

z • Introduction

• Definition and meaning of sociology

The word sociology is formed from societus (latin and logos greek)

In latin societus means society and in greek logos means science so it is called study of society. Components or elements inside the society are culture, language, family marriage economic politic kinship language etc. sociology is the chain of social relationship sociology is the social science. Sociology provides us an analysis of social events and processes.

In 1838/39 french philosopher AUGUSTE COMTE, propound the term of sociology in his book “The course of positive philosophy” he mention the concept of sociology, so he is the father of sociology

Others scholars are agree with Auguste comte concept

- Emile Durkhem
- Herbert spenser
- MaxWeber and Auguste Comte

All these are called four father of sociology.

Sociology studies human relations, behaviors, activities and at the same time studies the relations between human and others institution of political economic social problems like poverty industrial labor murder and social conflict.

As it studies the ethic, linguistic, gender culture religious economic and political diversity of society .Sociology can be good source of theoretical and practical knowledge for us to know more about society. Like others pure science .sociology provides us an analysis of social events and processes.

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According to Durkhem “sociology is science of collective representation.”

According to Johnson “ it is the study of social group”

According to P.V young “sociology is a study of human group or behavior “

Thus it is the science of social groups, it is also a system of social interaction .

Importance of sociology

The most significance of sociology is that, it studies the society social institution scientifically of the late the importance of sociology as the science of human relationship is being realized. The scientific promotion of human welfare has been neglected for long periods.

One of the most important aspects of the greatest opportunities of sociology is that of making scientific inquiries in to the questions of the social concern. It ought to be clear that social evils do not just happen and everything has its due cause. Sociology studies the development, structure and functioning of human society scientifically. The subject matters of sociology are varied types centering on human, it's society and their interconnection .wide variety of social institution such as family kinship, marriage religion, custom education etc. as well as legal aspect.

Thus, it is the web of social relationship, it is an abstract in nature not concrete.

1.2 Relationship of sociology with engineering

Sociology and engineering have a scientific relationship. sociology deals with social moral and human values for engineers who have relationship with not only machines but also have relation with the operators of the machines. Therefore it is very important to understand their problems.

Engineers must be able to work in teams. They must be able to communicate , adaptable social cultural norms and values , polite ,patience etc .engineers are the agent of changes. It is importance to engineers as they have understand society needs and design their plans to solve society problems and needs.

Difference between sociology and engineering

SOCIOLOGY

- It is the scientific study of society
- It is general science

- Sociology is an abstract(changeable) in nature
- It is the study of social group ,social institution (family marriage kinship, social norms and value, caste language)
- It always study about social facts
- It is the chain of social relationship
- Social institution are totally tie up with human behavior , social interaction and activities.

ENGINEERING

- Application of scientific knowledge how in society
- It is the specific science.
- It is the field of concrete science
- Engineering is a study of units like road, bridge, building, computer, technology, IT etc.
- Engineers design their plans to solve problems of society.
- Social change happens due to technological changes.
- Always technological change brings developments to the society.
- Those engineers who have knowledge about sociology would have knowledge of structure of organization and interpersonal relationship that would help him/her develop successful carrier.
- Social engineers use the scientific method of analyze and understand social system in order to design the appropriate methods to achieve the desired result in the human society.
- **Application of sociological knowledge in identification, implementation and evaluation of social and technical issues.**

The knowledge of sociology is the study of the relationship between human thought and the social context.

There is no any area of sociology but it deals with broad fundamental concept , questions, area about the extent and limit of

social influences on individuals lives and their social –cultural basis of our knowledge about the world.

Sociology of knowledge was pioneered (propound) primarily by the sociologist “Emile Durkhem “at the beginning of the 20th century. His works deals directly with how conceptual thought, language and logic could be influenced by the sociological “milieu” (social environmental) out of which they arise. It also looks form of society /how/what/when/ why sociology is important because it looks at the structure of society and how it’s components and social institution can help to socialize individuals in society and social institution. All these are tie up with social relationship.

