

# **PERCEPTION AND SATISFACTION OF SOCIOLOGY GRADUATES**

**A Study of Sociology Graduates of Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara**

A Thesis

Submitted to

Tribhuvan University, the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences,

Department of Sociology, Prithivi Narayan Campus, in the Partial

Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Masters Degree

in

Sociology

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### APPROVAL LETTER

The Thesis Writing presented by Mrs. Trishana Basnet entitled "**Perception And Satisfaction of Sociology Graduates : A Study of Sociology Graduates of Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara**" has been approved by the Thesis Evaluation Committee under the Department of Sociology, Prithvi Narayan Campus, for the partial fulfillment of academic requirements for the completion of Masters of Arts in Sociology.

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Perception and satisfaction of sociology graduates” is a descriptive analysis of sociology graduates of Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara. It covers the different aspects of students-campus experience along with satisfaction level of sociology graduates.

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**Trishana Basnet**

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## ABSTRACT

The main goal of this research is to identify the factors affecting the academic satisfaction of the sociology graduates. It is believed that the academic satisfaction is one of the most important factors for the academic progress of students and their willingness and motivation to continue their studies that will ultimately affect their future career.

The population in this study are the Sociology graduates of Masters Level of Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara who has submitted their thesis in year 2073 and 2074 B.S.. The study was completed through descriptive research design. The self-administered questionnaire was sent to the respondents from google form and the data was analyzed through the google form summary. The frequency distribution charts like bar diagram, column diagram and pie-chart are used to analyze the collected data.

The sociology graduates perceive sociology degree as quite positive and responsible. Almost 93 percent of the sociology graduates have suggested the upcoming generation to study sociology though they all are not economically satisfied with the degree. They found sociology a truly inspiring subject as it helps student to know life from roots. The sociological imagination, sociological concepts and its theories has wide range of scope in one's own life. The majority of respondents had strongly supported sociology subject as it socialize and change individual's perspective regarding life and society. The respondents found sociology degree useful as it trained them to think critically about human social life.

The major influencing factor for the choice of campus are financial flexibility, proximity, peer pressure, facility available, reputation, and prestige of campus. The majority of the respondents rates good to sociology department of Prithvi Narayan Campus service to the students regarding classroom, campus environment, practice got in reasoning and thinking, teachers support, teachers attention towards them, friendliness of faculty members, availability of thesis supervisor and their help in topic selection to thesis submitting period.

The findings of the study highlights satisfaction and dissatisfaction of sociology graduates regarding their sociology degree and campus experience. The study reveals out that they are satisfied with sociological knowledge but majority shows dissatisfaction with the earning of sociology degree.

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 Background of the study**

Sociology is the youngest of the Social Sciences. Its major concern is the society. It is the scientific study of society, including patterns of social relationships, social interaction, and culture. It also studies interactions, and the processes that preserve and change them. It does this by examining the dynamics of constituent parts of societies such as institutions, communities, populations and gender, racial, or age groups. Sociology also studies social status or stratification, social movements and social change as well as societal disorder in the form of crime, deviance and revolution. August Comte The sociologist Dorothy Smith (1926) defines the social as the “ongoing concerting and coordinating of individuals’ activities” (Smith 1999).

The first social scientist to use the term sociology was a Frenchman by the name of Auguste Comte who lived from 1798-1857. As coined by Comte, the term sociology is a combination of two words. The first part of the term is a Latin, ‘socius’ that may variously mean society, association, togetherness or companionship. The other word, logos, is of Greek origin. It literally means to speak about or word. However, the term sociology is generally understood as study or science (Indrani, 1998). Thus, the etymological, literal definition of sociology is that it is the word or speaking about society. A simple definition here is that it is the study of society and culture.

The term social science often applied loosely to any kind of study, which is concerned with man and society. Social science is those bodies of knowledge compiled through the use of scientific method which deals with the forms and contents of man's interaction.(Young and Mack) For example: History, Sociology, Economics, Anthropology, Psychology, etc.

Sociology’s subject matter is diverse, ranging from crime to religion, from the family to the state, from the divisions of race and social class to the shared beliefs of a common culture, and from social stability to radical change in whole societies. Unifying the study of these diverse subjects of study is sociology’s purpose of

understanding how human action and consciousness are shaped by surrounding cultural and social structures.

The two global wars of the 20<sup>th</sup> century have created fears on the humankind. The world had to bear these wars before it could properly maintain its balance, which was previously disturbed by the Industrial Revolution of the 18th and 19th centuries. The scientists, philosophers, administrators, politicians and many other observers warned human beings for many years of dangers of the increasing imbalance in their culture. The scientific advances in physical sciences culminating in the atomic bomb, hydrogen bomb and even the tragedy of Hiroshima, have awakened the people of all over the world to the need for comparable competence in social science.

Sociology is a stimulating and embellishing (field of study that analyzes and explains important matters in our personal lives, our communities, and the world. At personal level, sociology investigates the social causes and consequences of such things as romantic love, racial and gender identity, family conflict, deviant behavior, aging and religious faith. At the societal level, sociology explains and examines matters like crime and law, poverty and wealth, prejudice and discrimination, schools and education, business firms, urban community and social movements. At the global level, sociology studies such phenomena as population growth and migration, war and peace, and economic development.

Sociology emerged as an extension of the new worldview of science; as a part of the Enlightenment project and its appreciation of historical change, social injustice, and the possibilities of social reform; and as a crucial response to the new and unprecedented types of social problems that appeared in the 19th century. It did not emerge as a unified science, however, as its founders brought distinctly different perspectives to its early formulations.

Although the term “sociology” was first used by the French social philosopher August Comte, the discipline was more firmly established by theorists as Emile Durkheim, Karl Marx and Max Weber.(Nobbs, Hine and Flemming, 1978:1).

Before going any further, the concepts “society and “culture” are central in sociology. Society generally refers to the social world with all its structures, institutions, organizations, etc around us, and specifically to a group of people who live within

some bounded territory and who share a common way of life. This common way of life shared by a group of people is termed as culture (Stockard, 1997).

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Many researchers have done studies on satisfaction of university students. Student satisfaction is the most significant aspects of education. Satisfaction of students can lead to quality outcomes and it does not only improves performance, but also promotes students mental health and stability.

Generally speaking a research problem is a situation that needs a solution and for which there are possible solutions. Many researchers have conducted studies on satisfaction of the students through services provided by the college, satisfaction of costumers and so on. The student perception and satisfaction in the sociological field is not studied. Thus this study will help to know students views regarding satisfaction in their life. The study aims to analyze the satisfaction level of students of Masters in sociology in respective to their future in sociology.

It also aims to know the perception of sociology students towards sociology.

### **Research questions:-**

- i. What are the bases for selecting Sociology Field?
- ii. Do the percentages of SLC and +2 levels determine their study field?
- iii. Are the students forced by anyone to choose this social field?
- iv. What are the bases for selecting PNC?
- v. Can students be able to fulfill their dream by Sociological Studies?
- vi. Are students of sociology engaged in applied field of sociology?
- vii. What are the reasons for satisfaction in sociology?
- viii. Are they satisfied with their performances in this illusive market?

## **1.3 Objectives of the study**

The **General objective** of the research is to find out the perception and satisfaction of students in sociology.

The **specific objectives** are:

1. To determine the factors influencing for the choice of college and subject (sociology).
2. To evaluate the level of satisfaction among sociology graduates.
3. To find out the perception of students on MA in Sociology.

#### **1.4 Significance of the study**

The study was conducted to know the perception and satisfaction of sociology graduates. It deals with the experience of students with the campus too. The result of this study has helped to make clear concept about the perception and satisfaction of sociology graduates regarding sociology degree. This study is helpful to new comers (students) of Prithvi Narayan Campus and of social science field. There are different types of subjects that students can go through as their field of interest. Some may not know the existence of many new subjects. The perception of sociology graduates, their satisfaction with the campus, and their satisfaction level with the subject sociology can aid other students for selecting the subject and campus.

The campus itself can develop more features, the concerned department can change or upgrade their service so that the respondents with poor and very poor rating scale would be reduced resulting the excellent service in future research. Satisfied people with their degree can do anything to change the society and the world. It even leads to high motivation and less absenteeism leading excellence in many field. There is always the relationship between the satisfaction of students and their performance. Satisfaction of students with campus leads to higher level of attachment with it that directly contributes in study. Therefore, such research related to campus and respective subject help new comers better understand the field. It would be a reference for concern department and campus to go with the needed change for upcoming students as well.

#### **1.5 Limitations of study**

The researched study is an academic study as a requirement for the Master's Degree in Sociology from Prithvi Narayan Campus, Tribhuwan University, Nepal. The study was only limited with the sociology students of Prithvi Narayan Campus. It is a governmental institution. Only the students of Master of Arts in Sociology who

submitted thesis in year 2073 B.S. and 2074 B.S. were taken in the sampling frame. The research does not consist of all the graduates of this two years as the department of sociology does not have their contact number.

## **1.6 Organization of the study**

The study has been organized into six chapters, which are described below for the better understanding:

Chapter one is the introductory chapter which contains the background of the study and assumption along with the theme of the study. This chapter has discussed about the sociology along with the research problems associated with the study area. Similarly, research questions are raised to achieve the goals and objective for the study. Further this chapter has described the rationale and limitation of the study.

Chapter second relates to literature review that contains the meaning of satisfaction, history of sociology in Nepal and world and the applied sociology.

In the same way, chapter three has the study methods. It consists of the rationale of the study area, research design, study population and the sampling procedure, data collection tools and techniques and method of data analysis.

Chapter four contains the demographic information of the respondents. The contained information was generated from self-administered questionnaire sent to the sociology graduates of Prithvi Narayan Campus.

Chapter five contains the perception of sociology graduates regarding the choice of campus and subject sociology. This chapter also carries out information about the reasons for choosing Prithvi Narayan Campus and reason behind majoring in sociology. It also contains the level of satisfaction of sociology graduates with their degree along with the satisfaction with department of sociology.

Chapter six has the major findings of the whole study. This chapter has drawn the conclusion and recommendations for conducting further the same type of research program.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Theoretical Review**

Higher education at a college or university level is perceived as one of most important element for individual social, cultural and economic development of a nation (Mukhtar, 2015). The primary purpose of higher education are creation of knowledge and dissemination for the development of world through innovation and creativity (Escotet, 2012). Hence, higher education institutions are increasingly recognizing and are placing greater emphasis on meeting the expectations and needs of their students (DeShields, et al, 2005). Therefore, successful completion and enhancement of students' education are the major reasons for the existence of higher educational institutions. This positive development in higher education shows the importance of educational institutions understanding student satisfaction in a competitive environment (Yusoff, et.al). Now the higher education industry is strongly affected by globalization. This has increased the competition among higher education institutions to adopt market-oriented strategies to be differentiate themselves from their competitors to attract as many students as possible satisfying current students' needs and expectation. Therefore, numerous studies have been conducted to identify the factors influencing student satisfaction in higher education.

The link between performance and satisfaction can be traced back to Marx's theory of alienation. Man alienates himself because he alienates himself from work. Performance and the working conditions precede satisfaction. In modern industrial management, research has found that increased satisfaction has led to improved performance (Organ 1977; Schwab and Cummings 1970). The continuing debate over whether performance precedes satisfaction or satisfaction precedes performance has permeated the study of student satisfaction in the American academic field.

Academic integration and social integration are inextricably linked (Pascarella and Terenzini 1977, 1980, 1983, 1986). These convincing yet highly conflicting views lead us to question the relevance of integration at large. One should focus primarily on the intriguing relationship between satisfaction and performance. Satisfaction is a

force that brings both social and academic components together (Pascarella and Terenzini, 1983). The relationship between satisfaction and performance is only implicitly related in the operation definition; the causal relationship between satisfaction and performance has never been made. (Bean and Bradley 1986; Pike 1991; Umbach and Porter 2002) Satisfaction and GPA might be recursive yet there is not much discussion of the substantive theoretical reasoning. The relationship certainly has heuristic values as well as policy implications and deserves further investigation.

Most studies concern causality between the satisfaction and performance are conducted in the industrial management. The School of Human Relations stated that employee satisfaction affects individual output (Vroom, 1964). Porter and Lawler (1967) reaffirmed the strong relationship between performance and satisfaction, but reversed the order of cause and effect. In their view, satisfaction will be lower if rewards were not directly linked to performance (1968). (Siegel and Bowen, 1971) designed their study to test Porter and Lawler's theory. They found that satisfaction was dependent upon performance. Shedding the light of the study of retention onto the field of higher education, the effect of dissatisfaction upon turnover and absenteeism was noted by Landy (1985) and Locke (1976), which in many ways was similar to Bean's study of retention (1980). Bizot and Goldman (1993) found that satisfaction accounted for significant variance in the prediction of performance.

Satisfaction has more influence upon performance than performance upon satisfaction came from Pike's study (1989). Sanders and Burton (1996) found that compared to students who did not come back after freshmen year, returning students are more satisfied with their academic experiences and levels of personal growth. In the retention model, they found that the freshmen had lower academic performance and low institutional commitment. The exact order of the relationship between satisfaction and performance however, was not explicitly specified. Women tend to have less satisfying experiences with college life than men (Gielow and Lee, 1988). Females rated satisfaction and the college impact on development lower than males (Adleman, 1991). Bean (1980) indicated that for males, performance is related with satisfaction but not for females. He concluded that satisfaction is not an intervening variable in affecting retention for men yet it is important in affecting retention for women.

It is generally agreed that full-time students are more satisfied than part-time students are because full-time students enjoy more interaction with faculty, staff and other students (Tinto, 1975). Since some part-time students only enroll for a particular purpose, their intent on their studies is no less serious than any of the full-time students, and hence their grade point average is not necessarily lower than that of full-time students. The relationship between grade point average and enrollment status remains unclear.

### **Satisfaction**

Student satisfaction is a short-term attitude resulting from an evaluation of students' educational experience, services and facilities. It improves performance, promotes students mental health and stability, which are both short-term learning goals and long-term character building and social inclusion. This study mainly focuses on the satisfaction level of sociology graduates of Prithvi Narayan Campus Pokhara. It also gives emphasis on how sociology graduates perceive the outcomes they got from the sociology degree.

Many theories have been used to understand the through which customers form satisfaction judgments. The heart of the satisfaction process is the comparison of what was expected with the product service's performance- this process has traditionally been described as the

'confirmation or disconfirmation' process (Vavra, 1997). Satisfaction can be determined (e.g. customer needs, emotions, and objective factors (e.g. product and service features)).

### **Sociology as a discipline**

Auguste Comte (1798) elaborates, "Sociology is a study of social order or stability and change or progress of the society and its social systems or institutions". Comte looks at interaction and interdependent among social institutions and society. He referred to institutions, which exist such as education, economic, political, cultural and legal. He further elaborates that there must be values why people live together and that stability is important in education because it holds people together. Values are evaluative aspects of our belief and they involve judgment such as appreciation of beauty. Words in a society, people follow what is expected of them in order to be

accepted. In society there are social changes which may be planned or not planned to follow.

Another sociologist Emile Durkheim looked at sociology as the “study of social facts which must be regarded as things, and that these social facts have influence on individuals”. To Durkheim, these facts are external to any particular biological individual. Social facts could be things a human being encounters throughout his life and could also be external forces. External forces are things which influence an individual such as school, the church, peers and many others. In other words, things around which a person comes in contact with can change, develop or progress him in terms of behavior. This means that the kind of personality one becomes depends very much on the social environment. Human beings behavior can be explained or observed in the manner, which is similar to the way facts are stated that the individual is free to make choices and any out comes can be explained exclusively through the study of his or her ideas and decisions.

Generally, sociology is a “study of society or a scientific study of human interactions” sociology is the branch of science that studies behavior in groups. Sociologists are most interested in knowing how these people interact with each other. They want to know how groups influence individuals and how the individuals influence the group. Sociologists have discovered that human beings do not know themselves until they are in groups. They know everything about themselves because other human beings create a society and live according to that society, social reality. Social realities are given guidelines of a society and see things from society. They share values, symbol, pattern of behavior and territory. Sociology does not solve problems, but get information to help the people solve problems. Sociology offers a perspective (a view of the world). View of the world is referred to as a sociological perspective or as a sociological imagination. This opens a window to another world. Hence, sociologists have come up with different definitions of sociology of education. It is easy to study sociology of education after discovering what sociology is.

Durkheim further stated that sociology of education is the “study of education”. He applied a sociological approach to the understanding of education system unlike other sociologists who defined the term sociology of education. He also came up with idea that education should be studied from the sociological perspective which helps

students to understand sociology of education. To Durkheim school system is the main focus of sociology of education. To this effect he looked at the structure of the school and interactions in the school. He looked at the way individuals interact, that is teachers with fellow teachers, teachers with pupils, administrators with fellow administrators, administrator with teachers and pupils and pupils with fellow pupil. He looked at how discipline can be maintained in schools since in sociology of education; we try to understand the problem of education from a sociological perspective. Durkheim not only looked at interactions within the school but also the relationship between the school and the community. He looked at the outcome of these interactions because individuals have influence on other individuals and society has influence on the education system.

Apart from the structure of the school, Durkheim also looked at the functions of education and society. He believed that it was the duty of education to make responsible and reliable citizens out of school children. To work out this, parents and teachers need to work hand in hand to achieve a common goal. The school can make the behavior of a learner depending on the type of administration in which a learner is found. Looking at what Durkheim noted on education, there is correlation on what he said and the education system in Zambia. If we look at the education system in Zambia we find that some schools succeed while others fail. This is as a result of bad schools, effective schools and good schools. In terms of organization. In bad schools the performance of pupils and teachers is not as expected. This may be due to poor quality of education. Effective schools are schools which produce good results due to effective teaching but do not make learners to be accepted members of the society intern of behavior. Where as in good schools there are higher expectations, good monitoring, safe and orderly environment. For a learner to perform as expected to achieve a common goal, there should be a conducive environment. In other words there should be mutual relationship. To elaborate more on Durkhiem's ideas, where ever there is a group of people, there is participation, cohesion (unit) and conflict. These lead us then to understanding that sociology of education becomes the study of association in terms of participation and unit (cohesion) in schools. On the other hand, it becomes the study of disassociation in terms of conflicts in schools. Durkheim also observed that there is no single education system which is true. If we look at the education system in Zambia, it does not mean that it is the same education system that

prevails in other countries. The curriculum in Zambia is different from that in Nigeria. For example, universal primary education (UPE) scheme in Nigeria is functionally intended to ensure that every child receive formal education at least up to the primary school leaving certificate level. This is different from the Zambian system.

Durkheim believed that every society had its own education system which was shaped by the society-cultural needs. He also believed that education was the influence exerted on the young generation by the old generation and this influence was a changing process. He said that changes in education practice have a relationship with changes in societal beliefs and practice.

Hence, he believed that education was a social control and transmission of knowledge.

In conclusion, Durkheim's definition of sociology of education is the integral part of the education process. This is enough that his definition is suitable because someone can read his classic work on sociology and education with great interest. Overall, he stands out as the founder of the discipline and the classic sociologists of education. His contribution to sociology of education has stimulated sociologist to do research in a number of areas. These areas are those that Durkheim had already researched such as function of education, relationships of education to societal change and many more. From his findings came up with the term sociology but not sociology of education as Durkheim did.

Sociology of education is the branch of sociology. It studies relationship between education and sociology and deals with its problems. It is primarily concerned with social factors in education. According to M S Gore, "Educational sociology is the application of scientific spirit, methods and principles of sociology to the study of education." Roucek defines educational sociology as the sociology applied to the solution of fundamental educational problems. Educational sociology is the science, which describes and explains institutions, groups, and social processes in relation to the educational sociology. It helps us to understand the effectiveness of different educational methods in teaching students with different kinds of intelligences.

## **History/Origin of Sociology**

Sociology is the scientific study of society, including patterns of social relationships, social interaction and culture. It is relatively new academic discipline. It emerged in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century in response to the challenges of modernity. Auguste Comte (January 19, 1798-September 5, 1857) a French man is given the credit of coining the term 'Sociology' in 1839 A.D.

Sociology as an academic science was thus born in 19th century (its formal establishment year being 1837) in Great Britain and Western Europe, especially in France and Germany, and it greatly advanced throughout 19th and 20th centuries. The development of sociology and its current contexts have to be grasped in the contexts of the major changes that have created the modern world (Giddens, 1986). Further, sociology originated in 18th century philosophy, political economy and cultural history (Swingwood, 1991) The major conditions, societal changes, upheavals and social ferments that gave rise to the emergence and development of sociology as an academic science include the Industrial Revolution which began in Great Britain, the French Political Revolution of 1789, the Enlightenment and advances in natural sciences and Introduction to Sociology 8 technology.

These revolutions had brought about significant societal changes and disorders in the way society lived in the aforementioned countries. Since sociology was born amidst the great sociopolitical and economic and technological changes of the western world, it is said to be the science of modern society. The pioneering sociologists were very much concerned about the great changes that were taking place and they felt that the exciting sciences could not help understand, explain, analyze and interpret the fundamental laws that govern the social phenomena. Thus, sociology was born out of these revolutionary contexts. Sociology is known as the science of human society that concentrates on the study of society and its major units and their dynamics.

## **Sociology and Anthropology in Nepal**

For most of its history Nepal remained in isolation behind the natural defenses of the Himalayas, and its rulers were content to avoid communication with the outside world. During the Rana regime, Nepal was known as the dark country. The foreign visitors and scholars were not allowed to visit and write about Nepal. During British

colonization in India, some British scholars and historians entered Nepal and studied the diversified Nepali society and culture. In the field of sociology and anthropology, this period is known as the age of British historians and missionaries. They were charmed by the diversified Nepali society and culture and wrote their findings. They pictured few important features of Nepalese society and culture such as:-

- Observed Anglo- Nepal war
- Watched Shah Dynasty capturing the Kathmandu valley
- Excavated the mosaic of Nepali people, culture and society, which is diversified racially, religiously, culturally, ethnically, etc.
- Felt jealous of Nepali culture and wrote in an insulting manner but have become useful written documents to study Nepali society and culture.

Sociology and Anthropology does not have long history in Nepal. The institutional development of Sociology and Anthropology began after 1950 A.D. Village Development Training Centre was established in 1953 A.D. Along with the establishment of Democracy in Nepal in 1951 Feb. 18 (2007 B.S. Falgun 7) many people were provided with training and mobilized in the rural development program forwarded by the government. In such training Sociological and Anthropological knowledge was provided to the people. During this phase, various institutions were also established so has to develop sociology and anthropology in Nepal. Some of them are:

- Institute of Nepal and Asian studies was established under TU.
- Department of Sociology and Anthropology was established under TU.
- Panchayat Training Centre was founded by the government of Nepal later changed into Village Development Training Centre
- Centre for economic development and administration was established in TU.
- Sociology and Anthropology Association in Nepal was founded under TU.

