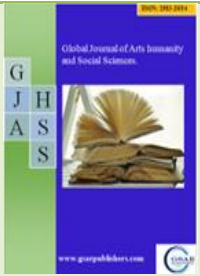
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Sociology, History and culture are interdisciplinary Subject: Involving, four elemental forms of discourse:

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Abstract

This article explores the relationship between history and cultural resources of Nepal. By situating social action and social structures in their historical contexts and by examining their historical unfolding, historical Sociologists exploit the temporality of social life to ask and answer questions of perennial importance to social theory. The last period of the Lichchavi period after the origin of the Nepal Valley is called the ancient period. In terms of time, the period before 936 BC is called the ancient period. This period is the time of classification of Nepalese history and culture. Since it was a country ruled by named Ne, its name has remained Nepal. The history of Nepal has accepted that the Nepalese are capable of hard work and hard work. Based on various historical sources, Nepal was a safe fortress. After the reign of Gopal, Mahispala Kirant, Lichchhavi, Malla and Shah dynasty, a republic is currently being practiced in Nepal, but it is not complete. Since a republican constitution has not been formed, it is not possible to predict what its future will be. The settlement of the Kathmandu Valley and the system of government at that time were appropriate according to the time, but due to political changes, there was a change in the dynasty but the system did not change. Circumstances and power were important in the fall of the Kirant dynasty, which had been successful in ruling for a long time. In Nepal, before 1981, the subjects of sociology/anthropology were studied indirectly in history, and social history has emerged as a teaching method for society. Baburam Acharya's Brief History of Nepal. Willam karkpatrick, Krishna Bahadur Thapa, Tulsiram Vaidhe, Triratna Manandhar have written the social history of Nepal. Since before 1981, the study of Nepali society was done in history, the science of studying society developed as a separate discipline in Nepal. Social history shows that the study of history, art, literature, and culture has shifted from the study of history to sociology. History is the past, it includes the civilization, culture, and society of a country. All subjects have a history. The past of sociology is also history.

Keywords: Informed, Sociology, Sources of Nepalese History, Ancient Culture, Geography, Climate Time Period, Situation, Environment, Fact and Scientific.

INTRODUCTION

The source of history is the place where topics related to history are raised. First of all, history should be understood as History because it was first named in English. His Story is his story, not his story. This statement needs to be understood that history writing began only after the society became male-dominated. History is the past

and it is also the past, it shows the way. Comparative teaching can help in development. Now let's move on to the history of history writing (Dhakal 2067). The modern vision of progress and its guiding values are discussed from another angle by Pierre Rosanvallon. His contribution is the text of a lecture given in Prague in 2015. Rosanvallon is one of the foremost contemporary theorists of democracy, and his writings have explored the



historical transformations, ideological elaborations and conceptual dilemmas of democratic political cultures. The present text sums up the results of his reflection and proposes a new definition of the society of equals; it is to be conceived in the spirit of social liberalism, and although critical of the currently dominant neo-liberal project, it should link up with the new individualism of singularity. The origin of history and culture is with the origin of humans. Its use is found in the Authar Veda or the word history is used in the Authar Veda. It is customary to consider history and Puranas as the fifth Vedas and synonyms of each other. The word history is also found in the Shatpatha Brahmana, Brihadaranyaka Upanishad, Chandoyo Upanishad, Vishnu Purana, Mahabharata and Chanakya's Arthashastra, but in 500 BC, the Greek historian Herodotus (484-425 B.C.) began writing history. Herodotus is known as the "Father of social History". He traveled from the Aegean Sea to the Kalasagar, Egypt to Persia, and wrote a book called "The Persian Wars" on the basis of Field Study. This book was the first book of political, social and cultural history writing. It adopted the investigative and descriptive style. It was actually narrative. Secondly, the Greek historian Thucydides (455 B.C.-400 B.C.) gave birth to deductive history. It requires universal logic. "Deductive method is a logical process in which a conclusion is drawn from a set of premises taken collectively" is found to be more emphasized. He wrote a book called "The History of Peloponnesian War" in Logical Method. It also described the causes of the war and its effects. History should be able to answer the question "Why?" (Barthod George Niebuhr, 27 Aug. 1776, 31 January, 1831) He gave birth to the Scientific Method of History Writing by writing a book called "History of Rome" between 1812-1813. Niebuhr is known as "The Father of Scientific History". He was a citizen of Germany.

