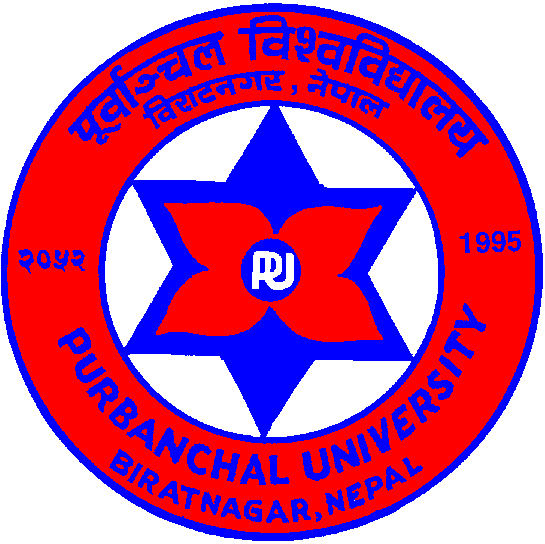
**PURBANCHAL UNIVERSITY**



Syllabus Of

Four-Years

Bachelor of Arts (B.A.)

**Fourth Year**

**(Major: Sociology)**

Office of the Dean

Faculty of Arts

**Biratnagar, Nepal**

**2018**

**Subjects outline**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Paper** | **Year** | **Choice** | **Code** | **Subject Title** |
| VII | Fourth | Major I | MSOC401 | Democracy and Development |
| VIII | Fourth | Major I | MSOC402 | Migration, Remittance and Development |
| IX | Fourth | Major I | MSOC403 | Livelihood Studies: Diversity and Change |
| X | Fourth | Major I | MSOC404 | Applied statistics and Report Writing (60+40) |

**MSOC401: Democracy and Development**

**(Major I/ Paper VII)**

**Full Marks: 100**

**Teaching Hours: 160**

**Course Description**

The course Democracy and Development introduces the concept of democracy and development from sociological perspectives. The course emphasizes on the fundamental features of democracy in relation to democratic norms and values. The course also focuses on how the development of a country is related with democracy and its practices. Finally, the course makes attempt to analyze the relationship between democracy and development.

**Course Objectives**

The primary objective of the course Democracy and Development is to familiarize students with the basic concepts and relationship between democracy and development research. Specifically it aims:

* To familiarize the students with the key ideas of democracy and development,
* To enable students to explain the features of democracy and development,
* To enhance analytical capability among the students to explain the relationship between democracy and development
* To enable them to apply democracy and development related theories to analyze empirical observations in the context of Nepal sociologically.

**Course Contents**

**Unit I: Democracy 25 Teaching Hours**

1.1: Democracy: some conceptual issues

1.2: Process of democratization in Nepal

1.3: Problems of democratic stability

1.4: Search for alternative model of democracy

1.5: Reasons for the failure of democracy in the pre-1990 phase

1.6: Democracy after 1990s and republic Nepal

1.7: The Importance of democracy

**Unit II: Development and Underdevelopment 20 Teaching Hours**

2.1: The perspective of freedom

2.2: The ends and the means of development

2.3: Freedom and the foundation of justice

2.4: The development and underdevelopment

**Unit III: Democracy and Development 20 Teaching Hours**

3.1: Democratizing state and society: role of civil liberties and democratic rights movements in India

3.2: Democracy, Freedom and Development: The changing context of the struggle for women’s emancipation in India

**Unit IV: Democracy and Development in the Modern World**

**20 Teaching Hours**

4.1: Modernity and development

4.2: Development as a modernist discourse

4.3: The failure of development

4.4: Modern development in the context of Nepal

**Unit V: Developmental Practices in Nepal 25 Teaching Hours**

5.1: An overview of developmental practices in Nepal

5.2: State led development strategy

5.3: Market led development strategy

5.4: Non-government organization (I/NGOs)

5.5: People/community based development

5.6: Development in the contemporary Nepal

**Unit VI: Democracy and Development in Nepal: Challenges and Constraints**

**30 Teaching Hours**

6.1: Process of democratization in Nepal

6.2: Problem of democratic stability

6.3: Failure of democracy in pre 1990 phase

6.4: Democracy in federal Nepal

**Unit VII: Nation Building and Development in a New Democratic Nepal 20 Teaching Hours**

7.1: Nation building

7.2: Nation building in democratic Nepal

7.3: Inclusive democracy and development

7.4: Democracy, development and prosperity

**Readings**

Ghosh, Biswajit (Ed.). 2012. *Interrogating Development: Discourses on Development in India Today*. Introduction. Pp. 1-14. New Delhi: Rawat Publications.