Social institution are totally tie up with human behavior social interaction and activities of a human trends. It has no essential to have formal organization only being a social institution however all and each activities of social institution guided by social values and norms to regulate social system.

Technical issues and social inclusion track focuses on information system. Research areas impacting the intersection of human and technology .it provides a venue for scholars of multiple information system. Research areas to present research related to a broad range of social technical as well as social inclusion issues. This track creates an area for interested researchers to establish plat forms for future researcher. Social net work is the change of society. Technology brings social changes. In the mid of 19th century there were industrial revolution which brings changes in society. Implementation of technology influences the value of a society by changing expectations and realities.eg in agriculture farmers uses plough to dig the land for the cultivation but technology brings tractors which makes easier and faster.

Unit 2 social and cultural changes

Time is changeable according to needs, changes brings development to the society .in sociology change means to brings positive change in social system like culture, social norms and values, customs, tradition, social pattern structure of society etc. social laws positive changes

brings development to the society which makes life style more easy and comfortable. In each and every system of the society. Eg technology education health economic etc.

The term culture is one of the important concept in the field of sociology. It is the unique characteristic of human being which distinguishes him /her from other animals. Culture is man made things to run the society everybody can be regarded as a representative of his/her culture includes all patterns of behavior ethnics moral custom, belief, language, arts, technology, style of dress, way of producing, and cooking foods, religious , political , economic and many others types of activities which is acquired by man as a member of society. So we can say that culture is the man made part of environment. In others word culture is the total achievement of human being which helps to regulate our way of life.

There are two types of culture

- Material: it is man made things visible, we can touch and see like bus, books, building, computer etc
- Non material : all the invisible things which directs and determines the social behavior of people is known as non material culture . It play very important role to maintain social order and to promote social solidarity. Basically it is related with the entire achievements of man kinds. Belief ideology, knowledge, custom, tradition etc are non material culture which transform generation to generation by the means of language .

Characteristics of culture

- Culture is universal
- It is learning process
- It is dynamic
- It is shared
- It is transform from one generation to another
- It is continuous process
- It is symbolic
- It is social heritage of a society.

- Different people have different culture

Importance of culture

- It helps to fulfill our needs
- It helps to share our personality
- It provides social behavior patterns
- It makes man as a real man.
- It helps to define social norms goals etc.
- It is the treasury of knowledge.

2.1 Social Process

Struggle

Unity

Modernization

Conflict

Assimilation

Urbanization

Westernization

Development

Etc

When various social units interact in a society then there is unity among the units, because of the same interest of them. On the other hand the conflict, misunderstanding and struggle develop due to the lack of same interest among the society conflict and unity are the natural process in the process of social development. In society to fulfill the particular aims or objects are called the social process. All these are the continuous process which are unlimited. Without social process society is not sustain/develop.

According to Ginsberg “social process mean the various modes of interaction between individual or groups including cooperation and conflict.”

Characteristic of social process

- It is continuous process
- It helps to brings change
- It has the nature of cooperation and conflict.
- It is universal
- Revision of social behavior
- It depend in social interaction

2.2 Factors of socio and cultural changes (Economy Technology, Education Demography)

Society itself is a system in which various material and non material objects are included. People or social behavior has a kind of relationship. Society runs through the mutual interrelationship among various units of social system. It is natural in the process of social development that not all the factors are equally influence thus, through the interaction among various units of social system social system leads to change in existing socio-cultural structure and to the creation of new social system. Not only specific factors determinant in creating social and cultural change in society but also are various factors which are more responsible for social and cultural change.