In the 19th century, another German historian, Leopold von Ranke (21 Dec. 1795, 23 May. 1886), wrote a book called "History of Roman and German Peoples 1489-1514" in 1824. In History of the Latin and Teutonic Nations, he emphasized the search for truth, pointing out the shortcomings of traditional history. In this, he wrote real details such as letters, diaries, and diplomatic reports in Sources of History. He is called the Founder of Science of Historical Evidence. Of his 54 published works, "A Study of the Popes of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" is considered the most important.

Now let us analyze the progress and writing in Nepal in the history of history writing. History writing in Nepal was started by foreigners. It has not been possible to determine who the ancient kings of Nepal were. Since history is based only on Power and Politics, the history of the ancient people of Nepal has not been written. Colonel William Kirkpatrick published a book called an "Account of the Kingdom of Nepal" in 1818, which is the first history of Nepali history writing. Prof. Dr. Krishna Kant Adhikari wrote in "A Brief Survey of Nepali Historiography, 1980" that history writing has still not been made scientific in Nepal. In reality, it is difficult to write true history in Nepal. When historical sources are destroyed and vandalized, no one can save them, and shortcomings cannot be written, and even the truth is prevented

from being written. Kirkpatrick prepared this book during his 21-day stay in Nepal on 3 March 1793, based on the commercial treaty signed between the British Company Government and Nepal on 1 March 1792. Classified into nine parts, this book also describes Nepal's roads, rivers, landforms, borders, map of Nepal, culture of Nepal, head, knee, khukuri, youth, and temples. These are the sources of culture, society and history.

The second book, An Account of the Kingdom of Nepal and of the Territories, annexed to this Dominion by the House of Gorkha, was published by Francis Buchanan Hamilton in 1819. It discusses the border states of Nepal. In 1851, Orfeur Cevenagh published Rough Notes on the State of Nepal, its Government Army and Resources. In 1852, Laurence Oliphant's A Journey to Kathmandu with the Camp of Janga Bahadur. Similarly, books like B.H. Hodgson's Essays on the Languages, Literature, and Religion of Nepal and Tibet together with Further, Literature Paper on the Geography Ethnology and Commerce of those Countries contributed to Nepali history writing by being published by foreigners, while on the other hand, actual history fell behind. Historical sociology is a branch or sub-discipline of sociology. It emerged, during the twentieth century, primarily as a result of intersection between sociology and history. Historical sociology as a subfield of sociology is likely to make two major contributions to the discipline. First, it can fruitfully historicise sociological analysis helping to situate any sociological analysis historically. Secondly, it will help to draw on important social issues which critically required historical analysis but somehow avoided or remain neglected in sociological analysis. Every documents have important resources of Geographical location, recent trade or economic position, sociological/anthropological documents art and culture so on history social sciences and so on (Dhakal 2067).

In 1855, the Indian historian Bhagwan Lal Indraji introduced 23 ancient inscriptions from Nepal. Cecil Bandall also contributed. In 1895, Dr. A. Fuhrer discovered the Ashoka Pillar in Lumbini and worked to clarify that Lumbini was the birthplace of Lord Gautam Buddha. As per the order of King Rajendra Bir Bikram Shah of Nepal, Bhimsen Thapa had to write history, poet Sundarananda wrote Triratna Soundaryagatha and buyer Sherman wrote the biographies of Dravishah to Narbhupal Shah on a hypothetical basis. Jeetman and Buddhiman prepared a genealogy during the last days of Jung Bahadur with the help of Rajopadhyay of Lalitpur based on the Newari genealogy. History was written on the basis of this genealogy. In 1923, Rewatiraman Neupane wrote a history titled "Gorkhali's Khando". In reality, it can be said that history was not written during the Rana regime. Baburam Acharya wrote Comparative Sundarakand in 1945, Old Poets and Poems in 1946 and BS. In 2022 BS, he wrote a brief biography of Nepal, and in 2024-2026, he wrote the biography of Shri 5 Prithvi Narayan Shah in four parts.

