

Bachelor of Computer Application

1. BASIC CONCEPT

OF SOCIOLOGY

• SOCIETY AND TECHNOLOGY

• Unit – I

- Basics concept of Sociology:**
- Sociology is the science of society and human interaction and relationships.
- Sociology is the science that deals with social groups, processes of socialization that tends to maintain or change these forms of organizations and relations between groups.
- It is the science of social institutions ,organizations , social structure etc.

Basics concept of Society

Sociology :

- Sociology is the holistic ,rational and empirical science that studies the social contents.
- Fieldwork is hallmark in society.
- Sociology as a social science discipline does the experiment in society.

Basics concept of Society

Sociology :

- Sociology is the body of knowledge about human society arrived at by scientific methods.
- It is the overall study of human relationships.

Basics concept of Society

August Comte is the father of sociology . According to him ‘sociology is a science of social phenomena.’ He wanted to study the social phenomena by applying scientific tools and techniques.

Max Weber defines, ‘ sociology is the study of social issues through cause and effect’.

Basics concept of Society

Kingsley Davis : “Sociology is the general science of society”.

Herbert Spencer : “Sociology is the science of social phenomenon subject to natural and invariable(constant) laws , the discovery of which is the object of investigation”

Emile Durkheim : “Sociology is the science of social institution”

Basics concept of Society

R.E Park and F.W Burgess:

“Sociology is the science of collective behaviour”.

W. F Ogburn: “Sociology is a body of learning about society. It is a description of ways to make society better. It is social ethics , a social philosophy. Generally ,however it is defined as science of society.”

Nature of Sociology :

It is a science that deals with social groups ,processes of socialization. It is the whole theory of human living together. The nature of Sociology are as follows;

- Fieldwork is hallmark in sociological research.**
- Sociology is a social science not a physical science.**

Nature of Sociology :

- **Sociology is an independent Science.**
- **Sociology is a generalizing science not particularizing science.**
- **Sociology is rational , Empirical and Holistic Science.**
- **The contents of sociology are abstract but methods are concrete.**

Nature of Sociology :

- **Sociology is a general Science not a special Social science.**

Scope of Sociology

Every science has its own scope. i.e, own study of areas of study or field of inquiry. Scope does not mean the possible area of job after getting a sociology degree but rather scope means its area of study or its subject matter. So , the scope of sociology is broad and wider . It becomes difficult for anyone to use science systematically unless its boundaries are fixed. A group of sociologists tries to limit its area where other sociologist deny it.

Scope of Sociology

There are two main school of thoughts and they are;

- I. The specialist or formalistic school of thought.**
- II. The synthetic school of thought.**

Scope of Sociology

I. The specialist or formalistic school of thought :

According to this school, sociology should be studied only in the forms social interactions , relationship and social contents. George Simmel is the founder of this thought.

Criticism of formal school :

- The formal school has been criticized for narrowing down the scope of sociology merely social relationship, social interactions and social content.**
- Critics claim this view as impractical , because no social science can be studied in isolation from other social sciences.**

Scope of Sociology

I. Synthetic school of thought :

According to this school, sociology is a combination of other social sciences(economics , politics , anthropology , history , psychology etc) this school opines that several aspects of social life such as economics , politics , anthropology , history , psychology etc. Hence we can not understand society only from one aspects. Emile Durkheim is the founder of this thought.

He has divided the scope in three main divisions . They are;

- Social Morphology**
- Social physiology**
- General Sociology**

Theoretical Perspectives

Theory is an academic lens to see the social issues . It speaks why and how that particular incident happens ? It is a logical explanation of the research issue proved through facts and figures along with rational arguments.

I. Evolutionary perspective

II. Functionalism

III. Marxism

Theoretical Perspectives

- I. Evolutionary perspective:
Savagery stage- Barbarism
- civilization**
- II. Functionalism : stable
/DOL/societal trust**
- III. Marxism : unstable**

Relationship of Sociology with other social Sciences

Social sciences deals with the social universe or social events. Sociology is similar to other sciences as just like other sciences it employs the scientific method and its major aim is production of scientific knowledge. However, sociology differs from other social sciences in terms of its focus of study, approach and method of study.

Relationship of Sociology with Economics

Sociology and economics are closely interrelated with each other but does not mean economics is the branch of sociology.

Similarities :

➤ **Both are interested in studying economic problems of people and society.**

Relationship of Sociology with Economics

- **Both studies study of method of earning and spending.**
- **Both studies help each other in finding out and solving social economics problems.**
- **Distribution and production of goods ,which the field of economists must be studied after knowing or finding out social needs.**

Relationship of Sociology with Economics

- **Sociologists provide knowledge of property system , division of labour ,occupation ,industrial organization etc to an economists.**
- **Socio-economic problems , socio-economic reforms etc are common in both sociologists and economists..**
- **Economists are more and more making use of sociological concepts and generalization in the study of economic problems.**

Relationship of Sociology with Economics

- Problems like; poverty ,beggary, unemployment ,overpopulation and unregulated industrialization have both social and economic implications.

Relationship of Sociology with Economics

- Problems like; poverty ,beggary, unemployment ,overpopulation and unregulated industrialization have both social and economic implications.

Sociology

Economics

It is a science of society and social relationship.

It is a science of wealth

It is much younger science which has very recent origin.

Comparatively older Science.

Scope is wider.

Scope is narrower.

Concerned with social activities of man.

Concerned with economic activities of man.

It is abstract in nature.

It is concrete in nature.

Social variables are difficult to measure.

Economics variables can be measured.

Relationship of Sociology with Psychology

Similarities:

- Both study deal with human beings.
- Human behavior can be explained clearly in the social context .
- Social psychology serves as bridge between psychology and sociology.
- Social psychology helps to face social problems .
- Psychological phenomenon is the result of social interaction.

Relationship of Sociology with Psychology

Differences :

Sociology	Psychology
It is a science of society and social relationship.	Psychology is a science of mind.
It ha no primary interest in the individual behavior.	It studies an individual in group.
It studies social problems.	It studies mental process.
It studies the society from the sociological point of view.	It studies the individuals behavior from the psychological point of view.

Relationship of Sociology with Anthropology

Sociologist depends upon the anthropologists to understand the present day social phenomenon because anthropology provides knowledge of past meaning.

Sociological topics such as the origin of family , the beginning of marriage, private property ,origin of religion etc. can be better understood in the light of anthropological knowledge.

Relationship of Sociology with Anthropology

The anthropologists today are also conducting study of the present people and their societies as the sociologists do. Both study human society and both are concerned with all kinds of social groups like families. Friends, tribes etc.

Relationship of Sociology with Anthropology

Differences :

Sociology	Anthropology
It is a science of society and social relationship.	It is a science of man and his mankind.
It studies modern, civilized and complex societies.	It studies about ancient , simple ,primitive and non-literate societies.
It studies as a whole.	Anthropology studies man as a part of a society.
It concentrates their studies	It concentrates their studies

Relationship of Sociology with Political Science

Historically , sociology has its main roots in politics and philosophy of history. Sociology greatly benefited by its book such as ‘ The Republica’, ‘The Politics’ and ‘Arthasastra’ written by political scientists like; Plato , Aristotle and Kautiliya respectively.

Relationship of Sociology with Political Science

- To understand different political events sociology takes the help from political science.
- Most of the political problems have a social cause.
- Political scientists largely benefited by the researchers and research methods of the sociologists.

Relationship of Sociology with Political Science

Differences :

Sociology	Political Science
It is a science of society and social relationship.	It is a science of state and government.
It is a new science	It is comparatively older science than sociology.
Scope is wider	Scope of politics is limited.
Sociology studies about organized , unorganized and disorganized society.	It studies only politically organized society.

Relationship of Sociology with History

History helps and enriches sociology. History is the store house of knowledge from which sociology gained a lot. Sociology provides the background for the study of history . Sociology provides facts on which historians rely on. History is the past social matters ,social customs and information about different stages of life.

Relationship of Sociology with History

Once renowned social scientist Howard remarked of its interconnections by saying that ‘ History is past sociology and present sociology is history’.

Relationship of Sociology with History

Sociology

It is a science of society and is concerned with present society.

Sociology is new and modern study

It is an analytical science

Abstract in nature.

History

History deals with past events.

History is an older social science.

It is a descriptive science

Concrete in nature.

Significance or use of Sociology

- The study of the sociology can help to identify social needs. Once the needs are identified, then other activities such as planning and distribution of resources can be done.
- The study of sociology will provide the opportunity to investigate, analyze and understand social problems and social institutions as well as existing social norms and values.

Significance or use of Sociology

- Sociological study generates social issues and their status as well as their magnitude, this knowledge can help policy makers in policy formulations.
- Through sociology, people have knowledge about the multi-ethnic, multi-cultural, multi-lingual and multi-religious society where we live in and also provide us with knowledge about unity in diversity that promotes national solidarities.

Significance or use of Sociology

- The sociological knowledge has changed our perspectives towards our fellow human beings and also to the wrong doers (such as criminal) in our society. We have started to find the social cause for any deviance such as crime, violence etc. rather than considering it as the outcome of attitude of an individual alone.
- It helps to find the new social problems that society is likely to face.

Branches of Sociology

Some of the branches of sociology are as follows:

- 1. Theoretical Sociology.
- 2. Applied Sociology.
- 3. Historical Sociology.
- 4. Sociology of Knowledge.
- 5. Sociology of Crime.
- 6. Sociology of Religion.
- 6. Sociology of Economy.
- 7. Rural Sociology.
- 8. Urban Sociology.

Branches of Sociology

Some of the branches of sociology are as follows:

- 9. Sociology of Law.
- 10. Sociology of Organization.
- 11. Industrial Sociology.
- 12. Sociology of Culture.
- 13. Political Sociology.
- 14. Sociology of occupation.
- 15. Sociology of Peace and conflict etc.



THANK YOU

Bachelor of Computer Application

2. ORGANIZING SOCIAL LIFE

• **SOCIETY AND TECHNOLOGY**

- **Course Contents**
- **Unit 2: Organizing Social Life (6 Hours)**
- Society: Population Size and Distribution
- Culture
- Community
- Norms and Values
- Status and Role
- Institutions: Marriage, Family, Kinship & Groups.

Society :

A society is a group of an individual involved in persistent social interactions or a large group sharing the same geographical or social territory.

Basics features

/Characteristics/Nature of Society

- **Grouping of people**
- **Common culture**

Basics features

/Characteristics/Nature of Society

- **Grouping of people**
- **Common culture**
- **Mutual interaction and mutual awareness.**
- **Likeness and similarities among the members**
- **Differences among the members**
- **Possess social control.**

Basics features /Characteristics/Nature of Society

- **Division of labor**
- **Sense of identity and belongingness among the members.**
- **Interdependence among the members.**
- **Society is dynamic.**
- **It is a union of formal and informal institution.**
- **Society can also consist of like-minded people governed by their own norms and values.**

Basics features

/Characteristics/Nature of Society

- **It is characterized by heterogeneity in terms of caste ,class , ethnicity , religious , beliefs etc.**
- **It is a collection of an individuals united by certain relations and interactions.**

Different scholars have defined society in various ways.

Basics features

/Characteristics/Nature of Society

According to A. Giddings , ‘ society is a union itself , the organizations ,the sum of formal relation in which associating individuals are bound together.’

According to Talcott Parson, ‘ society may be defined as the total complex of human relationships in so far they grow out of action in terms of mean-end relationship or symbolic’.

Major types of society

I. Hunting and gathering society :

- a. Pastoral societies**
- b. Horticultural societies**

II. Agrarian Society

- a. Feudal societies**

III. Industrial / Technological Society

Major types of society

I. Hunting and gathering society

a. Pastoral Society

b. Horticultural Societies

Hunting and Gathering Society:

➤ **First type of human society where people used to go for hunting and gathering in search of food in the jungle. Their economic organization is based on hunting and gathering. The main forms of food production in such societies is the daily collection of wild plants and hunting of wild animals. Hunters-gathers move around constantly in search of food. As a result, they do not build a permanent village or create a wide variety of artifacts.**

Hunting and Gathering Society:

➤ There are no political offices containing real power and a chief. The family forms the main social unit, with most members being related by birth or by marriage. The need for mobility also limits the size of societies. They generally consist of fewer than 60 people and rarely exceed 100.

Pastoral Society:

➤ **Pastoralism is slightly more efficient form of subsistence. Rather than searching food on a daily basis ,members of a pastoral society rely on domesticated herd animals to meet their food needs . Pastoralist live a nomadic life, moving their herds from one pasture to another. Since , there are food surpluses ,fewer people are needed to produce food ,which results in the division of labor becomes more complex. Some people become craft workers , producing tools ,weapons ,jewelry . The production of goods encourage trade .**

Pastoral Society:

- **The production of goods encourage trade . This trade creates inequality as some families acquire more goods than others do. These families often gain power through their increased wealth. The passing on property from one generation to another helps to centralize wealth and power . Over time emerge hereditary chieftainship , the typical form of government in pastoral societies.**

Horticultural Society:

These societies have a level of technology and complexity similar to pastoral societies . Such horticultural groups use the slash and burn method to raise crops ,fruits and vegetables grown in garden plots that have been cleared from the jungle or forest to provide the food in a horticultural society. Horticulturists use human labor and simple tools to cultivate the land for one or more seasons. The wild vegetation is cut and burned and ashes are used as fertilizers. When land became barren horticulturists clear a new plot and leave the old plot to revert to its natural state.

Horticultural Society:

By rotating their garden plots horticulturists can stay in one area for a fairly long period of time. These allows them to have permanent or semi permanent villages. The size of village depends upon the amount of land available for farming. So, the size of population increased to many.

As with pastoral societies , surplus food leads to more complex division of labor. As in pastoral these society also creates inequalities in wealth and power.

Agrarian Society:

These society practice agriculture as a mode of production. Land became the main source of income from which they can produce crops. Ploughing with oxen in the 15th century ,this society use agricultural technological advances to cultivate crops over a large area. Increases in food supplies then led to larger populations than in earlier communities. This meant a greater surplus ,which resulted towns (pulls) that becomes centers of trade supporting various leaders who did not have to worry about locality nourishment.

Agrarian Society:

Formation of land ,occupational structure ,informal social control and village community system ,simplicity and uniformity and role of family in decision making processes are some attributes to agrarian society. Greater degrees of social stratification appeared in agrarian societies. For.eg women previously had higher social status because they shared labor more equally with men . In hunting and gathering society women even gathered more food than men. However , as food stores improved and women took on lesser roles in providing food for the family, they increasingly became subordinate to men.