Tribhuvan University was established in 1960 A.D. but it took 20 years for the foundation of the department of Sociology and Anthropology under TU. In 1981 A.D. the study of sociology and anthropology was introduced in Master Degree on the central campus, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur. In 1979, some of the Nepali scholars were sent to India for the training for curriculum development in MA level. In 1980, the department of Sociology and Anthropology was founded in Nepal under the chairmanship of professor Dr. Chaitanya Mishra under TU. In 1980, the curriculum of



MA level Sociology and Anthropology was developed. Likewise, in 1985, the BA level program was extended to other four campuses: Trichandra College in Kathmandu, Patan Multiple Campus in Lalitpur, Prithvi Narayan campus in Pokhara and Mahendra Morang Campus in Biratnagar. Similarly teaching Sociology and Anthropology was extended in +2/PCL level from 1996/97 onwards. The subject is also taught at the school level as social studies as a compulsory subject. Only few schools offered sociology course to its students at past, now there are many college which includes sociology courses in Pokhara. Teaching the subject sociology and anthropology was introduced in Higher Secondary schools in and around Pokhara since 1999.

### **Scope of studying Sociology in Nepal**

Sociology is the study of social life, social change, and the social causes and consequences of human behavior. It help study the diversified society and culture and conduct the ethnographic study and research of various ethnic groups residing in Nepal. I helps in recognizing Nepal religion and cultural diversity. It aided in the formulation of plan and policies on development sectors and analyzes the social, political and economic issues. Thus, help to play the role of helping hand for boosting activities of different government organizations, non-government organizations, international non-governmental organizations, etc. Sociologists study the impacts of globalizations, modernizations as well as liberalization in Nepal in the field of socio-cultural structure and development. It help to understand the theoretical and practical differences between Ancient Society, Feudalism, Capitalism and Socialism. Sociologist can develop the concept of social inclusion and harmony among peoples and analyze the market situations. Sociology help to understand ourselves, community and nation as well as the world then and now by promoting the issues of minorities, disadvantaged groups, rural women, Dalits, etc. Sociology degree helps to land on job market easily: Social engineering, data collection, record keeping, participatory research, monitoring and evaluation of all development activities. Sociologist and anthropologist can have crucial role as social planner, social analyst, social manager, social engineer, teacher, gender expert, conflict manager, social mobilize, catalyst, consultant, researcher, etc.

## **Importance of Sociology**

Sociology helps us to better understand ourselves and other people, cultures and environments. The field of sociology helps us to understand social conditions and phenomenon such as the causes of crime, poverty and other social problems. Thus understanding the social problems helps us to find solutions for such problems in a society. It prepares one for a lifetime of change by developing one's appreciation of diversity, love of learning, writing and study skills and knowledge base about human behavior, social organization, culture, and social change.

Sociology is of great importance in the solution of social problems. The present world is suffering from many problems that can be solved through scientific study of the society. It is the task of sociology to study the social problems through the methods of scientific research and to find out solution to them. This study will provide a guideline to the students willing to make a degree in sociology. It will definitely open the floor for the new comers (students) to be familiar to the applied field of sociology.

Sociology is important because it helps in solving social and international problems, gives better perspective into crime, helps in the study of institutional roles and in the understanding and planning of society. Sociology is basically defined as a study of individuals in relation to their society.

Sociology is an important study as it helps human beings study the behaviors of individuals and come up with ways of improving life. Below are some specific details regarding the importance of sociology. And this research will help to understand following things regarding sociology (What Is the Significance of Sociology?).

- Crime perspectives:

It is through sociology that governments throughout the world are embracing the use of rehabilitation techniques to help offenders rather than meting punishment on them.

- International problems:

Sociology helps in understanding different world cultures and in so doing bridges certain gaps that may otherwise cause conflicts. Through sociology, international wars and rivalries have been brought into manageable limits.

- Understanding and planning society:

Sociology studies human beings from the basic unit, which is a family to a global outlook. This helps in understanding intricate details about each type of society. The knowledge is then used in planning various issues that guarantee equality to all.

▪ Enlightenment:

Sociology teaches human beings to be open minded in order to learn from other cultures' mistakes and strengths.

### **2.1.1 Applied Sociology**

Applied sociology is the use of sociological theory, methods, skills and research in order to resolve particular issues in real world settings. The examples can include:

- program evaluation geared to making improvements in a social program so that it works better for clients/users;
- working with a hospital or community health center to improve access to health services for people with low literacy skills;
- designing surveys and collecting data for purposes of tracking public opinion, creating profiles of various populations (e.g. Aboriginal Peoples), or measuring change in specific social indicators (fertility, cohabitation, poverty, educational attainment, racism, happiness, etc.);
- studying the social impact of emergency communications during and after a crisis so that emergency planners can improve communications procedures;
- working with a community organization to establish an evidence-based program for disadvantaged youth;
- conducting participatory action research in partnership with a community to find out what kind of economic development would work for that community; understanding and resolving issues in group and organizational dynamics within an institution;
- Turning evidence about equity into organizational and public policy.

Applied sociology is putting sociology in practice. Applied sociologists may or may not have academic degrees in sociology. They may have studied sociological theory, methods, and findings through related disciplines such as urban planning, Community Development,

Communications, Criminology, social Work, women's Studies, Critical Race studies, Indigenous Studies, Religion, Demography/Population Studies, Anthropology, and others. They may be based in community organizations, the private sector,

governments, think tanks, international agencies, academic institutions or be independent researchers doing sociological research in the field.

## **2.2 Empirical Review**

Satisfaction is the act of fulfilling a need, desire, or appetite, or the feeling gained from such fulfillment. Satisfaction means that we've had enough in a good way. Oxford Dictionary defines satisfaction as fulfillment of one's wishes, expectations, or needs, or the pleasure derived from this.

Parajuli, Natasha has written a thesis entitled “Job satisfaction among female teachers in private schools in Pokhara” (2015A.D.). According to Parajuli, job satisfaction is important from the perspectives of an employee, which, thus helps to achieve the organizational goals as well. Likewise, satisfaction of students is important from the perspective of studying which helps to achieve the targeted dreams & goals of students.

Shirazi, Mahtab in his research “Student Satisfaction Analysis and Its Factors (2014 to 2016)” he has identified the factors affecting the academic satisfaction of students and the degree of this satisfaction. It is believed that academic satisfaction is one of the important factors for the academic progress of students and their willingness and motivation to continue their studies that will ultimately affect their future career.

A group of researcher believe that the teachers' expertise and capabilities are among the factors affecting the academic satisfaction of learners. In addition, Elliot and Shine (2003) reported that paying special attention to students 'problems and expectations and having a respectful attitude towards them affects students' academic satisfaction. Then satisfaction with academic achievement and satisfaction with the educational evaluation method is another aspect of students' academic satisfaction.

The correlational literature concerning the relationships between individual job satisfaction and individual performance was analyzed, using the meta-analysis techniques. Higher and more consistent correlations between overall job satisfaction and performance were indicated than those previously reported. Relationships between JDI measures of job satisfaction and performance were not as high or as consistent as those found between overall job satisfaction and performance. (Hunter, Schmidt & Jackson 1982).

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODS**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter deals with the research methodology in which the researcher has collected the necessary quantitative and qualitative data for the study. This chapter especially discusses the rationale of the study, research designing, the universe and the sampling size, methods of data collection, tools and techniques for data collection, source of data and information, analysis of the data and information obtained from the fieldwork, etc. There are various type of data collection methods in research. It is the nature of the proposed study, which determines the appropriate and proper methods for data collection, wherever possible. In this research, data have been collected with primary data collection methods.

#### **3.2 Rationale of the study area**

As being a student of sociology, it made me curious to know the status and satisfaction of sociology graduates. The status of seniors, their perspective on this subject, their achievement, and the suggestion can improve and inspire the upcoming generation for the selection of subject in higher level. Prithvi Narayan Campus was the first campus to introduce sociology and anthropology in combined academic discipline in 1985 in Pokhara. So the research aims to find out the perception and satisfaction of sociology graduates of Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara who has submitted their Masters' Dissertation in the year 2073 and 2074 B.S..

#### **3.3 Research design**

The study has followed the descriptive research design. Descriptive research design enables us to make observation in a completely natural environment. It is very useful in providing fact needed for planning social action programs. It is even more useful for planning, prediction and awareness. It is one that aims at describing accurately the characteristics' of a group, community or people. A researcher may be interested in studying the people of a community, their age composition, caste-wise population distribution, occupational distribution and so on. Descriptive research design help provide answers to the questions of what, who, when, where and how associated with a particular research problem. While conducting the research the following steps will

be taken. Define the question that is to be answered. The second step is that after problem has been formulated specifically enough to indicate what data would be record. Observation, Interview and Questionnaire etc. has its peculiar advantages and limitations.

### **3.4 Study population and sampling procedure**

In this primary based study, the study population was selected from the Masters graduates in Sociology of Prithvi Narayan Campus. The selected population was too less. So many attempt were made to make contact with all of the graduates on list. Many contact numbers provided by the graduates to sociology department came to be changed and out of reached. The self administered questionnaire was sent to 60 graduates and 55 of them respond to it.

### **3.5 Data collection Techniques and Tools**

Satisfaction and perception are strictly subjective aspects. For primary data collection, self-administered questionnaire was prepared through relevant literature review and articles. The self-administered questionnaire was sent to the sociology graduates through E-mail, SMS, Facebook and Viber.

The secondary data were collected through different published and unpublished reports, national and international journals, publications, scholarly articles, individual research report, the online website/journals, previous thesis, newspaper, website documents etc..

### **3.6 Methods of Data Analysis**

Data analysis is perhaps the most important component of the research. Weak analysis produces inaccurate results that not only hamper the authenticity of the research but also make the findings unusable. It's imperative to choose our data analysis methods carefully to ensure that our findings are insightful and actionable. The most commonly used data analysis method is content analysis. It is one of the most common methods to analyze qualitative data.

The collected raw data was classified into some purposeful categories, coding, counting, editing, tabulations. The variables were tabulated and plotted in different graphs, column bars, pie charts, percentage table, etc.

## CHAPTER IV

### BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENT

This chapter has highlighted for the socio-demographic characteristics of the study population i.e. age and sex composition, religion, language and occupation composition, caste/ethnic composition, level of education, marital status and employment status of the respondent. Furthermore, this chapter is also trying to find out the perception on sociology of sociology graduates. Moreover, this study deals with the satisfaction level of sociology graduates with the subject and concern department. The presentation of the result is based on primary data that were collected from the questionnaire in order to find out the conclusion.

#### 4.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

##### 4.1.1 Age Composition of Study Population

Age is the demographic composition. The age structure of population affects a nation's key 'socio-economic' issues. It can also be used to help predict potential issues of society/nation. The given table 1 below describes the age composition of the population in which the perception and satisfaction on sociology of the sociology graduates of Prithvi Narayan Campus of Pokhara was studied.

**Table 1 Age Composition of Study Population**

S.N.	Age group	Number	Percentage
1	Up to 25 years	2	3.6
2	26 to 36 years	35	63.6
3	37 to 47 years	13	23.6
4	48 and above	5	9.1
5	<b>Total</b>	55	100

*Source: Field study 2021*

As above mentioned, only 3.6 percent of the population is under the age of 25 years. The majority of the respondents i.e. 35 people are from the age group 26 to 36years. The research showed that 23.6 percent are from age group 37 to 47years. 9.1percent of the population are from age group 48 and above.

#### 4.1.2 Gender Status of the Study Population

Sex is the demographic composition. The census of Nepal 2011 A.D. recorded 49 percent of male population and 51 percent of female population. This data shows the population of female is higher than that of male. The table 2 describes the sex/gender of the population in which I studied the perception and satisfaction of sociology graduates of Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara.

**Table 2 Gender Status of the Study Population**

S.N.	Gender	Numbers	Percentage
1	Male	28	51
2	Female	27	49
3	<b>Total</b>	55	100

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

The study was accomplished with 51 percentage of male respondents while 49 percentage are female respondents. This research only deals with the graduates of Master's in Sociology.

#### 4.1.3 Marital status of the Study Population

Marriage is one of the socio-cultural phenomenon. It is closely associated with the institution of family. It was established by the human society to control and regulate the sexual life of people. Though marriage is universal its purpose, forms, functions, etc differ from one society to another society. According to the census of Nepal 2011 A.D., the tendency of early age marriage is still high in Nepal. The table 3 shows the relationship status of the respondents (i.e. the sociology graduates).

**Table 3 Marital status of the Study Population**

Relationship Status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Married	23	42	18	33	41	74.6
Unmarried	5	9	9	16	14	25.4
Total	28	51	27	49	55	100

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

While analyzing the table 3 we can found that 75 percentage of respondents are married and rest of them 25 percentage are unmarried. Only 4 percent of respondents



are under the age of 25 years and are unmarried. However, this index status indicates the tendency of early age marriage system is gradually decreasing among the educated people.

#### **4.1.4 Caste/Ethnicity Status of the Study Population**

Caste is closely concerned with the Hindu philosophy, religion, custom and tradition. It is a form of social stratification, which is unique in Nepal, India and other Hindu society. It gives socio-cultural identification to the Nation. According to the census of Nepal 2011 A.D., 126 caste/ethnic group have been identified in Nepal.

**Table 4 Caste/Ethnicity Status of the Study Population**

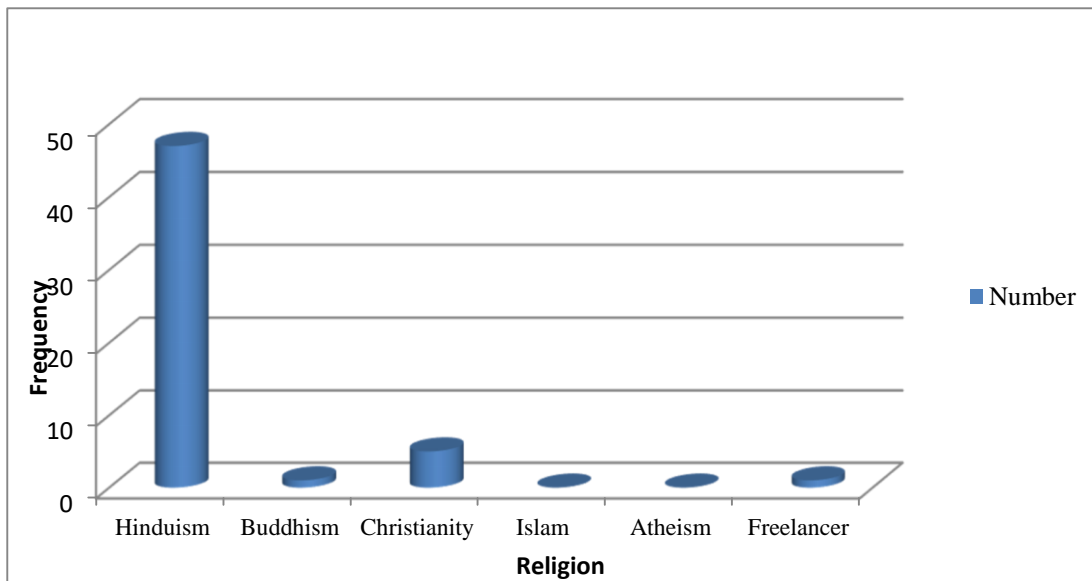
<b>S.N.</b>	<b>Caste/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1	Brahmin	36	65.6
2	Chhetri	5	9
3	Janajatis	13	23.6
4	Dalit	1	1.8

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

Major four caste groups are recognized among the sociology graduates of Prithvi Narayan Campus of Pokhara. Among them the majority is of Brahmin (65.45percent), Janajatis has second highest (23.64percent), Chhetri is the third highest (9.09percent) and only 1.82 percentage are of Dalit group.

#### **4.1.5 Religious Belief Status of Study Population**

Religion reflects the socio-cultural status of the Nepal. The census of Nepal 2011 A.D., categorize ten types of religions followed in Nepal. Hinduism is followed by 81.3 percent, Buddhism 9 percent, Islam 4.4 percent, Kirat 3.1 percent, Christainity 1.4 percent, Prakriti 0.5 percent, Bon (13006), Jainism (3214), Bahai (1283) and Sikhism (609). As Nepal is declared as a secular state in 2063 B.S. various new religion are gradually identified. There are various religious beliefs identified among the respondents which are given in figure 1.



*Figure 1 Religious Belief Status of Study Population*

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

Among the respondents, Hinduism is followed by the highest percentage i.e. 85.5 percentage. Christianity is followed by 9.1 percentage and only 1.8 percentage follow Buddhism. Likewise, 1.8 percentage are Bon followers and 1.8 percentage are freelance thinker. Respondents are not from Islam group. They all believe there is the existence of God. So respondents are not atheist.

#### **4.1.6 Language Status of the Study Population**

Language is a system of communication. It is a symbolic system through which people communicate and culture is transmitted. All the respondents speak Nepali Language. Only 1.1 percent of the respondents speak their own mother language along with Nepali. All respondents also speak English language as optional/ in need.

#### **4.1.7 Employment Status of the Study Population**

Employment is a state of having paid. It is a socio economic phenomenon, which keeps the socio-economic status of people in the society. Nepal's unemployment rate has been estimated at 11.4percent, according to Nepal Labor Force Survey 2018-19unveiled by the Central Bureau of Statistics. The census of 2011 A.D. of Nepal states that around 80 percent of population of population are involved in agriculture and rest of others are doing non-agricultural occupation.

The table 5 describes the employment status of sociology graduates.

**Table 5 Employment Status of Study Population**

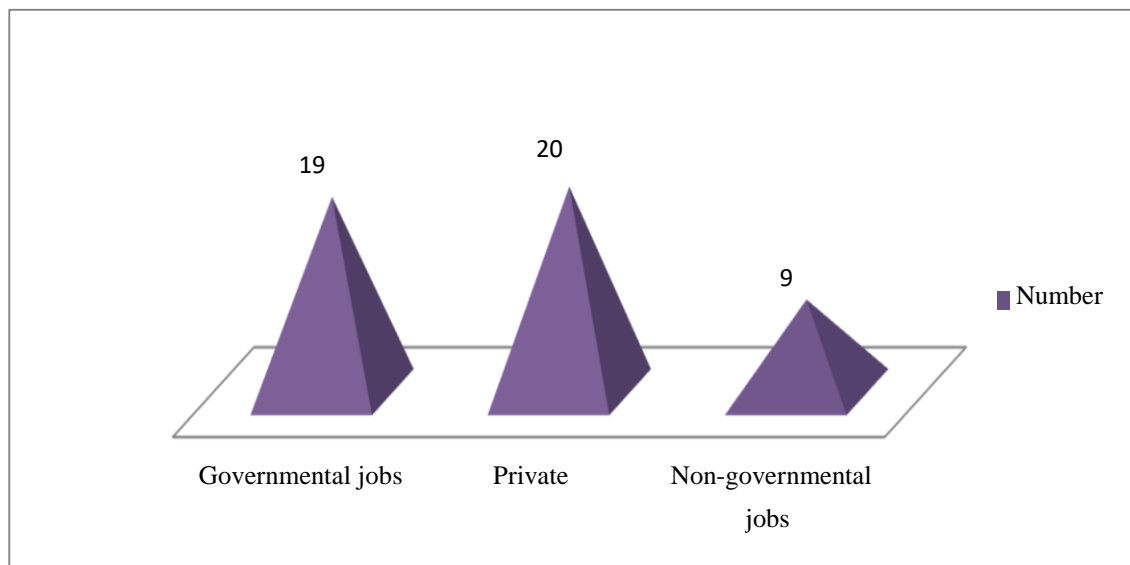
S.N.	Employment Status	Number	Percentage (Percent)
1	Employed	48	87
2	Unemployed	7	13

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

As above mentioned, 87 percentage of study population are engaged in paid work i.e. employed where as 13 percentage of them are unemployed. The study population are Masters Graduate of sociology. The study highlights that not all the graduates are able to earn while the majority are employed.

#### 4.1.7.1 Employed Sector Status of Study Population

Someone who is employed has a job or is busy with something. The respondents with employment are from different sector jobs. The figure down clearly explores it.



*Figure 2 Employment Sector Status of Study Population*

*Source: Field survey 2021*

Among the employed respondents 39.6 percentage are employed in governmental sectors. Likewise 41.7 percentage are in private sector. Only 18.7 percentage are involved in nongovernment organization.

#### 4.1.7.2 Unemployed Sector Status of Study Population

Unemployment occurs when a person who is actively searching for employment is unable to find work. It is often used as the measure of the health of the economy.

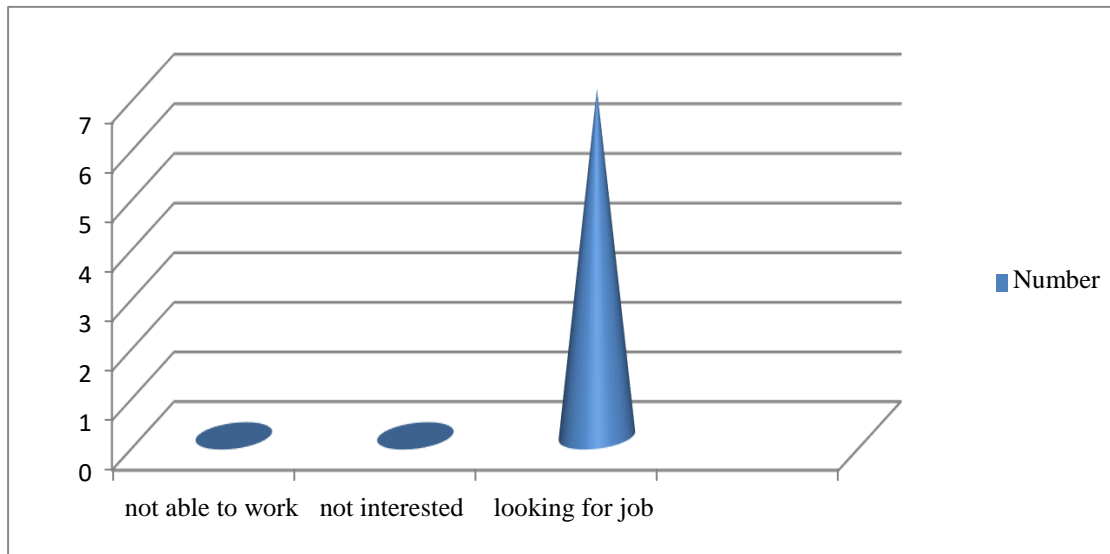


Figure 3 Unemployed sector status of study population

Source: Field Survey 2021

Among the unemployed respondents nobody of them are unable to work and not interested. All of them are looking for the job.

#### 4.1.8 Educational Background Status of Study Population

Education is an enlightening experience. It gives us knowledge of the world around us and changes it into something better. Education makes us capable of interpreting things among other things. Nepal has made significant progress in education at all levels during the past periods. According to the census of Nepal 2011 AD total literate population were 16.1 millions out of 26.94 millions total population. Among of them 0.63 million were just literate whose grade has not been stated.

The table 6 describes the educational background status of the respondents. But is not matter of surprise that the total respondents are all educated since they are the Masters level graduated from Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara. The study also aims to find out whether the percentages of SLC and Intermediate level determine their study.

