

SOCIOLOGY

GRADE XI

PAPER I : ELEMENTARY SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY

Full Marks: 100

Teaching Hours: 150

1. Introduction

This is an introductory course in sociology and anthropology, which aims at providing exposure to the students with the basic concepts of sociology and anthropology.

2. Objectives

General objective

The general objective of the course is to familiarize the students with the basic concepts and languages of sociology and anthropology.

Specific objectives

The specific objective of the course is :

- to introduce social processes, social structure and social institutions; and
- to provide basic knowledge on languages of sociology and anthropology and give exposure to the students to the major contributions of selected sociologists and anthropologists.

End Objectives

At the end of the academic calendar, the course should enable the students to:

- define the nature and scope of sociology and anthropology;
- explain basic sociological and anthropological concepts, social processes, social institutions, social stratification and social change;
- explain the selected theories of sociology and anthropology (evolutionism, functionalism and conflict theory) and
- conduct simple sociological and anthropological studies by using simple data collection methods such as observation and personal interviews.

3. Course Content

Unit I. Introduction to Sociology

(10 Periods)

- Definition, nature and scope
- Sub-divisions of sociology (rural sociology, urban sociology, political sociology, industrial sociology and economic sociology)
- Relationship of sociology with other social sciences (anthropology, psychology, economics, political science and history)

Unit II. Introduction to Anthropology (10 Periods)

- Definition, nature and scope
- Branches (physical anthropology, social and cultural anthropology, archaeological anthropology, linguistic anthropology)
- Sub-divisions of anthropology (economic anthropology, ecological anthropology, medical anthropology, anthropology of development, political anthropology)
- Relationship of anthropology with other social sciences (sociology, psychology, economics, political science and history).

Unit III. Basic Concepts in Anthropology and Sociology (30 periods)

- Society: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
- Social system: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
- Community: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
- Culture: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
- Social norms and values: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
- Status and role: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
- Class: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
- Social group: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
- Social organization: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
- Caste: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
- Ethnicity: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics
- Gender: Meaning, Definition and Characteristics

Unit IV. Social Processes (15 Periods)

- Meaning and definition of social process
- Meaning and definition of: Acculturation, Accommodation, Adaptation, Amalgamation, Assimilation, Competition, Conflict, Cooperation, Integration and Socialization.

Unit V. Social Institutions (15 Periods)

- Meaning and definition of social institution
- Family: Definition, functions and types (nuclear and joint)
- Marriage: Definition, functions and types (*on the basis of number of spouse: monogamy and polygamy, on the basis of rules: exogamy and endogamy; on the basis of process: arrange marriage and love marriage*)
- Kinship: Definition, functions and types: Consanguinal and affinal

Unit VI. Social Stratification (10 Periods)

- Meaning and definition of social stratification
- Dimensions of social stratification
- Class, caste/ethnicity, economy and gender based stratification

Unit VII. Social and Cultural Change

(15 Periods)

- Processes of social and cultural change: discovery, innovation, diffusion, acculturation and modernization
- Factors of social and cultural change (economy, technology, education and demography)
- Role of communication and media in social and cultural change

Unit VIII. Key Figures in the History of Sociology and anthropology and their selected Contributions (Begin with a brief biography of each)

(15 Periods)

Sociology

A. Comte - Positivism

Max Weber - Class, Status and Power

Anthropology

EB Tylor - Concept of cultural evolution

B. Malinowski - Functions of culture

Unit IX. Sociological/Anthropological Research

(30 Periods)

- o Meaning and definition of social research
- o Language of social research: concept, variables, hypothesis, data (qualitative and quantitative, primary and secondary), census, survey, universe, study population, sample
- o Steps of social research
- o Research proposal
- o Methods of data collection
- o Questionnaire
- o Interview
- o Observation
- o Data analysis and report writing

Guideline for Teachers

- This is a fundamental & introductory course in the disciplines of sociology and anthropology and hence should be taught in such a way that the knowledge and skill gained from this course could be used to better understand any culture and society in general and Nepali culture and society in particular. (Examples should be derived from Nepali society and culture)
- While teaching this course attention should be given to make it as participatory as possible. Students might be from various backgrounds in terms of socio- economic status, caste/ethnic composition, sex and value orientations. This, itself is an immense treasure and their life experience could form the teaching material. Experience sharing would provide good exposure to all students and this would lead to smooth teaching and learning.

- Attempt should be made to get input from the students on units III, IV and V. If the students were from different places (districts/regions), affiliated to different caste/ethnic group & religions, this would provide variability and hence would make the class livelier.
- While teaching unit IX, students should be involved in practicum. Each student either in a group of 3-5 or individually should be assigned to a fieldwork/survey and they should be motivated to prepare field reports. This assignment should also be graded and should carry 20 points. Once graded, this unit should no more become candidate for final examination.