Agrarian Society:

As villages and towns expanded conflicts with other communities occurred. Farmers provided warriors with food in exchange for protection against invasion(a military action) by enemies. A system of rulers with high social status appeared.

Feudal Society:

Feudalism was a form of society based on ownership of land. Under feudalism farmers were bound to cultivate their lord's land .The lords exploited the peasants into providing food , crops , crafts , homage and other services to the landowner. The families of peasants may have cultivated their lord's land for generations.

Industrial Society:

Between the 15th and 16th centuries , a new economic system emerged than began to replace feudalism. Industry or machine has become the mode of production. Industrial societies rely heavily on machines powered by fuels for the production of goods. The increased efficiency of production of the industrial revolution produced an even greater surplus than before. Now the surplus was not only just agricultural goods ,but also manufactured goods. Increased productivity made more goods available to everyone.

Industrial Society:

The breakup of agricultural based feudal societies caused many people to leave the land and seek employment in cities. Industry or machined has become the mode of production which emergences of modern family, development, of modern economic institutions ,high social mobility specialization in work ,busy life schedule ,high social stratification ,occupational skill and economic-based social relationships are the major attributes of modern society of today . Society has become organic in modern market economy.

Industrial Society:

Assignment :

Differentiate between Pre-Industrial and Industrial Society.

Demography

Demography is the scientific study of population of a specific place in a particular period of time. Demography focuses on statistical and mathematical study of population size, regional distribution, composition and population change. the calculation of population growth rate, population doubling time, infant mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, crude death rate, sex ratio, dependency ratio etc. all fall under demography.

Demography

Demographic components :

- **Birth**
- **Death**
- **Migration**

Characteristics of Society

- I. Society is the web of relationship**
- II. There is a provision**
- III. Characterized by heterogeneity in terms of caste , ethnicity and religion**
- IV. Provision of Co-operation and conflict**
- V. Interdependence**
- VI. Society has social awareness and mutual interaction**
- VII. Society is dynamic**
- VIII. Each society has its own culture and controlling mechanism.**

Community

The groups whether small or large ,where members live together in such a way that they share particular group of interest ,have some degree of social coherence and basic conditions of common life is called a community.

Horton and Hunt defines community as a , ‘ a local grouping within which people carry out a full round of life activities . According to him the perquisites for formation of community are;

Community

community are;

- ❖ A group of people within a geographic area.**
- ❖ Division of labor with a common culture and a social system which organizes their activities.**
- ❖ Degree of ‘we feeling ‘ among the members and their sense of belonging to the community.**
- ❖ Members act collectively in an organized manner.**

Community

The bases of community are;

- ❖ Locality
- ❖ Community sentiments

Differences between Community & Society

S	Society	Community
1	Society is a web of social relationship.	While , a particular area and some degree of ' we feeling ' is a pre-requisite for community .
2	Society is more abstract term .	While community is concrete .
3	Society is wider . There can be more than one community in a society.	Community is smaller than a society .
4	Society involves both likeness and differences.	whereas , likeness is more important than difference in community .
5	The interests of community are more varied .	The interests of community are relatively less varied .

Culture

- **The term culture refers to the group's shared beliefs, practice (i.e. human activities) and values for a living .**
- **Culture is the total people's or group's way of life .**
- **It includes everything produced by a society such as people's way of talking, dressing, cooking, mourning, eating, marrying, etc. including all of the values, customs and traditions. Adherence (loyalty) to a culture makes one an integrated member of a society.**

Features / Characteristics of Culture

- 1. Culture is inherent in society.**
- 2. Culture satisfy human/social needs.**
- 3. It is the result of the socialization process.**
- 4. Culture is shared.**
- 5. Culture is dynamic and adaptive.**
- 6. Culture is transmissive in nature.**
- 7. Culture varies from society to society.**
- 8. Culture is symbolic.**
- 9. Culture is social but not individual.**
- 10. Culture is ideational.**

Elements or components or constitutional factors of Culture

- **Norms**
- **Values**
- **Symbols**
- **Language**
- **Myths**
- **Folkways**
- **Mores**
- **Rituals**
- **Fashion**
- **Laws and knowledge**

Characteristics of Social Norms

- **Social norms are universal**
- **Norms incorporate value-judgement**
- **Norms are relative**
- **All norms are not equally important**
- **Norms are internalized by the individuals**

Functions/ Importance of Norms

- **Norms is necessary to society's existence.**
- **Norms regulate behavior.**
- **Norms maintain social cohesion.**
- **Norms help to have social control.**

Values

- **Values are stable, long lasting beliefs about what is right, good, important, desirable and worthwhile to an individual's behavior.**
- **Values are the criteria people use in assessing their daily lives, arrange their priorities and choosing between alternative courses of action.**
- **For example, values such as patriotism respect for human dignity, rationality, sacrifice, individuality, equality, democracy etc. influence the nature of an individual's behavior and guides.**

Types of Social Values

❖ **General Social Values**

❖ **Specific Social Values**

General Social Values:

- **They are the higher standard cultural values, they are universally accepted human values.**
- **Democracy, social equality, justice, women empowerment, cultural recognition and distribution are some examples of universal social values.**
- **They are globally accepted by all nations throughout the World.**

Types of Social Values

❖ Specific Social Values:

- **Specific social values are followed in specific society.**
- **Muslim society has its own values towards marriage, food items, wearing costumes and following the rituals unlike Hindus.**
- **Nepalese society has its own specific values rooted in culture.**
- **It differs from society to society and state to state.**

Characteristics of Social Values

- **Social values are universal cultural standards.**
- **They advocate for truth , realities and for universal ideas.**
- **There can be explicit (open) and implicit social values.**
- **Social values are dynamic.**
- **Social values speaks what is right and wrong.**
- **It helps to enrich human civilization.**
- **Values are Hierarchy arranged.**

Status

- **Status refers to the position or the rank one holds in a social group and role refers to the specific functions that one is expected to perform in that social group.**
- **Every status holder is role performer.**
- **Status and role is interconnected.**
- **In social group every member has a status role position.**
- **In any societies, an individual may have occupational status like driver, teacher, doctor, carpenter etc.**

Status

- **According to Ralph Linton defines status as, “The status is the place in a particular system which a certain individual occupies at a particular time.”**

Types of Status

- 1. Ascribed Status**
- 2. Achieved Status**

Status

Ascribed Status :

- These are the status which the individual has no choice as they get it through birth or by placement in a social group.
- For example a person may enjoy a particular status because of the sex or age due to the birth in a rich family.
- An infant get a family status which includes family name and prestige and right of heritage.
- For example the ascribed status is based on age, sex, kinship, family etc.
- In almost every society, particularly in a patriarchal society, it is the elder men who are respected whereas in matriarchal system of society elder women are respected.

Status

Achieved Status :

- It is achieved only through hard work.
- He/she can be doctor, professor, banker, administrator etc. by doing hard work.
- These are the statuses which the individual has choices, as a person has earned out of his own personal efforts, ability and capacity.

Characteristics of Status

- **Status is a rank - order position**
- **Social status are governed through certain Norms and values**
- **A person may have different status at a time.**
- **Every status has its own rights , duties and obligations**
- **It is dynamic in character.**
- **It provides the motivation and influences one-another.**

Characteristics of Status

- **Status is a ascribed and achieved in nature.**
- **Social status helps to create social order and equilibrium in organization and society.**

Role

Each status has a set of expected behaviors called roles. It is a function of status that is approved by society and organization. For eg the status of husband is accompanied by role of husband. Status of a doctor by the role of doctor etc. social roles not only regulate and organize behavior of a person , they also provide means for accomplishing certain task . Role can be change over time and also differ between cultures.

Role

Few decades back , it was role expectation for mothers to stay home with their children while the fathers played the role of breadwinner . But today mother can also go out and work to become a breadwinner .

According to Young and Mark , ‘ A role is a function of a status.’ According to Kingsley Davis , ‘ the manner in which a person actually carries out the requirements of his position.’

Nature of Role

- **Role playing is an obligatory for all members.**
- **Some social roles are shared by many people. For eg voters ,authors , ministers, teachers etc.**
- **Some social roles are voluntary and some are involuntary.**
- **Role is followed by status in some cases whereas in some cases the status is followed by role.**

Types of Role

- **Role conflict**
- **Role strain**
- **Formal role**
- **Informal role**
- **Role behavior**

Social Institutions:

Social institution is the network or organized pattern of social relationships and actions which are relatively permanent and comes into existence in order to fulfill social needs and therefore, they can be seen as an indispensable part of large society or community.

Social institutions are the complex sets of statuses, roles, organizations, norms and beliefs that meet people's basic needs within a society.

Social Institutions:

According to Max Weber , ‘the social relations in a whole network of social action.’ According to R.T Schaefer , ‘Social institution are organized patterns of belongs and behavior centered on basic social needs.’

Institutions are interrelated so that changes in one institution affect the others in a continuous cause and effect relationship. Therefore, we can say social institution as;

Social Institutions:

Therefore, we can say social institution as;

- ❖ Powerful permanent entities**
- ❖ Legitimacy to social activities**
- ❖ It systematizes the working behavior of group member.**
- ❖ It fasters the human culture and civilizations.**
- ❖ Social institutions are standardized norms.**
- ❖ They are abstract in nature.**
- ❖ They tend to be the site of social problems.**

Functions Social Institutions:

- Continuity of human race.**
- Transmission of cultural heritage.**
- Fulfillment of basic needs.**
- Social solidarity.**
- Social welfare and development.**
- Provision of recreational activities.**
- Mental and physical security.**
- Control and direct human behavior.**
- Assign roles and status to the individual.**

Marriage

Marriage is socially approved that union that unites two or more individuals as a spouse. It is a social institution in which a male and female establish the permanent relationship as a husband and a wife that is approved by social ceremony.

According to Westermarck , ‘ It is a relation of one or more men with one or more women recognized by law and custom having some rights and duties in case of having children.’

Marriage

According to Horton and Hunt , ‘ It is a social system who establish a family by two or more than two persons.’

Characteristics / Features of Marriage

- ☐ **Universality**
- ☐ **Relationship between male and female.**
- ☐ **An enduring bond**
- ☐ **Marriage requires social approval**
- ☐ **Marriage creates social obligations(imposes certain rights on both husband and wife).**
- ☐ **It is a religious ceremony.**

Marriage

Functions of Marriage

- ❑ It regulates sexual behavior.**
- ❑ Procreation of children.**
- ❑ It fulfills the basic needs of partners.**
- ❑ Marriage provides institution for the care and enculturation of children.**
- ❑ Security to women and children.**

Marriage

Types of Marriage

- 1. Monogamy**
- 2. Polygamy**
- 3. Endogamy**
- 4. Exogamy**

Marriage

1. Monogamy:

It is a form of marriage in which one man marries one women . It is the most widespread and civilized form of marriage . A believer of monogamy essentially expects his/her partner to love with him/her and cooperate with him/her to make a life. Aristotle , the renowned Greek scholar had recommended monogamy marriage for the empowerment of woman at one hand and controlling the population to the other but it took very longer time to come into practice.

Marriage

1. Monogamy:

Educational empowerment , economic opportunities , industrial or machine based mode of production , provision of law and social practices made this marriage ideal and convenient.

Marriage

2. Polygamy:

It is a form of marriage in which one man or woman marries two or more women or men. These are of two types;

- a. Polygyny**
- b. Polyandry**

Polygyny : it is a form of marriage in which One man marries more than one women at a given time. This type of marriage was mostly practiced in ancient civilization.

Marriage

a. Polygyny :

Still in some societies like Korea and also Muslims can have four wives at a time if they want. This type of marriage is practiced in Nagas of India , Crow Indians , Eskimo tribes , Hidasta of North America etc.

i. Sororal Polygyny

ii. Non- sororal Polygyny

Marriage

b. Polyandry :

It is a form of marriage in which one women is married with more than one man. This type of marriage still exists in some African and Indian tribes.

I. Fraternal Polyndry

II. Non- fraternal polyndry

Marriage

3. Endogamy :

It is a form of marriage when one marries someone from inside one's social group . i.e marriage within same caste , tribe , or kin groups , same class , religion , races etc . Endogamy based on caste exists in Nepal and India.

Marriage

4. Exogamy:

It is a form of marriage when one marries someone from outside one's social group. i.e marriage outside of one's tribe ,caste or kin group. Anthropologists assert that exogamy is done in areas in which cooperation between differing tribes is necessary for survival. For instance , if one tribe only hunts , and another tribe only plants , the best way for them to ensure sharing is the marry off members of their society to one another.

Marriage

4. Exogamy:

An excellent example of exogamy is the Ranikhera village of India , in which women from far and near villages travel to Ranikhera to its men. Kung tribesman of Africa travels at lest 40 miles to find a wife.

Changing Pattern of Marriage in Nepalese Societies.

The world is changing , it has reached to industrial society from pre-industrial societies . The advancement in technology , urbanization , industrialization , law and education is leading to change in patterns of marriage throughout the world. The following are the changing patterns of marriage experienced in many Nepalese Societies and somewhere in the world too.

Changing Pattern of Marriage in Nepalese Societies.

- 1. Change in the form of marriage.**
- 2. Change in the economic role of woman.**
- 3. Change in the age of marriage.**
- 4. Remarriage.**
- 5. Delayed marriage.**
- 6. Cohabitation.**

Family

- An intimate and relatively permanent domestic group connected by blood, marriage or adoption that live together and share social and economic responsibilities is called a family.
- It is the smallest and most basic social unit and also the most important primary group found in any society.
- Who has belongingness and unconditional love and affection to each other.
- It is the powerful social institution approved by society that works as an agent of cultural transmission.

Family

- As an agent of socialization, it impacts nature tongue, family norms and values, religious beliefs, social status and social identity in society.
- According to Mac Iver, “Family is a group defined by sexual relationship , sufficiently precise and enduring to provide for the procreation and upbringing of children.”

Major characteristics / Functions of Family

- A way of tracing the descent (social recognition)
- A system of Nomenclature.
- Economic function of family.
- Religious function
- Recreational function.
- Reproductive function.
- Educational function
- Socialization
- Affectional

Kinship

- The relationship of blood , marriage or adoption which binds people together in group is called kinship.
- The kinship system includes socially accepted relationship based on fictional as well as actual ancestral and cultures ties.
- These relationship are established due to social interaction and accepted by the society.
- In kinship system relations are addressed through specific terminology (such as father, sister, brother, aunt, uncle etc.) which specifies the relationship of a particular person.
- Kinship is one of the most fundamental principles for organizing individuals into social groups, roles, categories and genealogy (a family tree).

