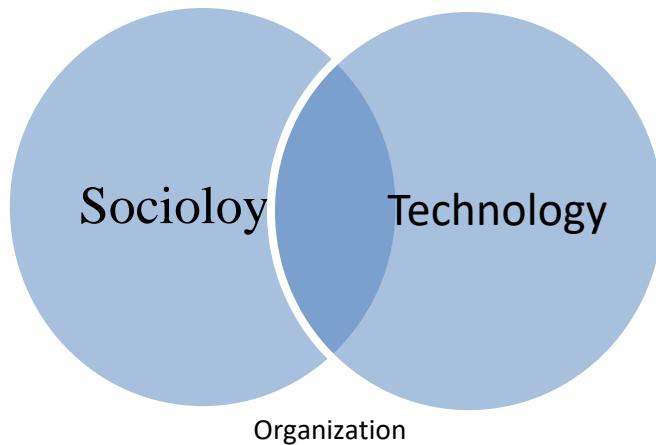


# Chapter 1

## INTRODUCTION

- Sociology is the Science or of Social Phenomena
- Sociology is the Science that deals with social groups. Process of Socialization that tends to maintain or change these forms of organization and relationship between groups.
- It is the theory of human living together overally. It is the scientific study of the social aspects of human life from each and every perspective objectivity as well as subjectivity. It is overall study of human relationship.



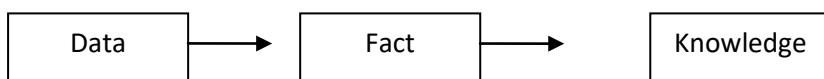
### Nature of Sociology

Some of the Salient features of Nature of Sociology are:-

1. Field work is hallmark in sociological Research
  2. Sociology is social Science not physical Science.
  3. Sociology is an independent Science.
  4. Sociology is Pure Science & Applied Science
  5. The contents of sociology are abstract but Methods and methodologies are concrete.
  6. Sociology is generalizing Science not Particularizing Science.
  7. Sociology is rational, Empirical & Holistic Science.
- (Rational) —————→ Correct  
(Empirical) —————→ Experiment.

#### 1. Field work is hallmark in sociological Research

- Fieldwork is hallmark in sociological Research. A researcher (Group) goes to the field and collect the relerant data.



Some of the Research tools and Techniques include.

- Observation
- Interview
- Case Studies
- Social Survey
- Other as per the needs and requirement of topics.

## **2. Sociology is social Science not physical Science.**

- SOCIOLOGY Deals with
  - Social Institutions
  - Group Behavior
  - Social Life
- By Connections human relationship with other science.
- Researcher Conduct the research in society focusing on issues by Deploying the tools and technique and analyze the data statically & conceptually.

## **3. Sociology is an independent Science.**

- It has developed its own research areas and Research Method.
- It has developed its own tools and techniques and procedures.
- It has its own Domain (Area) of research with massive Subject Matters.
- Hence it is independent Social Science.

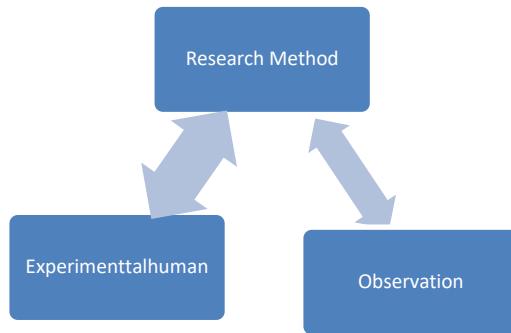
## **4. Sociology is pure science as well as applied Science.**

- Sociology = Pure science + Applied Science.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. It generates new knowledge</li><li>2. Widens the horizon of thinking due to the knowledge</li><li>3. Therefore problems can be investigated academically.</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Knowledge about a particular problem domain can be applied to carried about the Solution.(Sustainable).</li><li>2. Applicable in social engineering</li><li>3. Applicable for marketing predication</li></ol>
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## **5. The Content of sociology are abstract but method and Methodologies are concrete.**

- Human Relationship is abstract in Nature.
- Research Procedure are Transparent.
- Generates Primary data Through Social Survey, Case Studies, Questionnaire & Interview.
- Tools, Techniques Procedures & Methods are concrete.
- Research Method



## SOCIOLOGY

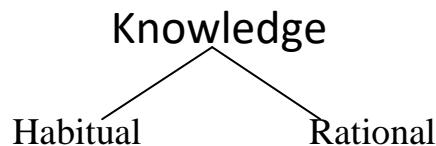
**Socio = Involves Research** = Generates data through tools & Technique Concrete.  
**Logy:** - Social science about human relationship abstract

- Questionnaire:-**
1. MCQ(Objective)
  2. Binary Q (BQ)
  3. Subjective

### 6. Sociology is generalizing Science not Particularing Science

- Sociology deals with human interactions and human life in general
- Does Survey in a mass
- Draws Conclusion for generalization
- Doesn't study individual level but generalize as a whole.
- From the mass survey. it draws Conclusion.

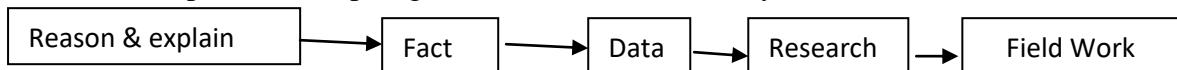
### 7. Sociology is Rational, Experical & Holistic Science.



**Habitual:** - Acquired by day to day activities

**Rational:** - Gained Through quality education by reasons & Explanation

- It is empirical because it's generates knowledge through fields work based experiences.
- It is holistic because it studies the social issues from every view point.
- All viewpoints are kept together to make result worthy.



# SCOPE OF SOCIOLOGY

- 1) German/Specialist/Formalistic school of thought.
- 2) French/Synthetic/informal School of Thought.

## 1. German/Specialist/Formalistic school of thought.

- Established by George Simmel and his Followers, MaxWeber, vierkandt, vonwiese and Tonnies.
- Aims to include
  - Social Institution
  - Group behavior (1. Inter –Hindu, Christen, 2.HIntra-Hindu to Hindu )
  - Formal Social facts
  - Social Actions
  - Social Process
  - Division of labor
  - Social Structure
- Introduced Sociology as pure understanding & independence Science.
- Max Weber Sociology should interpret Social behavior through cause & effect relationship.
- They encompass the limited area

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## 2. French/Synthetic/informal school of Thought.

- Founded by Emile Durkheim.(Founder of Sociology).

Depth Study

- They weren't satisfied with German school of thought and their view toward making society as a pure understanding encircle the limited contents.
- They were unsatisfied in making Scope narrow superficial (Surfacely).
- As per their thought, Sociology Should be encyclopedia (all everything) in nature.
- Sociology should include all types of Social Phenomena of society.
- Sociology content can be VIVID(Clear), formal & informal.
- But the tool, Techniques & Methology Should be Rational & Trustworthy
- ❖ **Durkhen has Prescribed 3 major principal Division.**
  - 1) Social Morphology
  - 2) Social Physiology
  - 3) General Sociology(Philosophical)

Thein Thought

### 1. Social Morphology:-

**Morphology:-** Form,Shape,Structure

- Basically concerned with tertional basis of people life and its relation to social organization.
- Concerned with the problem of population
- Deals with population density & Distribution.
- EG:-Territorial life of 1. Sherpa Community  
2. Major Community  
3. Thary Community

Depth Study

### 2. Social Physiology:-

**Physiology:-** Functions

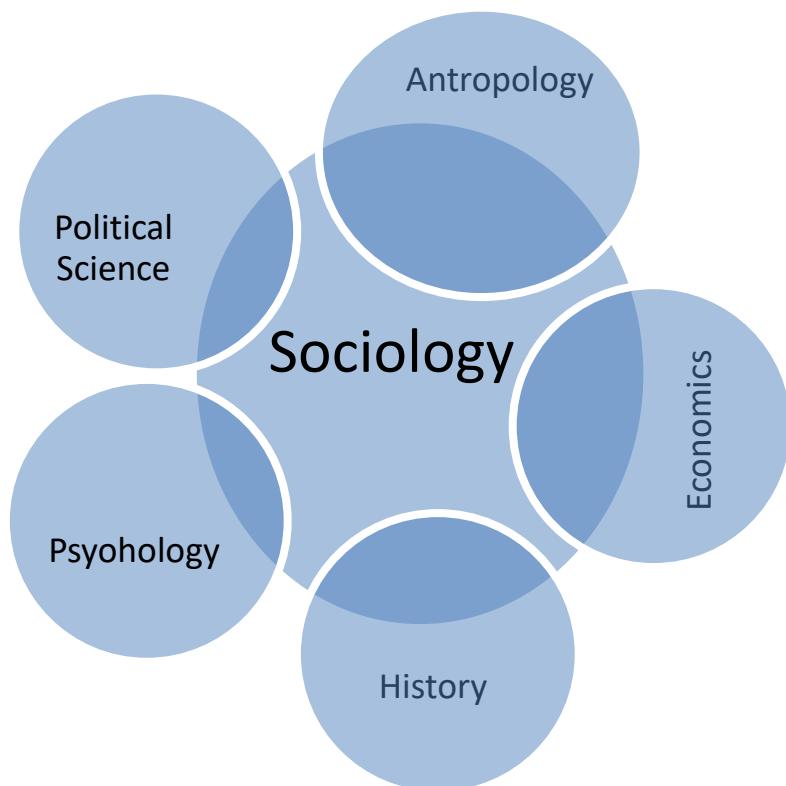
- Simply Social Physiology means
  - **Social Functions :-** Marriage, Family, Kinship Religion, Academic
  - Political, Economic,Socio-Cultural entities.

- As per him, Social System and its dynamism is basic unit of investigations.

### 3. General Sociology:-

- It is philosophical part of sociology.
- Major Focuses on general theoretical aspect of Sociology
- Include Social norms, values, Practices, Morals, Ethics, and others Social laws, Rules & Regulations.
- Also focuses on emerging issues like Poverty, Crime, Depression, and Disorder of Society.
- GM Berg Focuses on hardware & Software of Society
  - Social System, Processes, Changes. (---Software)
  - Social Structures, Associations & Organizations.

