group may have heterogeneity in skills, efficiency and knowledge.
- **Common objectives**: the group members work together for achieving common objectives. Common objectives is the reason of group formation. All the group members contributes on the basis of skills and efficiency.
- **Collective identity**: In group, all the members are known to each other. Each member of the group perceives that he is also an important member of group. For outside stakeholder they collective identity.

Characteristics of Group

- **Mutual interaction**: in the course of doing activities , group members do mutual interaction to each others. They do interactions by using means communication or through face to face discussion. They maintain close relation to each other and solve problems and difficulties found in the process of doing activities.
- **Mutual Support**: among the group members there is felling and practices of mutual support. Group members are interdependence to each other and they do activities through mutual discussions.

Characteristics of Group

- **Structured basis**: A formal group is formed on structures on basis. In group there is the provision of specified number of members, leadership, group norms and value and working procedures. All the members of group should be follow the rules and system developed by the management.
- **group leader**: there should be a leader in every group. The leader emerges from an informal group and is accepted by group members. Leaders in many formal group are followed .

Characteristics of Group

- Members have mutual Awareness
- same objective , interest and goals
- Each Group has its own norms and values
- There is a Distribution of division of labor
- It can be permanent and temporary

Reason for group formation

Security: employees from group for their job security. They can reduced the feeling of insecurity by joining a group. When employee works alone he feels insecurity. People feel stronger , have fewer self doubts and are more resistant's to threats when they are part of a group.

- **status:** people join in group for status and prestige. All groups have their norms, values and recognitions. It is because group members consider group standard and value while dealing with others. It is reason that inclusion in a group provides recognition and status for its member..

Reason for group formation

- **Power** : Group increase power and strength of people. A job that cannot be accomplished alone becomes possible through group effort. It means when employee join in group they become strong in term of physical , mental and emotional perspectives. It increases their power.
- **Goal achievement**: Employees from groups for achievement of assigned objectives. Some job cannot be accomplished by a single person. It needs people having different skills and efficiency. They need to work together as a team in order to complete the assigned job

Reason for group formation

Socialization: management forms groups for socialization of new employees. In socialization programs, management explains all the rules, regulations , policies, and working procedures of the organization.it provides information of organizational structure, division of work , authority and responsibility and working system.

Reason for group formation

- **Effective functioning**:

one of the reason of formation of groups in an organization is to bring effectiveness in functioning . All the activities of an organization are divided into different groups and each group of work is entrusted to efficient and responsible employees.

- **transformation of information:**

Groups are formed in an organization for effective communication of information. Management develops a scalar chain in management hierarchy rom top level to subordinates level. It facilities for effective transformation of information from top level to subordinate levels and vice versa.

Reason for group formation

- **Rational Decision**:

an important reason of group formation is to support for taking rational decisions. Works are divided among the groups on the basis of their efficacy and skills. top level management participate subordinate I decision making process.

- **Common goals :**

The main reasons of group formation is for achieving common goals. works are divided among the group of employees o the basis of their efficiency and skills.it facilitates for proper use of resources and minimizes waste.

Stages of Group Formation

1. Forming:

- This is the first stage of group development in which member introduce themselves.
- Individual ask a number of questions as they begin to identify with group members.
- Forming stage is nature by grate deal of uncertainty and even confusion about the groups purpose, structure, leadership, acceptable behavior and group rules.
- once the members come to think of themselves as member of a group, the following stage is completed.

Stages of Group Formation

2. Storming Stage:

- This stage is characterized by a high degree of conflict and confrontation.
- in this stage group member struggles for individual power and influences are common.
- Member are becoming aware of their differences.
- There is a lack of unity .
- When this stage is completed , there will be a relatively clear hierarchy of relationship among group. Managing the expectations and status is the great challenges of this stage.

Stages of Group Formation

3. Norming stage:

- this stage is also referred to as initial integration in which group really begins to come together as a coordinated unit, developing close relationship and demonstrating group cohesiveness.
- Members strive to maintain harmony and keep a strong sense of identity.
- They have a we feeling with high friendless and group identity. A keen interest in finding mutually agreeable solution also develops.
- This stage is completed when the members accept a common set of expectation consisting of an acceptable way of doing things.

Stages of Group Formation

4. Performing stage:

- This stages is the action part of group formation.
- During this stage a group emerges as a matured, organized and well functional unit
- Having fully developed, the group may now devote its energy in getting the jobs done.
- Members are motivated by group goal and are generally satisfied.
- Group members do assigned job through mutual support, coordination and guidance.

Stages of Group Formation

5. Adjourning stage:

- groups are adjourned for two reasons. First the group has completed its task. Second, the members decide to disband and close the group with sentimental felling.

Types of Social group

1. Formal group:

- formal group is a work unit that is formed as a part of the organization structures by quality of management decisions to perform organizational jobs.
- Its member are selected by the management and are required to assume certain roles.
- Formal groups tend to be more rationality structured .members under formal groups are selected according to their talents in order to assume certain defined role and undertake specific tasks.
- It can be command groups and task group

Types of social group

A. Command group:

- A command group consists of a manager and a set of his immediate subordinates directly reporting to him.
- The command group is specified by the organizational hierarchy, usually outlined in the chart.
- it is a relatively permanent group and under takes certain regular activities.

Types of social group

B. Task Group:

- A task group is formed for performing a specific task . It consists of a number of employee who work together to complete a specific project or job.
- This group may or may not be a part of the organizational structure
- This group may be composed of human resource specialists, corporative vice president and workers from the shop floor. It is formed permanently.

Types of social group

2. Informal group:

- Informal groups develop naturally among an organizations personnel without any direction from the management.
- It is voluntary and unofficial formation of relationship coming into existence of quality of some commonly shared background, needs, interest, value and purposes.
- Members of such a group need not necessarily be from the same department.
- it can be interest group and friendship group

Types of social group

A. Interest group

- interest groups are to share a common interest in same jobs related event or possible outcomes.
- It is an informal or non structured group that maintains membership primarily because of a special concern which each member posses about specific issues.
- It emerges to pursue a specific common goal and share a common interest.
- there are common interest of employees in different areas like holidays, sports, library, overtime facility and so on.

Types of Social group

B.Friendship group:

- friendship groups are formed in an organization because of the social affiliation needs of members such as needs for belonging, attachment, acceptance etc.
- employees having common characteristics such as age, ethnic background, political sentiments. From a friendship group.
- this groups frequently extend their interaction and communication to off the job activities.

Types of social Group

1. Primary Group:

- the primary group members know each other and are close to each other. Face to face relationship , intimacy and trust are the major salient features of primary members.
- Family members , club members and musical band member are some example of primary group .
- Small size , kind and cooperation , compromise, high integration and tolerance are some characteristics of primary group.

Types of social Group

2. Secondary Group:

- members are working in same organization without having close connection to each other .
- They have same faith and ideology but do not know very closely to each other.
- There is hierarchy and disparity in their statues and roles.
- The member of lions club working in central and district level organizations have secondary relationships to each other.
- Formal, goal oriented , status of individual depends on his role are some attributes of secondary group.

Types of social Group

3. Tertiary Group:

The group members have same loyalty and trust to each other through does not know each other. The voters of Nepali congress as democratic party might have same political ideology but do not know each other that are scattered throughout the country .

They are tertiary members of the same political ideology

Besides these there can be involuntary , in group , or- group , references group.

Differences between Group and Team

Basis for Comparison	Group	Team
Meaning	A collection of individuals who work together in completing a task.	A group of persons having collective identity joined together, to accomplish a goal.
Leadership	Only one leader	More than one
Members	Independent	Interdependent
Process	Discuss, Decide and Delegate.	Discuss, Decide and Do.
Work Products	Individual	Collective
Focus on	Accomplishing individual goals.	Accomplishing team goals.
Accountability	Individually	



Culture

- The term culture refers to the group shared beliefs, practices and values for living.
- the culture of a society is the way of life of its members, the collection of ideas and habit which they learn , share and transmit from generation to generation.
- it is an entire accumulation of materials objects ,conditions ,tools , techniques .ideas symbol and behaviors patterns.
- It is manifestation of human civilization.

Definition of culture

- Tylor – Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom and any other capabilities acquired by man, as a member of society.
- Roberty – Culture is the body of thought and knowledge, both theoretical and practical, which only man can possess.
- C.C. North - Culture consists in the instruments constituted by men to assist him in satisfying his wants.`

Culture is

- The way of life.
- Our continent, our collective identity.
- It is the "glue" that binds a group of people together.
- It is the context within which we exist, think, feel, and relate to others.
- A "blueprint" that "guides the behavior of people in a community and is incubated in family life.
- The ideas, customs, skills, arts, and tools that characterize a given group of people in a given period of time.
- Establishes for each person a context of cognitive and affective behavior, a template for personal and social existence.
- A dynamic system of rules, explicit and implicit, established by groups in order to ensure their survival, involving attitudes, values, beliefs, norms, and behaviors, shared by a group but harbored differently by each specific unit within the group, communicated across generations, relatively stable but with the potential to change across time.

Features or characteristics of Culture

- Culture is inherent in society
- Culture satisfy human
- Culture is not inborn ; it is learnt as a result of the socialization
- Culture is shared
- Culture is dynamic and adaptive
- Culture varies from society to society
- Culture is symbolic: symbol is one of the traits of culture. Culture is constructed by symbols. The meaning of culture is rooted in the meaning of symbol. For eg In Hindu society , the culture that married women put sindur
- Culture is social but not individual

Nature of culture

- Culture is a acquired quality.
- Culture is social, not individual heritage of man.
- Culture is idealistic.
- Culture is the total social heritage.
- Culture fulfils some needs.
- Culture is an integrated system.
- Language is the chief vehicle of culture.
- culture is varies from society to society.

Nature of culture

- Culture is an acquired quality:
  - Culture is not innate. Culture is learned.
  - Traits learned through socialization, habits and thoughts are what is called culture.
- Culture is social, not individual heritage of man:
  - It is a social product which is shared by most members of the group.

Nature of culture

- Culture is idealistic:
  - Culture embodies the ideas and norms of a group.
  - It is the expression of human mind in the course of history.
- Culture is the total social heritage:
  - It is passed from one generation to another through traditions and customs.

Nature of culture

- Culture fulfils some needs:
  - It fulfils those ethical and social needs of the group.
- Culture is an integrated system:
  - Its various parts are integrated with each other.
  - New element which is introduced is also integrated.

Nature of culture

- Language is the chief vehicle of culture:
  - Man lives not only in the present but also in the past and future.
  - Through language culture transmits to past to present and present to future.
- Culture is varies from society to society:
  - Every society has a culture of its own, it not uniform.
  - Culture is different from US to India.

Evolution of Culture

- For a century and more Archaeologists have dug up the tools, weapons, pottery, idols, coins and other material things of people who have long since died out.
- It is the clues to their social life.
- The Archaeologists do not reveal the origin of culture, they only indicate its olden days.
- If they reveal something about the evolution of culture, it is only about its material aspects.

Evolution of Culture

- To trace the origin of a specific cultural trait is difficult.
- All cultural traits – material as well as non-material – have been invented at some time and in some place by some person.
- No single invention contributes very much to the development of a culture, it is only an addition to what already exists.
- Culture is only partly new.
  - Ex: The music composer of a new song take bits from number of pervious compositions.

Elements or components or constituent factor of culture

- Norms
- Values
- Symbols
- Language
- Folkways(Traditional way of life)
- Customs
- Rituals
- Fashion
- Laws
- Knowledge

Function of Culture

- Cultures defines situation
- Culture defines attitudes, value and Goals
- Culture decide our career: Whether we should become a policeman, social worker and so on
- Culture provides behavior pattern
- Cultures moulds personality of individuals

Types of Culture

1. Material Culture: material culture consist od manufactured objects such as technology, tools, furniture, automobiles , building, roads, and any physical objects which has been changed and used by man.
2. Non-materials culture: Non materials culture consist of the words people use the ideas, customs ,morals ,values and beliefs they hold and habit they follow

Sub Culture

The culture of a place or nation is through to be a homogenous one, the case is always not true because not all people within a social system, share same language, religion, customs and traditions.

Every society is composed of smaller sub units all of which when put together make a complex society. Such sub –unit or sub group within the people dominant culture are non as sub cultures.

we are all Nepalese's and our culture is Nepalese(with common national language, Nepal and common festivals the people from the terai, hills and mountains are different from each other in terms of dressing patterns ,values , beliefs.

Types Sub Culture

1. Nationality
2. Geographical Locations
3. Religions
4. Caste
5. Gender
6. AGE

Community

- A local grouping within which people carry out a full round of life activities.
- community is a social group with some degree of we feeling and living in a given area
- Community is a collection of groups that inhabits a locality with community sentiments.

Characteristics of Community

1. Community is a small territorial group
2. it has fixed geographical location with locality
3. community has specific name and distinct cultural identity
4. they have strong we fellings between among the members
5. no legal status
6. Wider ends with permanency
7. small size of society

Major Types of Community

1. Rural community :

It is the type of community which exhibits the common features of mode of production, similar way of life, natural behavioral patterns, high social solidarity each other. Education , transportation , development of mass media and migration made the situation favorable for rural change.

2. Urban Community:

Urban community is comparatively larger section of the people living together for their collective good. Heterogeneity , complexity , development of infra structural development

Norms

- A norms is a rule or standard that governs our conduct in the social situations in which we participate.
- Social norms are cultural standards comprising way of thinking , doing, perceiving, with group shared expectation.
- It is learned and transmitted through socialization process that helps to be the members of society and the cherish the social goals
- it lays down the standard of behavior which everyone ought to follow.
- It is transmitted through family, academic institutions, religious intuitions , mass media and social discourses

Nature of social Norms

- social norms are cultural standards
- norms helps in controlling the human behavior and actions
- norms are unwritten oral practices
- social norms are dynamic and universal
- Norms differ from society to society
- violating the norms can be cultural Anomie.

Major types of Norms

1. Private Norms: an individual can have own norms as an independent citizen . Each family can have its own norms according to its nature mediated through caste, class, ethnicity , religion and geographical location.
2. Group Norms: there can be different group on society. Each group develops his own norms in order to meet his requirement. They are the blueprint of working procedures which guides to carry out their requirement.
3. Associational Norms:

Major types of Norms

3.Associational Norms:

In order to cherish the goal of the organization it can be develop its own certain sets of norms and value which helps them for smooth functioning. Different associations develop their own autonomous rule and regulations for their own convenience and to achieve their goals.

4. National Norms: t is a macro level prescription prescribed by the state. An independent and sovereign state has its own original norms and values.

Values

- Values are assumptions , largely unconscious of what is right and important.
- values are group conceptions of the relative desirability of things.
- A values is a belief that somethings is good and worthwhile . It defines what is worth having and worth striving
- Social values are organized within a personality of the individual.
- it encompasses rationality , reason and trust and evaluates the cultural standards whether they are progressive or with cultural lag.