Economic Factor: Economic or economy relationship brings change in socio-cultural relationship. Economic aspect according to karl marx is the focal point of each social action social behavior assumptions, activities and perspectives have been developed on the basis of relationship developed on economic ground. In this situation economic factors can be considered as a factor of socio- culture change. Socio- cultural structure can be analyzed on the basis of the nature of economy. Technology could not have been developed in the simple

and collective mode of production of nomadic, hunting and gathering stage of the society. Collective wild fruits, edible yam, hunting through simple weapons were their techniques of production. kinship system was not evolved but people used to believe I ghost. There was no stability in habitat later production was emphasized in agricultural economy stability occurred in residence. Polytheism (belief in or worship of more than one god) was evolved in society process and behaviors like development of kinship relationship labor exchange collective exchange appeared. Then society was oriented to ward technological development.

Thus, economy has an important role in wash socio-cultural change. Economy is the backbone of social system. The role of economy can't be undermined in bringing socio-cultural change in society.

Technological Factor: Technological change is an increase in the efficiency of a production or process that results in an increase in output, without an increase in input. In other words, someone invents or improves a product or process. Technology brings development in the society. Due to the advance technology people have been succeeded in landing in the moon. Drastic change in human life has been felt due to the industries factories, electricity medical science means of communication, means of production, advance technology, computer science.

Industrial development has promoted urbanization .As people started adopting urban lifestyle their traditional livelihood has become professionalized and market culture has been promoted , culture of exchange like birthday celebration baby shower ,gift exchange etc, has been replaced by market culture. Technological factors inspire people to change their ways of social relationship, family structure and behavior food habit and clothing culture.

Educational: Education is the fundamental to human progress. It plays prominent role in all – around development of individuals as well as society. Education plays a keys roles in creating patriotic, (desabhakta) disciplined and productive manpower. Better education is very necessary for all to go ahead in the successful life, it develops confidence and helps building personality of a person. Without educational knowledge we can't bring positive change to the society/ culture. Education helps to maintain healthy life, it also provide better life to the people. It always support develop countries culture, lifestyle way of living education pattern etc. With out education people are like an animals it brings awareness against social evils.

Education is very necessary for all to be successful and to become better person. It enhances our knowledge, develops confidence and helps to discover our skills.

Demographical composition (statistical data):

Demography is the statistical and mathematical study of the size. Composition and spatial distribution of human populations and how these features change over time data are obtained from a census of the population and from registries records of events like birth deaths, migration, marriage, divorce, diseases and employment. To do this there needs to be understanding of they are calculated and the questions they answer, which are included in these four concept population change, stander of population numbers, the demographic, bookkeeping education and population composition.

It is the study of a population based on factors such as age, race and sex among others governments organization (NGO, INGO)

Ideal situation of population can helps to identify the natural resource in a proper way where as less or high population can be taken as a problem unequal distribution of population can create different problems in

urbanization like settlement drainage drinking water, theft, suicide etc. similarly, high female population can develop polygamy to solve such a problems and bringing change in social behavior, thinking and activities

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2.3 Resistance of socio-cultural change

Not all changes or innovation are accepted by the society. The attitude and values of a group determine, what kind of changes a group is likely to accept. A process of selective acceptance operates. Some innovations are accepted and some are rejected.

We have accepted many more social as well as cultural part of western society eg, dress, 法 ooding, celebrate new year, valentine day, etc but we are not accepting all the cultural and social system of western culture like marriage system frequent divorce, living together relationship etc because those may brings conflict to ours norms and values.

An innovation is most quickly accepted when it's useful can resistance in the society. A changing society has a different attitude to ward change such attitudes powerfully stimulate the proposal and acceptance of change. The different parts of the culture interrelated and interdependent through they are not change at the same rate of speed.

The resistance to change by people in a culture is called cultural entire (attempt nothing and accomplish nothing be in a state of entire) and this resistance can be a liability of patterns of behavior that that have out lived their utility to persist (**to continue**)

To change is a painful effort and to discard old ways and old values for new is not easy. Hence, all over the world there is resistance to changes.

