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**COURSE TITLE: INTRODUCTION TO  
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

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Ans to the a.n. ①

① Define democracy in your own words: 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.

There are so many different models of democratic government around the world that it is sometimes easier to understand the idea of democracy in terms of what it definitely is not.

Democracy, then is not utopian

## Basic principles of Democracy

- \* citizen participation
- \* Equality
- \* Political tolerance
- \* Accountability.
- \* Transparency
- \* Regular, free and fair elections
- \* economic freedom.
- \* control of the Abuse of power
- \* Bill of Rights
- \* Accepting the results of elections.
- \* Human Rights.
- \* Rule of law.

## \* citizen participations

one of the most basic signs  
 parts of a democracy is citizen  
 participation in government.  
 participation is the key role of  
 citizens in democracy. It is not  
 only their right, but it is their  
 duty as citizen.

Equality: democracy societies  
 emphasize the principle that all  
 people are equal.

Political tolerance: Democratic  
 societies are politically tolerant. This  
 means that while the whole  
 majority of the people rule in

Democracy, the rights of the minority must be protected.

### Economic Freedom

People in a Democracy must have some form of economic freedom. This means that the government allows some private ownership of property and business, and that the people are allowed to do their own work and labor with it. The role of government would be

Bill of Rights many democracy countries also choose to have a bill of rights to protect people against abuse of power. A bill of rights is a list of rights and freedoms guaranteed to all people in the

Human Rights: All Democracies strive to respect and protect the human rights of citizens. Human rights mean those values that subject respect for human life and human dignity.

Multi party System: In order to have a multi party system more than one political party must participate in elections and play a role in government.

The Rule of Law: In a Democracy no one is above the law, not even a king or an elected President. This is called the state of law.  
P.T.O

Transparency for government of the country express their will in by electing officials to represent them in government.

Accountability In a democracy elected and appointed officials have to be accountable to the people. They are responsible for their actions.

Control of the Abuse of power

Democracy societies try to prevent any elected official or group of people from misusing or abusing their power. One of the most common abuse of power is corruption.

## The Forms of Democracy

Types of democracy can cluster around values. For example some like direct democracy, electronic democracy, participatory democracy, real democracy and deliberative democracy strive to allow people to participate equally and directly in protest, discussion, decision making or other acts of politics.

Different types of democracy like representative democracy - strive for indirect participation as this procedural approach to collective self-governance is still widely



considered the only meaning  
 is still widely but the more or  
 less stable democracy can be  
 bound across time, space, and  
 language. In the English language  
 the noun democracy has been mo-  
 dified, ~~and~~ these adjectival  
 pairings, like atomic democracy  
 or Zulu democracy, act as sign-  
 words that point not only to specific  
 meanings of democracy but to  
 groups, of families, of meaning  
 as well. A direct democracy or  
 pure democracy is a type of  
 democracy where the people govern.

Ans: to the Q. no 2

2) Difference between Democracy and totalitarianism: Democracy

and totalitarianism are two types of government that they are significantly different from each other.

Democracy is a political system where the people are the source of sovereignty and power. Totalitarianism is a form of government where a single ruler controls everything.

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## Democracy vs totalitarianism

Democracy ~~and~~ 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 power. 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 scientists as a combination of ideology and authoritarianism which combats in recognizing limits on the powers of individual citizens. Thus totalitarianism is very much the opposite of democracy when it comes to its concept.

every vote cast in a democracy 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 totalitarianism freedom of government imposes restriction of speech, mass surveillance and use of other limiting powers on the citizens. There can never be democracy totalitarianism.

on the contrary democracy does not impose restriction of speech on the citizens. on the other hand it does not curb the power and the decision making right of the individual citizen. Decision in democracy citizens have great share in state decision making whereas in totalitarianism the single person with whom the power lies alone is bestowed with the power of state decision making. All citizens are considered equal before law in the case of

of democracy. The question of equality of citizens does not arise at all in totalitarianism. These are the differences between democracy and totalitarianism.

In a republic the people elect representatives to make the law and an executive to enforce those laws. While the majority still rules in the election of representatives always and once a large scale, the prosperity of the nation relates to the freedom of their people. Social prosperity means more happy, the citizen free them.

P.T.O

The nation great Victor Hugo  
When come to talk about democracy and totalitarianism, the  
freedom is the first thing that comes  
to our minds. In democracy  
government of the people, by the  
people for the people. Abraham  
Lincoln said. Theoretically, this type  
of government allows the people to  
vote to elect leaders to govern on  
their behalf, this liberty brings happier  
and productive life. On the other  
hand in the totalitarianism, the  
government ruled by a single  
person with complete power.