Types of Kinship

I. Primary kinship.

II. Secondary kinship.

III. Tertiary kinship.

Kinship

- I. PRIMARY KINSHIP:** Primary kinship refers to the direct relations. People who are directly related to each other are known as primary kins. Research has revealed that there are 8 types of primary kinship. For example:
- a. **Husband-wife,**
 - b. **Father-son,**
 - c. **Mother-son,**
 - d. **Father-daughter,**
 - e. **Mother-daughter,**
 - f. **Elder-Younger brother,**
 - g. **Elder-Younger sister,**
 - h. **Brother-sister.**

Kinship

II. SECONDARY KINSHIP: Secondary kinship refers to the secondary relations. i.e., they are not our primary kin but primary kin of our primary kin. People who are directly related to our primary kin are known as secondary kins. Outside the nuclear family, the individual can have 33 types of secondary relatives. For example: **Mother's brother, Brother's wife, Sister's husband, Father's brother, Father's sister, Mother's sister, etc.**

III. TERTIARY KINSHIP: Tertiary kinship refers to the tertiary relations. People who are secondary kins of our primary kins of our secondary kin are tertiary kins. For example: **Wife's brother's son, Sister's husband's brother etc.**

There are 151 types of tertiary kins.



THANK YOU

Bachelor of Computer Application

• SOCIETY AND TECHNOLOGY

- **Course Contents**
- **Unit 3: Social System & Social Stratification of Nepalese Societies (9 Hours)**
- Social Processes & Socialization
- Social and Cultural Change in Nepal
- Factors of Social and Cultural Change in Nepal
- Caste/Ethnicity based Stratification

•Unit 3: Social System & Social Stratification of Nepalese Societies

Social stratification is the allocation of individuals and groups according to various **social** hierarchies of differing power, status, or prestige . Social Stratification is a layer of society into higher and lower social ladder in terms of caste, class, ethnicity, division of labor , religion, age and sex composition .

The condition of being arranged in social strata or classes within a groups. The way in which individuals and a groups interact & establish social relationship are called social processes. Social processes also refers to forms of social interaction that occur repeatedly various social processes (i.e social interactions) occurs in society. The social processes has role in shaping the society, helping to adjust the parts and maintain the social system as a whole in one way or other.

For example socialization, co-operation, conflict, competition, accommodation, adaption, acculturation, globalization, isolation, integration, etc according to Horton and Hunt, “Social processes refer to the repetitive forms of behavior which are commonly found in social life.”

Socialization:

- A process whereby individual learns and is trained on the basic norms, values, beliefs, skills, attitudes, way of doing and acting as appropriate to a specific social group or society.**

Socialization:

- **An on-going, never ending process from cradle to the grave. That means an individual person passes through various stages of socialization, from birth to death. Thus, we need socialization as infants, preschool children, schoolboys/girls, adolescents , adults and older persons.**
- **Socialization is the a lifelong process because the status of a person keeps on changing from time and hence their roles.**

According to Green, “Socialization is the process by which the child acquires a cultural content, along with selfhood and personality.”

According to Horton & Hunt, “Socialization is the process whereby one internalizes the norms of his groups, so that a distinct “self” emerges , unique to this individual.”

Features of Socialization

- I. INCULCATES(TEACHES) BASIC DISCIPLINE.**
- II. HELPS TO CONTROL HUMAN BEHAVIOR.**
- III. SOCIALIZATION TAKES PLACE FORMALLY AND INFORMALLY.**
- IV. SOCIALIZATION IS RAPID IF THERE IS MORE HUMANITY AMONG THE AGENCIES OF SOCIALIZATION.**
- V. SOCIALIZATION IS CONTINUOUS PROCESS.**
- VI. SOCIALIZATION DIFFERS FROM SOCIETY TO SOCIETY.**

STAGES OF SOCIALIZATION

- I. The First stage- The Oral Stage
(birth to 1 year)**
- II. The second Stage – The Anal
Stage(1st year to 3rd year)**
- III. The third Stage – The Oedipal stage.
(4th year to 13 years)**
- IV. The Fourth stage of Adolescence(13th
year to 19years)**
- V. Adult Stage**

STAGES OF SOCIALIZATION

The First stage- The Oral Stage (birth to 1 year): This stage begins with the birth of the child and continues up to the completion of one year. A child fulfills his desires by weeping. By means of crying the child establishes his oral dependency to his parents. He gives the signals for his felt needs. Freud is of opinion that it is the stage of primary identification. Under this stage, the child merges his identity with his mother. Weeping, laughing, uttering and the two syllable words are developed in oral stage.

STAGES OF SOCIALIZATION

The second stage- The Anal Stage (1st year to 3rd year): This stage probably begins soon after the first year and extend up to the third year. This period is called anal stage because toilet training is the main focus of attention of the socializing agent, particularly mother. During this stage, the child internalizes two roles his own and that of his mother. These two roles are now clearly separated. The child not only receives care he also receives love and give love in return. During this stage ,the child is taught as to how to discriminate between correct and incorrect behavior, first by advice and or hints given by mother and secondly, by being appreciated for correct performances and not rewarded or appreciated for incorrect behavior.

STAGES OF SOCIALIZATION

The third stage- The Oedipal Stage (4th year to 13th year): This stage extends from the fourth year to puberty, (i.e. age of 12 or 13). In the course of the third stage. The child becomes a member of the family as whole. He/she identifies him/her self with the social role ascribed to him on the basis of biological sex.

STAGES OF SOCIALIZATION

The fourth stage- The Adolescence Stage (13th year to 19th year): This stage begins roughly at puberty, is the age during which the young boy or girl has a tendency to get away from parental control. The “Crisis” of this age arises from the fact that adolescents demand greater freedom while there is parental control over many activities in which he loves to have his own way. The strain involved in transition during the adolescent period depends upon the cultural definition of adult roles. In some societies vital decisions concerning adolescents are taken by the parents that makes transition easier. Thus the choice of marriage partner is made by elders within conventional rules.

STAGES OF SOCIALIZATION

The fifth stage- Adult Stage :

It is prolonged and tough social process in which adulthood is considered to be independent and take responsibilities with honesty. It is designed to help the person to gain specific skills. Under this process they are socialized to specific jobs which are lifelong struggles and achievements.

Importance of Socialization

Socialization is important from the point of view of society and of individual as well. The socialization process begins at the infancy (from home) of every individual where the child must learn the expectations of the society so that his/her behavior can be relied on. However, the importance of society can be explained in the following points;

Importance of Socialization

- ❑ It is through socialization that group norms, values and practices are learned by members that help to maintain social system.**
- ❑ It is the socialization process that transmits culture from generation to generation.**
- ❑ Socialization inculcates basic disciplines, ranging from toilet habits .**
- ❑ Society imparts the basic goals, aspirations and values to which the child is expected to direct his behavior for the rest of his life.**

Functions of Socialization

- ❑ through the process of socialization, the group transmits its values, customs and beliefs from one generation to another.**
- ❑ It is a means of social control by which members are encouraged to conform to the ways of the group by internalizing the group's norms and values.**
- ❑ It enables the individual to grow and develop into a socially functional person.**
- ❑ It prepares him to fit in the group and to perform the social roles.**

Informal Agent of Socialization

- I. Family.**
- II. Peer group.**
- III. Neighborhood.**
- IV. Kin group.**
- V. Marriage**

Formal agent of Socialization

- I. Educational Institution.**
- II. The mass media.**
- III. Political institution.**
- IV. Religious Institution.**
- V. Work place or occupation.**

Family : The family is the first social institution that learner comes into contact with immediately after birth. The family socializes children through the following ways;

- They learn and acquire a language which is important for communication.
- They learn that they are members of a group where each member is important for survival.
- They learn religion.
- They learn to respect property.

- They learn activities like sharing, caring, loving, co-operating etc.
- They learn gender role.
- They learn loyalty to the family and nation.

Peer group: Other than parents and schools, peer groups play very significant roles in the socialization process. Peer groups refer to groups whose members are more or less of the same sex, age and rank. For example pupils in a classroom form friendship is a peer group. The peer group socializes children through the following ways;

- **In a peer group ,children learn group loyalty. The peers form strong bonds of friendship. The bonds can be so strong that it can lead to disregard to authority.**
- **They can also learn and share information.**
- **They also learn to identify with the various gender roles.**
- **Children in peer group learn to accept and accommodate others who have different values and views from their families.**

Community(Neighborhoods) :

A community is group of people with a common culture living together for a common purpose. The community socializes children through the following ways;

- It gives guidance on roles and social responsibilities to the young people.**
- It helps young people to learn how to interact with others in the community.**

Kin group:

The group of individuals with socially accepted bonds based on fictional as well as actual ancestral and cultural origin is called kin group. The kin group socializes children through the following ways;

- The individuals learn how to interact members in the kin group and wider community.**
- They learn to love juniors and love their seniors.**
- They learn activities like sharing, caring, loving, co-operating etc.**

Marriage:

Marriage is a socially approved union that unites two or more individuals as spouses. The marriage socializes individual through the following ways;

- **The spouse knows for whom they are economically and socially responsible.**
- **The spouse learn the economic roles as parents.**
- **Helps them to understand and compromise the situation in life.**
- **Marriage helps people know the importance of inheritance.**

Formal Agent of Socialization

Educational Institution:

- Learners learn to behave in an acceptable manner through class rules which is important in society.
- Learners learn to behave in a socially acceptable way through school rules and role modeling of teachers.
- Learners learn and practice social values such as sharing, competing and co-operation.
- Learners with leadership skills are identified and nurtured in schools.

The mass media:

- **People get to know about current fashion and entertainment e.g songs and movies all over the world through mass media.**
- **They copy the way of dressing, talking or walking from celebrities they see in mass media.**
- **People identify themselves with actors and other celebrities they see in mass media.**
- **Through mass media, the foreign influence has effect on Nepali culture.**

Political Institution (such as Political party)

- It makes law for the people and lays down the modes of conducts expected of them.
- They try to win the support of the members of the society on the basis of socio-economic policy and program.
- The political parties socializes the citizen for stability and change of political system.

Work Place or occupation

- **The individuals learns to make career choices.**
- **The individuals enters into relations of cooperation, specialization of tasks and the work related roles.**
- **They learn to perform the work related roles.**
- **They learn not only skills but also matching attitudes and values.**
- **They learn to unwillingly adjust to the unpleasant aspects of their job.**

Deploying Theoretical Lens to examine Socialization

Different theories have been propounded by different scholars in different time and space to see particular issue academically how it works. Theory is logically derived arguments through inductive and deductive methods mediated through transparent concepts, assumptions or premises, intellectual guesses, facts, methodological interpretation and analysis. They are;

Deploying Theoretical Lens to examine Socialization (p.no 112)

They are;

- 1. Looking Glass-self theory**
- 2. Role playing theory**
- 3. Antisocial self theory**
- 4. Piaget and his developmental learning theory.**

Deploying Theoretical Lens to examine Socialization

1. Looking Glass-self theory:

This theory is propounded by C.H Cooley. According to him man develops the concept of 'self' with the help of others. He does not come to form his opinions about himself unless he comes into contact with other people and knows their opinions towards himself. As the picture in the mirror gives an image of the physical self, so the perception of others gives an image of the social self. The knowledge of ourselves comes to us from the reaction of other persons. In order to prove it, he has projected two primary propositions. He argues that mind is social and society is mental. Our ideas, perception, attitudes and point of views are derived from others.

Deploying Theoretical Lens to examine Socialization

2 Role playing theory: G.H Mead propounded

The theory of 'self' by investigating the role playing behavior. The individual in order to get the picture of himself plays the role of others. In seeing himself as others see him, the individual is actually putting himself in the place of others and start imagining what their response might be. He is enabled to see himself objectively through the eyes of others. As he argues the individual largely through the social interaction becomes aware of himself. He comes to about himself through role playing. The self develops out of the child's communicative contact with

Deploying Theoretical Lens to examine Socialization

1. Role playing theory:

He explores and find out other's attitudes towards him. According to him the 'self' can be both subject and object to itself. He can do only assuming the role of others persons and looking at him through their eyes. He sees three stage processes through which one learns to play adult roles.

➤ At first, there is preparatory stage that lasts from birth to three years in which a child imitates adult behavior without any real understanding.

Deploying Theoretical Lens to examine Socialization

1. Role playing theory:

- The second called play stage that lasts till four years in which children have some understanding of the behavior but switch roles erratically.
- Finally the game stage beyond five years where the role behaviors becomes consistent and purposeful and child has the ability to sense the role of other players who play different roles.

Deploying Theoretical Lens to examine Socialization

3. Antisocial self theory :

Freud as a renowned scholar of psychoanalytical school of thought saw self and society in basic conflict not a harmony. He saw the self as product of the ways in which basic human motives and impulses are denied and repressed by society. According to him the rational portion of human motivation is like a visible part of an iceberg with the larger part of the human motivation resting in the unseen unconscious forces which powerfully affect human code of conduct.

Deploying Theoretical Lens to examine Socialization

3. Antisocial self theory :

He devised the self into three major layers: the id, the ego and the superego. His research articulates that 'id' is the pool of instinctive and antisocial or unsocialized desires and impulses, selfish and antisocial pleasure seeking tendency which is restricted by society since each society has certain norms and values to be followed by the members. Society restricts the expression of aggression, sexual desire and other dark animal based instinctive behavior. He finds that the self and society are often opponents to each other. Personal self image is very highly active factor in human behavior. High self image is constructive aspect and the low self image is destructive in character. Cooley and Mead viewed self and society as two aspects of the same thing whereas Freud views the self as basically antisocial with most personality difficulties arising from the clash between impulses of the self and restraints of society.

Deploying Theoretical Lens to examine Socialization

4. Piaget and his Development learning theory :

Jean Piaget a renowned biologist achieved recognition as a child psychologist studying the development of intelligence. He spent thousands of hours observing children at play and questioning them about their action and feelings. He found that children think differently from adults and came to the conclusion that humans are biologically programmed to move towards rational logical thought through a predictable series of development stages. He concentrated on how children learn to talk, to think, to reason and eventually to form moral judgement. He advanced the development model of how a child replaces obedience to authoritarian rules with a mature morality based on mutual consideration.