**Table 6 Educational Background Status of Study Population**

<b>Level</b>	<b>Distinction</b>	<b>1<sup>st</sup> Division</b>	<b>2<sup>nd</sup> Division</b>	<b>3<sup>rd</sup> Division</b>	<b>No response</b>
S.L.C.	1	12	36	0	6
Intermediate	0	8	36	5	6
Bachelor	0	5	38	5	7
Masters	0	4	35	10	6
Mphil	0	1	0	0	-

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

The above table 6 shows the clear number of respondents with their educational report. The Masters graduates in sociology of Prithvi Narayan Campus has scored distinction in SLC by only 1, first division by 12, second division by 36 and 6 did not respond.

Similarly only 8 passed intermediate level with first division, 36 with second division, 5 with third division and 6 did not response. Likewise, Bachelor was clear out by 5 respondents in first division, 38 with second division, 5 with third division and 7 did not response.

The respondents graduated in Masters in Sociology from Prithvi Narayan Campus. Only 4 graduated with first division, 35 with second division, 10 with 3rd division and 6 did not response. Only 1 respondent has Mphil with first division and rest of other has not joined or yet completed. None of the respondents are doing Phd.

Though there is the huge differences between the marks obtained and knowledge. Study should be for knowledge not for only grades. Knowledge gained will flourish forever. The collected information basically finds out the examination scores of respondents. Many of the respondents have passed out their different levels in second division according to the data collected. The students with higher grade lacks interest in sociological field of study.

#### **4.1.9 Previous Education Faculty of Study Population**

Generally, a faculty here means a group of university departments concerned with a major division of knowledge. Sociology is a social science. It comes under the faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences as it is the scientific study of human social

behavior and its origin, development, organization and institution. The education system of Nepal consists of four different faculties for students after School Leaving Certificates i.e SLC and now its Secondary Education Examination i.e SEE. Students can choose Faculties of Humanities and social science, Faculty of Science, Faculty of Management and Faculty of Education from class Eleven. The table 7 categorized respondents according to their faculty chosen after their SLC examination.

**Table 7 Previous Education Faculty of Study Population**

<b>Levels/Faculty</b>	<b>Humanities</b>	<b>Science</b>	<b>Management</b>	<b>Education</b>	<b>Total Respondents</b>
Intermediate level	27	4	5	19	55
Bachelor	35	3	2	15	55

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

Among 55 respondents, 27 respondents are from Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, 4 of them are from Faculty of Science, 5 of them are from Faculty of Management and 19 are from Faculty of Education in their Intermediate level.

Similarly, 35 respondents are from Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, 3 of them are from Faculty of Science, 2 of them are from Faculty of Management and 15 are from Faculty of Education in their Bachelor level.

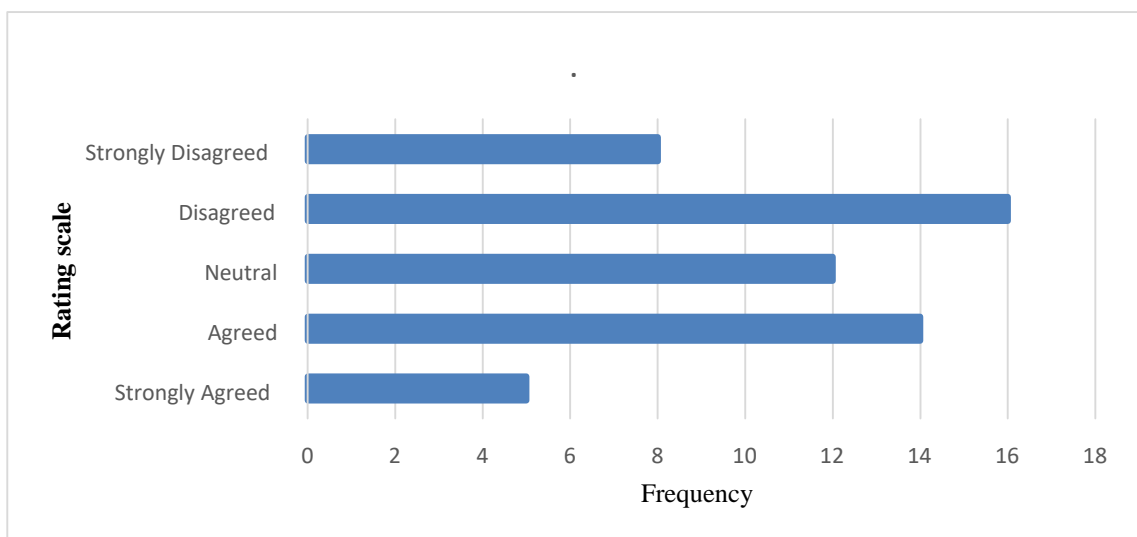
Most of the respondents are from Faculty of Humanities and Social Science in both Intermediate and Bachelor level. Likewise, there is the second highest enrollment of respondents in Masters in Sociology from Faculty of Education in both levels. Very few are interested in Masters in Sociology from the Faculties of Science and Management.

## CHAPTER V

### FACTORS INFLUENCING CHOICE OF CAMPUS AND SUBJECT SOCIOLOGY

Choosing a university and deciding on a major is one of the most important milestones in a persons' life since they shape peoples' careers. It has a great impact on their whole life. In addition, choosing a suitable major subject or university affects students' enthusiasm and commitment to the study. Students who choose their major or campus without considering their priorities may lose their learning motivation, they may face difficulties in succeeding the courses and finding a desirable job. Therefore, investigating the factors that affect students' university preferences is essential to guide them for more appropriate decisions and thus to ensure the students' future success. The data is collected from students who have completed their Masters in Sociology from Prithvi Narayan Campus Pokhara. The choice of factors was given to the respondents and they had to select the factor that has the highest impact on the selection of the college.

#### 5.1.1 Students' attitude on lack of better option compelled to choose sociology.



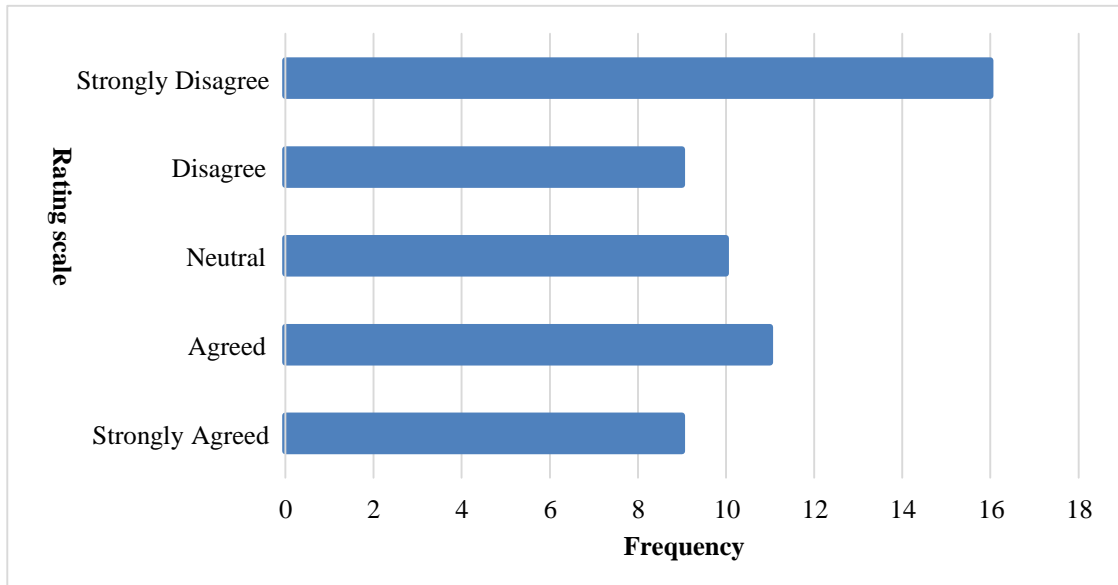
*Figure 4 Students' attitude on lack of better option and compelled to choose sociology.*

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

Among 55 respondents 29.09 percent of them disagreed on the point that they had no any better options so they joined Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara whereas 25.45 percent agreed, 21.82 percent neither agreed nor disagreed, 14.55 percent strongly

disagreed and 9.09percent strongly agreed on it. The result shows that most of the respondents have better more options than joining Prithvi Narayan Campus. There are other campuses too, which offers course in Masters in Sociology. Nearly similar percentage of graduates agreed that they had no better option than joining PNC as it is the first campus in Pokhara to introduce course in Sociology.

**5.1.2 Suggestions of parents/ other suggested to get a degree from this college.**



*Figure 5 Suggestions of parents/others suggested getting a degree from this college*  
*Source: Field Survey 2021*

The majority of the respondents join Prithvi Narayan Campus as their own decision. Maximum of them denied on the point that they were suggested to get degree from PNC by their parents. The above figure shows that 29.09percent of the respondents strongly disagreed on the statement that their parents/others suggested them to get a degree from PNC whereas, 20 percent agreed on it, 18.18percent stays neutral, 16.36percent strongly agreed on it and 16.36percent disagreed.



### 5.1.3 Lack of ideas on what else to do.

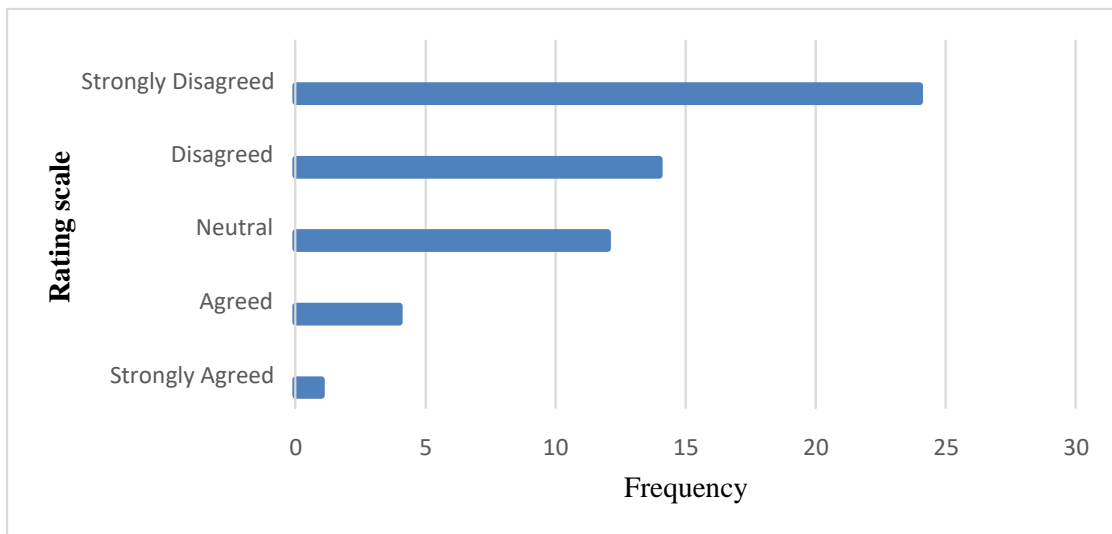


Figure 6 Lack of ideas on what else to do

Source: Field Survey 2021

The above picture shows that 43.64 percent of the total respondent strongly disagreed on the statement that they had no idea on what else to do. Likewise 25.45 percent disagreed, 21.82 percent neither agreed nor disagreed, 7.27 percent agreed and 1.8 percent strongly disagreed. Maturity comes with the age and exposure to life, its experiences and lesson learned from them. Selection of subject to campus from higher level to masters' level makes students able to cope with the situation. So, the study shows that maturity leads to various idea to them.

### 5.1.4 Students own wish to join this college

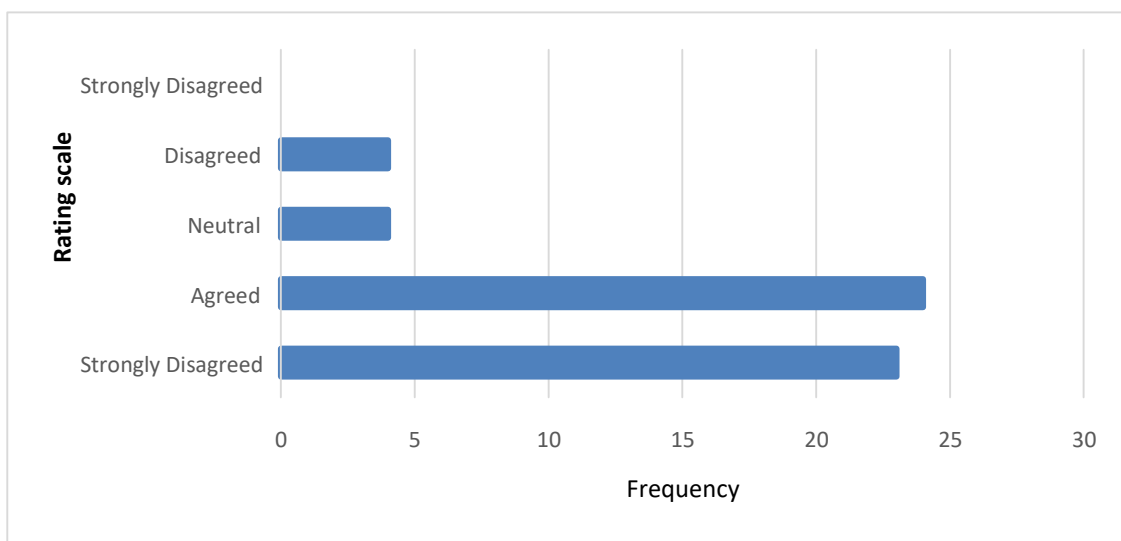


Figure 7 Students own wish to join this college

Source: Field Survey 2021

Most of the respondents truly wanted to join PNC. 43.64percent of the total respondent agreed and 41.82 percent strongly agreed on their own decision to join PNC whereas 7.27percent neither agreed nor disagreed, 7.27percent disagreed and 0percent strongly disagreed on this view.

### 5.1.5 Pleasant environment

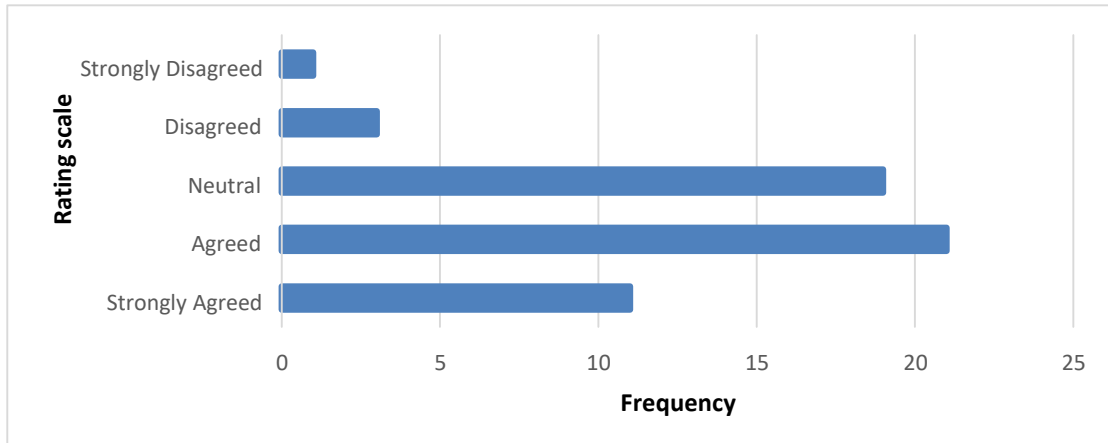


Figure 8 Pleasant environment there

Source: Field Survey 2021

Most of the respondents agreed on the statement that they joined Prithvi Narayan Campus due to its pleasant environment there. 38.18percent of the total respondent agreed, 34.55percent stays neutral, 20percent agreed and 5.45percent disagreed on it. The report shows that the students liked the overall environment of the college as only 1.8percent strongly disagreed on this statement.

### 5.1.6 Reputed and prestigious college.

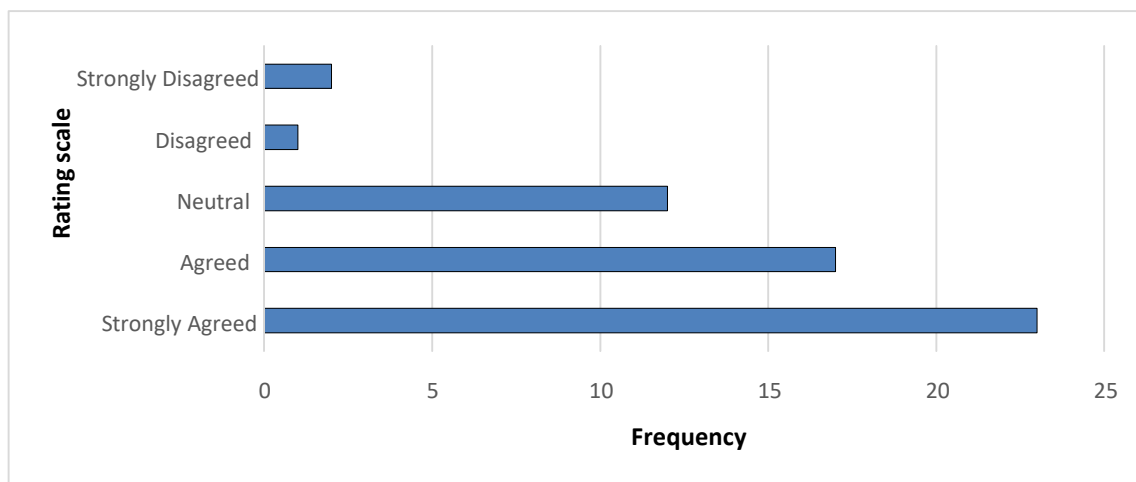


Figure 9 Reputed and prestigious college

Source: Field Survey 2021

Among 55 respondents 41.82 percentage of the respondent strongly agreed on the point that PNC is a reputed and prestigious college in Pokhara whereas 30.91percent agreed , 21.82percent neither agreed nor disagreed, 3.64percent strongly disagreed and 1.8percent disagreed on it.

**5.1.7 Affordable fee structure.**

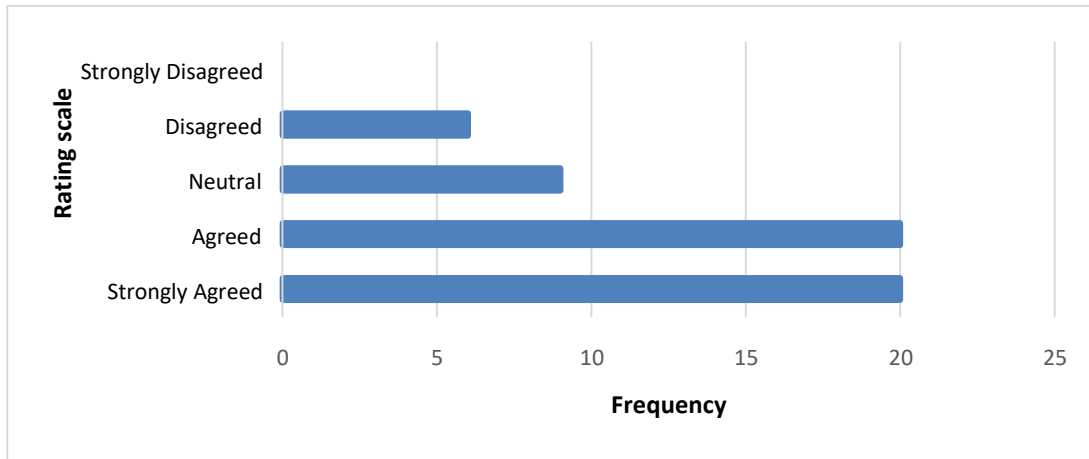


Figure 10 Affordable fee structure

Source: Field Survey 2021

Prithvi Narayan Campus, a Tribhuwan University affiliated campus of Pokhara is one of the major force in higher education in Nepal and occupies a premier position in the western region of Nepal. Above data clarifies that 36.36percent of the total respondent strongly agreed on joining PNC due to its affordable fee structure and 36.36percent also strongly agreed on it. Likewise, 16.36percent submitted their views on neutral, 10.91percent disagreed and 0percent strongly disagreed on it.

**5.1.8 Good educational environment with experience faculty.**

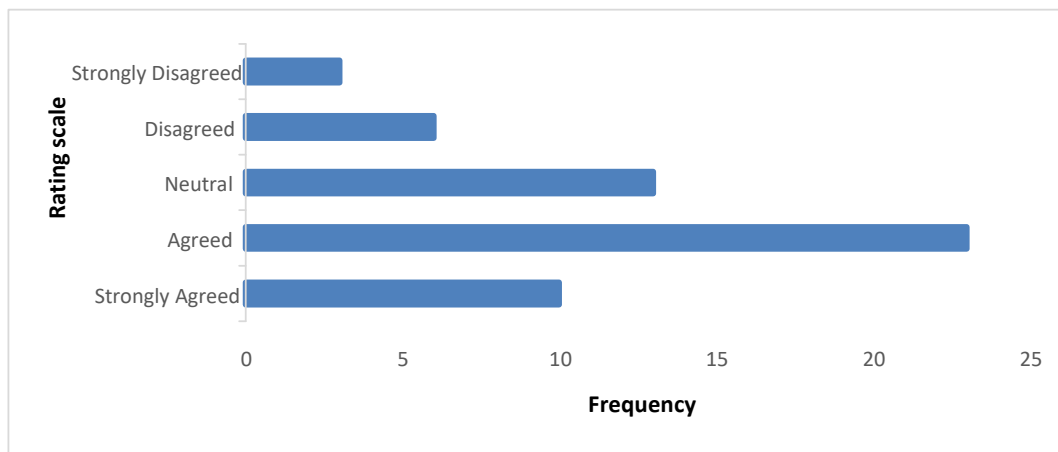


Figure 11 Good educational environment with experience faculty.

Source: Field Survey 2021

The above analysis shows that 41.82 percent of the total respondent agreed on good educational environment with experience faculty whereas, 23.64 percent neither agreed nor disagreed, 18.18 percent strongly agreed, 10.91 percent disagreed and 5.45 percent strongly disagreed.

**5.1.9 Past result of this college was better.**

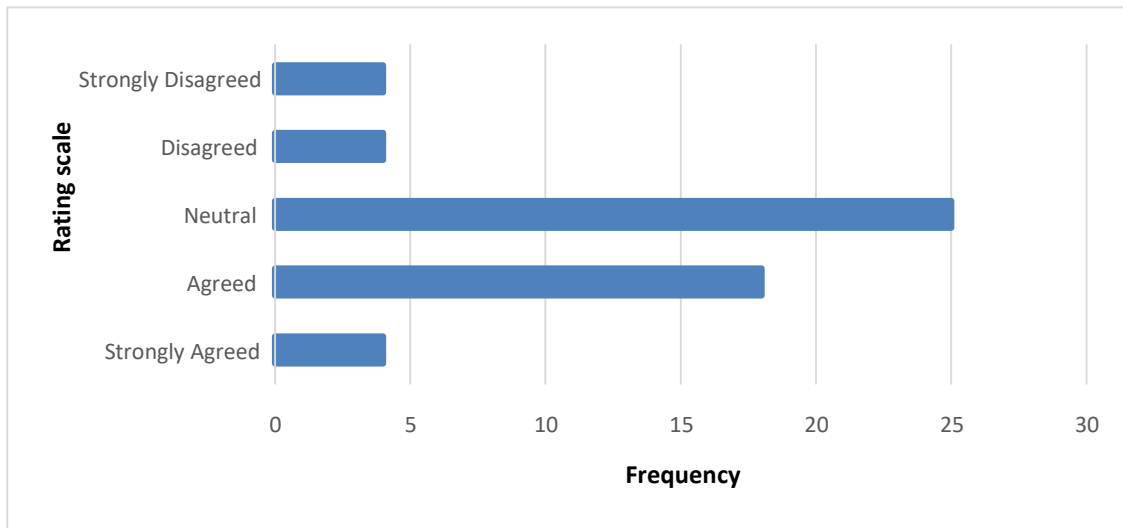


Figure 12 Better past result of the college

Source: Field Survey 2021

From the above analysis of data, 45.45 percent of the respondents stay neutral to the statement that they join PNC due to the better past result of the college whereas 32.72 percent agreed, 7.27 percent strongly agreed, 7.27 percent disagreed and 7.27 percent strongly disagreed.

