

TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
FACULTY OF MANAGEMENT

Office of the Dean

2014

Full Marks: 60

Time: 3 Hrs.

BIM / Second Semester / SOC 201: Sociology / Sociology for Business

Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.

Group "A"

Brief Answer Questions:

[10 × 1 = 10]

1. Enlist four general characteristics of sociology.
2. Define social capital.
3. Name agents of formal social control.
4. Distinguish between crime and deviance.
5. Mention features of economic institution.
6. What is a research proposal?
7. Give an example to show how 'leisure' is related with the concept of 'work'.
8. Enlist four major forms of interview in social science research.
9. Point out the factors of cultural change.
10. State three ways of analyzing work organizations.

Group "B"

Short Answer Questions:

[6 × 5 = 30]

11. Define sociology and briefly discuss its emergence.
12. Describe steps of a social research with suitable examples.
13. What do you understand by 'sociology of organizations'? How do you manage intergroup relations in an organizational setting?
14. What is sociological imagination? Write assumptions of the post modern perspective.
15. Highlight the ethnicity dimension of Nepali society as a basis of stratification.
16. How does social institution of family help in socialization of an individual? Explain.

Group "C"

Comprehensive Answer Questions:

[4 × 5 = 20]

17. Read the following case carefully and answer the questions that follow:

Bankariya is one of the indigenous peoples of Nepal. They are not just highly marginalized people but are also in the verge of extinction. As all Indigenous people have their own knowledge and management system regarding their social organization and social relationships, Bankariya people possess a repository of indigenous knowledge. Such Indigenous knowledge have been a topic of serious discussion in recent years. Moreover, indigenous knowledge, skill, and management system have been recognized as important assets of the society.

A study on knowledge and practice of Bankariya people of Hadikhola VDC of Makawanpur district revealed the close relation among these people with biodiversity. There were 13 Bankariya households in Hadikhola which constitute 63 people. Their food items constitute a variety of wild mushrooms, buds, fruits, roots, tubers, wild animals and birds. They have remarkable knowledge about use of different herbs and parts of vegetation not just for food items but also as medicines for different diseases of human and cattle. The use of forest products can be seen in their craftworks in the form of many items and artifacts like ploughs, bamboo baskets, mattresses and wooden containers, window frames and many other agricultural and fishing tools. They exchange these products with food grains in nearby villages. They also get cash income by selling medicinal herbs. All these show their higher dependency on land and forest. However, they are not only users of biodiversity, but also protectors of it. Bankariya people have many belief systems and customs which help in conserving water resources as well as trees and vegetation. They keep the surrounding water areas clean and do not cut certain plants like Bar, Pipal and Sal which have religious values to them.

Bankariya people's livelihood has been in threat. The land areas and forest areas which used to be their dwelling places have been shrunken day by day. Nearly a century ago Prime Minister Chandra Shamsar Rana driven Bankariya people out to convert the area as wildlife games zone for Ranas. And today, due to various reasons like globalization, over exploitation of resources and unsustainable environmental practices they are facing hardships. In the recent times, Bankariya people have started to adopt agriculture. Formal schooling has also introduced for Bankariya children. The study shows that 3 Bankariya children have completed five class level of education during the time of the study which is a novel change among this "uneducated" community.

Questions:

- a. What do you understand by indigenous knowledge? Explain the importance of such knowledge for the sociology of organization.
- b. Evaluate Bankariya social life and analyze their relations with other village people from sociological perspective(s).
- c. How do you perceive recent changes in Bankariya social life? Explain the negative and positive aspects of changes.
- d. If you are asked to manage indigenous knowledge of these Bankariya people, what measures do you suggest to manage such knowledge?