Social and Cultural Change

Social Change:

Change is an ongoing process and the universal law of nature. Change occurs on every aspects of society from material to non-material things. No society remains completely static and therefore, it is subjected to constant changes, if we say that, society is a complex network of relationship then social change would mean change in social relationship.

Social and Cultural Change

Social Change:

The alteration or transformation in the social inter-actions, relationship, social structure , social institutions, social organization and patterns of social behavior in a given society is called social change.in other words, social change refers to the change that occurs in the structure and functioning of the social system comprising the following areas;

Social and Cultural Change

Social Change:

- ☐ **Change in social structure.**
- ☐ **Change in roles performed by individuals.**
- ☐ **Change in social relationship among people.**
- ☐ **Change in social patterns of social interactions.**
- ☐ **Change in values and norms and change in structure and functions of different social groups and institutions.**

Social and Cultural Change

Social Change:

For example inter-caste marriage, nuclearization of family, abolition of child marriage, occupational mobility, etc. According to, Kingsley, “ Social change is meant only such alterations as occur in social organization, that is structure and functions of Society.”

Sources of Social Change.

Social change can originate from either within a society, or from outside a society.

Internal Sources: Internal Sources of social change are those factors that originates within a specific society that singly or in combination with other factors produce alterations in social institutions and a social structure. For example biological factors, religion, economy, legal factor etc.

External Sources: External Sources of social changes are events that originate outside of a society to bring about change to social institutions or structure eg, globalization, environment etc

Factors of Socio-Cultural Change

- a. Physical or Geographical factors.**
- b. Technological factors.**
- c. Political Factors.**
- d. Educational factors.**
- e. Demographic factors.**
- f. Cultural factors.**
- g. Inventions and cultural diffusions as a process of Social change.**

Characteristics of Social Change:

- ☐ **SOCIAL CHANGE IS A SOCIAL NOT AN INDIVIDUAL.**
- ☐ **IT IS AN UNIVERSAL PHENOMENON.**
- ☐ **IT IS A CONTINUOUS PROCESS.**
- ☐ **IT IS INEVITABLE(NECESSARY).**
- ☐ **IT IS TEMPORAL CHANGE IN NATURE.**
- ☐ **RATE OF CHANGE IS NOT UNIFORM.**
- ☐ **SOCIAL CHANGE IS PLANNED OR UNPLANNED.**
- ☐ **SOCIAL CHANGE IS MULTI-CAUSAL**
- ☐ **SOCIAL CHANGE IS UNPREDICTABLE.**

Types of Social change.

- I. **Alternative Change** : Alternative social change operates at the individual level and advocates a minor change in the behavior of an individual for example campaigns against mobile phone using and driving as this seeks a small change in behavior.
- II. **Redemptive change** : Redemptive social change operates at the individual level but advocates a dramatic change with individuals. For example the spread of religion campaign against alcoholism as they advocate dramatic personal change for a specific portion of the population.

Types of Social change.

III. Reformative Change:

Reformative social changes operates on broad scale and that seeks to reforms in the present condition or aspects of life. For example abolition of Sati system, movement of marriage rights for same sex-couples.

IV. Revolutionary change:

Revolutionary social changes operates on large scale and that seeks dramatic change which fundamentally restructured the society. For example French political revolution, Maoists armed revolution in Nepal (1996- 2006 AD)

Examining Social Change through Theoretical lens.(122)

I. Evolutionary Perspective.

II. Diffusionism

III. Conflict perspective

IV. Cyclic perspective.

Examining Social Change through Theoretical lens.(122)

I. Evolutionary Perspective:

The theory was formulated by August Comte, Herbert Spencer, L.H Morgan, E.B Taylor and other evolutionists. It believes that society evolves and develops slowly and gradually in a progressive way. It assumes that society changes from simple to complex, from homogeneity to heterogeneity, from uniformity to multiformity and from military stage to the industrial stage. On the process of social evolution human society has passed from barbarism to the stage of civilization.

Examining Social Change through Theoretical lens.(122)

II. Diffusionism : Cultural diffusionists G.E Smith , WHR Rivers, Franz Boas and F. Ratzel are of opinion that cultural traits are originated in specific historical periodic time and space then gradually start diffusing to the corresponding areas through migration, means of transportation, trade links, print capitalism, audio- visual forms and other socio-political relationship. Cultural traits are being diffused through computer networking, audio-visual forms and other forms of print capitalism. Western culture has great influence in our society that made our original culture change.

Examining Social Change through Theoretical lens.(122)

III. Conflict Perspective : Conflict theorists follow the Marxist pattern of evolutionary change. Conflict theory views that social change is the constant result of conflict between two opposite forces. Since conflict is continuous hence change is continuous. Change produces new interest groupings and classes and conflict between these produces further change. Any particular change represents the success of victorious groups or classes in imposing their preference upon others.

Examining Social Change through Theoretical lens.(122)

III. Cyclic Theory : Cyclist theorists (Robertson, Spengler, Toynbee and Sorokin) of social change focus on the rise and fall of civilization attempting to discover and account for these patterns of growth and decay. It believes that each civilizations is like a biological organism and has a similar life cycle-birth , maturity, old age and death. On the process of social evolution society changes from simple to complex. It evolves and develops from savagery to barbarism and from barbarism to the stage of civilization. It assumes that when civilization reaches to the saturated point then again it starts declining. It keeps on changing like the wheel of the cart.

Examining Social Change through Theoretical lens.(122)

III. Cyclic Theory :As he argues ideational culture is guided by super natural beliefs and values. It is the cycle of culture from one particular stage to another. In brief, these all are the viewpoints to see socio cultural changes academically. Besides these theoretical schemas we can deploy deterministic theory and other vivid theoretically informal lens accordingly to the needs and requirements of the issue.

Social Process

- 1. Enculturation:** It is the first stage of socialization in which child gets native tongue, culture, religion and other cultural properties through parents and relatives. It is said that family is the first school of a child. If a Tharu boy gets Tharu language, culture, norms and values that is called enculturation. It is a socialization process in which biological being is modified into social being particularly at home and other kinship networks as well.

Social Process

2. Acculturation : it is a process of socialization in which two or more than two cultural groups come together in relationship and influence each other. When two or more than two cultural groups exchange their cultural traits that gets original culture modified and eventually different culture is formed. In the context of Nepal , after the unification of Nepal by P.N Shah different cultural groups like Brahmin, chhetri, Gurung ,Magar, Tharu, Newar and other cultural minorities acculturated to each other as a result ‘ Nepali samaj and Sanskriti’ is formed.

Social Process

2. Acculturation : On the process of globalization we started establishing the relationship with the global world community which made our original culture modify and different culture is being formed. Happy Birthday, Valentine's day, disco culture, wearing patterns, food items, behavioral patterns and working procedures have radically been modified for last couple of decades mediated through means of transportation , communication and development of audio visual forms

Social Process

3. Assimilation : It is a form of relationship in which small cultural identities are melted or fused into majority very unconsciously and gradually. It is also a process of mutual cultural diffusion through which persons and groups come to share a common culture having same sentiments and goals. While acculturation process ends then assimilation process begins. High tolerance, democratic spirit, equal social and economic opportunity, cultural respect, reciprocity, trust and educational empowerment make the situation favorable for assimilation.

Social Process

4. Cooperation :It is the most pervasive(universal)and continuous social process prevails in society. Without cooperation no social activities are carried out. It is the form of social interaction wherein two or more persons perform together in gaining a common end. It is a social process in which two or more persons work together to cherish the common goal. The joint effort is combined together to fulfill the objectives and goals.

Social Process

4. Major Types of Cooperation :

- I. Direct Cooperation.**
- II. Indirect Cooperation.**
- III. Primary Cooperation.**
- IV. Secondary Cooperation.**
- V. Tertiary Cooperation.**

Social Process

Cooperation :

Hence, co-operation ;

- I. Helps for social progress and prosperity.**
- II. Development of ‘We-feeling’, common loyalty and trust.**
- III. Fosters peace, harmony, social order and social solidarity.**
- IV. Strengthens the tolerance, friendship and democratic spirit.**
- V. Easy to accomplish the task on time effectively and expertly.**
- VI. It is continuous and dynamic in forms.**

Social Process

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

Horton and Hunt define, “ Competition is the struggle for possession of rewards which are limited in supply, goods, status, power, love-anything.”

Social Process

Types of Competition

- **Social Competition**
- **Economic Competition**
- **Political Competition**
- **Cultural Competition**

Social Process

Hence, **competition** can be say;

- ❖ **limited resource and unlimited population causes competition.**
- ❖ **It is universal and dynamic.**
- ❖ **Healthy competition is important for the qualitative transformation.**
- ❖ **It is personal an impersonal in nature.**
- ❖ **It is constructive and destructive in nature.**
- ❖ **Assigns status according to his/her ability, skill, performance and intelligence.**
- ❖ **Helps to progress society for socio-economic growth.**

Social Process

6. Conflict : It is the fundamental and easy social process in which an individual seeks to possess a reward by weakening his rivals. It is the struggle involving an emotional attitude of hostility(fighting). It is a deliberate attempt to oppose the will of others with or without violence. Economic disparity between rich and poor, provision of superiority and inferiority is creating conflict.

Simmel distinguished major four types of conflict occur in society they are; War, feud, litigation(court case) and conflict of impersonal ideals.

Social Process

3. Types of Conflict:

- **Personal and Corporate Conflict**
- **Racial Conflict**
- **Class Conflict**
- **Political Conflict**
- **International Conflict**
- **Latent and over Conflict**

Social Process

Hence, conflict can say;

- Inequality, exploitation and unequal distribution of power resources is creating a conflict.**
- Insecurity and frustration can create conflict.**
- It is embedded in social structure and system.**
- It is diverse in forms- caste, class, ethnicity, religion, race, group, personal etc.**
- Economic disparity between rich and poor, provision of superiority and inferiority is creating conflict.**

Social Process

Hence, conflict can say;

- It leads to change that may lead to new consensus.**
- it disregards social norms, values and ideologies.**
- It is universal social process that occurs in social structure and system.**

7. Globalization:

Globalization is the process of becoming single world community. The increased integration of various places into the world economy and the effects of vastly improved transportation and communication system on multidirectional cultural flows are the fundamental features of globalization. It is an ongoing process. Hence, social process are fundamental human relationships which are repetitive in character. While the people interact and come together to each other then social relationships are institutionalized.

Caste/Ethnicity based Stratification

Caste is a predetermined social category based on birth. i.e ascribed status. Once an individual born in a caste he/she has to remain the same. Status, roles, position, prestige is fixed according to the caste. Caste System is a barrier for social mobility. It is a closed system in which people are confined to the occupation and the status of their ancestors and it is the most extreme example of closed-class society. It is rooted in a 'Vernaashram Byabastha' underpinned with Brahmin and Kshyatriya , Vayashyas and Shudras which is based on division of occupation and labor. According to C.H Cooley, ' when a class is somewhat strictly hereditary we may call it a caste.'

Caste

Lundberg opines. ‘A stratified society is one marked by inequality, by differences among people that are evaluated by them as being lower and higher.’

Karl Marx, as a political economist classifies the society into two broad sections i.e Bourgeoisie and proletariat. He claims that bourgeoisie(landlords, masters, owners, elites, ruling class people) are controlling the means of production and occupying higher social status in society whereas Proletariat (serfs, labors, workers) are working class people who do sell their labors and earns their subsistence having less status since they do have no land, industries, property and material in comparing with dominant class. As he argues an individual's hierarchy is measured on the basis of material he owns.

Caste

Social class is a stratum of people of similar position in the social status continuum. The members of social class view one another as social equals while holding themselves to be socially superior to some and socially inferior to others

Hence we say:

- **It is universal social phenomena.**
- **It is dynamic in nature as the mode of production is changeable.**

Caste

- **Prestige, power, and property can create the social hierarchy.**
- **Social hierarchy is the major cause of social conflict (Marxism viewpoint.)**
- **Cultural diversity, economic disparity and nature of profession can create social stratification.**
- **It is diverse in forms mediated through class, gender, division of labor.**

Caste

C.H.Cooley defines, ‘ When a class is somewhat strictly hereditary we may call it a caste’. The above definitions states that it is a closed group in which membership is predetermined within the family that creates social relationship. It is a closed social endogamous group which does not change as it is inborn quality. It is an organized and endogamous group.

Characteristics of Caste

- ❑ It is a hierarchical division of society.
- ❑ It is a social purity or blood purity.
- ❑ It is a social Hierarchy or segmental division of Society.
- ❑ There is a provision of purity and pollution in caste system.
- ❑ Restriction on food items and social relationship.
- ❑ There is a provision of restrictions in mate selection and occupational choices.
- ❑ There is a provision of civil and Religious privileges of certain caste.

Caste based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

In the context of Nepal according to Branashram byabastha and Muluki ain 'code of conduct' caste is vertically and horizontally divided on the basis of division of labour. Historically, Jung Bdr. Rana in 1854 AD made some caste based social stratification in order to control and maintain the social order. Caste hierarchy by J.B Rana

Caste based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

Caste hierarchy by J.B Rana ,

- Tagadhari : twice born caste, the thread wearing caste.
- Brahmin (upadhaya, Jaiasi, Kumai)
- Thakuri
- Chettri [pure ,impure (khatri)]
- Sanayashi
- Matwali (alcohol drinking caste)
- Paani chalne and nachalne
the last in the hierarchy ladder, is occupied by untouchables.

Class based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

Social classes arise from the consequences of a division of labor. It is made up of people of similar social status who regard one another as social equals. Each class is a subculture with sets of attitudes, beliefs, values and behavioral norms which differ from those of other classes. A social class is a category of persons having similar mode of production supported by material resources. Class can be classified on the basis of materials he owns. They are the group of persons having similar social stratification on the basis of material he possesses that makes him higher or lower in comparing with others.

Class based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

Karl Marx has explained the society through class based model. Those who own and control the means of production (slave, owners, feudal land owners or owners of property such as factories and capital) are the dominants classes in society. They exercise political power because of their ownership of means of production. Slaves, peasants, industrial labors sell their labor for dominant class who are the real producers.

Class based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

According to him, human history is the history of class struggle. The relationship between these two classes is not only one of dominance and subordination but also of exploitation. As he opines the higher class people exploited the working class people throughout the history which has created the conflict. According to him, landlords and capitalists are controlling the mode of production and accumulating the extra surplus by giving very less amount of money.

Class based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

The exploitative relationship between masters vs Slaves, land lord vs serfs , industrialist vs. labors throughout the history is creating conflict which has become the fuel for social change. There is an objective and subjective criteria in evaluating the class formation. Wealth, location of residence, level of education, nature of occupation, human resource and economic skill are some objective criteria of class where as class consciousness, class solidarity, social respect and honor, self pride and gratification are some subjective criteria of class formation.