**5.1.10 Peer pressure**

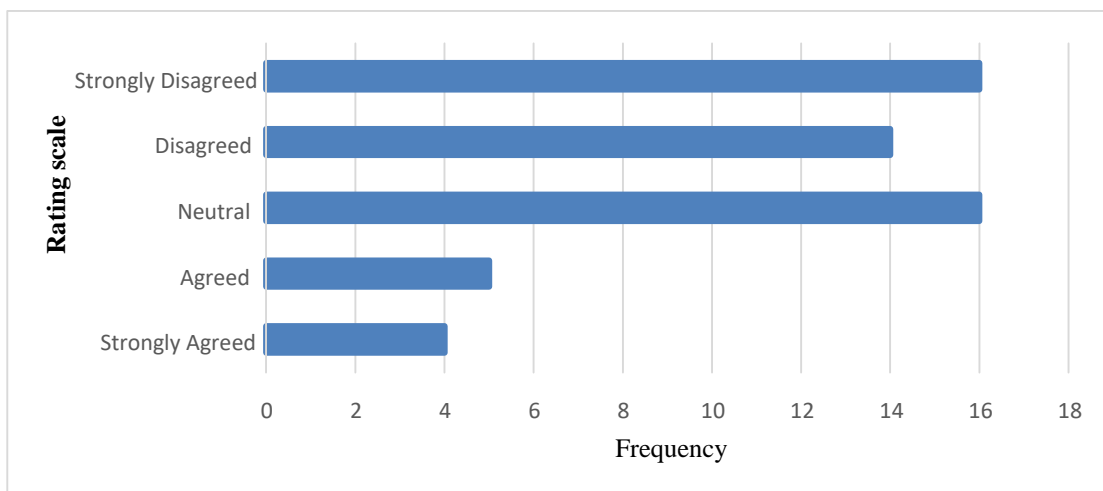


Figure 13 Peer pressure

Source: Field Survey 2021

From the above observation, we can say that 29.09 percent are the majority of respondent who are Neutral to the peer pressure as a reason to join PNC. Likewise, same percentage 29.09percent strongly disagree, 25.45percent disagree, 9.09percent agreed and 7.27percent strongly agreed to the peer pressure attribute.

## 5.2 Students' Campus Experience

The student experience encompasses many aspects of academic and intellectual development; social and emotional life; and the growth and refinement of cultural, historical, political, sporting and artistic interest. Having access to textbooks, classroom, libraries, updated books, teachers, quality instructional materials, school counsellor, technology and other campus supplies can create a great learning platform for students. The respondents were asked about their experience with campus resources.

### 5.2.1 Sufficient library resources

Library provides people with access to the information they need to work, play, learn and govern. It assist people to work and gain information as interest and to obtain recreational materials.

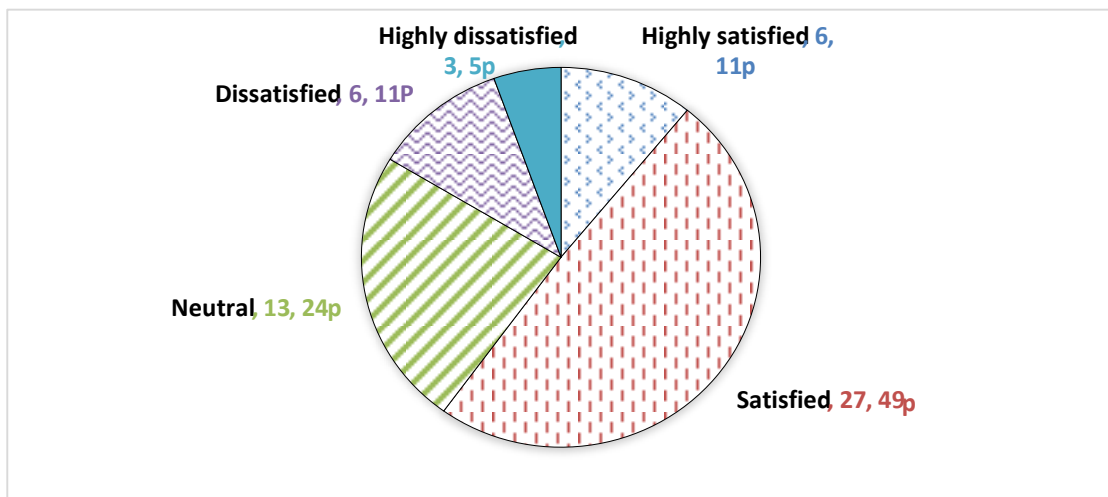


Figure 14 Sufficient library resources

Source: Field Survey 2021

Above figure gives information about the respondents view regarding sufficient library resources in the campus. Nearly half of the respondent are satisfied with the library resources, 13 of them are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with it. 6 of them are highly satisfied and 6 of them are dissatisfied. Only 3 of them are highly dissatisfied with the library resources of the campus.

### 5.2.2 Professionalism of faculty

The importance of teachers in societal change cannot be underestimated. Authors such as Stronge and Tucker (2000) agree that the teacher is the most important school based factor in student achievement.

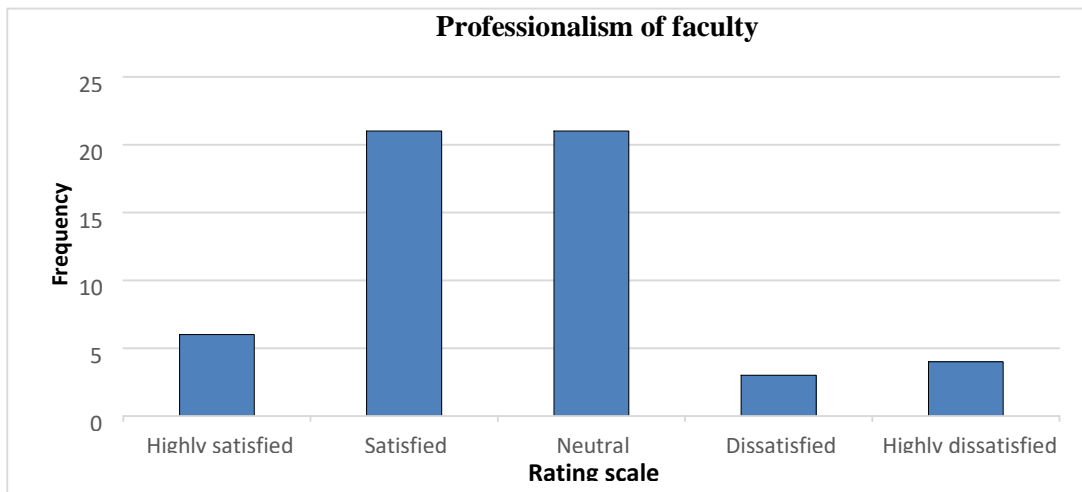


Figure 15 Professionalism of faculty

Source: Field Survey 2021

The above given picture illustrates that the same number of respondents i.e 21 are satisfied and neutral to the professionalism of faculty. Among 55 respondents, 6 of them are highly satisfied, 3 of them are dissatisfied and 4 of them are highly dissatisfied.

### 5.2.3 Quality of education I received

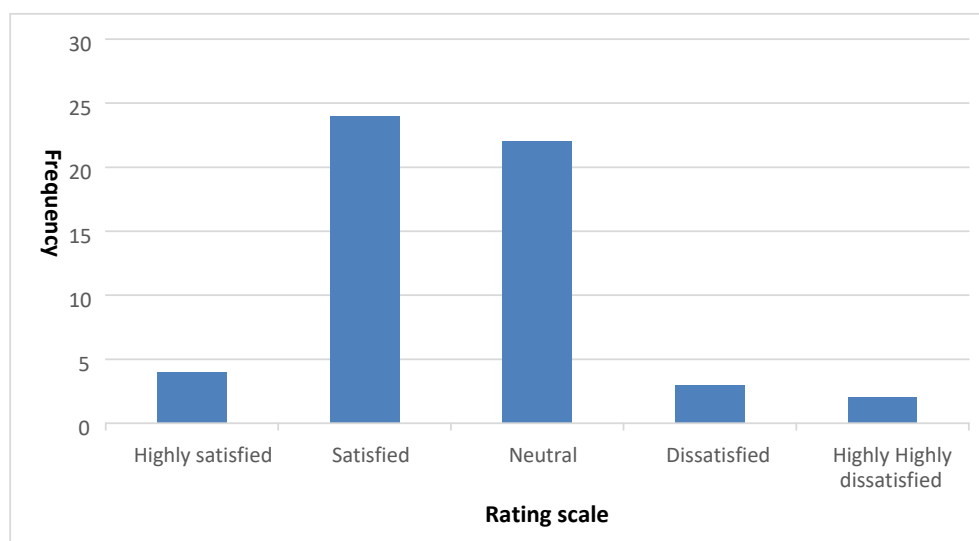


Figure 16 Quality of education received

Source: Field Survey 2021

Quality is an abstract term. Education ought to produce a well-rounded individual who is mindful of ethical and moral issues. A good quality education is one that provide all learners with capabilities they require to become economically productive, develop sustainable livelihoods, contribute to peaceful and democratic societies and enhance individual well-being. It provides the foundation for equity in society. It enlightens, empowers and enables citizens to contribute to the social and economic development of the communities.

The above figure shows the satisfaction level of the sociology graduates of Prithvi Narayan Campus Pokhara with the quality of education they received. Among 55 respondents 43.64percent of the total respondents are satisfied, 40 percent are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 7.27percent are highly satisfied, 5.45percent are dissatisfied and only 3.64percent are highly dissatisfied with the quality of education they received.

**5.2.4 Utility facilities available in and around campus (eg: banks, cafeteria, parking, etc.)**

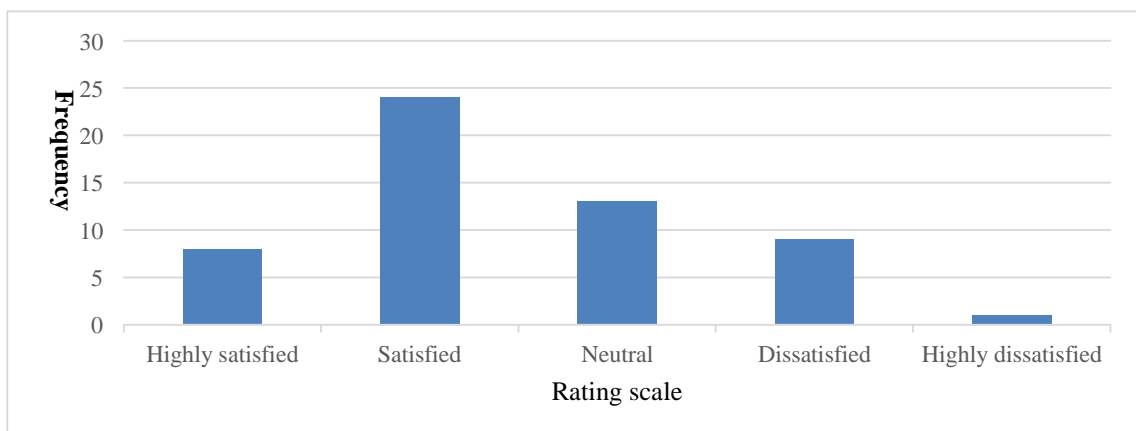


Figure 17 Utility facilities available in and around campus (eg: banks, cafeteria, parking, etc.)

Source: Field Survey 2021

The facility available in the campus makes it more interesting and makes students motivated in daily attendance, interaction and in learning. The bar chart shows that the high number of respondents are satisfied with the utility facilities available in and around campus while 13 of them are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 9 of them are dissatisfied, 8 are highly satisfied and only 1 respondent is highly dissatisfied.

### 5.2.5 Overall quality of the educational environment

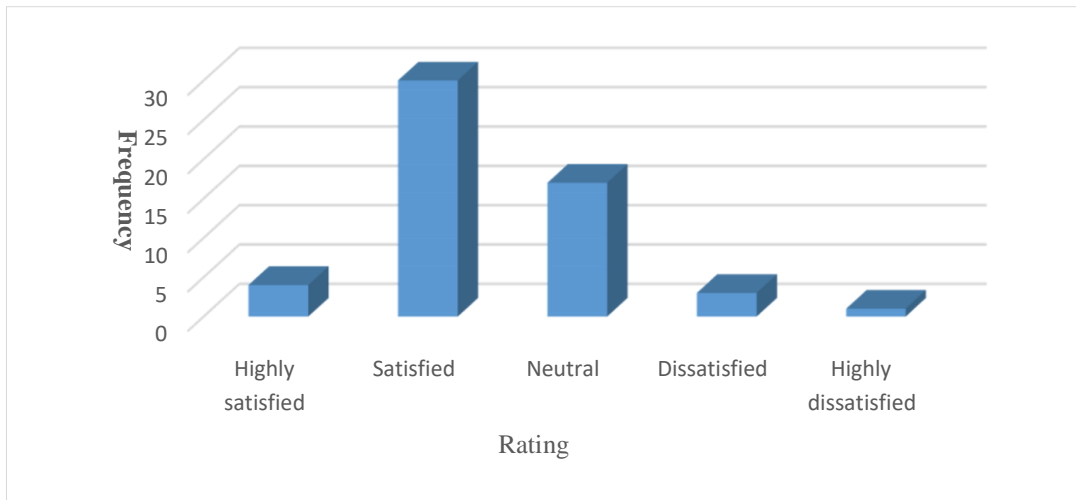


Figure 18 Overall quality of the educational environment

Source: Field Survey 2021

Basically, an educational environment is composed of the physical, emotional and intellectual environment. A positive place always directs students to set specific goals and achieve success in life. The above figure visualize the respondents' views on overall quality of the educational environment. More than half of the respondents are satisfied with the overall quality of the ducation provided by the campus. 4 of them are highly satisfied. Likewise, 17 of them are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 3 of them are dissatisfied and only 1 of them is highly dissatisfied.

### 5.2.6 Extracurricular activities provided for students by campus

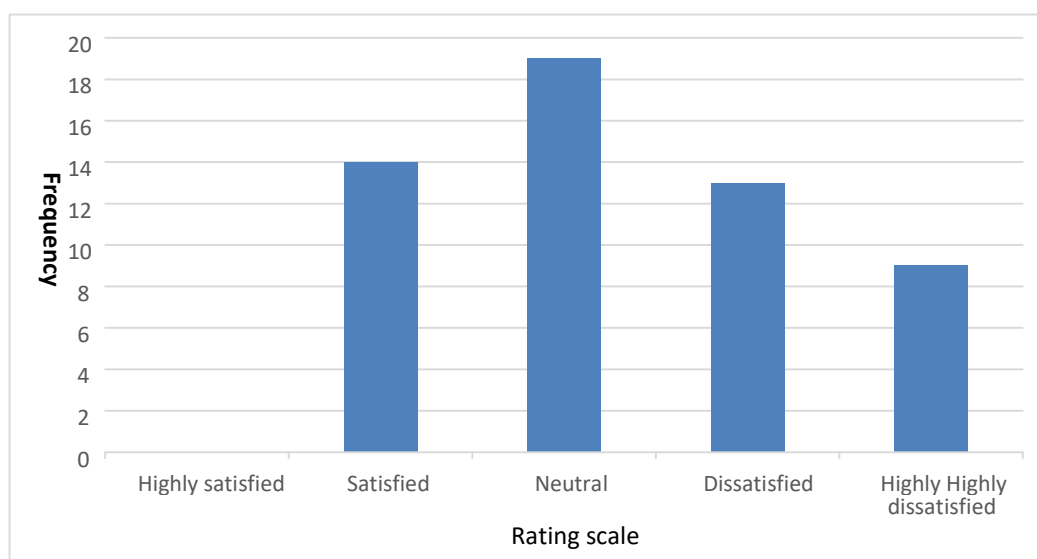


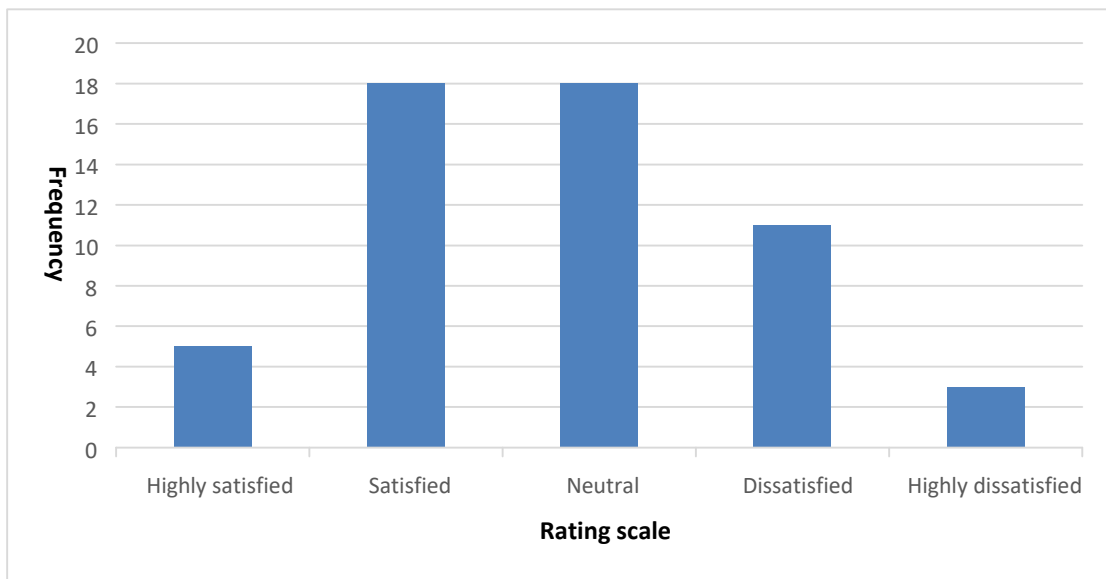
Figure 19 Extracurricular activities provided for students by campus

Source: Field Survey 2021



From the above figure, one may observe highest number of respondent i.e 19 are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the extracurricular activities for students by campus. None of the respondents is highly satisfied with it. Likewise, 14 of them are satisfied, 13 of them are dissatisfied and 9 of them are highly dissatisfied with the extracurricular activities provided by campus.

### 5.2.7 Lecture classroom, tutorial rooms & laboratory facilities



*Figure 20 Lecture classroom, tutorial rooms & laboratory facilities*

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

One may visualize that the above picture replicate the views of respondents on the lecture classroom, tutorial rooms and laboratory facilities. Among 55 respondents, 5 of them are highly satisfied, 18 of them are satisfied, 18 of them are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 11 of them are dissatisfied and only 3 of them are highly dissatisfied with the lecture classroom, tutorial rooms & laboratory facilities.

### 5.2.8 Availability of Computers and Technology

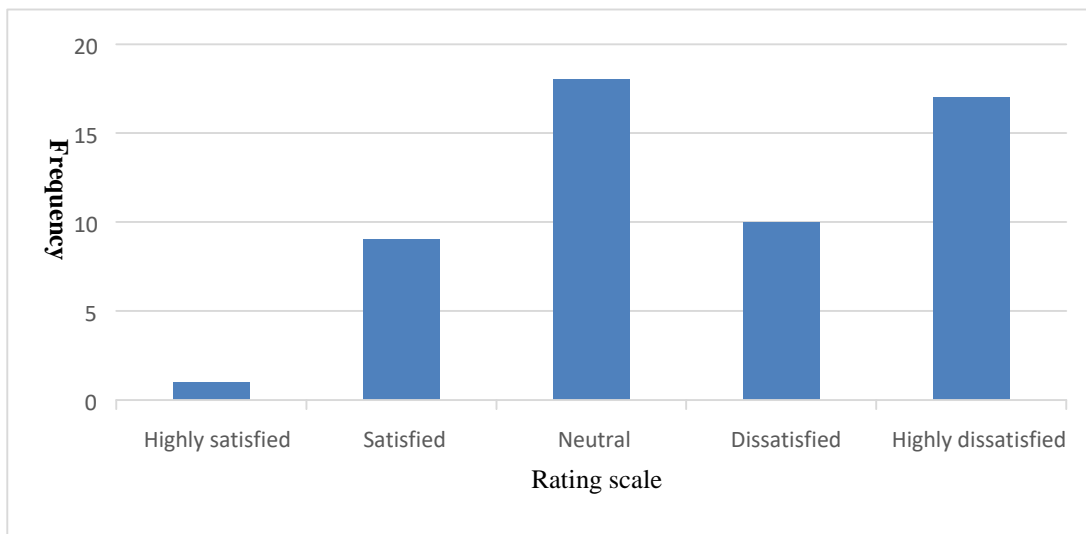


Figure 21 Availability of Computers and Technology

Source: Field Survey 2021

The world is all up to the information and technology. In this 21<sup>st</sup> century, the world is a global village. The above picture illustrates the higher dissatisfaction of respondent in availability of computers and technology in campus. Only 1 respondent is highly satisfied with the service and 9 of them are satisfied. Likewise, 18 of them stays neutral while 10 of them are dissatisfied and 17 of them are highly dissatisfied with the availability of computer and technology service of the campus.