Types of social Values

A. General social values: They are the higher standard cultural values. They are universally accepted human values. Democracy, fundamental human rights social equality , justice , women empowerment , cultural recognition and distribution .

B. Specific social values: specific social values are followed in specific society. Muslim society has its own values towards marriage, food items , wearing customs and following the rituals unlike Hindus.

Natures of social values

- social values are universal cultural standards
- They advocate for truth, realities and for universal ideas
- There can be explicit and implicit social values
- Social values are dynamic
- social values speaks what is right and wrong
- it helps to enrich human civilization
- values are hierarchy arranged

Status

- A status is a positions in a social group as grouping a relations to other held by other individuals in a group as grouping.
- it is a social hierarchy of a person in terms of hid formal and informal position.
- status determines right , duties and other behaviors including the nature and extend of the relationship with persons of other status.
- It is the position afforded by group affiliation , group member ship.
- E.g. Doctor, engineer etc.

Types of status

1. Ascribed status:

it is types of status which comes automatically by birth supported by caste, class, ethnicity, religion and the like. It is given and taken by family back ground

2. Achieved status: it is achieved only through hard work. He can be doctor, professor , banker etc. it requires extra innovative ideas, skill . Modern generation would like to have such status.

Nature of status

1. Status is a rank order position
2. it is dynamic in character
3. A person may have different statuses at a time
4. Every status has its own rights , duties and obligations
5. it is ascribed and achieved nature
6. it provides the motivation and influence one another.

Role

- A social role is the expected behavior associated with a social positon
- Role is expected behavioral pattern of a person at home, in organization and other formal or informal places.
- roles are voluntarily in nature and others are involuntary .
- some roles are considered something important and some are less important.

Nature of Role

- social roles are expected behavioral patterns
- Status and role are the two sides of the same coin
- it can be formal and informal in nature
- it is the functional aspect of status
- Some roles are considered something important.

THANK YOU

SOCIAL SYSTEM & SOCIAL STRATIFICATION OF NEPALESE SOCIETY

Social System

- A social system is the patterned network of relationships constituting a coherent whole that exists between individuals, groups and institutions.
- It refers to the formal structure of role and status that can form in a small, stable group.
- Society is the system of social relationship that represents the functional aspects of society.
- all the social systems work together for social solidarity, consensus and equilibrium.

Social process

- Social processes consists of repetitive forms of behavior which are commonly found in social life.
- Social processes mean the various modes of interaction between individuals or groups including cooperation and conflict, social differentiation and integration, development, arrest and decay.

It is the manner in which all types of human relationships are brought together for collective good.

It is modes of interaction between people to fulfill different socio cultural requirements.

There are various forms of social interaction such as cooperation, conflict, competition and accommodation etc.

Social process

1. Enculturation: it is the first stage of socialization in which a child gets native tongue, native culture , religion and other cultural properties through parents and relatives. It is said family is the first school of a child. If a Tharu boy gets Tharu language, culture , norms and values that is called enculturation.

2. Acculturation: it is process of socialization in which two or more than two cultural groups come together in relationships and influences to each other. When two or more than two cultural groups exchanges their cultural traits that get original culture modified and eventually different culture is formed.

3. Assimilation: it is form of relationship in which small cultural identities are melted or fused into the majority very unconsciously and gradually. It is also a process of mutual cultural diffusion through which persons and groups come to share a common culture having same sentiment and goals.

4. Cooperation : it is most pervasive and continuous social process prevails in society. Without cooperation no social activities are carried out. It is the form of social interaction wherein two or more person perform together in gaining a common end.

Social process

5. competition: it is a form of social process in which two or more person strive for the same objective and rewards with or without contact. Limited supply and unlimited demands , limited goals rewards and unlimited competitors can be lead towards competition supported by struggle for existence and survival of the fittest.

6. conflict: it is fundamental and easy social process in which an individual seeks to possess a reward by weakening his rivals. It is the struggle involving an emotional attitude of hostility. Economic disparity between rich and poor , provision of superiority and inferiority is creating conflict.

7. Globalization: globalization is the process of becoming single world community. The increase integration of various places into the world economy and the effects of vastly improved transportation and communication system on multidirectional cultural flows are the fundamental features of globalization

Types or forms of social processes

- **Enculturation**: First stage of socialization

Child gets native tongue

Culture, norms and values get internalized

- **Acculturation**: Process of socialization

Two or more groups come together and influence each others

- **Cooperation:**

Cooperation is one of fundamental processes of social life.

It is a social process in which two or more persons work together to cherish the common goal.

Accommodation:

Adjustment is the way of life. It can take place in two ways such as adaption and accommodation. Adaption refers to the process of biological adjustment.

It is a process through which individuals or groups make adjustment to the changed situation to overcome difficulties faced by them.

Assimilation:

Assimilation is a fundamental social process it is that process by which individuals belonging to different cultures are united into one.

Assimilation is a slow and gradual process. It takes quite some time before individuals or groups once dissimilar becomes similar.

Competition:

Competition is one of the dissociative from of social processes. It is actually the most fundamental form of social struggle. It occurs whenever there is an insufficient supply of anything that human beings desire, in sufficient in the sense that all cannot have as much of it as they wish.

But people compete for power, name, fame, glory, status, money, luxuries and other things which are not easily available.

In any society for example, there are normally more people who want jobs than there are jobs available; hence there is competition for them. Among those who are already employed, there is likewise competition for better jobs. There is thus competition not only for bread but for luxuries, power, social, position, mates, fame and all other things not available for ones asking.

Conflict

- Conflict is one of the dissociative or disintegrative social processes. It is a universal and fundamental social process in human relations. Conflict arises only when the attention of the competitors is diverted from the object of competition to themselves.
- As a process, it is the anti-thesis of cooperation. It is a process of seeking to obtain rewards by eliminating or weakening the competitors. It is a deliberate attempt to oppose, resist or coerce the will of another or others. Conflict is a competition in its occasional, personal and hostile forms.
- Conflict is also goal oriented. But unlike cooperation and competition, it seeks to capture its goal by making ineffective the others who also seek them.

Types or kind of social processes or social interaction

i. Associative social process: Social process which leads to positive results is called associative social process. These social processes work for solidarity and benefit of society. These are also known conjunctive social processes. Socialization , cooperation , adaptation, assimilation , acculturation etc are examples of associative social processes.

Ii. Dissociative: Social process which leads to negative results is called dissociative processes. These social processes result in disintegration of society. These are also known disjunctive social processes. Competition, conflict, contravention , isolation etc are example of dissociative social process.

Socialization

- Socialization is the process by which the child acquires a cultural content, along with selfhood and personality.
- Socialization is a process of making biological being or organism into a social being and attains his personality.
- Socialization is the process through which an individual is prepared to become an acceptable and useful member of the society.
- Socialization is learning process.
- Socialization refers to all learning regardless of setting or age of the
- Socialization is the process where by people acquire personality and learn the way of life of their society.

- socialization is the process of working together, of developing group responsibility, or being guided by the welfare needs of others.
- Socialization is the process by which the individual learns to confirm to the norms of the group.

Features of socialization

- Teaches basic disciplines
- Helps to control human behavior
- socialization takes places formally and informally
- socialization is continues process
- socialization differs from society to society
- socialization differs also by subculture.

Functions of socialization:

i. Socialization converts man, the biological being in to man, the social being:
ii. It contributes the development of personality.
iii. Helps to become disciplined.
iv. Helps to enact different roles.
v. Provides the knowledge of skills.
vi. Helps to develop right aspiration in life.
vii. Contributes to the stability of the social order.
viii. Helps to reduce social distance
ix. Provides scope for building the bright future.
x. Helps in transmission of culture.

Agents of socialization:

- The family
- The school
- Peer group
- Mass media
- Religion
- The community
- Work place

Types of socialization

1. Primary or childhood socialization : Primary socialization begins at home. Linguistic(language) power , cognitive skills , love and care, internalization of norms and values , family codes of conduct , sense of right and wrong, morality and human virtues are given to a child by parents , family members and relatives.

2. Secondary socialization or adulthood socialization: socialization is never ending process that continues throughout life . Secondary socialization is required when individual take up new roles , reorienting themselves according to their change social status and roles as in starting marital life. The socialization process at this stage may sometimes be forceful. For examples fresh college graduates entering the world of work to start their first job , there are quite many new role to be mastered.

Types of socialization

3. De- socialization: De- socialization is the process of the giving up or loss of old norms, values , attitudes and behavior patterns.

4. Re- Socialization(discard old behavior and accept new one): Re socialization is the process of discarding former behavior patterns and accepting new norms, values, attitudes and behavior patterns. As part of transition in ones life. Eg. When a criminal is rehabilitated he has to

Types of socialization

5. Anticipatory Socialization: it is the learning process in which an individual learns the culture of different groups according's to social context and situation. If an individuals would like to join to Army then he has to learn the military culture, its training and other behavior patterns. Anticipatory socialization refers to a process by which men learn the culture of a group in advance with the anticipation(hope) of joining that group or future role or status.

6. Reverse socialization (socialization from younger to older one): the elder are more open to the influence of a teenager in which they are seen to having experiences such as adoption of technology , a new car, dressing styles.

Social and Cultural change

- Social change is way human interactions and relationships change in a social organization
- social change refer to change occurring in social structure or in institution or in the relationship between the institutions.
- Social change is meant only such alterations as occur in social organizations, that is structure and functions of society.
- social change is a term used to describe variations in, or modifications of any aspect of social process , social patterns , social interactions or social organizations.
- social change signifies social growth , social development , social evolution , social progress, social revolution , social reform etc.

Cultural change

- changes in the culture of society are called cultural changes.
- the alternation or transformation in the people or group way of life such as peoples way of taking , dressing, cooking, mourning , eating , marrying etc including all of the values, customs and traditional is called cultural changes.

Sources of cultural changes

1. Innovation such as discovery and invention
2. Diffusion
3. westernization
4. modernization
5. globalization
6. sanskritization

Sources of social change

1. Internal sources: internal sources of social change are those factors that originates within a specific society that singly or in combination with other factors produce alternation in social institutions and social structure. E.g. religion, economy , legal factors

2. External sources: social change are events that originate outside of a society to bring about change to social institutions or structure e.g Globalization , environment.

Characteristics of social change

- social change is social not individual
- it is a universal phenomenon
- it is a continuous process
- it is inevitable
- social change is temporal in nature.
- social change is unpredictable
- social change may be planned or unplanned.

Types of social change

1. Alternative change: alternative social change operates at the individual level and advocates a minor change in the behavior of an individual.

2. Redemptive change: Redemptive social change operates at the individual level but advocates a dramatic change within the individuals.

3. Reformative change: reformative social change operates on a broad scale and that seeks to reform in the preset conditions or aspect of life. For e.g the abolition of sati system.

4. Revolutionary change: Revolutionary social changes operates on a large scale and that seeks dramatic change which fundamentally restructure the society.

Aspects of social change

i. social aspects

Ii. Cultural aspects

Iii. Moral aspect

Iv. Economic aspects

V. Religious aspect

Vi. Scientific and technological aspect

Process of social change

1. Modernization: modernization refer to transformation from traditional , rural , agrarian society to modern. Modernization includes sub processes such as technological development , agricultural development, urbanization , industrialization and telecommunication.

2. Westernization: the adoption or influences of western culture among societies across the globe in areas such as life style , education , values economics is called westernization.

3. Sanskritization: sanskritization refer to a process whereby people of lower castes collectively try to adopt upper caste practices and beliefs as a preliminary step to acquires higher status.

4. Urbanization: urbanization is the social tend where the proportion of people living incites increase due to population shift from rural to urban.

5. Industrialization : Industrialization is the process of moving from an agrarian based economy to industrial based economy.

Diffusion: the process of spread of ideas . Concept , materials or practices from one society or group to another is called diffusion.

Relationship of social and cultural change

- cultural change is boarder than social change is only a part of it. All social changes are cultural changes but all cultural changes need not necessarily be social changes. So cultural changes can be called SoCal changes only when they affect/ change human relations and the social institutions / organizations.

Features:

1. Social and cultural changes are social not individual
2. both the social ad cultural change is universal phenomenon's.
3. both are continues process
4. social and cultural change may be planned or unplanned
5. social and cultural change is multi causal
6. social and cultural changes is unpredictable.

Factors of socio- cultural change

1. Biological factors
2. Physical or geographical factors
3. Technological factors
4. Political factor
5. Educational factors
6. Demographic factors
7. Inventions, discoveries and cultural diffusion as a process of social change.

Social and Cultural change

- Social change is way human interactions and relationships change in a social organization
- social change refer to change occurring in social structure or in institution or in the relationship between the institutions.
- Social change is meant only such alterations as occur in social organizations, that is structure and functions of society.
- social change is a term used to describe variations in, or modifications of any aspect of social process , social patterns , social interactions or social organizations.
- social change signifies social growth , social development , social evolution , social progress, social revolution , social reform etc.
- Cultural change is the changes in human values, social practices, beliefs, sentiments, morals, arts, literature, etc
- Cultural change can be called as a social change only if they effect human relations and cause some variation in them.

Social Stratification

- **Social stratification** refers to a system by which a society ranks categories of people in a hierarchy. In the United States, it is perfectly clear that some groups have greater status, power, and wealth than other groups.
- **Social stratification** refers to society's categorization of its people into groups based on socio-economic factors like wealth, income, race, education, gender, occupation, and social status, or derived power (social and political). As such, stratification is the relative social position of persons within a social group, category, geographic region, or social unit.

Major Principle of Social Stratification

Social stratification is based on four major principles:

Social stratification is socially defined as a property of a society rather than individuals in that society. Second,

Social stratification is reproduced from generation to generation. Third,

Social stratification is universal (found in every society) but variable (differs across time and place).

Social stratification involves not just inequality but beliefs as well (inequality is rooted in a society's philosophy)

Ethnicity

Ethnicity is the term used for the culture of people in a given geographic region or of people who descended from natives of that region. It includes their language, nationality, heritage, religion, dress, and customs.

Social stratification is the division of society into classes, categories or ranks.

Types of Ethnicity based Social Stratification

Mono-ethnic model

Poly-ethnic model

Ethnicity based social stratification

Ethnic means connected with or relating to different racial or cultural groups of people.

stratification is the division of society into classes, categories or ranks.

Ethnic based social stratification refers systems of inequality in which some fixed groups membership, such as race, religion, or national origin is a major criterion for ranking social positions and their differential rewards.

Caste

- Caste is a predetermined social status based on hereditary qualities.
- It is also a social group that includes people of the same economic status ,occupation or rank.
- A caste system is social stratification based on ascription or birth.
- The feeling of superiority and inferiority.
- It is a racial purity that determines ascribed social status.