## #Q. Relationship of Sociology with other Social Science?



### ➤ Sociology & (Anthropology)

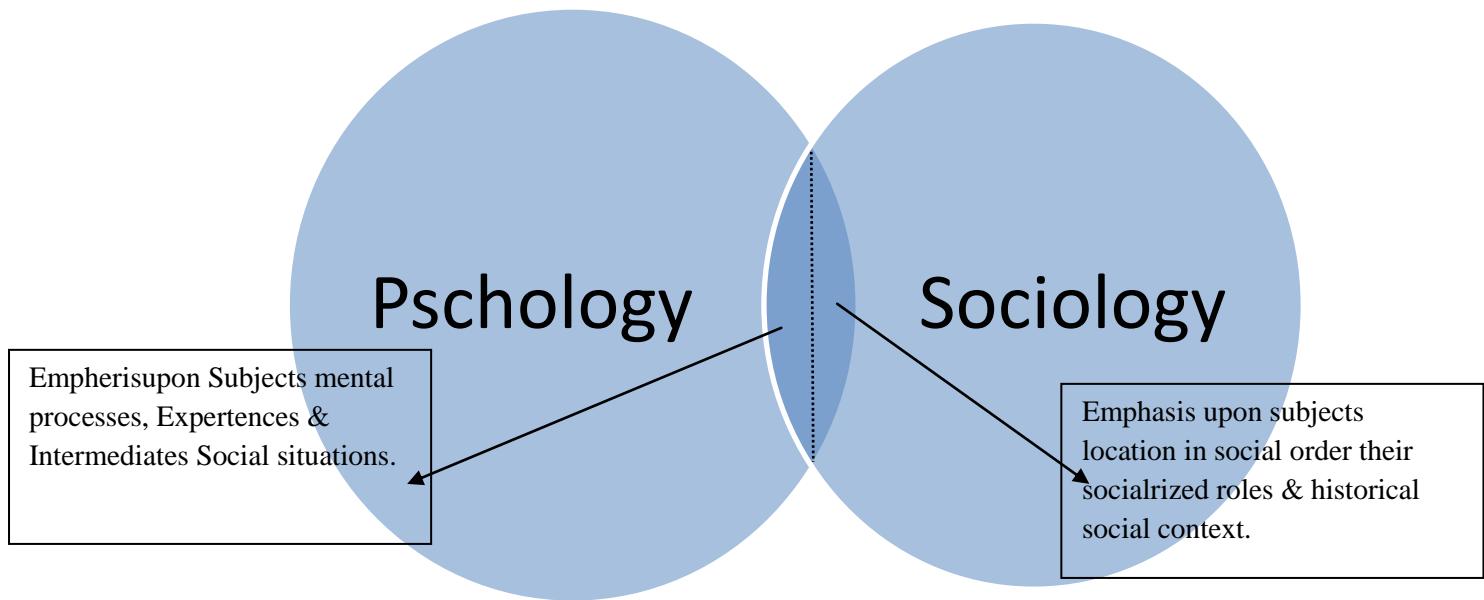
- Anthropology is the study of human and human behavior and societies in past and present.
- Focuses on the physical & Cultural evaluation of mankind.
- Researching plays crucial role in finding the society of past and presents.
- Anthropology deals with culture sociology deals with society.
- There is no culture without society & there can be no Society without culture.

## ➤ **Sociology and History:-**

- History studies the past, While Sociologist are more interested in the present or recent past.
- Historian's tell us in great detail how a particular past event actually happened in sociologist like to compare a set of similar events in order to find out why some turned out a way & some another way.

## ➤ **Sociology & Psychology**

- As a very general Distinction, Psychology deals with individuals and Sociology deals what goes on among individuals.
- Psychology emphasizing the personal & Sociology emphasizing the interpersonal\



## ➤ **Sociology & Economics**

- Economics study relationship & interaction among people also economics are interested in the exchange of goods & services.
- Sociology has a more larger scope, Sociologist study non-economic relationship & interactions as well.

## ➤ **Sociology & Political Science**

Political science studies different kind of government and interpersonal processes, Focuses on power relationship among people, Power relations are important to Sociology.

# **Assignment1:- Presentation on Sociology and Political Science.**

- Introduction
- What is Sociology and Political Science?
- Relation ship
- Example
- Difference between

- Conclusion
- Reference
- Content

## Subject Matter of Sociology

- Social institution
- Social organization
- Group Behavior
- Social Change
- Social Structure **Control unit of investigator**
- Social System
- Emerging social issues }----- Concern of sociological issues

## Emergence of sociology

- 1800 – No word such as sociology
- 1900 - Sociology known to intellectual
- 2000- Around 25,000 Sociology Major Graduates (USA)

## Competing Stories concerning the origin of sociology

1. First Origin Myth
  - Max Weber, Durkheim
  - The conventional story
2. Second Origin Myth
  - Non-Conventional story

### # August Comte (1798-1857) —> DOB (Date of Birth)

- Father of Sociology
- Focused on 2 aspect of society
  - Social Statics. (Order and stability)
  - Social dynamics (Change)

## Sociological Imagination

- i. First coined by American Sociologist **C.wright** mills to describe the types of social issues.
  - Based on sociological “cause an effects”
  - Example.
    - ✓ “Drinking Tea”
      - Can be seen as sign of good health
      - Traditional
      - Types of drug and may causes addition
      - Social Activity Meeting for tea
    - Focuses on drinking beverage and more

# Second Chapter

## Organizing Social Life

**Society:-** A society is a collection of individual united by certain relation or mode of behavior which mark them off from others who do not enter into these relation's or who differ from them in behavior

### Types of Society

1. Hunting & Gathering Society
2. Agrarian Society
3. Industrial/ Technological Society

### Major Characteristics of Society:-

1. Society is the web of relationship.
2. There is provision of “means- end” Relationship
3. Heterogeneity (Caste, class, Religion, etc )
4. Provision of co-operation & Conflict
5. Interdependence to each other
6. Society has social awareness & mutual interaction
7. Society is dynamics
8. Each society has its own culture & controlling Mechanism.

## CULTURE

**E.B Taylor stated.** Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, Belief, art, Customs, Skills, Habits, & any other capabilities acquired by human as a member of society.

### Types of Culture

1. Materials
2. Non-materials

**1. Materials Culture:** - National heritages, Monuments, Architectural design, Food items, Wearing Costumes, National symbols etc.

- Hindu - Pashupatinath
- Buddhist – Gumbas

## **2. Non Material: -**

- Sentiments and belief
- Norms and values
- Rituals and practices
- Cognitive Behavioral pattern

## **Characteristics Of culture**

1. Material / Non material in nature
2. Enriched through experiences
3. Shared group Behavior
4. Dynamic & Diverse in forms
5. Transmitted through one generation to another
6. Social identity
7. Consist of ideal behavior, social civil litigation & experiences
8. Social heritage
9. Language (Chief vehicle)

## **Community**

**E.S Bogardus studied,** “community is a social group with some degree of we feeling and living in a given area.”

### **Types of Community**

1. Rural
2. Urban

## **1. Rural Community: -**

- Similar way of life
- High social solidarity
- Reciprocity
- Trust to each other
- Agriculture, Animal husbandry are main occupation, Education, Transportation mass media made situation favorable for rural change.

## **2. Urban Community: -**

- Larger section of people living together

- Heterogeneity, Complexity, infrastructural development, Commerce & Business industry etc are major features

## Characteristics

- Small territorial group
- Fixed geographical location
- Has specific name cultural identity
- Strong we feeling
- Spontaneous growth
- No legal status
- Wider ends with permanency
- Small size of society

## Social Norms and Values

**Robert bier stadt started,** “a norm is a rule or standard that governs our conduct in the social situation in which we participates.

### Types: -

1. Private norms
2. Group norms
3. Associational norms
4. National norms

#### 1. Private Norms: -

- Individual norms as a +independent citizen
- Family norms as per caste, class, Religion & geographic location

#### 2. Group Norms

- Society consists various groups
- Each group develop their own norms
- Literary group have their own norms
- Games sport group, social work group, religious group have their own norms.

#### 3. Associational Norms: -

- To meet the goal of the organization, it develops its own, Norms for smooth functionally.
- Different associational have their different autonomous norms.

#### 4. National Norms: -

- As an independent state, it has its own original norms & values
- Transmitted to young generations through curricula religious institution etc
- Helps shaping citizen personality

# Social system and social stratification of Nepalese society

# Social Process

- **Meaning of Social Process:**
- Social processes refer to forms of social interaction that occur repeatedly.
- By social processes we mean those ways in which individuals and groups interact and establish social relationships.
- Social processes are the ways in which individuals and groups interact, adjust and readjust and establish relationships and pattern of behaviour which are again modified through social interactions.
- It is the manner in which all types of human relationships are brought together for collective good.
- It is modes of interaction between people to fulfil different socio cultural requirements.
- There are various forms of social interaction such as cooperation, conflict, competition and accommodation etc.

# Definitions

- According to MacIver, “Social process is the manner in which the relations of the members of a group, once brought together, acquire a distinctive character”.
- As Ginsberg says, “Social processes mean the various modes of interaction between individuals or groups including cooperation and conflict, social differentiation and integration, development, arrest and decay”.
- **Horton and Hunt** “The social process refers to the repetitive forms of behavior which are commonly found in social life”.
- **F.E. Merill** says “It refers to the recurrent forms that social interaction takes. He further said the social processes involve forms of social interaction that occur again and again in the group”.

Social Process consists of sequence of events, repetition of events, relationships between the events, continuity of events and special result.

All the social processes are the product of social interaction. Human life is full of social process like cooperation, competition and conflict. As the interaction pattern changes the process also change simultaneously. These processes can be called patterns of social interaction. The processes of social interaction is either associative or disassociative.

Social processes are the products of social interaction which can be classified into two types

associative and disassociate social process

### **Associative social process involve**

- 1.Cooperation
- 2.Accommodation
- 3.Assimilation
- 4.Acculturation
- 5.Amalgamation

### **Disassociative Social Process involve**

- 1.Competition and
- 2.Conflict

**Associative processes** are those patterns in which people help one another. They share in one or more aspects of social life. Associative processes always work for the integration and benefit of society. Therefore, they are called as integrative social processes; these social processes bring progress and stability in the society.