2.4) Technological changes and it's consequences

Technological changes are

a: Industrialization

b: Urbanization

c: Modernization

Technological changes and its consequences

Technology is the application of scientific knowledge to the making of tools to solve specific problems and consequently, sociologists are concerned with how technological societies will be forced to adapt to the social changes that improvement in technology will continue to bring major impact of technology. It brings changes on industrialization, urbanization, modernization etc.

Industrialization

It is the process by which an economy is transformed from primarily agricultural to one based on the manufacturing of goods. Individual manual labor is often replaced by mechanized mass production.

The process by which traditionally nonindustrial sectors (such as agriculture, education health) of an economy become increasingly similar to the manufacturing sector of the economy sustained economic development based on factory production, division of labor.

Urbanization: It is a word for becoming more like a city. When population of people grows, the population of a place may spill over from city to nearby areas. This is called urbanization, may be tall apartment buildings spring up on what had been the outskirts of town, bringing more people there to live and work.

Modernization: Modernization is such a process in the development process of society. Which transforms the society gradually from traditional to scientific simple to complex and multiple and traditional agriculture to industrial development. The meaning of this concept is

broad which clearly signifies the structural change of society. As about modernization Eisenstadt says “historically modernization is the process of change towards the types of social, economic and political system that have developed in western Europe and North America from the 17th to 19th century. Modernization give more importance to science and technology.

Consequence of technology has contributed to growth of industries or to the process of industrialization. Development of transportation and communication has led to the national trade on a large scale. The train service, the ships and air transports have eased the movement of men and material goods. Post and telegraph, radio and television, newspaper and magazines, wireless has developed a great deal. They have helped the people belonging to different corners of the nation or the world to have regular constraints

. The introduction of the factory system of production has turned the agriculture economy. The dangerous effects of technology is evident through the modern mode of warfare. The weaponry has brought fears and anxieties (confronted) to the main kind. They can easily destroyed the entire human race reveal how technology could be misused.

Unit 3

Understanding Development

3.1 Definition and approaches of development

The process in which someone or something grow of changes and become more advance. Development is the process of improving the quality of human lives. It is particular (forever) process of co evolution felt by human beings a change for better life. It process which mass tries to expand or to realize his potentialities to achieve a greater or better faller state. Development as a process of change makes impacts both in a space and time simultaneously. Development is a comprehensive economic, social, cultural and political process. Which

aims at the constraint improvement of the well beings of the entire population and of all individuals as the basis of their active, free and meaningful participation in development and in the fair distribution of benefits resulting these from development must enable people to take initiative and be productive in their social system.

Development cannot be assessed only on the basis of expansion of material wealth or economic growth. Development also means a succession of deep social changes which should inevitably (as is certain to happen) accompany the technological transformations. Man as an agent for development, man as a beneficiary of development. Human brain is the producer of development. It is the life of man that will blossom through the use of products made available through development.

Characteristics of development

- Development is a wide socio-economic change.
- Development is collective learning and working.
- A process of improving the livelihood development. Education, health, road, drinking water, sanitation, hygiene transportation etc.
- Development always brings positive change in society.
- Change is a social process.
- It is universal.
- Development is predictable.
- Development is affected by many factors.

Indicators of development

There are two types of indicators in development

- **qualitative**
- Technology

- Education
- Health
- Economic growth
- Increase in production
- Water sanitation
- Environment
- Tourism
- Remittance
- Human development index(H.D.I)

Human development index is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education and per capital income indicator which are used to rank countries in to four tiers of human development. A country scores higher HDI when the lifespan is higher, the education level is higher, and the G.D.P per capital is higher, and the G D P per capital is higher. The H D I was developed by Pakistani economic.

- Gender equality
- Employment
- People empowerment
- G D P (Gross Domestic Production)

An aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident and institutional units engage in production (plus any taxes and minus any subsidies on production not included in the value of final goods and services- that are bought by the final user-produced in a country in a given period of time (quarters or yearly)

Total GDP can also be broken down in to the contribution of each industry or other sector of the economy. The ratio of GDP to the total population of the region is per capital GDP and same is called

mean standard of living GDP is considered the world's most powerful statistical indicator of national development progress.

