Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Bachelor of Arts in Sociology
Courses of Study 2016

Central Department of Sociology
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur
2016
Bachelor of Arts in Sociology

The course Sociology offers altogether 6 papers including an optional functional paper in third year. Out of them there are five compulsory papers; one in first year and two in each second and third year. The student may opt for one optional courses in the third year from within sociology or from any other social sciences.

Objectives

The objective of these courses is to impart up-to-date knowledge on introduction to sociology with basic ideas on sociological theories and methods including primary training in field-work and secondary data analysis throughout the courses of study from the first year to the third year. It also provides skill with analytical capability understanding different dynamics of Nepalese of society. The second objective is to provide semi-skilled human resource for Nepal development needs. The third objective is to inculcate in the students the spirit of human rights and social justice. Thus the overall objective is to develop professional skill, in both theory and research, in sociology in the students of this discipline at a par with those of other countries.

Admission Criteria

A student holding a proficiency certificate level or 10+2 degree or its equivalent degree in any of the following subjects recognized by Tribhuvan University is considered eligible to apply for admission.

- Sociology; Anthropology; Social Work; Nepalese History, Culture and Archaeology; Psychology; History; Home Science; Geography; Economics; and Political Science.
- Any discipline from faculty of education, management and law
- Any discipline from institute of medicine, engineering, forestry, agriculture, animal science, and science and technology

An applicant seeking admission to B.A. Sociology must meet the criteria set up by the Office of the Dean, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University. The applicant who fails to meet the set criteria or does not hold a minimum qualifying degree will not be given admission. Admission of the students will be based strictly on the rules and regulations and on the enrollment capacity of the Department of Sociology in any campus.

Duration of the Course and Examinations

The duration of the course is of three years with three academic sessions. There is an university examination, in each year, at the end of each year. The student should meet the criteria set by the Dean’s Office, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences of Tribhuvan University and also by Campus to appear in the final examination.
Overall Distribution of Subjects for three Academic Years
Subject Code, Title, and Full Marks

**First Year**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper</th>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Full Marks</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>So401</td>
<td>Introduction to Sociology</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Compulsory</td>
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**Second Year**

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<th>Subject</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>So402</td>
<td>Sociological Theories</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Compulsory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>So403</td>
<td>Dynamics of Nepali Society</td>
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**Third Year**

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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>So404</td>
<td>Research Methods in Sociology</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Compulsory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>So405</td>
<td>Sociology of Democracy, Diversity and Inequality</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Compulsory</td>
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**Functional Paper**

<table>
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<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>So406</td>
<td>Sociology of Development</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>Functional</td>
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</table>
So401: Introduction to Sociology
(Theory and Practical)

Full Marks: 100 (80+20)
Teaching hours: 150

Course Description:
This course is an introductory part of three years courses of study of Bachelor’s of Arts in Sociology. It introduces with basic concepts in Sociology focusing on perspective and method. It also highlights on social institutions; race, ethnicity and migration; class, stratification and social inequality; and sociology in everyday life.

Objectives:
The main objective of this course is to enable students to comprehend with basic concepts in Sociology including social institutions; family, marriage, economy, religion, education, medicine and health; social inequality; and social change. It also aims to develop analytical skill with students engaging them in field work and report writing.

Unit I: Sociology and Sociological Perspective (30hrs)
1. What is Sociology? (15hrs)
   a) Sociology: the scientific study of social structure and social interaction and of the factors making for change in social structure and social interaction
   b) The sociological view point: science, social structure, social interaction, social change
   c) Developing a sociological imagination: C. Wright Mill’s concept of the “sociological imagination”
   d) The origins of sociology: Auguste Comte, “the father of sociology”
   e) Three central figures: Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim and Max Weber
   f) Perspectives in Sociology: functionalist, conflict, symbolic interactionist and macro/micro
   g) Sociology in Nepal: origin and development; research and teaching
   h) Basic concepts: society, culture, group, community and institution

2. Sociological Research Methods: scientific method (5hrs)
   a) Asking and answering sociological questions: taking a scientific approach
   b) Scientific method: an objective and judicious approach to empirical evidence
   c) The research process: theory as production of knowledge

