Sociology is considered as scientific study or systematic study of social relationships, interrelationships action and interactions, social process, problems all aspect of culture (way of living / life)

* Main objectives: is to make the students familiar with the discpline of sociology.

* Goal is i) to enable students to analyze the Nepalese society and culture.

ii) To understand the relationship between individual, society and culture.

Emergence of sociology

15th century ~~an~~ onward there was European renaissance period which is known as the age of reason. Theological philosophy could no longer rule the entire world. All scientists philosopher poets raising the questions against the society which is guided by theological perspective. In the decission making process of social life church play the prominent role in the name of god. In the entire society proverty, injustice, discrimination, etc. are rooted. But people were seeking / searching freedom, justice, happiness, prosperity, etc. because it was the time of englightenment. Enlightement provided full fledge (completely) way to think independently based on the reason. In this time people realized that with the help of ~~women~~ human potentiality people can invent scientific invention, discoveries philosophy.

In this way, reason based ~~women~~ human

society brought out the revolution in human thoughts. Industrial revolution, political revolution such as french revolution, independent revolution, ~~glorious~~ GLORIOUS war of Britian and explosion of knowledge helped to develop and change the entire social structure.

Some inventions such as steam engine advancement in means of transportation, development of communication and education made qualitative transformation of society.

After industrial revolution of Europe, there seemed expansion of market and capitalism in searching employment opportunities, must of the rural people migrated in urban area. Then, urban area seemed full of problem such as crime, poverty, stress, conflict between labours and industrialist, Juvenile deliquency (un aged children crimes), social disharmony, suicide, etc. Inorder to understand the root causes of such problems and to address urban problems, sociology ~~was~~ was introduced by August Comte who is known as father of sociology.

Sociological Imagination

The term "Sociological Imagination" was coined by the american sociologist C. Wright Mills inorderd to ~~crime~~ describe the various social issues through systematic and scientific insight it is considered as an insight or ability to observe and understand the context which saves individual decision making as well as the decision make by other it allow to raise the question in various aspect of society. It reject the theological and normative interpretation and it would like to introduce cause, effect and relationship. It is also known as critical scientific thought supported by cause, effect and relationship.

There is an appeal to understand the historical and sociological meaning of the individual in the society. We people can use the sociological imagination for better understanding the broad historical science, in the context of its meaning for their innerself and external carrer of individual. Sociological imagination is used to see how our individual lives are embedded to society and the trends and patterns.

Thus, Sociological imagination should have scientific thinking toward social events. (It aims to see the phenomena through cause, effect, relationship). It views the social problems through various perspective and applies critical point of view to see the issues supported why and how it happens.

Introduction to Sociology

1) Introduction
2) Definition
3) Features
4) Sociologist
5) Conclusion

Sociology is the study of social life, social transformation and the social causes and effects of human behaviour with in society. Through the sociological insight inside see sociologists investigate the structure of social groups (youth clubs and other clubs), social organization, institutions and societies, and how human beings interact with in these contexts.

The word sociology was at first coined by french scholar Auguste Comte (1838) as a science of social phenomena which studies the social phenomena objectively such as other natural science by experimenting the objects in lab. It is further enriched by other renowned scholars like Hebert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Talcott Parsons and other contemporary scholars.

Sociology is an empirical, holistic and rational general science emerged in the 19th century inorderd to understand the society and address the problems of industrialized modern, educated and complex society.

It is empirical science because every forms of knowledge is gained through social experiences. Sociology is considerd to be an empirical descipline because it focus on systematic and careful observation. While conducting the social research, sociologist apply empirical evidence through experience or observation. Empirical sociology is the study of sociology based on methodological techniques.

It describes the situation of all aspect of social life such as psychological aspect, economical aspects, family and politics etc during the research. Empirical sociology is often concerned with aspects of every day life (relate to) common sense. Similarly, empirical sociology studies how people ~~appreciate~~ appreciate and get along with each other inductively.

Sociology is also known as holistic and rational science. In Durkheim's view, who was one of the major ~~measure~~ structural functionalist, sociology should study social phenomena attributed to society in broad sense, rather then being limited to the specific action of individuals. Sociology is holistic science because different aspects of social life are interrelated any society can't be understood with the study of single aspect) hence, sociology should attempt to study social life as a whole. It is a holistic science because it views the problems through each and every view point such as psychological, political, economical view point, etc.

Sociology studies the social issue of society as a whole that's why it is general science. Social phenomena should be explained in terms of properties of the whole societies analyzed. Whole societies should be use as units of analysis for the explanation or interpretation to reach the social reality. (Sociology is a general science but not a special science because only sociology studies the general interaction involving social beings like religion, politics and economic, moral and intellectual aspect. It has board scope than other social science. Through the relationship with other social science such as antropology economics, history, etc. Sociology gaines various insight or prospective and contributes to a holistic understanding of social life.

Sociology is considered as rational science because the interpretation and analysis are made valid and reliable with the sets of logic. It believe in reason rather then theological interpretation. Researcher come to known the social reality through the field work through observation so fieldwork is hallmark in sociological research. In this पद्धति social issues are studies through cause and effect relational. It is base on set of reason.

Definitions to sociology:

1) According to August comte (objective): "Sociology is a science of social phenomena."

2) According to Max Weber (subjective): "Sociology as a science which attempts the interpretative understanding of social action inorder to arrive at a causal explanation of its ~~cause~~ course and effects.

3) Morris Ginsberg: Sociology is the student of human ~~behavior~~ interaction and interrelations, their conditions and consequences.

4) Kingsley Davis: "Sociology is the general science of society".

5) Ogburn and Nimkoff: "Sociology is the scientific study of social life".

Nature of Sociology

1) Sociology is an Independent Science.

- Sociology has it own rearch area and methods.
- It is not treated and studied as a branch of any other science like philosophy or political philosophy or history.
- It developed its own tools and techniques to make the study of ~~content~~ contents scientifically.

2) Sociology is Social Science not Physical Science

- As a social science it concentrates its attention on man, his social behaviour, social activities and social life.
- It does the research in social problems or human subject not in object. → (Feeling, opinon, emotions)

3) Sociology is a Categorial and not a Normative discipline

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

4) Sociology is pure science as well as applied science.

- Each pure science may have its own applied field. For example: physics is a pure science and engineering is its applied field.
- In order to find out the root causes of the problems intensive (Deep) research is carried out.
- Sociology as a pure science has its applied field such as administration, diplomacy (कूटनीति), social work, etc.

5) Sociology is Generalizing Science not Particularizing

- Sociology tries to find out the general laws of principle about human interaction and association, about the nature, form, content and structure of human groups and societies. (like student in college)
- It does not study each and every event that takes place in society. It is not possible also.
- It study or survey in a mass or in a larger group not in an individual level.

6) Sociology is Rational, Empirical and Holistic science.

- In rational science, social issues are studies

or believed

through cause and effect relationship. It is based on set of logic and reason rather than theological interpretation.

- ~~It~~ Empiricism, is emphasises experience and the facts that results from observation and experimentation.

- It is a holistic science as it studies the social issues from every view points.

7) Fieldwork is hallmark (पहिचान) in sociological Research.

- Sociologist / Researcher should go to field to find & analyse the root of the social issues or problems.

- They reveal the primary data from observation, interview, social survey and others.

Characteristics / Features / Nature of Sociology

1) Field work is hallmark in sociological research

Through the researcher experience a specific aspect of social life identify the reality. Field work enables researchers to examine the way scientific theories and interact with real life. It is an excellent method for understanding the role of social context in shaping social beings life and experiences. Researchers goes to the field and build the effective rapport with informants and generates the facts and figures from the field. that's why field work is hallmark in sociological research. Similarly, field work is source of primary data. Inorder to revel the primary data researcher applies some tools and techiques such as: observation, Interview, case studies, social survey, etc to come the finding of research. The term 'hallmark' refers to genuineness. In this way field work is considered as hall mark in sociological research.

2) Sociology is social science not physical science.

Sociology, basically does not concern with the study of inanimate (non-living thing) natural object. Such as, physic, chemistry, etc or physical science is the study of inorganic world or it does not study living things. Sociology deals with the social institution, group behaviour, social stratification and social life as a whole by relating the human relationship with social science such as: economic, historic and psychologic

sociology is a social science thats why sociologist conduct the research in society because society is a open lab for sociological research. Researchers focus on social issuess and problem by applying various tools and techiques then interpreting and analyse the data statistically and logically.

3) Sociology is an independent science

Sociology has emerged into an independent science. It is not studied as a branch of any other social science such; political, history, etc. As an independent science it has its own subjects, field, content and context, boundary and methodology. It is emerged as a new discipline as a response to the crisis caused by the French and industrial revolution. In orderd to ~~fit~~ respond to the social reality researcher apply inductive and deductive methods based on the nature of social issuess and problems, In this way, we can justify sociology as an independent science.

4). Sociology is pure science as well as applied science

Sociology is also consider as a pure science because the main objective of sociology is the acquisition ~~acqui~~ (gain) of sociological knowledge about human society. Pure science is more related to theories and predictions to understand the world of nature performed in a lab where as applied sciences focus on the scientific knowledge of nature. It is more related to engineering and technology. Pure ~~scie~~ sociological research has motive to further sociological knowledge, while applied research has a direct practical entry. It may be put into the various services, governmental agencies, etc. As a pure social science sociology creates new sociological knowledge on theoretical level where as an applied social science makes use of its theoretical and methodological resources to resolve social problems.

Applied science has a pratical application in entire social world or social life, social science deals with the institutions and ~~fuch~~ functioning of human being. Similarly, applied sociology is applied the sociological tools to understand, intervene or enhance human social life, social being applied sociological insights, methodology, prospectives, concepts, tools to understand and address, social issues. (Pure social sciences focus on theoritical and conceptual development where as applied social science aims to applied this knowledge to real world.) - J.M.P

5) The concept of sociology are abstract (understanding level) but methods and methodologies are concrete.

Sociology studies human relationship action and interaction social process, social harmony which are abstract in nature, social issues, social changes, institutional relationship, group behaviour, ~~caste~~ social problems, organizational issues

~~classes~~, social stratification (caste-class ~~based~~) based social networking are very difficult issues for academic interpretation to interpret this issues which requires critical eyes/point of view to concretize the result. Hence, the content, concept, etc are relatively abstract in form. At the another hand entire research procedures are visible and transparent. It generate the primary data through social survey, case study questionnaire and interview techniques along with observation method.

6) Sociology is generalizing science not a particularizing science.

Sociology attempts to make generalization on the basis of some selected event. Sociology studies various social event and all of them can't be studies. Generalization is social process the extend a specific stand to a universal framework. A generalization is taking a few fact and making wider more universal statement. For e.g: if all the girls of Kanchanjunga team love to wear the pink skirt. Then you might make the generalization that all girls love to wears pink skirt. The term 'generalization' refers to observation trend which is generalized to a society or community. Generalization used a small number of observes behaviour and phenomena then apply them to a larger society and community.

7) Sociology is Rational, Empricial and Holistic science

Sociology is considered as rational ~~science~~ social science because social issues are studied through cause and effect relationship. It is based on reason or fact. Social issues are proved or justify systematically scientifically and logically. Similarly, sociology is known as empricial science because it generate the knowledge through the field work based on social experiences or observation. Sociology is also a holistic science because it studies the social phenomena. Social issues from every perpective or view point. Various views points are looking glasses are put together to make the result wider and reliable and valid.