### 5.2.9 Student support services (eg: student union, academic assistance, counselling, etc)

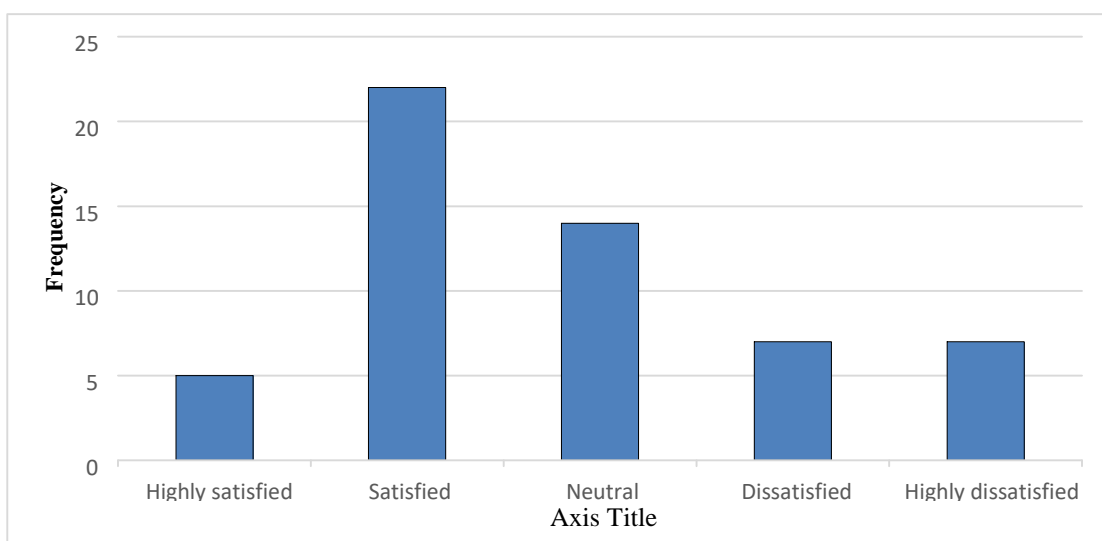
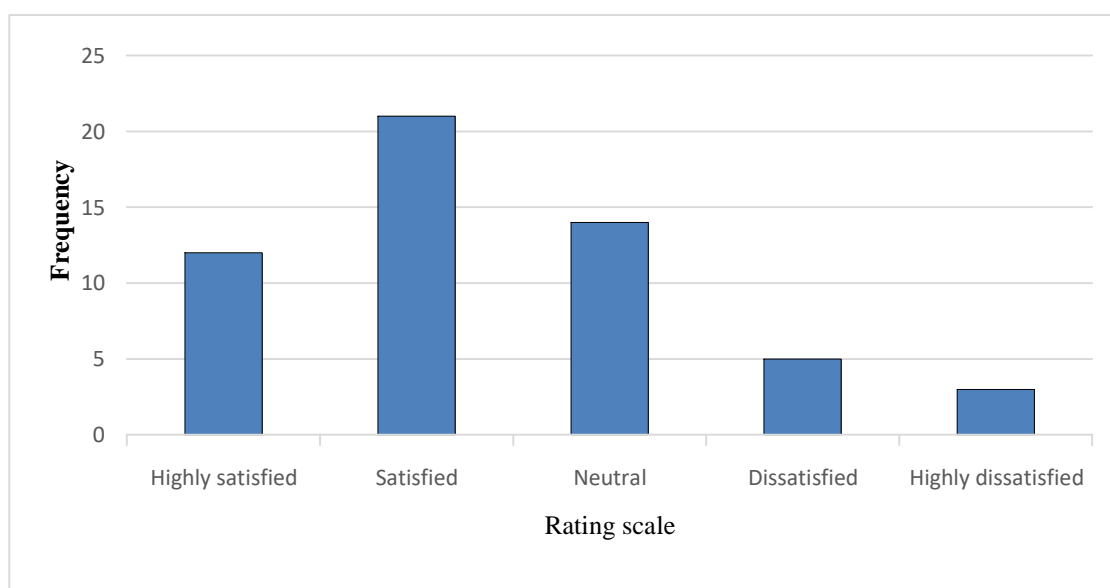


Figure 22 Student support services

Source: Field Survey 2021

The student support services foster relationships among educators, students, and help increase a students' attachment to the institutions. It plays vital role for the academic, college, career and social emotional development and growth of students. Among 55 respondents, 22 respondents are satisfied, 14 are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 7 are dissatisfied, 7 are highly dissatisfied and only 5 are highly satisfied with the student support service like student union, academic assistance, counseling, etc.

### 5.2.10 Fee structure



*Figure 23 Fee structure*

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

The fee structure needs to not fall heavy on the pockets of those seeking admission for studies. The above figure illustrates that the respondent are more satisfied in the fee structure. Among 55 respondents, 12 of them are highly satisfied, 21 are satisfied, 14 are neutral, 5 are dissatisfied and only 3 of them are strongly dissatisfied in fee structure.

### 5.3 Reasons for choosing Prithvi Narayan Campus rather than any other universities/campuses.

#### 5.3.1 Financial flexibility

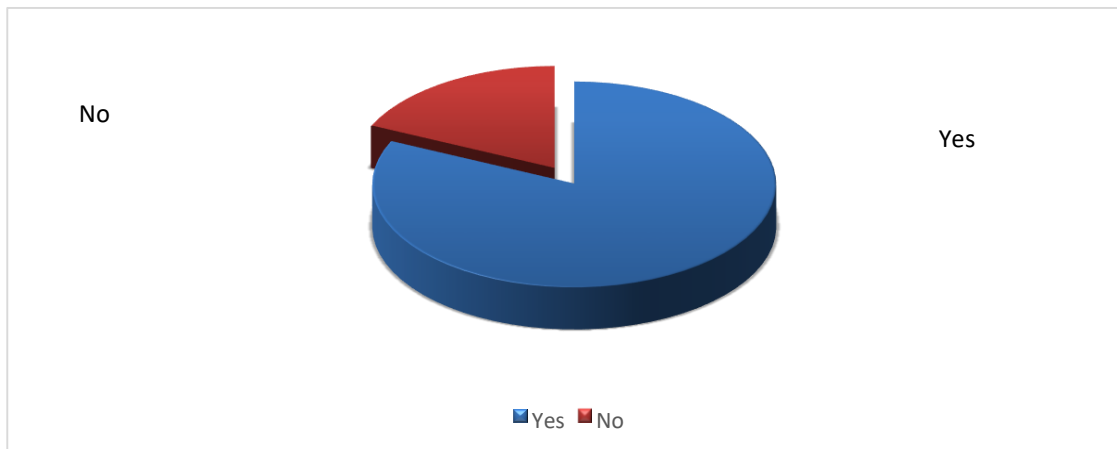


Figure 24 Financial flexibility  
Source: Field Survey 2021

Understanding the importance of financial flexibility is key to any success. Studying from or away from home is exciting, but at times it becomes challenging and stressful. The above table shows that 81.82 percentage of the total respondents joined Prithvi Narayan Campus due to its financial flexibility whereas 18.18percentage disagreed on it.

#### 5.3.2 Facility available here

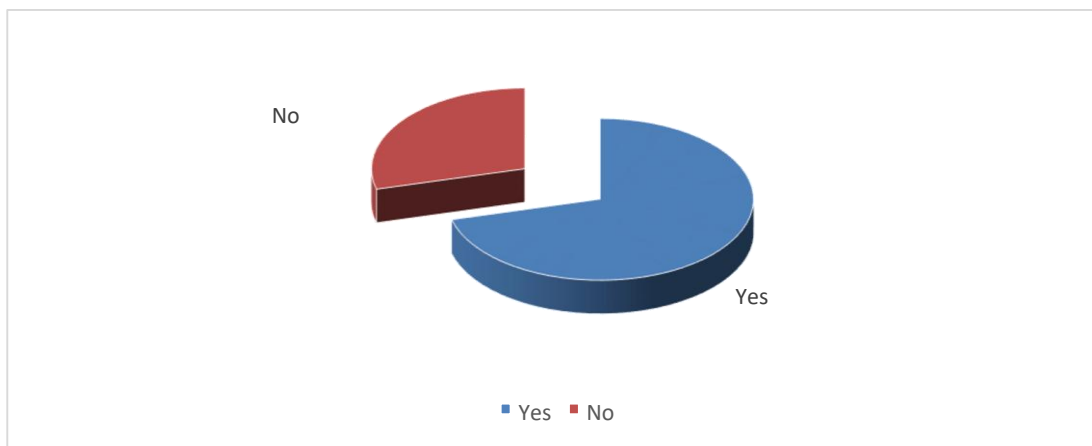
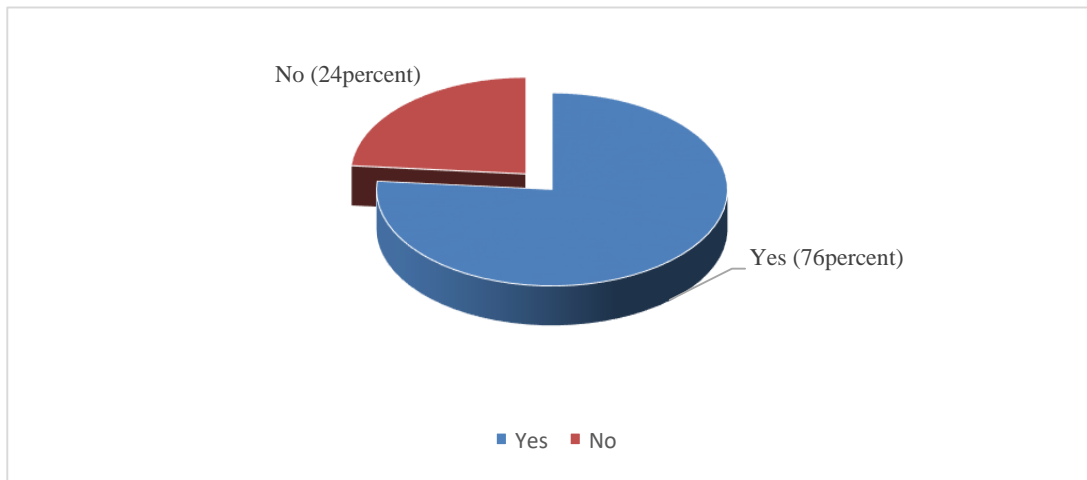


Figure 25 Facility available here  
Source: Field Survey 2021

University is a unique opportunity where students can look at themselves and think about how they can benefit and grow personally from the experience. 71percent of the respondent joined Prithvi Narayan Campus due to the facility available there whereas, 29percent denied on it.

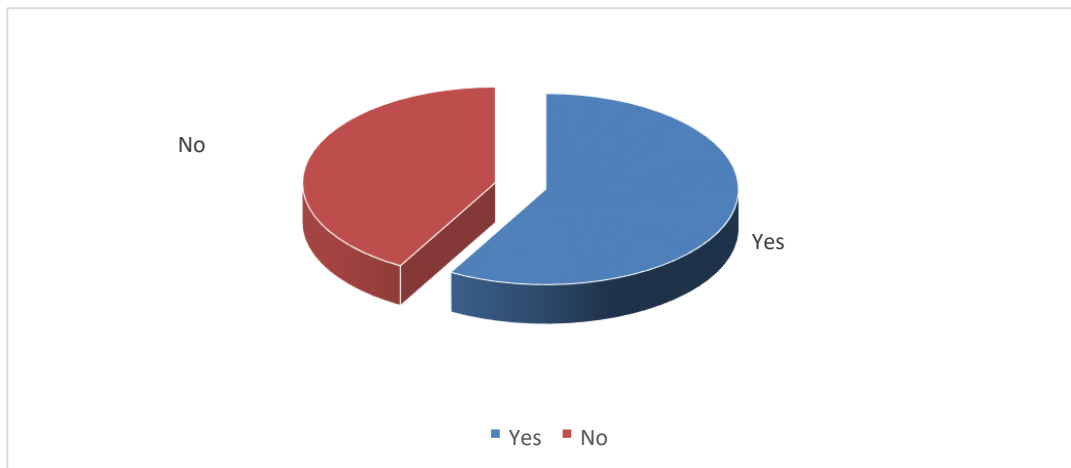
### 5.3.3 Peer pressure



*Figure 26 Peer pressure*  
*Source: Field Survey 2021*

Peer pressure is the direct or indirect influence on people of peers, members of social groups, with similar interests, experiences, or social status. Member of a peer group are more likely to influence a person's beliefs and behavior. 76 percent of total respondents joined Prithvi Narayan Campus rather than other campuses due to peer pressure. Whereas, 24percent did not agree on it.

### 5.3.4 Proximity



*Figure 27 Proximity*  
*Source: Field Survey 2021*

Proximity is the state of being proximate i.e, nearness in space and time. It relates to nearness to the distance of college from home. Being close to the college is significant factor in college choice. Proximity to home is one of the most important factors for students selecting a college. Distance travel is associated with cost, time and efforts. Distance of college near to home decreases the distance travelled, save time and cost for the family and sustains health related safety and security.

## 5.4 Reasons for majoring in Sociology

Sociology enhances students' understanding of how social organizations function, how cultural diversity can be a strength of a society, and how power operates in organizations and social interaction. Sociology is a fascinating and multifaceted discipline. Sociologists and students of sociology can study anything, including other disciplines, because sociological issues are important in all aspects of life. Sociology helps students not only understand the world around them, but sociology helps students better understand their own lives. It also develop a broad knowledge of society, critical thinking skills and the ability to evaluate and write about quantitative and qualitative evidence. The respondents were given some reasons for majoring in sociology. The below given table shows their agreement or disagreement regarding their reason for majoring in sociology.

*Table 8 Reasons for majoring in Sociology*

S. N.	Reasons for majoring in sociology	Agree		Disagree	
		Frequency	Percentage percent	Frequency	Percentage percent
1	Heard good things about the sociology department at this campus.	38	69	17	30.9
2	Enjoyed the first course I had in Sociology.	44	80	11	20
3	Thought it would prepare for the job I want.	29	52.7	26	47.3
4	Just to get a degree certificate	12	21.8	43	78.2
5	To contribute in teaching field	31	56.4	24	43.6
6	To understand the intricate web of society	51	92.7	4	7.3
7	Thought it would prepare to help to change society.	53	96.4	2	3.6
8	To contribute in NGOs, INGOs or in any international level platform	45	81.8	10	18.2
9	To work in government sector as a human relation officer	32	58.2	23	41.8
10	Thought it would help to understand life	43	78.2	12	21.8
11	Thought it would prepare to do different kinds of research	48	87.3	7	12.7
12	Looking for a more general major rather than one focused on a specific career	40	72.7	15	27.3

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

Following their interest in sociological concepts, 69.09 percentage of graduated seniors report that they heard good things about the sociology department of this campus whereas, only 30.91percent disagreed on it. Almost 80 percent of the respondent agreed that they enjoyed the first course they had in sociology and only 20percent of them disagreed.

Around 52 percent of the respondent major in Sociology thinking that it would prepare them for the job they want but 47.27 percent did not agree. Likewise, 21.82 percent respondents majored in Sociology just to get a degree whereas, 78.18percent disagreed. Graduated seniors accept that they gained the ability to describe and explain sociological concept and social issues along with the degree. The report shows that 56.36 percentage of respondent joined Sociology course to contribute in teaching field. The highest percentage of respondent are also engaged in teaching. Only 43.64 percentage disagreed.

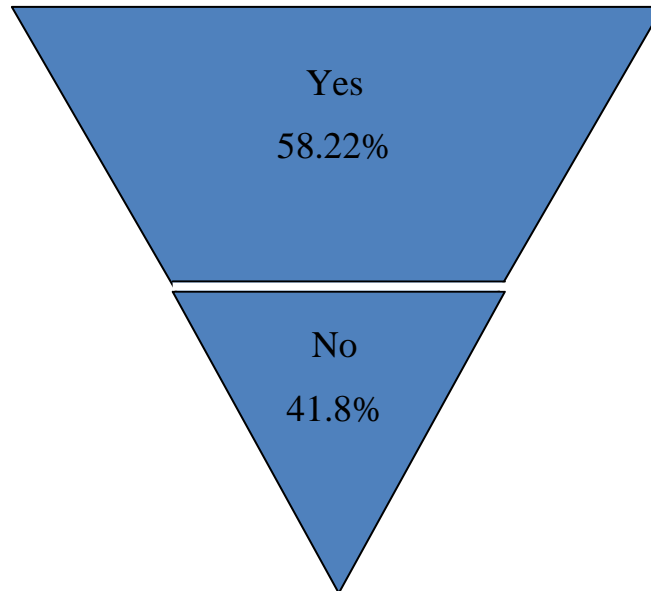
Sociology is a social science. It encompasses the aspect like human evolution, human behavior, social institutions, social structure, social conflict and cultural complex of various societies in the world. Thus to understand the intricate web of the society 92.73 percent of the respondent majored in sociology and 7.27 percent disagreed on this. Among the senior sociology graduated respondent 96.36percentage agreed and only 3.64percentage disagreed on the statement that they majored in sociology thinking that it would prepare them to help to change the society.

81.82percent of the respondent thought to contribute in NGOs,INGOs or in any international level platform after majoring in sociology whereas, 18.18percent disagreed.

The government give space for sociology graduates as a human relation officer. Among 55 respondents 58.18 percentage of respondent agreed and 41.82 percentage disagreed to work in government sector as a human relation officer as a reason for majoring in sociology. Among 55 respondents, 78.18 percentage of respondent thought that it would help them to understand their life after majoring in sociology but 21.82percentage disagreed on it. Around 87 percentage of the senior graduates major in sociology thinking that it would prepare them to do different kinds of research and 12.73 percentage disagreed. 72.73 percentage of respondents majored in sociology for

a more general major rather than one focused on a specific career but 15 percent disagreed on this.

### 5.5 Achievement of goal and expectation after completion of degree



*Figure 28 Achievement of goal and expectation after completion of degree*

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

Goals help set priorities and remain motivated and committed to life. Common high level goals after college include milestones like finding a job or paying back students loans. College goals need to be specific to what we want to accomplish. Only few students join the higher level studies for a degree certificate. Among 55 respondents, 22 percentage majored in sociology just to get a degree certificate. Students join higher-level studies with long-term life and career goals. This sets a purpose and a direction for students. Among 55 respondents 32 of them achieved their goal and expectation after completion of their Masters level whereas, 23 of them didn't achieve their goal and expectation.



## 5.6 Best decision ever to study sociology

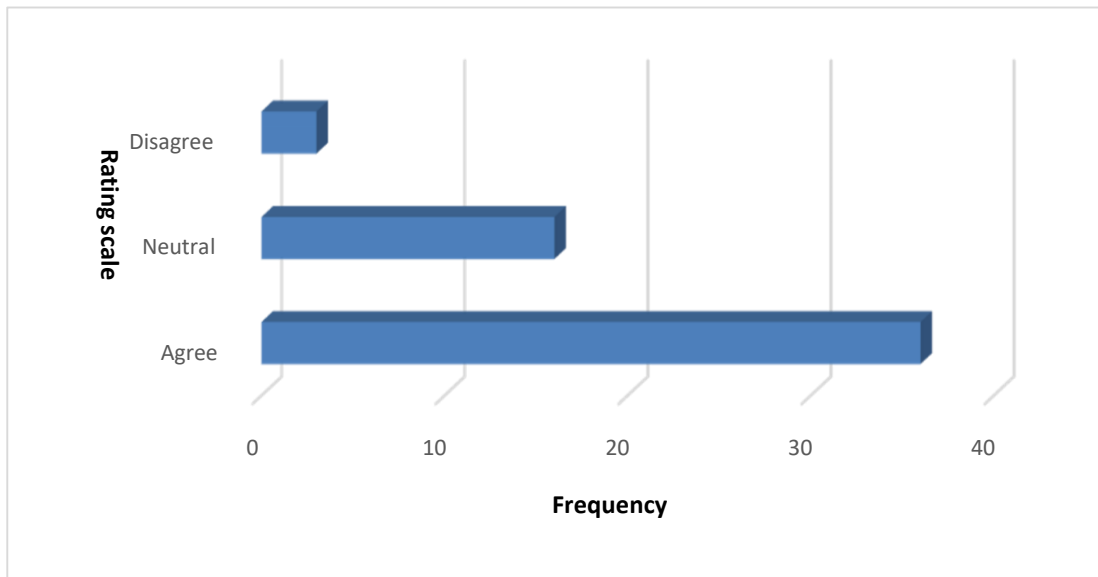


Figure 29 Best decision ever to study sociology

Source: Field survey 2021

Sociology allows us to gain a greater understanding of the complex and simple nature of human and their societies. Among total respondents 65.45 percentage of them think that it was the best decision ever to study sociology, 29 percentage of them are neither agreed nor disagreed to it and 5.45 percentage of them disagreed.

## 5.7 Financial contribution

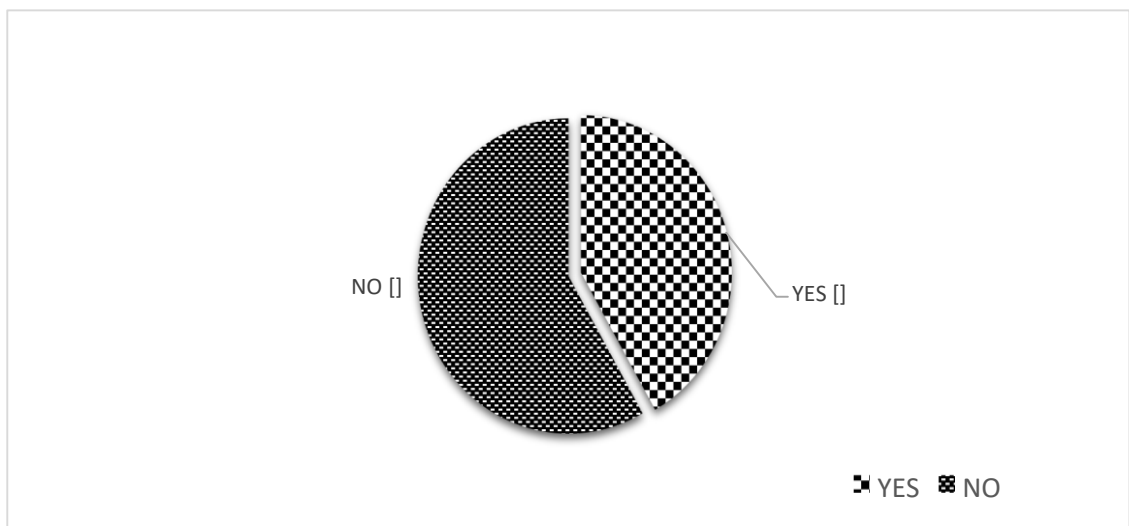


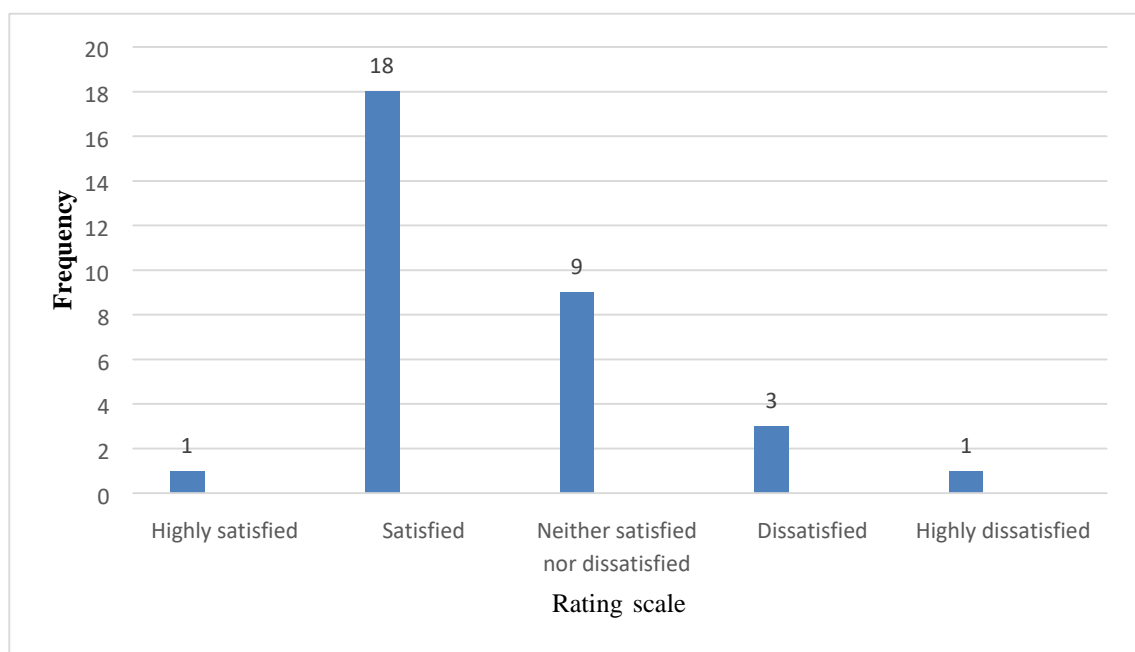
Figure 30 Financial contribution of sociology degree

Source: Field Survey 2021

Among 55 respondents only 42percent support to the statement that the degree in sociology helps them financially but more than half of them, 58percent are not able to earn with sociology degree.

