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Name : MD Sujan ali

ID : 1119460091

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COURSE CODE : SOC 104

**COURSE TITLE : INTRODUCTION TO
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

submitted to : AKM shamsur Rahman

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course title: Introduction to social science.
course code: Soc 104.

Ans: to the a.n. (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 social anthropology, sociology, psychology, political science, and economics. The discipline of historiography is regarded by many as a social science, and certain areas of historical study are almost indistinguishable from work

done in the social sciences. Most historians, however, consider history as one of the humanities. In the United States, focused programs such as African American Studies, Latin Studies, Women Gender and Studies are as a rule also included among the social sciences, as are often Latin Studies.

Important: The social sciences are important because they help people understand how to analyze not only their own behavior but also the behavior and

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motivations of their peers. The social sciences also give us a better understanding of how to create more inclusive and equitable institutions. The like major branches of social science are:

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

Some people also consider history, law and geography to be some social sciences.

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Social science entails the study of human behavior 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. In the study of society and the manner in which people behave and influence the world around us, to be called as a field of study. Briefly, social science includes a large number of

Ans: the Q.N 2)

Both Humanities and Social Science study human beings, our culture and societies, however, Humanities have a subjective critical thinking or opinion-based approach based on research and scientific evidence. Humanities and social sciences deal with human aspects like politics, law, linguistics, economics, and psychology. One of the major differences between the two is that Humanities involve a more

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critical and analytical approach whereas social sciences deal with more of a scientific approach. Therefore Humanities are a branch of science that deals with the heritage and the question of what makes us human. Humanities deal with law, history, ancient languages, modern language, philosophy, history, religion, and visual/performing arts. Humanities are considered to be more philosophical than social sciences, we can see.

As there is a scientific approach to social sciences, it is considered to be a branch of study in between humanities and natural sciences. Anthropology, criminology, administration, archaeology, education, economics, psychology, linguistics, political science, law and history come under the purview of social science. The study of communities can be traced back to ancient Greece. It was during the p.f.s

Roman times that the concept
 of seven liberal arts developed
 like, rhetoric and logic, gram-
 mar, and geometry. arithmetic
 astronomy, arithmetic
 astronomy and geometry.
 There a was great shift,
 however, to study of human-
 ities in the 15th century,
 it was after the 15th century
 that humanities was regarded
 as a subject to be studied rather
 than merely practiced there.
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* One of the major differences between the two is that humanities involve a more critical and analytical approach whereas social sciences deal with a more scientific approach.

* Humanities are a branch of science that deal with the heritage and the question of what makes us human.

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* Humanities are considered to be more philosophical than social sciences.

* The study of humanities can be traced back to ancient Greece. It was during the Roman times that the concept of seven liberal arts developed like Rhetorics and Logic Grammar, music, astronomy, astronomy and geometry.

There was a great shift however, to the study of humanities in the 19th century

Ans: to the q. no. 3)

③ Social revolutions are typically conceived as transformational 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 transition to a normative effect despite similarities that sets them apart from rebellions, revolutions are mass based their

p.t-o

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 social forces behind them. Some project a concern with the deleterious structural nature and the processes associated with their mass mobilization typically involve cultural, political

psychology and political factors.
 The systematic social scientific
 study of revolution may be traced
 back to the 19th century.
 These early works accounted
 for the structural cause and
 social forces behind them.
 Some project a concern with
 deleterious effects of revolution
 on social dynamics. Interest in the
 context of 20th-century history, the
 events that followed the Russian
 Revolution spurred academic
 interest on this complex socio-
 political phenomenon. The first

generation of scholarship on
 revolution may be identified
 as the theme use and social.

Social revolutions are sudden
 changes in the structure
 and nature of society.

These revolutions are usually
 recognized as having trans-
 formed society.

* economics.

* culture

* philosophy.

* technology.

along with but more than
 just the new political system.

example of a social revolution:

The American Revolution and the French Revolution or the late 1700s are examples of social revolutions. The ideas of individual liberty and freedom inspired the uprising. The third estate, which was the name for the common people in France at the time, led the French Revolution. The French Revolution of 1789, the Chinese Revolution of 1911 and the Iranian Revolution of 1979.

Ans: to the Q. No. 4

④ Industrial revolution:

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 created by hand started to be produced in massive quantities by machine in

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in factories. Thanks to the introduction of new machine and techniques in textiles, iron machine and other industries -

When was the Industrial Revolution

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 to the rest of the world including the United States. Modern historians often refer to this period as the first Industrial Revolution to set it apart
Pit's

From a second period of industrialization that took place from the late 19th to early 20th centuries and saw rapid advances in the steel, electric and automobile industries. Thanks in part to its damp climate, ideal for raising sheep Britain had a long history of producing textiles like wool, linen and cotton. But prior to the industrial revolution the British textile business was a true cottage industry.

story with the work per-
 mitted in small workshops
 or even homes by individual
 spinners, weavers and dyers.
 starting in the mid 18th century
 innovations like the spinning
 frame a wooden frame with
 multiple spindles, the flying
 shuttle, the water frame and
 the power loom made weaving
 cloth and spinning yarn and
 thread much easier, producing
 cloth became faster and re-
 quired less time and less
 human labor now

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In the 1760s Scottish engineer James Watt began tinkering with one of newcomer's models adding a separate water condenser that made it far more efficient. Watt later collaborated with Matthew Boulton to invent a steam engine with a rotary motion, a key innovation that would allow steam engines with rotary motion. Steam power to spread across British industries, including flour, paper, and cotton mills, iron works, distilleries, water works and canals.

Ans: to the Q. no 5

⑤ It is the 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 expression political concepts refer to a set of concepts essential to any serious reflection on political life. This set includes authority, democracy, equality, freedom, justice, power and further concepts that represent fundamental political values and principles.

principles.

nature of political system in sociology

The major types of political system

are ..

- * Democracies
- * monarchies.
- * authoritarian
- * totalitarian regimes.

Authoritarian and totalitarian regimes are more unstable politically because their leaders do not enjoy legitimate authority and instead rule through fear and trick.

A political organization is any organization that involves itself in the political process, including political parties, non-government organizations and special interest advocacy groups.

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political system the set of laws,
 legal institutions that constitute
 a government or a state. This
 is the definition adopted by
 many studies of the legal
 or constitutional arrange-
 ments of a country's political
 orders. More broadly defined, how-
 ever, the term comprehends
 actual as well as prescribed
 norms of political behaviour
 not only the legal organization
 of the state but also the real-
 ity of how the state function.
 still more broadly defined
 Pit'o

The political system is seen
 as a set of processes of inter-
 action or as a subsystem of
 the social system interacting
 with other nonpolitical subsys-
 tems, such as the economic
 system. This points to the import-
 ance of informal sociopolitical
 processes and emphasizes
 the study of political development
 traditional legal or constitutional
 analysis, using the list defini-
 tion, has produced a huge body
 of literature on government
 structures many of the spe-
 cialized terms that are a part
 of it

of the traditional vocabulary
 of political science and several
 instructive classifying schemes
 similarly, empirical analysis of
 political processes and the effort
 to identify the underlying re-
 alities of governmental behavior
 have yielded a rich store of
 data and an important body
 of comparative theory. The
 third delimitation has inspired
 much scholarly work that
 employs new kinds of data
 new terms, and some new
 kinds concepts and themes

① Typologies of government

② Supranational political system

③ Empires

④ Leagues

⑤ Confederations and federations

association of states that to secure some common purpose agree to certain limitations on their freedom of action. The limitations on the freedom of action of the members states to their duty to consult each