Therefore, in gist is taken as rational, empricial and holistic science which studies the social phenomena and issues systematically, logically and scientifically.

Scope of Sociology

Scope refers to the area and subject matter that deals with some thing. Scope of sociology includes the study of social institution, social process and behaviour of social groups. Inorder to confine the research areas and domain of investigation, Mainly two schools of thought categories. In order to confine the boundary of sociological

research with ~~concepts~~ concrete methodologies. Some philosophere have prescribe some areas for investigation.

a) German school of thought
b) French school of thought

A) German school of thought

German school of thought is also known as formalist or specialist school of thought. George Simmel and his followers such as Max Weber, Vierkandt, Von Wiese and Tonnies made some contribution to establish the German school of thought. Main aim of this school is to confine the areas by including social institution, social behaviour, formal social fact, dynamic process of society, social actions and interactions, division of labour, social structure and system, etc. This school of thought desired to introduce sociology as a pure understanding and independent science by de-marketing limited areas.

According to German philosphere Max Weber sociology should interpret social behaviour in term of cause and effect relationship. German school of thoughts consider that if sociology studies the limited contents that it ~~sociology~~ is ables to studies the sociological research more scientific, reliable, valid. They wanted to produce the best scientific interpretation (main word). It is based on the interpretative understanding

B) French School of Thought

It is also taken as ~~scientific~~ synthetic or informal school of thought. This school of thought was founded by Emile Durkheim, and his followers Ginsberg, Hob House, and P.A Sorokin. According to German school of thought the discipline sociology is the pure understanding by covering limited contents and making the scope very limited and superficial.

They came to the conclusion that sociology should include all types of social phenomena that exist in society. At the same time synthetic group considered that sociological contents can be formal and informal both but the perspective, tools, techniques and methodology should be appropriate and sufficient which makes the research agrument more reliable, valid and persuasive

* Durkheim has prescribed these three ~~21st~~ Gist principles divisions

i) Social Morphology: Durkheim has described the social morphology which deals with distribution and density of population and resources (water, natural, etc.). It studies the territorial life of community like high himalayan 'Sherpa' community, 'Magar' community of mountain, 'Gurung' community of Ghale Gaun, etc. indigenous studies in depth, then ethnography is produce by researches. It is made up of the mass of individuals who constitute the

society, the manner (way of life) in which they are settled upon the territorial, the natural and configuration of those thing which affect collective relationship. According to Durkheim social morphology, sociology is take as explanatory science. According to social morphologist, sociology is considered as explanatory.

ii) Social Physiology

It refers to social institutions such as marriage, family, kinship, religion, academia, political institution, economic institution, socio-cultural entities, social laws language, social norms practices, social structure and system etc which are studies sociologically. Durkheim believed that social structure and system and its dynamism are basic unit of investigation.

iii) General Sociology

It is regarded as philosophical aspect of sociology. General sociology aims to explore the general character of these social facts. It studies the sociological values, moral-ethics and other social laws, rules and regulations. It also studies emerging issues such as poverty, crime, depression, disequilibrium etc. Basically it studies the philosophical aspect of society.

H Relationship between Sociology and Economic

According to Adam Smith, "Economics is regarded as science of wealth basically it deals with production, distribution and consumption of goods and service. Similarly, Per capita income, demand and supply, income and expenditure, saving and other economic activities of society or scope of economics. Economics provides the economic data to sociology. At the another hand, the aim of sociology is to empower the society or community economically. Therefore, sociology and economic have intimate relationship between each other.

Sociology express how economic power houses create economic policies to make and maintain economic system that operate in developing society for further studies.

Different mode of productions, income generating sources, occupations and engagements for material welfare, etc are also the concerning scope for economic sociology.

Sociology has comprehensive view point towards the economic subject as it is social institutions of society whereas economic has economic looking glass with limited contents but with specific gaze / view point.

Relationship of Sociology with Anthropology

Anthropology and sociology are considered as twin sister. Anthropology is the study of human societies, cultures and their development. It is the study of biological and psychological characteristics and their evolution. It is the science of humanity or systematic study of humanity with the goal of understanding of evolutionary origins our distinctiveness as a species and great diversity in our forms of social existence across the world throughout time. In another words it is the study of the origin and developmental of human societies and et cultures. It's fundamental differences is sociology studies the society where as anthropology studies cultures. Anthropologist will take an example of larger culture sociology tends to view at the bigger picture, often study political movement for example 2062/63 movement of Nepal and power relation of different group with each other. Franz Boas is regarded as father of anthropology.

Anthropology is the study that deals with human cultural behaviours/cultures and traditions where as sociology is the study that deals with social beings and its society. Sociology deals with social changes that occurs as a result of social process. Where as anthropology deals with cultural and social meaning that is more abstract. Sociology is interested in the study of society. It focus on social topic like social change and social consequences of human behaviour where as anthropology is rooted in the characteristic, environment and cultural of human and their ~~ancitors~~ ancestors.

Greek → anthropos = man
latin → logos = study

Relationship of Sociology with Economics

Economics is also known as social science which primary deals with production, distribution and consumption of the goods and services. Similarly Per capita income, GDP, Demand and supply, income and expenditure, saving and other economic activities are studied. But, at the other hand, Economic data are provided to sociology by economics and sociology aims to empower the communities/societies economically. This performs the interrelationship between sociology and economics. Sociology and economics are interdependent in their respective studies. Economics basically, focus on human economic issues or financial issues and closely tight to social activities and various communities and societies. Economics issues impact on sociology which is concerned with studies social being (Economic institution used to deals with the changing pattern in society and sociology deal with the ~~human society~~ human society) every society has its own economics system and every economics reflects the needs and cultural attributes of society as well as the major traits (characteristics) of the civilization in which it

lives. Sociology is the study of human behaviour development and how different human societies function under organizational structure.

Relationship of Sociology with Political Science

Meaning of Sociology

Greek → logos = study
latin → Socitus = Society

In short it is the study of society.

Meaning of Political Science

Greek = Polics → city/state

Political Science is a discipline which deals with the context like state, goverment, political behaviour of human being.

- Relationship

i) G.E.G remarks that political science and sociology are 2 aspect of same coin.
ii) Where sociology is the study of society, political science is the study of goverment, which are made/elected for the proper functioning of society.
iii) The subject matter of both that sciences are closely connected.
iv) State and Social groups cant be seperated from each other.
v) Both Political science and sociology deal with human beings / ~~socities~~ societies.
vi) Sociology is the study of social institution like marriage, family, kinship, education and all these institution are regulated by the law which is enacted by the goverment which is the study of political science.
vii) Sociology is the study of many association like political parties, state, clubs, family and politicial science also studies these association.

Differences of sociology and political science

Political science mainly study state and goverment only. It has ~~its~~ very narrow scope and it basically study organize society (communities). An organize society means the society which have rules and regulation, etc. It is an very old science. where as sociology studies communities, state, goverment. It has broad scope and it studies both organize and unorganized society and it is newly define science.

Relationship of Sociology and History

Meaning of History

History is the study of past event. It is derived from Greek word 'Histori' which mean to inquire something.

Relationship

- According to G.E Howarde "History is the past sociology and sociology is the present History". Which mean history provide the knowledge of past of sociology like the past condition of marriage, family and society And sociology show the past and present condition difference like the difference of past marriage and society ~~and~~ with the present marriage and society.

- Sociology is the study of society and various ~~aspects~~ aspects of society and history provide us knowledge about past of society and its various concepts.

- History is the root and sociology is the fruit. Root mean the origin of any thing like the origin of society, communities and various aspects of sociology and fruit mean the present condition of that past time society, communities and other aspects. It means that ~~with~~ to find the past and present of society we have to study both history and sociology.

- History gives us knowledge about development of social institution such as marriage, family, kinship, etc.

- Sociology depends upon history for its material.

- Sociology provide knowledge about society and history give knowledge about past society like how it origin

Difference

History is the study of past and it is an concrete science (real thing) where as sociology is the study of ~~present~~ and it is an abstract science (thing that are think in mind but ~~not~~ are not in real life)

Chapter 2 Organizing Social Lives

After studying this chapter the students should be able to acquainted with.
i) Fundamental Concepts
ii) Terminologies
iii) Meaning
iv) Types
v) Characteristic

* Society

In sociological terms, Society refers to a group of people. Who live in a definable community and shared beliefs and cultural ideas.

According to the August Comte " Society as a social organization possessing or harmony of structure and function. A community, nation, a board grouping of people having Common tradition institution and collective activities and interst is considered as society. A society can be define as network of interconnected major groups viewed as a unit and sharing a common culture. In another word, A society is the largest number of human beings who interact to ~~stasif~~ satisfy their social needs and who share common culture.

Society is considered as the web of relationship. It is characterized by heterogeneity in terms of cast, class, ethnicity,

पर्म = Reciprocal labour

religious beliefs and diverse social relationship. Society is the complex of organised association and institution within the community. The society is define as a complex groups in reciprocal relationship, interacting upon one another enabling human organism to carry on their live activities and mutual help in order to fulfill bio-psychological requirements.

According to Ginsberg, " A society is a collection of individuals united by certain relations or mode of behaviour which mark them off from others who do not enter into these relations~~hip~~ or who differ from them in~~to~~ behavior.

In the above defination, Society is taken as a complex form of organised associations and institution with in a community.

Major types of Society

i) Hunting and Gathering Society

In the process of development of society hunting and gathering was the first type of human society. In this society, the people use to go for hunting and gathering. Different tribal of the world such as "Tsembaga", "Yanuro", "Lakata" and "Haida" are still adopting hunting and gathering mode of production of review. In term of Nepal 'Raute' is

also an example of hunting group. There are various features of tribal society such as common territories and languages, sense of unity or wefelling, Endogamous membership, primary social relationship, indigenous political system. etc.

Note:

i) In the mode of production: every thing goes into the production the necessities of life including labour, instruments and raw material.

ii) Endogamous memerbship:
Endogamy means marrying with in the same family, religious, clan or cultural groups.

ii) Agrarian Society

Agrarian society is also known as agricultural society it ~~pa~~ practises agriculture as a mode of production. Land is the main resources of income. Some features of this society are occupational structure, forms of land ownership, village community system, minimal division of labour, informal social control, simplicity and uniformity. In regard Nepal, Nepal is the country of hunting and gathering, agrarian and industrial society. So now a days we have all types of society throughout the world.

iii) Industrial and Technological Society

After the industrial revolution of Europe during eighteenth century, industrial society came into existence in human history. In this society machine, industries are the mode of production. Some features of industrial society development of modern economic institution, higher level social mobility, specialization in work, professionalism and economic-base social relationship etc. Similarly, expansion of capitalism, open market policy, enterpreneurship, production, distribution, consumption are some salient features of industrilization.

Major Characteristics of Society

i) Society is a Web of Relationship

According to Mac Iver "society is a web of relationship. Social relationship implies reciprocal awarness. Without people's relationship society cannot exist. Society is formed by the relationship between individuals, communities, organizations, states, localities and regions. There are many relationship that exists in a society like relationship between family members, friends, neighbours and other association. Simply in school ~~or~~ ~~of~~ there is an relationship between students and teachers mainly. When that students goes hospital for his treatment then the relationship of that student with doctor will be doctor and patients. So that relationship will always exists in different aspects of life.