Definitions

- “When a class is somewhat strictly hereditary, we may call it a caste.” – Cooley
- Caste is a system of up and down the status ladder, at least ideally may not occur.” – Green
- “Caste is that extreme form of social class organization in which the position of individuals in the status hierarchy is determined by descent and birth.” – Anderson and Parker

Characteristics of Caste

- Caste as a hierarchical division of society
- Caste as a segmental division of society
- Restriction on food habits
- Restriction on social relations
- Social and religious disabilities of certain castes
- Restriction on occupational choice

Caste based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

- Brahmin
- Thakuri
- Chhetri
- Sanyasi
- Magar
- Tharu
- Tamang
- Newar
- Rai
- Yadav

Caste system in the context of Nepal

Jung Bahadur Rana in 1854 AD made some caste based social stratification in order to control and maintain the social order. He prescribed some silent features.

- Isogamy
- Hypergamy
- Commensality
- Occupational restriction

Caste hierarchy proposed by J.B.Rana ,1854 AD

1. **Tagadhari**
   - Brahmins (upadhaya, jaisi, kumai)
   - Thakuri
   - Chhetri (pure, impure)
   - Sanyasi
2. **Matawali (alcohol drinking caste)**
   - Namasine
   - Masine
3. **Pani nachalne choi chito halnu naparne**
   - Impure but touchable caste- kasai, mislims, dhobi, etc
4. **Pani nachalne choi chito halnu parne**
   - Impure and untouchable- kami, damai, sarki, etc

Caste/Ethnicity based Stratification

Ethnicity

- Ethnicity is usually an inherited status based on the society in which one lives.
- An ethnic group is set apart from others explicitly because of its national origin or cultural patterns .
- It is manifested in the existence of upper and lower social layer.

Definitions

- “ethnic group is an unorganized group of related people with distinctive identity on a national population.” – Caplove
- “ An ethnic group is a human group that perceives it self and / or is perceived by other group as different by virtue of presumed cultural characteristics.” – Smith & Preston
- “Ethnicity defines individuals who consider themselves or are considered by other, to share common characteristics, which differentiate them from other collectivities in a society, within which they develop distinct cultural behavior.

Characteristics

- Ethnic group is an unorganized group.
- Ethnicity is related to the people in a national population.
- In ethnicity ethnic group has a distinct identity.
- Ethnicity is based on race, religion, language, national origin, or a combination of these elements.
- In ethnicity emphasis is given to cultural characteristics rather than physical and biological characteristics.
- Ethnicity is found in all modern states.
- Ethnic groups of all countries are minority group which are disadvantaged marginalized and mostly unrepresentative.

Class based Stratification

- Social/Class Stratification refers to society or categorization of its people into groups based on socio-economic factors like ealth, income, race, education, gender, occupation and social status.

- It is a form of social strarification in which a society tends to divide into seperate class whose member has access to different resources and power.

- For example:those in the same social class tends to have the same type of jobs and similar level to income

Classification of gender in Nepalese context

- Rituals and values
- Patriarchal households
- Patrilineal society
- Gender and social evils
- Employment

- Rituals and values: Especially, Hindu based rituals in Nepal, has been attached to sons. It is son who do most of the rituals for the family including “puja", cremation of parents and so on.
- Patriarchal households: In context of Nepal, income and major family decisions are adhered to males. Women in developing country like ours have to shoulder three burdens at a time- reproduction, household activities and outside work.
- Patrilineal society: It means descent and property transforms from male head of family to offspring which has relegated the existence of women.

- Gender and social evils: In many parts of Nepal, especially in the mid Terai, have all been targeted to abuse women. Domestic violence is on increasing and sexual abuse are uncontrolled. But the related to these problems are not effective.

- Employment: Though women category has been treated as ”something other "but their status has been increasing in comparison with the past. Their empowerment in the field of education, political engagement and other decision making processes make us optimistic for the equal footing in future.

Gender based stratification

Socially and culturally constructed accepted behaviors and relations between male and female.

The unequal distribution of wealth power and privileges between men and women.

It is the socio-cultural construction of the society that relegates the existence of women by claiming that they are less intellect, highly emotional and so on.

Gaps between males and females on the basis of gender.

Characteristics of gender

It is an issue against the patriarchal structure and its domination.

It is the voice against the exploitation, domination.

It aims to equalize the social justice, social relationship and mobilization of resources.

It is related with mental or psychological aspect of individual.

It seeks the space in equalizing the social status.

Religion based stratification in Nepal

Federal Democratic republic of Nepal is a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, multilingual and multi- religious diverse nation with many religions being practiced here since from the ancient times.

Hinduism is the majority religion in the state and profoundly influences its social structure, while Buddhism (Tibetan Buddhism) is practiced by some ethnic groups (for example Newar) in forms which are strongly influenced by Hinduism; Kiratism otherwise is the grassroots native religion of populations belonging to the Kirati ethnicity. Islam, Christianity, Sikhism and Jainism have made inroads and are the religious identity of small populations especially in eastern Nepal.

Religion based stratification in Nepal

Nepal is a secular state and also a Democratic country according to its constitution.

The treatment of all religions equally by the state and Freedom of religion is also guaranteed by Nepali constitution.

According to the 2011 census, 81.3% of the Nepalese population was Hindu,9.0% was Buddhist, 4.4% was Muslim,3.0% was Kiratist (indigenous ethnic religion),1.4% was Christian, 0.2% was Sikhs, 0.1% was Jains and 0.6% follow other religions or no religion.

Ecological based Stratification

Terai Region

Hilly Region

Himalayan Region

Terai region

- Terai is a low land region containing some hill ranges.
- The Terai (also Tarai) or Madhesh region begins at the Indian border and includes the southernmost part of the flat, intensively farmed Gangetic Plain called the Outer Terai.
- It occupies 17% of land area.
- By the 19th century, timber and other resources were being exported to India.
- Industrialization based on agricultural products such as jute began in the 1930s and infrastructure such roadways, railways and electricity were extended across the border before it reached Nepal's pahad.

Hilly region

- Pahad is a mountain region which doesn't generally contain snow.It is situated south of the Himal,
- It occupies 68% of total area.
- From chure range in south to Mahabharat range in north
- Different valleys located like Kathmandu Pokhara etc

Himalayan Region

- The Mountain Region or Parbat begins where high ridges begin substantially rising above 3,000 metres (10,000 ft) into the subalpine and alpine zone which are mainly used for seasonal pasturage.
- A few tens kilometers further north the high Himalaya abruptly rise along the Main Central Thrust fault zone above the snow line at 5,000 to 5,500 metres (16,400 to 18,000 ft).
- Some 90 of Nepal's peaks exceed 7,000 metres (23,000 ft) and eight exceed 8,000 metres (26,247 ft) including Mount Everest at 8,848 metres (29,029 ft) and Kanchenjunga at 8,598 metres (28,209 ft).

National Integration

- National integration is a socio-psychological and educational process through which felling of unity , solidarity and cohesion develops in the hearts of the people and a sense of common citizenship and a feeling of loyalty to the nation is forested among them
- national integration is an emotional attachment to nation and creation of a common bond together with a strong feelings of brotherhood and high sense of patriotism despite differences among the people or community.
- national integration is a kind of participation by all group of people in the main stream and it means to be integrated into a common whole from social, political , cultural , administrative and social relationship.
- integration is an emotional attachment towards soil or nation.

National Integration

- integration is an act of brining together smaller components into a single system that function as one.
- it also refers to the unification within a single framework through cultural and political spheres.
- It is a emotional attachment towards soil, national language , national flag , historical monuments , national emblems , sovereignty , integrity and national identity with embedded patriotism.

Challenges of national integration in Nepalese context

Challenges of national integration in Nepalese context

i. Regionalism: Nepal is topographically divided into three geographic regions. The political historical background provides evidences

National integration

- Integration is an act of bringing together smaller components into a single system that functions as one and can be referred as unification within single framework through cultural and political spheres.
- Integration is a drawing together of those elements into something more cohesive with the parts linked more closely together co-existence.
- National integration means combing all the people of the nation into a single whole. It is a particular sentiment that binds together all people in one common bond no matter what their religion, language or history be.
- It is strong emotional attachment towards soil, national language, national flag, historical monuments, national emblems, sovereignty, integrity, and national identity with embedded patriotism

- Nepal is country with a diverse population. If we get united, this great human force with great resources of the country can carry the whole world with us. It involves easy and fluid mixture of people of different social, religious and nationality backgrounds in various walks of life.
- It is through this process that people develop a deep sense of we feeling and belongingness and thereby a feeling of national loyalty. Through this process, it is possible to maintain a harmonious and lively relationship between the various structural components of society, where so that people feel themselves to be part of a comprehensive and harmonious social life.
- National integration is the awareness of a common identity amongst the citizens of a country. It means that though we belong to different castes, religions and regions and speak different languages we recognize the fact that we are all one. This kind of integration is very important in the building of a strong and prosperous nation.

- Integration is an emotional attachment towards soil or nation.
- National integration is a kind of participation by all groups of people in the main stream and it means to be integrated into a common whole from social, political, cultural, administrative and social relationships.
- National integration is a political idea and an ideal. It implies a national state where citizens have full right without any form of segregation". He further makes distinction of two kind of integration socio-cultural dimension and economic dimension.

Socio - historical context of Integration in Nepal

- In context of Nepal, the process of integration was originated and developed mainly after the unification of Nepal by King of Gorkha Prithvi Narayan Shah(1825 BS). It was the period of state formation (brihat Nepal banaune abhiyan or adhunik nepalko jag). He annexed all the principalities and addressed to the Nepalese people after unification: **"मेरा साना दुखले आर्ज्याको मुलुक होइन यो चार बर्ण छात्तिश जात सबैको साझा फूलबारी हो सबैलाइ चेतना भया ।"**

- His this "dibyopdesh" document became the benchmark for the protection and preservation of its integrity, sovereignty and the development of the nation. His such sayings enriched people of Nepal with Nepeleseness for sake of sovereignty and integrity of the nation.

Socio - historical context of Integration in Nepal

- It is said that Nepali culture is not an unique culture. Rather. it is the mixture o blending of Arya and Hindu cultures. Because of the fear of Muslim invasion even in Nepal. the different cultures got united or acculturated in Nepal and emanated as Nepali culture. This culture is the conglomeration of mountainous. Himali Hilly and Terai cultures.
- The periodic war with the British in India had sown a seed of patriotism in Nepal people to feel emotionally attached with Nepal and Nepali culture. The Rana regime despite its tight control over the Nepali people to keep them away from modernization. has been able to maintain the feeling of national integrity on Nepal people. The recruitment of Nepali people, especially from hill region of Nepal to the Gurkha army in India and the Great Britain has also instilled in these people the feeling of "Nepal is our country and we are Nepali".
- Various other mass movement for the welfare of the country and its people.

Elements or Dimensions of National Integration

- Socio cultural dimension
- Economic dimension
- Psychological dimension
- Political dimension
- Administrative dimension

Historical process of Nationhood

- Nation indicates to a group of people living in a specific geographical territory.
- Feeling of love towards a nation is nationhood
- Prof. Dor Bahadur Bista, the first anthropologist of Nepal, is of opinion that Nepal's entire history is one of the blending of different cultures, religions, language and people.
- He further says that Nepal have gone back to the natural process of integration.
- So since the beginning of the civilization, the character of Nepalese society has been open, integrated, tolerant and dynamic, which accelerated the speed of nationhood.

Major components of Nationhood

- Fixed geographical territory
- History origin
- Integrated and organised sentiment
- Cooperative system
- Integrated group of people through language and culture
- Same sentiments and goals
- Embedded with unconditional patriotism
- Unity among different cultural groups
- Peace and security
- Sovereignty and decision making power of the state

Major historical trends

Ancient period:(900 B.C. to 880A.D.)

First dynasties Gopals and Mahispals contributed in raising Nepalese civilization and strengthened nationhood to a high level by enriching its art and culture.

- **Real history of Nepal begins from Lichchhavi period**
- **This period is known as “Golden Period” in the history of Nepal.**
- **Supushpa is the first Lichchhavi King.**
- **Famous kings like mandev, Amshuverma, Narendra Dev etc.**
- **Most civilized period, development in art, architecture, literature etc**

Medieval period(880 to 1768 A.D.)

- The Mallas greatly developed trade and commerce, industry, religion and culture.
- They reached a high level of perfection in the fields of art and architecture.
- The Mallas were Hindu and followed strict Brahmin rituals. But they were tolerant of Buddhism
- Jayasthiti Malla was one of the most famous of all the Malla Kings. He was a real reformer. He categorized Nepalese society in a strictly orthodox Hindu frame. He developed arts and literature, built temples and introduced the system of measuring land and houses..
- Pratap Malla was the King of Kantipur (present Katmandu). He was a specialist in religion, music, and the art of war. He was a secular. He also reconstructed the Buddhist temple of Swayambunath. He constructed Krishna Mandir, the temple of Taleju, Rani Pokhari, and Guheswari temple

Modern Period (1768 A.D. onwards)

- The modern period in Nepalese history begins with the process of unification of the nation by King Prithvi Narayan Shah the Great in the 18th century, prior to which Nepal was divided into small independent principalities.
- King Prithvi Narayan Shah the Great's greatest contribution was the success he achieved in bringing the six principalities of Makawanpur, Kathmandu, Patan, Bhaktapur, Chaudandi and Bijayapur under a single umbrella, thus laying the foundations of an independent, modern Nepalese nation
- Although known as a warrior-king, he adopted a strategy of the minimum use of military force
- His contributions in the social sector are also significant, e.g. he introduced a policy of gradually eradicating slavery from the nation at a time when it was widely practiced all over the world
- The invaluable advice of King Prithvi Narayan Shah the Great, popularly known as 'divya upadesh' or divine counsel, which he passed on to his closest aides before he passed away in 1775 in Nuwakot, speaks amply for of his farsightedness and sagacity

Cultural Integration

- Cultural integration is a form of cultural exchange in which one group assumes the beliefs, practices and rituals of another group without sacrificing the characteristics of its own culture.
- While cultural syncretism carries a negative connotation, cultural integration is generally looked upon as positive because nothing is lost.
- cultural integration is a healthy intermingling of the beliefs and rituals of two unique cultures.
- This is when the people from a culture adopt the essence of another culture, such as its attitudes and ceremonies, while at the same time maintaining their own culture.