Gupta, Akhil. 1998. *Postcolonial Developments: Agriculture in the Making of Modern World*. London: Duke University Press.

Mishra, Chaitanya and Krishna Bhattachan (Eds). 1997. Developmental Practices in Nepal (selected chapters). Kathmandu: Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology.

Mishra, Chaitanya. 2007. *Essays on the Sociology of Nepal*. Pp. 36-46; Development and Underdevelopment in Nepal. Kathmandu: Fine Print.

Mishra, Chaitanya. 2010. “*Nepali Samajako Rupantaran* (Transformation of Nepali Society)”. Selected Chapters in *Badlindo Nepali Samaj* edited by Rajendra Maharjan. Kathmandu: Fine Print.

Sen, Amartya. 2016. *Development as Freedom*. Pp. 3-159. 14th ed. India: Oxford University Press.

Upreti, B. C. 2011. “Democracy in Nepal: Challenges and Constraints During the Early Phase”. In *State and Democracy in Nepal* B. C. Upreti (ed.) pp. 1-20. Delhi: Kalinga Publications.

**MSOC402: Migration, Remittance and Development**

**(Major I/ Paper VIII)**

**Full Marks: 100**

**Teaching Hours: 160**

**Course Description**

The course aims to impart the knowledge on development and role of migration and remittance on it through sociological perspective. It also aims to familiarize with the contribution of remittance on the development and present status of development in the context of Nepal.

**Course objectives**

Upon the successful completion of the course, the students will be able to:

* Know the concept of migration, remittance and development.
* Develop the capacity of critical analysis of Development.
* Know the contemporary situation of development of the country.

**Structure of Course**

This course is divided into different units and sub-units. It covers both theoretical knowledge and Nepalese situation in respective headings.

**Course Content**

**Unit I: Migration 30 Teaching Hours**

1.1: Meaning and definition of migration

1.2: Concept and approach of classification of migration

1.3: Categorization of migration theories and sociological theories of migration

1.4: Causes and consequences of migration

1.5: Gender dimension of migration

**Unit II: Remittance 20 Teaching Hours**

2.1: Meaning and definition of remittance

2.2: Concept of financial-remittance and social-remittance

2.3: Remittance and household economy

2.4: Remittance and national economy

2.5: Remittance and livelihood

**Unit III: Development 55 Teaching Hours**

3.1: Meaning and definition of development and underdevelopment

3.2: Spheres of development: Human development, economic development, social development, sustainable development, gender and development, environment and development.

3.3: Sociological theories of development: dependency theory, modernization theory, world system theory, Marxian theory, Globalization, Neoliberalism

3.4: Prerequisite of development

3.5: Indicators of development

3.6: Constraints of development

3.7: Impacts of migration on development

3.8: Impacts of remittance on development

3.9: Implications of sociology in development

**Unit IV: Migration, Remittance and Development in Nepal 55 Teaching Hours**

4.1: Factors affecting development of Nepal

4.2: Role of remittance in the economic development of Nepal after 2046 B. S.

4.3: Impacts of migration and remittance (financial and social remittance) on Nepalese society

4.4: Current development indicators of Nepal: Human development, economic development and social development

4.5: Government policy and legal framework on migration of Nepal

4.6: Migration and remittance: Issues, challenges and opportunities

4.7: Development experience after 1960s in Nepal: comparative strategies

4.8: National and international migration in Nepal: History and trend

4.9: Origin, destination and corridor of international migration from Nepal

4.10: Gender role in the development of Nepal

**References**

Anonymous (2011) “Large-scale migration and remittance in Nepal: issues, challenges and opportunities” *Document of World Bank Group* N.P.: N. P.

Gartaula, H. N. (2009) “International migration and local development in Nepal” *Contributions to Nepalese studies* vol. 36 no. 1, pp.. 37-65.

Gautam, T. R. (2008) “Migration and the problem of old age people in Nepal” *Dhaulagiri journal of sociology and anthropology* vol.2 pp. 145-146.