2) Characterized by Heterogenity in terms of Caste, Class, Ethnicity and Religion.

ans As we known, society is a board concept it contain may things like caste, class, Ethnicity and so ~~eth~~ many others let see around us, In our Nepalese society over there 120 caste exists. Society also comprises different economic groups like high class, middle class, lower class. In a society many people celebrate there festival according to there culture. In Nepalese society we can see many religion like Hindujsm, Buddhism, Islam, christianity and many other so that society is an heterogenity in terms of religion also.

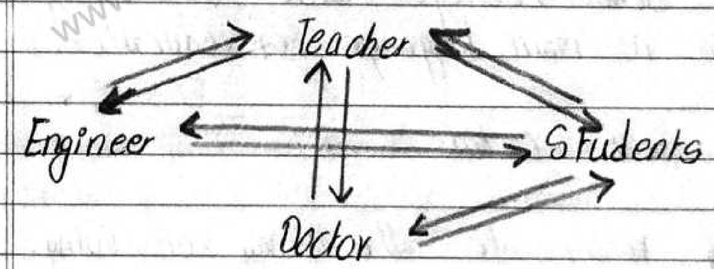
3) Provision of Co-operation and Conflict

ans Co-operation is an essential element to constitue a society. Similarly, (Co-operation means to work together or help each other). Without mutual Co-operation any society can't exist. Simply in a family Co-operation also play a vital role like a husband and wife working together to raise happy and healthy children. People can fulfill their societal needs with the help of Co-operation.

Generally, Conflict refers to the ~~disg~~ disagreement. Every society has their own types of conflict. like in Nepalese society certain time before there is an conflict between different groups of ~~det~~ people to put the name of ~~Provision.~~ province. Conflict ~~can~~ may be ~~created~~ due to unequal distribution of resources occur imbalanced between population and resources according to the group of people also. In the past society the main reason of conflict is due to marrying different caste of boys or girls. (Conflict may occur on the ~~base~~ caste, class, group, ethnicity and religions also.)

4) Interdependence to Each other

Interdependence is one of the essential element to constitue society. (According to famous greek philosopher Aristotle "Man is a social animal".) ~~Are~~ None is self sufficient. People may be depend to each other to fulfill their basic societal needs. In society people are depend with each other economically, socially. One groups, one nation, one community depends upon the other for its development like Nepal depends upon India for medicine and India depends upon Nepal for medical herbs.



From the above diagram we can see that every body is depend to each other ~~let~~ take a simple example of a ~~boy~~. When the body doesn't have source of income he is depends on his parents ~~for~~ economically ~~but~~ later on ~~he~~ when he start to ~~old~~ earn and when his parents become older then

parents will be depend upon that boy ~~fo~~ economically.

5) Society is Dynamic

Generally Dynamic refers to change or changing respectively with time. Society is not static, it is dynamic. According to Herbert Spencer change is the rule of society. As we know mainly there are three types of society they are also change one after another respectively with the time. We can see the different in dressing, feeding patterns of people which is changes time to time. In language there is also different before 20-30 years ago Nepalese people are not much familiar with English language. Most of the people use their native language but now days much of the people use English language and school/college also use english languages as a main language for education.

6) It consists of culture

Generally, Culture refers to the way of living. Each society is distinct from others. Every society is unique because it has own way of life, called culture. ~~Hindu~~ In society there are many culture which can be differ from region or place. Any society can't exists without culture. In a society there may be various culture and culture may be differ from society to society. For example in hindu society we pray ~~with~~ ~~for~~ god and in christian society people pray ~~to~~ Jesus. And there is different norms, value, according to different culture.

7) Society is Abstract in Nature

It is abstract in Nature. We can't touch it or can't see the structure of society. We can just fell it. Society is made of social relationship. It consist of social relations, human behaviour, culture, norms, value which are abstract it. We can only feel it. like all we known we have to respect ~~elder~~ senior and love junior the ~~too~~ context respect and love are abstract in nature. So we can feel love and respect but can not see it. So that society is abstract in Nature.

CULTURE

In regards of Sociology and anthropology, culture is an acted document as well as the way of living. It is shared way of thinking and behaving of a group of people in terms of anthropology.

American Sociological Association defines "Culture as the languages, customs, beliefs, rules, arts, knowledge and collective identities and memories developed by members of all ~~society~~ social groups that makes their social environment meaningful".

traits = characteristics / features
ascribed : made, established

Culture is known as the customery beliefs social forms, and material traits of a racial religious or social groups. Culture is the societal norms, values and beliefs that the groups of people ascribed. It is the social property enriched through human experiences that help to foster the human civilization.

It is learned behaviour transmitted from ~~one generation~~ from one generation to another as well as it is dynamic and fluid in character. ~~Cl~~ Culture is an entire accumulation of material objects, conditions, tools and techniques, symbols and behaviours pattern

Definitions

E.B Taylor who is knowned as renowned scholar defines the culture in such way " Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, beliefs, art, morals, law, customs, skill, habits and any other capabilities acquired by man as a member of society". Culture is an integrated system of behaviours with its supporting ideas and values. There is a provision of cultural relativism in society.

Sub culture

Sub cultures are values and norms distinct from the majority and held by a group with in broad society. Sub culture differentiates itself from the conservative and standard value to which it belongs. sub-cultures develop the own norms and values in regard cultural, political and sexual matters. A sub culture is a group of people who share a way of life, a way of dressing or special interest or beliefs. for example cyber culture; emo, gamer, hiphop, etc. It is small cultural group doesn't have their own distinct culture which eventually enriches the national culture. That's why sub cultures are considered as the small cultural treads with in dominant culture.

hipster

Cultural Relativity

Cultural Relativity views all cultures as equally. Franz Boas first use the concept of cultural relativism in 1887 A.D. Cultural relativism is the position that there is non universal standard to measure, cultures by and that all cultural values and beliefs must be understood interms of their cultural context, And not judged based on outside norms and values. Cultural relativism is a concept, that norms and values within a culture are developed according to a particular social

context. Cultural relativism refers to not judging a culture to our own standres of what is wrong or right, ~~abnormal~~ or normal, superior and inferior. Cultural relativism is emerged against ethnocentrism. → सापेक्ष

Types of ~~Mater~~ Culture

i) Material Culture

Material culture refers to the physical objects, resources, and space that people use to define their culture. It encompasses national heritage, architectural designs, food items, wearing customs. All of these physical aspects of a culture help to define it's members behaviours and perceptions. For example, technology is virtual aspect of material culture in today's Nepal. BCA students and other students should familiar with technology or computer to survive in their school and business.

ii) Non - Material Culture

Non-material culture refers to the non physical ideas that people have about their culture, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, language, organizations and institutions. ~~Fet~~ For e.g respect to elder and love junior is an non-material culture. It is abstract we can only fell it we can't touch and see it. Love, faith, respects, etc. are non-material culture.

Characteristics of Culture

1) Culture is Material and Non-material in Nature

Culture is Material and Non-material in Nature. It comprises material and non-material objects as human property in order to fulfill the social requirements. Material objects include dressing pattern and fooding pattern which introduce the culture over world. For e.g, Pagoda style of 'Pashupati Nath' Temple display the Hindu culture. Where as, Non-material contains norms, value, belief which are followed by the member of Society.

2) Culture is enriched through social Experiences

Culture is learned process through social experience. Culture is not inborn. It is learnt. Culture is often called "learned ~~ou~~ ways of behaviour". An empricial knowledge of an person enriched the human civilization. We see people saying "namaste" to their elders ones then we also starts to saying namaste. No body is born with their culture. They learn it from their family, school, friends and society.

3) Culture is Shared Group Behaviour

To become a culture it should be followed by groups of people. If only one person perform something is not consider as culture but if a group of people perform that same task for long time

then it is only considerd as culture. Culture in sociological sense is shared. For example people share their customs, beliefs, norm and value among many people. Culture is something adopted, used, believed, and praticed by the number of people.

3) Culture is dynamic

Culture is a dynamic process. It change time to time. Culture contain all of the things which can be material or non-material in nature. In the past, people use different dressing pattern like at that time brahmin people use to wear 'Dhoti Dawra Surwal' and they mainly eat non-veg but now a day they use to wear hiphop dress and they eat chicken and other meta items and in non-material context In past people greeting their parents and teacher by touching their feet but now day they greet them by hug and by saying namaskar. So that culture is dynamic. In past time there is 'sathi partha' and widow women can't marry but now they are not perform.

4) Culture is transmitted from One Generation to Another

Culture is transmitted from different social agenues. Since, family is the first school of the child. In family the elders gives knowledge to children how to respect their elder and how to greet their parents. The older generation provide the knowledge of culture to new generation through different instruction or stories. for eg

when I am child my parents says me to greet the relatives who visit my home by saying 'namaskar' or by touching their feet. then after i start to says namaskar to my relatives. Culture can be learned by friends, school and religious institution. (If any culture is not transmitted from generation to generation then the culture can be disappear) If my parents and relative not teach me about my culture like norms, values, dressing and feeding pattern then I might not be able to follow my culture and I might be unknow from my culture.

5) Culture varies from society to society

Every society has a culture of its own. It differ from society to society. Culture of every society is unique to itself. Culture are not uniform. Language, norms, values, rituals, history, customs and festivals make society different than others. Culture differ from community to community and society to society. for example in Hindus Society peope wear white clothes for death ceremony but in christian people wear white clothes for marriage. And in Hindu society people are burn after their death where as in christan people are bury after there death. Form this two example we can understand that culture varies from society to society.

6) Culture is gratifying

Culture provides proper opportunities for the satisfaction of our needs and desires. Our needs both biological and social are fullfilled in the cultural ways. Culture determines and guides various activities of man. Thus, culture is defined as the process through which human being satisfy their wants.

7) Culture is Social heritage.

Social heritage refers to the history and cultural identities of people in a particular region. Cultural heritage is the heritage of tangible and intangible heritage assets of a group or society that is inherited from past generation. National monuments, socio-cultural heritage are preserved and protected for the new generation. For e.g the dressing pattern, language, footing pattern and other cultural properties of Nepali society are the ~~identi~~ national identity of Nepali people and it ~~pe~~ they are preserved for next generation.

8) Culture is Universal

Every country, society and community follow their culture. They can be differ from society to society, community to community but all of them follow and learn their culture. There culture is an identity of them.

Any society can't be formed without culture. Culture is an essential elements for society. For e.g ~~Christan~~ Christan people may have their certain culture and Hindu people also have their own culture. Culture can be different in both society but they follow culture. In gist, we can say that without culture none of the society can be formed. So that culture is Universal.

9) Language is the Chief Vehicle of Culture

Man lives not only in the present but also in the past and future. Without language we can't transmit our culture to next generation. People are able to transmit their culture or knowledge over culture because they develop language as a communication media. We can't imagine a world without language. People may use various language to transmite their culture to next generation. Without language we can't write and read about our culture. So that language is the chief Vehicle of culture.

Community

Community is a small homogenous territorial group with strong 'we-feelings'. Generally, community refers to a group of people who share something in common. It is a body of people living in the same locality. It is a distinct cultural group having specific mother tongue, wearing patterns, indigenous skill, locality and distinct way of life.

We live in the society and we cannot live alone in society there lies many communities who has different religious, different caste.

It derived from 2 latin words:

Com → together

Munis → serve

It's meaning is to serve together. So also we can say the community is a group of individuals or collection of individuals who come together for serving together. For e.g: Gurung community or any other communities they have the common interest, they have the 'we-feeling' who serve together inorder to fulfill their common interest.

