



Victoria University of Bangladesh

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**Course Title: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL
SCIENCE|**

Course code : SOC 104

Program : BBA

SOC 104

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Ans: to the Q: no: (1)

A social science is any branch of academic study or science that deals with human behavior in its social and cultural aspects. Usually included within the social sciences are cultural (or social) ~~or~~ anthropology, sociology, psychology, political science, and economic. Beginning in the 1950s, the term behavioral sciences was often applied to disciplines categorized as social sciences. Some favored this term because it brought these disciplines closer to some of the sciences, such as physical anthropology, which also deal with human behavior.

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Ans: to: the: Q: no: ②

Humanities is a discipline that uses an analytical and critical approach. Humanities is the subjective study of humans, our history, culture, and societies. During a Humanities degree you won't need to conduct any scientific research. Social Science uses a scientific and evidence based approach. Social Science is the objective study of Humanity and its past, present, and future (based on trends and predictions). During a social science degree, you will conduct scientific research because all findings are based on empirical data.

(3)

Humanities specialisations:

- ① History
- ② Philosophy
- ③ Literature
- ④ Languages
- ⑤ Religious Studies

Social Science specialisations:

- ① Anthropology
- ② Economics
- ③ Political Science
- ④ Psychology
- ⑤ Sociology

Ans: to: the: Q: NO: (3)

Social revolutions are typically conceived as transformative historical events that fundamentally change the social structures of society.

Their outcomes, as such, are usually associated with the transition to modernity, the rise of capitalism and the emergence of democracy. It is their transformative effect, despite similarities, that sets them apart from rebellions, revolts, political revolutions, and other types of social movements, making them rare events in history. Compared to political revolutions, which are typically orchestrated from above, social revolutions are mass based. Their root causes are structural in nature, and the processes associated with their mass mobilization typically involve cultural, psychological and political factors.

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Ans: to: the: Q: no: ④

The Industrial Revolution was a period of scientific and technological development in the 18th century that transformed largely rural, agrarian societies especially in Europe and North America into industrialized urban ones. Goods that had once been painstakingly crafted by hand started to be produced in mass quantities by machines in factories thanks to the introduction of new machines and techniques in textiles iron making and other industries. Though a few innovations were developed as early as the 1700s the Industrial Revolution began in earnest by the 1830s

and 1840s in Britain, and soon spread ^⑥
to the rest of the world, including
the United States.

Ans. to the Q. no. ⑤

Political system the set of formal legal institutions that constitute a government or a state. This the definition adopted by many studies of the legal or constitutional arrangements of advanced political orders. More broadly defined, however the term comprehends actual as well as prescribed forms of political behaviour, not only the legal organization of the state but also the reality of how the state functions. Still more broadly defined, the

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The political system is seen as a set of processes of interaction or as a subsystem of the social system interacting with other nonpolitical subsystems, such as the economic system. This points to the importance of informal sociopolitical processes and emphasizes the study of political development.

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.