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Ans to the Q. No - 1

Social sciences include a body of knowledge, which deals with social and cultural aspects of human life.

Social sciences have emerged as distinct disciplines in order to be taught at different levels of education system across the globe because of their immense importance of achieving better ~~to~~ cohesion and development. Social sciences study the concepts of issues like culture, tradition, life styles, places and

environment, governance, economy
civic sense etc.

The nature of social science -

1. Social sciences are basically concerned with human relationship.
2. Social science study mostly the social issues and social issues are always more complex and less verifiable than the issues of physical science.
3. Different social sciences like history, economics, sociology etc. constitute an area of field of knowledge.

4. Social sciences have their own content areas and methodologies for approaching and understanding knowledge.

5. Concern for value attainment is an important tenet of social sciences.

6. Social sciences are primarily interdisciplinary in nature. A concept or issue of social sciences may not be ~~cont~~ confined to one discipline of social sciences.

8. Social sciences aim at making a sensitive and informed ~~ba~~ human being.

9

Ans. to the Q. No - 2

Yes, there are differences between social science and humanities.

Discussed in the table box below —

Social science	Humanities
Social science refers to a realistic course of study that is concerned with the different aspects of the life of an individual within the group or society	Humanities refer to the branches of learning, which covers fields like arts, classics, philosophy, history, anthropology etc
Nature: Objective	Subjective, nature:
Scientific approach	Analytical approach
Focuses on study of patterned behavior	In-depth understanding of the specific cases or events

Concept of truth

Positivist

Relativist

Concerned with

Basic elements of
the human culture

Distinctive elements
of human culture

Area of study

Traditional culture
and heritage
of the society

Factual differences
between humanity
and pure science

whether you talk about law, or international relations, or economics, all are simply branches of social science. On the other hand, humanities help individuals to understand the human experience better.

Ans. to the Q. No-3

Social revolutions are sudden changes in the structure and nature of society. These revolutions are usually recognized as having transformed society, economy, culture, philosophy and technology along with but more than just the political systems.

Social revolutions 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.

Social development is complex, but it is simplified by the four social revolution: hunter-gatherer society, agrarian society and industrial society.

Periods of social revolution occur throughout human history and even overlap among other periods. Throughout, social revolution examples are reflected by these periods.

Am. to the & No - 4

The Industrial Revolution began in Britain in the 1760s, largely with new developments in the textile industry.

The American Industrial Revolution, sometimes ~~rather~~ referred to as the second industrial revolution, began in the 1870s and continued through World War II. The era saw the mechanization of agriculture and manufacturing and the introduction of new modes of transportation including the automobile and airplanes.

Although the Industrial Revolution occurred approximately 200 years ago.

it is a period that left a profound impact on how people lived and the way businesses operated.

The industrial revolution developed in conjunction with the capitalist economies. Under capitalism, business owners began to organize labor centrally into factories and introduced a division of labor to increase output and profitability. Capitalist production incentivized technological change and innovation at an unprecedented

Ans. to the Q. No - 5

~~Polit~~ Political system is the basis of all political activities in a state.

It is immaterial whether the system is parliamentary democracy, absolute dictatorship or an enlightened monarchy. But once the system has been introduced, whether with willing co-operation of the people or imposed from above, those in power and authority wish to maintain that at all costs.

In our times no political system can be either permanent or stable

If that becomes so, that is bound to generate itself and can conveniently be placed under the category of a state or degenerated system. Such a system is bound to create many legs in ~~the~~ socioeconomic system as well.

In fact, with the coming of awakening in every section of society all over the world, the system have rapidly ~~start~~ started changing and new systems are quickly attracting the attention of the people. It then became a way of life.

A society professing democracy in political and social as well as economic system began to be considered as the most advanced one. It is a known fact that western world fought two world wars in a bid to save democracy.

Again democratic system lost the imagination of the people after sometime. It came under severe ~~criticism~~ criticism today.