Defination

E.S. Bogardus defines, "Community is a social group with some degree of 'we-feelings' and living in a given area.

~~Hawley defines "community~~

C. Farrington and E Pine define a community as a "group of people lined by a communications structure supporting discussion and collective action

Major Types of Community

1) Rural Community

A ~~rural~~ ~~comm~~ What does rural means? It generally means village, or a less populated area. A rural community is a group of people who live in the countryside, away from the big cities. Rural communities are often oriented around agrarian lifestyles and have unique concerns such as to healthcare and services despite the fact they're far from service providers. Agriculture, animal husbandry and cottage industries are the main occupation of rural community. Rural community bring positiveness in our broad society with the strong 'we-feeling' and with reciprocal relationship.

2) Urban ~~Society~~ community

Urban ~~society~~ community is a group of people living in a city or a densly populated area. In urban community we can find diverse culture with standard lifestyle of people. ~~Ith~~ Insturies, advancement in trade, commerce, etc are some salient features of urban community. Urban communities typically have better infrastructures, education and healthcare facilities compared to rural areas, but they may also face challanges such as overcrowded area, pollution, etc. This communities is the ~~trade~~ ~~scope~~ center of economic and politic of any nation.

Let move towards the characteristics of community.

1) Community is a small territorial group

Communities are groups of people who live together and share common interest or characteristics. They can be small like a neighborhood, or large, like a city. ~~Like~~ Sherpa as a community used to stay in a high Himalayan range with distinct cultural ideology. In community, community members work together to solve problem, celebrate achievement and festivals. Similarly 'Tharus' community member mainly lives in plain area so they have emotional attachment toward their own territory.

2) It has fixed Geographical Location with locality

Community has certain emotional attachment towards particular geographical location. For e.g Tharu community has their emotional attachment with plain area and Ghale Gaun ~~Ghale~~ is place where Gurung community has connected their emotion with this place. The geographical area of any community may be large or small. They have belongingness, respect and we-feeling towards the particular territority. A group of people forms a community only when they reside in a definite territory.

3) Community has specific name and Distinct Cultural Identity

Every community has a particular name by which it is known to the world for example 'Tamang', 'Tharu', 'Gurung' and many other. The specific community have their own language, customs, norm, values, myths and their own identity which make them different from other. For example in Magar community people used to put white tika in dashain and they have their own dressing pattern. Every community have their own identity which can be from their dress, foading items and language. Many associations have been developed to protect identity of any specific or general ~~gro~~ community and whole ~~Nepalese~~ Nepalese Society.

4) They have Strong 'we-feelings' between and Among the Members

In a community there is a deep sense of connection and unity within the group. People in the community see themselves as a part of collective "we" rather than just individuals. In community people have similar language, customs, value and norms, feeling same sentiments and acting upon the same activities create the 'we-feelings' among the members.

5) No legal Status

A community has no legal Status because it is not legal person. In community they have their laws based on their norm and which is not governed by goverment. ~~The~~ Simply we can say that

the law which is made by goverment is external and the law which is made by community is a internal law for that community. for eg 'Raute' community have their own law or rules which is governed by them self. In Muslim society ~~their~~ ~~is~~ community law is regarded as a first law and then only the governmental law. If any problem can't be solved by the court of the nation then it is solved by community in Muslim community.

6) Small size of Society.

Community is regarded as small size of society because a ~~commun~~ society contain may small community. And community is smaller than society. for example Nepalese society contains 'Newar', 'Thakali', 'Tharu', 'Magar' and many other communities. Community may be small are big. Village is an example a small community where as nation or even the world is an ~~bro~~ example of a big community. Both the type of community are essential for human life.

7) Common Culture

A community has a specific culture that is reproduced and continuously being shaped by the members of the community, through its social structures, economic system and power relations. A culture in that sense is all encompassing and all embracing the way of life of a group of people.

* Social Norms

Social norms are the perceived informal, mostly unwritten rules that defines acceptable and appropriate actions with in a given group or community, thus guiding human. It is learned and transmitted through socialization process that helps to be the member of society and to cherish the social ~~group~~ goal. # Social norm govern how people behave when faced with different situation in life. Social norms vary across cultures, but some are universal, such as the humane (~~treat~~ kind ~~tre~~ (~~treat~~) treatment of other human being. There are many examples of social norms, including greeting people upon meeting them, apologizing for wronging another person, giving up a seat on the bus for an elderly person, etc. We are taught these norms by various agents of socialization such as, family, school and college, peer group, Religion, Mass media, workplace, etc. Social norm are the rules and regulation made for setting a limit in the behaviours of members of society.

I.mp

Definitions

According to Young and Mack 'norms' refer to the "group-shared expectations".

H.M Johnson writes, "A norm is an abstract pattern held in the mind that sets certain limits for behaviour.

Robert Bierstadt ~~sa~~ has pointed out, "A norm is a rule or standard that governs our conduct in the social situations in which we participate."

Major Types of Norms

i) Private Norms

It is an individual norms. Every individual and family has their own norms according caste, class, religion and geographical location.

ii) Group Norms

As we see, In a single society there are many ~~to~~ group to fullfill or meet their requirement and all of them follows certain norms. Games and sports group, religious group, social work groups can have their own norms in order to carry out their work effectively and expertly.

iii) Associational Norms

Every association set their norm to achieve the good of that organization and smoothly functioning of that organization. The have made certain rule and regulation.

iv) National Norms

National norms are the norms that are widely accepted and practiced within a nation~~al~~ or society. It reflect cultural values, traditions, and legal regulations. It influence behaviour across various domains, including social interactions, politics and economics. It helps to shape the personality of citizens in a uniformed way.

* Characteristics of Social Norms

i) Social Norms are ~~dynamic and~~ Universal
As we know society is universal so that to function the society ~~norm~~ smoothly every society need norms. That's why we can considered that social norms are universal. Without norm we can't imagine a well regulated or organized society. Every society needs norms to regulated it.

ii) Social Norms are dynamic

By the time and social circumstances norms get changed. Norms are meant to fullfill the socio-cultural requirements, while it does not function well then it get changed automatically. The rules and ~~reg~~ regulation are change according to the need of the society. Let take an example in past time widow marriage is not allowed by now it is ~~alw~~ allowed. So we can say that Social norms are dynamic

iii) Norms helps in Controlling the Human Behavior and Actions.

Social norms are made to control the human behaviour and action in a society. Norms are made in society only for regulate or controlling human behaviour. Social norms informed people about what is right or ~~wh~~ wrong. It inform people what

should they can do. They are reinformed through social interactions, institutions, and cultural values. Overall, norms provide a framework for co-operative living and help maintaining stability within society.

iv) Norms are Unwritten Oral Practices

On the process of social evaluation each community has developed its own norms and values to meet their socio-cultural requirement. Norms are not written any where but all of the people of community, society and nation follow them. They are Unwritten but transmitted from many ways. They are transmitted form generation to generation through verbal communication or interactions.

v) Norms differ from society to society

Norms differ from society to society according to their culture, religions, customs and expectation, geographical ~~loc~~ location, etc. Industrialized society is differ from agrarian society and they also differ according to Norms. For example polygamy marriage is ~~also~~ allowed in agrarian society but in industrialized society it is not. In hindu society beef-eating is strictly not allowed and in Mulaim the pork-eating but both are permitted/allowed in Christian society.

vi) Violating the Norms can be Cultural Anomie.

Emile Durkheim used the term 'anomie' in his book 'Theory of Division of labour' to refer normlessness. If any individual took decision which may harm the social norms then, he/she is considerd as deviant or cultural anomie. The person who ~~[illegible]~~ doesn't follow social norms, and values, rules and regulation of society to get certain benefit then he will be cultural anomie. The lack of clarity of norms may also accelerate the speed of anomie.

vii) Norm give Cohesion to Society

A social group without norms becomes solitary, poor, nasty, ~~[illegible]~~ brutish and uncivilized. To maintain cohesion to society norms play a vital role. Without norms society is almost impossible. To maintain cohesion to society norms teach us about Love, respect, reciprocity, mutual benefit, altruistic ideology, humanity which help to cement the relationship.

Conclusion:

Norms are cultural perceived internally by members of society, encompassing evaluative judgements about situations and groups. They regulate human behavior, thought, processes, and actions, contributing to social cohesion, integrity, order, and solidarity within communities.

* Values

Social values are a set of principle that are morally acceptable by society. These principles are connected by the dynamics of the community, institution in the society, traditional and cultural believes of cultural beings in the society. These principle are a guide for social being in society on how to conduct them self appropriately. Social values include justice, freedom, respect, community and the responsibility. Social values are cultural standards with which we evaluate social actions, social being and social context. Values are culturally approved, internalised wishes that motivate our actions. Values are relatively abstract notions that inspire our beliefs and attitudes and determine what we strive for. It is ideas of what is good, bad, Right, wrong. Values represen the essential part of society

Definitions

Young and Mack defines "Values are assumptions, largely unconcious of what is right and important".

H. M Johnson defines "Values are general standard and may be regarded as higher order norms.

* Types of Social Values

i) General Social Values

Normally general values means which are university and which regarded to every community, society and nature. They are universally accepted human values. Democracy, fundamental human rights, justice, women empowerment and social equality are some examples of general social values.

ii) Specific Social ~~Alarms~~ Values

This types of values are differ from society to society and followed in specific society. As we can see Muslime and Hindus society ~~or~~ have different social values towards their marriage. Nepalese society has its own specific values rooted in culture.

* Characteristics of Social Values

i) Social Values are Universal

Social Values exists in each and every society. Every society have their own culture and values are made by culture. Values helps to build a effective relationship between individual and relationship exists in every society and nation. Without values none society can be organised so that values exists in every society. That's why social values are universal.

ii) Values are Ancient

Social values are ancient as society itself. Values are ancient concept which are follow ~~by~~ after ~~when~~ the development of society. Social Values

are not today's concept. From the past or ancient time people used to respect their elder and love the junior. Values are developed in society to regulate ~~wet~~ it so social values are as older as society. When the concept society come in existence at that time social values are also come in existence.

iii) There can be Explicit and Implicit Social Values

Explicit social values means the values which are provided us by our law we must have to follow it such as Democracy, Fundamental human right, justice, rules of law and equality, freedom. Implicit social values are not provided or express by law but implied by law. Respecting seniors, loving and caring to youngster, helping to the needy ones and perserve your culture are some example of it. This values are not written any where but implied follow by the society.

(Society to Society)

iv) Values differ from culture to culture

Values differ from culture to culture is one of the characteristics of social values. It differe from community to community, society to society. For example in Nepalese society we used to touch the our parents foot to respect but in American society they hug their parents. That's why it differ from society to society.

v) Social values are Dynamic

Social values are not static they are dynamic in nature. According to the time and situation social values are changeable. Explosion of knowledge, social needs and requirements, technological advancement, change in power relationships and existing truth get the values changed. Now days we all have mobile phone to use that device effectively is one of the values. We can't use mobile phone for wrong work this is also a values. So that social values are dynamic they are change time to time.

vi) Social values speaks what is right and wrong.

Social values teache individual about what is ~~w~~right, good and wrong or bad for them. Social values are supported by rationality, truth and set of logics and beauty of life. Social values helps people to control their behaviour and social values helps society to make the society progressive and democratic.

vii) Social values helps to Enrich Human Civilization.