- **Quantitative**

- Increase in per capital income

Per capital income is a measure of the amount of money earned per person in a nation or geographic region. Per capital income can be used to determine the average per person income for an area and to evaluate the standard of living and quality of life of population.

- Increase in total national income
- Increase in productivity
- Industrialization
- Construction of infrastructural development
- Proper utilization of natural resources
- Involvement in world market
- Development of minerals
- Urbanization
- Establishment of economic enterprises
- Specialization on medicine technology and equipment

3.3 Development planning

A development planning is an aspect of town and country planning. Without planning it is difficult or it is not easy to develop. A development plan guides and shapes day to day decision as to whether or not planning permission should be granted.

According to Hayak: Planning means the direction of productive activity by a central authority.

Objectives of development planning.

- Full employment
- Reducing inequalities/caste ,and gender
- Reducing poverty
- Utilization of resources
- Rapid development
- Balance development
- Social security
- Increase in per-capital income
- Increase in people empowerment
- Focus on Sustainable development

Requirements of development

- Planning commission (authorization)
- Plan period
- Continuous and permanent planning
- Targets and priority
- Statistical data
- Sufficient financial resources
- proper balance
- Effective development policy
- Administrative efficiency
- Public co-operation

3.4 Features of developing countries.

Developing nations are those with low lower middle or upper middle incomes. Common characteristics of developing countries are low levels of living characterized by low income inequality poor health and inadequate education.

Low levels of living are not only in relation to their counterparts in rich nations, but also in relation to the small elite class within their own countries. These low levels of living are manifested quantitatively and qualitatively in the following forms

- **Dependency on agricultural sectors**

Agriculture is the major source of developing countries. A large section of the population earns its living through agriculture. Some countries like Bhutan, Madagascar don't have sufficient land for agriculture; hence, they are dependent on the service sector. Agriculture is the primary sector of most of the developing countries.

- **Small and large scale of production: both the** private and public sectors exist in the economy side by side. Goods are produced on large and also on small scale by public and private sectors. Most of the developing countries focus on large scale production of low cost production, which gives less benefit compared to the exports of developed countries.

- **Dualistic economy:** A dual economy is the existence of two separate economic sectors within one country, divided by different levels of development, technology and different patterns of demand. Dual economic structures are common in less developed countries, where one sector is geared to local need (basic needs) and another to the global export market, more tax and more expensive. state +market

- **Poverty:** poverty is the vicious (vicious) problems of developing economies. Due to poverty there is low income, lesser investment, less production, and the result is poverty again. These countries achieve a considerable amount of industrialization at a faster rate after a certain period of time. It is a state or condition in which a person or community lacks the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living. Poverty means that the income level from employment is so low that basic human needs can't be met.

- **Small and large scale of production:** Both the private and public sectors exist in the economy side by side. Goods are produced on large and also on small scale by public and private sectors. Most of the developing countries focus on large scale production of low cost products causing low income due to low opportunity cost.

- **Illiteracy**

- **Preference to labor intensive industries**

Unemployment is the biggest problem in developing economic countries. Hence they prefer labor intensive industries over modern automation. Small scale and cottage industries over modern automation, small scale and cottage industries absorb large number of hands are preferred. It reduces the efficiency.

- **Foreign trade oriented**

- **Technical factor/features**

- Communication system

- Transportation

- Traditional method of production

- **Production for self consumption**

3.5 Role of Indigenous and Appropriate Technology

It is widely recognized that differences in productivity are a major source of cross country income variations and that technological innovation is a key element of industrialization and catch up in developing countries, one of the controversies is whether the sources of technological changes are indigenous efforts or a combination of the two and more. On the

other hand innovation is costly ,risky and dependent.