In BS 2008, Balchandra Sharma's historical outline of Nepal, the medieval history of the valley of Surya Bikram Gyawali, and Nepali national figures are considered very important. Along with the contributions of Dhan Bajracharya, Mohan Raj Pant, Bholanath

Poudel, Devi Prasad Bhandari, Shankarman Rajbanshi, Dinesh Raj Pant, many others have contributed to the writing of history hidden culture and society, including Shriram Prasad Upadhyay, Krishna Bahadur Thapa, Surendra K.C, Triratna Manandhar, Tulsiram Vaidya, Rajaram Subedi, Tirya Prasad Mishra so many scholar wrote many sectors of books.

Results and Discussion: Four elemental forms of discourse:

Conventionally, proposals to improve working relations between sociology and history have been interdisciplinary. The present essay advances an alternative approach- consolidation of socio - historical inquiry as a transdisciplinary enterprise. All socio-historical inquiry depends on four elemental forms of discourse: discourse on values, narrative discourse, social theoretical discourse, and the discourse of explanation. Though inquiry is transdisciplinary in the problematics of these discourses, concrete methodology typically is oriented either toward theorization in relation to cases (historical sociology) or toward comprehensive analysis of a single phenomenon (socio- logical history). Varying the articulated relations among the four forms of discourse once for historical sociology and again for sociological history yields eight ideal typical strategies of inquiry. The four strategies of historical sociology include universal history, theory application, macro-analytic history, and contrast-oriented comparison. The parallel strategies for sociological history are situational history, specific history, configurational history, and historicism. These ideal types offer standard reference points that help clarify the underpinnings of a diverse range of scholarly practices. Nepali history writing is found to be influenced by politics because the idea that no one should be allowed to write against one seems to have persisted in Nepali politics. If history cannot be based on facts, then its justification is the culture and history of the Tharu people of the Surkhet Valley. Historians, doctors, lawyers, teachers, professors, pilots, and engineers should not be affiliated with any party. Only when they serve independently is their true duty considered fulfilled. It is common to find that the ruling power has influenced the description of all events written from ancient times to the present, but a completely one-sided history is far from the truth. Things to keep in mind when writing of history:

Geography, Climate, Time Period, Situation and Environment, Fact and Scientific Actual and verifiable or actual Supporter, time is useful and situational and social, cultural history should be able to address societies, economic, culture, natural causes, events, wars, peace, treaties and their consequences. The work of writing history has transformed from the tradition of accepting history as a narrative to the description of reality. Chronicles, inscription Numismatics, Religious book, Account of foreign travelers, official documents speeches and architecture thyasaphus, British Indian records are the sources of Nepalese culture and history.

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Scientific Description History is the description of past events related to society and political structure. The source that helps in writing history is history. Many types of sources are used in writing history, which makes history meaningful. History is a kind of event which is provided many ideologies. It began when the human beings appeared on the earth. In fact, the meaning of history is the collection of the past events. Although it seems like an indirect empire, this is a negative effect of the World System Theory. Nepal is a country with a long history. Nepal has a long history, and it is a country that has never been under anyone's empire. It has not even been able to make its own decisions when there is a crisis in the country. Sources can be divided into two categories: Primary and Secondary Sources. These sources can be further divided into three categories.

(a) Archaeological Sources (b) Literary Sources (c) Foreign Accounts It can be further divided into the following sub-sections:

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Archaeological Sources: This includes inscriptions, coins, ancient art, ancient temples, stupas, and other archaeological findings.

Literary Sources: It includes genealogies, ancient religious texts, thyasaphus, historical documents (Chronicles, ancient religious textbooks, colophons, thyasaphus, historical documents and letters).