Evaluation Scheme

Long Questions 3 (any two)	2 X 12 =	24 marks
Short Questions 7 (any five)	8 X 7 =	56 marks
Internal Assessment/Field Work		20 marks
Total:		100

Unitwise Allocation of Marks

Unit	Marks allocated
Unit I	7
Unit II	7
Unit III	20
Unit IV	10
Unit V	10
Unit VI	6
Unit VII	10
Unit VIII	10
Unit IX	** A

From this unit (Unit IX), theoretical question should not be asked in the final examination.

VII. References

Unit I

- Bhatta, BadriNath. 2003: **Elementary Anthropology and Sociology** (in Nepali) Neema Publications: Kathmandu, pp 1-21
- Regmi Rishi Keshav Raj. 2003: **The Essentials of Sociology**, Buddha Academic Publishers and Distributors Pvt. Ltd.: Kathmandu, pp 1-11
- Vidyabhusan and DR Sachadeva. 1983: **An Introduction to Sociology**, Kitav Mahal: New Delhi

Unit II

- Bhatta, Badri Nath. 2003: **Elementary Anthropology and Sociology** (in Nepali) Neema Publications: Kathmandu, pp 22-40
- Ember R.C. and M. Ember. 2002: **Anthropology**, Pearson Education: Singapore and New Delhi, pp 1-17
- Jha, Makhan. 1994: **Introduction to Social Anthropology**, South Asia Books: New Delhi
- Mair, Lucy. 1965: **An Introduction to Social Anthropology**, Oxford University Press, New Delhi, pp 1-16

Unit III

- Bhatta, Badri Nath. 2003: **Elementary Anthropology and Sociology** (in Nepali) Neema Publications: Kathmandu, pp 41-51, 55-58, 62-69, 88-112
- Haralambos, M.1980. **Sociology: Themes and Perspectives**, Oxford Press: New Delhi, pp 2-8
- Jha, Makhan. 1994: **Introduction to Social Anthropology**, South Asia Books: New Delhi
- Regmi Rishi Keshav Raj. 2003: **The Essentials of Sociology**, Buddha Academic Publishers and Distributors Pvt. Ltd.: Kathmandu, pp 61, 69, 72,74
- Vidyabhusan and DR Sachadeva. 1983: **An Introduction to Sociology**, Kitav Mahal: New Delhi

Unit IV

- Ember R.C. and M. Ember. 2002: **Anthropology**, Pearson Education: Singapore and New Delhi
- Seymour-Smith, Charlotte. 1986. **Dictionary of Anthropology**. MACMILAN
- Vidyabhusan and DR Sachadeva. 1983: **An Introduction to Sociology**, Kitav Mahal: New Delhi

Unit V

- Bottomore, TB. 1985. **Sociology: A Guide to Problems and literature**; Blakie and Sons publisher Bombay

- Jha, Makhan. 1994: **Introduction to Social Anthropology**, New Delhi, South Asia Books
- Johnson, H.M. 1960. **Sociology: A Systematic Introduction**, New Delhi Allied Publishers Pvt. Ltd. India.
- Vidyabhusan and DR Sachadeva. 1983. **An Introduction to Sociology**: Kitav Mahal: New Delhi

Unit VI

- Haralambos, M. and RN Heald 1980. **Sociology: Themes and Perspectives**, Oxford Press: New Delhi, pp 24-27, 42-56, 91-97
- Regmi Rishi Keshav Raj. 2003: **The Essentials of Sociology**, Buddha Academic Publishers and Distributors Pvt. Ltd.: Kathmandu, pp. 260-273
- Tumin, M.M. 1985. **Social Stratification: The Forms and Functions of Inequality**, New Delhi, Prentice Hall of India.

Unit VII

- Hurton, PB and CL Hunt. 1984. **Sociology**. Sixth Edition Me. Graw Hill International.
- Moore, WE. **Social Change**. India, Eastern Economic Edition, Prentice Hall of India

Unit VIII

- Abraham, F and JH Morgan. **Sociological Thought**, Macmillan India, pp. 21-23,34-45,153-155,183-188
- Bohannan, P and M Glazer. 1988: **High Points in Anthropology**, New York, Alfred A. Knopf, pp. 61-77
- Jha, Makhan. **An Introduction to Anthropological Thought**, pp. 27-33, 89-98

Unit IX

- Baker, T.L. 1994: **Doing Social Research**. (An International edition), McGraw Hill, Inc.: New York
- Kerlinger, Fred. N. 1978: **Foundations of Behavioural Research**, Surjeet Publication : New Delhi.