Human being is an intelligent and progressive animal. Social values helps human to think ~~postivily~~ positively which helps to developed the society. Scientific social thought age of reason, positivism, advancement in science and technology, rule of

law, good governance, equality, sustainable development and fundamental human rights are the modern society values that make our global world better in comparing with the past.

viii) They are transmitted from generation to generation:

Social values are transmitted from generation to generation. We come to know about social values from our family or parents because family is considerd as a first school of any children. Further it is enrich by education, friends and othe institutions.

ix) Values are Hierarchy Arranged

Normally, Hierarchy means arranging the things according to their important. ~~Som~~ Social values also used this techniques to arranged the values according to their importance. Means values, ends values, dominant values and ultimate values are ranked according to the context and situation.

Coming to the conclusion, social values are universal cultural standards that speaks what is right and wrong and good and bad. Social values helps to maintain peace in society. It differ from society to society. Social values helps to improve our ~~behavi~~ thinking behaviour towards any society. That's why social values are essential part of societal lives.

* Status

In society every individual live. We can't live in isolation. The looking or position of that person in society or organization is status. In another word social status refers to the position of one individual in the society. It is the standing of individual in the society. I am a student. It is my status. Status is a rank-order position of an individual afforded by group member. Informal status come by birth as ascribed and formal status comes through hard word and dedication. Being a son is a informal status and being a software Engineer is a formal status.

Definition

- M. Ginsberg defines that "A status is a position in social group as grouping, a relation to other positions held by other individual in a group as grouping.
- Ralph Linton defines it as, "the status is the place in a particular system, which a certain individual occupies at a particular time."

Social status are arranged in Formal and Informal ~~posti~~ position.

- According to Lepiere "It is a position where individual occupy in the society".

Major Types of Status

i) Ascribed Status

It is type of status which comes automatically by birth supported by caste, class, ethnicity, religion and the like. The ascribed status is based on age, sex, kinship race, family, etc. An infants get a family status which includes family name and prestige, and right of heritage.

ii) Achieved status

It is achieved only through hard work. It is based on personal ability, education, earned wealth, etc. A person who can display his ability in the field of social services, sports, education, etc. is given a higher and better status. For e.g a son of farmer when completes a degree in ~~eg~~ engineering has acquired the achieved status.

* Major Characteristics of Status

i) Status is a Rank - Order Position

An organization has certain hierarchy to be filled up by which objectives of the organization is cherished. In accordance with his skill like Manual, semi-skill, skilled and high skilled, qualification and ~~ex~~ experience position are created and filled up accordingly. Talking about lok Sewa, They arranged the post hierarchy like 'Khadar', 'Subba', 'Sakha Adhikrit' ect. according to their qualifications.

ii) Social Status are Governed Through Certain Norms and Values

- In many cultures there are expectation and norms associated with roles like parents, teacher or leader. These role come with specific responsibilities and behaviours that are considered acceptable or desirable within that societal context. For an example :- "Students" social status, within an educational setting are influenced by norms and values. These may include academic achievements, extracurricular involvement and adherence to behavioural expectations.

iii) A person May have Different Statuses at a Time

Society is understood as a network of status as it is composed of different group. A person can hold different statuses at a time. The concept is known as "status multiplicity" or "status complexity". ~~An~~ I am a BCA students in front of my teacher, friend for my friends, children for my parent, etc.

iv) Every status has its Own Rights, Duties and Obligations

It is an obligation of the employee to behave in the so desired manner. ~~A right is~~ Every person

duties and right in the society according to his status. Certain rights are given to him according to his posts and nature of task. For example the prime minister has ultimate executive power and rights to perform his duties honestly in the country.

5) It is Dynamic in Character

A person changes his status while his position changes. Each member would like to achieved something greater something extra in his life. When the status of any person change or upgrade then the right and duities are also increase. For example A teacher may become a principle then his/her status is change from a teacher to a principle of college and his duties and right also increase more than a normal teacher.

6) It consists of External Symbols, Respect and Social Dignity Accordingly.

Doctor's in white gown, Nurse's in white dress, lawyers in black coat are some external symbols of status. The style of dress is one of the indicators. How much the highest post is achieved accordingly social respect and dignity is given to him or her. Overall, status is a multifacted concept influence by a combination of tangible symbols, the level of respect earned, and the adherence to societal values, collectively shaping an indivisuals position in a social hierarchy.

vii) It Provides the Motivation and Influences One-Another.

Society pays higher status to a person who achieves higher posts. In order to get social respect, honor and privileges he/she keeps on doing hard work. In order to achieve higher status in an organization, to exercise the power and privileges and to accumulate resources also are some motivational factors of a person for hard work and dedication. For example: In the field of banking sector, Anil Shah who is Chief ~~of~~ Executive officer (CEO) at Mega Bank Nepal Ltd become an example who has influenced to other youths.

viii) It is Ascribed and Achieved in Nature

As I already talk in types about it. Ascribed are come automatically with our birth. For achieved we have to do hard work to achier that post. The son of land loard is ascribed and Manager of 'Nepal Rastra Bank' is achieved ones. The last status of person is death.

Comming to the Conclusion, Social status ~~shows~~ shows the position of the person in the society. Respect, love and earn of wealth are based on status. It ~~has~~ may be gift or achieved. Status ~~show~~ shows the reputation of a personal in a Society. Horton and Hunt came to the conclusion that dying is the final role and death is the final status.

★ ~~Role~~ Difference between Norms and Values

	Norms	Values
i)	Rules and expectation that specify what people should and shouldn't behave in various social situation.	Principles that helps you to the ~~details~~ decides what is right or wrong and what is moraly accepted.
ii)	Specific guidelines; (like you shouldn't drink alcohol, you shouldn't disrespect opposite gender.	General guidelines; (the things we already known like honesty, trustworthyness, hardworking.
iii)	Accepted by society. (These are ~~that~~ those rule that the society accept.	Believed by individuals.
iv)	Vary from society to society (For eg: In ~~muslim~~ muslim culture the alcohol is prohibited but in newari culture they serve alcohol as grace.	Vary from individual to individual.
v)	~~Specific~~ Direct guidance. (They detect thing you can do and the thing you cannot do.	Indirect guidance (You known right honesty is a good thing but it's upto you that how much you can strengthen.

Role

Society is a collection of Roles. Generally, Role is to act as something. It is status of individual in society according to what he/she is performing. Social Roles refers to society's expectation of a person's behaviour in a given setting or status. Simply, Role is expected behavioral pattern of a person at home, in organization and other formal or informal places. A social role is a pattern of behaviour that is expected of a person in a given setting or group. Society is like a stage and individuals are like actors within a society whereby, they have to play different roles within different social institutions. Individual have to perform set of roles associated with their ascribed or achieved status within a particular institution.

Definitions

As defined by Duncan Mitchell "A social role is the expected behavior associated with a social position".

According to Young and ~~Mack~~ mack "Role is a function of status."

While the status change that automatically gets the role changed hence status and role are interconnected to each other.

Types/Forms of Role

i) Formal Role

It is performed in an organization. An individual is expected to perform his duties and obligation in organization in accordance with his status. In order to perform formal role qualification, skill and experience is essential.

ii) Informal Role

An individual is expected to carry out his domestic work accordingly. In smaller groups, the roles are mostly informal. An informal role emerges from the group transactions, and it emphasizes functions, not positions. An example would be when a member fulfills a leadership function without any formal designation.

iii) Role-taking

Role taking ~~means~~ is the capacity to imagine another person's perspective, and how one is viewed by others. Role-taking refers to social interaction in which people adopt and act out a particular social role. G.H Mead a renowned psychologist used two major terminologies like play stage and game stage. Role also is taken for a time being for the principal of any college go outside the voice principal handles the work of principal like he gave his ~~sig~~ signature in the place principal.

4) Role Behaviour

If a person is performing his duties in accordance with the position of his status is called role behaviour. For example, if teacher is engaging himself in teaching-learning process, able to make students skillful, attending his class regularly, attending the meeting of schools then we can say that ~~to~~ as role behaviour of teacher.

5) Role Conflict

The cause of role conflict may be the gap between right or duties. The individual who gets his/her right must do their duties effectively. Role conflict occur when there are incompatible demand placed upon a person relating to their job. For instance, increase work pressure might lead someone to spend more time at office, whereas his or her family might want them to spend more time with them.

Characteristics of Role

i) One individual can perform many roles

Roles is differ from status to status. As we know, a person carry many status at society and role is perform with respect to status. This means that a person ~~can~~ perform many roles. For instance, a teacher play/perform a role of teacher in school, a wife, mother, in her family and friend among her friends.

ii) Same Role is Played by Different Individuals.

Society is a collection of people. In society many people gain same status and they also perform same roles. For example, A doctor name Ram is not only one person who perform that many other people's also perform that same roles it ~~can~~ can be different in work place but ~~all~~ they will perform that same role of doctor.

iii) It can be Formal or Informal in Nature

Organizational roles are formal such as a manager of a bank and domestic roles are informal. For e.g if that manager helps his family member for domestic affairs or other activities. For instance, Ram is a doctor and he also helps his wife to grow up their ~~th~~ children.

iv) Different in the importance of Role

From the socio-cultural point of view all the roles are not equally important. Some roles are considered very important as it require extra talent, dedication, skill and qualification. The, roles that are most important are called key role while the roles that are of general importance, are called general roles.

v) Status and Role are the Two Sides of the Same Coin

An individual perform his duty according to the nature of his statues. Statues and role are ~~tell~~ closely connected with each other. When status of an individual change then the role is also change. Role and status both are differ from place to place.

vi) Status Instructs and Provides Guidelines to the Role

Status helps an individual to perform role. And ~~it~~ it also provide guidelines to the role. He have to follow certain rules and regulation of his organization. When he get more authority he also have to follow and maintain many rules and regulations.

Conclusion, Status and role are the two side of a same coin. Status is a position where role is an action

* A role is what "you do" and Status is what you "are".

Status And Role

- Status and Role constitute an important element in social structure
- According to Young and Mack "A role is the function of status".
- A person in a social set up is bound to play a role.
- According to his role, he get status. Similarly, the status of an individual gives him a definite role. Status and Role, both are interrelated.

Social Institutions

Social Institution is a social structure which is created/organised/established by members of society in order to stasifying own need. It is permanent in nature. Institution can be defined as social structure having set of rules which is made/created for controlling human behaviours. A social institution is a network or organized pattern of social relationships and actions which are relatively permanent and comes into existence to fulfill social needs (or to satisfy basic human needs). In other word, social institutions are complex sets of statuses, roles, organizations, norms and beliefs that meet people's basic needs with society. Institution refers to the organized way of doing things. It encompasses marriage, family, kinship, political institutions, socio-cultural institutions and formal - informal institution as well. Each institution has cultural symbols.

Definitions

Raymondus defines social institution as "Social institution is a structure of a society that is organized to meet the needs of people chiefly through well established procedures." Social institutions control human behavior, way of thinking and doing in maintaining peace, harmony, social-order, social solidarity and integrity in society. Similar to how teachers guide students in learning, social institutions guide individual in understanding societal ~~a~~ norms, values, and roles through structural patterns and interactions

~~Hence~~ Conclusion, Social institutions play a significant role in shaping gender and racial norms and values. For instance, the family is a social institution that play a vital role in the socialization of children. The family is where children learn social norms, values and expectations about gender and race.