3. Socialization (10hrs)
   a) Individual and society
   b) Socialization: socialization and stages of the Life Course; agents of socialization
   c) Socialization and the self: Cooley: The Looking Glass Self; Mead: Role Taking
   d) Moral socialization: Sigmund Freud; Erik Erikson; Jean Piaget and Lawerence Kohlberg; Carol Gilliga: Morality and Gender
   e) Socialization and the twenty first century
Unit II: Understanding Micro Social Institutions: Analysis from Functionalist, Conflict, Interactionist and Micro/Macro Perspectives (15hrs)
1. Marriage and family: types of marriage and family; sociological analysis of marriage and family
2. Household: process of household formation; sociological analysis of household
3. Patriarchy: features; sociological analysis of patriarchy

Unit II: Understanding Macro Social Institutions: Analysis from Functionalist, Conflict, Interactionist and Micro/Macro Perspectives (25hrs)
1. The Economy: economy and society; sociological analysis of economy
2. Politics: power and political order; exercise of power; political processes; sociological analysis of politics
3. Education: education and society; education and inequality; changing educational systems; sociological analysis of education
4. Religion: religious belief and society; varieties of religion; sociological analysis of religion
5. Health and medicine: health and society; sociological issues in health and medicine; sociological analysis of health and medicine

Unit III: Society and Social Change (15hrs)
1. Types of society: hunting and gathering; horticultural and pastoral; agrarian; industrial; postindustrial and transitional societies
2. Theories of change: social change; social evolution; functionalism and social evolution; modernization theory; conflict theory and changes: world systems.
3. Process of social change: modernization, urbanization, westernization and globalization

Unit IV: Social Stratification and Inequality (focus on inter/between and intra/within-group/region inequality) (20hrs)
1. Notion and functions of social stratification: Gupta and Moore
2. Caste based inequality
3. Class based Inequality
4. Gender and Inequality
5. Ethnicity and Inequality
6. Region and Inequality
7. Intersectionality: inequality across caste, class, gender, ethnicity and region

Unit V: Applications of Sociology (15hrs)
1. Academic and applied sociology: pure; evaluation, action, impact assessment
2. Four realms of sociology: basic science, critical sociology, applied research and public activism
3. Applied sociology in planning and policy making
4. Role of sociologists in advocacy, programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation

Unit VI: Practicum: Project Work and Report Writing (30hrs)
Teaching faculty will divide the students into a number of groups and will assign them writing report/paper, as project work, either based on field work or
secondary/archival resources focusing on social institutions; family, marriage, economy, social inequality, social change, etc. Each group of students will submit an independent research report/paper analyzed through sociological perspective under the guidance of assigned faculty in the format provided by the department/campus. The student will present this report in the viva-voce organized by the department/campus at end of academic year. This viva-voce including the report submitted by the student will be the basis of final evaluation of 20 marks allocated to this practicum.

Readings:


Course Description:
This course aims to familiarize the students engaging them in the discussion/debates on various contemporary issues and dimensions and dynamics of Nepali society; economy, education, health, and politics. The course introduces with social demography of Nepal with brief discussion on social history of Nepali society.

Objectives:
The main objective of this course is to familiarize the students to comprehend with fundamental features of Nepali society; social demography, economy, politics and to develop analytical capacity in students intensively engaging them in the discussion/debates of contemporary issues in Nepali society. It also aims to develop writing skill with students engaging them in writing report/paper focusing on the core issues of the course from sociological perspectives.

Unit I: Contemporary Issues in Nepali Society (25hrs)
1. Transforming Nepali society: continuous change
2. Identity and ethnicity: concept and debate
3. Inclusion and exclusion: concept and debate
4. Monism, pluralism and multiculturalism: concept
5. Federalism: concept, models, application
6. Nationalism: conceptual debate and practice
7. Secularism: conceptual debate and practice

Unit II: Economy and Society (30hrs)
1. Major economic aspects
2. The economic background
3. The extension of state control over the land
4. The land tenure and taxation systems
5. The peasant and the land
6. Forced labour and slavery
7. Economic policies and programs
8. Economic developments
9. Globalization
10. Modes of production and social structure
11. Trade and blockade