Foreign Accounts: This includes materials from India, China and European Countries. The following can be learned from the above sources:

(a) Introduction of Ruler: Name, Birth and Death (b) State boundaries and expansion (c) Foreign Relations (d) Matters of justice, law and punishment. (e) To learn about language, religion, profession, culture and traditions (f) Construction, Dharma, Karma (g) To receive information about important events (h) It is easier to arrive at reality by knowing or guessing about economic, social, political, etc.

situations. Since the above description alone is not sufficient for the exam, each point is further explained.

Chronicles: It is a literary source prepared by describing a dynasty. It contains descriptions of names, lineages, dates, social, economic, religious and language. The oldest genealogy in Nepal is the Gopalraj Genealogy, which was published or prepared during the reign of Jayasthiti Malla (1438-142 B.S.). Since it contains events up to 1442 B.S., it must have been published at this time. Another genealogy was published by British Writer Secel Bendall in 1960 B.S. It was published as the first, second and third. In this genealogy, the Gopal dynasty that ruled Nepal is considered the first dynasty. In the process of writing the history of Nepal, historians like English scholars William Cockpatrick, H.A. Hamilton, Daniel Wright, Bhagwanlal Indraj, Baburam Acharya, Dhanabajra Bajracharya used genealogy. Today Nepalese society searching their tradition culture and history.

Numismatics: Currency is also an important source of history and cultural writing. In Nepal, gold, silver, and copper coins are found in circulation. Gold coins were called Assrfi. The first Lichchhavi king Mandev introduced Mananka currency into circulation in Nepal. Copper coins of Malla king Ratna Malla, Mahendra Malla, Mahendra Malli traded in Tibet. The following things can be learned from the study of currency we can learn about the ruler's name, surname, and reign, to verify historical facts and religious beliefs. The information received so far. Symbols of gods and goddesses can be found on the coins. The images like the sun, moon, trident, and sandhe also show this. Manangka and Bhogini are written on the coin of Mandev. It also has religious representation. Words like Gorakhnath, Kedarnath, Loknath, Shree Bhavani Nepaleshwar, Nepalmandeshwar also show that religious belief was high at that time.

Inscription: It means to write down an event. Since ancient times, it was customary to write down important deeds on a bow, wood, stone, wall, and paper. The record kept according to that tradition is called an inscription. It has been found to be of great help in writing cultural history. The rulers used to keep records of their deeds in this way. The writings written on stones are called inscriptions. The following things can be learned from it:

(a) King's name and ruling period (b) The character of kings and nationalism (c) Conquest and borders (d) Internal and Foreign Relations (e) Language, literature and means of entertainment (f) Justice, law and penal system (g) Artistry (h) Customs and traditions, religion, culture (i) Economic, social and political situation (j) Among the ancient records in Nepal about the Crown Prince and other royal families, Bhagwan Lal Indraj published Twenty-Three Inscriptions from Nepal in 1942 BS. Sisal Bendall published History of Nepal and Surrounding Kingdoms in 1960. In 1955, Frenchman Sylvain Lemille used Inscription in Le Nepal. In 1956, Italian scholar

R. Choli published Nepalese Inscription in Gupta Characters, mentioning 92 inscriptions. Nepali historians have also published records. Shram Bajacharya has made a great contribution to Nepali

history by publishing records from the Lichchhavi and Shah periods.

Religious Books: Religious books have an important place in gaining information about history and writing about it. Religious books are providing many truthful events and help to write many things. The Vedas, Upanishads, Puranas, Ramayana, and Mahabharat have described the ancient cultural history of Nepal. Through such texts, information can be obtained not only about Nepal but also about other countries, which greatly contributes to history writing. Along with mythological history, the following can be learned through religious scriptures.

a. The ancient justice system b. Economic system and religious system c. To get information about battle tactics d. The cooperation of kings and foreign relations can also be found out. About discipline and the relationship between brothers. If we look at this on the basis of the Ramayana, we can learn a lot about the relationship between Ram, Sita, Lakshmana, and Bharata. It is only on the basis of the book itself that we can learn that the Lichchhavi king Jitedasti helped the Pandavas in the Mahabharata war. Therefore, religious books are important resources for Sociological history writing.