**The dissociative processes** make the people apart from one another. They differ in one or more aspects of social life. These social processes always work for the disintegration of society and hinder the progress and development of society. These types of social processes are also known as disintegrative social processes.

# Types or Forms of social processes

**# Enculturation:** First stage of socialization

- Child gets native tongue
- Culture, norms and values get internalized

**#Acculturation :** Process of socialization

- Two or more groups come together and influence each others

**# Cooperation:**

- Cooperation is one of fundamental processes of social life. It is a form of social process in which two or more individuals or groups work together jointly to achieve common goals. Cooperation is the form of social interaction in which all participants benefit by attaining their goals.
- Cooperation permeates all aspects of social organization from the maintenance of personal friendships to the successful operation of international programmes. The struggle for exists forces the human beings not only to form groups but also to cooperate with each other.
- The term ‘cooperation’ has been derived from two Latin words – ‘Co’ meaning ‘together and Operary meaning ‘to work’. Hence, cooperation means working together for the achievement of a common goal or goals. When two or more persons work together to gain common goal, it is called cooperation. Boys cooperate in games, men in business, workers in production, and public officials in community controls and so on, in an endless variety of beneficial activities that make possible an integrated social life.

# Following are the important characteristics of cooperation:

- 1. Cooperation is an associative process of social interaction which takes place between two or more individuals or groups.
- 2. Cooperation is a conscious process in which individuals or groups have to work consciously.
- 3. Cooperation is a personal process in which individuals and groups personally meet and work together for a common objective.
- 4. Cooperation is a continuous process. There is continuity in the collective efforts in cooperation.
- 5. Cooperation is a universal process which is found in all groups, societies and nations.
- 6. Cooperation is based upon two elements such as common end and organised effort.
- 7. Common ends can be better achieved by cooperation and it is necessary for the progress of individual as well as society.

# # Accommodation:

- Adjustment is the way of life. It can take place in two ways such as adaptation and accommodation. Adaptation refers to the process of biological adjustment. Accommodation, on the other hand, implies the process of social adjustment. “Accommodation is the achievement of adjustment between people that permits harmonious acting together in social situation. It is achieved by an individual through the acquisition of behaviour patterns, habits and attitudes which are transmitted to him socially.
- It is a process through which individuals or groups make adjustment to the changed situation to overcome difficulties faced by them. Sometimes new conditions and circumstances arise in the society. Individuals have learned to make adjustment to the new situation. Thus, accommodation means adjusting oneself to the new environment.
- As MacIver and Page say, “the term accommodation refers particularly to the process in which man attains sense of harmony with his environment”.
- According to Ogburn and Nimkoff, “Accommodation is a term used by sociologist to describe the adjustment of hostile individuals or groups.”
- As Horton and Hunt defines “Accommodation Is a process of developing temporary working agreements between conflicting individuals or groups”.

# # Assimilation:

- Assimilation is a fundamental social process; it is that process by which individuals belonging to different cultures are united into one. Successful accommodation sets the stage for an additional consequences of human interactions, namely assimilation. This implies the complete merging and fusion of two or more bodies into a single common body, a process analogous to digestion, in which we say that food is assimilated.
- Assimilation in social relationships means that the cultural differences between divergent groupings of people disappear. Thus, they come to feel; think and act similarly as they absorb new common traditions, attitudes and consequently take on a new cultural identity. We see the process operating among ethnic groups which enter a society with their own society's culture.
- Assimilation is a slow and gradual process. It takes quite some time before individuals or groups once dissimilar becomes similar. Acculturation is the first step to assimilation. Acculturation is the name given to the stage when the cultural group which is in contact with another borrows from it certain cultural elements and incorporates them into its own culture.
- “Assimilation”, says E.S. Bogardus, “is a process whereby attitudes of many persons are united, and thus, develop into a united group”.
- As Ogburn and Nimkoff define, “Assimilation is the process whereby individuals or groups once dissimilar become similar, that it become identified in the interests and outlook”.

# *Competition:*

- Competition is one of the dissociative from of social processes. It is actually the most fundamental form of social struggle. It occurs whenever there is an insufficient supply of anything that human beings desire, in sufficient in the sense that all cannot have as much of it as they wish.
- Ogburn and Nimkoff say that competition occurs when demand out turns supply. People do not compete for sunshine, air and gifts of nature because they are abundant in supply.
- But people compete for power, name, fame, glory, status, money, luxuries and other things which are not easily available. Since scarcity is in a sense an inevitable condition of social life, competition of some sort or the other is found in all the societies.
- In any society, for example, there are normally more people who want jobs than there are jobs available; hence there is competition for them. Among those who are already employed, there is likewise competition for better jobs. There is thus competition not only for bread but for luxuries, power, social, position, mates, fame and all other things not available for one's asking.
- According to, Sutherland, Woodward and Maxwell. "Competition is an impersonal, unconscious, continuous straggle between individuals and groups for satisfaction which, because of their limited supply, all may not have".
- As E.S. Bogardus says. "Competition is a contest to obtain something which does not exist in quantity sufficient to meet the demand."

# Conflict:

- Conflict is one of the dissociative or disintegrative social processes. It is a universal and fundamental social process in human relations. Conflict arises only when the attention of the competitors is diverted from the object of competition to themselves.
- As a process, it is the anti-thesis of cooperation. It is a process of seeking to obtain rewards by eliminating or weakening the competitors. It is a deliberate attempt to oppose, resist or coerce the will of another or others. Conflict is a competition in its occasional, personal and hostile forms.
- Conflict is also goal oriented. But unlike cooperation and competition, it seeks to capture its goal by making ineffective the others who also seek them.
- According to J.H. Fitcher, “Conflict is the social process in which individual or groups seek their ends by directly challenging the antagonist by violence or threat of violence”. As K. Davis defines, “Conflict is a codified form of struggle”.
- According to A.W. Green, “Conflict is the deliberate attempt to oppose, resist or coerce the will of another or others”.

# Socialization

- 🧠 Socialization is learning process
- 🧠 Socialization refers to all learning regardless of setting or age of the individual.
- 🧠 Socialization is the process by which we learn the ways of a particular group.
- 🧠 In every group one has to learn the rules, expectations, and truths of that group, whether the group is your family, the army, or the state (nation).
- 🧠 Socialization is the process where by people acquire personality and learn the way of life of their society.
- 🧠 Essentially, one has to learn Culture. Learning culture encompasses all the truths, values, rules, and goals that people share with one another.

- ❖ process of moulding and shaping the personality of human infant is called ‘socialization’
- ❖ a social or psychological process whereby an individual becomes a functioning member of the society
- ❖ referred to as the process of transmission of culture
- ❖ socialization is a learning process through which a biological being gets the shape of social being
- ❖ complex processes of interaction through which the individual learns the habits, beliefs, skills and standards of judgment

## Definitions:

- ☛ “socialization is the process of working together, of developing group responsibility, or being guided by the welfare needs of others.” - Bogardus
- ☛ “Socialization is the process by which the individual learns to confirm to the norms of the group.” – Ogburn
- ☛ “socialization is the process by which child acquires a cultural content along with self hood and personality.” Green

# Functions of socialization:

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

# Agents of socialization:

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

# Types of socialization

- Primary socialization
- Secondary socialization
- Anticipatory Socialization
- Developmental Socialization
- Re-Socialization

# Social and Cultural Change in Nepal

- ❑ It is on going process
- ❑ desirable and significant alteration in the structure and functioning of a particular social system
- ❑ stands for changes in social behavior, social structure and socio-cultural values
- ❑ modification in the structure of society, change in status, authority, communication, organization, mode of life etc
- ❑ It is changes in occupations, standard of living method of production and so on in society.
- ❑ It is caused by needs and requirement, education, demography, inventions, discovery, migration, explosion of knowledge, diffusion etc

## Definitions:

- ❑ According to MacIver, “Social change simply refers as change in human relationships.”
- ❑ According to Majumdar, “Social change may be defined as new fashion or mode, either modifying or replacing the old, in the life of people or in the operation of society.”
- ❑ According to Koenig, “Social change refers to the modifications which occur in the life patterns of a people.”

## **Nature of Social and Cultural Change**

- Social change is continuous
- Social change is a universal process
- Speed of social change is not uniform
- It creates chain reaction
- It takes forms of modification and replacement
- Definite prediction is not possible about it
- Short-run v/s long-run changes
- It may be planned or unplanned
- It is controversial

# Factors of social and Cultural change

- Population (demographic factor)
- Social organizations
- Physical environment
- Technology
- Culture:
- Modernization:
- Education
- Religious factor

- Political factor
- Legal factor
- New Invention
- War factor

# **SOCIAL STRATIFICATION**

- 👉 It is a system of status difference which has developed in society
- 👉 It is a system of social hierarchy
- 👉 It is vertical and horizontal division of society in to different strata
- 👉 The process of social division on the basis of different castes, ages, genders, occupations, professions, religions, cultures, classes etc.
- 👉 the process of division of social system in to different levels
- 👉 It is the segmental division of society in to different layers of social hierarchy
- 👉 It is division of society based on power, prestige and property

## Definitions:

- i. “The process by which individuals and groups are ranked in a more or less enduring hierarchy of status is known as stratification.” – Ogburn and Nimkoff
- ii. “social stratification is the division of society in to permanent groups of categories linked with each other by the relationship of superiority and subordination.” – Gisbert
- iii. “ Social stratification is a horizontal division of society in to ‘high’ and ‘lower’ social units.” –Raymond W.Murry

# Social Inequality

- ♣stands for the gap and difference between rich and poor, high class and low class and so called high caste and low cast
- ♣the enjoyment of privileges by certain groups of people and deprivation of other
- ♣The distinction made on the basis of colour, sex, language, religion and location of inhabitation
- ♣It describes the condition in which members of a society have different amount of wealth, prestige or power.
- ♣It is a result of stratification that certain groups of people stands higher in social rankings, control rare resources, wields power and receive special treatment
- ♣few people remain in a higher position by capturing the resources, power and special facilities