Cultural Integration

- This happens in many immigrant homes as a survival tool, regardless of where the individual moves to or is from. Individuals maintain the familiar, usually at home and the community, while they adopt the core practices of the new culture in public.
- Another facet of cultural integration is people from other cultures introducing elements of their own culture to their new one. This can come in the form of music, food, attitudes, religion, arts and many other cultural characteristics.
- Globally cultural integration refers to cultural globalization
- It is driven by interconnection among people and countries through Information Technology and transportation technology.
- Songs, cinemas, games, sports, literatures, radios, print medias etc connect Nepalese people and cultural integration get strengthened

Example Of Cultural Integration

- People generally value the culture in which they're raised and view the elements of that culture as comforts. Thus, when somebody moves to an area with a different culture, it's natural for them to introduce the characteristics they find comforting.
- For example, there are many different types of restaurant choices in the United States that did not originate there. Chinese immigrants brought Chinese food, etc. The original religious beliefs in the United States were animistic, the belief that natural objects such as trees contain souls, but now every type of religious belief, no matter the culture of origin, is practiced. Foreign films have been adapted for American audiences and US films have been adapted for foreign market

Major components of Cultural Integration

Rituals

Language

Customs

Rituals

- Rituals:Nepal is one of the unique country in the world where different practices are still on existence. It is taken as a museum of different live practices strange to the outer world. Some practices are surprising and strange. Know about different rituals carried here in Nepal by local people based on different belief systems. People of different tribe live here in Nepal. Nepali society is mixed society made by interaction of people from Indian origin and Tibetan origin since ages. Local People in Kathmandu are Newar people who have different rituals. It is sometimes said that the people of Kathmandu celebrate festivals all round the year. Here the rituals are based on folk lores, myths, spiritual practices and religion.
- Rituals help people to bind together for collective good
- Rituals connect people
- Rituals control unwanted social behaviors
- It creates peace, harmony order and solidarity

Some Rituals In Nepalese Society

- Chhaithi ceremony (the six days of the baby's birth)
- Pasni ceremony
- Bratabandha ceremony
- Gunyo Cholo Ceremony
- Tika-tala ceremony
- Vivah (Wedding)
- Dahi-Chiura/Godh Bharai ceremony (the Baby Shower)
- Chaurasi puja (Marking the Transition to Living Ancestor)
- Antyesti or Antim Sanskar (funerary ceremonies)
- Asthi Bisarjan
- Pindadan
- Shraddha (Dead Anniversary)

Language

- Language is the chief vehicle of culture.
- In Nepal 123 languages
- Nepal is rich in languages
- Nepali is used as lingua franca
- Nepali language not only connects Nepali people but also other country's people get unified with us
- English language is used to globalize the people

Customs

- Nepal is a country of several indigenous and ethnic groups who have distinct arts, cultures and religions. They are the prominent aspect of Nepali society. They celebrate various festivals, all the year with their unique rituals and customs. But, their way of celebrating festivals and lifestyles are different from one part to another.
- Most of these customs are brought from Hindu and Buddhist traditions.
- Mostly, Brahmins and Chhetris are regarded as Hindu believers and people from the Mongolian community are taken as Buddhist devotees, but they have a good respect to each other in the course of cultural exchange. A Hindu has a distinct tradition of sacrificing animals to the goddess, because they are the symbol of having ferocious power and need bloods of living being to be satisfied. Lord Shiva is considered to be the supreme God in Hinduism.

Customs

- People of diverse religion and belief are the dominant features of Nepali society. Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam and Christianity are the major religions that are practiced in Nepal. People have a sense of unity, though living in the diversity.
- Custom is a significant feature of Nepali society . The custom differs as there are several castes and ethnic communities. They are guided by the underlying pattern of religions. Still, the marriage arrangements are decided by the parents instead of the boy or girl. In some societies, there are still practices of blind superstitions like shamanism. The Cow is worshipped as goddess so they don't eat the beef items. Mostly, the males work outside and female in the houses, but it is slowly eradicating. Some social groups, who are taken as high castes don't allow other people in their kitchen, which should be known by the visitor
- Customs are social heritages enriched through social experiences, which bind people together

Role of technology in Integration

- The growth of Communications and education helped bringing the people of together.
- The struggle for democracy generated a spirit of unity and nationalism amongst the people and a large contribution to this came from the media i.e. the newspapers. They exposed the true face of Rana rule im and consequent unity among people to fight for democracy.
- After introduction of democracy Nepali media, developed rapidly, including the radio and later the television. Any occurrence in any corner of the country immediately spreads all over the country through the media.
- The spreading of news is not just the conveyance of information; it acts as a catalyst in creating identification with nation, its people, its culture and the mainstream of its thought.

Role of technology in Integration

- Newspaper, radio, television and film reach all the people all over the country.
- The same things are thus seen and read all over the country and this helps in the growth of similar mentality and thought this can broadly be termed as the growth of consciousness of belonging to one nation. This is the growth of nationalism.
- Nationalism in itself contains the seed of unity and national integration.
- The same values of unity and national integration. The same values that get conveyed through media; or indirectly, help sustain nationalism and thus nationalism integration.
- As the 21st century approaches with science and technology assuming increasing importance in society, the Governing Board of the National Research Council has synthesized, summarized, and highlighted principal conclusions and recommendations from recent reports to inform decisions in a number of key policy matters.
- Role played by different social sites

Technological society

- Technological society is a distinctive types of society , typically emerged from various form of industrialism in which technology and technocracy increasingly determine the nature of institutions and change.
- Technological society is where different parts of a society is based on and dependent upon any form of technology.
- The Technological Society is a book on the subject of technique by French philosopher, theologian and sociologist Jacques Ellul. Originally published in French in 1954, it was translated into English in 1964.

Characteristics of Technological society

1. Society in which modern technology has become a total phenomenon for civilization. The society is caught up it efficient technique, where technology defines a new social order.
2. The natural world is totally dominated and utilized for human benefits. For e.g. city , where technique excludes all forms of natural reality.
3. Human beings are subservient to technology as they have to adapt and accept change. So the values of humanities are diminished in a technological society.

Technological Changes in the Third world society

- The third world county is a term used to describe developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The term is also referred with term such as least developed countries or the global south.
- The first world (developed nations) , where technology plays a big part in people lives, technology in third world countries is not common here, through it has started entering different area of life but a slower rate.
- Third world society is unaware of the changes that come with in integrating technology. There is little effort by third world countries to understand that technological society is not simply a change , it is a necessity.
- Technology has been introduced and given priority by government of some of the third world countries the use of it for social welfare and economic development is far too less.

Technological Changes in the Third world society

- Third world countries are still struggling to integrate advance technologies into their policy and culture.
- Integration of technology in third world countries can bring several advantages such as economic growth and development.
- Government in most of the third world countries have identified science and technology as major vehicles for development.
- some of the technological advancement in Third world countries include the means of transportation, communication and the machinery in the industries. The use of mobile phones , computer and internet in the educational curriculum , the mechanized productions in the factories are major ones. The use of technology has even expanded in recent days and offered the following advantages:

i. Employment opportunity
ii. Infrastructure development
iii. Improve Education
iv. Industrialization and economic growth

Assignment

Is Technological Integration really significant for the third world?

Social and cultural Bases of Technological changes

Technology and culture influences each other. As much as technology is created from the fabric of culture, culture is also created from the fabric of technology.

The development stages of human society from hunting gathering to industrialized society are characterized by the technological advancement. It means that society and culture is shaped by technological innovations.

The modern world is the evidence how society and culture is shaped by technology. For eg. Technology that powered the industrial revolution created the industrial society, mass production of automobiles created a culture of commuters (daily traveler for work), vacationers and the suburbs , radio created a culture of listeners and television created the culture of Hollywood , news , internets is creating a culture of social networking

However technological innovation and technological change has social and cultural bases. Technology is not created by itself. Technology is created by human beings and therefore we call technology the material culture. It is the desires and opportunities together that accelerated the development of new technologies to meet the desires of society.

Consequences / impacts / effect of technological development on various dimensions Nepalese society and the world

Nepal has been a late beginner of modern science and technology . In pursuance of self reliance , it developed technological capabilities in some specific areas such as agricultural , civil , engineering , architecture , , water resources management , medicine , textile , paper manufacture and dyeing and food technology. Nepal isolation for over a century from the international world, coinciding with the industrial revolution in the west and colonial incursion in India , deprived the county from the advancement in science and technology .

The evolution of mankind can be seen in term of technological evolution as well. Technological development eg invention of fire and wheel changed the face of mankind. The historical societies such as hunter , gathered , agrarian society and industrial society are distinguished from each other in term of technological advancement. The influenced of technology on the social , cultural , economic and political life of human cannot be ignored. The major impacts of technology on society are as follows

Consequences / impacts / effect of technological development on various dimensions Nepalese society and the world

A. Social and cultural sector:

Positives / opportunities

1. Growth of Industrialization : technology has contributed to the growth of industries. Industrialization is association with the factory system of production where the production is mechanized.
2. Growth of Urbanization: technological development that led to industrialization has also contributed to urbanization i.e population growth in city areas as people migrate to find the jobs as industrial workers. Urbanization is responsible for change of social institutions , their functions and behavior patterns of people.
3. Transformation in the economy and evolution of the new social classes: The introduction of factory system of production has turned the agricultural economy into industrial economy. The industrial or the capitalist economy has divided the social organization into two class , capitalist class and the working class. The two class are always at conflict due to mutually opposite interest. In the course of time an intermediator class called the middle class has evolved.

Consequences / impacts / effect of technological development on various dimensions Nepalese society and the world

A. Social and cultural sector:

Positives / opportunities

5. Change in social institutions

6. Secrecy and security: technology helps to store information with ease and integrity with this confidential and sensitive information are less prone to risk.

7. Educational organization

8. Health care improved: technological advancement has also caused significant impacts on health services sector. The painful surgical procedure has been replaced by laser rays and several equipment's such as city scan , MRI and Complex pathological tests have made health services effective and efficient as well.

Consequences / impacts / effect of technological development on various dimensions Nepalese society and the world

Negatives / challenges

1. Loss of creativity
2. Health hazards
3. social interactions weakened
4. Generation Gaps
5. Social crime
6. Growing threat

Consequences / impacts / effect of technological development on various dimensions Nepalese society and the world

B. Economic Sector

Positives/ opportunities

1. Agricultural Development
2. Increase business income
3. Expansion of Business
4. Increase business efficiency.

Negatives / challenges

1. Unemployment
2. increase gaps between have and have not : those who are well to do have access to technology and increase their technological knowledge and skill and therefore stand out from the rest who have little or no access to technology in the job market. This difference widens the gap between the haves and haves not within the society.

Consequences / impacts / effect of technological development on various dimensions Nepalese society and the world

c. Political sector

Positives/ opportunities

1. Improves in service delivery by government
2. expanded the function of the state
3. Reduction in corruption
4. Decentralization of development

Negatives / challenges

1. Political tensions : political tensions caused by widening gap among the people with different access to technology have created classes, class that is saleable in technology based job market and the opposites . The government is pressurized to solve this problem.

Consequences / impacts / effect of technological development on various dimensions Nepalese society and the world

D. Environmental sector

Positives/ opportunities

1. Environmental protection: these days with the advancement in technology , different ways to perceive environment is in practices . Devices that check air pollution and purification process has helped to reduced environmental pollution

Negatives / challenges

1. Harms to environment
2. Disappearances of nature .

E. Management sector

1. Improve on Human resource management
2. increase number of skilled human resources

Assignment

1. Define Industrial society and modern society details.

Accountability of computer professionals towards society

Accountability is not only being responsible for what one is assigned to do but he /she is expected to be answerable for his/ her action

Accountability is accepted as obligation that comes from within while responsibility is given to

Accountability cannot be shared while responsibility can be shared.

Accountability of computer professionals towards society

Computer professional also known as IT professional or IT specialist is a

- person working in the field of information technology
- person who has undergone training in computer related institutes.
- Person who has proven extensive knowledge in the area of computing.
- Computer professional as a part of society have social and moral accountabilities such as

Accountability of computer professionals towards society

1. Contribute to society and well being
2. Forster public awareness and understanding of computing and how they affect society
3. Acknowledge and support proper and authorized use of computing and communication resources
4. clear and support policies that protect the dignity of user and other affected by a computing system
5. manage personnel and resources to design and build information systems that enhance the quality of working life
6. take responsibility of your clients
7. maintain high standard of professional competences, conduct and ethical practices.

Careers in computer Science

1. Software application Developer
2. computer systems analyst
3. software developer
4. Web Developer and web designer
5. Network and computer systems Administrator
6. Database Administrator
7. Information security analyst
8. Computer Network Architect
9. Cyber Security Analyst
10. Game Designer
11. IT Consultant
12. Software Engineer
13. IT sales professional
14. Network Engineer
15. Media Manager
16. Web content Manager

Types of conflict

C. Inter Group conflict:

- conflict between two or more groups of an organization is called inter group conflict.
- Many inter group conflict arise for organizational causes than interpersonal causes.
- The major causes of inter group conflict are competition for scares resources , joint decision making, task inter dependences, introduction to change and incompatible goals.

Types of conflict

D. Inter – organizational conflict:

- Conflict that arises between two organization is called inter organizational conflict.
- this types of conflict is the result of business competition.
- Both the conflicting parties generally engaged in providing similar types of service or product. Both parties generally engaged in providing similar types of services or product.
- it can be arise due to copy- right, patent right, trade marks, use of technology, and other unfair business activities.

Sources of conflicts in organizations

- Personal differences
- Information deficiency
- Goal differences
- Lack of role clarification
- Threat to status
- Lack of trust
- Scarce resources
- Organizational changes

Approaches to conflict management

1. Interpersonal conflict management approaches:

a. Accommodating:

- the accommodating approach emphasizes cooperation instead of forcefulness.
- A person places his interests last and permits the other party to put his interests.
- It involves minimizing difference among conflicting parties and highlighting similarities and area of possible agreement.
- it may be useful when the conflict is associated with aggressive feelings among the parties and temporary solutions are needed in the short run.

Approaches to conflict management

1. Interpersonal conflict management approaches:

b. Collaborating:

- the collaborating style involves parties working together to resolves issues and problem themselves.
- Both parties come to the table with win- win attitudes.

c. Avoiding: this approach involves one of the conflicted parties avoiding communicating about or confronting the problem. This approach is considered by hoping that it will be resolved automatically after passing of time. Managers who don't want to handle conflict are likely to avoid it altogether.

Approaches to conflict management

1. Interpersonal conflict management approaches:

d. Compromise:

- it is a process of bargaining where the parties negotiate on the basis of give and take principal to arrive at a mutually acceptable agreement.
- It is commonly used where the conflict involves differences in goals, attitudes or values.
- There is no distinct winner or loser because each party is expected to sacrifice something in exchange for a concern.
- It is the most typical way of dealing with labor management conflict.

E. Confrontation

Approaches to conflict management

2. Structural Conflict management approach

Organizational structure change is also the reason of conflict in the organization. The change in organizational rules, regulations, working procedures, job design etc. can create conflict between management and employees. The main structural approaches for managing conflict are:

a. Emphasizing goals
b. reducing differentiation
c. Improving communication and understanding
d. Reduce task interdependence
e. Increasing resources
f. Clarifying rules and procedures.

Conflict Negotiation process

1. Preparation and planning
2. Definition of ground roles
3. Clarification and justification
4. Bargaining and problem solving
5. closure and implementation.

Functional and Dysfunctional conflict

A. Functional conflict are issue oriented and are focusing on organizational task and goals. They are administrative and technical in nature. It involves team to manage conflict.

B. Dysfunctional conflict: it consist of disputes and disagreement that hamper on organizational performance.it is personnel in nature. It unhealthy disagreement that occurs between groups or individuals. It is based on deep rooted personnel feeling and attitudes among members.

