**Name: Nur Ahammad**

**Subject:** SOC-104

**Batch No: BBA 52**

**ID NO: 1121520011**

**Answer All:**

1. Define the nature of social science briefly.

2. Is there any difference between social science and humanities? Mention some example.

3. What do you mean by social revolution from social science perspective?

4. Briefly discuss about industrial revolution.

5. Give some idea about the nature of political system as a concept.

**Ans to the question no. 1:**

**Ans:**

Social Science is a generic term covering the scientific study of man. It is a discipline or branch of science that deals with the socio-cultural aspects of human behavior. The social sciences generally include cultural anthropology, economics, political science, sociology, criminology, and social psychology. Social science is defined as any scholastic discipline or scientific field that investigates human society. According to James High “Social Sciences as those bodies of learning and study which recognizes the simultaneous and mutual action of physical and no-physical stimuli which produce social relation”.

The real nature of this discipline can be well understood by analyzing the above definitions.

Nature of the social science is:

1. A Unique Combination of Various Disciplines

2. A Realistic Course of Study

3. A Study of Human Relationships

4. Forms Important Part of The Core Curriculum

5. Includes Commitment to Action

6. Study of Man's Growth Across Ages

7. Prepares for Practical Social Living

**Ans to the question no. 2:**

**Ans:**

**The difference between Social Science and Humanities**

Social science and humanities discipline about human society. But, social science and humanities are different.

Social science is a branch of science that deals with the institutions and functioning of human society and with the interpersonal relationships of individuals as members of society. Dahrendorf said social science is the ambitious concept to define the set of disciplines of scholarship which deal with aspects of human society. Social sciences included sociology, anthropology, psychology, economics, social geography, and political sciences (Dahrendorf, 2000).

Humanities are learning concerned with human culture, especially literature, history, art, music, and philosophy. Humanities according to Stanford Humanities Center are the study of how people process and document the human experience. Since humans have been able, we have used philosophy, literature, religion, art, music, history and language to understand and record our world.

So, the difference between social science and humanities are social science focus on aspects of human society and humanities focus on the product of human society.

**Ans to the question no. 3:**

**Ans**:

**Social revolution**

If we see something we think is wrong, how do we address it? A social revolution is a fundamental change in a society. It involves a shift in power in a society. Revolutions occur when a number of people in a society feel discontent with the current order and agree that change is necessary. When we stop wanting to live the way we're living, or if we stop believing in the legitimacy of our current social or political order, we may turn to revolution.

It's important to note that revolution is different than reform, which seeks to change small parts of an existing system, but ultimately keep it in place. Revolution seeks to overthrow this whole system. Revolution can bring about important social, political, and economic changes.

**Ans to the question no. 4:**

**Ans:** Industrial Revolution Discussion:

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.

The Industrial Revolution was a period of major mechanization and innovation that began in Great Britain during the mid-18th century and early 19th century and later spread throughout much of the world. The British Industrial Revolution was dominated by the exploitation of coal and iron.

The American Industrial Revolution, sometimes 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 steamships, the automobile, and airplanes.

Just to elaborate: Before this period, most households made their living farming and lived primarily in small, rural communities. With the advent of factories during the 18th century, people began working for companies located in urban areas for the first time. Often the wages were low, and conditions were harsh. However, working for such businesses still paid a better living than farming.

Production efficiency improved during the Industrial Revolution with inventions such as the steam engine. The steam engine dramatically reduced the time it took to manufacture products. More efficient production subsequently reduced prices for products, primarily due to lower labor costs, opening the marketing doors to a new level of customers.

**Ans to the question no. 5:**

**Ans:** Idea about the nature of political system as a concept:

**Political system:**

Political system, chain of political institutions, i.e judiciary, executive, and legislation, that stabilize the peace, prosperity, and economics of the country only for the interest of the people. Political system, in fact, has absolute authority to make, amend, and enforce laws as per the status quo of the society.

**Nature**:

According to the dominance of the party, whether a religious, political or a feudal, the nature of the political system falls into country’s lot.

**Feudal political system**

Some of the countries are governing its state function under the feudal lord, and laws and order is playing second fiddle role in the state functions then the system is feudal political system.

**Religious political system**

If the religious leaders have while hands, then they make cat’s paws on the laws and orders of the country for attaining their so-called vested interest.

**Democratic political system**

The system that follows the footprints of democracy, rule of the majority or government by the people.

**Characteristics:**

It should preserve the integration of the society

Possesses absolute authority to enforce and amend law and order

Freely do sanction

Gathers legal institutions on one page at each decision

Eradicate disparity among lower regions

Developed unbreakable social ties with other countries

Unit all the nation without considering caste, creed, language, culture, and religion

Institutions interdependent upon each other

Preserve the integrity of political system from external and internal dares.