Ans: to the q. no. (3)

(3) Inbored organization, the manner in which an organization operates in reality, as opposed to its formal distribution of roles and responsibilities. The concept of inbored organization draws attention to the pattern of activity and interpersonal relationships that develop inside an organizational chart or personnel manual. It sheds light on what actually happens when an organization's members perform or do not perform their jobs. The inbored organization can work in conjunction with, parallel

Formal and Informal Organization Difference: Today more than half of the youth of the country are working. People work in several companies and organizations. Every organization works in a different way. For instance, there might be strict rules and protocols that have to be followed by every employee in some organizations. At the same time, there are some Informal Organization

A formal organization is defined as an organization that has set rules and regulations. There is a definite hierarchical structure

med to achieve the existing long-term goals of the organization.

examples of formal organizations include churches, hospitals, schools, companies, etc.

### Informal organization

An informal organization is defined as an organization that mostly 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.

Formal organization	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.
The main aim of a formal organization is stable it continues for a long time.	An informal organization is spontaneously made and is not stable.
Formal organization follows official communication.	An informal organization has a grapevine communication.
The employees are controlled by rules, regulations, and protocols.	The employees are controlled by values, morals, norms, and beliefs.
In a formal organization, the main focus is on work performance.	In an informal organization, the main focus is on building interpersonal relationships.

## Features of formal organization

- ① Definite interrelationship.
- ② Rules and Regulations.
- ③ Division of work.
- ④ Stability.

### Definite interrelationship

A formal organization has a definite and mutual relationship among the employees, every employee knows who has to report to whom. Through this hierarchical structure.

### Rules and Regulations

A formal organization has Rules and regulations that have to be followed by all the employees.

### Division of work

A formal there are different departments working in the organization, thus, the division of work is done for working smoothly and swiftly.

Stability: A formal organization is stable in its work. It is deliberately made, and several rules are set to achieve the organization's objectives.

### Features of Informal Organization

- ① No Rules and Regulations.
- ② Communication.
- ③ Instability.

### No Rules and Regulations

An informal organization has no rules or regulations. It is spontaneously made based on the personal interactions of people. Thus, no rules are set up during the establishment of the organization. The size of an informal organization is small. The group leadership organization is implicit.

communication: An informal organization has independent channels of communication. There is no official way of passing on information, however, the person with the lowest rank can be in direct contact with the person of the highest.

no stability: There is no stability in an informal organization. An individual can be a member of another organization or group, which makes this organization unstable. So, that are the significant features of formal and informal organizations. Both have the main purpose of achieving the goals.

## Answer to the Q. no (7)

Discuss characteristics of culture with

example: 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 of 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

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initions 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. While some cultures are formed around geographical and ethnic similarities, other cultures or subcultures might be based on shared religion, behavior, or preferences. Culture may change over time with some dying out and others being created

## Apply to the world

### Characteristics of Culture: Definition

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. While some cultures are based on and geographical and ethnic similarities, other cultures or subculture

## Learned characteristics of culture

Culture includes how people behave and most behaviours are learned from others. How is culture learned? For example, 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 learning words and how to construct sentences learning language also helps children understand the family's social structure.

Other learned aspects of culture include behavioral norms, such as when it is acceptable to cheer and applaud. For example, cheering is acceptable at most sporting events but usually frowned upon at funerals.

Shared characteristics of culture  
 one person's thoughts and actions do not constitute a culture. Culture consists of shared understandings and practices. One person may have an elaborate daily routine that is followed every day, but that individual

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cultural experiences. Culture is shared because the members of a cultural group typically understand a common set of symbols and practices. For example in the United States, approaching a stranger with an outstretched right hand is understood as an outstretched right hand is understood as an invitation to shake hands. It is a friendly, non-threatening way of greeting and introduction. The sharing of culture can be thought of similarly to sharing a disease from an

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## 7 characteristics of culture are

### Examples:

- \* Learned
- \* transmitted
- \* Based on symbols.
- \* changeable.
- \* integrated.
- \* ethnocentric.
- \* Adaptive.

### Transmitted

Each generation passes it on to the younger and constantly re-creates it. If not transmitted a culture dies.

### Based on symbols

Language verbal and nonverbal is key element but also from  
Pit is

images, icons.

changeable

no culture is static. the culture of your grandparents or parent is not identical with your own.

integrated

one dimension affect other dimensions. consider how the civil rights movement in the us spread & encompasses multiple parts of the.

ethnocentric

A trait found in every culture & the belief that one's culture is superior more worthy than another.

Adaptive : in order to survive culture must adapt.

Example - Roles of women in uga w/