### 5.8 Financial satisfaction of Sociology graduates

The above figure shows that only 23 respondents agreed to the statement that sociology degree help them earn. Out of total 55 respondents, 23 of them were asked about their satisfaction level regarding financial contribution. The below mentioned graph shows the satisfaction level of respondents.

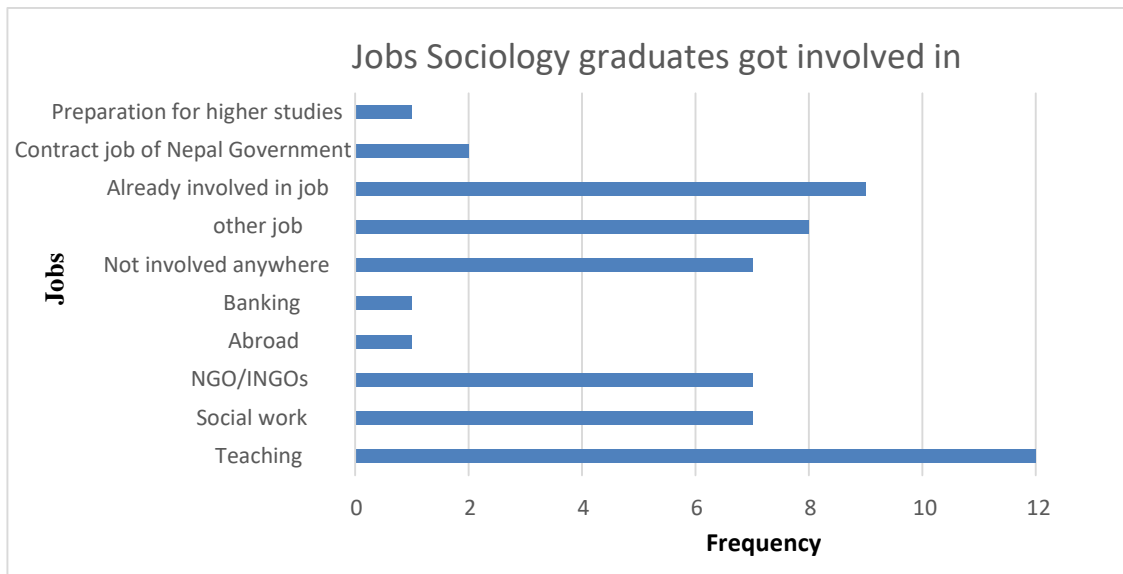


*Figure 31 Financial satisfaction of sociology graduates*

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

The above picture illustrates that 18 of the respondents are satisfied, 1 is highly satisfied, 9 of them are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, 3 are dissatisfied and only 1 is dissatisfied with the financial gain after graduation in Sociology.

## 5.9 Sociology graduates engaged recently after completion of degree



*Figure 32 Sociology graduates engaged recently after completion of degree*

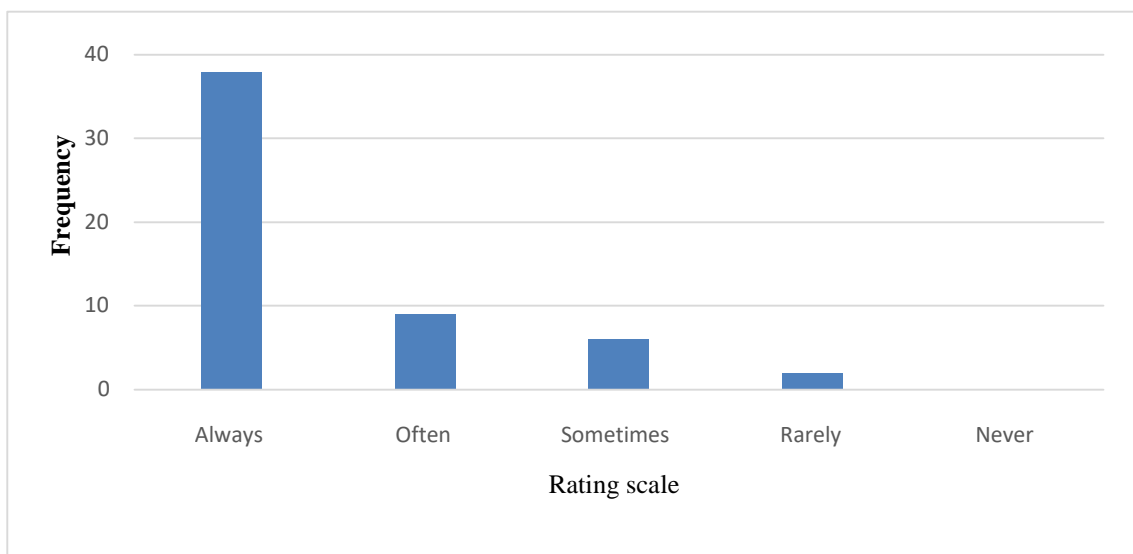
*Source: Field Survey 2021*

As the research, was fully based on the sociology graduates, it aims to know the jobs they had undertaken right after the completion of the degree. Most of the respondents (21.8%) were involved in teaching, 16.4 percent were already involved in their own job, 14.5 percent were involved in other different jobs, 12.7 percent were not involved anywhere, 12.7 percent started to work in NGOs/INGOs, 12.7 percent contributed in social work, 3.6 percent got contract job from Nepal government, 1.8 percent went abroad, 1.8 percent got banking job and 1.8 percent started to prepare for higher studies. The youth must be financially independent so that the nation could be economically strong. Sociology subject has wider range of scope in various field. It can open the door for its graduates to different path as per the interest of them. The respondents worked as a counselor, teacher, banker, social worker and other different field too. Most of the respondents thought of working as a sociologist rather than as a part of financial office, a part of consultancy and a teacher of primary level. This proves that the sociology graduates are economically independent but dissatisfied with it.

## 5.10 Sociological contributions to the students after the completion of degree

Sociology is a social science that helps to make sense of the way society works. Sociologists' knowledge of society, patterns of social relationships and the culture of everyday life is important. Those who study sociology will become adept in understanding and analyzing sociological issues and devising potential solutions and improvements, perhaps by addressing social inequalities relating to factors such as class, gender, race and poverty.

### 5.10.1 It helped in becoming a good citizen



*Figure 33 Helped in becoming a good citizen*

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

The above table consists of the sociological contributions to the students after the completion of the degree. The 5 point likert scale shows the satisfaction of respondents regarding different attributes. Among 55 respondents nearly 70 percent of them agreed on the statement that sociology degree helped in becoming a good citizen, while 16.36 percent of them have given their views on often, 10.9 percent on sometimes, 3.64 percent on rarely and none of them have given their views on never.

### 5.10.2 Helped in understanding the cause-effect relationship of social problems

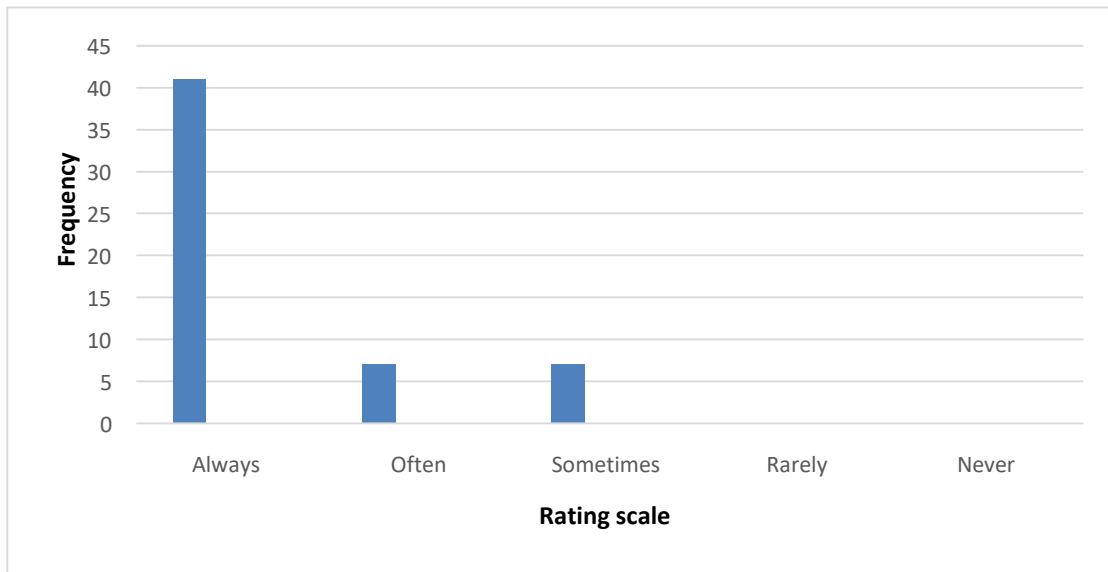


Figure 34 Helped in understanding the cause-effect relationship of social problems '

Source: Field Survey 2021

Nearly 75 percent of the total respondents have submitted their views as Sociology degree always helped in understanding the cause-effect relationship of social problems, 12.7 percent agrees on often, 12.7 percent agrees on sometimes and none agreed on rarely and never.

### 5.10.3 It aided gaining knowledge of the society

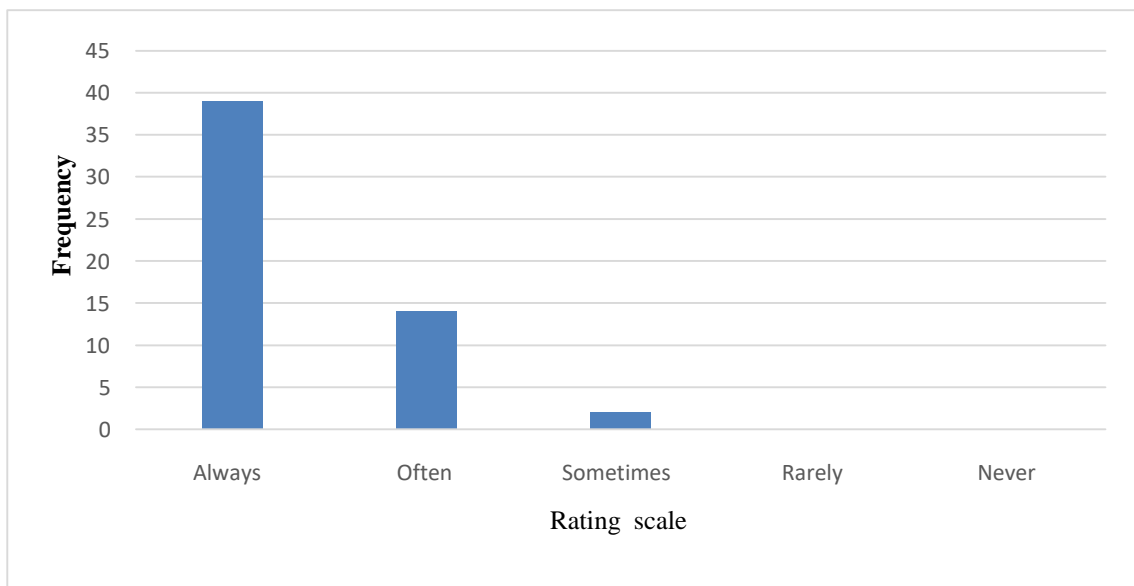


Figure 35 It aided gaining knowledge of the society

Source: Field Survey 2021

Likewise, 39 respondents agreed on the statement that sociology degree always aided in gaining knowledge of the society. 14 of them agreed on often, 2 of them agreed on sometimes and none of them submitted their views on rarely and never.

#### 5.10.4 It helped to form a social relation.

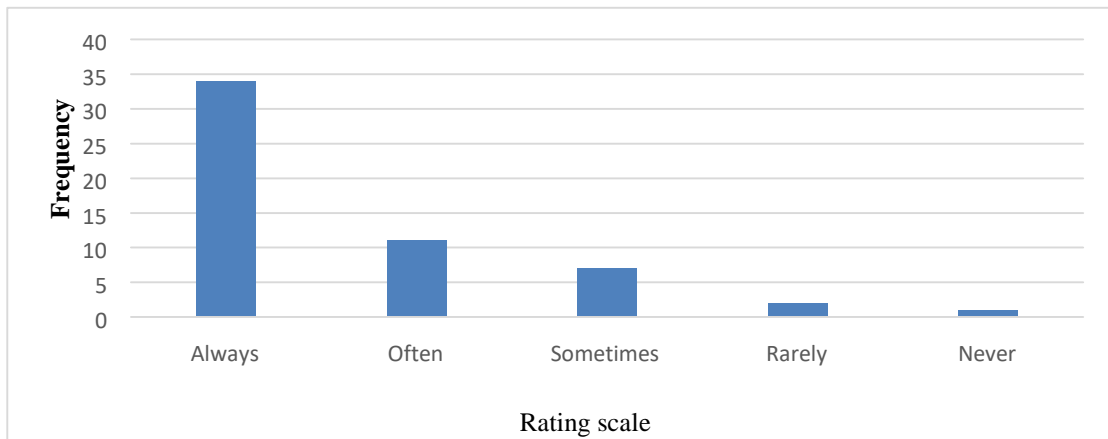


Figure 36 It helped to form a social relation.

Source: Field Survey 2021

From the above bar one may visualize that 34 respondents agreed that sociology degrees helped them to form a social relation, 11 agreed on often, 7 have chosen sometimes, 2 said rarely and only 1 submitted his views on that sociology degree never helped to form a social relation.

#### 5.10.5 It helped in finding out the solutions to community problems.

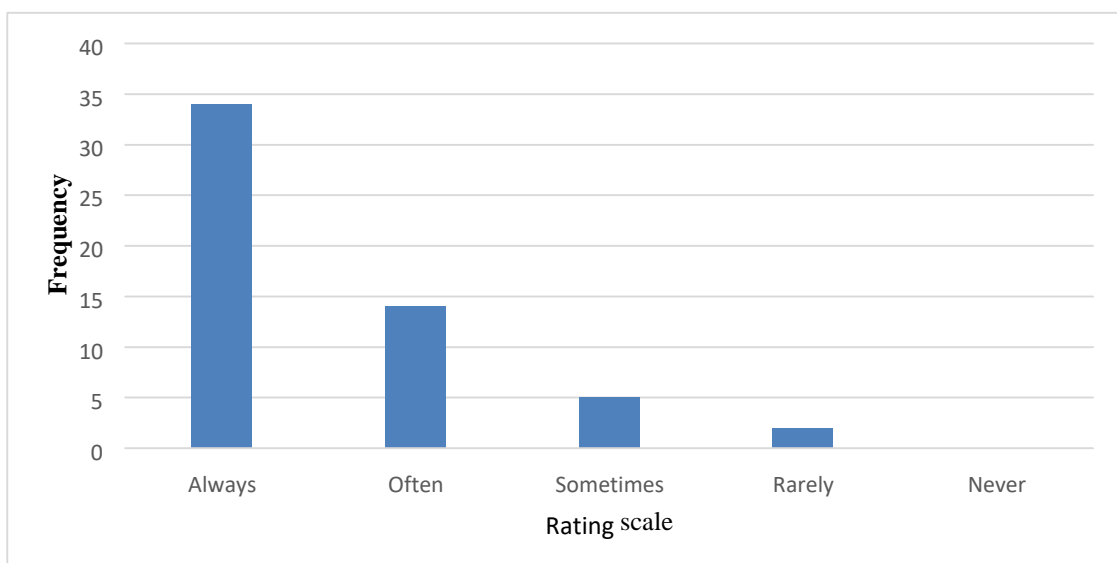


Figure 37 It helped in finding out the solutions to community problems

Source: Field Survey 2021

The figure 37 reflects that the majority of the sociology graduates i.e. 34 always get help in finding out the solutions to community problems. Likewise, 14 of them said often, 5 of them said sometimes and only 2 responded on rarely. The majority of the graduates find sociology useful as it helps in finding out the solution to the community problems.

**5.10.6 It taught to be objective and critical.**

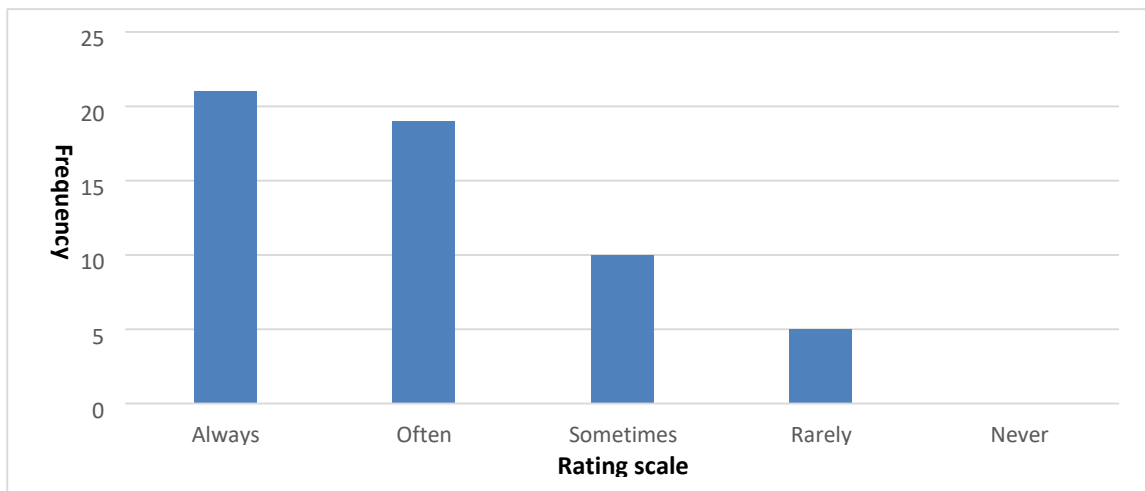


Figure 38: It taught to be objective and critical.

Source: Field Survey 2021

Sociology is a social science. It studies the society and the culture in depth. Among 55 respondents, 21 of them said that sociology taught them to be objective and critical, 19 of them said often, 10-responded on sometime, and 5 on rarely. The majority of them found themselves more objective and critical after majoring in sociology.

**5.10.7 It helped to develop a socialized behavior.**

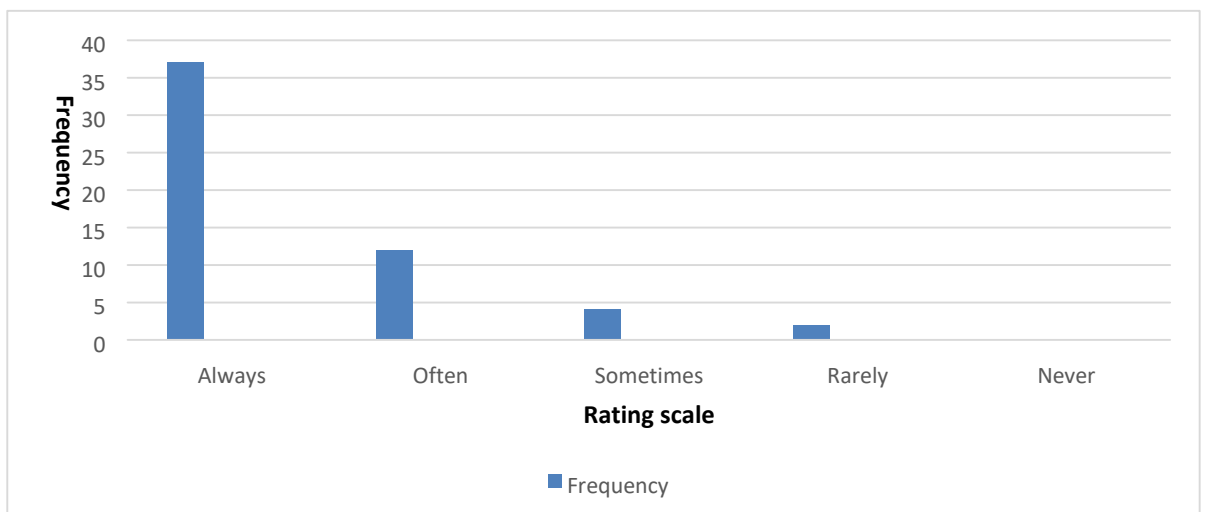
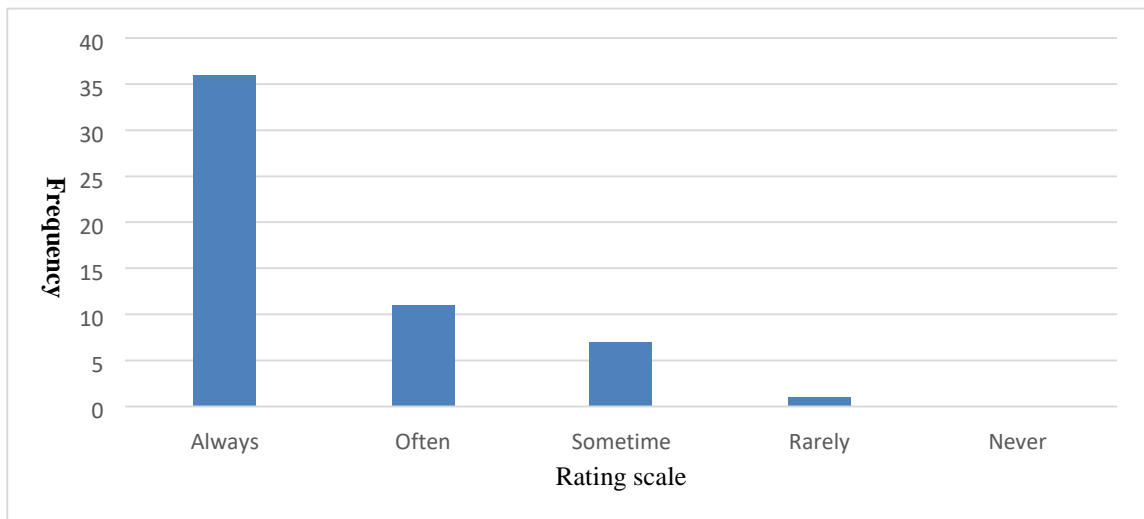


Figure 39 Helped to develop a socialized behavior.