Class based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

Chaitanya Misra a renowned sociologist of Nepal has categorized the class structure of Nepalese society into two broad categories i.e upper class and lower class.

Upper class is categorized into four sub-groups they are;

- I. Aristocracy**
- II. The land owning nobility(peers)**
- III. Urban administrative , technical business elites.**
- IV. The national and local level politician.**

Class based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

Lower class is also categorized into four sub-groups they are;

I. Petty traders

II. Wage labors

III. Marginal and non-marginal farmers.

IV. Landless people of rural Nepal.

Class based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

Blaikie , Cameron and Seddon have classified the class structure of Nepali society into seven broad categories. They are;

- 1) Aristocracy**
- 2) Modern Bureaucrats**
- 3) The Bourgeoisie**
- 4) Middle class**
- 5) Petty Bourgeoisie**
- 6) Peasants**
- 7) Rural Proletariats.**

Ethnicity based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

Ethnic groups are cultural minorities . It is the distinct cultural identity that is physically, linguistically and mythically distinct from others and feels that ‘ we are distinct from others’ An ethnic group is a collection of people whose members identify with each other through common cultural aspects such as language , religious beliefs, common heritage , tradition etc in common. Ethnicity can also be described as;

Ethnicity based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

Ethnicity can also be described as;

- ❑ Unique cultural traits, such as language, clothing, holidays, religious practices.**
- ❑ A sense of community.**
- ❑ A feeling of ethnocentrism (your culture as the 'best')**
- ❑ Ascribed membership from birth**
- ❑ Territoriality (occupying a distinct geographic area by choice and or for self-protection)**

Ethnicity based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

Anthropological literature has projected two major paradigms in order to explain ethnicity. They are;

I. Mono-ethnic model

II. Poly- ethnic model

MONO- ETHNIC MODEL:

The mono-ethnic model argues for single-ethnic identity like Tamangs, Gurungs, Limbu, Rai and Tharu based federal provinces like Limbuwan, Tamuwan, Magarat , Tharuhat etc the model essentializes ethnicity and evokes the structure of single-ethnic federalization.

Ethnicity based Social Stratification of Nepalese Society

POLY- ETHNIC MODEL:

The mono-ethnic model argues multi-ethnic identity-based federalization with reasons that the problems of inequality, discrimination, injustice and exclusion can only be addressed with federalization based on availability of resources and opportunities like ‘ Nepal janjati Mahasangha’. In a macro level analysis, Nepalese identity as a whole as an ethnicity where all the cultural groups are united for their collective good.

Characteristics of Ethnicity

- 1. Ethnic groups have a sense of 'people hood' that is maintained within a larger society.**
- 2. Membership in an ethnic group is believed to be passed on from generation to generation and from parents to children.**
- 3. Members of ethnic group take part together in Activities that are centered in their shared traits and background activities.**
- 4. An ethnic group is set apart from**

Gender based Stratification

Sex means the biological differences between a male and female whereas gender means the psychological differences between a male and a female. It is a socio-cultural production of the patriarchal structure that transmits the ideology from generation to generation which grossly controls the existence of female. The patriarchal structure treats them as 'something other' as a distinct category. Gender is an issue that advocates against the discrimination, exploitation and marginalization of women in every aspect of social relationships. It is the socio-cultural construction of society that regulates the existence of women by claiming

Gender based Stratification

Society prescribes certain code of conduct to them which is full of bias and prejudices and treats them as something 'other', hence gender is psychological aspect, cultural aspect and ideological aspect. Feminists are of opinion that entire cultural production is dominated by patriarchal value. The women are

Characteristics of Gender

- 1. It is an issue against the Patriarchal structure and its domination.**
- 2. It is the voice against the Exploitation, Domination, subordination and Marginalization.**
- 3. It aims to equalize the Social Justice, social relationship and mobilization of resources.**
- 4. Advocating towards equal Status, Roles and Social Hierarchy.**
- 5. It is the voice against Patriarchy in controlling sex, sexuality and Reproduction of Female.**
- 6. Advocates to self- esteem, equality in division of labor and other Self-empowerments.**
- 7. It seeks the space in equalizing the social status.**

Global Stratification: The institutional Crisis

Speaking globally, female category has been treated as ‘something other’. But for last couple of decades the scenario has been changed. Some of the areas where they have been still marginalized are;

- I. Pay for work**
- II. Different access**
- III. Distribution in occupation**
- IV. Family and institutional Status**

Classification of Gender in Nepalese Context

- I. Rituals and values.**
- II. Patriarchal households.**
- III. Patrilineal society.**
- IV. Gender and social evils**
- V. Employment.**

Religion based Social Stratification

Ecological based Stratification

National Integration

National Integration is the feeling of togetherness or oneness towards one's own country irrespective of their individual differences with regard to religion, region, race, culture or caste. National integration isn't only about national spirit. It involves a feeling that brings people from all areas, dialects and beliefs together in a common endeavor. When national integration occurs, individuals are likely to work together to build systems that enhance the prosperity of a nation and its people. Some things that can get in the way of national integration include religious or political divides as well as communication barriers between citizens. There are four major dimension of the national integration and those are:

Major dimensions or Elements of National Integration

- 1. Political Dimension**
- 2. Social Dimension**
- 3. Economic Dimension**
- 4. Physical Dimension**

Present Issues of National Integration

- 1. Ethnic Issues.**
- 2. Linguistic Issues.**
- 3. Regional Issues.**

Historical Process of Nationhood

Nation is a common place of group of people which incorporates common language , fixed territory, common economic life and common cultural practices. Nation indicates to a group of people living in a specific geographical territory.

Major Components of Nationhood.

- 1. Fixed geographical territory.**
- 2. History of origin.**
- 3. Integrated and organized sentiment.**
- 4. Co-operative system**
- 5. Integrated group of people through language and culture.**

Historical Process of Nationhood

- 6. Same sentiments and goals.**
- 7. Embedded with unconditional patriotism.**
- 8. Unity among different cultural groups.**
- 9. Strong bonding among the citizens.**
- 10. Freedom and autonomy.**
- 11. National character.**
- 12. Peace and security.**
- 13. Integration and development.**
- 14. Sovereignty (rule) and decision making power of the state.**

Major Historical Trends are;

1. Ancient period (900B.C- 880 A.D)
2. The Medieval Period(880 A.D- 1768 A.D)
3. The Modern Period (1768 A.D onwards)

1. Ancient Period (900B.C- 880 A.D):

According to the old records of Gopalrajbamsala , the chronicle of the kings of cowherd's tribe, this country was established at their kingdom under the Gopal kings around 9th or 10th century B.C followed by Kirati rulers who ruled till eight hundred years. In Vedic literature , dating to around the eighth century BC; Nepal is listed among other important countries of the time, like Kamapura, Videha, Udambara, Avanti and Kaikaya. Khas people were until the pastoral nomads with cattle, sheep and goats as their livelihood. Kathmandu valley was attractive for its fertile land, suitable climatic conditions and flat land for the trade routes between Tibetan plateau and Gangetic plain that passed through it.

Major Historical Trends are;

1. Ancient Period (900B.C- 880 A.D):

People came here from different part of the countries to settle their life specially for animal rearing purpose at one hand and eking out their livelihood to the other. In the initial stage, Gopal(khas) and Mahispal(kirati) were very successful in raising Nepalese civilization and strengthened nationhood to a high level by enriching its art and culture. By the time, all the people began to live close to each other in the common land of Nepal must have been a great deal of sharing, burrowing, and overlapping of languages and culture made the nationhood more stronger and rich.

Major Historical Trends are;

1. Ancient Period (900B.C- 880 A.D):

Similarly, Lichhavi kings who came from families that migrated from the adjoining areas of the south ruled from around 100 AD to 880 AD and were very successful in raising Nepalese civilization to a high level. Nepali culture and society was so open, receptive and dynamic that all these rulers were soon transformed and nepalize themselves. They introduce number of cultural practices all of which enriched the basic Nepali culture and language without threatening.

Major Historical Trends are;

2. The Medieval Period(880 A.D-1768AD):

Malla regime further developed religious shrines, monuments and architectural designs which helped to foster nationhood. It was the era in which art, culture, architectural designs and urban based culture was fully developed. Here are several examples of political efforts in modernization during Malla regime. King jayasthiti Malla (1380-1395) encouraged people to maintain their social solidarity and identities within a broad spectrum of Nepalese society.

Major Historical Trends are;

2. The Medieval Period(880 A.D-1768AD):

Malla kings gave equal respect to all religious sects followers like Shaivites, Vaishnavi and Buddhist followers. They developed art, culture, architectural designs and the development of national monuments.

Language, literature, art and the feeling of nationality was strengthened during Malla regime too. But later due to the shortsightedness and ethnocentric vision of king(Yakshya Malla), valley was divided into Kirtipur, Patan and Bhaktapur to be ruled by his respective sons as monarch nationhood till the modern period championed by Prithivi Narayan Shah.

Major Historical Trends are;

3. The Modern Period(1768AD onwards):

Modern period begin with slightly modified and much more expanded process of Nepalization. Nepal now covered a larger geographic area and incorporated more people than any time in its history. Nepali language, the language of dominant minority of the modern era was gradually adopted by the large majority of Nepal's people and used as lingua franca (samparka Bhasa) of the land which further expanded the horizon of nationhood. Feeling of greater Nepal, patriotism , Nepali identity enriched by the state and the presence of military throughout the country made the situation more favorable in stemming nationhood among the people.

Major Historical Trends are;

3. The Modern Period(1768AD onwards):

King Prithivi Narayan Shah encouraged trade, commerce, small scale industries and cultural protection from outsiders. He promoted national culture followed by different cultural groups. He further played the role to make society more open, tolerant and receptive. He always accommodated and been hospitable to new and different styles and people from outside. Different groups of people forming the mosaic of its culture , language and religious expression further enriched nationhood which still have uniqueness and strong ‘Nepali pan’ today.

Major Historical Trends are;

In gist, unity in diversity itself is the main bases of Nepali nationhood. School and University curricula, advancement in mass media, development of political institutions, common sentiments and goals, inclusive democracy, cultural recognition and redistribution programs of the government to the needy ones made the nationhood stronger. It is being strengthened through vivid feast and festivals and cultural performance. Nationhood is further galvanized through intercultural mixed up, urbanization and migration in recent years.

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. Cultural integration is a healthy intermingling of the beliefs and rituals of two unique cultures. Different cultural groups have been intermingling to each other and exchanging their cultural traits of each other, as a result, new culture and civilization is formed.

Cultural Integration

Reciprocity, honor of one another's culture, accumulation of different groups, interdependence, internal needs and influence of one another, tolerance, participating with each other's cultural performances and cross-cultural exchange has made Nepalese culture open, receptive and dynamic.

Globally, cultural integration typically refers to cultural globalization. In the past, people around the world were unable to communicate and interacting among people of different cultures. The use of information technology has increased the efficiency of communication through the use of phones, faxes, instant messages and video conference calls which aid in cultural integration and globalization.

Cultural Integration

Transportation technology has also caused an increase in cultural integration because it allows people to move around the world freely to find new homes and jobs or to allow them to flee from danger and lack of opportunities in their country of origin. As people spread out, their knowledge and culture spreads with them.

For eg there are many different types of restaurants choices in the Nepal that did not originate here. The Indian immigrants brought Indian food and Chinese food like chowmein and noodles through globalization. The introduction to music, jazz music is another example of cultural integration in Nepal.

Cultural Integration

Hence, print capitalism(patrapatrika) , Radio Nepal, Nepal television . Kantipur Television and other broadcasting agencies are playing important roles in integrating the people living in different parts of the countries along with Diasporas world through cultural programs.

I. Rituals

II. Language

III. Customs



THANK YOU

Bachelor of Computer Application

• SOCIETY AND TECHNOLOGY

- **Course Contents**
- **Unit 4: Society and Technology (12 Hours)**
- Technological Society
- Technological Changes in Third World Society
- Social and Cultural bases of Technological Change
- Process and Patterns of Diffusion of Innovation
- Consequences of Technological Development on Nepalese Society
- Accountability of Computer Professionals towards Society.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Technological Society:

Technology is the systematic application of scientific knowledge, skills, methods and processes to solve the specific problem of a life. For eg machinery and devices used in industries were developed from a scientific knowledge.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

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Technology is the systematic application of scientific knowledge, skills, methods and processes to solve the specific problem of a life. For eg machinery and devices used in industries were developed from a scientific knowledge.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Technological Society:

Technology society is the one that uses modern machines, equipment and techniques in their day to day life activities for better result. Society can apply different machines, technology and procedures for attaining their societal ends. Hence, technological society is the totality of methods rationally arrived at and having absolute efficiency in each and every field of human activity.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Characteristics of Technological Society:

- I. Technique implies rationality.**
- II. Technique creates artificiality.**
- III. Technique is self-directing.**
- IV. Technique is self-augmenting**
- V. Technique implies monism.**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Pre historical society existed before nearly 2.5 million years ago is considered as the first phase of human evolution and development. Primitive people invented the stone tools for hunting purpose that technology brought out the changes in their life styles and triggered for the evolution of social institutions. Invention of bow and arrow further helped them for hunting wild animals and birds for their subsistence.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Later , the fire also was invented by primitive people that made their dietary habits change and eventually they developed their cooking culture. In brief, invention of bow and arrow, stone tools and fire were the major inventions of hunting and gathering society. In agricultural civilization there were some inventions in China, India and Egypt. Those agricultural tools and techniques made the human life permanent and comfort.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Hydraulic civilization invented some scientific equipment for agriculture . Scholars are of opinion that agricultural inventions brought out the science and technology in human society.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Modern Era (1600 Century onward)

Society has radically been changed for the last couple of centuries especially after the sixteenth century onward due to technological advancement. After the invention of Telescope by Galileo, gravitational force by Newton , Radio by Marconi and steam engine by James Watt paved the new direction for moving.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Modern Era (1600 Century onward)

New inventions and discoveries brought out the changes in politics, economic activities, educational system along with entire social structure and system as a whole.