Unit III: Education, Health and Society (15hrs)
1. Historical development of education in Nepal
2. Education, nationalism and social Change
3. Health and health systems in Nepal
Unit IV: Politics and Society (20hrs)
1. Nepali culture and society: an historical overview
2. The process of nation-building
3. The evolution of Nepali nationhood
4. Ethnicity, nationality and culture
5. Diversity and national integration
6. Constitutions of Nepal

Unit V: Social Demography of Nepal (30hrs)
1. Notion of social demography
2. Population processes and dynamics (fertility, mortality, migration)
3. Caste and ethnic groups
4. Languages and languages groups
5. Religious belief: being religious
6. Literacy and population
7. Migration: internal and international; history, trend and current status
8. Urbanization

Unit VI: Practicum: Project Work and Report Writing (30hrs)
Teaching faculty will divide the students into a number of groups and will assign them writing report/paper, as project work, either based on field work or secondary/archival resources focusing on different dimensions of Nepali society, demography, economy, politics, religion, and different contemporary issues. Each group of students will submit an independent research report analyzed through sociological perspective under the guidance of assigned faculty in the format provided by the department/campus. The student will present this report in the viva-voce organized by the department/campus at end of academic year. This viva-voce including the report submitted by the student will be the basis of final evaluation of 20 marks allocated to this practicum.

Readings:
Unit I: Contemporary Issues in Nepali Society


Unit II: Economy and Society


Unit III: Education, Health and Society


Unit IV: Politics and Society


Unit V: Social Demography of Nepal


Course Description and objectives

This course intends to orient the students about the ways through which social events, institutions and processes are thought/understood sociologically. There are multiple ways followed for the understanding those institutions and processes. These ways of sociological understanding are regarded as the sociological theories. This course helps the students to be able to categorize those theoretical perspectives; identify the structure of those institutions; and understand the features of processes followed by their members and other agencies who work together to create, maintain and change the structure of those institutional settings.

Unit I. Sociological Orientation and Sociological Theory

Paradigm

What to mean by sociological thinking, Meaning of sociological theory, Difference between theory and perspective, Features of Structure and actor dominant perspectives and the difference between them, Strategies of formal theory construction, Inductive and deductive method of formal theory construction, Relationship between theory and method in sociology

Unit II Structural Perspectives

(a) Structural Concensus: Intellectual background; Features of functional model of society; Influence of Emile Durkheim: the conception of mechanical and organic ways of formation of social solidarity, Functional importance of division of labor in society; Talcott Parsons: society as a system, components of social system and their interrelations;

(b) Structural Conflict: Feature of conflict model of society, conflict theory and critique of society; Marxist understanding of mode of production and economic basis of society, Class and economic base of conflict, class conflict and materialist interpretation of history and social change; An assessment of Marxist analysis.

(c) World System Theory: Wallerstein's contribution to The Modern World-System theory: capitalism as the modern world system; The capitalist world system and international division of labor; Hierarchization of societies under the capitalist world system

Unit III Agency Centered Perspectives

(a) Ethnomethodology: Schultz and Garfinkel and inter-subjective nature of human consciousness, Ethnomethodology defined, Life world of commonsense knowledge, Members method of construction of everyday social life, society not a given but a constructed reality, George Peter Burger and processes of social construction: externalization, objectivation and internalization.

(b) Social Exchange Theory: Social exchange as a rational choice, George C. Homans' discussion on behavioral dynamics of social groups, Psychological foundations of social relations, Applications of exchange theory to elementary social be
(c) Structuration theory: Anthony Giddens contribution to the understanding of reproduction and transformation of the social world; inter-relation between agency and structure: agency, social structures and systems, Human practice and constraining and enabling role of society, Social system dynamics and variations.
(d) Symbolic Interactionism: the interactionist tradition, Blumer-symbol and interaction-produce meaningful interaction; Goffman’s contribution in understanding nature of society, humans, and change, class and gender.