Features of indigenous and appropriate technology

- Uses of local and skilled knowledge capacity.
- Mobilization of local resources
- Establish and develop of small and large industry.
- opportunity of employment
- Development of Infa-structure
- It support to empowering people.
- Increase of income sources
- Economic development
- Reducing poverty and increase in G.D.P (GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCTION)

3.6 Empowering and mobilization community people

Empowerment is a process of gaining power both control over external resources and growth in inner-self confidence and capacity. The powerment process includes creating opportunity to have access to information is a fundamental social right. Access of information is an effective means of people's empowerment. in the process of community development.

Community mobilization is the process of engaging communities to identifies community priorities, resources, needs and solution in a such a way as to promote representative participation, good governances, accountability and peaceful changes. A number of studies shows that community

mobilization can help meet the challenges of societies in transition by changing attitudes , norms practices and behaviors of individuals as well as group.

Features of community mobilization

- Increase participatory decision making processes by bringing divers stakeholders in to a common process.
- Faster and stronger relationship between local government , business community and Ngo/Ingo
- Ensure local ownership of development.
- promotes more active and informed citizenry.
- It helps reducing poverty.
- It support empowering the youth.

4 Process of Transformation

4.1 Modernization

4.2 Globalization

4.3 Migration

4.4 E-Governance

4.5 E- Commerce

5 patterns of politico-Economic system

It is the separation as a work process in to a number of tasks, with each task performed by a separate person or group, learn more about the good division of labor and division of work are both part of the economic activity with in an industrial nation of organization.

Advantages of Division of labor

- Increase in employment
- increase in productivity

- the right man in the right place
- it create opportunities
- cheaper goods
- Economy in their use of tools
- Dexterity and skills(being clear with one's hand)
- It support to rise in GDP

When every individual person labor a part and only for himself/herself. His force is too small to execute any considerable work his labor being employed. In supply all his different necessities, he never attains perfection in any particular art and as his force success are not at all times equal.

5.2 Flow of Capital, Labor, Goods, and Culture

It refers to the movement of money for the purpose of investment trade of business production including the flow of capital within corporations in the form of investment capital. Capital spending on operations and research and development .It also flow culture with capital. It is support to flow culture norms and value.

flow of labor from one developing country to developed country for the sake of better opportunities like licensing ,training or education requirement prevent the free flow of labor from one industry to another one company to another.

Flow of goods from one place to another, one country to other throughout the world or globalized or placement with supply chain. Modern industrial economy consists of a circular flow of goods, services and money labor flows through business to produce goods or service.

Culture: Flow of culture from one place to another, one country to another, one place to another through out migration and many more factors. It brings change in the society, and also get opportunities to know others culture. Culture globalization refers to the transmission of ideas, meanings and values around the world. Culture from one place to another brought by mobile subjects (migrants) that can have a both positive or negative impact in society.

5.3 Economy (Types of production, shift in economy)

A entire network of producers, distributors, and consumers of goods and services in a local, regional or national community. The system of trade and industry by which the wealth of a country is made and used.

Production is a process of combining various material inputs and immaterial (not important) in puts (plans, know-how) in order to make something for consumptions (the output). It is the act of crating output, a good or service .which has value and contributes to the utility of individuals.

Economic well being is created in a production process, meaning all economic activities that aim directly or indirectly to satisfy human want and needs.

Types of the important forms of production are

Market production

Public production

House hold production

In order to understand the origin of the economic well being we must understand the three production processes. All of them produce commodities which have value and contribute to well- being of individuals.

The satisfaction of needs originates from the use of the commodities which are produced. The need satisfaction increase when the quality – price –ratio of the commodities improve and more satisfaction is achieved at less cost. Improving the quality price ratio of commodities is to a producer an essential way to improve the competitiveness of products but this kind of gains distributed to customers can not be measured with production.

5.4 Emergence of political power

In social science and political power is the ability to influence or outright control the behavior of people. The term “Authority” is often use of power per received as legitimate by the social structure power can be seen as evil or unjustic but the exercise of power is restricted to a certain accepted as endemic place) to human and social beings. in

business power is often expressed as being upward” or downward” with downward power a company superior influences exerts upwards power, it is the subordinates who influences the decision of the leader of leader.