After the invention of steam engine by James watt, there was a revolutionary development in transportation. Trains, buses, trucks and other vehicles were used to go from one place to another.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Modern Era (1600 Century onward)

Powerful ships were used to go from one country to another. Ships were used to carry the goods and passengers from one country to another. Similarly, after the invention of Aeroplane by Wright brothers, the flights are used to travel from one continent to another. These inventions of means of transportation helped to connect the scattered world into single world community.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Modern Era (1600 Century onward)

Similarly after the invention of telephone, Radio and Computer, human beings established the relationships with the global world. It has made our life easier , dynamic and mobile. T.V, Radio, computer networking and other means of communicative devices have changed the way of thinking patterns, culture, norms and values, mode of technology that has influenced the global world.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Post Modern Era (1980's onward)

Science and technology have become major institutions in modern times. Technology and societal culture refer to cyclical co-dependence , co-influence and co-production of technology and society upon each other. This synergistic relationship occurred from the dawn of humankind since hunting and gathering mode of production to the present day.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Post Modern Era (1980's onward)

With the invention of printing press, means of communication, means of transportation, space satellite, electronic media and computer networking changed world into global village. The academic discipline studying the impacts of science and technology upon society is called technological society.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Post Modern Era (1980's onward)

Media(audio-visual) forms became very powerful triggering force to transform society. Computer network in a particular and other forms of technology in general made the world radical change since last two decades. Technology has become a huge part in society and day-to-day life. When societies know more about the development in a technology, they become able to take advantage of it.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Post Modern Era (1980's onward)

When an innovation achieves a certain point after it is presented and promoted, this technology has become the part of society.

Digital technology became commonly used for studying the text and accomplishment the task with the help of electronic devices.

Downloading music and watching movies at home either by DVD's or purchasing it online became the social reality among youths.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Post Modern Era (1980's onward)

Domestic activities are accomplished with the help of machines like, vacuum cleaner, freeze, washing machine, dish washer etc. similarly , mental work is carried out with the help of computer networking and other mans of technology. Distant people are connected with the help of telephone, fax, cell phone and internet networks.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Post Modern Era (1980's onward)

In the field of agriculture, tractors, improved seeds refined through machines, pesticides machines, germ plasmas and other domestic machines are the daily using technology in day to day life activities. Horticulture, animal husbandry, flowery culture and in other social realms such technology is being used in order to accomplish the task on time with effectively and expertly.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Post Modern Era (1980's onward)

Critically speaking, technology has brought many challenges in the field of social realms. Our human relationships are being changed. Social solidarity has become weak in comparing with the past. Murdering, theft, robbery, crime, disorder, stress, anxiety, sexual assault, impact of pornography, individualism, corruption, self-centric attitude, selfishness and dehumanization are challenging human society galvanized through technology.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Post Modern Era (1980's onward)

Another instance of negative effects of technology in society is how quickly it is pushing younger generations into maturity. With the world at their fingertips, children can learn anything they wish to. But with the uncensored sources from the internet, without proper supervision, children can be exposed to explicit material at inappropriate ages.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Post Modern Era (1980's onward)

This comes in the forms of premature interests in experimenting with makeup or opening an email account or social media page all of which can become a window for predators and other dangerous entities that threaten a child's innocence.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Early Historical Period (Hunting & Gathering society)

Post Modern Era (1980's onward)

In gist, agriculture , medical science, animal husbandry and remained all societal realms have been changed with the help of technology.

Techno-friendly society is progressing in the field of economy, education and other fields. Means of communications and transportations, radio and television in general and computer networking in particular made our life informative, cost effective and easier at one hand and transforming our norms, values, ideologies and thinking patterns to the other.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Technological Changes in the Third World

Technology has been growing rapidly over the years and it is quite surprising to know that there are still places in the world that have been left untouched or unaffected by technology. Most of these places form part of third world countries. The Third World country, is a term used to describe developing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The term is also referred with terms such as; least developed countries or the Global South. The Third World society is unaware of the changes that come with integrating technology.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Technological Changes in the Third World

Although, technology has been introduced and given priority by government of some of the Third World countries, the use of it for a social welfare and economic development is far too less .Third World countries are still struggling to integrate advanced technologies into their policy and culture. In fact, the inability of developing a policy to integrate technology in their system strongly considered to be one of the primary reasons for the poor economy of those countries.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Technological Changes in the Third World

With globalization and co-operation from developed countries advanced technologies can be infused into Third World countries. Integration of technology in Third World countries can bring several advantages such as economic growth and development. Third World countries will not only have better connection to the world but also can be used to take benefits of the global market and development. Those countries who fail to integrate technology suffer economic stagnation resulting into increased poverty and higher unemployment rate.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Technological Changes in the Third World

Government in most of the Third World countries have identified science and technology as major vehicles for development. The integration of technology is central component of economic development strategy in all developing countries. The use of technology has even widened in recent days and offered the following advantages;

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Technological Changes in the Third World

- I. Economic opportunities**
- II. Infrastructure development**
- III. Improve education**
- IV. Industrialization and economic growth.**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Social & Cultural bases Technological Changes

What is Social Technology?

Technology socially constructed and its progress or change depends on many social factors(such as economic, political, psychological etc.) and relevant social groups.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Social & Cultural bases Technological Changes

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

The development stages of human society from hunting & gathering to industrialized society are characterized by the technological advancements. It means that society and culture is shaped by technological innovations. The modern world is the evidence how society and culture is shaped by technology.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Social & Cultural bases Technological Changes

For e.g. technology that powered the industrial revolution created a industrial society, mass production of automobiles, created a culture of commuters(daily traveler for work), vacationers and the suburbs, radio created a culture of listeners and television created a culture of news , internet is creating a culture of social networking etc.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Social & Cultural bases Technological Changes

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

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Social & Cultural bases Technological Changes

For e.g. in early days people used yachts , boats to travel across the ocean for fishing or finding a new land suitable for agriculture and settlement. Later, engine driven ships were invented for speed and safety during thunderstorms and hurricane. Similarly, the shape and size of computer got reduced.

Technologically, after the invention of steam engine by James watt, Radio by Marconi, Motor engine by Daimler and Goddard and flight by Wright brothers made the world easier , faster, cost effective and accessible,

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Social & Cultural bases Technological Changes

Theological doctrine could no longer function after the invention of scientific inventions. Feudalism was replaced by industrialization process. Small scale, middle scale and large scale industries were set up for commodity production which brought capitalism after seventeen centuries onward in general and for last two centuries in particular.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Social & Cultural bases Technological Changes

People were ready to change despite some cultural resistance. Society was seeking new trends in terms of all social spheres. The thirst of knowledge, desire for justice, equality, democracy, fraternity, rule of law, economic prosperity and for human happiness became the societal bases for technological development.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Social & Cultural bases

Technological Changes

Internal needs and requirement of society and the social influences with technological society has interconnections to each other which eventually influence to each other.

For instance, every time a notification pops up on your phone or desktop, that's technology influencing culture. Every time you're at a table with your friends and are balancing interacting with them and interacting with your phone, that's technology influencing culture.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Social & Cultural bases Technological Changes

Every time you can order something from an online vendor rather than going to a local store, that's technology influencing culture. Every time a teammate or your entire team is so buried under email that they can't think straight, that's technology influencing culture.

Societal norms are leading us because they're also enabling social change like the Arab Spring, global connectedness, new economic realities and pathways and better government because of technology, we can find or create a the communities and relationships that fit our version of thriving, whatever that might be and how technology is affecting our lives, relationships, communities and work.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Social & Cultural bases Technological Changes

After 1990's in particular, cinema, computers, telephones move through daily life routines. Electronics media provides resources for self-imagining as an everyday social project. The Diasporas(migrations) are frequently tied with students and intellectuals engaging in long distance nationalism. The forces of cultural gravity seem always to pull away from the large scale commercial, political, academic acculturation of intimacy and interest. This process is being accelerated and galvanized through technology.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Social & Cultural bases Technological Changes

In gist, there are always the interconnections between technology and culture. Readiness to express the opinions, democratic attitude of the people, optimistic towards future skills, welcoming character for modernity in culture, economic prosperity and gratification, techno-friendly social behavior, emergence of reason based society rather than superstitious and economic advantages are societal cultural bases for technological changes.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Process and Patterns of Diffusion of Innovation.

Diffusion of innovation refers to the spread of ideas and technology from one society to another or from a part of institution within a society to other parts of that society. The concept of diffusion of innovation was first studied by the French sociologist Gabriel Tarde(1890) and by German and Austrian anthropologists such as Friedrich Ratzel and Leo Frobenius.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Process and Patterns of Diffusion of Innovation

Cultural diffusion is the universal social process in which cultural traits are diffused from one particular place to the corresponding areas through migration, means of transportation, means of communications, trade-links, audio-visual forms and other forms of social relationships. Technology is diffused from developed areas to developing ones if the technology is applicable and beneficial to human life.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Process and Patterns of Diffusion of Innovation

According to Rogers, the process of diffusion of innovations has five steps;

- Stage one; Knowledge**
- Stage two; Persuasion**
- Stage three; Decision**
- Stage four; Implementation**
- Final Stage ; Confirmation**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Process and Patterns of Diffusion of Innovation

The innovation must be widely adopted in order to self sustain. Diffusion manifests in different ways and is highly subject to the type of adopters and innovation-decision process. The criteria for the adopter categorization is innovativeness , defined as the degree to which an individual adopts a new idea. It is diffused through migration, the means of communication and the means of transportation.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Accountability of Computer Professionals Towards Society

IT has made drastic revolution in the world in recent years as it has made world as a single global village. Nepal could not be separated from the global map of IT. At present IT lies at its infancy stage in our society. Currently IT literacy rate of our country is only 9%. In order to accomplish the task with easier and faster different technology is being used for the last couple of years.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Accountability of Computer Professionals Towards Society

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

Computer Professional also known as ‘IT Professional’ or IT Specialist is a ;

- Person working in the field of information technology.**
- Person who has undergone in computer-related institutes**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Accountability of Computer Professionals Towards Society

➤ **Person who has proven extensive knowledge in the area of computing**

Computer professionals as a part of society have social and moral accountabilities such as;

❖ **Digital governance**

❖ **Education**

❖ **Entertainment**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Accountability of Computer Professionals Towards Society

- ❖ **Information and Communication**
- ❖ **E-Commerce**
- ❖ **IT- ecology**
- ❖ **Shaping the future**
- ❖ **Contribute to society & well being**
- ❖ **Foster public awareness & understanding of computing and how they affect society**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Accountability of Computer Professionals Towards Society

- ❖ **Manage personnel and resources to design and build information systems that enhance the quality of working life.**
- ❖ **Maintain high standards of professionals competence , conduct and ethical practices.**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Careers in Computer Science (Technology)

Computer scientists are employed in all sorts of positions in nearly every industry. The computer scientists can occupy the following types of job roles;

- **Software application developer**
- **Computer system Analyst**
- **Software systems developer**
- **Web designer and web developer**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Careers in Computer Science (Technology)

- **Network & computer systems Administrator**
- **Database Administrator**
- **Information security Analyst**
- **Computer support specialists**
- **Computer Network Architect**
- **Cyber security Analyst**
- **Game designer**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Careers in Computer Science (Technology)

- **Web content manager**
- **Media manager**
- **Network engineer**
- **Nanotechnologists**
- **IT trainer**
- **IT sales professional**
- **Digital copywriter**
- **Software engineer**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Careers in Computer Science (Technology)

- **Multimedia programmer**
- **IT consultant**
- **Game developer**
- **Computer support specialists**
- **Computer and Information research Scientists**
- **Business Intelligence Analyst**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

Technology has become pervasive in our everyday lives so much that it is used everywhere at any time. Because of uncontrolled and compulsion use of technology, impacts have slowly started to be seen. Technology has not shown its impact only on our mind and body but also our community and our everyday human interaction.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

Nepal has been a late beginner of modern science and technology. In pursuance of self-reliance, it developed technological capabilities in some specific areas such as agriculture, civil engineering, water resource management, Medicine, textile, paper manufacturing , dying and food technology.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

Nepal's isolation for over a century from the international world, coinciding with the industrial revolution in the west and colonial incursion in India, deprived the country from the advancement in science and technology.

After the advent of democracy in 2007 BS the country embarked towards the path of modernization.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

An initiation in science and technology activities took place , along with the inception of a development plan in 1956. The science & technology sector received its due importance in development plan in sixth Plan (1980-85)

Major S&T organizations, including a science academy, the Ministry of for Science & technology and several other research centers have been established.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

NAST(Nepal Academy for Science & Technology), RECAST(Research Center for Applied Science & Technology) and NARC(Nepal Agriculture Research Council) and other organizations have been established by The Nepal government for the development of Science and Technology.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

Scientists like Sanduk Ruit, Mahabir Pun, Dayananda Bajracharya, Lujendra Ojha, Uday Raj Khanal and other number of scientists are working in their respective fields.

The Ministry of science & Technology launched a subsidized program to provide IT training .