**Unit IV Postmodern Discourse and Social Fragmentation (25 hrs)**

Postmodernity or late modernity, Skepticism regarding systems of knowledge and authority., Mass media effects on socio-cultural erosion and fragmentation, Culture as strategies for escaping mundane reality through expanded and enchanted consumption experiences, The challenge of identity formation in a late modern or postmodern world, Cultural expressiveness applied to human beings’ bodies

**Unit V Feminist Critique of sociology (25 hrs)**

Standpoint theory Dorothy Smith; Micro-level analyses of gender differences: Biological Sex and Gender Differences, Male-Female Differences in Socioemotional Bonds with Parents, Matters of Life and Death, Wives Versus Husbands in Family Life; Macro-Level Critique of Male Domination: Institutional Differentiation and the Organized Control of Violence, Theory of Gender Stratification, Mechanisms of Macro-Level Domination: bifurcated consciousness, Some examples of gender based differences in Nepal.

**Unit VI: Practicum: Project Work and Report Writing (30hrs)**

Teaching faculty will divide the students into a number of groups and will assign them writing report/paper, as project work, either based on field work or secondary/archival resources focusing on the application/analysis of major sociological theories; structural, agency centered, modern/postmodern. Each group of students will submit an independent research report/paper analyzed through sociological perspective under the guidance of assigned faculty in the format provided by the department/campus. The student will present this report in the viva-voce organized by the department/campus at end of academic year. This viva-voce including the report submitted by the student will be the basis of final evaluation of 20 marks allocated to this practicum.

**Readings**

**Basic**


**Optional**


**Unit II**


**Unit III**


**Unit IV**


Course Description:
This course aims to familiarize the students with fundamental research methods in sociology. The course begins with introduction to social research and discusses about the different components of research design; measurement and relationships; selecting field, determining and selecting sample, collecting data and analyzing them. Finally, it also aspire students doing field work and writing field based research report.

Objectives:
The main objective of this course is to familiarize the students with fundamental research methods in sociology. It enables students to frame research design in different nature of research whenever needed. Finally, it enables students to write research report based on field from sociological perspectives.

Unit I: Social Research and Sociological Research (10hrs)
   a) What is social research?
   b) Types of social research
   c) Sociological perspectives on research
   d) Making research sociological
   e) Developing research proposal: focus on major components

Unit II: Theory and Research (10hrs)
   a) Theory and research
   b) Theoretical considerations: objectivism and constructionism
   c) Research strategy: qualitative and quantitative

Unit III: Literature Review and Formulating Research Problem/Questions (20hrs)
   a) What is literature review?
   b) Types and process of literature review
   c) Formulating research problem/question/objectives
   d) Identifying unit of analysis
   e) Theoretical approaches and research protocol
   f) Citing references: following ASA style guide

Unit IV: Measurement and Relationship (10hrs)
   a) Concept
   b) Variables: independent and dependent; intervening
   c) Measurement scale: nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio
   d) Hypothesis: types and formulation
   e) Theory construction: inductive and deductive

Unit V: Research Designs (10hrs)
   a) Criteria in social research
b) Research designs (with focus on overall research plan): experimental, cross-sectional, longitudinal, case study, historical comparative

Unit VI: Sampling  (10hrs)

a) Census and sample survey
b) Universe and sampling frame
c) Sample size and its determination
d) Probability sampling method: simple random, systematic, stratified, cluster, multistage (concept and process only)
e) Non-probability sampling method: purposive/judgemental, accidental, quota, snowball (concept and process only)

Unit VII: Qualitative Research Methods: Data Collection and Analysis  (20hrs)

Data collection:
a) Interview: types and process
b) Case study: process
c) Observation: simple, participant, non-participant
d) Life history: process
e) PRA and RRA: social mapping, well being ranking

Data Analysis:
a) Content analysis: process
b) Conversation analysis: process
c) Narrative analysis: process
d) Discourse analysis: process

c) Life history: process
e) PRA and RRA: social mapping, well being ranking

Data Analysis:
a) Content analysis: process
b) Conversation analysis: process
c) Narrative analysis: process
d) Discourse analysis: process

Unit VIII: Quantitative Research Methods: Data Collection and Analysis  (30hrs)

Data Collection:
a) Survey method: types and process
b) Questionnaire: structured, unstructured and semi-structured