Mishra, C. (2007) *Essays on the sociology of Nepal* Kathmandu : Fine Prints.

--- (2009) *Badlindo Nepali samaj* (Changing Nepali society) Kathmandu: Fine Prints.

Nicander, J. (2015) “Impacts from migration and remittances in the Nepali society- analyzing the migration process in Nepal” *Bachelor Thesis* submitted in Department of Sociology, Lund University.

cfrfo{, jn/fd -@)%&\_ *ljsf; ;dfhzf:q* k|sfzg :yn pNn]v gePsf] M cfrfo{ k|sfzg .

=== -@)^#\_ *ljsf; / ;fdflhs ;f+:s[lts kl/jt{gsf] cfwf/x?* sf7df8f}M g]zgn j's ;]G6/ .

8]z]g, d]/L / k|To'if jGt-;+\_ -@))$\_ *g]kfnsf] ;Gbe{df ;dfhzf:qLo lrGtg* nlNftk'/ M ;f];n ;fOG; jxfM .

/fO{, /fhs'df/ / dfwjk|;fb ltdlN;gf -@)&)\_ *;fdflhs kl/jt{g / ljsf; cWoog* sf7df8f} M Ps]8]lds j's ;]G6/ .

**MSOC403: Livelihood Studies: Diversity and Change**

**(Major I/ Paper IX)**

**Full Marks: 100**

**Teaching Hours: 160**

**Course Description**

The course Livelihood Studies: Diversity and Change introduces the concept of livelihood and its diversification from sociological perspective. The course emphasizes on the process of livelihood diversification and change. The course also focuses on different forms of livelihoods and their strategies. Finally, the course attempts to analyze the livelihoods, its diversification and change in the context of Nepal.

**Course Objectives**

The primary objective of the course Livelihood Studies: Diversity and Change is to familiarize the students with the basic concept of livelihood, its diversification and change. Specifically it aims:

* To familiarize the students with the concept of livelihood and its diversification,
* To enable students to explain the forms of livelihood and its change,
* To enhance analytical capability among the students to discuss the livelihood diversification and change in the context of Nepal,
* To enable them to analyze the livelihood diversification and change from sociological perspectives.

**Course Contents**

**Unit I: Understanding Livelihoods 30 Teaching Hours**

1.1: Definition of livelihood

1.2: Llivelihood diversification

1.3: Dimensions of livelihoods

1.4: Livelihood assets and activities

1.5: Sustainability and livelihoods

**Unit II: Livelihood Diversification and change 30 Teaching Hours**

2.1: Livelihood Diversification: forms and causes

2.2: Diversification as sector change

2.3: Livelihood diversification strategies

2.4: Livelihood diversification in Nepal

**Unit III: Mobility and Agrarian Change in Nepal 25 Teaching Hours**

3.1: Mobility and sustainability of livelihoods

3.2: Villages and household economy in Nepal: past and present

3.3: Recent employment opportunity

3.4: Migration and livelihood

**Unit IV: Rural Livelihoods in Nepal 25 Teaching Hours**

4.1: Introduction

4.2: Food insecurity/vulnerability

4.3: Problem of food security in Nepal

4.4: Food production: sources and consumption

4.5: Expansion of markets and rural livelihoods

**Unit V: Urbanization, Government Policies and Livelihoods 25 Teaching Hours**

5.1: Understanding urban livelihoods

5.2: Urbanization and livelihood strategies

5.3: Government policies on urbanization and employment

5.4: Food supply in urban centres

5.5: Loss of public properties in urban environment

**Unit VI: Relation between People and the State 25 Teaching Hours**

6.1: Political economy and livelihoods

6.2: The state and farmers in Nepal

6.3: Structural transformation and Nepalese economy

6.4: State policy, labour and livelihood in Nepal

**Readings**

Adhikari, Jagannath. 2008. Changing Livelihoods: Essays on Nepal’s Development since 1990. Kathmandu: Martin Chautari.

Ellis, Frank. 1999. Rural Livelihood Diversity in Developing Countries: Evidence and Policy Implications. *Natural Resource Perspectives*, No. 40, April 1999.

Ian Scoones, 1998, Sustainable Livelihoods: A Framework for Analysis, IDS Working Paper 7.