[Note: Explain anko copy maa]

Marriage

Marriage is an institution to satisfy physical, psychological, social, cultural and economic needs of men and women. The word "marriage" was first appear in 1250-1300 CE. In general term marriage is license which is provided by society to male and female for reproduction. Marriage is universal every society, community and nation perform marriage.

Definitions

According to Webster "Marriage is the act of uniting a man and woman life."

Alferd McClung Lee define "Marriage is a public joining together under socially specified regulations of a man and a woman as husband and wife.

As defined by Malinowski "Marriage is a contract for the production and maintenance of children".

Major Types / Forms of Marriage

1) Group Marriage

It is a type of marriage where multiple people are married to each other at the same time, forming a single marital unit. Group marriage is mainly pratices in the hunting and gathering society.

Types of ~~Polyandry~~ Group Marriage are:-

a) Polyandry

It is a form of marriage in which a woman has multiple husbands at the same time. Some reason to cause this type of marriage are due to less number of women, ~~extre~~ extreme poverty, less number of women scarcity of resource (like land or food), where having multiple husbands helps ensure economic stability. Indigenous cultures in the Himalayan religion, such as Tibetans and Naxi people of China practiced this type of marriage.

Types of Polyandry :

i) Fraternal polyandry

Fraternal polyandry is a form of polyandry where a woman is married to two or more brothers of the same household at the same time. This pratice is found in some cultures, particula in the Himalayan region and parts of India.

ii) Non-Fraternal polyandry

It is a form of polyandry where a woma is married to multiple men who are not brothers. It was pratices by 'Malay' tribe.

(b) Polygamy

Polygamy is a form of marriage in which one man marriage more than one women at a give time. King Pratap Singh Shah had 32 wives. This marriage mainly perform in agrarian ~~society~~ society.

Types of Polygamy :

i) Sororal Polygamy

Sororal Polygamy is a form of polygamy in which a man marries multiple women who are sisters of same household. It is opposite of fraternal polyandry

ii) Non- Sororal Polygamy

Non- Sororal polygamy refers to a form of polygamy where a man is allowed to many ~~is allowed to~~ many multiple women who are non sisters. It was practiced for economic advantage, for social and biological reasons.

2) Monogamy

Monogamy is a form of marriage in which one man marriages one women at a time. This type of marriage is universally accepted. This types of marriage help to empower woman and control population. Women and man have equal status to run their family. There is a provision of better understanding, ~~Experimental~~ economically better suited, high social status of women, conjugal family life and psychological integration of children with proper socialization processes with this marital form

3) Experimental Marriage.

Experimental marriage is a type of marriage where partners agree to a trial period to see if they are compatible before committing to a permanent relationship. It is being developed especially in industrialized countries. It is also termed as cohabitation in a modern term.

General Rules of Marriage

~~For~~ There are certain rules and regulations ~~for~~ made by society for marriage like 'who should many whom' always play an important role in selecting the bride and bride groom.

i) Endogamy

Endogamy is when people marry within their own social cultural, or ethnic group, often as a way to preserve tradition's values, or social status. Endogamy is a rule of marriage in which the life partners are to be selected within same caste, similar class, same religion,

racial similarity like Aryan with Aryan and mongolian with mongolian, tribal like Raute with Raute and so forth.

ii) Exogamy

It is a rule of marriage in which an individual has to marry outside of his own very ~~clos~~ close kinship groups. In Nepal inter caste marriage is an example of Exogamy. There are several types of exogamy such as caste exogamy geographical exogamy, religious exogamy, clan exogamy.

Conclusion

Each Community, society has its own marriage system. Love marriage, inter caste marriage, living together types of marriage are increase day by day. Marriage is dynamic and diverse in nature.

* Family

Family is the nuclear structure of society comprising of father, mother and their children. A family is a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption who live together. It is the smallest and most basic social unit and also the most important primary group found in any society. We join other groups for longer or shorter periods of time for the satisfaction of different interest but family is always with us. It is the powerful social institution approved by society that work as an agent of cultural transmission. It is an institution of interconnection between two or more people through which social behavior, customs, and beliefs pass from generation to generation. Family helps to maintain social norms and values, religious beliefs, social identity for proper functioning of any society.

* Definitions

Eliot and Merrill defines "Family is the biological social unit composed of husband, wife and children".

M.F. Nimkoff ~~def~~ is of opinion that "Family is a more or less durable association of husband and wife with or without child, or of a man or woman along with children".

Major Characteristics / Function of Family

i) Universality

Family is the most important universal group. It is the first institution in the history of men. It has existed in every age and in every society and is found in all parts of the world. No culture or society has ever existed without some form of family organization. Each one of us is a member of some or the other family. No other group is so universal as the family is.

ii) Emotional basis :

Family is based on emotional ties. All the members of the family are emotionally ~~interwoven~~ attached with one another. The emotions and sentiments of love, affection, sympathy, cooperation, friendship etc. find their expressions in the family particularly in mating, procreation and parental care.

iii) Limited size

Family is a primary group; as such its size is quite limited. Generally, family includes only those persons who are born in it and are closely related by blood relationship and adoption. In this way it includes father, mother and their children, so its size is small. Although there are groups smaller than family, but they are not so because of the biological conditions. Hence, biological conditions demand that the family should be limited in size.

iv) Nuclear Position :

Family occupies a nuclear position in the social organisation. Different parts of the social organisation find its origin from the family. It is the center of all human activities. The social structure is built around it.

v) Social regulations :

Every family has its own customs, traditions rules and regulations. As an important agent of socialization the family teaches the norms and family culture to its members. The members are socialized in such a manner that they never dare to violate the family rules and regulations. That is why it is said that it is easy to establish a family but it is difficult to break or dissolve it.

vi) A common habitation

Each and every family need a common household to live in. Because without it family can't fulfill its task of child rearing. Different rules are there for the establishment of residence. After marriage wife may live in her husband's parental home or may reside in her own parental home which is called patrilocal and matrilocal residence respectively or both of them may establish a separate home which is known as neolocal residence.

vii) Educational function

Family is known as first school of an children. Family provide base for education of any person. Family support in achieving the knowledge and virtuses, qualification and skill through

education. Education as an agent of social mobility helps in understanding the modern world and to be the member of global citizen. Parents do invest their amount for the academic advancement to their children.

viii) Reproductive function

One of the major characteristics of family is reproductive function. Family is created by numbers of members. Family is created after marriage and as we known society provide an license to men and women for the sex or reproduction after the marriage. Sexual satisfaction, production and maintenance of the children also are the primary function of family.

* Types / Forms of family

* Kinship

Centuries ago, the renowed philosopher Aristotle ~~articulated~~ says the idea that "Man is a social animal", suggesting that human beings live in society to fulfill essential survival needs. Kinship system represents one of the basic social institution. The bond of blood or marriage which binds people together in group is called kinship. This institution establishes relationships between individuals and group. People in all societies are bounded together by various kinds of bond. The most basic bonds are those based on marriage and reproduction. Kinship refers to these bonds, and all other relationships resulting from them. Thus, the institution of kinship refers to a set of relationship and relatives formed thereof, based blood relationships or marriage. Kinship means a relationship which ~~done~~ does exist among the member of society. Kinship is permanent and universal.

Definition

i) According Murdock "It is structed system of relationship in which individual are bound to one another.

ii) Abercrombie et al defines "The social relationships deriving from blood ties and marriage are collectively referred to as kinship."

* Major Types of Kinship

i) Primary Kinship

Primary kinship refers to direct relations. people who are directly related to each other are known as primary kins. Researche has reveaded that there are eight types of primary kinship some of them are: father-son, mother-son, father daughter, mother daughter.

ii) Secondary kins

It prevails particularly in outside of the nuclear family

The relationship of relatives and not nuclear family is secondary kins for eg mother's brother, father's brother of sister and his relatives. There are 32 types of secondary kins.

iii) Tertiary kins

It refers to the secondary kins of our primary kins. They are the far but relatives. All clan based relatives and affinal based relatives are known as tertiary relatives. For ex wifes brother's son, sister's husban brother. There are 151 types of tertiary kins.

Major Usage of kinship

i) Rule of Avoidance

In almost all socities, avoidance rules prescribe that men and women must maintain certain amount of modesty in dress, speech, gesture, code of conduct and other behavioral pattern. In most socities, father-in-law and daughter-in-law avoidance, in which the two kins tend to avoid each other, is found. In hindu family, still today 'bhahari' is not supposed to see the face directly of 'sasura buwa'. Indirectly it is a token of respect given to him.

ii) Joking Relationship

It involves a particular combination of friendliness and open dialogue between individuals in certain social situation. Joking relationship may indicate equality and mutual reciprocity as well as potential sexual relationship. There may be joking relationship between a man and his wife's younger sister, or between a woman and her husband's younger brother.

iii) Teknonymy

It is the pratice of addressing a person as the parent of his named child name rather than his individual name. According to this usage, a kin is not referred to directly, but he is referred to through another kin. In Classical Hindu family, the wife does not directly utter the name of her husbands rather say 'baba' or 'babu' or 'Subash ko buwa'. In the past, this kin is highly in practice but now days it is decreasing due to love marriage or empowerment of women.

iv) Avuncular

It is a relationship between a man and his mother's brother (mama) 'Mama' has prominent place in the life of his nephew (bhaja) and niece (bhanji). This usage is commonly found in a

matrilineal system in which prominence is given to the materia maternal uncle in the life of his nephews and nieces.

v) Amitate

It is the usages of special relationship to father's sister and a man gives more importance of her than his mother. Her role is similar to that of maternal uncle under avunculate and she is given respect by her nephew and niece. The child gets his name not through parent but through father's sister. Naming the child is her especial privilege.

Ingist, The kinship usages are the more or less permanent rules of a particular kin ~~and~~ to behave towards another particular kin. It creates group and special grouping of kin and is significant for understanding system. The usages provide guidelines and also, regulate the proper and acceptable role of relationship among the kins as part of maintaining order and peace in the larger social complex.

* Group

A group is a collection of two or more people who have a common interest and interact with each other in order to accomplish particular goals. A group can consist of any number of people. People in group interact, engage and identify with each other often at regular or predetermined time and place. In another word group is a number of people who work together. It is formed on the basis of interest, similarity in age, class, cultural and psychological aspect.

Definition

- Harry M. Johnson says that 'A social group is a system of social interaction.'
- Robert Kreitner "A group can be defined as two or more freely interacting individuals who share a common identity or purpose.
- Marshal Jones is of the opinion that social group is 'two or more people between whom there is an established pattern of interaction.

