

victoria university of Bangladesh
Final Assessment

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course code : SOC-104

course title : Introduction to
social science

Program : B.Sc in CSE (Reg)

Semester : Fall-2022

Batch : 17th

Ans to the Q: No: 1Democracy :

The word democracy comes from the Greek words "demos", meaning people, and "kratos" meaning power; so democracy can be thought of as "power of the people": a way of governing which depends on the will of the people. Although this Athenian democracy would survive for only two centuries, its invention by Cleisthenes, "The Father of Democracy," was one of ancient Greece's most enduring contributions to the modern world. The Greek system of direct democracy would pave the way for representative democracies across the globe. Democratic backsliding, also called autocratization is the decline in the democratic characteristic of a political system, and is the opposite of democratization.

Basic principle of democracy :

democracy is the government of the people, by and for the people. In general, democracy refers to a system in which people choose their leaders. A fundamental principle of democracy is political equality.

citizen participation :

public participation in politics is one of the most basic indicators of democracy. The primary function of citizens in a democracy is participation.

Equality :

democratic cultures emphasize the idea of equality for all. To be considered equal, a person must be treated equally, have equal access to opportunities, and be free from prejudice based on color, religion, ethnicity, gender, or sexual orientation.

political tolerance :

political tolerance is a characteristic of a democratic society. This means that even though democracy is a form of

majority rule, the rights of minorities must be upheld.

Accountability :-

Both elected and appointed officials must answer to the people in a democracy. They take responsibility for their actions.

Transparency :-

The public should be aware of what is happening in the country to hold the government accountable. This is what government transparency means. A transparent government invites citizens to participate in public meetings.

Forms of democracy :

A democratic system of government is a form of government in which supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodic free elections. The democratic charter defines the essential elements of representative democracy in very specific terms, including respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms; holding free and fair elections a pluralistic system of political parties and organizations; separation of powers independence of the branches. Direct democracy or pure democracy is a form of democracy in which the electorate decides on policy initiatives without elected representatives as proxies. This differs from the majority of currently established democracies which are representative democracies.

Ans to the Q. NO: 2Difference Between Democracy and Totalitarianism

Democracy and totalitarianism are two concepts that differ from each other to a great extent. Democracy is a form of government in which all the citizens have an equal say in matters concerning their lives. On the other hand totalitarianism is a political system wherein a single person bestowed with all powers recognizes no limit to his powers. Totalitarianism aims at regulating all aspects of public and private life. Democracy is the rule of the people whereas totalitarianism is the rule of a single powerful person. This is one of the main differences between the two political systems called democracy and totalitarianism.

Totalitarianism is often described by the political pundits as a combination

of ideology and authoritarianism which consists in recognizing limits on the powers of individual citizens in taking decision. Thus totalitarianism is very much the opposite of democracy when it comes to its concept. Every vote cast in a democratic country has equal weight and it is not the case with totalitarianism. The freedom of citizens is totally secured in democracy whereas the freedom of citizens is not secured in the case of totalitarianism. On the other hand totalitarian form of government imposes restriction of speech, mass surveillance and use of other limiting powers on the citizens. On the contrary democracy does not impose restriction of speech on the citizens. On the other hand it does not curb the powers and the decision making right of the individual citizen.

Ans to the qu: No: 3

Difference between Formal and Informal organization ÷

A formal organization is defined as an organization that has set rules and regulations to be followed by the employees. On the other hand, an informal organization is defined as an organization that focuses on building social relationships and networks.

Formal organization ÷

A formal organization is defined as an organization that has set rules and regulations. There is a definite hierarchical structure in this organization. A formal organization is formed to achieve the existing long-term goals of the organization. Examples of formal organizations include churches, hospitals, schools,

companies, etc. In this kind of organization, the tasks are carried out smoothly and efficiently. The employer and the employees work together to achieve the organization's goal. The formal organization has its own distinguishing characteristics. Some of them include having well-structured rules, hierarchical structure, definite policies, and objectives, etc. There are many advantages associated with working in a formal organization. In a formal organization, short-term goals are completed efficiently as the employees work systematically.

Moreover, there is coordination, and more emphasis is given to work. Now, there are disadvantages of working in a formal organization as well. The social needs of the employees are completely ignored in the formal organization as the main emphasis is given to work and to achieve long-term goals.

Informal organization

An informal organization is defined as an organization that majorly focuses on building social relationships. The main aim of the informal organization is to create a positive work environment so that the goals of the company are achieved efficiently. Informal organization is a set of social relationships, communities, networks etc. The employees remain motivated as there is a positive work environment, and the employees are provided with incentives / promotions, etc. One of the major examples of an informal organization is the clubs or social networks. An informal organization aims to generate harmony among people and work together to achieve the goals.

Ans to the qu: No: 44characteristics of culture :-

Generally, the main characteristics of culture are the beliefs, behaviors, material objects, and values shared by a group of people. Culture includes beliefs, behaviors, and material objects shared by a society. This photo shows examples of language, architecture, and people interacting at a Chinese market. Culture is a broad concept that encompasses many important aspects of human life. It is challenging to provide an adequate definition of cultural characteristics since the word "culture" has several meanings and are numerous elements that comprise any culture. Culture may be understood as a system of people.

places, and practices.

culture includes how people behave, and most behaviors are learned from others. most children learn how to speak from the people around them at home.

Language is the system humans use to communicate, using words as symbols for thoughts and ideas. Besides the mechanics of forming words and how to construct sentences, learning language also helps children understand the family's social structure. The word "mom" is a symbol for a mother but might also include the role of the mother as a leader in the family, one whose directions should be followed, and one who provides assistance. It holds a great deal of cultural symbolism for such a small word.