# **Nature, features and characteristics of Social Stratification**

- ❖ It is social
- ❖ It is ancient
- ❖ It is universal
- ❖ It is dynamic
- ❖ It is in diverse forms
- ❖ It is vertical or horizontal division of society
- ❖ It is consequential

# **FUNCTIONS OF STRATIFICATION**

- social stratification has beneficial consequences for the operations of a society.
- Inequality is functional it fills different positions of society and helps in smooth running
- Class structure is essential for cohesive society
- Helps to pursue different works, occupation and profession
- Helps to create peace, harmony, order and equilibrium

- ❑ Difference in income level ensure people to take training functionally
- ❑ Classes created based on talent and training
- ❑ Greater life chances for hard working people
- ❑ Upward mobility is possible
- ❑ Helps to foster democratic spirit, progress and prosperity
- ❑ Poverty also serves economic and social function in society

# **CASTE**

- A caste system is social stratification based on ascription or birth.
- Caste systems are typical of agrarian societies because the lifelong routines of agriculture depend on a rigid sense of duty and discipline
- society is stratified through segmental division
- Brahmins, Chhetriyas remain at the top of the social ladder, vaishyas at the middle and Shudras at the lowest ladder
- Occupation, social relationship, status, role of each caste under this system has been fixed by birth as per their caste
- the feeling of superiority and inferiority
- Caste systems shape people's lives in four crucial ways:
  - Caste largely determines occupation.
  - Caste systems generally mandate endogamy.
  - Caste systems limit outgroup social contacts.
  - Powerful cultural beliefs underlie caste systems.

## Definitions:

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

# **Characteristics of caste**

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

# **CASTE BASED SOCIAL HIERARCHY OF NEPALESE SOCIETY**

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

# Caste system in the context of Nepal

## JBR made in 1854 AD

- Isogamy
- Hypergamy
- Commensality
- Occupational restriction

## 1. Tagadhari:

- Brahmin
- Thakuri
- Chhetri
- Sanyasi

## 2. Matawali (alcohol drinking caste)

- Namasine
- Masine

## 3. Paninachalne chhoi chhito halnu naparne

## 4. Paninachalne chhoi chhito halnu parne

# Ethnicity or Ethnic group

- An ethnic group is set apart from others explicitly because of its national origin or cultural patterns
  - Ethnicity is a shared cultural heritage. Ethnicity involves even more variability and mixture than race because most people identify with more than one ethnic background.
  - A minority is a category of people, distinguished by physical or cultural traits, who are socially disadvantaged.
    - Minorities have two major characteristics:
      - They share a distinctive identity.
      - They occupy a subordinate status.

# Definitions:

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

## Characteristics:

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

# Some ethnic groups of Nepal

- Jhangad,
- Dhimal,
- Sherpa,
- Tamang,
- Magar,
- Gurung,
- Rai,
- Limbu,
- Chepang,
- Tharu etc.

# Gender

- ↳ socially and culturally constructed accepted behaviours and relations between male and female
- ↳ parallel and socially unequal division in to femininity and masculinity
- ↳ involves hierarchy, ranking men woman differently in terms of power, wealth and other resources
- ↳ the unequal distribution of wealth power and privileges between men and women
- ↳ gap between males and females on the basis of gender
- ↳ It is socio-cultural production of the patriarchal structure
- ↳ It relegates the existence of women by claiming that they are less intellect, emotional and weaker

## Definitions:

- Ember & Ember “Differences between females & males that reflect cultural expectations and experiences.”
- Smith “Gender is the socially and culturally determined differences in behavior, role and status of men and women.

# Characteristics of Gender:

- ❑ Socially constructed:
- ❑ It is related with mental or psychological aspect of individual.
- ❑ Gender reflects cultural expectation and experiences.
- ❑ Gender based discrimination is highly experienced with the patrilineality and patrilocality.
- ❑ It is against the patriarchal structure and its domination
- ❑ It seeks the space in equalizing the social status

# Gender in Nepalese context

- Rituals and values: (sons perform rituals)
- Patriarchal household:
- Patrilineal society:
- Gender and social evils: (chhaupadi, deuki, jhuma, kumari, witch)
- Employment:
- Lack of implementation of woman friendly laws

# Class

- ❑ a principal type of social stratification found in all societies
- ❑ represents people with certain economic feature in society
- ❑ In a **class system**, social stratification is based on both birth and individual achievement
- ❑ Karl Marx has divided the society economically in to capitalist and proletariat class
- ❑ class should not only be defined as an economic class but also as a social class
- ❑ certain group of people categorized in to wealth, occupation, race, power, religion etc
- ❑ black or white, as per their colour, rich or poor as per their economic status, upper or lower as per their caste

## Definitions:

- i. “A class is a group of individuals who through common descent, similarity of occupation, wealth and education have come to have a similar stock of ideas, feelings, attitudes and forms of behaviours.” – Ginsberg
- ii. “A social class as all those people who share a common relationship to the means of economic production.” – Karl Marx
- iii. “A social class is any portion of the community marked off from the rest by social status.” – MacIver & Page

- ❑ Dynamic concept      Nature and characteristics of class:
- ❑ Universal
- ❑ Openness
- ❑ Equal status
- ❑ Achieved status
- ❑ Hierarchical system
- ❑ Similar life styles
- ❑ Competitive & Antagonistic
- ❑ Class consciousness

# Class based social stratification in Nepal

Blaikie, Cameron and Seddon

- ↳ Aristocracy: (Thakuri, Shah, Rana)
- ↳ Modern Bureaucrats:
- ↳ The Bourgeoisie: (merchants, landlords)
- ↳ Middle class:
- ↳ Petty bourgeoisie: (small commodity producers, shopkeeper)
- ↳ Peasants
- ↳ Rural proletariat

# Religion based stratification in Nepal

- Federal Democratic republic of Nepal is a multi-cultural, multi-ethnic, multi-lingual and multi- religious diverse nation with many religions being practiced here since from the ancient times.
- Nepal is a secular state and also a Democratic country according to its constitution.
- The treatment of all religions equally by the state and Freedom of religion is also guaranteed by Nepali constitution.
- Hinduism is the majority religion in the state and profoundly influences its social structure, while Buddhism (Tibetan Buddhism) is practiced by some ethnic groups (for example Newar) in forms which are strongly influenced by Hinduism; Kiratism otherwise is the grassroots native religion of populations belonging to the Kirati ethnicity. Islam, Christianity, Sikhism and Jainism have made inroads and are the religious identity of small populations especially in eastern Nepal.

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

# Ecological based stratification

# Terai region

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

# Hilly region

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

# Himalayan Region

- Himal is a mountain region containing snow.
- It occupies 15% of total land area.
- The Mountain Region or *Parbat* begins where high ridges ( लेक; lekh) begin substantially rising above 3,000 metres (10,000 ft) into the subalpine and alpine zone which are mainly used for seasonal pasturage.
- A few tens kilometers further north the high Himalaya abruptly rise along the *Main Central Thrust* fault zone above the snow line at 5,000 to 5,500 metres (16,400 to 18,000 ft).
- Some 90 of Nepal's peaks exceed 7,000 metres (23,000 ft) and eight exceed 8,000 metres (26,247 ft) including Mount Everest at 8,848 metres (29,029 ft) and Kanchenjunga at 8,598 metres (28,209 ft).

# National integration

- Integration is a drawing together of those elements into something more cohesive with the parts linked more closely together co-existence
- National integration means combining all the people of the nation into a single whole. It is a particular sentiment that binds together all people in one common bond no matter what their religion, language or history be.
- It is strong cementing force whereby all kinds of people live together peacefully and can identify themselves as a part of a single whole. We belong to Nepal. Nepal is ours is the feeling which constitutes the very basis of national integration.
- Nepal is country with a diverse population. If we get united, this great human force with great resources of the country can carry the whole world with us.
- It is through this process that people develop a deep sense of we'feeling and belongingness and thereby a feeling of national loyalty. Through this process, it is possible to maintain a harmonious and lively relationship between the various structural components of society, where so that people feel themselves to be part of a comprehensive and harmonious social life.

- Integration, in reality, is the conglomeration of people from different walks of life, where they can share and interact with each other Continuously without any obstacles. regardless of their stratified position in the society. In an integrated situation, they develop the sense of "we-feeling" and disown possibilities of conflict and tension.
- It involves easy and fluid mixture of people of different social, religious and nationality backgrounds in various walks of life.
- National integration is the awareness of a common identity amongst the citizens of a country. It means that though we belong to different castes, religions and regions and speak different languages we recognize the fact that we are all one. This kind of integration is very important in the building of a strong and prosperous nation.

# Definitions

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

# Socio - historical context of integration in Nepal

- The territorial unification of Nepal had started some two hundred years ago at the time King Prithvi Narayan Shah, the ruling monarch of the mini-kingdom of Gorkha. He conquered and unified various small scattered mini-kingdoms into one big kingdom now called the kingdom of Nepal. His greatness lies in the fact that even after conquering all these kingdoms, he never named the new country after his home country, Gorkha. Rather, he chose to name it Nepal and he made the valley of Kathmandu as the capital city of his new kingdom. His quotation on Nepal such as "it is the Garden of four varnas , and thirty six castes" was his pious and farsighted intention / to keep all the people within the umbrella of larger Nepal a nation-state.
- It is said that Nepali culture is not an unique culture. Rather. it is the mixture or blending of Arya and Hindu cultures. Because of the fear of Muslim invasion even in Nepal. the different cultures got united or acculturated in Nepal and emanated as Nepali culture. This culture is the conglomeration of mountainous. Himali Hilly and Terai cultures.
- The periodic war with the British in India had sown a seed of patriotism in Nepali people to feel emotionally attached with Nepal and Nepali culture. The Rana regime. despite its tight control over the Nepali people to keep them away from modernization. has been able to maintain the feeling of national integrity on Nepali people. The recruitment of Nepali people, especially from hill region of Nepal. to the Gurkha army in India and the Great Britain has also instilled in these people the feeling of "Nepal is our country and we are Nepali".
- As a result. the movement of Jaytu Sanskritam initiated by a major party did bring out some programs for Nepali people to eradicate Untouchability, eating in a place by the people of all caste-groupings. ploughing the land by the Brahmins, etc\_

# Dimensions of National Integration

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

# Historical process of Nationhood

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

# Major components of Nationhood

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

# Major historical trends

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

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

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

# Medieval period(880 to 1768 A.D.)

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

# Modern Period

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

# Cultural Integration

- Cultural integration is a form of cultural exchange in which one group assumes the beliefs, practices and rituals of another group without sacrificing the characteristics of its own culture.
- While cultural syncretism carries a negative connotation, cultural integration is generally looked upon as positive because nothing is lost.
- cultural integration is a healthy intermingling of the beliefs and rituals of two unique cultures.
- This is when the people from a culture adopt the essence of another culture, such as its attitudes and ceremonies, while at the same time maintaining their own culture.
- This happens in many immigrant homes as a survival tool, regardless of where the individual moves to or is from. Individuals maintain the familiar, usually at home and the community, while they adopt the core practices of the new culture in public.
- Another facet of cultural integration is people from other cultures introducing elements of their own culture to their new one. This can come in the form of music, food, attitudes, religion, arts and many other cultural characteristics.