Assertive Behavior

- Assertive behavior is the process of expressing feelings, asking's for legitimate change and giving and receiving honest feedback.
- assertive individual are self confidence and feel better about on their own and also to others.
- assertiveness is described as a form of communication in which needs or wishes are stated clearly with respect for oneself and other person in the communication.

Nature of assertive behaviors

- They are well balanced for expressing opinion, facts, and feeling
- They have always positive attitude towards others
- They give more care while listing others problems
- They are firm but they use relaxed voice and expression
- They express honest comfortably.
- they are rigid and straight forward and never use power and politices.

Research Design

- A **research design** is the document of the study.
- It is a framework of research which helps to collection, Measurement and analysis of data.
- Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation to obtain answer of research question and to control variance.
- after selecting the topic or subject of research, a researcher formulates plan and framework for completing his/her research work since beginning till the end is known as research design.
- Research design is the conceptual structure with in which research is conducted.
- Research design refers to the structure of an enquiry: it is a logical matter rather than a logistical one.
- It is the blue print for the collection , measurement and analysis of data.

Research Design

- It is a framework of research which helps to collect, measurement and analysis of data.
- It helps to select research methods considering to limited resources.
- It is a plan and structure to find out the solution of the problem. It incorporates the framework for hypothesis development and analysis of data.
- Research design expresses both the structure of the research problem, the framework, organization or configuration of the relationship among variables of a study and the plan of the investigation used to obtain empirical evidence on the those relationship.
- It is a road map to start process and conclude the research work.

Elements Of Research Design

1. The problem

All research design should clearly identify and define the research issues. Until and unless the nature of the research issues is not clear, we can not decide about the data collection and analysis methods and procedures. Thus , a research design should clearly identify and define the general and specific research problem/ issues.

2. Methods and techniques of data collections:

A researcher should collect data based on the nature of the research problem. Some research requires primary data and others, the secondary data. As, well , there are number of techniques for collecting primary data. So, a research design should clearly spell the methods and techniques of collecting data with logic and evidence.

Elements Of Research Design

3. Methods and techniques of data analysis:

Various tools are developed by statistician and econometrician for analyzing the data. But all the tools will not be appropriate in the entire situation. Thus, research design should indicate the analytical tools that are used while undertaking research work.

4. Population and sample

Research design should clearly indicate the population , sample , sampling procedures and sample size.

5. Objective of the study

Research design should clearly spell the general and specific objective of undertaking the research work.

Elements Of Research Design

5. Report writing:

Research design clearly defines the types of report process of writing report. It shows the chapter outlines of the research report. It provides a guideline to make cohesive to the research report.

6. Time period

A time frame for every resources work should be given so that the every every dimensions of research work can be completed within the given time frame.

7. Dimensions and sociological context of the study: Research design should identify the dimensions that will be considered while conducting the research and social environmental force where the finding of the study will be implemented.

Features of research Design

1. Reliability:

- Research design depends on reliability consistencies, Dependability and stability.
- If research gives same result when same tools are used in the same sample then such research is considered as reliable research.
- Test retest method, parallel form method, split – half method are used.

Features of research Design/ criteria for evaluating research design

2. Objectivity: Every research method must be accurate and objective.

3. Validity:

- Validity is concerned with the integrity of the conclusions that are generated from a piece of research.
- Data are tested and re- tested and predication of future is made and such predication remains correct

Features of research Design

4. Replicability:

Research design should be imitable(Copy) so that other researcher follows the same design to conform the results of the research.

5. Generalizability:

Generalizability refers to the delay of research finding and conclusions from a study conducted on a sample population to the population at large. As, per this, for a good research design to be good it has to find a way that utilizes the data collected from sample for drawing conclusions that can be applicable to a large group. Applying the finding the research in the population that was conducted considering few samples is known as Generalizability.

Features of research Design/ criteria for evaluating research design

2. Objectivity: Every research method must be accurate and objective.

3. Validity:

- Validity is concerned with the integrity of the conclusions that are generated from a piece of research.
- Data are tested and re- tested and predication of future is made and such predication remains correct

Features of research Design/ criteria for evaluating research design

6. Situational

A good research design must be adaptable as per the changing situation. Good research design is the one that reflects the setting of the investigation. In other words, a good research design is the one that is situational enough to change as per the situation.

Types of Research Design

1. **Exploratory research**
2. **Descriptive research**
3. **Correlational research**
4. **Causal-comparative/quasi-experimental research**
5. **Experimental research**

Exploratory research

- A research design that is used to identify problem and analysis of problem, Selection of alternative and find new idea in the area where is less knowledge is known as exploratory research design.
- Exploration is useful when researcher lacks idea of the problem.
- The area of research may be new or vague that a researcher needs to d an exploration just to learn something about the dilemma facing the manager.
- This research is less structured and more flexible.

Exploratory research

- **Exploratory research** is research conducted for a problem that has not been clearly defined.
- Exploratory research helps determine the best research design, data collection method and selection of subjects.
- Exploratory research often relies on secondary research such as reviewing available literature and/or data, or qualitative approaches such as informal discussions with consumers, employees, management or competitors, and more formal approaches through in-depth interviews, focus groups, projective methods, case studies or pilot studies.

Descriptive research design

- A research design that is developed with the aim of studying the subject of research in detail and explains the facts and characteristics related to research problem is known as descriptive research.
- It collects and presents the facts and figures in a certain situation. It uses the scientific method of collecting, classifying, and analyzing related data, facts and figures.
- The goal of a descriptive study is to describe relevant aspects of the factors of interest to the researcher from an individual, organizational and other aspects.

Descriptive research

- **Descriptive research collects and explain the facts and characteristics related to research problem**
- **Descriptive research** seeks to describe the current status of an identified variable. These research projects are designed to provide systematic information about a phenomenon.
- It classifies the variables related to the research problem and analyses and establishes their relationship.

Examples of Descriptive Research:

- A description of how second-grade students spend their time during summer vacation
- A description of the tobacco use habits of teenagers
- A description of how parents feel about the twelve-month school year
- A description of the attitudes of scientists regarding global warming

Descriptive research design

It consists of

A. Case study: case study involves a detail and intensive analysis of any single event or case. Case study method entails the details and intensive analysis of event or social issues. It analysis the event through observation and comes to know the position of total unit. Qualitative method is used to collect information and data in case study. The results of case study cannot be generalized because results drawn from it comes from the analysis of individual event, but it can be used to compare with others.

Descriptive research design

It consists of

Developmental Research design: A research design used to predict the future trend considering to the changes in events and human, social and cultural activities is known as developmental research design.

This research design is used to study the variables of specified time, correlation between variables, rate of changes, directions and other inter- related subjects.it can be divided into:

i. Longitudinal growth study: researcher wants to study people or events at different time period in order to answer the research questions. Such study is known as.

Descriptive research design

ii. Trend study

The degree of changes that takes place in the event or activities is known as trend. Under this study, data are collected after a certain time interval.

iii. Cross sectional growth study

A study that can be made collecting data just once over a period of days or weeks or months in order to answer the research Questions.

iv. Cohort study

A study of a group of people who have similar characteristics or experience is known as cohort study. Under this design, sample is selected from such groups that characteristics of the member is similar and it is used to study the behavior or performance at different time period.

Correlational research

- **Correlational research** attempts to determine the extent of a relationship between two or more variables using statistical data.
- In this type of design, relationships between and among a number of facts are sought and interpreted. This type of research will recognize trends and patterns in data, but it does not go so far in its analysis to prove causes for these observed patterns

Examples of Correlational Research:

- The relationship between intelligence and self-esteem
- The relationship between diet and anxiety
- The relationships between the types of activities used in math classrooms and student achievement
- The covariance of smoking and lung disease

Causal-comparative/quasi-experimental research

- **Causal-comparative/quasi-experimental research** attempts to establish cause-effect relationships among the variables.
- These types of design are very similar to true experiments, but with some key differences. An independent variable is identified but not manipulated by the experimenter, and effects of the independent variable on the dependent variable are measured.
- When analyses and conclusions are made, determining causes must be done carefully, as other variables, both known and unknown, could still affect the outcome.

Examples of Correlational Research:

- The effect of taking multivitamins on a students' school absenteeism
- The effect of part-time employment on the achievement of high school students
- The effect of magnet school participation on student attitude
- The effect of age on lung capacity

Experimental research

- **Experimental research**, often called true experimentation, uses the scientific method to establish the cause-effect relationship among a group of variables that make up a study.
- Researcher controlls all other variables and conducts research considering to a few variables through observation or experiment.
- It is used to provide a stronger basis for existence of casual relationship.

Examples of Experimental Research:

- The effect of teaching with a cooperative group strategy or a traditional lecture approach on students' achievement
- The effect of a systematic preparation and support system on children who were scheduled for surgery on the amount of psychological upset and cooperation
- A comparison of the effect of personalized instruction vs. traditional instruction on computational skill

Qualitative research

- Qualitative research is an umbrella term that covers a variety of styles of social research, drawing on a variety of disciplines such as sociology, anthropology, and psychology.
- However, there are some common elements to these approaches that begin to give some sense to the term 'qualitative research'.

Qualitative research

- Qualitative research can be part of an information gathering exercise and useful in its own right, or
- Qualitative research can be used as the basis for generating theories.
- In neither case, however, are its descriptions 'pure' - they are always the outcome of an interpretation by the researchers.

Qualitative research

- "Quantitative research," also called "empirical research," refers to any research based on something that can be accurately and precisely measured.
- Qualitative research" refers to any research based on something that is impossible to accurately and precisely measure.

Qualitative Methods	Quantitative Methods
Methods include focus groups, in-depth interviews, and reviews of documents for types of themes	Surveys, structured interviews & observations, and reviews of records or documents for numeric information
Primarily inductive process used to formulate theory or hypotheses	Primarily deductive process used to test pre-specified concepts, constructs, and hypotheses that make up a theory
More subjective: describes a problem or condition from the point of view of those experiencing it	More objective: provides observed effects (interpreted by researchers) of a program on a problem or condition
Text-based	Number-based
More in-depth information on a few cases	Less in-depth but more breadth of information across a large number of cases
Unstructured or semi-structured response options	Fixed response options
No statistical tests	Statistical tests are used for analysis
Can be valid and reliable: largely depends on skill and rigor of the researcher	Can be valid and reliable: largely depends on the measurement device or instrument used
Time expenditure lighter on the planning end and heavier during the analysis phase	Time expenditure heavier on the planning phase and lighter on the analysis phase
Less generalizable	More generalizable

Features Of Qualitative Research

Interpretative	Based on Qualitative facts	Purposive Sampling
Change in research design	Self collection of data	Holistic Assumption

Types of Qualitative Research Design

1. Historical Study:

   Researcher collects past data and make objective evaluation of past event or problem so as to understand cause n effects

2. Case study:

   it is study that considers single unit or case so as to know multiple fact of the problem occurred

Qualitative research

3. Grounded Theory:

It is a systematic methodology in the social science involving the construction of theory through the analysis of data

4. Ethnography:

A social science research focuses on community to explain about the events or problems through close observation of socio cultural factors is Ethnography

Qualitative research

- Participative research:

  A research conducted to develop reality based local theory that is understandable and actionable is known as participative research.

Concept of Variables

- A Variables is a symbol of an event , act, characteristics, trait that can be measured and assigned definite values.
- A variable is any quantity or charter which may poses different numerical values or categories.
- Any signal or figure or symbol which represents the quality, characteristics facts is known as variables.
- It may be high or low
- It may differ from person to person, situation to situation.
- A characteristic, number, or quantity that increases or decreases over time, or takes different values in different situations.

Meaning of Variables

A variable is a *characteristics or condition that changes or has different values* for different individuals. While a value that does not change or vary is called constant.

- **Variables are often identified by letters, usually X, Y, Z etc, Whereas, a constant is often identified by its numerical value, such as 4, or by letters, A, B, C etc.**
- **The numerical values assigned to a variable is based on the variables properties**

Types of Variables

1. Independent Variables:

- A variable is called independent if it is not influenced by any other variables under study.
- A variables which influence the dependent variable in positive or negative way is known as independent variables.
- Such variables do not change due to change in other variables but change in dependent variable changes in other variables.
- In experimental study, The variable that is manipulated by the experimenter is called independent variable.

Types of variables

1. Independent variables:

- A Variable which influences the dependent variable in positive or negative way is known as independent variables.
- Such variables do not change due to change in other variables but change in independent variables changes in other variables.
- If independent variables is changed by one unit then dependent variable will be changed in some degree

Types of Variables

2. Dependent Variables:

- A variable is said to be dependent if its values depend upon some other variable(s).
- Variables , that are affected by the change in independent variables are known as dependent variable.
- the dependent variable is the variables of primary interest to the researcher
- In experimental sense, the variable that is measured to assess a possible effect of the manipulation is the dependent variable.
- Example:
  - Advertisement (IV) → Volume of sale(DV).
  - Annual Earning (IV) → Annual Saving (DV).
  - Fertilizer, Irrigation (IV) → Agriculture Productivity (DV)

Types of variables

2. Dependent Variables:

- Variables, that are affected by the change in independent varibles are known as dependent varibles.
- The dependent varibles is the varibles of primary interest to the researcher.
- The Researchers goal is to explain or predict the inconsistency in the dependent varibles.
- Innovation of New product----- Sales

Research Tools

- **Research tool** may be defined as: Anything that becomes a means of collecting information for your **study** is called a **research tool** or a **research** instrument. For example, observation forms, interview schedules, questionnaires, and interview guides are all classified as **research tools**.
- Constructing a research tool is the first practical step in carrying out research process. You will need to decide how you will collect the data then you construct a research instrument for this.
- Mainly there are three tools and techniques for research

  Interview

  Focus Group discussion method

  Observation method

Observation

- observation method a very quick and effective way of collecting data with minimal disturbance collects information through direct observation by the researcher without asking from the respondent.

Key features of observation

1. The social phenomena or event or ind9ividuals are directly observed.
2. it is one sided
3. this method finds causal relation
4. Researcher is available in the field for data collection
5. good sources for providing additional information about a particular group eg use of video.
6. Can produce qualitative and quantitative data.

types of Observation

i. participant observation:

in this method the researcher participants in the social life of the group under study and tries to find out maximum without disturbing them. The researcher stays in the community for a long period of time. In order to collect reliable and valid information the researcher must be biased and devoted to the objective of the study.

ii. Non participant observation:

in this method , the researcher simply observes the phenomena or individual without having interaction with the people or group under study.

Advantages of observation

I. it helps to acquire actual information as the events or groups are observe directly.

II. very confidential information can be collected by this method.

III. there is no issue of non responses as the researcher simply makes observation of the phenomena

IV. when member under study do no give proper information or give biased formation, the participant observation is suitable.