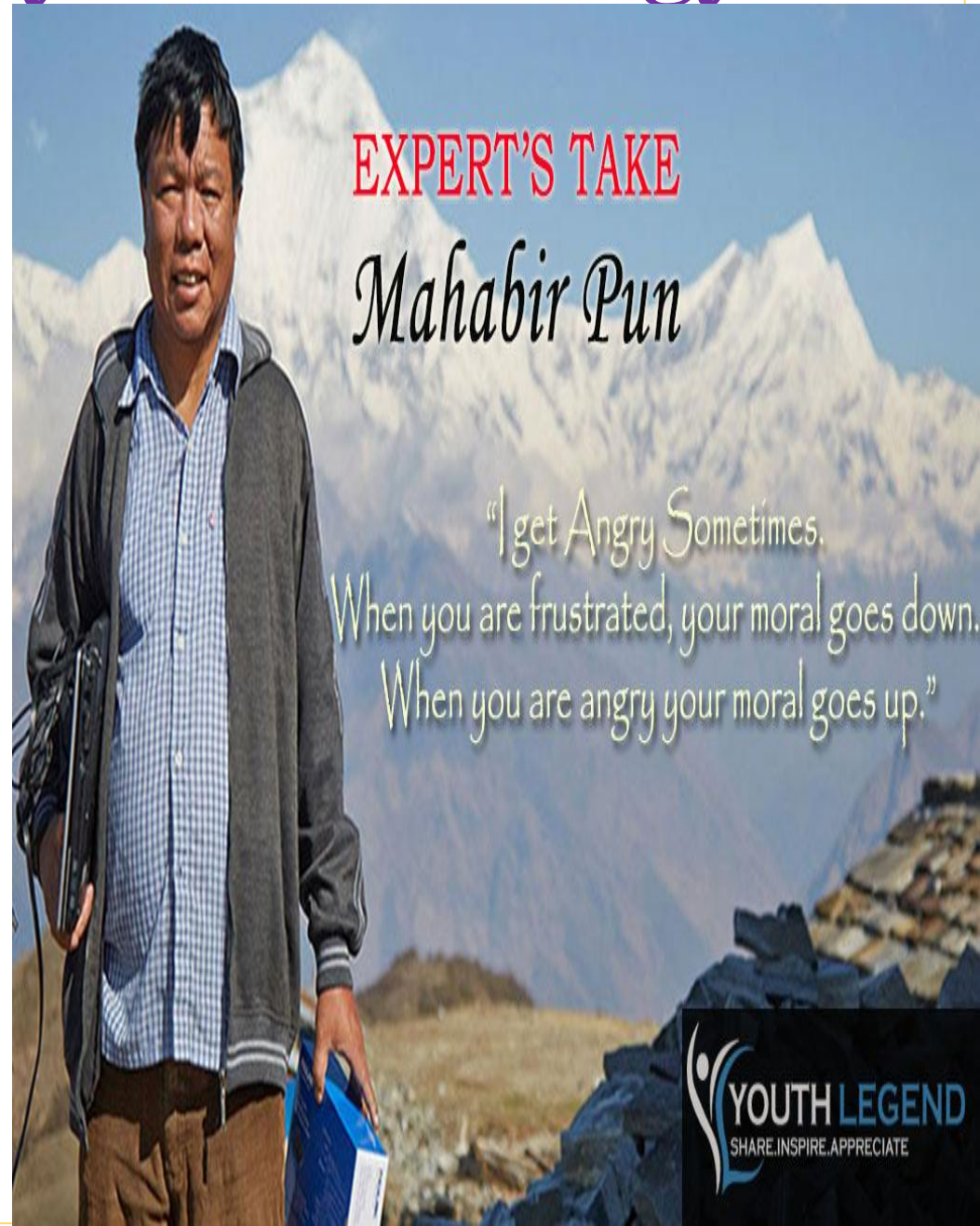
Unit 4: Society & Technology

1. Sanduk Ruit



Unit 4: Society & Technology

2. Mahabir Pun



Unit 4: Society & Technology

3. Dayananda Bajracharya



Unit 4: Society & Technology

4. Lujendra Ojha



Unit 4: Society & Technology

5. Uday Raj Khanal



Unit 4: Society & Technology

6. Subarna Shakya



Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

At least three of Nepal four Universities have computer science or computer engineering degrees at Bachelor level and more than 5000 graduates are expected to come from this programs over the next few years . The Ministry is planning to establish two new institutes , the institutes of Information Technology(in IT park in Kathmandu) and the Institute of Technology(in western Nepal,focusing on biotechnology and IT research center)

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

Mahabir Pun –

Mahabir Pun well known for his extensive work in applying wireless technologies to develop remote areas of Himalayas is working tirelessly. He is a widely known figures in Nepal and his work has been recognized by the Ramon Magasaysay Foundation, University of Nebraska and Global Ideas Bank from where he is recognized and awarded.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

Mahabir Pun –

Mahabir Pun led the initiative to register a Non-profit named National Innovation center in 2012. Primary objective to establish the Innovation center according to Mahabir is foster research and developments for the economic development of the country. He worked with the government for funding of the project which did not happen and since July 2016, he is running a crowd funding campaign to fund National Innovation efforts.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

Dr. Sanduk Ruit-

Dr. Sanduik Ruit is a renowned doctor of Nepal who is contributing in medical science sector as an eye specialist. Dr. Ruit is an eye surgeon from Nepal who has restored the sight of over 120,000 people across Africa and Asia using small-incision cataract surgery.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

Dr. Sanduk Ruit-

He is also one of the founders of the Tilganga Institute of Ophthalmology. In 1995 Ruit developed a new intraocular lens that could be produced far more cheaply and which ,as of 2010, is used in more than 70 countries. Ruit's method is now taught in US medical.

Ruit and Fred Hollows founded the Tilganga Eye Center, now called the Tilaganga Institute of Ophthalmology.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

Dr. Sanduk Ruit-

Ruit's surgical technology is suitable for the developing countries like Nepal. In the field of eye treatment, particularly for eye operation called 'motibindhu salyakriya', this technology has gained acceptance not only in the country but also through out of the world. This technology is called Ruit's intraocular technology manufactured in Nepal and exported to China, America, India along with more than 70 countries in the world. This year, Nepal Government has awarded Dr. Sanduk Ruit with 'Rastriya Pratibha Puraskar' as a token of honour.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

**In gist, in the field of medical science,
different well equipped hospitals have been
established for treatment.
Similarly,expansion**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

A. Social & Cultural sector

Positives/ Opportunities

- **Growth of Industrialization.**
- **Growth of urbanization.**
- **Embracing Modernization.**
- **Transformation in the economy**
- **Change in social institutions.**
- **Secrecy and security.**
- **Educational institutions**
- **Health care improved.**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

Negatives/ Challenges

- Loss of creativity.
- Health hazards.
- Social interactions weakened.
- Generation gap.
- Social crimes.
- Insecurity & war.
- Growing threats.

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

B. Economic Sector

Positives/ Opportunities

- **Agriculture Development**
- **Increased business efficiency**
- **Increased business income**
- **Expansion of business**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

B. Economic Sector

Negatives / Challenges

- **Unemployment**
- **Increased gaps between haves and have nots**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

C. Political Sector

Positive/ Opportunities

- Improvement in service delivery by government
- Widened the function of the state
- Reduction in corruption
- Decentralization of development

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

C. Political Sector

Negative/ Challenges

➤ **Political tensions**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

D. Environmental Sector

Positive / Opportunities

➤ **Environmental protection**

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

D. Environmental Sector

Negative/ Challenges

- Harms to environment
- Disappearance of nature

Unit 4: Society & Technology

Impacts of Technological Development on various Dimensions in Nepalese Society & the World

E. Management Sector

Positive/ Opportunities

- **Improvement on human resource management**
- **Increased number of skilled human resources**



THANK YOU

Bachelor of Computer Application

SOCIETY AND TECHNOLOGY

Course Contents

Unit 5: Research in Social Science (12 Hours)

Concept of Research in Social Science

Understanding the concept of Research Methods

Techniques and Tools: Interview, Focus Group
Discussion

Observation

Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods in
Social Research

Research Proposal and its Components:
Identification of Research Problem

Course Contents

Unit 5: Research in Social Science (12 Hours)

Formulation of Objectives

Research Design

Formulation of hypothesis/research questions

Sampling Design

Tool and Method of Data Collection

Analysis and Presentation of Data

Research Report Writing and Presentation

Computer Software on Social Science Research

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

What is Research?

Research is a process to discover new knowledge. “A systematic investigation (i.e., the gathering and analysis of information) designed to develop or contribute to generalizable knowledge.” The National Academy of Sciences states that the object of research is to “extend human knowledge of the physical, biological, or social world beyond what is already known.” Research is different than other forms of discovering knowledge (like reading a book) because it uses a systematic process called the Scientific Method

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

What is Social Science Research ?

Social Science research is different than Natural science (Biology, physics Chemistry) research. Natural science research is conducted on objects or things and results is concluded by mathematical calculations with certain formulae. So natural scientists who conduct research on objects believe in objective reality(as naturally given) whereas social scientists as they believe in subjective reality (reality is constructed by human mind)conduct research on human, more specifically on human behaviors, human subjects.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

- Social science research works to answer many of the questions we have about human behavior
- Social science research seeks to understand the why and how of human behavior.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

According to P.V Young, “Social research is the systematic method of discovering the new facts or verifying the old facts, their consequences, inter relationship, causal explanations and the natural laws which govern them.”

According to Bogardus “ Social research is the investigation of underline process operated in the lives of person who are in association”

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Qualities or Characteristics of Research

- 1. Controlled**
- 2. Rigorous**
- 3. Systematic**
- 4. Valid & verifiable**
- 5. Empirical**
- 6. critical**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Qualities of Researcher

- 1. Needs an analytical mind**
- 2. Be people person**
- 3. The ability to stay calm**
- 4. Intelligence**
- 5. Curiosity**
- 6. Quick thinker**
- 7. Commitment**
- 8. Excellent written and verbal communication skills**
- 9. Sympathetic**
- 10. Systematic.**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Hence, we can say;

- ❖ It is always directed towards the finding the new truths & seeks the solutions of the problems.
- ❖ It is focused on the process of theory building & to test the pre-established theory whether it functions or not.
- ❖ It is always systematic, objective oriented controlled & logically guided.
- ❖ It is critical inquiry of any particular issue that exists in society.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

- ❖ **It is conducted to define and re-define the problems.**
- ❖ **It aims to explore the root causes of the problems for sustainable solutions.**
- ❖ **It is accomplished through systematized effort.**
- ❖ **It comprises series of tools and techniques for generating data.**
- ❖ **Research is supported by primary facts & figures**
- ❖ **It introduces the new concepts & measures the relationship between & among the variables.**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Major Steps Of Social Research

- 1. Introduction/Statement of the problem/ Selecting the topic or identification of the problem.**
- 2. Significance or Rationale Research**
- 3. Formulating Research Questions**
- 4. Objectives of the Research**
- 5. Limitation of the Research**
- 6. Extensive Literature review**
- 7. Research Methodology**
- 8. Data Processing, Interpretation and Analysis**
- 9. Summary Conclusion and Generalization**
- 10. References/ Bibilography.**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Characteristics of Social Research

- **Social research is related to social life.**
- **It is systematic & scientific study that includes various scientific methods such as survey, interview, FGD, case study etc.**
- **It is based on theory.**
- **It is based upon observable experience or empirical evidence.**
- **It emphasizes the development of generalizations or theories that will be helpful in predicting future occurrences.**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Major Types of Research

There is no any fixed boundary of sociological research. Any issue can be studied by deploying sociological methods and methodologies and by using sociological lens in order to make our argument more rational , holistic and contemplative. There are various types of research. They are;

- 1. Basic/ Pure/ Fundamental Research**
- 2. Applied/ Action Research**
- 3. Exploratory Research**
- 4. Descriptive Research**
- 5. Historical Research**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Objectives of Social Research

- **To discover new facts and verify or test of the old facts.**
- **To enhance better understanding of human behavior and their interaction with environment.**
- **To formulate solution to social problems and therefore welfare of human beings.**
- **To find out the natural laws that regulates or directs social phenomena.**
- **To strengthen social organization, remove social tension, misconception etc.**
- **To help in selection of development plan.**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Functions of Social science

Research

- ✓ **Discovery of facts & their interpretation.**
- ✓ **Diagnosis of problems & their analysis**
- ✓ **Systematization of knowledge.**
- ✓ **Control over social phenomena**
- ✓ **Prediction**
- ✓ **Development planning.**
- ✓ **Social welfare.**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

What is Data Collection Tool?

A data collection tools is the tool applied in data collection. A particular technique can involve different tools. Some important tools used are;

S.No	Research Technique/Method	Tools
1	Observation	observation checklist, Weighing scale , measuring tape etc
2	Interview	Interview checklist
3	Questionnaire Survey	Questionnaire
4	Focus Group Discussion	Topic

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Research Techniques and Tools

- I. Observation Method**
- II. Interview Method**
- III. Questionnaire Method**
- IV. Focus Group discussion Method**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Major types of Observation

Method

- I. Participant –Observation Method
- II. Non- Participant Observation Method
- III. Controlled Observation Method
- IV. Structured Observation Method
- v. Unstructured Observation Method

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Major types of Interview

- I. Open-Ended Interview**
- II. Close- Ended Interview**
- III. Key-Informant Interview**
- IV. Structured Interview**
- v. Unstructured Interview**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Features of Interview

- I. It involves two or more persons i.e at least an interviewer and an interviewee.**
- II. Data collection is on the basis of direct conversation.**
- III. It is pre-planned , specific and objective oriented.**
- IV. Questions should be focused, clear and encourage open-ended response.**
- V. Interviews are mainly qualitative in nature.**
- VI. It is flexible as well as supplementary method in all types of research methods.**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Features of Observation

- I. The social phenomena or event or individuals are directly observed.**
- II. It is one sided.**
- III. This method find casual relation.**
- IV. Good source for providing additional information about a particular group for eg use of video**
- V. Can produce qualitative and quantitative data.**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Features of FGD

- I. Involves organized discussion with a selected group of individuals to gain information about their views and experiences of a topic.**
- II. Particularly suited for obtaining several perspectives about the same topic.**
- III. Helps in gaining insights into people's shared understanding of everyday life and the ways in which individuals are influenced by others in a group situation.**
- IV. The role of the moderator is very significant, as good levels of group leadership and interpersonal skill are required to moderate a group successfully.**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Features of Questionnaire method

- I. There is impersonal relationship between the researcher and respondents as both of them are related only with the purpose of research.**
- II. It can cover wide area as questions can be sent through various means far and wide.**
- III. It is a one way method as researcher sends questions to respondents and respondents send back by filling it and except this, they have no interactions.**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Major Methods of Research

- i. Inductive Method (research process from particular cases to universal generalization)
- ii. Deductive Method (process from universal to particular cases)

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Differences Between Inductive & Deductive Method

The main difference between inductive and deductive reasoning is that **inductive reasoning aims at developing a theory** while **deductive reasoning aims at testing an existing theory**. Inductive reasoning moves from specific observations to broad generalizations, and deductive reasoning the other way around.

For eg, **In the past, ducks have always come to our pond.** Therefore, the ducks will come to our pond this summer. These types of inductive reasoning work in arguments and in making a hypothesis in mathematics or science.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Differences Between Inductive & Deductive Method

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.

The deductive method includes following steps;

- Make initial assumptions & begin by making an initial assumption that is generally accepted as true.
- Form a second premise then consider a second premise that is related to it.
- Conduct testing.
- Come to a conclusion

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Understanding the concept of Research Methods

1. Concepts

Simply understanding, concept is word or property that communicates the precise meaning of the phenomena. It is a jargon that conveys very precise and concrete idea in a particular issue. It is inductively derived that provides concrete meaning of the issue. Poverty, Divorce , conflict, gender, evolution and depression are some examples of concept. They are logically constructed. They are used in social research by researchers.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Understanding the concept of Research Methods

They are developed through shared experiences. Hence we say;

- ❖ They are precise and concrete in meaning.
- ❖ It conveys the exact picture of the phenomena
- ❖ Concepts are defined and redefined according to the contexts and situations.
- ❖ They are developed and constructed through academic enterprises.
- ❖ They are the short hand jargons or vocabularies that can be defined vertically and horizontally.

