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Ans to the Q: No: 1(1)

A social science is any branch of academic study or science that deals with human behaviour in its social and cultural aspects. Usually included within the social sciences are cultural (or social) anthropology, sociology, psychology, political science, and economics. Social science entails the study of human behaviour and society at a variety of levels. Popular social science majors include psychology, political science, and economics. A social science degree can lead to many types of jobs in business, science, and law. Social science is, in its broadest sense, the study of society and the manner in which people behave and influence the world around us.

The history of the social sciences begins in the Age of Enlightenment after 1650, which saw a revolution within natural philosophy, changing the basic framework by which individuals understood what was scientific. Social sciences came forth from the moral philosophy of the time and were influenced by the Age of Revolutions, such as the Industrial Revolution and the French Revolution. The social sciences developed from the sciences or the systematic knowledge-bases or prescriptive practices, relating to the social improvement of a group of interacting entities.

The beginnings of the social sciences in the 18th century are reflected in the grand encyclopedia of Diderot, with articles from Jean-Jacques Rousseau and other pioneers.

Ans to the qu'No: 2

(2)

Difference Between social science and Humanities ÷

social science is a branch of knowledge whose subject matter is society and the interrelationship between individuals, as a member of society.

Humanities is closely linked to social science, in the sense that the two disciplines deal with human beings and their culture.

Humanities refer to the subject which tends to understand, acknowledge and analyze the human behaviours in all its depth and scope.

practically, as a human being, no field of study is more significant than social science.

It helps an individual to understand the society as a whole the conditions which limits our growth and development and the opportunities which can be tapped for better livelihood. It helps in creating a society where human beings can live freely and happily.

In this discussion, we will talk about the main differences between humanities and social science.

Both humanities have a subjective, critical-thinking or opinion-based approach. social science has an objective approach based on research and scientific evidence.

Ans to the qu: No: 3

3

Social revolutions mark seismic change throughout history, reshaping institutions and social structures. Social revolution is the definitive, sudden change from the current ruling power structure into a new, radical restructuring process, transforming sociopolitical institutions and entire systems. Social revolution definitions are different from political revolution because social revolution comprehensively changes society itself versus political revolution that changes workings without transformative change to the societal structures and institutions themselves. For example, in the early 1900s, the two Russian revolutions overthrew

the Russian Empire's power structure ousting the tsar and Russian monarchy installing a communist government as opposed to the 1960s Hippie movement that was a political revolution and counterculture. The 1960s Hippie movement challenged how society defined morals and social conventions and advocated for social and political reform without completely dismantling sociopolitical institutions and structures.

The difference between revolution and reform is that revolution fundamentally changes an entire system. In contrast, reform is about changing parts of the system but ultimately keeping it in place.

Ans to the qu: No: 4

4

## Industrial Revolution

Industrial revolution, in modern history, the process of change from an agrarian and handicraft economy to one dominated by industry and machine manufacturing. These technological changes introduced novel ways of working and living and fundamentally transformed society. This process began in Britain in the 18th century and from there spread to other parts of the world. Although used earlier by French writers, the term Industrial revolution was first popularized by the English economic historian Arnold Toynbee (1852-83) to describe Britain's economic development from 1760 to 1840. Since Toynbee's time

the term has been more broadly applied as a process of economic transformation than as a period of time in a particular setting. This explains why some areas, such as China and India, did not begin their first industrial revolutions until the 20th century, while others, such as the United States and Western Europe, began undergoing "second" industrial revolutions by the late 19th century.

There were also many new developments in the nonindustrial sphere, including the

- ① agricultural improvements that made possible the provision of food for a larger nonagricultural population,
- ② economic changes that resulted in a wider distribution of wealth, the decline of land as a source of wealth in the face

Q: 011 Ans to the Q: No: 5

(5)

In political science, a political system means the type of political organization that can be recognized, observed or otherwise declared by a state. It defines the process for making official government decisions.

The major types of political systems are democracies, monarchies, and authoritarian and totalitarian regimes. Authoritarian and totalitarian regimes are more unstable politically because their leaders do not enjoy legitimate authority and instead rule through fear. A political organization is any organization that involves itself in the political process, including political parties,

non-governmental organizations, and special interest advocacy groups. At the most basic level, power is the ability to prevail in struggles over resources, rights, or privileges. This is an important political concept because power is not evenly distributed in a polity. Some members of a polity are more likely to succeed in their struggle than are others. Political governance is the process of decision-making to formulate policy. Administrative governance is the system of policy implementation. Encompassing all three, good governance defines the processes and structures that guide political and socio-economic relationships.