Sample Questions

Subject: Sociology

Grade XI

Time 3hrs

Full Mark 80

Pass Mark 28

Attempt any two questions from group 'A' and any eight questions from Group 'B'

Group A

2X12 = 24

1. Define Sociology and discuss its nature and scope.
2. Describe family as a social institution and explain its types.
3. Discuss the functions of culture as explained by B. K. Malinowski.

Group B

8x7 = 56

4. Discuss the relationships of anthropology with history.
5. What is society? Point out its characteristics.
6. Differentiate between class and caste.
7. What is a social organization? Mention its types.
8. How do you recognize Max Weber as a sociologist?
9. Explain briefly the gender based social stratification.
10. Discuss the role of communication and media in social and cultural change.
11. How does modernization help in the process of social and cultural change?
12. Describe the types of kinship.
13. Write short notes on any two of the following:
 - a. Acculturation
 - b. Adaptation
 - c. Socialization

SOCIOLOGY

Grade XII

PAPER II. INTRODUCTION TO SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY IN NEPAL

Full Marks: 100

Teaching Hours: 150

1. Introduction

This course is a continuation of grade XI sociology and aims at enabling students understand Nepali Society and Culture.

2. Objectives

The general objective of the course is to help students familiarize with the development of the disciplines of sociology and anthropology and Nepali culture and society. The specific objectives are:

- to describe the historical development of the disciplines of sociology and anthropology in Nepal,
- to explain the characteristic of Nepali society and culture;
- to explain the issues on caste, class and gender in Nepal and
- to familiarize with the major religions, major festivals and selected ethnic groups of Nepal.

3. End objectives

At the end of the course the students will be able to follow the history of sociology and anthropology of Nepal and understand social structure, selected social institutions, familiarize with Nepali festivals and describe some selected caste/ethnic groups.

4. Course Contents

Unit I Development of Sociology and Anthropology in Nepal (15 periods)

- History of sociology and anthropology in Nepal (Researches, Teaching and Institutional Development)
- Scope and importance of Sociology and Anthropology in Nepal

Unit II People and Economy of Nepal

(35 periods)

A. People

- Population size and distribution (Age, sex, caste/ethnicity, language, religion, ecological region)
- Fertility, mortality and migration of the inhabitants of mountain, hill and Terai,
- Pluralism and diversity : (cultural, demographic, caste/ethnic and class, economic and political)

B. Economy

- Existing subsistence, commercial and industrial economic systems in Nepal

C. National Integration

- Historical process of nationhood and cultural integration (language, rituals and customs), normative integration and social integration

Unit III Social Stratification in Nepal

(15 Periods)

- Caste/ethnicity based social stratification
- Gender based social stratification
- Economy based social stratification

Unit IV Social and Cultural Change in Nepal

(15 Periods)

- Gradual and planned social and cultural change in Nepal
- Processes of modernization, urbanization, Sanskritization and Hinduization in Nepal
- Factors of social and cultural change in Nepal
- Role of communication and media in social and cultural change in Nepal
- Resistance to social and cultural change

Unit V Major Religions and Festivals in Nepal and Their Sociological and Anthropological Implications

(40 Periods)

Religions

- Introduction to and origin of religion
- *Hinduism*: Key features, sects: Shaivism, Vaishnavism and Shaktism
- *Buddhism*: Key features, sects: Vajrayan, Mahayan and Hinayan
- *Islam*: Key features, sects: Siya and Sunni
- *Christianity*: Key features, sects: Catholics and Protestants
- *Kirat*: Key features

Festivals

- Dashain, Tihar, Holi, Chhath, Lhosar, Id, Christmas

Unit VI Brief Ethnographies of the Peoples of Nepal

(30 Periods)

Ethnography of the Brahman/Chhetri, Chepang, Dhimal, Gurung, Limbu, Magar, Newar, Rai, Sherpa, Tamang, Thakali and Tharu.

(Focus will be given in the origin, population size and distribution, main features of their social and cultural life, their language, adaptive strategies, overall economy, their role in nation building, relationship with other caste/ethnic groups and recent changes occurred in their everyday life)

Students are required to prepare a paper on any issues related to Nepali Society and Culture in consultation with the teacher and must make presentations at the end of the academic year. This paper may either be based on literature review or field research. The length of the paper should be within a range of 7-10 pages (A4 size paper with double space and font size 12)