In gist, a concept is well defined word used in research for specific meaning . They provide transparent meaning in particular branch of knowledge.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

2. Variable

Variable is the non- constant object of enquiry. The object of enquiry, treated as a variable, is usually defined as an attribute that takes on a range of values. For example, a piece of social research may be interested in several variables of a group of people, such as the age of each individual, the gender and party political preference. Hence, 25 years, female and Labor would be values of the variables age, gender, and political party, respectively. So, a variable is something that varies, such as age, as opposed to something that is deemed, within a research setting, to be fixed and unchanging.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

2. Variable

Types of Variable

- ❑ Antecedent variable
- ❑ Preceding variable
- ❑ Continuous variable e.g Age and Income
- ❑ Dependent variable
- ❑ Independent variable : That explains the Phenomena
- ❑ Explanatory variable : That also explain the Phenomena

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

3. Data

Research Data' are facts, to be collected in fulfillment of the objectives of the research work. These are gathered through various means of scientific techniques and tools. They may be qualitative or quantitative or mixed form of these, depend more or less on the nature and types of research.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Types of Data

1. **Qualitative**
2. **Quantitative**
3. **Mixed**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Sources of Data

1. **Primary Data**: First hand data which is generated by researcher himself or herself
2. **Secondary Data**: Generated by other institutions, persons or scholars or data center.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Hypothesis

Hypothesis is an academic guesses. It is a tentative generalization of the research which remains to be tested. It is a conjectural statement of the researcher before conducting the research. It is proposed explanation for a phenomenon. In order to frame the scientific hypothesis, researcher should have the experience of the research.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Hypothesis

Scientists do generally formulate scientific hypothesis based on previous observations that cannot satisfactorily be explained with the available scientific theories. A working hypothesis is a provisionally accepted hypothesis proposed for further research, in a process beginning with an educated guess or thought. Hence, hypothesis is an intellectual guesses or an assumption that remains to be tested.

Hence, hypothesis is an intellectual assumption or academic guesses.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Sampling

Sampling is the process of selecting units (e.g., people, organizations) from a population of interest so that by studying the sample we may fairly generalize our results back to the population from which they were chosen. Population is the group of people that is studied in a research. These are the members of a town, a city or a country. It is difficult for a researcher to study the whole population due to limited resources e.g time, cost and energy. Hence, the researcher selects the part of the population which is called the sample.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Types of Sampling

- I. Probability
- II. Non- Probability

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Characteristics of Field Work :

- Field work is the most significant basis of primary data collection.
- It is useful to students, both; natural and social science.
- It is holistic study.
- It entails steps or stages.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

What is Research Report?

- A research report is a systematic, condensed, brief and orderly presentation of research work in written form.
- A report conveys information & ideas on any topic or issue and may also make recommendations

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Purpose of Report writing ?

- Reports aimed at colleges are intended for publication in scholarly and professional journals or for presentation at a convention.
- Reports aimed at decision makers are intended for in-house use only such as making recommendations in education & administration.
- Reports aimed at presenting in a conference.
- Reports aimed at getting a grant or financial aid.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Characteristics of Report ?

- I. **Clarity**
- II. **Conciseness**
- III. **correctness**
- IV. **Completeness**
- v. **Honesty**

Types of Report

1. **Practical Reports**
2. **Academic Reports**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Components of Report ?

1.Cover page

- I. Title page
- II. Approval sheet
- III. Acknowledgement
- IV. Table of contents
- V. List of tables
- VI. List of Appendices

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Components of Report ?

2. Main body

- I. Statement of the problem**
- II. Rationale of the study**
- III. Objectives of the study**
- IV. Operational definitions**
- V. Literature review**
- VI. Methodology**
- VII. Results analysis and findings**
- VIII. Summary ,conclusion & recommendations**
- IX. Limitations**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Components of Report ?

3 The End Part

- I. **References/ Bibliography**
- II. **Appendix**

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Differences between Research & Report

Research (Position) Paper

- ☐ Purpose: TO CONVINCe
- ☐ QUESTION-based
- ☐ Has a clear, arguable THESIS
- ☐ YOU use data and ideas as evidence to support your position
- ☐ YOU analyze and interpret information
- ☐ YOUR unique perspective and conclusion

Report

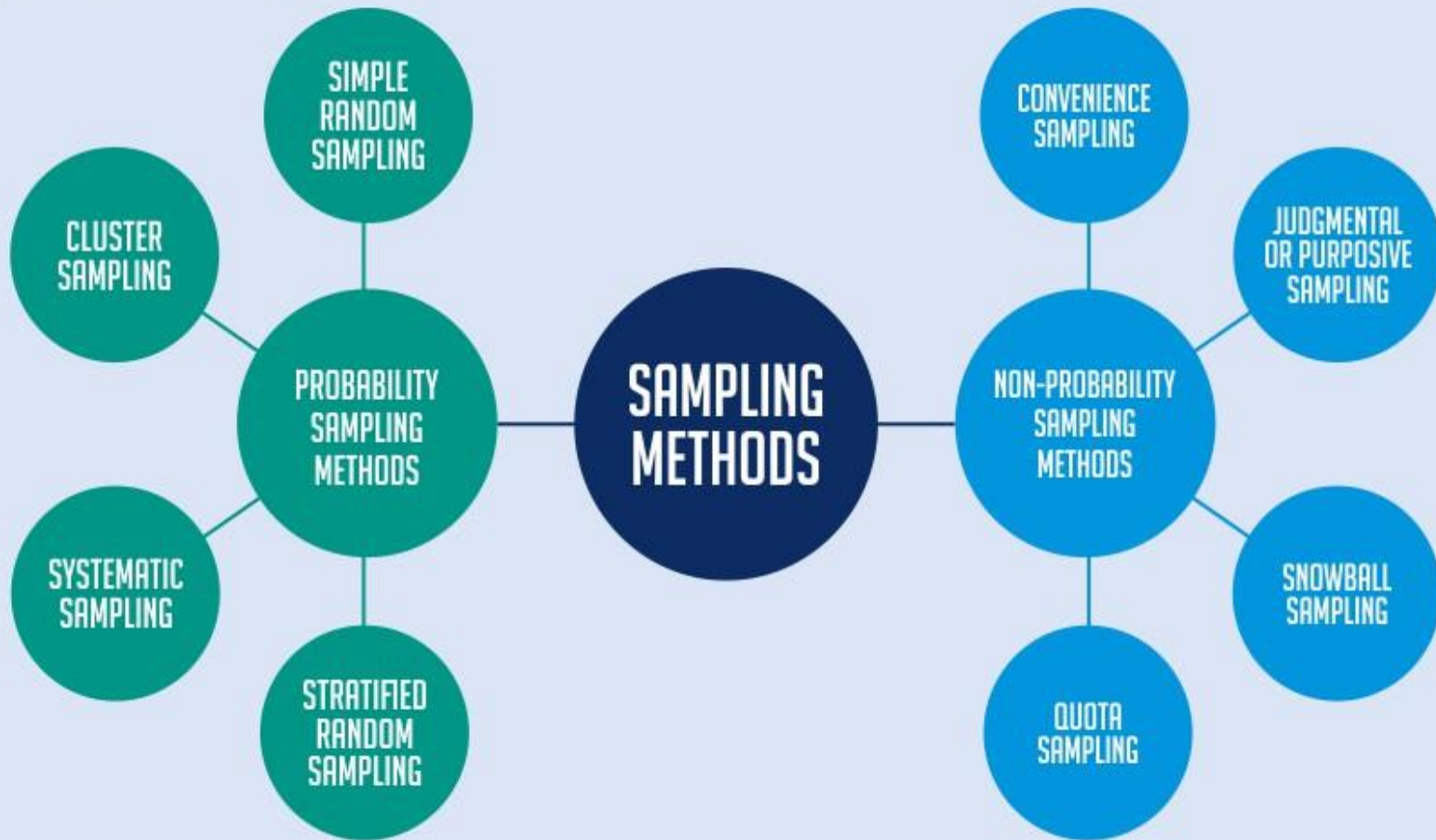
- ☐ Purpose: TO INFORM
- ☐ TOPIC-based
- ☐ General discussion
- ☐ Summarizes information gathered
- ☐ Presents analysis and interpretation of OTHERS
- ☐ Does not result in new knowledge

What are the differences between Reports and Proposals

- Reports provide information, analysis, or recommendations that can be used to solve problems; monitor or document progress; clarify or implement policies or procedures; and guide change, direction, or decisions. While proposals are a form of report, the difference is that they request funding, or acceptance in exchange for work to be performed.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science



Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Validity :

In general, **VALIDITY** is an indication of how sound your **research** is. More specifically, **validity** applies to both the design and the methods of your **research**. **Validity** in data collection means that your findings truly represent the phenomenon you are claiming to measure. **Valid** claims are solid claims.

The extent to which the results really measure what they are supposed to measure. By checking the consistency of results across time, across different observers, and across parts of the test itself validity is evaluated.

Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science

Reliability :

The extent to which the results can be reproduced when the research is repeated under the same conditions.

Reliability and validity are concepts used to evaluate the quality of research. They indicate how well a method technique or test measures something. Reliability is about the consistency of a measure, and validity is about the accuracy of a measure.

It's important to consider reliability and validity when you are creating your research design, planning your methods, and writing up your results, especially in quantitative research.

Unit -5

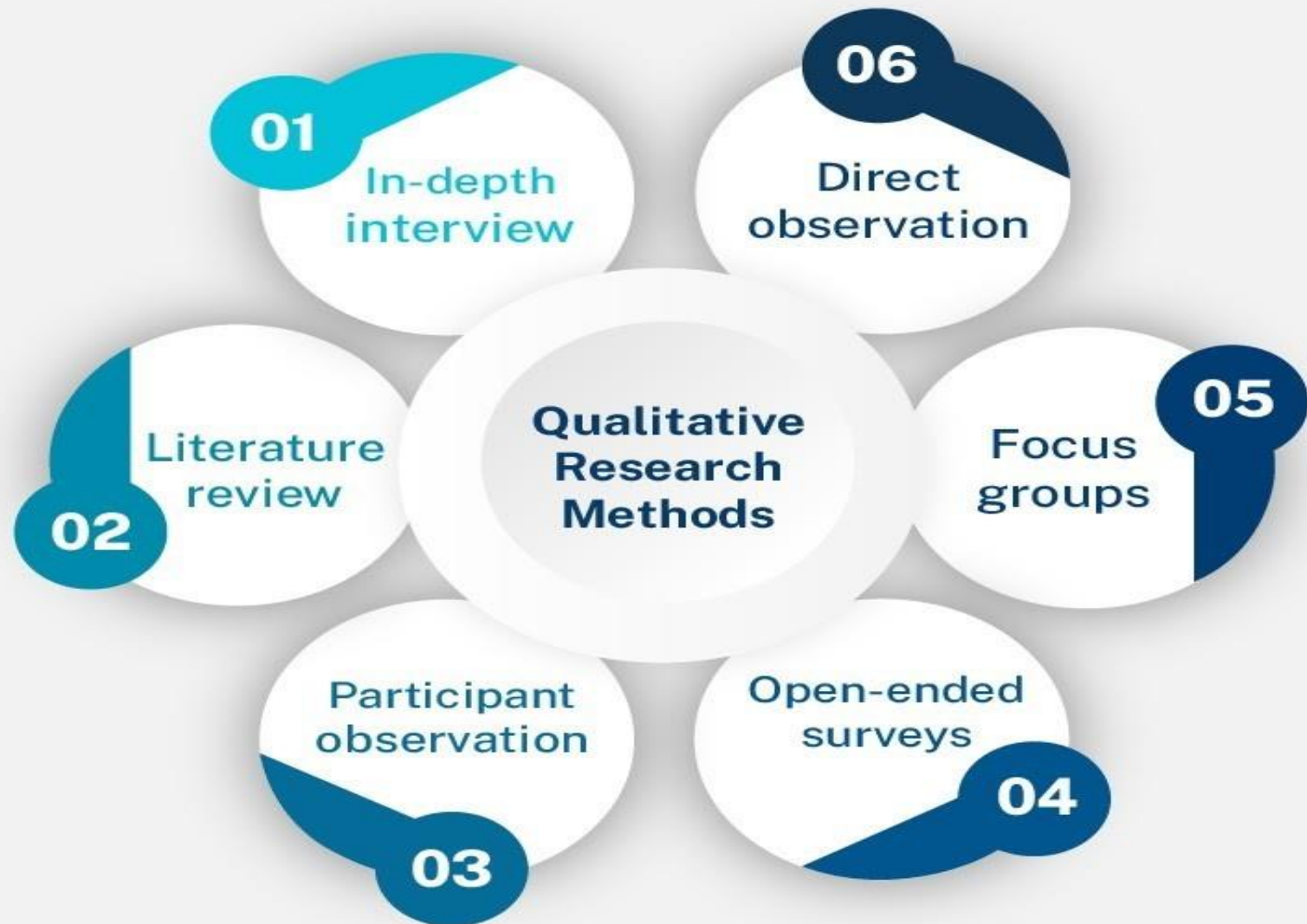
Concept of Research In Social Science

Qualitative Research

Qualitative Design



- **Characteristics of Qualitative Research Design**
 - Do not have independent and dependent variables
 - Do not develop hypothesis but the findings are often used in quantitative research hypotheses formulation
 - Do not pose refined research questions, have broad research question
 - They usually don't control or manipulate any variables
 - Don't make group comparisons
 - Design is usually nonexperimental
 - Can be cross-sectional or longitudinal
 - Can have multiple data collection points over time



Unit -5

Concept of Research In Social Science



Deals with numbers
Statistics

Primary focus is on
testing theories and
hypothesis

Requires many
respondents

Multiple choice
questions

Data collection
methods include
surveys, experiments,
and observations

Data analysis
methods include
statistical
tools in the data
analysis tools such as R,
SPSS, Excel etc.

Deals with words
meanings

Focus is on exploring
ideas and
formulating theories

Requires few
respondents

Open ended
questions

Data collection
methods include
Interviews, focus
groups, case studies
and literature review

Data analysis
methods include
thematic analysis
discourse analysis
and content analysis

Unit -5

MIXED-METHODS RESEARCH

What does it mean?

- *Involves the use of both quantitative and qualitative methods in a single study.*
- *Those who engage in such research argues that the use of both methods provides a more complete understanding of research problems than does the use of either one.*



THANK YOU