V. observation requires minimal preparation time.

VI. it facilities in depth understanding of the community under study.

Research Tools

- **Interview:** Interviews can be defined as a qualitative research technique which involves "conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program or situation."
- it involves orally asking question to interviewee and getting responses.
- interview is a piece of social interaction with one person asking another a number of questions and other person giving answer.
- the interview is a face to face interpersonal role, situation in which one person the interviewer asks a questions interview with respondent ; questions are designed to obtain the answer pertinent to research problem.
- interviews are an appropriates methods when there is a need to collect in depth information on people opinions , thoughts , experiences and felling's.
- it is face-to-face conversation in a particular issue which helps to reveal the exact data. in conducting an interview, the interviewer should attempt to create a friendly, non-threatening atmosphere. the interviewer should give a brief, casual introduction to the study; stress the importance of the person's participation; and assure anonymity, or at least confidentiality, when possible.
- "Interview is a piece of social interaction with one person asking another a number of questions and the other person giving answer"

Key features of interview

1. It involves two or more persons
2. data collection is on the basis of direct
3. it is pre planned , specific and objective oriented
4. interviews can be done formally, or informally
5. questions should be focused clear and encouraged open ended response
6. interviews are mainly qualitative in nature
7. it is flexible as well as supplementary method in all types of research methods.

Research Tools

Major types of Interview

1. Open-ended interview
2. Close-ended interview
3. Key informant interview
4. Structured interview
5. Unstructured interview

Types of interview

1. Open ended interview:

it is a type of interview in which researcher asks the series of questions to interviewee for the collection of qualitative information. Often essay types or subjective questions are asked to the information. Under this process informant is free to answer of questions. According to his level of understanding interviewee can provide the information. How can we impart quality education to the youngsters?

2. Close ended interview: it is a types of interview in which researcher asks the close questions with interviewee. Objective types or yes/ no types questions are asked in obtaining the information. Often it is organized for collecting quantitative information. For instance how many family members do you have?

3. Key information interview: it is a types of interview in which researcher selects the key respondents who has in depth knowledge on particular issue. he select the key information by using his own perception and judgment impartially in order to meet his specific objective.

Types of interview

4. Structured interview:

structured interview is the most common means used for collecting quantitative data. The data are collected via close ended questions, asked to the interviewee where he / she has fixed response to answer. It is a types of interview in which researcher prepares the outlines what he is going to ask to his respondent in advances.

5. Unstructured interview:

unstructured interview is the means used for collecting qualitative data. The data are collected via open ended questions, where the interviewee is allowed to respond freely. Researcher may prepare some important points within which he may ask his questions to his informants.

Process of conducting an interview

1. Preparation
2. Forming questions
3. introduction : first of all when face to face with the interviewee, the interviewer must give his / her introduction to the interviewee.
4. Explaining purpose of research
5. showing courtesy
6. note taking and recording the interview

Focus Group Discussion Method

- ❖ focus group discussion method requires natural settings. Natural setting evolves when the group member are actively participating without felling's of burden or obligation to participate.
- ❖ a focus group is form of qualitative research in which a group of people are asked about their perceptions, opinions, beliefs and attitudes towards research issue that the researcher issue that the researcher is raising.
- ❖ Questions are asked in an interactive group setting where participants are free to talk with other group members.
- ❖ During this process , the researcher either takes notes or record the vital points he or she is getting from the group.
- ❖5 to 11 members are sleeted for the intensive discussion who hold in depth knowledge about in the research areas.
- ❖ it is true that informal interaction is very effective in generating rich data rather than very formal interview or questionnaire technique.

Advantages of using FGD

1. Free and open discussion among the respondent result in generation of new idea that can be very useful for decision making
2. A focus group is not static(fixed) . The moderator can bring any changes in order to better facilitate the discussion during the group discussion. This dynamism allows better results in terms of information derived by a focus group
3. Expression other than those in verbal form such as gesture and motivated activities can provide researcher with useful insights.
4. it gives the researcher a chance to view both sides of the3 coin and build a balanced perspective on the matter.

Questionnaire method

- Questionnaires which is one of the most popular method of data collection , consists of questions relating to the survey is administered to the sample respondents directly hand or post or through electronic media.
- the questionnaire contains questions and provides space for answer.
- a request is made to the informants through a covering letter to fill up the questionnaire and sent it back within a specified time.
- the respondents have to answer the questions on their own.

Types

1. Open ended Question: a question in which the respondent answer in his own words, for example why did you stop smoking? And provide space for writing the answer.
2. Closed ended Question: a question which the respondent is asked to select his/ her answer from among a list provided by the investigator.

INTERVIEW METHOD

- This method of collecting data involves presentation or oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses.
- Interview Method This is Oral Verbal communication . Where interviewer asks questions(which are aimed to get information required for study) to respondent

There are different type of interviews as follows :

PERSONAL INTERVIEWS :

The interviewer asks questions generally in a face to face contact to the other person or persons.

Types of Personal Interview

Personal Interview

- Predetermined questions
- Standardized techniques of recording
- Interviewer follows rigid procedure laid down i.e. asking questions in form & order prescribed
- Time required for such interview is less than non structured interview
- Not necessary of skill or specific knowledge
- Analysis of data becomes easier Booz information is collected in prescribed manner

Structured Interview

- Flexibility in asking questions
- No Predetermined questions
- No Standardized techniques of recording
- Interviewer has freedom to ask , omit , add questions in any manner
- Ask questions without following sequence
- Deep knowledge & skill required
- Analysis of data is difficult

TELEPHONIC INTERVIEWS

- Contacting samples on telephone
- Uncommon method may be used in developed regions

MERITS

- Flexible compare to mailing method
- Faster than other methods
- Cheaper than personal interview method
- Callbacks are simple and economical also
- High response than mailing method.
- when it is not possible to contact the respondent directly, then interview is conducted through – Telephone.



- structured interviews : in this case, a set of pre-decided questions are there.
- unstructured interviews : in this case, we don't follow a system of pre-determined questions.
- focused interviews : attention is focused on the given experience of the respondent and its possible effects.
- clinical interviews : concerned with broad underlying feelings or motivations or with the course of individual's life experience, rather than with the effects of the specific experience, as in the case of focused interview.

- group interviews : a group of 6 to 8 individuals is interviewed.
- qualitative and quantitative interviews : divided on the basis of subject matter i.e. whether qualitative or quantitative.
- individual interviews : interviewer meets a single person and interviews him.
- selection interviews : done for the selection of people for certain jobs.
- depth interviews : it deliberately aims to elicit unconscious as well as other types of material relating especially to personality dynamics and motivations.

- Advantages of Interview
  1. Data from interview are usable
  2. Depth of response can be assured
  3. In an exploratory study, the interview technique provides basis for the formulation of questionnaire
  4. Clarification is possible
  5. No items are overlooked
  6. Higher proportion of responses is obtained
  7. Greater amount of flexibility is allowed

- Disadvantages of Interview
  1. Time element
  2. Biases may result
  3. Costly

Principle of Interviewing

1. Unbiasness
2. Relevance
3. Welcome
4. Flexibility
5. Do not be director
6. Co operative
7. Sincerity
8. Promote
9. Control
10. Listening

Source of Qualitative data

1. Observation:

   A method of collecting data where researcher observes, analysis, and interprets the events or works personally is known as observation. Its two types are:

a. Structured and unstructured observation

b. Participant and non-participant observation

3. Focus Group Interview

- Focus group interview is an unstructured interview which involves a moderator leading a discussion between a small group of respondents on a specific topic.



4. Depth Interview

Depth interview is nondirective in nature where the respondent is given freedom to answer within the boundaries of the topic of interest.

Data

Data are observable measurable fact that provide information about the phenomenon under study .

What is data collection?

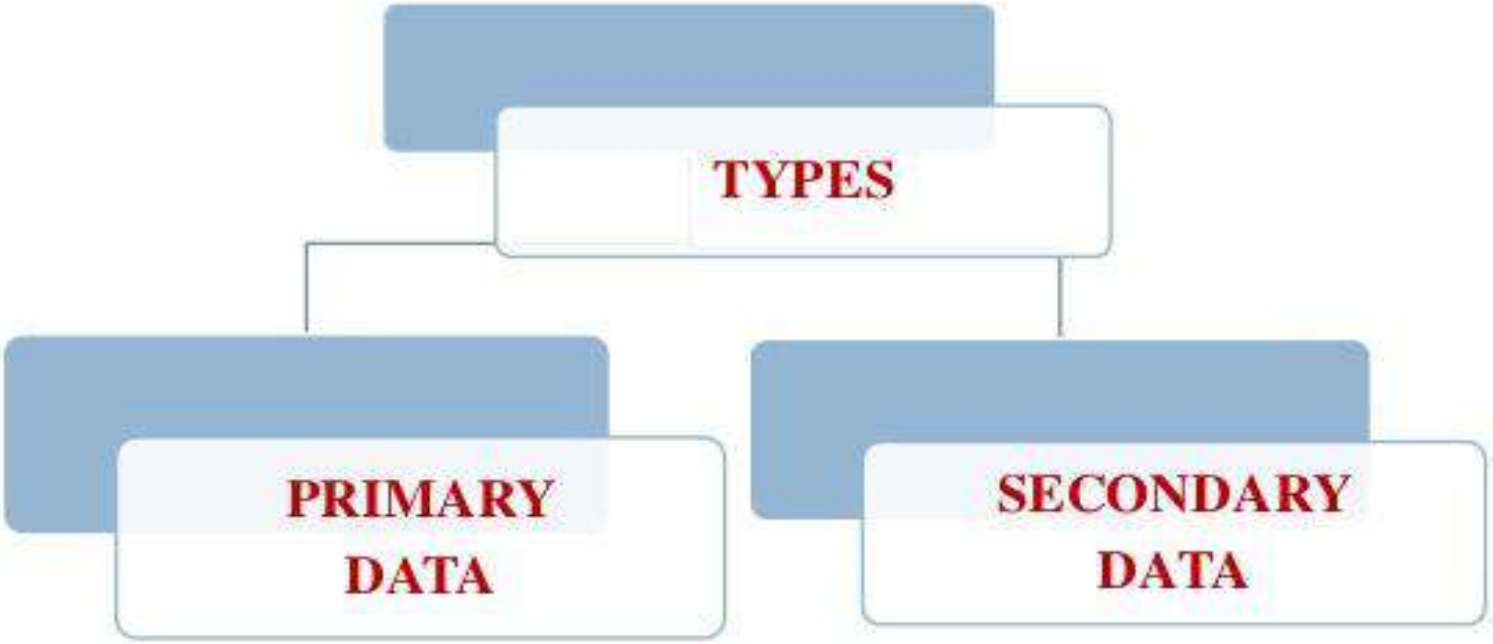
- The process by which the researcher collects the information needed to answer the research problem.

PURPOSE OF DATA COLLECTION

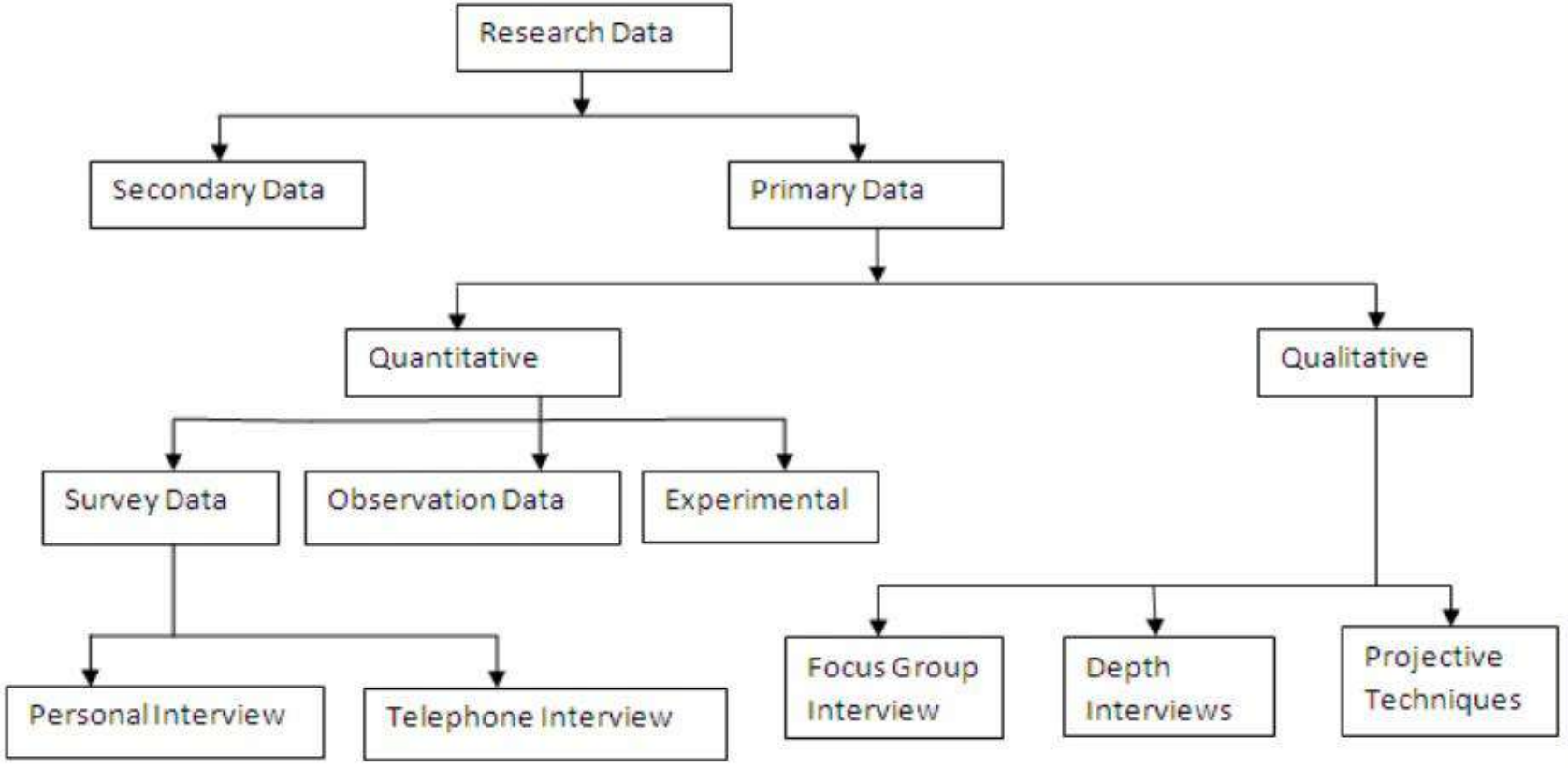
- The purpose of data collection is-
  - ✓ to obtain information
  - ✓ to keep on record
  - ✓ to make decisions about important issues,
  - ✓ to pass information on to others