Guideline for Teachers

- *This course should help the students better familiarize with Nepali culture and society.*
- *While teaching this course attention should be given to make it as participatory as possible. Students might be from various backgrounds in terms of socio-economic status, caste/ethnicity composition, and sex and value orientations. This itself is an immense treasure and their life experience could form the teaching material. Experience sharing would provide good exposure to all students and this would lead to smooth teaching and learning.*
- *Attempt should be made to get input from the students. If the students were from different places (districts/regions), affiliated to different caste/ethnic group & religions, this would provide variability and hence would make the class lively.*
- *While teaching Unit VI, students should be involved in paper writing. Each student either in a group of 3-5 or individually should be assigned to a fieldwork/literature review and they should be motivated to prepare reports. This assignment should also be graded and should carry 20 points. **Once graded, this unit should no more become candidate for final examination.***

Evaluation Scheme

Long Questions 3 (any two)	12 X 2	= 24 marks
Short Questions 7 (any five)	7 X 8	= 56 marks
Internal Assessment/Field Work		20 marks
Full marks		100 marks

Unitwise Allocation of Marks

Unit	Marks allocated
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Unit II	23
Unit III	10
Unit IV	10
Unit V	27
Unit VI	***

*** From this unit (Unit VI), theoretical question should not be asked in the final examination.

References

Unit I

- Bista, Dor Bahadur. 1987: **Nepal School of Sociology/Anthropology. In *Occasional Papers in Sociology and Anthropology Vol.1***, Kirtipur: Central Department of Sociology and Anthropology, pp. 6-10
- Gurung, Om. **1990: Sociology and Anthropology: An Emerging Field of Study in Nepal. In: *Occasional Papers in Sociology and Anthropology Vol. 2***, Kirtipur: Central Department of Sociology and Anthropology, pp. 4-11

Unit II

- Bhattachan, KB and KN Pyakuryal. 1996: **The Issues of National Integration in Nepal: An Ethnoregional Approach.. In: *Occasional Papers in Sociology and Anthropology Vol. 5***, Kirtipur: Central Department of Sociology and Anthropology, pp. 17-38
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- Gurung, Harka. 2001. **Social Demographic Analysis.**
- Haralambos, M. and RN Heald 1980. **Sociology: Themes and Perspectives,** Oxford Press: New Delhi, pp. 114-120
- Kievelitz, Uwe. 1996: **Ethnicity and Nationalism in the Nepali Context: A Perspective from Europe. In: *Occasional Papers in Sociology and Anthropology Vol. 5,* Kirtipur: Central Department of Sociology and Anthropology, pp. 1-13**

Unit III

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- Kievelitz, Uwe. 1996: **Ethnicity and Nationalism in the Nepali Context: A Perspective from Europe. In: *Occasional Papers in Sociology and Anthropology Vol. 5,* Kirtipur: Central Department of Sociology and Anthropology.**
- Luintel, Samira 2001. **The Social world of Nepalese Women,** Occasional Papers in Sociology/Anthropology, Vol 7, 2001
- Pyakuryal Kailash N. 2001: **Weberian Model of Social stratification A Viewpoint- *Occasional Papers in Sociology and Anthropology,* Vol. 7,** Kirtipur: Central Department of Sociology and Anthropology
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- Seddon, David (Ed.) 1979. ***Peasants and Workers in Nepal: Vikash Publishing House New Delhi***
- Seddon, David, P Blaikie and J Cameron. 1980 ***Nepal in Crisis: Oxford University press India***
- Sharma, Prayag Raj. 2004: ***The State and Society of Nepal: Historical foundations and contemporary trends. Patan Dhoka :Himal Prakashan,* pp. 127- 185,203-247**

Unit IV

- Adhikari, Shyam P.(Latest edition) ***Rural Development, Kathmandu, Sajha Prakashan***
- CN Shankar Rao, 1999: ***Sociology S.Chand and company New Delhi***
- Sharma, Prayag Raj. 2004: ***The State and Society of Nepal: Historical foundations and contemporary trends. Patan Dhoka : Himal Prakashan***
- Srinivas, MN1972: ***Social Change in Modern India. Orient Longman India***

Unit V

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- Bottomore T.B. 1985. ***Sociology : A Guide to problems and literature, Blakie and sons, publisher Bombay.***
- Deep, Dhruva K. ***Festivals of Nepal. Kathmandu, Ratna Pustak Bhandar***

- *Mair Lucy (1985): An Introduction to Social Anthropology Oxford University press, New Delhi.*
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- *Regmi, Rishikeshabraj 1999: **Dimensions of Nepali Culture and Society**, SAAN Research Institute, Kathmandu, pp. 116-141, 430-439*

Unit VI

- *Bista, Dor Bahadur. 1973: **Sabai Jat Ko Phulbari (in Nepali):** Lalitpur, Sajha Prakashan, pp. 5-122*
- *Bista, Dor Bahadur. 1972: **People of Nepal**. Ratna Pustak Bhandar, Bhotahity Kaqthmandu.*