* Types of Social group

i) Primary group

A primary group is characterized by

intimate, face-to-face association and co-operation. The membership of such a group is small and is based on intimate relationships. Family members, Club members and musical band members are some example of primary group.

ii) Secondary Group

~~Seci~~ Secondary group are group of people who are not related or emotionally connected, yet work together to achieve goal. They have common interest purpose or same ideology but do not know every closely to each other. The study group, sports teams, schoolmates, doctor-patient and co workers, etc are some example of secondary group.

iii) Tertiary Group

The group members have same loyalty and trusth to each other although does not know each other. For example the voters of Nepali congress as a democratic party have same political ideology but do not know each other. ~~and another ex~~

* Characteristics of Group

i) It is Union of Two or more than Two individuals

A social group consists of two or more people who regularly interact and share a sense unity and common identity. In other word, it a group of people who see each other frequently and consider ~~to~~ themselves a part of group.

ii) Sense of we-feeling

There is a feeling of belongingness among the members of the group. The members of the group help each other in performing their duties. They treat people who do not belong to the group as outsiders. They always try to make the group self-sufficient.

iii) Provision of group solidarity

Group members are tied by a sense of unity. The group members have emotional attachement to each other. Unity, integrity, we feeling, common interest and sentiments bind them together. They have collective conscience to each other.

iv) Each group has its own norms and values

The group develop certain norms and values to fulfill its objectives and goals. The norms may be in the forms of customs, folkway, mores, traditions and usage as well. Members of the social group are bound together in terms of these common values. For eg industrial business and financial institution rules for their staff.

iv) Controls of group

In each group there are some customs, norms and procedures which are acceptable to everyone. In fact, without some norms, the existence of group life is impossible. It may be stated that the reasons behind the similarity of behaviours in a group life is that the actions of the members are controlled by the group.

v) It can permanent and temporary

The group assembled for a short period ~~of~~ are called temporary group. The example of such group are specific programs, like 'Bagmati' cleaning members can be temporary group as after the completion of work they may leave the group.

The next whereas family members, professional group like doctor, lower, professors and research group can be of permanent in their respective research field.

Hence, Group is characterized by uniformity of people drive by common sentiments and goals mediated through norms and values. Modern societies are increasingly affected by growth of secondary group relationships.

Chapter 4 Society and Technology

The technology is the application of scientific knowledge for particular purpose or it is application. Technology uses scientific principle and apply them to change the environment in which human beings lives. Technology can be used to advance human construction by using scientific principles. In other words, the applications of scientific knowledge to practical aims to human lifes. Similarly, development and use of basic tools in the basic form of technology.

Technological Society

In the technological society, technology and a teachnocracy increasingly determine the nature of social institutions and social and cultural change. Every aspects of the social structure and social institutions are driven by technology. The technological society uses modern machines, equipment and techniques in their day to day life activities for better result or societal cultural change.

Chapter 5 Concept of Research in Social Science

* Major Components of research Project

1. Statement of the problem
2. Significance / Rational of the Research
3. Formulating the Research Questions.
4. Formulating the specific objectives
5. Limitation of the Research
6. Literature Review (Extensive literature survey
7. Research methodology
8. Bibliography / References

* What do you understand by Research?

The systematic investigation into and study of materials, sources inorder to establish facts and reach a new conclusion. It is the critical enquiry to know new things and to familiarize with social phenomena. The word 'Research' is formed by two word 're' + 'search' where 're' means again and 'search' means to find out something.

Research is defined as the creation of new knowledge and by using existing knowledge in a new and creative way so as it generate new concept, methodologies and understanding. In order to formulate some theories or principles scholars do conduct the research with new ideas and opnion.

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Social Science research is the activity of gathering, analysis and interpreting information for a variety of social, economic, educational and political aspects. Social research is the study of social trends, dynamics and principles that exists between individuals and within society.

Formation of Social Research

Some thing that related to society — Re + Search

Again + to find out something

Professionals perform social researchs inorder to better understanding the social factors that motivate and influence social and cultural beings and to analysize how and why social beings are interact with each others. Social scientists do believe in subjective ~~rela~~ reality supported by facts and figures. They examine through cause and effect relationships. Research is an academic journey of known to unknown and unknown to the known areas.

According to C.A Moser "Social research is a systematized investigation to gain new knowledge about social phenomenon and problems."

E.S Bogardus is of opnion that "Social research is the investigation of underline process operated in the lives of person who are in association."

i) Subjective Reality

It is about an opinion / feelings that is based on an individual's point of view/perspective/ perferences

ii) Objective Reality

When you are talking about something like an assessment, report, which based on observable or verifiable fact.

* Major Methods of Research

Inorder to reach the truth and social reality the researches apply either inductive method or deductive method in social science method.

i) Inductive Method

When researches take an inductive approach they being with set of proposition about those experiences. In other words, they move from specific data to theories or from specific to the general. In this process, a researcher begins by gathering data which is relevant to topic of interest. he inductive approach involves beginning with a set of empirical observations, seeking patterns in those observations, and then theorizing about those patterns. The stages of Inductive method are i) Observation, ii) Pattern, # recognination, iii) Theory development.

ii) Deductive method

In this process, researcher begins with the social theory that defined compelling and then test. It's implications with data. It ~~means~~ moves from more general level to a more specific one. It is typically associated with scientific investigation. ~~It~~ The researcher studies what others have done, reads existings theories and then test's hypothesis that emerge from those theories. It is a process in which the researcher starts with a theory hypothesis or generalization and then examines it through observations and data collections. stages of deductive methods.

i) Formulation of a hypothesis
ii) Design of a research study
iii) Collecting data
iv) Analysis data
v) Drawing conclusion

* Difference between Inductive and Deductive Research

	Inductive Research	Deductive Research
i)	Inductive Research is exploratory flexible and it is based on qualitative observation analysis.	Deductive Research is about proving some issues and it is structured and based on quantitative analysis.
ii)	Inductive approach is concerned with the generation of new theory emerging from the data.	Deductive approach tests and retests the existing theory
iii)	Inductive begins with the specific examples then formulate the general rule.	Deductive begins with general rules of theory and followed by specific examples and practices problems.
iv)	Inductive reasoning presents facts and the wraps them of with the conclusion.	Deductive reasoning presents a thesis statement and then provides supportive facts.

* Research methods and approaches of Research

- A methodology is a system of rules, principles and procedures that ~~give~~ guides scientific investigation. Inorder to reach to the truth in social science, scholars have developed a couple of methods and methodologies, tools & techniques along with wide typologies

* Qualitative Research

Qualitative Research is a broad methodological approach that encompasses several research methods. This methods is used participate, observation case studies which result in a narrative discriptive account of a setting or practice. Sociologist using these methods typically reject positivism and adopt a form of interpretive sociology. It involves collecting and analysing non-numerical data such as text, video, audio, etc to understand concepts, opinions or experience.

It can be used to gather in-depth insight into a problem or generate new ideas for research. It uses several techniques such as interview, focused-group discussion and observations. (Qualitative researcher engage in open ended question aim to seek the answer of why or how it is happing it aims to study the different social contexts and situations in-depth.)

Under this type of research, informants are expected to freely express their intuition free flow of live experiences, their subjectivity, rationality and truth of their understanding.

Qualitative researcher holds that understanding of a phenomenon comes from exploring the totality of context. It may ~~being~~ begin as a grounded theory. Qualitative research used the case study which examines in depth, purposive samples to better understand a phenomenon.

In qualitative research their is a provision of free flow conversation in the issue. Polyphonic text, dialogic interviewing and community review of the text or major things of qualitative research. It applies multiple methods and documentary studies.

* Quantitative Research

Quantitative research focus on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across group of people or to explain a particular phenomenon. It is a process of collecting and analysing numerical data. It can be used to find patterns and averages makes predictions test, causal relationship, and generalized result in wider population. In this process such types of questions can be raised.

i) What is the demographic makeup of Singapur of 2020.

ii) How has the average temperature changed globally over the last century.

iii) Does Environmental pollution effect the previlance of honey bee.

It is used for:

i) Descriptive research - seeking and overall summary of the study variables

ii) In correlational research - Investigating the relation between study variables

iii) In experimental research - systematic examine whether there is a cause effect relationship between variables.

Quantitative data is any data that is in numerical forms such as static, percentage, ratio and correlation. The researcher analysis the data with the help of static such as mean, median, statics, correlation, percentage, ~~dev~~ deviation (Quantitative question begin with what, how many, where, how and when type in nature) It is closed ended in character. Objective type question are framed in securing the answer from the informants. Positivism believes in value free social reality which can be experimented and calculated. Exactivity, experimentation, prediction etc are the prerequisite quantitative research.

* Similarities between qualitative and quantitative research methods.

- Answers questions related to a central purpose

- Empirical data is collection.
- Overall format
- Use of theory and related literature to provide context for results.
- Use similar tools surveys/interview.
- Help address human problems and issue
- Analysis of data to answer question.

	Qualitative Research	Quantitative Research
Focus	Exploring or formulating hypothese / theories	Testing hypotheses or theories
Analysis	Summarizing, categorizing, interpreting.	Math and statisical analysis
Expressed in	Words	Numbers, graphs, table, fewer words.
Sample	Few respondents	Many respondents
Questions	Open-ended	Close-ended or multiple choice.
Characteristics	Understanding, context, complexity, subjectivity.	Testing, measurement objectively replicability.

* Mixed Research

Mixed research is a research method that combine and integrates qualitative and quantitative research methods in a single research study.

It involves collecting and analyzing qualitative and quantitative data to understand a phenomena better and answer the research questions. Researchers combine qualitative and quantitative methods to expand their evidence, improve the credibility of their findings, and illustrate the results from one method with the results from the other one. Mixed research is often used in the behavioral, health, and social sciences, especially in multidisciplinary settings and complex situational or societal research. It become more popular during 1990s and currently.

Mixed methods research may be the right choice if your research process suggests that quantitative or qualitative data alone with not sufficiently answer you research questions.

Mixed Research question examples

- How do student perceptions of their school environment (qualitative) relate to difference in test scores (quantitative).

In gist, Research can apply many research methods to make the research more holistic. He can use qualitative research, quantitative research and combination of both of them mixed research make the research more reliable and trustworthy. Quantitative research is objective by using mathematics calculations and qualitative is subjective by using ~~an subjective the than~~ attitude and thinking analysis. Mixed is both objective and subjective.

* Research Tools and Techniques

i) Interview

Interview is one of the most important tool of data collection. It is known as formal conversation. Interview is taken as a face to face conversation in a particular issue which helps to reveal the exact data. Interview is consider as an act of the interviewer. It is related to his speech, way of expression use of verbal and non-verbal language while obtaining the information. While taking the interview, the interviewer should have awareness of the cultural context. Social norms and values etc. (Researcher should be value-free while analysing and explaining the social issues. Researcher should be free from all types of biasness such as caste, race, class, ethnicity, religion, gender, etc.)

Definitions

Baker defines that "Interview is a piece of social interaction with one person asking another a number of questions and the person giving answer".

Types of Interview

i) Open ended Interview

In this process, subjective questions are asked to the informants and informant is free to answer of the series of questions such as how can we import technology education to the new generation? Such types of questions have the multiple interpretation and multiple points of views.

ii) Close ended Interview

In this process, the researcher ask the close questions with interviewer. In this process, yes/no types of questions are asked in collecting the information. Generally it is organized for collecting quantitative informations. It is based on numerical analysis

iii) Key - Informants Interview

In this process, the researcher select the key informants who has in-depth knowledge on a particular issue. The researcher selects the key informants by using his own skill and judgement in order to meet specific objectives. In this process the researcher play the impartial role or value-free role.

iv) Structured Interview

In this process, the researcher prepares the outline what he is going to ask in advance. According

to the level of respondents, questions are structured for proper understanding.

v) Unstructured Interview

Under this process, researcher uses his own institution while asking the questions and colect the data. This is informal process that's why ~~information~~ informally, the researcher generates the facts with the help of informants. In this process, researcher goes to the fields and understands the ground reality of informants then structures the questions according to the ground reality.

ii) Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Focus Group Discussion is organised discussion with a selected group of individuals in order to gain information about their views and experiences of a concerned topic or issues. It is regarded as qualitative research method and data collection technique. In this process, selected group of people discusses on a given issue in-depth which is facilitated by professional, external moderator. It is used to learn about options on a designated topic and to guide ~~fund~~ future actions. For example :- a focus group of parents of pre-scholars meets to discuss child care needs.