- Globally cultural integration refers to cultural globalization
  - It is driven by interconnection among people and countries through Information Technology and transportation technology.
  - Songs, cinemas, games, sports, literatures, radios, print medias etc connect Nepalese people and cultural integration get strengthened
- Examples of Cultural Integration**
- People generally value the culture in which they're raised and view the elements of that culture as comforts. Thus, when somebody moves to an area with a different culture, it's natural for them to introduce the characteristics they find comforting.
  - For example, there are many different types of restaurant choices in the United States that did not originate there. Chinese immigrants brought Chinese food, etc. The original religious beliefs in the United States were animistic, the belief that natural objects such as trees contain souls, but now every type of religious belief, no matter the culture of origin, is practiced. Foreign films have been adapted for American audiences and US films have been adapted for foreign markets.

# Major components of cultural integration

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

- **Chhaithi ceremony (the six days of the baby's birth)** – It's believed the Bidhatha (the faith writer or say God) writes the faith of a newly born baby on the sixth day. So, till six days family members sit together (say like a group meditation) and wishes for a good fortune to the baby. *[For both Boys and Girls]*
- **Pasni ceremony** — This is the celebration of the first time a baby is fed rice and grains. *[For both Boys and Girls ]*
- **Bratabandha ceremony** (Nepali/Sanskrit brata = promise, bandhan = to be bound) — It's equivalent to India's Upanayana but it's different. The sacred thread (Janai) is received by the boy during this ceremony, that he continues wearing across his chest thereafter. This Sanskara (rite of passage) involves elaborate Karma Kanda which involves the participation of entire family and a guru (teacher) who then accepts the boy as a disciple in the Guru–shishya tradition of Hinduism. This marks as an individual's entrance to a school of Hinduism. This ceremony ends after the boy goes for his first alms round to relatives and leave for gurus Ashram. Traditionally these boys were sent to ashrams with the gurus to learn in a gurukul system of education but in modern times this act of the boy doing for first alms round in town and leaving his family for gurus hermitage is done symbolically within the family and is later stopped by his maternal uncle (Mama) from leaving. *[For Boys only]*
- **Gunyo Cholo Ceremony** – Just as Bratabandha is for boys this Gunyo Chola is equivalent to the Girls. "GUNYO CHOLO" symbolise for "coming age of a girl". The word "Gunyo" means Sari and "Cholo" means blouse. This ritual signifies a girl growing up and during this ceremony, the girl's Mother adorned her with jewelry and her Grandmothers draped a shawl around her to signify protection from evil. *[For Girls only]*
- **Tika-tala ceremony** — Equivalent to Pre-marriage vows. The actual ceremony involves the simple exchange of a promise between the bride and the groom to get married. This is usually solidified with spoken vows. After that, the couple agrees to their wedding date. *[For both Man and Women including their whole families]*
- **Bibaha/Vivah** — The Wedding Ceremony.
- **Dahi-Chiura/Godh Bharai ceremony (the Baby Shower)** — It is done after 36 weeks or 6th or 7th month of pregnancy. The mother-to-be is showered with dry fruits, sweets and other gifts that help the baby's growth. A musical event to please the baby's ears is the highlight of the ritual, as it was common knowledge that the baby's ears would start functioning within the womb. The ritual prays for a healthy baby and mother, as well as a happy delivery and motherhood. *[For Mother expecting a baby]*
- **Chaurasi puja (Marking the Transition to Living Ancestor)** — It is the ceremonial worship conducted during the age of 84 is one of the unique traditions of Nepal which raises the status of the person next to god and frees them from all kinds of social bonds and restrictions. When the puja is performed, the person is considered similar to the god. If the spouse of the person is alive, they are worshiped together or else, the single person is worshiped. In Hinduism, 84 is taken as a special number. Many people in Nepal do something called a "chaurasi pooja" to mark this special achievement. It is also taken as a special number because there are supposed to be 84 lakh (84 thousand!) life cycles and one can be reborn in different cycles including the human being. *[For both Male and Females of age 84 plus]*

- **Tulsi Sarai** — The Tulsi plant is regarded as a threshold point between heaven and earth. A prayer of forgiveness may also be offered to Tulsi. This is done just before a person is about to die. This is to remind that a person should always remember the Brahma (not the tri-gods) so as to attain salvation or moksha. Else, the person who is thinking something else has chances to born again in the same thoughts. So, why not think the supreme God himself. We are so much connected with the materialistic world so we forget everything so the family members or any people around takes the dying person to the tulsi (ie. what Tulsi Sarai means; equivalent to taking him near Tulsi or remind him/her of Tulsi). [For both Male and Females]
- **Antyesti or Antim Sanskar (funerary ceremonies)** — The last sacrifice to the dead once from the dead time rituals to the cremation (daha sanskar) rituals. [For both deceased Male and Females]
- **Asthi Bisarjan** — Collection of bones of the deceased after the 10th day of Daha Sanskar and immersion in the holy river.
- **Pindadan** — Various offerings are made on the thirteenth day to ensure a happy break from the attachments of the departed Atma with its recent life and allow those left behind to get on with their daily life. That empty space hopefully to be filled by their personal commitments. Healthy grieving is an important process that allows us to free up the energy that is bound to the lost person. It is encouraged to redirect that energy elsewhere. This results in an ability to remember the importance of our loss but with a newfound sense of peace rather than deeply felt pain that can linger for months or years.
- **Shraddha (Dead Anniversary)** — It is especially to one's dead parents. Conceptually, it is a way for people to express heartfelt gratitude and thanks towards their parents and ancestors, for having helped them to be what they are and praying for their peace. It also can be thought of as a "day of remembrance". It is performed for both the father and mother separately, on the days they became deceased. It is performed on the death anniversary.

# Language

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

# customs

- Nepal is a country of several indigenous and ethnic groups who have distinct arts, cultures and religions. They are the prominent aspect of Nepali society. They celebrate various festivals, all the year with their unique rituals and customs. But, their way of celebrating festivals and lifestyles are different from one part to another.
- Most of these customs are brought from Hindu and Buddhist traditions.
- People of diverse religion and belief are the dominant features of Nepali society. Hinduism, Buddhism, Islam and Christianity are the major religions that are practiced in Nepal. People have a sense of unity, though living in the diversity.
- Mostly, Brahmins and Chhetris are regarded as Hindu believers and people from the Mongoloid community are taken as Buddhist devotees, but they have a good respect to each other in the course of cultural exchange. A Hindu has a distinct tradition of sacrificing animals to the goddess, because they are the symbol of having ferocious power and need bloods of living being to be satisfied. Lord Shiva is considered to be the supreme God in Hinduism.
- Custom is a significant feature of Nepali society . The custom differs as there are several castes and ethnic communities. They are guided by the underlying pattern of religions. Still, the marriage arrangements are decided by the parents instead of the boy or girl. In some societies, there are still practices of blind superstitions like shamanism. The Cow is worshipped as goddess so they don't eat the beef items. Mostly, the males work outside and female in the houses, but it is slowly eradicating. Some social groups, who are taken as high castes don't allow other people in their kitchen, which should be known by the visitor
- Customs are social heritages enriched through social experiences, which bind people together

# Role of technology in integration

- The growth of Communications and education helped bringing the people of together.
- The struggle for democracy generated a spirit of unity and nationalism amongst the people and a large contribution to this came from the media i.e. the newspapers. They exposed the true face of Rana rule and consequent unity among people to fight for democracy.
- After introduction of democracy Nepali media, developed rapidly, including the radio and later the television. Any occurrence in any corner of the country immediately spreads all over the country through the media.
- The spreading of news is not just the conveyance of information; it acts as a catalyst in creating identification with nation, its people, its culture and the mainstream of its thought.
- Newspaper, radio, television and film reach all the people all over the country.
- The same things are thus seen and read all over the country and this helps in the growth of similar mentality and thought this can broadly be termed as the growth of consciousness of belonging to one nation. This is the growth of nationalism.
- Nationalism in itself contains the seed of unity and national integration.
- The same values of unity and national integration. The same values that get conveyed through media; or indirectly, help sustain nationalism and thus nationalism integration.
- As the 21st century approaches with science and technology assuming increasing importance in society, the Governing Board of the National Research Council has synthesized, summarized, and highlighted principal conclusions and recommendations from recent reports to inform decisions in a number of key policy matters.

- Role played by different social sites

# **Stages of Socialization**

# **Introduction**

**As we know that the process of socialization is never ending one. The content and the process of socialization differs at different age groups, some social scientists have divided the individual life into certain stages of development. that a younger generation learns the adult role which it has to play subsequently.**

**So the following slides shall focus on the stages of socialization, quoted by various scholars.**

# Piaget's Theory

Piaget's theory of cognitive development states that children go through a series of stages in which they acquire new skills that define the limits of what they can learn.