Joshi, Y. G. and D. K. Verma. 2004. In Search of Livelihood: Labour Migration from Chattisgarh. New Delhi: DR BABASAHEB AMBEDKAR NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES.

Pandey, Tulsi R. 2012. "Towards a Framework for Study of Rural Livelihoods." Occasional Papers on Sociology and Anthropology, Kathmandu: Tribhuvan University.

Pandey, Tulsi R. 2014. Livelihood Diversification and Class in the Rural Settings of Nepal Tarai.

Start, Daniel and Craig Johnson, 2004. Livelihood Options? The Political Economy of Access, Opportunity and Diversification, Working Paper 233, London: ODI.

Subedi, Madhusudan. 2014. Changing Livelihood and Caste Relations in Nepal. Himalayan Journal of Sociology and Anthropology.

**MSOC404: Applied Statistics and Report Writing**

**(Major I/ Paper X)**

**Full Marks: (60+40=100)**

**Teaching Hours: (96+64=160)**

**Course Description**

The course Applied Statistics and Report Writing is divided into two parts. The Applied Statistics portion introduces basic concept of statistics and their uses in sociological research. Additionally, the course aims to enhance the capability of students to apply statistics in preparing a research report. In the second part of this course, students will prepare a research report in any relevant topics of sociology. Applied Statistics portion carries 60% and the report writing portion carries 40% in the evaluation.

**Course Objectives**

The primary objective of the course is to enable students to identify the importance of statistics in sociological research and enhance their capability to apply statistical techniques in applied sociological research. Specifically it aims:

* To introduce the students with the concept and types of statistics,
* To enable students to explain the application of statistics in sociological research,
* To enhance their analytical capability to apply statistical techniques in applied research,
* To prepare a research report in any relevant area of sociology

**Course Contents**

**Unit I: Statistics in Sociological Research 8 Teaching Hours**

1.1: The nature of social research

1.2: The functions of statistics

1.3: Why the social researcher uses statistics

1.4: Scope of statistics in sociological research

**Unit II: Organizing and Presenting Data 16 Teaching Hours**

2.1: Variables, their types and statistical measurement scales

2.2: Frequency distributions: One way frequency distributions of nominal and ordinal data; Grouped frequency distribution of interval data; Comparing distributions using proportions and percentages; ratios and rates from frequency distributions; Two way frequency distribution (cross tabulation)

2.3: Diagrammatic and graphic presentations: Bar diagrams (simple, multiple and component); circular diagrams; line graph; Histogram, frequency polygon and graph of frequency distribution; cumulative frequency curves; scatter plot

**Unit III: Measures of location 20 Teaching Hours**

3.1: Meaning of measures of location, characteristics of a good measure of location

3.2: Principal measures of location: The mode, the median and the mean (arithmetic mean only), combined mean and concept of weight

3.3: Comparing mode, median and mean

3.4: Partition values (Quartiles and percentiles)

3.5: Application of measures of location

**Unit IV: Measures of Variability 20 Teaching Hours**

4.1: Concept of variability; absolute and relative measures of variability

4.2: The range and its coefficient

4.3: Quartile deviation and its coefficient

4.4: The variance, standard deviation and coefficient of variation

4.5: Application of variance and standard deviation

**Unit V: Measures of Association 24 Teaching Hours**

5.1: Idea of correlation through scatter plot, types of correlation

5.2: The Karl Pearson’s correlation coefficient

5.3: Spearman’s rank correlation coefficient

5.4: Simple regression: estimation of parameters by least square method, interpretation of the parameters, fitting the line of best fit to given data, estimation based on regression equation; concept of prediction errors

5.5: Association of nominal variables through Chi-Square test **(Only for dichotomous variables, computation of Chi-Square and comparison with standard table value to assess significance of association, no details of hypothesis testing is required)**

**Unit VI: Report Writing 64 Teaching Hours**

The students are required to prepare a research report in the area of sociology under the guidance of a supervisor and submit the report.

**Required Readings**

Levin, Jack and James Alan Fox. 2012. *Elementary Statistics in Social Research*. Tenth Edition. New Delhi: PEARSON.

Gupta, Santosh. 2005. *Research Methodology and Statistical Techniques*. Selected Chapters. Delhi: Deep & Deep Publications.

Kothari, C. R. and Gaurav Garg. 2014. *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. Third Edition. Selected Chapters. New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.