CLASSIFICATION OF DATA



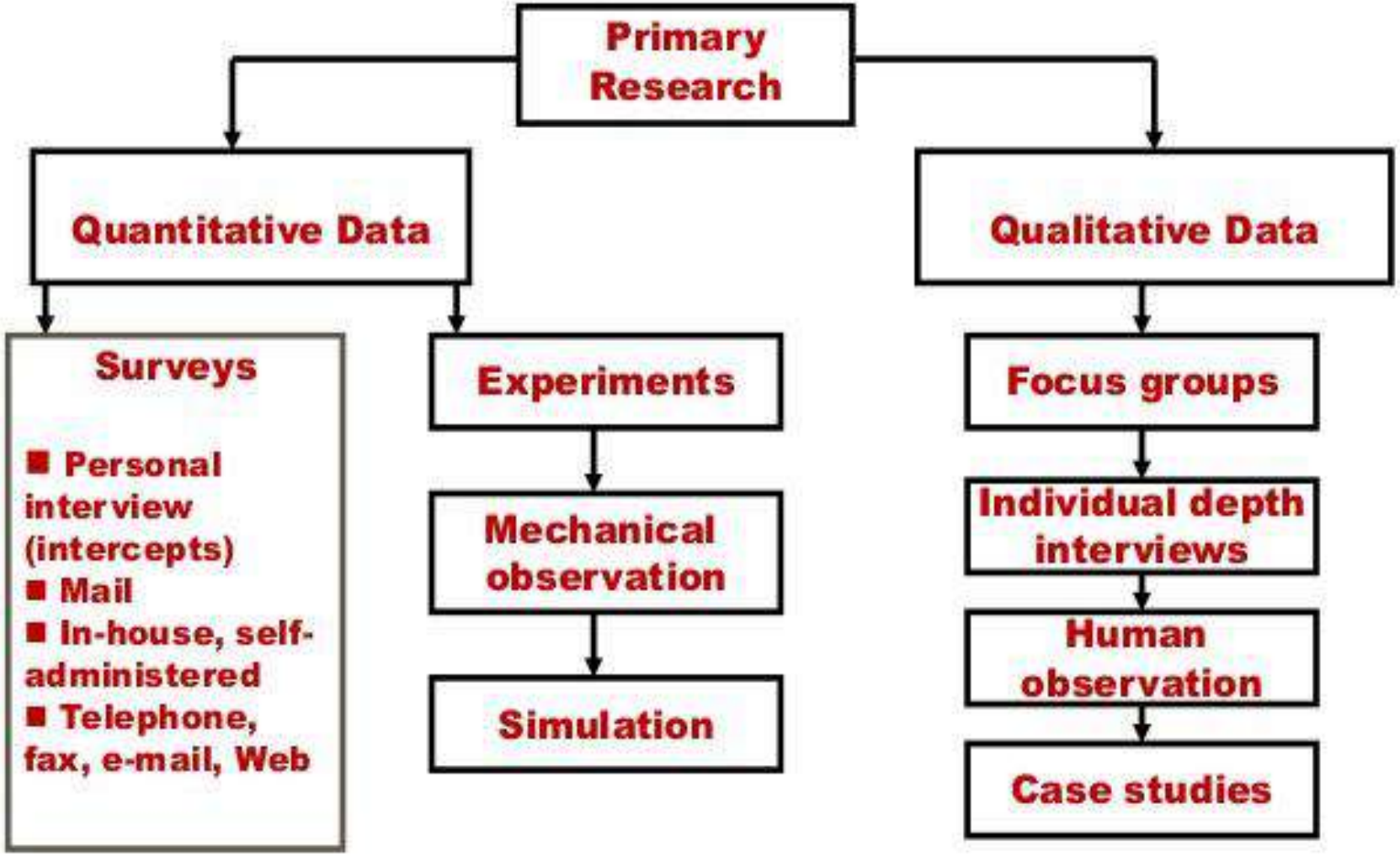
TYPES OF RESEARCH DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES



PRIMARY DATA

- The data which are collected from the field under the control and supervision of an investigator
- Primary data means original data that has been collected specially for the purpose in mind
- This type of data are generally afresh and collected for the first time
- It is useful for current studies as well as for future studies
- For example: your own questionnaire.

Primary Research Methods & Techniques



Primary Research Methods & Techniques

- **Quantitative and Qualitative Information:**

- **Quantitative** – based on numbers – 56% of 18 year olds drink alcohol at least four times a week - doesn't tell you why, when, how.

- **Qualitative** – more detail – tells you why, when and how!



Primary Research Categories

- Quantitative Research
  - Numerical
  - Statistically reliable
  - Projectable to a broader population



Qualitative Research Categories

- **Qualitative Research**
  - In-depth, insight generating
  - Non-numerical
  - 'Directional'

- **Common Techniques**
  - Personal interviews (depth, one-on-one)
  - Focus groups (8-12) and mini-groups (3-6)

Methods are often thought of as quantitative or qualitative...

Quantitative methods	Qualitative methods
Surveys Questionnaires	Focus groups
Tests	Unstructured interviews
Existing databases	Unstructured observations

Quantitative and Qualitative information

"Not everything that counts can be counted."



5 (Quantity) Happy (Quality) Kids

SECONDARY DATA

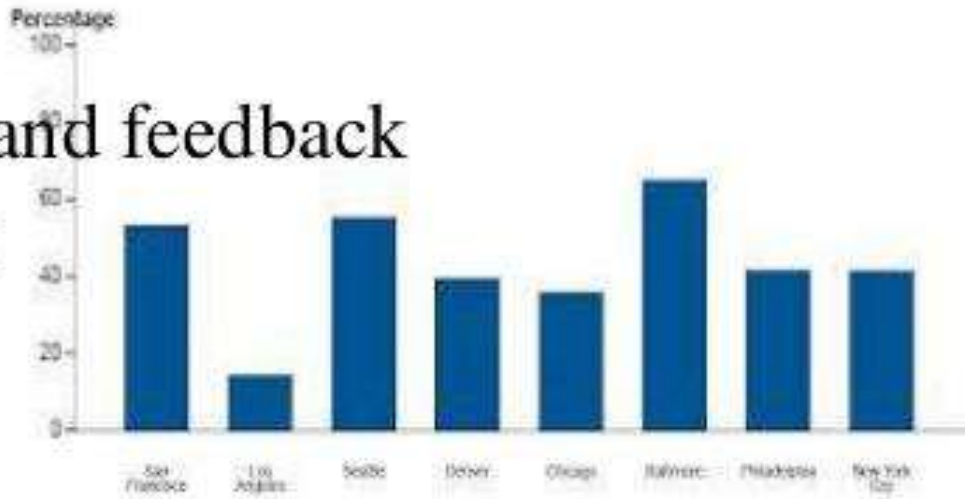
- Data gathered and recorded by someone else prior to and for a purpose other than the current project
- Secondary data is data that has been collected for another purpose.
- It involves less cost, time and effort
- Secondary data is data that is being reused. Usually in a different context.
- For example: data from a book.

SOURCES

INTERNAL SOURCES

Internal sources of secondary data are usually for marketing application-

- Sales Records
- Marketing Activity
- Cost Information
- Distributor reports and feedback
- Customer feedback



SOURCES

EXTERNAL SOURCES

External sources of secondary data are usually for Financial application-

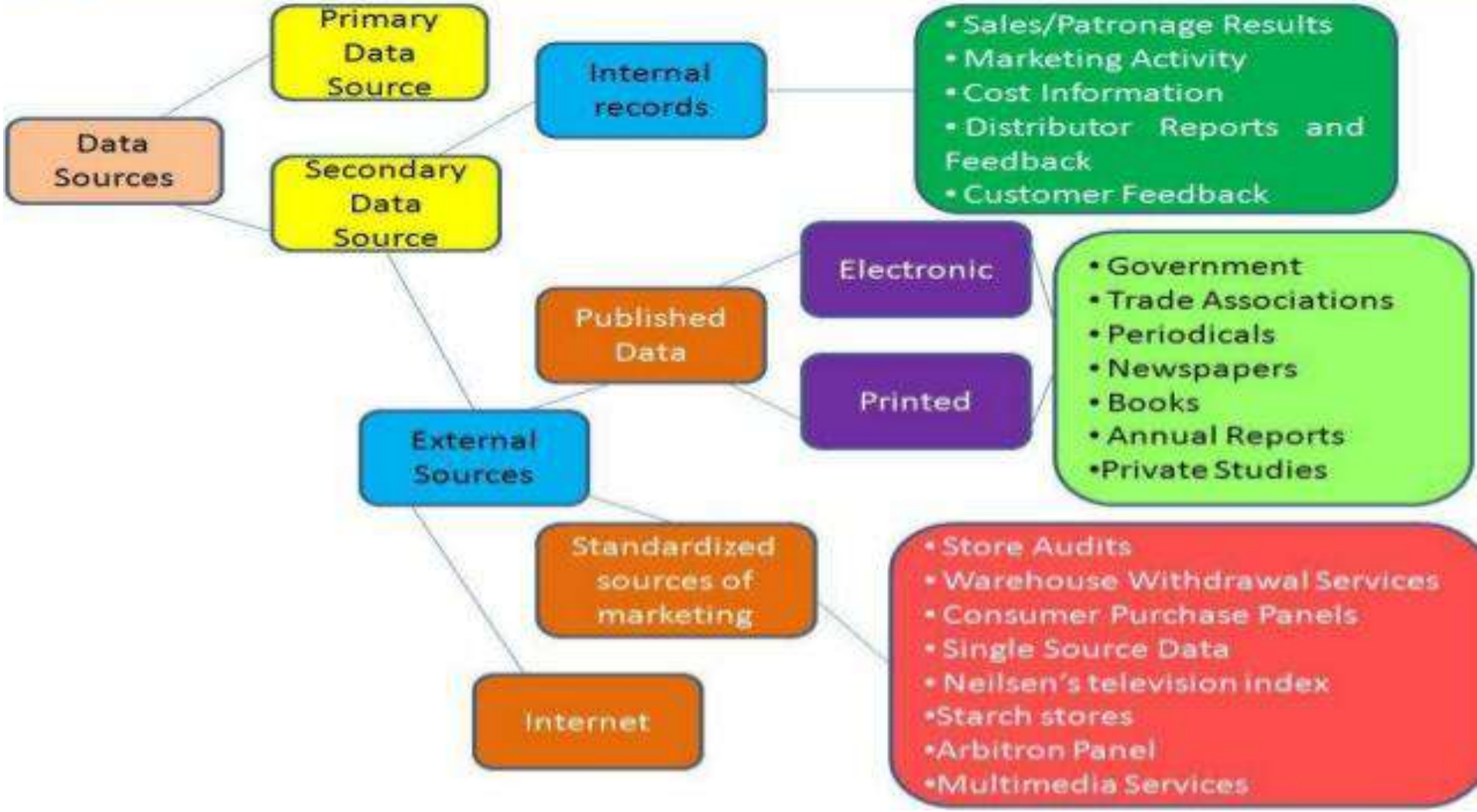
- Journals
- Books
- Magazines
- Newspaper
- Libraries
- The Internet



Factors to be considered before using secondary data

- Reliability of data – Who, when , which methods, at what time etc.
- Suitability of data – Object ,scope, and nature of original inquiry should be studied, as if the study was with different objective then that data is not suitable for current study
- Adequacy of data– Level of accuracy,
- Area differences then data is not adequate for study

Data Collection Flow



CONCLUSION

Primary data are original in character because the researcher himself collects the data. Secondary data are not original. They collected by somebody else. The researcher only makes use of them.

Source of primary data

VARIOUS METHODS USED FOR DATA COLLECTION:

- Observation method
- Interview method
- Questionnaire method
- Schedule method

Research Proposal

- The research proposal is a road map showing clearly the location from which a journey of research begin, the destination to be reached and methods of getting the destination.
- It provides the idea about the works to be done, how to do the work, when to do and why to do the research and guesses the result of research in advance.
- It is also a form of research design which is blueprint for conducting and controlling research work.
- It is also known as researcher plan or research project.
- research proposal clearly shows the data collection, analysis and interpretation methods.

features of Research Proposal

1. Proposed activities

The proposal needs to establish the proposed activities clearly and if it is possible presenting the data is regarded well. These should be a detailed schedule of activities for the research.

2. Stating objective

Research proposal should clearly state the objectives of the research and define them clearly so that evaluator can understand it easily and clearly.

3. Include beginning data: proposal should include all the preliminary data which explore your idea that you want to explore . Such data gives evidential support to your ideas.

features of Research Proposal

4. Describe methodology

Different methodologies are available for conducting research work. Proposal should include and describe the research approaches, data collection procedures and other techniques that will be used while conducting research.

5. Significance

Proposal should give creative ideas so that the proposal evaluator takes it positively and helps to get acceptance.

functions/ Purposes of Research Proposal

1. Provides information
2. prepares plan
3. Justifies rational: proposal is prepared to prove that the research is essential in the subject selected by the researcher as topic. Such work increases the value of research. It shows the research gap that shows the rational of the research to them and forms base to make contract.
4. Reminds to researcher:

Proposal reminds to the researcher about research objectives, proposed methodology and research area. Thus , it helps to the researcher to do the work being within the limit of research scope.

5. Informs research methodology

Components of Research proposal

1. Identification of Research Problem(or research Topic): the first and most important step in any research is to identify the research problem. i.e. topic : that is what the researcher wants to solve and what question . A research problem means a clear expression about an area of concern (for e.g. poverty, drug addiction, foreign employment). A research problem also called as a statement of the problem is a claim by researcher that outlines the problem to be addressed or question he / she wishes to answer.
2. Formulation of Objectives: this is very important and pivotal step of proposal writing and everything in the study is centered around it. Research objective are the goal that researcher sets and wants to achieve through the research study. It also informs the reader about the scope and extent of the study.

Components of Research proposal

✓the objective of the proposed study should be stated very clearly

✓ the objective stated should be specific , achievable, and measurable

✓ Too many objective to be avoided

✓Even just one clearly stated relevant objective for a study would be good enough

✓ if there is more than one objective can be presented in the appropriate order of importance.

TYPES OF RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

1. General or Main or Primary objectives: The main objectives will lead the research he/ she is about to conduct. They provide clear, complete and specific goals of your research.
2. Specific or secondary objectives: the secondary objectives set the goals that he/ she wants to achieve along with the main objectives. They are also reverent and specific to the research problem but they will only help in obtaining the primary objectives i.e main goal

Components of Research proposal

3. Research Design : After the research problem has been identified and the objective set, the next vital step in proposal writing is to make research design. The study design to be used should be appropriate for achieving the objective of the study.

4. Formulation of Hypothesis:

Once the identification of the problem, objectives set and the research design determined, the next step in proposal writing is to formulate a hypothesis. The researcher proposed an imaginative relationship between two or more variables. I,.e makes a predication about social phenomena which he / she test through research work. In place of hypothesis research question is also used. In fact a research question is essentially a hypothesis asked in the form of a question.

While formulating a hypothesis researcher should make sure that it is testable, clearly and precisely stated the hypothesis.