- **Sensorimotor stage:** Birth – 2 years
- **Pre-occupational stage:** 2-7 years
- **Concrete Operations stage:** 7 – 11 years
- **Formal operations stage:** 12-15 years

# Kohlberg's Stages

Kohlberg bases his theory of personality development on moral development, consisting of six stages

- Stage One: When the child has not formed the sense of right and wrong.
- Stage Two: The concept of reward and punishment starts developing.
- Stage three: People become highly aware of the opinions of others and act in ways that will gain their approval
- Stage four: People become aware of the larger community and of the social rules . Moral consciousness is the hallmark of this stage.
- Stage five: People recognize potential conflict between different moral beliefs. They are able to make independent judgments about right and wrong
- Stage Six: People who operate at the sixth stage have developed their own sense of ethics, principles that are universal and consistent.

# Eric Erickson's Stages

Eric Erickson in his approach, mentions eight stages. In each stage, individual faces a specific crises and challenge and the movement from one stage to another occurs when the crises is resolved.

## Stage One : Trust Versus Mistrust

1. During the first year of life, the infant is completely dependent upon other members of the family, especially the mother.
2. The infant builds up fairly definite expectations about feeding time and he learns to signal his pressing needs for care.
3. The mother's warm and consistent response to the infant's need creates a basic sense of trust in the infant.
4. On the other hand, if the mother is neglectful towards the child , the child is not able to develops a feeling of security, trust and well being which could help him in his subsequent life to adjust to other people.

## Stage Two : Autonomy Versus Shame

1. During the first two years, the child learns to control and coordinate his muscles.
2. They not only learn to walk, talk, appreciate and understand different gestures but by this period they also learn to control their natural processes.
3. The children feel ashamed, if they are condemned by their parents for doing something wrong.
4. At this stage, the parents must allow the child to act independently so that the child can develop his self-consciousness.
5. To develop self -confidence, it is important that parents encourage the children but also intervene where ever required and must protect them from experiences which can cause shame and doubt.

## Stage Three : Initiative Versus Guilt

1. In the third stage, the child becomes a member of a family as a whole and enters school and has already been socialized in the primary relationship of the family setting.
2. He learns to obey more adults than his parents, develops a sense of equality with peers, play games, handle equipments and fits in the new routine of a school day.
3. children learn to relate to others in formal and in friendly association and express themselves reasonably well.
4. If at this stage, the children are ignored and humiliated, they develop doubts in regard to their to ability to do things.
5. It therefore, results in development of guilt feelings in the child and they get discouraged in taking initiatives.

## Stage Four : Industry Versus Inferiority

1. In the third stage, children step out of personal relationships and enter into a new environment which is marked by formal control. This stage is marked by a conversion from a dependent, subordinate status to full autonomous status.
2. The children begin to acquire skills through education that will prepare them for adult roles.
3. Achievement values develop as a result of parental emphasis on competence plus parents giving their children sufficient autonomy to solve problems and succeed on their own.
4. If a child may not perform well compared to other students and thus develop a feeling of inferiority. At this stage, children compare their, dresses, race, material possessions of the family with each other and these situations may create an inferiority complex in the child which would adversely affect his real capabilities.

## Stage Five : Identity Versus Role

1. This stage marks the transition from childhood to adulthood. The person experience many biological changes in the body.
2. Peer groups have an enormous influence on the socialization at this stage. Peer group is the major source of motivation for children and they develop conventional values of society through his peers because he has full access to them than he has to his parents.
3. At this stage, individuals must have a clear idea about their beliefs and values. They must be clear about what is expected from them and what directions they need to follow, else, they are bound to develop a confused personality.

## Stage Six : Intimacy Versus Isolation

1. This is the stage of young adulthood. The individual develops sexual maturity and self-control appropriate to his vocational and marital plans because at this stage, he is expected to choose both career and mate.
2. Young people at this stage need companions to live a life of intimacy and closeness. The adaptability of the prospective spouses depends in part on childhood adjustment and in part on their parent's marital relations.
3. Much adult socialization is concerned with the work situation. After the probationary period, the employee becomes fully adjusted to the job and fellow workers. This adjustment results in increasing of a feeling of security in him and is able to give maximum service to the organisation. At this point he is able to assist in socialization of others.

## Stage Seven : Generatively Versus Stagnation

1. By this stage, individual has a settled life in regard to his marriage, partner, occupation and social network.
2. There is no adventurous activity of youth but there is a feeling of stagnation. This is the stage of security and an individual takes on the role of parents which provides them with some newness. It's the stage where people stick to certain way of life and develop a fixed routine.
3. Those who fail to have a settled life by this age cannot have successful future. During this period, the major achievements of life are expected; the person's ultimate occupational, social and economic status depends entirely upon the activities demonstrated during this period.

## Stage Eight : Integrity Versus Despair

1. This is the transitional stage from adulthood to old age.
2. Among women it occurs with menopause. The physical and psychological problems associated with menopause get coupled with the sad feeling of departure of children from home, resulting in discontinuity of roles.
3. Among men, the transition from active adult status to retirement is often more traumatic, especially if the transition entails a drastic loss in economic status. When this retirement is accompanied by relative poverty and deprivation, older people experience loss of identity and personal worth.
4. This can be overcomed only by attention of young family members.
5. Older people's achievements and failures become the guidelines for the younger generations.

# Conclusion

The mentioned stages of socialization bring us to a conclusion that socialization is a never ending process. It starts with the birth of the child and continuous till death. Society demands different types of behaviour patterns from individuals occupying different stages of life cycle and most of the people do come upto such expectations.

**THANK YOU ...**

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## What is research?

- The unique characteristic of human mind is the curiosity to know about the universe. Innumerable questions arise in our mind about our environment, planet and the universe.
- Most of these questions starting with what, why, how and soon. For example, what are stars? , why day and night alternate? How is rain formed and why the mode of life and activities of human beings vary from place to place? Whenever such questions arise we seek answer to them or we try to find out solutions to them. Seeking answers to questions and finding solutions to the problems have been the basis of human progress. A systematic search for an answer to a question or a solution to a problem is called research.
- Actually research is simply the process of arriving at dependable solution to a problem through the planned and systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of data. Research is the most important process for advancing knowledge for promoting progress and to enable man to relate more effectively to his environment to accomplish his purpose and to solve his conflicts. Although it is not the only way, it is one of the most effective ways of solving problems.

- The term research consist of two words, ' Re+'Search'. "Re" means again and again and "Search" means to find out something.
- So the research is a process of which a person observes the phenomena again and again and collects the data and on the basis of data he draws some conclusions.
- Research seeks to find out explanations to unexplained phenomena to clarify the doubtful propositions and to correct the misconceived facts. It simply means a search for facts, answer to questions and solutions to problems. The search for facts may be made through either (a) arbitrary (unscientific) method or (b) scientific method.
- Arbitrary method of seeking answer to questions is based on imagination, blind belief or impression. It is vague and inaccurate.
- Scientific method is a systematic rational approach to seeking fact. It is objective, precise and arrives at conclusions on the basis of verifiable evidences. Hence research is systematic and logical study of an issue problem or phenomenon through scientific method. Following definitions may reveal the proper meaning of the concept of research.

## Definition of Research:

- a) According to Black and Champion, “scientific research consist of obtaining information through empirical observation that can be used for systematic development of logically related propositions attempting to establish causal relations among variable”.
- b) Emory defines research as “any organized inquiry designed and carried out to provide information for solving a problem”.
- c) Kerlinger defines research as a” systematic, controlled, empirical and critical investigation of hypothetical relations among natural phenomena”.
- d) L.V. Redman and A.V.H. Morry have defined “systematic effort to gain new knowledge we call research”.

## Characteristic of Research

The above definitions reveal the following characteristics of research.

- a) Research is a systematic and critical investigation to a phenomenon.
- b) It aims at interpreting and explaining a phenomenon.
- c) It adopts scientific method.
- d) It is based on empirical evidences and observable experience.
- e) It develops generalizations, principles or theories.
- f) It directed towards finding answer to the questions and solutions to the problems.

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# Purpose of Research

- Research extends knowledge of human beings social life and environment.
- Research reveals the mysteries of nature.
- Research establishes generalizations and general laws and contributes to theory building in various fields of knowledge.
- Research verifies and tests existing facts and theory.
- Research helps us to improve our knowledge and ability to handle situation.
- General laws developed through research may enable us to make reliable predictions of events.
- Research aims to analyze inter-relationship between variables and to derive causal explanations, which help us to better understanding of the world in which we live.
- Research aims to finding solutions to the problem, e.g.: socio-economic problems, health problems, organizational and human relational problems and so on...
- Research also aims at developing new tools, concepts and theories for better understanding to unknown phenomena.
- Research helps national planning board to focus our national development. It enables the planners to evaluate alternative strategies, on-going programs and evaluation etc.,
- Research provides functional data for rational decision making and formulation of strategies and policies.

# Social Science Research

## Meaning and Scope:

Sciences are broadly divided into natural (physical) sciences and social sciences. Social sciences include various disciplines dealing with human life, human behavior and institutions. E.g. Anthropology, History, Economics, Education, Commerce, Demography etc.,

Social sciences are not exact science like physical sciences. It deals with human beings. Human nature and man's environment are so complex, that it is more difficult to comprehend and predict human behavior than the physical phenomena. It is difficult to see the underlying uniformities in the diversity of complex human behavior.

Social science research is a systematic method of exploring, analyzing and conceptualizing human life in order to extend, correct or verify knowledge of human behavior and social life. Social research seeks to find explanations to unexplained phenomena, to clarify the doubtful and correct the misconceived fact of social life.

It involves the application of scientific method for understanding and analyzing of social life in order to correct and verify the existing knowledge as a system. The main idea behind social research is to discover new inter relations, new knowledge, new facts and also to verify old ones.

Human behavior may be involved by certain values and laws. The main purpose of social research is to discover those laws which can be proper guidelines for studying human contact and behavior.

According to P.V. Young, we may define social research as "the systematic method of discovering new facts and verifying old facts. Their sequences inter relationship, causal explanations and the natural laws govern them". From the above definition we can identify the following

## Characteristics of Social Research

- Social research deals with social phenomena.
- It studies human behavior and their feelings.
- Social research is carried on both for discovering new facts and verification of the old ones.
- Social research tries to establish causal connection between various human activities.