Thyasaphus: This is a collection of daily events or a personal diary. It also provides information about the names of kings, ministers, and nobles, religious and social conditions, relations between states, natural events, and major historical events. Nepali historian Mostly Dilli Raman Regmi has published a book on the second part of Malla Nepal using Thyasaphus.

Manuscript Colophons: It also has an important place in history writing. All the events prior to the reign of Rana Prime Minister Jag Bahadur remain in hand written form. One can learn about social events. Such books are the National Archives, Keshar library. From that too, the name of the king, religious, social, political archives, and the Central Library can be obtained.

Documents Speeches and Government Publication: Such sources have an important place not only for the art of history writing but also for other operations. Such documents can be obtained from the relevant ministries. Foreign affairs related to foreign affairs, administration related to general administration from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, semi-related materials from the Ministry of Finance, as well as materials obtained from various speeches or addresses can be useful in history writing.

Art and Architecture. : Art objects are history itself. By looking at their structure, one can learn about all art along with that object. Temples, forts, stupas, monuments, monasteries, statues carved in various places, weapons, costumes, all are included in this. Changunarayan Temple, Pashupatinath Temple, Hanuman Dhoka Durbar (Gunpo Durbar), Bhadgaon Nyatpol, Swayambhunath, etc. help in discovering Archaeological Evidence.

British Indian Records: While studying Nepal-India relations, as well as relations with Britain, letters sent from there to Nepal and letters sent from Nepal to Britain are of great help in writing about the relations between the two countries.

Published Books: Such books have become important in writing the history of any country. In writing the history of Nepal, books like Kirkpatrick's an Account of the Kingdom of Nepal and Hamilton's an Account of the Kingdom of Nepal and of the territories, annexed to this dominion by the house of Gorkha have become particularly important. Recently, books written by Nepali historians have also become important sources of history writing.

Articles and Newspapers: Gorkhapatra, published from 1958 onwards, seems to have become the most important newspaper and magazines that help in writing the history of the country.

Account of Foreign Travelers: The Chinese traveler Huansang, who wrote about Nepal in 629-643 AD, also included the writings of Mahatma and Hamilton Father Guireppe Kirkpatrick as travelogues. Such accounts provide information about the things described above.

History can also be written from local legends (Local Legends): Events that happened in ancient times are told in the form of stories by local residents. That also helps.

Oral Stories and Folksongs: They have contributed by presenting folk songs and legends about events that occurred at different times, in the form of Gandharva songs, and some in the form of stories.

Tradition and Customs: This helps to describe the history and culture of the community. It provides information about the practical aspects of society. This shift was actually associated with Annals School which was initiated by two renowned professors of university of Strasbourg, Lucien Febvre (1878-1956) and Marc Bloch (1856-1944) who were influenced by Durkheim's sociology. History eventually helped in substantiating sociological analysis of past and its relevant to the present. If one looks for its roots in sociological theories, Parsons' structural-functionalism may be said to be one of the critical motivating factor which bring sociology and history at one place. Further, Robert Neelly Bellah in 1957 published a book titled, 'Takigawa Religion', which revealed Japanese equivalence of the protestant ethic. Neil J. Smelser in (1959).

Conclusion

Many of the resources are using in history and cultural writing. Like first Archaeological Sources, Second Literary Sources and Foreign account. In this three Chronicles, Numismatics, Inscription, Religious Books, Art and Architecture. Thyasaphus, Inscription, Colophons, Documents Speeches and Government Publication, Art and Architecture are basic requirement of writing. I draw on recent research and literature both in sociology and in history to argue that we should and can continue to deepen the discipline's "historical turn" by more thoroughly historicizing how we conduct research, understand and use basic analytic concepts, and develop and test general social theories.

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