Components of Research proposal

5. Sampling design: Sampling is another crucial step in proposal writing. It is important to describes which would be the study population and determine the sample size for the study. Researcher has to describe how the study subject (i.e. sample) would be selected , its types and procedures.

Researcher use two major sampling techniques as follows

i. Probability sampling method: sample are chosen randomly chances/ probability of selection is equal for all individuals or item in a population.

ii. Non probability sampling method: samples are chosen purposively chances / probability of selection is not equal for all items in a population.

Components of Research proposal

6. Tool and techniques of data collection: techniques of data collection refer to method used for collecting data. For e.g. observation method, interview, FGD etc.

7. Data analysis and interpretation: the heart of the research study lies on the analysis's of data and its interpretation . Once the data collection is over , then the researcher analysis the data by using statistical analysis and interprets them.

8. Time frame and work schedule: the proposal should include the sequences of tasks to be performed. The expected length of time required for its completion. It can be presented in tabular or graphic form.

9. Facilities and personnel: the proposal should also include the important facilities for the study namely computer, lab, special equipment. Moreover , proposal should include the personnel required such as who are the primary investigators and co investigator , their qualification research experiences etc.

the proposal may also include the major roles to be taken up by different investigators.

Components of Research proposal

10. Budget: the estimated of cost is another step in research proposal writing. It is considered important to give an outline of the expenses that may occur during the study. It includes

Salary for staff

travel expenses

Purchase of equipment

printing etc.

Types of Research Proposal

1. Solicited Proposal:

- It is a proposal that is prepared on the request of individual and organizations.
- A proposal that is prepared on the request of sponsoring organization is known as solicited proposal.
- it concentrates on identification of problem and objectives. It is describes problem in brief and overviews/ reviews the objective of the research.
- it includes the research design, qualification of researcher, time schedules , budget, essential resources.
- This types of proposal depends on the terms of sponsoring organization

Types of Research Proposal

2. Unsolicited Proposal:

- A proposal that is prepared by the researcher in his / her own interest not on the request of sponsoring organization is known as unsolicited proposal.
- Researcher prepares the proposal and presents to the concerned organization.
- It particularly focuses on statement of the problems and research objectives.
- It is a written application or proposal for a new or innovative idea that is submitted to an agency on the initiative of the offer for the purpose of obtaining a funding from the agency.

Types of Research Proposal

3. Academic proposal:

- A proposal that is prepared to complete any academic degree is known as academic proposal.
- Such proposal is prepared by the student of master, M. Phil and PhD.
- The proposal may vary as per the need of universities even through such proposal contains title of the research, background, statement of problem, hypothesis , methodology , limitation of study and references. Etc.

Research Report

- A descriptive statement is made after the completion of research work with specific objectives including work procedures and result is known as research report.
- A report is a written statement or document prepaid after detail investigation of causes, effects and possible solution of a given problem
- Research report presents the research finding and procedures to the concerned parties in scientific, systematic and well managed way.
- the main purpose of research report is obtain details about event or subject , solve the problem , developing new theories.
- Research report provides information to the concerned parties regarding analysis of data and finding of research work.
- A research report prepared by the students to complete certain degree is known as thesis and the document prepared by the non –

Process of **Research Report**

1. Logical analysis of Subject matter
2. Preparation of the final outline: outline refers to the framework upon which long written works are constructed . The are the tools to the logical presentation of the materials and a reminder of the points to be included in the report.
3. Preparation of the rough draft: in this sate, researcher will everything whatever he/ she has found during the research work.
4. rewriting and polishing the rough draft
5. preparation of the final bibliography
6. Writing the final draft

Basic assumption and conventions of Research Report

1. No use of the first : I, me, we , us , ours , my
2. Avoid emotional terms: You shall not use the words that shows emotions like best, greater, fantastic etc.
3. use of direct positive sentence.
4. consistency
5. Use of non –gender language: it is advised to use those terminologies that do not indicate any gender like researcher , writer etc
6. Presentation
7. Consistency in spelling format: spelling format of English language is British and American.
8. Abbreviations
9. Use of opinions : When facts from research are not found, it suggest strongly to put the opinions of expert in the report while writing opinion, you should clearly write the background and identity of export who have provide opinion.
10. use of non – English terms: sometimes non English terms are use in reports. Such terms that are borrowed from other language should be italicized but regular English terms should not be italicized like hadta,

Types of Research report

a. Formal and informal
b. internal and external
c. short and long report
d. technical and popular report
e. Analytical and informative report

Types of Research report

UNDP has classified to the research report in the following groups

a. Preliminary report: A report that is prepared and presented after the collection of data is known as preliminary report . It shows the interrelationship between or among the variables under study. In this method researcher includes survey method, size of sample , method of data collection and problem face while collecting data in the report.

preliminary report is prepared when preparation of final report takes long time but major information should be disclosed immediately to the concerned parties.

Types of Research report

UNDP has classified to the research report in the following groups

b. General report: A report that is prepared after the completion of research work incorporating the procedures and finding concisely are known are known as general report. General report includes following information

- objective of study
- Description of subject matter
- Nature of data and data collection method
- quantitative results
- Time spend for data collection
- Materials used in data collection
- Finding of the research
- Suggestion if essentails.

Types of Research report

UNDP has classified to the research report in the following groups

c. Technical report:

A report that focuses on research methodology rather than other information is known as technical report. It is the report that other researcher want to see because it has the full story of what was done and how it was done . The technical report includes the following information;

- explanation of research design
- methods used in data collection
- Persons and instruments used in research
- methods of data analysis
- comparison of results with the results obtained from other resources.
- expenditure analysis
- observation of technician's.

Types of Academic research reports

1. Descriptive reports: a report that is prepared explaining the collected data and facts in organized way is known as descriptive report. Such report shows the problem of the organization under study and suggests the remedial measures to solve such problem.
2. Analytical report:

A report that contains the analysis of data is known as analytical report. It does not explain the entire situation but it analyses to the specific area or signal area. It carries out the research activities scientifically and presents the report based on the finding of analysis.

Components of projects reports

1. Preliminary materials:

- ❖ Title of the project report
- ❖ certification
- ❖ Declaration of authority
- ❖ Acknowledgements
- ❖ Table of content
- ❖ List of tables and figures
- ❖ Abbreviations used
- ❖ executive summary

Components of projects reports

2. Body of the report

- chapter I : Introduction
- Chapter II related literature review and theoretical framework
- chapter III: Research methodology
- Chapter IV: analysis and result
- Chapter V : discussion , conclusion and implementation

3. Supplementary materials

- references
- appendices

Essentials of good research report

1. Precision: the report writer should be clear about the purpose of writing report. All the investigation , analysis , recommendation and other activates are directed by this purpose. Precision provides the unity to the report and makes it a valuable documents for best usages.
2. accuracy of facts
3. Relevancy
4. Reader oriented
5. Simple language
6. short
7. Grammatical accuracy
8. attractive presentation

Computer software and social science Research

A computer is an electronic devices that accepts input data , manipulates that data and produces the outputs. The use of computer is growing in the field of research , especially in the process of data analysis.

for data analysis , social science researcher have been using excel software. The excel spreadsheet is software that helps to substitute the paper worksheet in the offices.

But in recent years more advance form of computer application is are use and SPPS in one of them. The full form of SPPS is statistical package for social science. As you know statics' is the body of concepts and methods that deals with collection , summarization , analysis and interpretation of data , SPSS software does the same thus reducing the human efforts and burden in analyzing the data.

Hence the software E.g spps has helped social scientists to perform statistical analysis of data in short time and with accuracy.

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

Referencing is a standard of acknowledging sources of information that is used in research. Citation is style of managing the information in the research report which was obtain from various sources . Various methods are used for citation and references of the materials in the report like American psychological Association style(APA), Harvard style, modern language Association(MLA). But in the academic sector of Nepal, American psychological Association(APA) format is used. Thus , citation style under APA is explain below.

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

1. Short Citation:

- under this method , researcher includes the saying or theories of other that is limiting to three line or less then that. While citing such information , researcher should use inverted comma(“….. “) but separate paragraphs is not needed.
- Researcher ,first of all , write sure name of writer or previous researcher , year of publication within the bracket and materials or information within the bracket and materials or information within the inverted comma while including short citations in the research report.
- E.g organizational commitment is the loyalty of the employee towards organization. Poter, streer, Monday and Boulin (1974) defined organizational commitment as the “ relative strength of an individual identification with an involvement in particular organization”.

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

2. Long Citation:

- If the citation has more than forty words or more than three lines then such citation is known as long citation. Long citation requires separates paragraph while writing it in the research report . Inverted comma is not used in long citations. You should leave five space first then you have to cite the long citation.
- While using long citations, you should write the surname of the writer , year of publication and page number at the end inside the bracket.
- Pierce (1990)found that age was found to be positively correlated to the organizational commitment of manager in service industries. Employees who have served in the organization for longer periods of time were more committed to the system then those whose who just join the organization. But conflicting reports have been found as to the association of gender with organizational commitment.(p.33)

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

3. Use of ellipses

Sometimes researcher may not require entre quotation but he / she some part of it then he / she can omit unnecessary part of the quotation and use necessary part only in the research report but he/ she has to give three dots (…) to given information that some part of the quotation is missing .

Eg: “… employees who had served in the organization for longer period of time were more committed to the system.”

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

4. Indirect quotations or paraphrasing: use of summary of the quotations not in as it is form in the report is known as paraphrasing. It does not require inverted comma. Name of writer and year of publication is essential while paraphrasing the quotation .

Eg. Adhikari (2003), training in Nepal is just to comply with regulatory provisions but not for motivating the employees.

5. footnote: sometimes researcher use footnote in research report. It is used to clarify the information written in the main text of the report. Researcher can state such footnote at the end of the page with superscript numbers.

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

6. Abbreviations

several abbreviations are used in the report. The full forms of such abbreviations are to be given in report so as to make easier to the reader. Some of abbreviations are

Bk, bks= book(S)

Ed.,eds= edition

f., ff. = and the following page(s)

Id. = the same

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

7. Citation style when there is one or more writers:

i. If single write: you should write surnames of the writer, date of publication inside the bracket and the materials like.

ii. If two writers: you should write surname of writers at first and date of publication inside the bracket and materials but if the same authors name should be quote again then first writers surname and et.al.like;

Pant and wolf(1990) found that…..

Pant et.al(1990) found that…….

generally ampersand (&) is used in between the name if the quotation is quoted inside the inverted comma or in direct speech . Like.

Pant & wolf (1990) states"……."

iii. Writers surname and date is written at the end if the quotation is in direct form or speech within inverted comma. Like.

Method of citation and reference in the text of report

“ Tenure is more important factor for building commitment” (pandey , 2008)

If the name of the same writer is repeated in the same page, date of publication is not needed but if the date of publication is different then you should write the date also.

IV. If the writer is unknown then you should write anonymous world in the place of name of writer and date of publication. Like. Anonymous, 2005.

V. If the name of writers is more then you should write the surname of the writers in the alphabetical order and each name is to be separated with semi- colon. Example of it is given below:

The typological framework of organizational development (Adhikari, 2008; Gautam, 2009 and Pandey, 2010)

Use of reference or Bibliography

Even though there are several styles of referencing to the materials in the research report, APA style is used rigorously in the field of social science research.

So, while applying APA style , following factors should be taken into consideration:

I. References should be managed in alphabetical order.

II. you should write surname and first alphabet of first and middle name, the date of publication inside the bracket and other information and other information. Like Adhakari, D.R.(2012).

III. You should use capital letter only for first alphabet of name and title of the reference materials.

IV. you should give double space in between two reference materials.

V. you should arrange in order of dates if single writer has two works and they are used in the report . For eg.

Koirala(2000)

Koirala(2010)

Vi. If the writer is not given then you should arrange in order of first alphabet of the name of the books.

Referencing style in the Reference List

For Books

Generally , books are used for conceptual review in the research. If the books are used by the researcher while conduction research, he/ she should manage the books in the reference list as follows.

a. If there is single writer:

first of all, you should write surname of the writer , first alphabet of the first and middle name, published date inside the bracket, name of book, address and name of the published name of the book should be in italic font, like.

Adhikari, D.R. (2005), Human Resource management. Kathmandu: Buddha Educational Enterprises.

Pandey , D. L. (2070). Auditing . Kathmandu: Asia Publication.

b. If the writers are two or more

Pant, P.R & Wolf. (2002). Social Science Research and thesis Writing . Kathmandu: Buddha Publication.

c. If the book is edited by others

Koontz, H. & Weihrich, H. (Eds) (1990). Essential of Management. New Delhi: Tata McGraw Hill Publishing Company Limited.

Referencing style in the Reference List

d. Books with later edition

Sekaran, U. (1992). Research Methods for Business (2nd ed.). New York: John Wiley & Sons , Inc.

e. Encyclopedia

Sonar (2004) . Encyclopedia Britannica

f. If the book has corporate author

Central Bureau of statistics(2005). Census of Nepal. Kathmandu: CBS.

G. If book does not have published date

Rabin, S. (n.d) Management. New Delhi; Tata McGraw Hill Publishing.

H. If reference is made from pamphlets or brochure

Pinnacle College(2010). Prospectus. Lalitpur : Author.

For Journal Articles

Researcher mostly use empirical research articles published in various journal for review. Researcher should include in the list of reference to those articles. Researcher should write the surname , first alphabet of first and middle name, date of publication, name of article , name of journal, volume, issue, page numbers. Name of journal should be in italic font: example of it is given below;

Pandey, D.L.(2010). Effect of training on organizational performance in the service sector of Nepal. The Nepalese management review.15(1): 149-161.

- if article is published in monthly or weekly magazine

Mishra,K.(2009 ,July). Managing a Business at the time of recession . Boss. PP.22-35

- if the newspaper articles are used

The Kathmandu post(2010 , feb .10). P.6

For Journal Articles

- if paper presented at seminar

Subedi. K. (2009 , September) . Capital structure management in Nepal. Paper Presented a the seminar of Business Students, Central Department of management, Kathmandu , Nepal.

- if the information is taken from personal e-mail

Bhattarai, A.P. (2009, July 10). Advertisement program. A feedback.

Available e- mail: Bhattraip@ yahoo.com.np[2009, july 12]

- If the journal articles on the internet are used

Kharel, T.P. (2009). The Strategic Marketing in Nepal. The Banijiya Sansar. [Online]

Available< http;//www. Bansn.org.np/7/1/>[2007,june 11]

- if internet site is used

School sector Reform program[online] (cited 2009, March 10)

Available:<hhtp://www.ssrp.com.np>[2009,march 15]

- if home page is used

Sharma, t. (2010, Aprail 5). Nepal's Natural Beauties [Home page of XYZ Institution] [online]

Assignment

1. Show the style of preparing reference list to the materials taken from books and journal articles.
2. What is research report? Describes the general format of a research report.
3. What is research proposal ? Describe the contents that are to be incorporated in proposal.
4. Explain the importance of reference in research works.(Give credit to where is due, stop plagiarism)