## Objectives of Social Research

- The aim of social research is to discover new facts and verifying or testing old facts.
- It tries to understand the human behavior and its interaction with the environment.
- It tries to find out the causal connection between human activities and natural laws governing them.

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## Functions of Social Science Research

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- a) Discovery of facts and their interpretation.
- b) Diagnosis of problems and their analysis.
- c) Systematization of knowledge.
- d) Control over social phenomena.
- e) Prediction.
- f) Development planning.
- g) Social welfare.

## Major Steps of Social Research

- Statement of the problem/ selecting the topic or identification of the problem
- Significance or Rationale of Research
- Formulating research questions
- Objectives of the Research
- Limitation of the Research
- Extensive Literature review
- Research Methodology
- Data processing, interpretation and analysis
- Summary, conclusion and generalization
- References/ Bibliography

# Major Types of Research

- **Basic /Pure/ Fundamental Research**

Pure research is focused to collect knowledge without any intention to apply it. It is purely intellectual in character. It is also known as basic or fundamental research. Intellectual curiosity is the only motivational factor behind it. It is not necessarily problem oriented. It aims at extension of knowledge. It may lead to either discovery of a new theory or refinement of an existing theory.

- **Applied or action Research:**

Applied research can contribute new facts. It uncovers new facts which enrich the concerned body of knowledge. Applied research can put theory to the test. It offers an opportunity to test the validity of existing theory. Applied research may aid in conceptual clarification.

- **Exploratory Research:** explore the social phenomena or problems.unfamiliar problems and new knowledge

- **Descriptive Research**

- **Historical Research**

## Concept of Research methods

concept:

- Precise and concrete meaning of issue or phenomena
- Carries exact picture of thing
- logically derived jargons (unfamiliar or unintelligible)
- Well defined word used in research
- Provides transparent meaning in particular branch of knowledge

# Variables

- In scientific research, scientists, technicians and researchers utilize a variety of methods and variables when conducting their experiments. In simple terms, a variable represents a measurable feature that changes or varies across the experiment whether comparing results between multiple groups, multiple people or even when using a single person in an experiment conducted over time. In all, there are six common variable types.
- dependent, independent, intervening, moderator, controlled and extraneous variables.
- Variables are those simplified portions of the complex phenomena that you intend to study. The word variable is derived from the root word “vary”, meaning, changing in amount, volume, number, form, nature or type. These variables should be measurable, i.e., they can be counted or subjected to a scale.
- *Phenomenon:* Crime and violence in the streets
- *Examples of variables related to crime and violence:*
- number of robberies
- number of attempted murders
- number of prisoners
- number of crime victims
- number of laws enforcers
- number of convictions

# Data

- types of information, is collected, observed, or created, for purposes of analysis to produce original research results.
- **Research data** is defined as **recorded factual material commonly taken by and accepted in the scientific community as necessary to validate research findings**
- Data collection is the systematic approach to gathering and measuring information from a variety of sources to get a complete and accurate picture of an area of interest. Data collection enables a person or organization to answer relevant questions, evaluate outcomes and make predictions about future probabilities and tendencies.
- Generally, there are two types of data: quantitative data and qualitative data. Quantitative data is any data that is in numerical form -- e.g., statistics and percentages. Qualitative data is descriptive data -- e.g., color, smell, appearance and quality.
- Surveys, interviews and focus groups are primary instruments for collecting information.
- Today, with help from Web and analytics tools, organizations are also able to collect data from mobile devices, website traffic, server activity and other relevant sources, depending on the project.

# Hypothesis

- A supposition or explanation (theory) that is provisionally accepted in order to understand certain events or phenomena, and to provide guidance for further investigation. A hypothesis may be proven correct or wrong, and must be capable of rejection. If it remains unrefuted by facts, it is said to be verified or supported.
- A hypothesis is an idea which is suggested as a possible explanation for a particular situation or condition, but which has not yet been proved to be correct.
- A hypothesis in a scientific context, is a testable statement about the relationship between two or more variables or a proposed explanation for some observed phenomenon. In a scientific experiment or study, the hypothesis is a brief summation of the researcher's prediction of the study's findings, which may be supported or not by the outcome. Hypothesis testing is the core of the scientific method.

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# Sampling

- Sampling is a process used in statistical analysis in which a predetermined number of observations are taken from a larger population.
- The methodology used to sample from a larger population depends on the type of analysis being performed but may include simple random sampling or systematic sampling.
- The sample should be a representation of the entire population. When taking a sample from a larger population, it is important to consider how the sample is chosen. To get a representative sample, the sample must be drawn randomly and encompass the whole population. For example, a lottery system could be used to determine the average age of students in a university by sampling 10% of the student body.

# Research design

- A **research design** is the set of methods and procedures used in collecting and analyzing measures of the variables specified in the research problem . The design of a study defines the study type (descriptive, correlation, semi-experimental, experimental, review, meta-analytic) and sub-type (e.g., descriptive-longitudinal case study), research problem, hypotheses, independent and dependent variables, experimental design, and, if applicable, data collection methods and a statistical analysis plan.
- A research design is a framework that has been created to find answers to research questions.
- Research design is a plan to answer your research question. A research method is a strategy used to implement that plan. Research design and methods are different but closely related, because good research design ensures that the data you obtain will help you answer your research question more effectively.
- A **research design** is a systematic approach that a researcher uses to conduct a scientific study. It is the overall organization of identified components and data resulting in a plausible outcome. To conclusively come up with an authentic and accurate result, the **research design** should follow a strategic methodology, in line with the type of research chosen.
- To have a better understanding of which **research topic**, to begin with, it is imperative to first identify the types of research to start writing a research proposal.

# Reliability and validity in research

- Reliability

Reliability is a measure of the stability or consistency of test scores. It is the ability for a test or research findings to be repeatable.

For example, a medical thermometer is a reliable tool that would measure the correct temperature each time it is used.

In the same way, a reliable math test will accurately measure mathematical knowledge for every student who takes it and reliable research findings can be replicated over and over.

**Reliability** is the degree to which an assessment tool produces stable and consistent results.

- Criteria to check the reliability: Test –Retest method, Split-half method, Multiple-form Method

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## Validity

- **Validity** refers to how well a test measures what it is supposed to measure.
- Validity encompasses the entire experimental concept and establishes whether the results obtained meet all of the requirements of the scientific research method.
- Validity implies the extent to which the research instrument measures, what it is intended to measure.
- Measuring Criteria of validity: content validity, pragmatic validity, predictive validation, jury opinion

# Major Methods of research

- In an inductive approach to research, a researcher begins by collecting data that is relevant to his or her topic of interest. Once a substantial amount of data have been collected, the researcher will then take a breather from data collection, stepping back to get a bird's eye view of her data. At this stage, the researcher looks for patterns in the data, working to develop a theory that could explain those patterns. Thus when researchers take an inductive approach, they start with a set of observations and then they move from those particular experiences to a more general set of propositions about those experiences. In other words, they move from data to theory, or from the specific to the general.
- Researchers taking a deductive approach take the steps described earlier for inductive research and reverse their order. They start with a social theory that they find compelling and then test its implications with data. That is, they move from a more general level to a more specific one. A deductive approach to research is the one that people typically associate with scientific investigation. The researcher studies what others have done, reads existing theories of whatever phenomenon he or she is studying, and then tests hypotheses that emerge from those theories.

# Research Tools and Techniques

- Interview

It may be defined as a two way systematic conversation between an investigator and an informant, initiated for obtaining information relevant to a specific study.

It involves not only conversation, but also leaning from the respondents, gestures, facial expression, pauses and his environment

Interview is the verbal conversation between two people with the objective of collecting relevant information for the purpose of research.

## DEFINITION

According to McNamara, 1999 Interviews are particularly useful for getting the story behind a participant's experiences. The interviewer can pursue in-depth information around the topic. Interviews may be useful as follow-up to certain respondents.

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## Characteristics

- The participants – the interviewer and the respondent – are strangers
- The relation between the participants is a transitory one.
- Interview is a conversation with a specific purpose
- Interview is a mode of obtaining verbal answers to questions
- Interaction between the interviewer and the respondent need not be necessarily face-to-face basis
- Conversation need not be limited to a single respondent, it can also be conducted with a group of persons, depending on the study
- Interview is an interactional process
- Information furnished by the respondent in the interview is recorded by the investigator
- Interviewing is a flexible psychological process

## The successful interview requires:

- Data availability
- Role perception
- Respondents motivation
- Clear objectives
- Pre-test
- Relevant practice
- Plain and unambiguous language
- Reasonable length
- Written field work procedure
- Privacy, consent, confidentiality etc

# Interviewing process

- Preparation
- Introduction
- Developing rapport
- Carrying the interview forward
- Recording the interview
- Closing the interview

# Types of interview

- **Standardized, open-ended interview**

The same open-ended questions are asked to all interviewees; this approach facilitates faster interviews that can be more easily analyzed and compared.

- **Closed, fixed-response interview**

All interviewees are asked the same questions and asked to choose answers from among the same set of alternatives. This format is useful for those not practiced in interviewing. This type of interview is also referred to as structured

- **Key Informant Interviews** involve interviewing people who have particularly informed perspectives on an aspect of the program being evaluated. Key informant interviews are "qualitative, in-depth interviews of 15 to 35 people selected for their first-hand knowledge about a topic of interest. The interviews are loosely structured, relying on a list of issues to be discussed. Key informant interviews resemble a conversation among acquaintances, allowing a free flow of ideas and information. Interviewers frame questions spontaneously, probe for information and take notes, which are elaborated on later"

- **Unstructured interviews:** These are interviews that take place with few, if any, interview questions. They often progress in the manner a normal conversation. It is a relatively formless interview style that researchers use to establish rapport and comfort with the participant, and is extremely helpful when researchers are discussing sensitive topics. The researcher is expected to probe participants in order to obtain the most rich and in-depth information possible.

- **Structured interviews:** These are interviews that strictly follow to the use of an interview protocol to guide the researcher. It is a more rigid interview style, in that only the questions on the interview protocol are asked. As a result, there are not a lot of opportunities to probe and further explore topics that participants bring up when answering the interview questions. This method can be advantageous when researchers have a comprehensive list of interview questions, since it helps target the specific phenomenon or experience that the researcher is investigating. It makes for expedient interviewing and will gather the correct information that you need, so there should not be much need for you to do follow-up interviews for missed or forgotten questions.