Source: Field Survey 2021

Similarly, Sociology degree always helped to develop a socialized behavior to 37 respondents, it often helped to 12 respondents, it sometimes helped to 4 respondents and never helped to none of the respondents. This also shows that sociology graduates are more satisfied to their sociological degree.

**5.10.8 It helped to change conception regarding society.**



*Figure 40 It helped to change conception regarding society*

*Source: Field Survey 2021*

It is not surprised that none of the sociology graduates think that sociology degrees never helped to change conception regarding society. Only 1 respondent selected rarely, 7 said sometimes only it helped, 11 of them agreed on often helped while 36 of them said sociology always helped them to change their conception regarding society.

**5.11 Satisfaction with department of sociology**

Satisfaction is fulfillment of needs or wants. It is a contentment where all of our desires has been met. Satisfaction with campus is important component as it shapes students future. The sociology graduates were given different statements to answer their views to know their satisfaction with the department of the sociology. Below listed are the attributes that show their satisfaction with department of sociology at Prithvi Narayan Campus.



### 5.11.1 Supportive nature of faculty in classroom

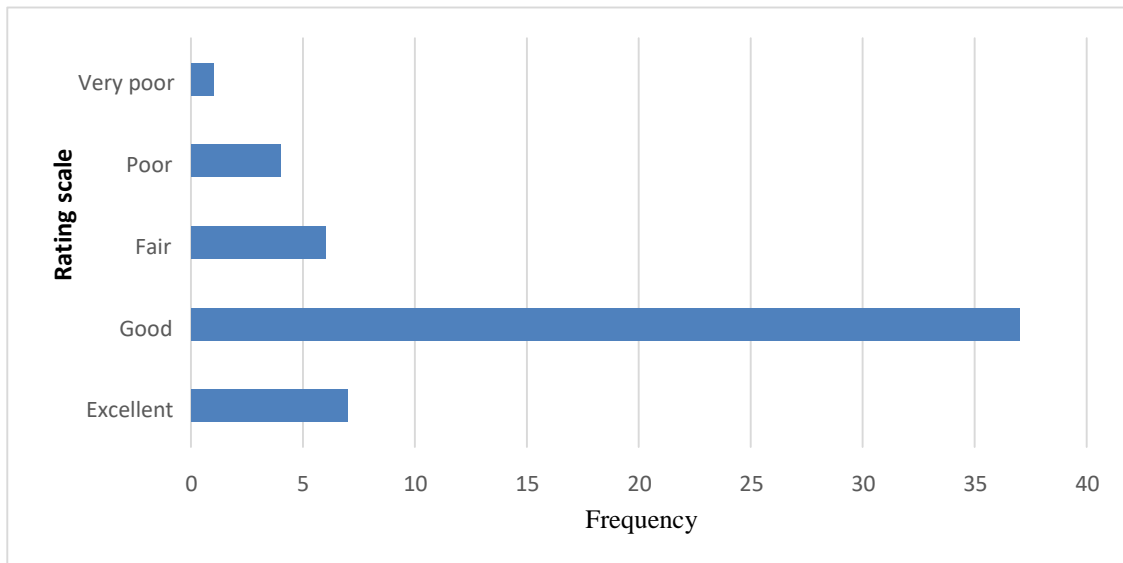


Figure 41 Supportive nature of faculty in classroom

Source: Field Survey 2021

Among 55 respondents, 7 found excellent supportive nature of faculty in classroom, 37 found good supportive nature, 6 said fair, 4 agrees on poor and only one said very poor. The overall picture shows that highest number of respondents are with good supportive nature of faculty in classroom.

### 5.11.2 Classroom and campus environment

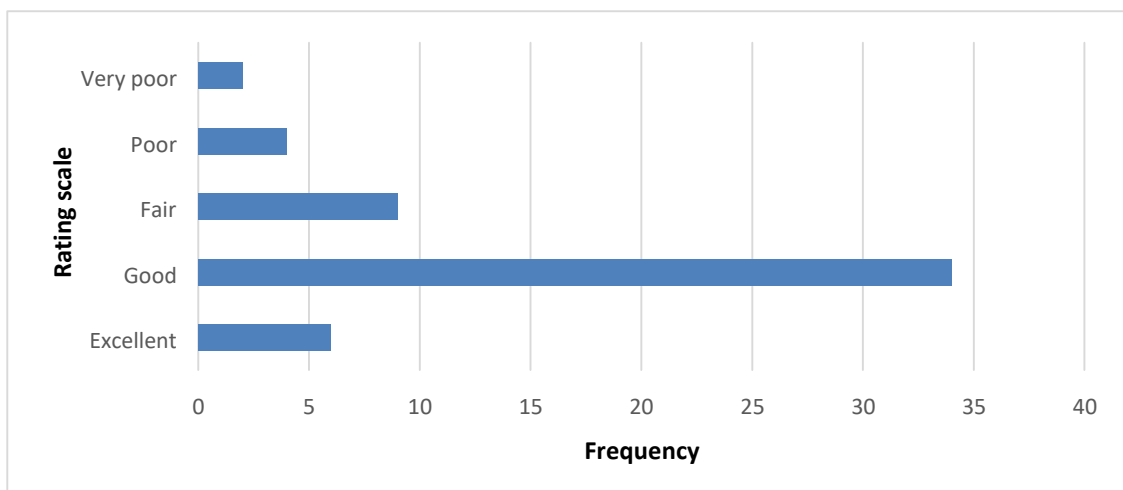


Figure 42 Classroom and campus environment

Source: Field Survey 2021

According to the collected information 6 response are with excellent classroom and campus environment, 34 response with good, 9 with fair, 4 with poor and 2 with very poor classroom and campus environment.

### 5.11.3 Course related materials like books

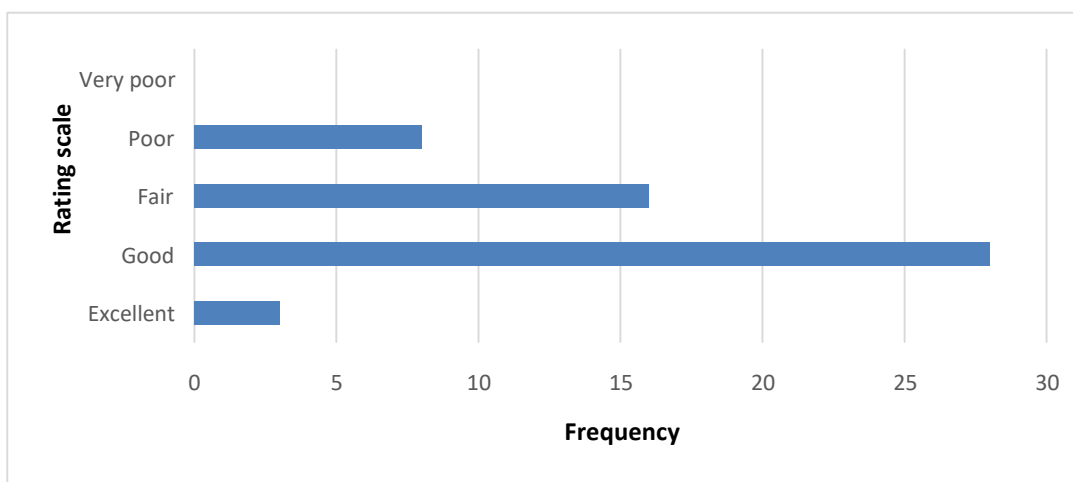


Figure 43 Course related materials like books

Source: Field Survey 2021

The above bar graphs provide an overview of sociology department facility of course related materials like books. Only 3 respondents found excellent service, 28 responded on good, 16 on fair, 8 responded on poor and none finds very poor service of course related materials like books.

### 5.11.4 The practice got in thinking and reasoning

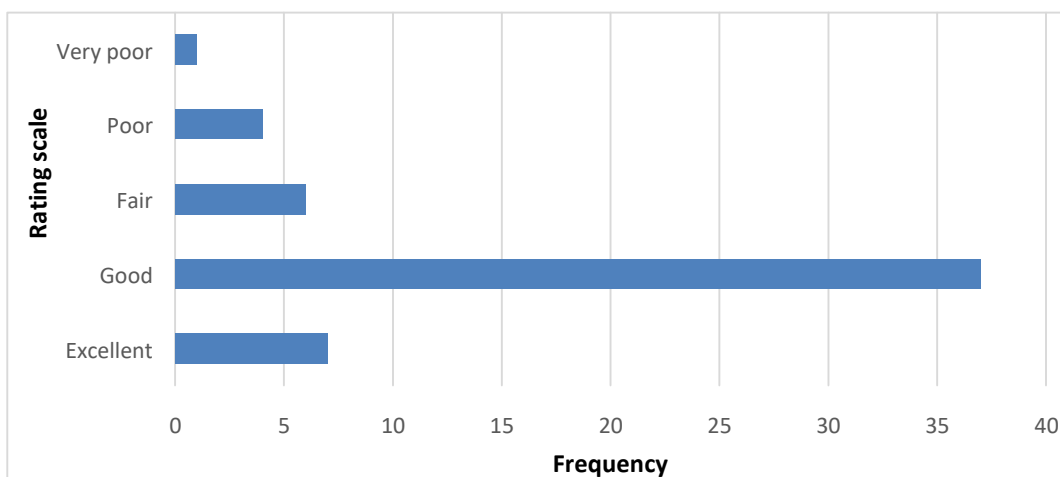


Figure 44 The practice got in thinking and reasoning

Source: Field Survey 2021

The highest response was with good practice that they got in thinking and reasoning while only 1 of the response was submitted to very poor service. Likewise, 7 respond to excellent, 6 respond to fair and 4 respond to poor practice in thinking and reasoning.

### 5.11.5 Opportunity here to determine your own pattern of intellectual development

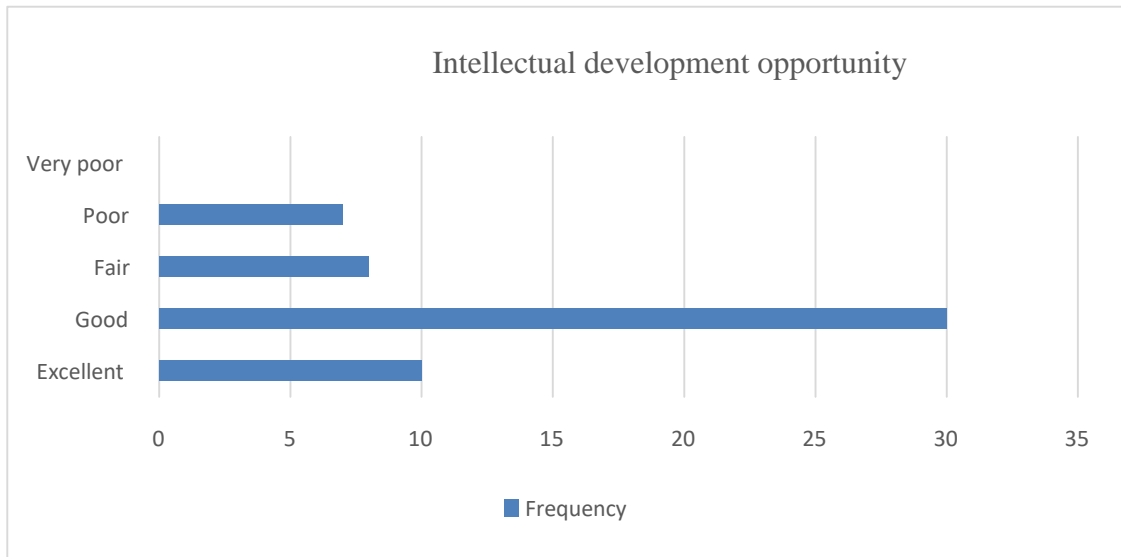


Figure 45 Opportunity here to determine own pattern of intellectual development

Source: Field Survey 2021

The above-illustrated figure shows that highest number of respondents i.e 30 respond to good opportunity for intellectual development and none of them responded with very poor quality. Similarly 10 of them are much satisfied with this opportunity, 8 responded to fair and 7 of them said poor opportunity service for intellectual development.

### 5.11.6 The way teachers talked when asked for help

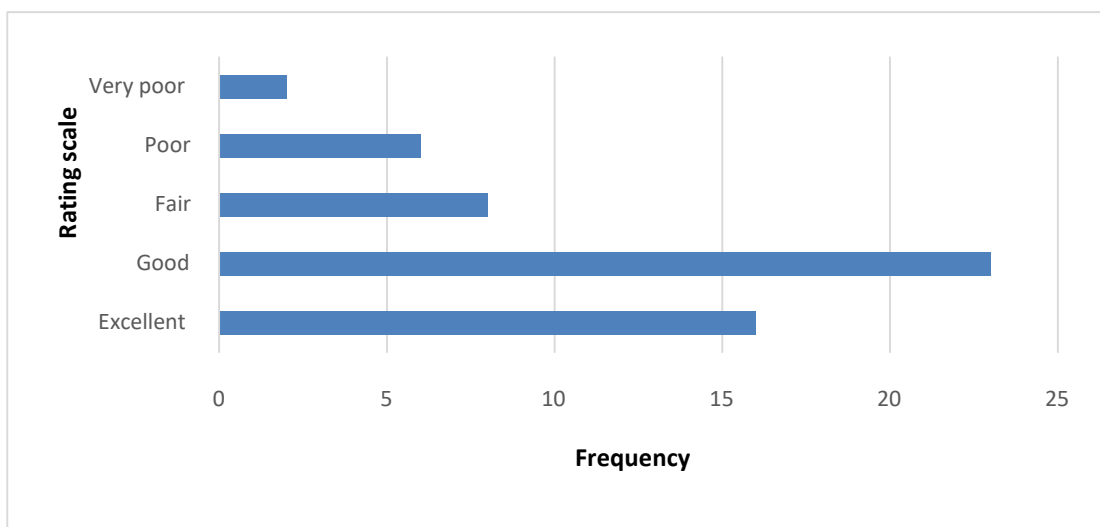


Figure 46 The way teachers talked when asked for help

Source: Field Survey 2021

The given bar diagram shows 23 respondents supports on teacher response in good way, 16 found excellent support from teacher, 8 found fair, 6 found it poor whereas 2 found very poor way of teacher talking habit when they asked questions.

### 5.11.7 Amount of the personal attention students got from teachers

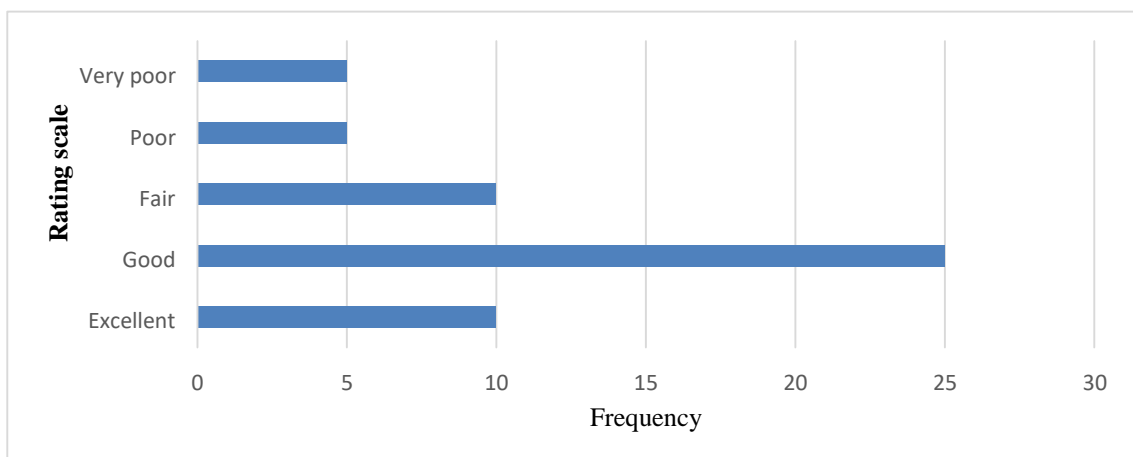


Figure 47 Amount of the personal attention students got from teachers

Source: Field Survey 2021

Among 55 respondents, 19 of them responded on good personal attention from teachers, 8 of them found it excellent, 18 Of them responded in fair, 8 of them find it poor while 2 found it very poor.

### 5.11.8 Friendliness of most faculty members

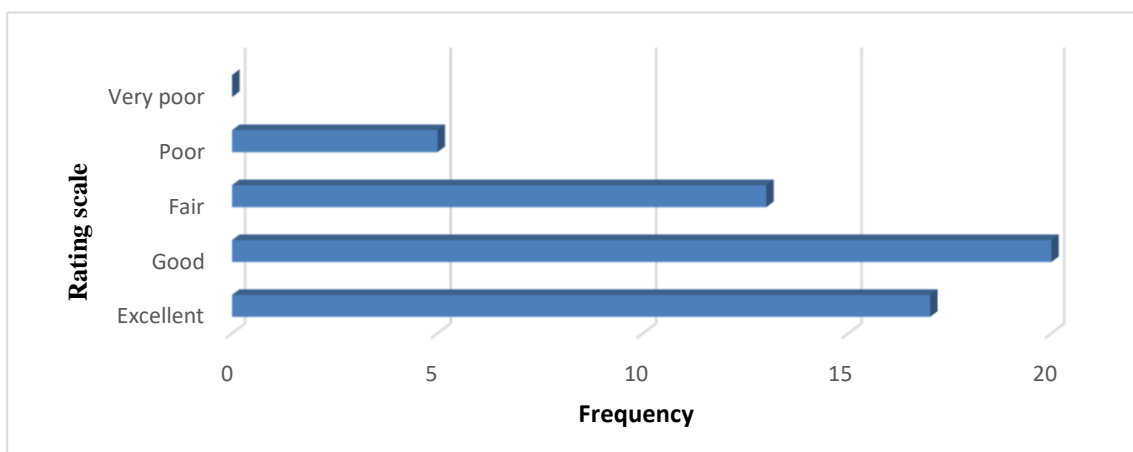


Figure 48 Friendliness of most faculty member

Source: Field Survey 2021

The given bar diagram shows that the highest respondents felt good friendly behavior of most faculty members, 17 responded on excellent, 13 responded on fair, 5 of them found poor behavior while none of them found it very poor.

### 5.11.9 The social events for students

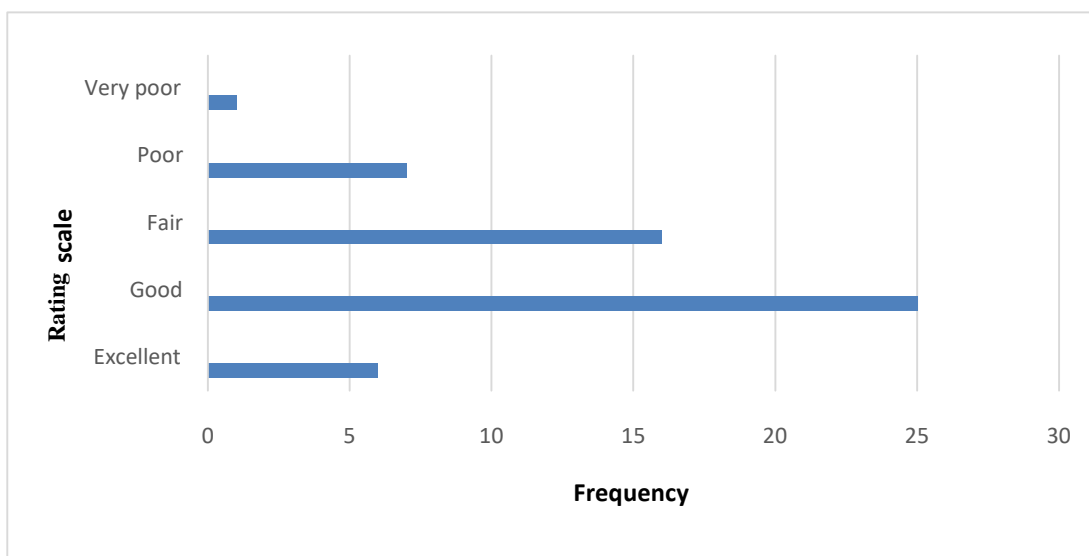


Figure 49 The social events for students

Source: Field survey 2021

The above figures shows that 25 respondents experienced the social events for students to be good, 16 of them found it to be fair, 7 found it poor, 6 found it excellent and 1 found it very poor.

### 5.11.10 Teachers support to select thesis topic

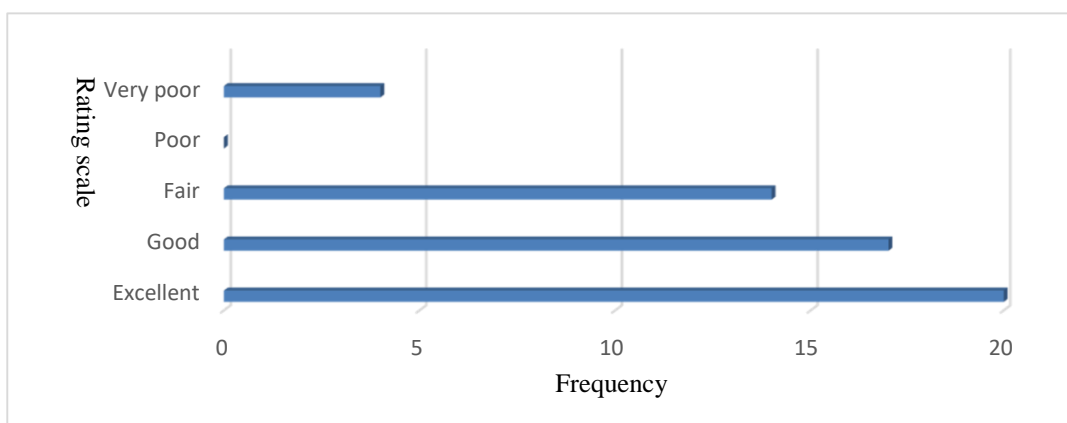


Figure 50 Teachers support to select thesis topic

Source: Field survey 2021

The figure visualize that 20 of the respondent submitted their views on excellent, 17 on good, 14 on fair, and 4 on very poor to the teachers support to select thesis topic.