Characteristics of focus group discussion

i) 5 to 11 members are selected for upto 2 hours
ii) To guide discussion, facilitator use open-ended questions
iii) Emphasis on the group discussion rather than to the facilitator.
iv) Discussion is recorded and then transcribed for analysis by researchers

iii) Observation

Observation method is a systematic process of recording the behavioral pattern of people, objects and occurrences with out questioning or otherwise communicating with ~~our~~ them. It is the action of carefully watching or it is the process of watching people and describing their behaviour. In this process, researchers collect data by using the 5 Senses; sight, smell, touch, taste and hear. It is a subjective method of gathering informations. The litteral meaning of observation is to see and accept the informations. In other word, to collect as much as possible more information by using eyes rather than ears is called observation. It is also known as a means to see and understand. Observation is a method of collecting visual and non-verbal data.

C. A Miser defines that "In the strict sense, observation implies the use of the eyes rather than the ears and the voice."

Major types and process of observation method
(Another copy)

Chapter 3 Social System and Social Stratification of Nepali Society

Introduction

Social process refers to forms of social interaction that occur repeatedly. Through the social processes, individuals and groups interact and established social relationship.

According to MacIver "Social processes the manner in which the relations of the members of a group, once ~~th~~ brought together, acquire a distinctive character".

According to Ginsberg, "Social process means the various modes of interaction between individuals or groups including co-operation and conflict, social differentation and integration, development, arrest and decay."

The modes of interactions between and among the members that help to fullfill their socio-cultural requirements. The action element of society represents social interaction. Interaction ~~usual~~ usually takes place in the form of integration, co-operation, competition and ~~confl~~ conflict as well.

Processes :

i) Enculturation
It is a social process by which an

Individual becomes inserted into his or her culture. It is life long process of learning ones native culture. It begins by birth and it is primarily sub conscious. Social being interacts with in his or her own culture. In another words, It is the process of learning of own culture. It is known as initial stages of socialization process. Through this process a child gets native terms, native culture, religion and other cultural aspects through their parents and relatives. Newar girls get Newari language cultures, norms and values are regarded as enculturation.

→ Phone (note app)

* Deplaying Theoretical Lens to Examine socialization

1) Looking glass self Theory

- The theory is propounded by C.H Cooley
- According to this theory, man develops the concept of 'self' with the help of others.
- The perception of others gives the image of the self
- It describes 'self' as our reflection of how we think we appear to others.

A self idea emerges into three major principles:

- Imagination of our appearance to other persons in different social situations.
- Imagination of his judgment towards our imagined appearance.
- Development of sense of self through perceived judgement of others.

In colusion, this theory suggest that we discover ourselves through the reaction of others about us. The self knowledge is first gained from parent and is modified later by the reactions of other individuals. Social interaction acts as a mirror or a looking glass, as one's sense of self and self-esteem is built ~~built~~ of by others in the society.

2) Role playing theory

- This theory was propounded by George Herbert Mead (1863 - 1931). According to this theory, individuals gets the picture of himself by playing roles of others. "Children playing" and "part of self" is given major emphasis. Role playing is the assuming of the viewpoint of another person. Individuals explores and find out other's attitudes towards him.

There are mainly 3 stages through which one learns to play the adult role:

i) Preparatory stage: It is called as "Imitation Stage". The child imitates the adults behaviour without real understanding.

ii) Play stage: Children have some understanding of the behaviour but switch role erratically. They takes the role of other significant people.

ii) Game Stage : Child has the ability to sense the role of others players who plays different

Conclusion, This theory suggest that, an individual socializes by putting Himself in the place of others and start imagining what their response might be. The individual in order to get the picture of himself plays the role of others. One is enabled to see himself through the eyes of others.

3) Antisocial Self Theory

This theory was propounded by Freud, a renowned scholar of psychoanalytical school of thought. Freud saw self and the society in basic conflict and not in harmony. This theory believes ~~into~~ ~~tu~~ that humans belief, motivates and impulses are denied and represses or restricted by the society.

According to him the rational portion of human motivation resting in the unseen unconscious forces which powerfully affect human code of conduct.

He devised the self into three major layers

Explain these

i) The Id (unconscious)
ii) The Ego (sub - conscious)
iv) The super ego (conscious)

4) Piaget and his Development Learning Theory

This theory is developed by Jean Piaget. He became intrigued with the reasons children gave for their wrong answer to the question that required logical thinking. He believed that these incorrect answers revealed important differences between the thinking of adults and children. It deals with the nature of knowledge and how humans gradually come to acquire construct and use it.

Children intelligence differs from an adult's in quality rather than in quality. This means that children reason (think) differently from adults and see the world in different ways. Stages:

i) Sensorimotor stage
ii) Pre - operational stage
iii) Concrete Operational
iv) Formal Operational

Conclusion of ~~all~~ the theories, This theory is basically related with ~~the~~ child psychology and focuses on how children see and perceive the world and learn from it. This theory concentrates on how children imitates and learns to talk, to think rationally, to reason, and eventually to for moral judgement.

Examining social Change through Theoretical lens

1) Evolutionary Perspective

This perspective believes that society evolves

and develops slowly and gradually in a progressive way.

According to this perspective, society changes from simple to complex, from homogeneity to heterogeneity, from uniformity to multiformity as well as from military state to the industrial stage. Evolutionary perspective was formulated by August Comte, Herbert Spencer, L.H Morgan, E.B Taylor, etc. In this process society also evolves from theological stage to metaphysical and then to the stage of positivism.

Theological stage was guided by supernatural wisdom and metaphysical stage was the transitional state in which supernatural beleives are replaced by abstract principles as cultural guidelines. Similarly, positive stage is guided by evidence based scientific laws that's why it is called scientific stage. In this process human society has passed from savagery stage barbarism and from barbarism to civilization stage.

2) Diffusionism

Cultural diffusionism is regarded as cultural traits which are originated in specific historical periodic time and space the gradually starts diffusing to the corresponding areas cultures are diffused through the means of transportation migration, trade links, prints capitalism, audio visual forms and socio political relationship

inorderd to fullfill biopsychological needs, social being (cultural being) can borrow the cultural traits from developed areas. While cultural traits are diffused from one place to another that brings number of changes to the host areas. Original culture is modified and different culture is from. Wearing patterns, musics and arts, food items, way of thinking and doing, norms and values are being changed due to the cultural diffusion.

G.E smith, Franz Boas, etc are known as cultural diffusionists.

3) Conflict Perspective

According to conflict theory social change is the constant result of conflict between two opposite forces such as Bourgeoisie and proliferate, upper class and lower ~~cas~~ class, etc. Conflict theory assumes that since conflict is continous then the social change is continous. Change produces new interest grouping and classes. Through the conflict between these produces further theories conflict theorist follow the Marxist pattern of evolutionery change.

4) Cyclic Theory

Cyclic theory is also known as the cyclic cosmology. The cyclic theory purposes that the universe under ~~glass~~ goes repeated cycles of

expansion and contraction. This theory suggest that after a period of expansion big-bang, the universe will eventually contract back into a similarity, leading to another bigbang and a new cyclic of expansion. This idea is an alternative to the traditional bigbang theory, offering a way to explain the observe large scale structure of the universe and potentrality avoiding the problem of the big church.

* Social Stratification.

Stratification is an act or process or procedure of arranging in strata (group). It is the process of formation of layer, classes, categories.

Social stratification refers to a societies categorization of its people into ranking based on factor such as wealth, income, education, family background and power. It is known as the arrangement or classification of people or social being into different groups. Social stratification is defined as the act of groups or strata. So it is known as the process of societies categorization of social beings into various strata based on socio-economic factor such as class, race, education, ethnicity, gender, etc.

According to Karl Marx view the stratification as previllinging the bourgeoisie and oppressing the proleterat. People are stratified in term of their relationship to the means of production.

Max Weber believed that stratification to be multi-dimension, with aspects related to class, status, and power imparting people's life chances. We can looked at the various main theories which explain the prevalence of hierarchies in society.

Social stratification can be made on the base of age, caste, class and so on. On the age there can be ~~the~~ group ~~of~~ like infancy stage, childhood, adolescence, adulthood and old age. We ~~pay~~ paying some token of respect to the seniors who have already cross seventy years. In micro level, (Book page 125). Cultural diversity, economic disparity and nature of profession can create social stratification.

→ [V.V. Imp]

* Social and Cultural Chages

Sociologists define social change as changes in human interaction and relationships that transform cultural and social institutions. Social changes occur over time and often have profound and long term consequences for society. Social change is the change of societal structure and relationship of a society. Social changes taken as ~~universal~~ universal process which brings changes in mode of production, changing forms of relationship, social organs, survival mechanism, production and reproduction of knowledge and entire cultural production.

Social change may occur in social pattern, social processes, social interaction, composition of population, accepted mode of life, social ideologies and practices. (Entire social structures and system is changed over a period of time inorder to fulfill the socio-cultural requirement it is an ongoing process.)

In term of social changes, according to Karl Marx's theory economic factor is the only factor responsible for bringing changes. Max Weber contended that entrepreneurial growth is depended upon ethical value, system of the society concerned.

Gist ideas of weber's theory of social change consist in his treatment of the protestant ethics and the split of capitalism.

According to Durkheim "Social change is the process from a mechanical solidarity to organic solidarity." (traditional).

According to Kingsley Davis "Social change is such alterations as occur in social organization, that is, structure and function of society." The above definition states that social change is the process to replace the old ones by introducing the new social structure and system.

Factor of socio-cultural changes → (in file)

* National Integration

Sociologically speaking, integration refers to the degree to which individuals / groups are connected in social structures, institutions, networks with in a society. This concept is related to solidarity and inclusion. Integration is an act of bringing together smaller components into a single system that functions as one.

Similarly, National integration indicates to the process of bringing together diverse group of people with in a country or nation inorder to create a sense of unity and belongingness. It involves promoting a shared identity, values, norms and goals among the citizens, regardless of their differences in ethnicity, religion, language or culture. It is essential process for fostering social cohesion, stability, and progress with in a nation.

On the other hand, national integration is an act of bringing together smaller components into a single system that function as one.

Definitions

Etzone says, " Integration is an emotional attachment towards soil or nation.

Rajan Roy says, " National integration is a kind of participation by all groups

of people in the nation main stream and it means to be integrated into a common whole from social, political, cultural, adminstrative and social relationships.

* Major Dimension or Element of National Integration.

1) Socio - cultural Dimension

It play a crucial role in fostering national integration by promoting unity, tolerance and solidarity among diverse groups with in the nation by recongnizing and respecting the diversity of cultures, language, traditions and customs with in the nation. While fostering a sense of belongingness and pride in nation ~~identity~~ identity made the people together. Similarly, by promoting interactions and relationships among individual from different socio-cultural and economic background to build truth and empathy and solidarity contribute to creating a cohensive and ~~undi~~ unified nation.

The socio- cultural dimension of national integration encompasses various aspects of society and culture that contribute to creating a cohensive and unified nation. National symbols and unifying symbols that reenforce a sense of shared identity and pride among citizens such as national anthem.