# **focus group discussion**

- A focus group discussion (FGD) is a good way to gather together people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest. The group of participants is guided by a moderator (or group facilitator) who introduces topics for discussion and helps the group to participate in a lively and natural discussion amongst themselves.
- The strength of FGD relies on allowing the participants to agree or disagree with each other so that it provides an insight into how a group thinks about an issue, about the range of opinion and ideas, and the inconsistencies and variation that exists in a particular community in terms of beliefs and their experiences and practices.
- FGDs can be used to explore the meanings of survey findings that cannot be explained statistically, the range of opinions/views on a topic of interest and to collect a wide variety of local terms. In bridging research and policy, FGD can be useful in providing an insight into different opinions among different parties involved in the change process, thus enabling the process to be managed more smoothly. It is also a good method to employ prior to designing questionnaires.

## Observation method

- Observation as a method, involves the use of the senses, to gain conscious and directed, data that provide us with items for our research. It constitutes the first step of the scientific method, which allows us, from this, develop a hypothesis, and then again apply observation, to verify if this hypothesis is true.
- Observational research (or field research) is a type of correlational (i.e., non-experimental) research in which a researcher observes ongoing behavior. There are a variety of types of observational research, each of which has both strengths and weaknesses.

Observational research is particularly prevalent in the social sciences and in marketing. It is a social research technique that involves the direct observation of phenomena in their natural setting. This differentiates it from experimental research in which a quasi-artificial environment is created to control for spurious factors, and where at least one of the variables is manipulated as part of the experiment.

- It is typically divided into naturalistic (or “nonparticipant”) observation, and participant observation. Cases studies and archival research are special types of observational research. Naturalistic (or nonparticipant) observation has no intervention by a researcher. It is simply studying behaviors that occur naturally in natural contexts, unlike the artificial environment of a controlled laboratory setting. Importantly, in naturalistic observation, there is no attempt to manipulate variables. It permits measuring what behavior is really like. However, its typical limitations consist in its incapability exploring the actual causes of behaviors, and the impossibility to determine if a given observation is truly representative of what normally occurs.
- **P.V. Young:** Observation is a systematic and deliberate study through spontaneous eye occurrence.
- **Johoda:** Observation is the recording of behavior simultaneously with its spontaneous occurrence.
- **Goode and Halt:** Observation is the careful and systematic watching of facts occurring in nature having cause and effect relation

# Types of observation

- **Participant observation**

- Participant observation was first introduced by Prof. Edward Winder Man. It means the activities of a group in which an observer himself participate and note the situation. He willingly mixes with the group and perform his activities as an observer not merely a participator who criticize the situation. In other words he takes place and share the activities with his group. For example when we study the rural and urban conditions of Asian people, we have to go there and watched what is going on. The best philosophy of participant observation is that we watch the phenomena not to ask. The actual behavior of the group can be observed only by participant observation not by any other method.

- **Non-Participant Observation**

- The non-participant observation has a lack of participation of the observer in his group activities. He either watch the phenomena from a distance or participate in the group but never in its activities. He only sit in the group but do not interest in the process.
- The difference between participant & non-participant observation is that, in the former the observer himself take part in a group and become the member of that group also participate in their activities with full fledge while the latter refers to the less or no participation of the observer in his group, their membership and activities. He watch from a distance but do not have active eye sight that what is going on in the field of research.

- **Controlled Observation**
  - Here observer and observe or subject both are controlled. For systematic data collection control is imposed on both for accuracy and precision. When observation is pre-planned and definite, then it is termed as controlled observation. In control observation, mechanical devices are used for precision and standardized. So, control increase accuracy, reduce bias, ensure reliability and standardization. Some of the devices are as under.
  - Observational plan.
  - Observational schedule.
  - Mechanical appliances like, camera, maps, films, video, tape recorder etc.
  - Team of observers.
  - Socio Matric Scale.
- **Uncontrolled observation** takes place in natural setting without the influence of external or outside control. The observer does not plan in advance but this is related to day-to-day happenings and socio-cultural problems. It studies some of our life situations.
- **Structured and Un-Structured Observation**
  - It this type careful information's are recorded in a standardized way. It is a planned observation of a phenomena and to follow certain patterns, rules and designs for the purpose what, how and when to observe, . Unstructured observation is opposite to structured. This is not systematic and un-planned observation. A researcher do not set a plan in advance but he get the information's freely. There is no rules to follow by the researcher.
- **General or Layman Observation**
  - General or layman observation make by people in day-to-day happenings. They see many things daily but there is no objectivity of their study. For example a person see the children playing in a garden is general observation.
- **Scientific Observation**
  - Scientific observation is based on some scientific rules and deliberate thinking. The observer must know what to observe. He have proper planning, objectivity, hypothesis and observation schedule in his study. Scientific observation is reliable and more standardized than general observation.

# Qualitative Research Method

- **Qualitative research** is a scientific method of observation to gather non-numerical data. This type of research "refers to the meanings, concepts definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and description of things" and not to their "counts or measures. qualitative methods produce explanations only of the particular cases studied
- Qualitative Research is primarily exploratory research. It is used to gain an understanding of underlying reasons, opinions, and motivations. It provides insights into the problem or helps to develop ideas or hypotheses for potential quantitative research. Qualitative Research is also used to uncover trends in thought and opinions, and dive deeper into the problem. Qualitative data collection methods vary using unstructured or semi-structured techniques.
- Qualitative research is defined as a research method that focuses on obtaining data through open-ended and conversational communication.
- This method is not only about "what" people think but also "why" they think so. For example, consider a convenience store looking to improve its patronage. A systematic observation concludes that the number of men visiting this store are more. One good method to determine why women were not visiting the store is to conduct an in-depth interview of potential customers in the category.
- the qualitative research methods allow for in-depth and further probing and questioning of respondents based on their responses, where the interviewer/researcher also tries to understand their motivation and feelings.
- Qualitative research methods are designed in a manner that they help reveal the behavior and perception of a target audience with reference to a particular topic. There are different types of qualitative research methods like an in-depth interview, focus groups, ethnographic research, content analysis, case study research that are usually used.
- The results of qualitative methods are more descriptive and the inferences can be drawn quite easily from the data that is obtained.
- Qualitative research methods originated in the social and behavioral sciences. Today our world is more complicated and it is difficult to understand what people think and perceive. Qualitative research methods make it easier to understand that as it is more communicative and descriptive.

## **Quantitative Research**

- Quantitative Research is used to quantify the problem by way of generating numerical data or data that can be transformed into usable statistics. There are a wide range of statistical techniques available to analyse quantitative data, from simple graphs to show the data through tests of correlations between two or more items, to statistical significance. It is used to quantify attitudes, opinions, behaviors, and other defined variables – and generalize results from a larger sample population. Quantitative Research uses measurable data to formulate facts and uncover patterns in research. Quantitative data collection methods are much more structured than Qualitative data collection methods. Quantitative data collection methods include various forms of surveys – online surveys, paper surveys, mobile surveys and kiosk surveys, face-to-face interviews, telephone interviews, longitudinal studies, website interceptors, online polls, and systematic observations.
- Quantitative research, is defined as a the systematic investigation of phenomena by gathering quantifiable data and performing statistical, mathematical or computational techniques. Quantitative research gathers information from existing and potential customers using sampling methods and sending out online surveys, online polls, questionnaires etc., the results of which can be depicted in the form of numerical. After careful understanding of these numbers to predict the future of a product or service and make changes accordingly.

# Mixed Research Method

- Mixed methods research is a **methodology for conducting research that involves collecting, analyzing and integrating quantitative (e.g., experiments, surveys) and qualitative (e.g., focus groups, interviews) research.** This approach to research is used when this integration provides a better understanding of the research problem than either of each alone.
- **By mixing both quantitative and qualitative research and data, the researcher gains in breadth and depth of understanding and corroboration, while offsetting the weaknesses inherent to using each approach by itself.** One of the most advantageous characteristics of conducting mixed methods research is the possibility of triangulation, i.e., the use of several means (methods, data sources and researchers) to examine the same phenomenon. **Triangulation allows one to identify aspects of a phenomenon more accurately by approaching it from different vantage points using different methods and techniques.** Successful triangulation requires careful analysis of the type of information provided by each method, including its strengths and weaknesses.

Mixed methods research is particularly suited:

- **When one wants to validate or verify the results obtained from other methods.**
- **When one needs to use one method to inform another method.** For instance, when little is known about a topic and it is necessary to first learn about what variables to study through qualitative research, and then study those variables with a large sample of individuals using quantitative research.
- **When one wants to continuously look at a research question from different angles, and clarify unexpected findings and/or potential contradictions.**
- **When one wants to elaborate, clarify, or build on findings from other methods.** For instance, if a causal relationship has been established through experimental research but one wants to understand and explain the causal processes involved through qualitative research.
- **When one wants to develop a theory about a phenomenon of interest and then test it.** Usually, qualitative research is more suitable to build theory, while quantitative research provides a better way of testing theories.
- **When one wants to generalize findings from qualitative research.**

# Computer Software in Social Science Research

- **What is SPSS?**(SPSS means “Statistical Package for the Social Sciences”)
- SPSS is short for Statistical Package for the Social Sciences, and it's used by various kinds of researchers for complex statistical data analysis.
- The SPSS software package was created for the management and statistical analysis of social science data. It was originally launched in 1968 by SPSS Inc., and was later acquired by IBM in 2009.
- Officially dubbed IBM SPSS Statistics, most users still refer to it as SPSS. As the world standard for social science data analysis, SPSS is widely coveted due to its straightforward and English-like command language and impressively thorough user manual.
- SPSS is used by market researchers, health researchers, survey companies, government entities, education researchers, marketing organizations, data miners, and many more for the processing and analyzing of survey data.
- Most top research agencies use SPSS to analyze survey data and mine text data so that they can get the most out of their research projects.

# **Microsoft Program**

- Power point
- Excel
- Search Engines

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## **Tools for data collection**

- Questionnaire
- Social survey
- Case study
- Content analysis