#### 5.11.11. Availability of thesis supervisor when needed

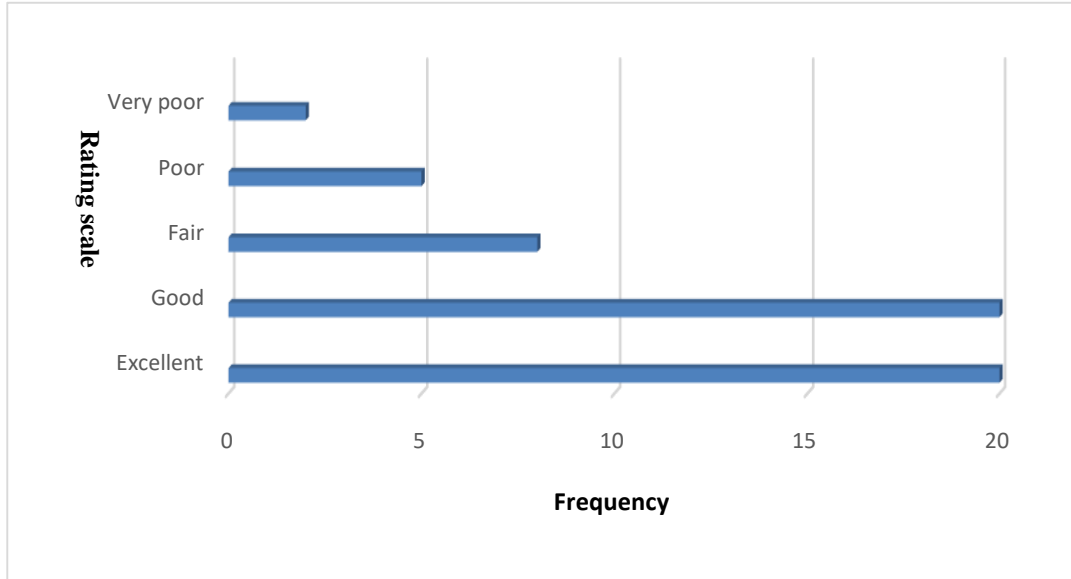


Figure 51 Availability of thesis supervisor when needed

Source: Field survey 2021

20 of the respondent found excellent support and availability of thesis supervisor when needed, 20 of them found good support, 8 got fair support, 5 got poor support and 2 got very poor support from thesis supervisor when needed.

#### 5.11.12 The facility during thesis submitting period

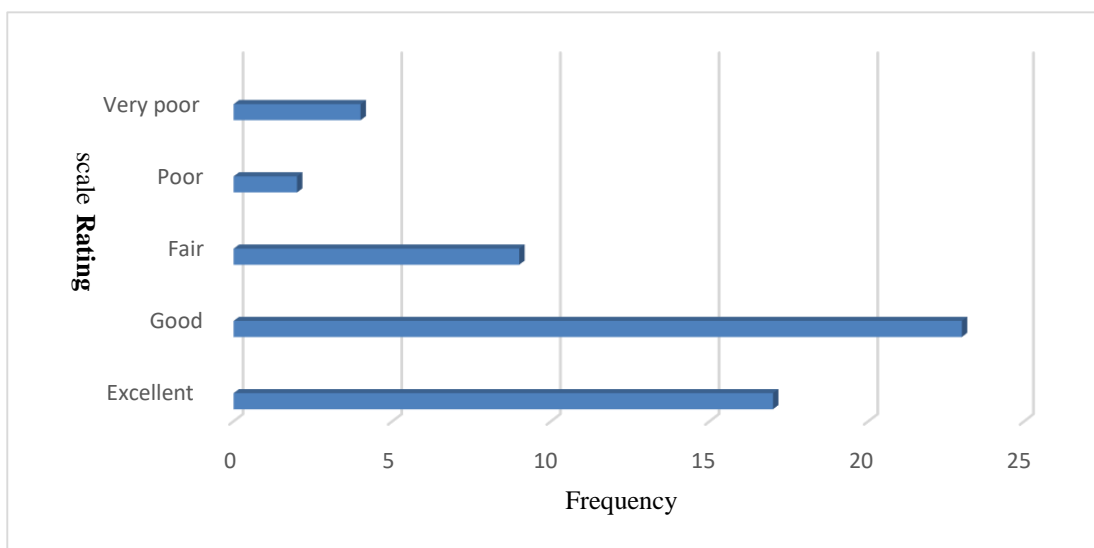


Figure 52 The facility during thesis submitting period

Source: Field survey 2021

The majority of the respondent's i.e, 23 found good facility during thesis submitting period, 17 found excellent, 9 found fair, 4 found very poor and 2 found poor.

### 5.12 Use of the ideas, concept or theories of sociology and applied in real life

Sociology helps students better understand their own life. The sociological imagination allows students to recognize that their own experience are not unique rather the patterns in behaviors, processes and opportunities that lead to differences in people lived experience. The respondents were asked whether they used or applied the ideas, concepts, or the sociological theories in their real life.

More than half of the respondents did not response to the question of applied sociology in their day to life. Only 45.45percent of total respondents got involved in applied sociology. They found themselves involved sociologically in social work, gender related and social issues. Sociology helped them to know cause-effect relationship of social issues and problems. From day to day, life to professional life it taught them to think sociologically. From socialization to analyzing, ones' life of different scenario sociology made them able to thinks about the pros and cons of every situation. Sociology is a perspective, which supports for analyzing the situation, events, and correlation of the variables. It is widely applied in personal, social and professional life.

### 5.13 Sociology a helpful subject

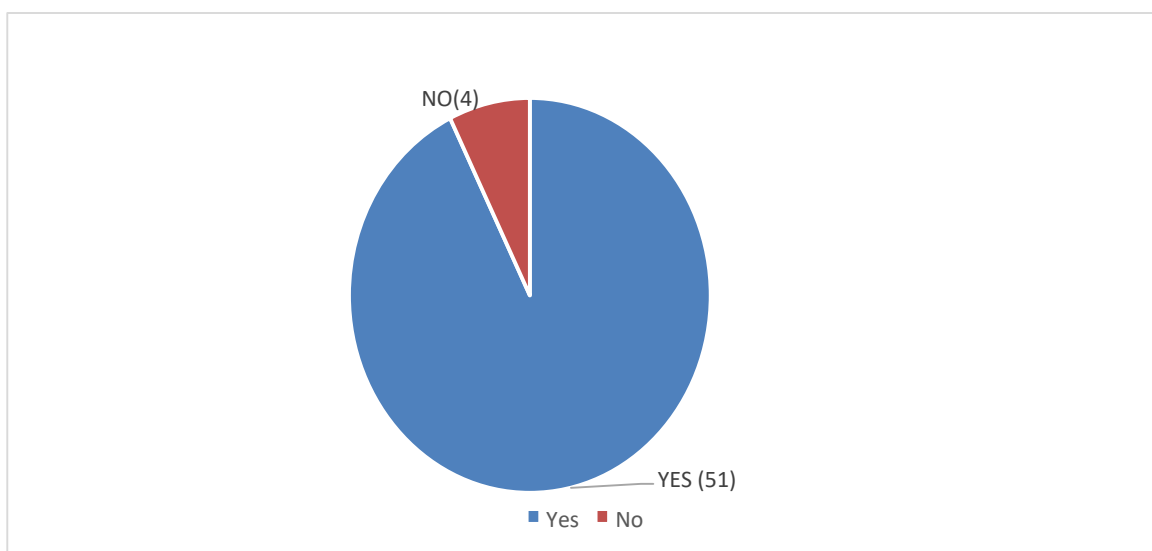


Figure 53 Sociology a helpful subject

Source: Field survey 2021

Sociology is a social science that helps to make sense of the way society works. Sociology graduates can be adept in understanding and analyzing sociological issues and devising potential solutions and improvements, by addressing social inequalities, relating to factors such as class, gender, race, poverty etc. Studying sociology helps students better understand their own life. Among 55 respondents 51 of them finds sociology a very helpful subject whereas 4 of them denied it.

### **Suggestion from respondents to upcoming generation regarding subject**

#### **Sociology**

The respondents have positive view towards the subject sociology. They find sociology a very helpful subject as it learns research, culture, tradition, human behavior of people living in society and so on. The majority of 92.7percent respondents suggested the future generation to go with sociology. The respondents suggested upcoming generation to study sociology with the following reasons:

- Sociology helps to know more about the society.
- It helps to develop socialized behavior.
- It gives information and in depth knowledge of culture, societal economic and cultural aspects.
- It is crucial part of our life.
- It change perspective of viewing life and society.
- It provide strength to face any problems.
- It has good scope in world and in country like Nepal.
- It can help understand the community and develop the nation.
- It aid in studying and analyzing the threats of social transformation.
- Studying social stratification, social evolution and different problems of society is quite interesting.
- It contributes in report writing.
- Social research is fun as it creates an opportunity to get dissolved in different social patterns.
- Understanding society is compulsion for all the human beings.
- It helps in personal growth and maturity.
- It help to prepare an individual with socialistic base in this competitive market.
- Individual cannot live without society and sociology helps them better understand each aspects of society.

Whereas, 7.27percent of the respondents did not suggest the upcoming generations to go with sociology. They warned the students from the viewpoint of job as studying sociology does not have much scope get jobs.



## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This final chapter covers the summary of this study and seeks to propose some recommendations on future studies that can be conducted to expand on this research. Findings, conclusions and recommendations are the key components of research and are explained below.

#### 6.1 Summary

The major findings of the research are summarized below:

- ✓ The research finds out that the 64percent of respondents are from age group 26 to 36 years. When an individual is hungry for knowledge, age does not matter.
- ✓ Majority of the respondents (75percent) are married and 25percent are unmarried. The education and knowledge gained has inspired adults for late marriage.
- ✓ The majority of the respondents are male, majority followed Hinduism, majority are of Brahmin caste, and all use Nepali language.
- ✓ 87percent of respondents are employed where as 13percent are unemployed and are seeking job.
- ✓ Among employed, 40percent are in governmental job, 42percent are in private sector and 18percent are in non-governmental job.
- ✓ Only, 42 percent of sociology graduates are able to earn with sociological degree whereas, 58percent does not find it helpful to get job. Despite of financial dissatisfaction majority of the sociology graduates found sociology an important part of the life. They found sociology degree an important subject as it help them to better understand life and society indepth.
- ✓ The students with higher marks in their S.L.C., Intermediate level and Bachelor level are not interested in sociology field. Majority of the respondents get second division in their S.L.C, Intermediate and Bachelor level.
- ✓ The students from Science and Management field are less likely to join Masters in Sociology whereas the majority of respondents (49percent) are from Humanities faculty followed by Education faculty (35percent) in

Intermediate level. Likewise, 64percent are from Humanities and 27percent from Education faculty in Bachelor level.

- ✓ The financial flexibility, facilities available in campus, peer pressure and proximity are the main factor that affect students in selecting campuses.
- ✓ More than 80percent of respondents (sociology graduates) were involved in various jobs like teaching field, banking sector, different NGOs and INGOs, governmental job, journalism, health sector, business and so on.
- ✓ 65.45percent of respondents found studying sociology as a best decision ever as 29percent stays neutral and 5.45percent disagreed to this.
- ✓ Majority of respondents found sociology helping them to become a good citizen, understand the cause-effect relationship of social problems, form social relation, solve community problems, develop socialized behavior, learn to be objective and critical and change conception regarding society.
- ✓ The majority of the respondents rates good to sociology department of Prithvi Narayan Campus service to the students regarding classroom, campus environment, practice got in reasoning and thinking, teachers support, teachers attention towards them, friendliness of faculty members, availability of thesis supervisor and their help in topic selection to thesis submitting period.
- ✓ Only 45.45percent of the respondents are in applied filed of sociology.
- ✓ 92.7percent of the sociology graduates suggested the upcoming students to go with subject sociology where as 7.27percent did not suggest them to go with sociology showing the no hope of getting jobs.

## **6.2 Conclusions**

### **6.2.1 Socio-demographic characteristics of study population**

While analyzing the socio-demographic characteristics of study population, majority (64percent)were aged group 26 to 36 years and second highest percent (23.6percent) were 37 to 47 years, 9.1 percent are 48 and above and rest of other are up to 25 years. As a caste ethnic groups, major are accordingly Brahmin, Janajatis, Chhetri and Dalit were recognized among the sociology graduates of Prithvi Narayan Campus. Based on gender 51 percent are male where as 49 percent are female. The majority of the respondents (75percent)are married and 25 percent are unmarried. The majority (86percent) of religious belief status of study population was Hinduism followed by Christianity (9percent), Buddhism (1.8percent), Bon (1.8percent) and Freelance

thinker (1.8percent). Out of 55 respondents, 87 percent are employed whereas, 13 percent are unemployed. Among employed respondents, 41.7 percent are involved in private sector, 39.6 percent are involved in governmental job and 18.7 percent are involved in non-governmental job. Likewise all the unemployed respondents are seeking for job. The majority of the respondents has achieved second division grade in their S.L.C, Intermediate, Bachelor and Masters level. Maximum respondents previous study background was Humanities (27), Education (19), Management (5) and Science (4) in Intermediate level. Likewise, in Bachelor level also the majority studied Humanities (35), followed by Education (15), Science (3) and Management (2).

### **6.2.2 Factors affecting the choice of campus**

The specific purpose of this study is to determine the factors influencing the choice of campus and subject sociology. Among 55 respondents 9percent of them didn't had any better options so they joined Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara. But 29percent of them disagreed on it. The respondents strongly disagreed on they had no idea on what else to do and their parents suggestions to get degree from PNC college. Strongly disagree is the frequently occurring answer (Mode) here, so the respondents had idea on what else to do. 43.64percent joined PNC as their own wish. 38.2percent are also attracted to PNC because of the pleasant environment there. 41.8percent agreed on reason to join PNC due to college reputation and prestige. Likewise, the majority of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed on affordable fee structure as a main reason to join this campus and 42percent agreed on the good educational environment with experienced faculty member. Whereas, the majority (45percent) respondent neither agreed nor disagreed on the past result of the college as main reason to join PNC.

The majority of respondents gives agreement on financial flexibility (82percent), facility available at college (71percent), peer pressure (76percent) and proximity (58percent) are the main reasons for choosing prithvi Narayan Campus rather than any other universities/campuses.

### **6.2.3 Perception and Satisfaction of sociology graduates**

The perception of sociology graduates regarding their sociology degree is quite positive and responsible. Almost 93 percent of the sociology graduates have

suggested the upcoming generation to study sociology though they all are not economically satisfied with the degree. They found sociology a truly inspiring subject as it help student to know life from roots. The sociological imagination, sociological concepts and its theories has wide range of scope in one's own life. The majority of respondents had strongly supported sociology subject as it socialize and change individual's perspective regarding life and society. The respondents found sociology degree useful as it trained them to think critically about human social life and they learned to interact with the community to apply their knowledge. 7 percent of sociology graduates suggested upcoming generations not to go with sociology subject as they didn't see scope of this subject. They feel disappointed from the job perspective but majority shows positive perception on the subject sociology.

The respondents are the sociology graduates of Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara. According to the study, 58.2percent of the respondents agreed that they achieved their goal and expectation after the completion of Master degree. Only 42percent of the respondents are financially satisfied with sociology degree. Among financially satisfied respondents 78percent of them are satisfied, 4percent are highly satisfied, 39percent are neutral, 13percent are dissatisfied and 4percent are highly dissatisfied. Though respondents are not satisfied financially with sociology degree, their perception regarding the degree is quite positive and generous. They find sociology a perfect medium to learn in depth human behavior, social pattern, social relationships, social interaction, and social structure and so on. They perceived sociology a distinct subject as it socialize human and prepare them for eventual entrance into the larger society. The degree in sociology increases their understanding and power of social action that let them to talk in social issues with remedies. Sociology provides critical insights and perspective to the solution of social problems. They were able to develop the transferrable skills such as understanding social systems, large bureaucracies, ability to carry out research projects and surveys. They got to know and understand the cause-effect relationship of social problems and learn to be objective and critical.

#### **6.2.4 Students' campus experience**

Highest frequency of the respondents are satisfied with the campus in various facilities like sufficient library resources, professionalism of faculty, quality of education, utility facilities available in and around campus (eg: banks, cafeteria,

parking, etc), overall quality of educational environment, lecture classroom, tutorial rooms, laboratory facilities, students support services, fee structure and so on. While majority of respondents are neither satisfied nor dissatisfied with the extra curricular activities provided for students by campus and availability of computer and technology. The factors like financial flexibility, facility available at campus, peer pressure and proximity also have great impact on students while choosing campus.

### **6.2.5 Satisfaction with department of sociology**

The data analyzed in table 5.4 shows that majority of the respondents agreed for the reasons like:- they heard good things about the sociology department at this campus, enjoyed their first sociology course, for the job they want, to contribute in teaching field, to understand the intricate web of society, to get prepared to change the society, to contribute in NGOs, INGOs, government sector as a human relation officer, to understand the life and society, to get prepared for different kinds of research, and to get dissolved in the general career rather than to be focused on a specific career. Similarly nearly 20percent joined Masters in Sociology just to get a degree certificate.

### **6.3 Recommendation**

The research includes the, Prithvi Narayan Campus of Pokhara-1, Bagar, the department of sociology of Prithvi Narayan Campus and the graduates of limited period of time from Sociology departments of Prithvi Narayan Campus. Here are some recommendations for future researcher that can also be helpful for campus, sociology departments and the students of sociology.

#### **For Future Researchers**

- The analysis of the result suggested that further researchers' could research on more motivational subject as this research only focused on the perception and satisfaction of sociology graduates.
- Further researcher can revise the research instruments.
- This study does not cover all departments of the institution. So future researchers can go with all the departments of the institutions to get overall satisfaction ratio of the students with college.
- This study takes consideration with only sociology graduates with their academic performance, financial satisfaction and their satisfaction with

campus and sociology departments. Further researcher could go with other departments consisting more level of satisfaction.

- Not all the students of sociology might have access and idea about the competitive market. The concerned department should always try to cope students with the market along with study. Future researcher can go with the job satisfaction level of sociology graduates.

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## APPENDICES

### Questionnaire

#### Perception and Satisfaction of Sociology Graduates

(A study on Graduates of Masters in Sociology of Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara)

#### PART-A

#### Demographic

#### Information

1. Name.....
2. Gender  
Male...                      Female.....                      Other.....
3. Age  
Up to 25 years....                      26 to 36 years....  
37 to 47 years....                      48 and above....
4. Relationship status  
Married....                      Unmarried....  
Divorced....                      Widowed....  
Others....
5. Caste/Ethnicity  
Brahmin.... Chhetri.... Janajatis... Dalit.... Others....
6. Religious Belief  
Hinduism.....                      Buddhism.....  
Christainity....                      Islam....  
Atheism....                      Others (Please Specify)....
7. Language.....
8. Employment status  
a. Employed.....  
i) Government.....                      ii) Non-government.....                      iii) Private.....  
b. Unemployed .....  
i) not able to work....                      ii) not interested....                      iii) looking for work....  
c. Retired....  
d. Running my own business.....
9. Enrollment year  
(Please mention the year in which you joined MA in Sociology).....
10. List out the jobs you were engaged in  
a..... b..... c..... d.....  
e.....

## 11. Educational Background

Levels	Division	Paased Year	Faculty	Specifications	Please Tick the Institution you studied	
<i>G=Government institution&amp; P=Private institution(Please tick)</i>					G	P
S.L.C.			×			
Intermediate/+2						
Bachelor						
Masters						
Mphil						
Phd						

*(The information you provide will be kept confidential and will be used for statistical purposes only.)*

### PART-B

#### Factors influencing choice of Campus and Subject(Sociology)

1. Please indicate the extent on a scale 1 to 5 in which you are agreed or disagreed with the following statements regarding your choice of campus. Please tick mark your answer.

*1= Strongly agreed*

*2=Agreed*

*3=Neither agreed nor disagreed*

*4=Disagreed*

*5=Strongly disagreed*

S.N.	Reasons	Levels				
		1	2	3	4	5
A	I didn't had any better options	1	2	3	4	5
b.	My parents/others suggested me to get a degree from this college.	1	2	3	4	5
C	I didn't know what else to do.	1	2	3	4	5
D	I wanted to join this college.	1	2	3	4	5
E	The environment there is too pleasant.	1	2	3	4	5
F	It's a reputed and prestigious college.	1	2	3	4	5
G	Due to its affordable fee structure.	1	2	3	4	5
H	Good educational environment with experience faculty.	1	2	3	4	5
I	Past result of this college was better	1	2	3	4	5
J	Peer Pressure	1	2	3	4	5

2. Listed below are several aspects of students' campus experience. Please honestly rate your level of satisfaction/dissatisfaction.

*1= Highly satisfied*

*2=Satisfied*

*3=Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied*

*4=Dissatisfied*

*5=Highly dissatisfied*

S.N.	Aspects	Levels				
		1	2	3	4	5
A	Sufficient library resources	1	2	3	4	5
B	Professionalism of faculty.	1	2	3	4	5
C	Quality of the education I received	1	2	3	4	5
D	Utility facilities available in and around campus(eg:- banks, cafeteria, parking, etc)	1	2	3	4	5
E	Overall quality of the educational environment	1	2	3	4	5
F	Extra curricular activities provided for students by campus	1	2	3	4	5
G	Lecture classroom, tutorial rooms & laboratory facilities	1	2	3	4	5
H	Availability of Computers and Technology	1	2	3	4	5
I	Student support services(eg:student union, academic assistance, counselling, etc)	1	2	3	4	5
J	Fee structure	1	2	3	4	5

3. Reasons for choosing Prithvi Narayan Campus rather than any other universities/Campuses.

S.N.	Reasons	Yes	No
1	Financial flexibility		
2	Facility available here		
3	Peer Pressure		
4	Proximity		

4. Why did you major in sociology? Please indicate how important each of the following reasons was to you.

S. N.	Reasons for majoring in sociology	Very important	some what important	not important
1	I heard good things about the sociology department at this campus.			
2	I enjoyed the first course I had in Sociology.			
3	I thought it would prepare me for the job I want.			
4	Just to get a degree certificate			
5	To contribute in teaching field			
6	To understand the intricate web of society			
7	I thought it would prepare me to help to change society.			
8	To contribute in NGOs, INGOs or in any international level platform			
9	To work in government sector as a human relation officer			
10	I thought it would help me to understand my life			
11	I thought it would prepare me to do different kinds of research.			
12	I was looking for a more general major rather than one focused on a specific career.			

## PART-C

### Perception and Satisfaction among sociology graduates

1. Did you achieve your goal/expectations after completion of your degree?

Yes                      No

2. Please tick whether you agree or disagree to the opinion with short explanation.

S.N	Opinion	Agree	Nuetral	Disgree	Why? Please clarify the reason
1	It was the best decision ever to study sociology.				

3. Does your degree in sociology contribute you financially?

Yes..... No.....

4. If the answer of Q.3 is Yes, than answer this question:

How satisfied are you with the outcome?

*Highly satisfied*                      *Satisfied*                      *Neutral*

*Dissatisfied*                      *Highly Dissatisfied*

5. What did you do after the completion of your MA in Sociology?

6. Below listed are the sociological contributions to the students after the completion of the degree. Sincerely rate the scale upto the extent that you gained from studying sociology

S.N.	Contributions	Always	Often	Sometimes	Rarely	Never
A	It contributed in becoming a good citizen.					
B	It helped to understand the cause-effect relationship of social problems.					
C	It aided gaining knowledge of the society					
D	It helped you to form a social relation.					
E	It helped in finding out the solutions to community problems					
F	It taught you to be objective and critical.					
G	It helped you to develop a socialized behaviour.2					
H	It helped me to change my conception regarding society.					

7. The followings are the points that shows the quality of the Department of Sociology at Prithvi Narayan Campus. Please rate ( □ ) yourself honestly based on your opinion.



## Research Site



Tribhuvan University

त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय

Prithvi Narayan Campus

पृथ्वीनारायण क्याम्पस