The use of power need not involve force of the threat of force. There is no one answer to this question .Due to the fact that there are many more conflicting theories concerning “MACHIAVELLI” and his work. However, some common arguments are that Machiavelli’s work, caused political power in the western world to be associated with an ends justify the means approach and that his work forces ,scholars and observers to come to terms with the depths of human “amorality” and action.

Political power corrupt people as the old saying goes political power can breed corruption because power attracts those who have need to corrupt.

5.5 Political System (Nation building process and use of power political regime)

A political system is a system of politics and government. it is usually compared to the legal system, economic system, cultural system and other social system.however, this is a very simplified view of a much more complex system of categories involving the questions of who should have authority and what the government's influence on it's people.and economy should be.

for the nation building in the sense of state institution building state. society relations and also external interventions nation building is constructing or structuring a nations identity using the pose of the state broad process through which nations come into being nation building aims at the unification of the people with in the state. so that it remains politically stable and viable in the long run. nation builders (politician) are those members of astute who take the initiative to develop the nation community through government programs. politician can involve the use of propaganda or major infrastructure development to foster social harmony and economic growth. Economic, social and political **development** and institution **are the** importance component of nation building.

5.6 Concept of state :

A state is a community of persons more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite portion of territory, having a government of their own to which the great body of inhabitants render obedience and enjoying freedom from external control.

A state cannot exist without government. A government may change its form, but the state as long as its essential elements are present remains the same. A state is a type of polity that is an organized political community living under the single system of government. A form or process of civil government or constitution.

The state is the most universal and most powerful of all social institutions. The state is a natural institution. ARISTOTLE said man is a social animal and by nature he is a political being. To him, to live in the state and to be a man were identical. It is necessary because it comes in to existence out of the basic needs of life. It continues to remain for the sake of goods.

Elements of the state

- 1) People (The mass of the population living in the state)
- 2) Territory: Demarcated area that rightly belongs to the population. It should be permanent and large enough to be self-sufficient.
- 3) Sovereignty: internal power of the state to rule within its territory. May be defined as the supreme power of the state to command and enforce obedience to its will from the people within its jurisdiction and corollary to have freedom from foreign control.
- 4) Government : Refers to the agency to which the will of the state is formulated, expressed and carried. A people occupying a definite territory cannot form a state unless they are politically organized i.e. unless they possess a government. Government is the political organization of the state; it is the concrete and visible instrument of state power. According to Garner, government is the agency through which "common policies are determined and by which common

affairs are regulated ". The state wills and acts through the government must be effective with out government there would be law lessens and anarchy and ultimately the state would be dissolved.

5.7 conflict as a social process :It is the struggle for agency or power in society .social conflict occurs .when two or more actors oppose each others in social interaction.It is a process that begins when one party has negatively affected or it is about to negatively affect some thing that the first party cares about.

According to Marxism , it is universal and compulsory aspect . it is that types of social process in which individuals or groups seek their goals by directly challenging the antagonist by violence or threat of violence. it is a kind of disagreement through which the individuals groups parties etc involved perceives a threat to their needs interest or concerns. it may be define as a struggle between people with opposing ideas, beliefs, value or goals . it may have positive as well as negative result.

Types of conflict

- a) With in and between organization.
- b) personal conflict
- c) political conflict
- d) Intra and inter community conflict
- e) With in and between individuals

Cause of Conflict

- a) Exploitation
- b) Social and cultural change
- c) unequal development

- d) political anarchism
- e) Racial variations
- f) Unemployment, poverty frustration, etc.
- g) Unequality /Discrimination
- H) Social dis order etc

unit 6

Characteristics of Nepali Society and Culture

6.1 Historical Development of nepalese society.

6.2 Demographical composition

Demography is the statistical and mathematical study of the size, composition and spatial distribution of human population and how these features change over time.