Data Analysis:
a) Frequency distribution: univariate, bivariate and multivariate
b) Measures of central tendency and dispersion: focus on application
c) Cross-tabulation: frequency distribution and Chi-square test, Gamma-test
d) Application of Correlation: Spearman’s Rank Order Correlation, Karl Pearson’s Correlation Coefficient

Unit X: Ethics in Research and Writing a Research Report  (10hrs)

a) Ethics: protecting human subjects and research integrity
b) What is research report?
c) Major components of research report
d) Academic/Scientific writing

Unit XI: Practicum: Project Work and Report Writing  (30hrs)

Teaching faculty will divide the students into a number of groups and will assign them writing report/paper, as project work, either based on field work or secondary/archival resources focusing on different course contents included in the sociology curriculum. Each group of students will submit an independent research report analyzed through sociological perspective under the guidance of assigned faculty in the format provided by the department/campus. The student will present this report in the viva-voce
organized by the department/campus at end of academic year. This viva-voce including the report submitted by the student will be the basis of final evaluation of 20 marks allocated to this practicum.

Readings:


Course Description: Democracy has multiple forms and many limits. One such limit, perhaps, is to effectively address the issue of diversity and social inequality. Critics have begun to argue that there is bourgeoning democracy, that democracy is highly eliticized, that there is no local democracy, that democracy has confined itself to electoral democracy. And, that democracy stands on the shoulder of capitalism, such that it has not been able to address critical issues of diversity and inequality. Hence, term like democratization is gaining momentum in public discourse including academia, more than the term democracy itself. This course delves partly in the debate of democracy and democratization, and thereby attempts to unpack sociological puzzles of diversity and inequality. Then it turns to public sociology incorporating contested issues from affirmative action to federalism and constitution making.

Objectives: The basic objectives of the course are two-fold. First, the students will be able to comprehend contemporary issues of the time that shape and influence their lives (and their societies) variously, issues like democracy, diversity, hierarchy and inequality. Second, they will develop a more nuanced understanding on those issues from sociological vantage point. After the completion of the course, they will develop engagement on those public policy issues, by way of research and public debating.

Course Contents

Unit I. Democracy and democratization (25hrs)
- Sociology of democracy: How does democracy work?
- Local democracy as local governance
- Democratization: Capitalism as the root of democracy and the rise of ethnic politics
- Constitution making, federalism and inclusive democracy

Required readings:


Unit II. Democracy and multiculturalism

- Politicization of minority and ethno-cultural diversity
- Justice in democratic and constitutional states
- Towards a non-hierarchical multicultural society
- Key issues for Madhesh

Required readings:


Unit III. Sociology of inequality

- Understanding inequality sociologically
- Dimensions of inequality: Class, caste and ethnicity
- Ethnic diversity and the rise of ethnic politics in Nepal
- Changing dynamics of caste inequality in Nepal

Required readings:


-- One article on ethnicity to be added --

**Unit IV. Sociology and public policy**

(25hrs)

- Understanding social policy, social spending and public policy
- Equality and social justice
- From public policy to public sociology

**Required readings:**


**Unit V. Policy response to diversity and inequality**

(25hrs)

- India’s affirmative action program: drawing lessons
- Reservation as a tool of cultural politics
- Inclusive policy and reform measures in Nepal
- Caste/ethnic Classification in Nepal and India and its critique
- Sociological, comparative and socio-legal perspectives on affirmative action in Nepal

**Required readings:**


**Unit VI: Practicum: Project Work and Report Writing** (25hrs)
Teaching faculty will divide the students into a number of groups and will assign them writing report/paper, as project work, either based on field work or secondary/archival resources focusing on democracy, diversity and inequality in Nepal. Each group of students will submit an independent research report/paper analyzed through sociological perspective under the guidance of assigned faculty in the format provided by the department/campus. The student will present this report in the viva-voce organized by the department/campus at end of academic year. This viva-voce including the report submitted by the student will be the basis of final evaluation of 20 marks allocated to this practicum.

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So406: Sociology of Development
(Theory and Practical)

Full Marks: 100 (80+20)
Teaching hours: 150

(To be developed)