

## Assignment - 2

x) Define sociology & discuss its nature.

↳ Sociology is the study of social life, social change, & the social change causes & consequences of human behavior. Sociologists investigate the structure of groups, organization, & societies & how people interact within these contexts. It is the scientific study of social structure, social stratification & human relationships with scientific approach.

Sociology is an independent science. It is not treated & studied as a branch of any other science like philosophy or political philosophy or history. As an independent science it has its own field of study, boundary & method. Sociology is a social science & not a physical science. Sociology belongs to the family of social sciences & not to the family of physical sciences. As a social science it concentrates its attention on man, his social behaviour, social activities & social life. Sociology is a pure science & not an applied science. The main aim of pure sciences is the acquisition of knowledge & it is not bothered 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 & to put it to use.

x) show the similarities & difference between sociology & anthropology.

↳ <sup>simil</sup> similarities <sup>diff</sup> between sociology & anthropology.

	Sociology	Anthropology
a)	Social science.	Natural science.
b)	It is done to solve contemporary social problem.	It is done to understand different cultures.
c)	It makes use of a broader, larger sample size.	It makes use of a smaller sample size.
d)	Relies on quantitative data to arrive at a conclusion.	Relies on qualitative data to come to a conclusion.

Anthropology is the study of humans & their behaviour at a more indiv. individualistic level. In turn, sociology studies the way in which groups of humans interact with each other & how their behaviour is influenced by social structures, categories & institutions. Anthropology & sociology both study human behaviour but the focus is different.



x) What are the major functions of family?

↳ There are many major functions of family & some of them are given below:

1) Recreational function

↳ Arranging some family picnic, birth day ceremony, etc family gathering, visiting relatives & the like are launched by the family members for recreation.

2) Educational function

The family provides the basis for the child's formal learning. Education as an agent of social mobility. Parents do invest their amount for the academic advancement to their combat.

3) Reproductive function

By fulfilling its reproductive function family has made it possible to have the propagation of species & the perpetuation of human race.

4) Religious function

Religious values, morals, etc are transmitted from the family to their respective children. Different religious functions are held at home that also helps to reduce negative vibes of human mind.

5) Affectional function

The greatest single cause of emotional, behavioral & physical difficulties is the lack of love, warmth, affection with a circle of intimate associates.

x) Discuss the class based social stratification in Nepalese society.

↳ Social classes arises from the consequence of a division of labor.

① Aristocracy

→ Thakuri, shaha, Rana fall under this class. They are involved in both the army & the administration along with import-export, hotels, etc.

② Modern Bureaucrats

→ They have come from middle class family. They are the sons of landlords & received their education in university in Kathmandu or abroad.

③ The Bourgeoisie

→ It is represented by the large merchants who are involving in tourism & reconstruction.

④ Middle class

→ It is represented by the educated & professional self employment such as doctors, engineers, college teachers, etc.

⑤ Petty Bourgeoisie.

→ Small commodity producers, shop keepers, petty officials & school teachers fall under this category.



1) What do you understand by social change?  
Discuss some of the major factors of social change.

→ Social change is the change in social structure & relationships of a society, often used interchangeably with cultural change. Old ideas, morals, habits & cognized behaviours are changed. Internal & external needs are powerful enablers to make the society change.

Some major factors of social change are:-

1) Biological factors

→ Man utilizes the available plant & animal life in order to save his culture. The plants, water, latitude, longitude, & climate conditions shape the culture.

2) Physical or Geographical factors

→ Natural disasters like earthquakes, floods, landslides, etc bring the number of changes in human society. Physical factors comprises surface of the earth, climate, rivers, etc.

3) Technological factors

→ The development of technologies such as phones, buses, airplanes have changed not only the human society but also the course of history.

x) What is a research proposal? Formulate a research proposal with its major components.  
→ A research proposal is a concise & coherent summary of a proposed research. It sets out the central issues or questions that you intend to address. It outlines the general area of study within which your research falls, referring to the current state of knowledge & any recent debates on the topic. The major components of a research proposal are as follows:-

- 1) Introduction
- 2) Significance
- 3) Formulating the research questions
- 4) Formulating the specific objectives
- 5) Limitations of the research
- 6) Literature review
- 7) Research methodology
- 8) Data interpretation & analysis
- 9) Reference.



x) Discuss the major concepts of research in social science research.

→ Social science research is the activity of gathering, analysing & interpreting information for a variety of social, educational & political purposes. Researchers need a critical understanding of a range of social research methods & styles.

In order to accomplish the research task effectively & expertly different steps are to be taken into consideration, they are:

① statement of the problem.

② Significance

③ Formulating research questions

④ Objectives of the research

⑤ Limitation of research

⑥ Extensive literature review

⑦ Research Methodology

⑧ Data processing, interpretation & analysis

⑨ Summary conclusion & Generalization

⑩ Reference.