



Victoria University of Bangladesh

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**Course Title: INTRODUCTION TO SOCIAL
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Ans: to the Q: NO. ①

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.

The basic principles of democracy are Citizen Participation, Equality, Political Tolerance, Accountability, and Transparency. people around the world have defined the core values required for a democratic government. In a democratic society, these often find their way into a constitution or bill of rights. Although no two democracies

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are exactly comparable, citizens of all democracies share many fundamental values and expectations for their government. In this we will discuss the basic principles of democracy.

Different types of democracies

- ① Direct democracy.
- ② Representative democracy.
- ③ Constitutional democracy.
- ④ Monitory democracy.

Ans: to: the: Q: No: ②

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

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power. Totalitarianism is a form of government of single ruler who controls every thing. Although, the two systems are originated from a long time, but now democracy has been as the most prosperous system for the modern era, surpassing on totalitarianism in many aspects like: in an economy freedom, freedom human rights, efficiency of decisions etc.

Ans. to: the Q. No: ③

An organization is a collection of people who work together to attain specified objectives. There are two types of organization structure, that can be formal organization and informal organization. An organisation is said to be formal organisation when the two or more

than two persons come together to accomplish a common objective, and they follow a formal relationship, rules, and policies are established for compliance, and there exists a system of authority.

Difference between formal and informal organisation

Basis	Formal organisation	Informal organisation
Meaning	It is a system of well defined jobs, each bearing a definite measure of authority responsibility and accountability.	It is a network of personal and social relationships not established by formal organisation but arising spontaneously as people associate with one another.
Origin	It originates as a result of company's rules and policies.	It originates as a result of interaction among people at work.
Authority	It arises by virtue of position in the management.	It arises out of personal qualities of individuals.

Behaviour	Behaviour is guided by rules and policies	Behaviour is not guided by any rules. It has no set pattern.
Flow of Communication	Communication takes place through scalar chain.	It can take place in any direction.
Nature	It is rigid in nature	It is flexible in nature
Leadership	Managers are leaders	Leaders are chosen by the group

Ans. to the Q: NO: 4

Culture is learned, shared symbolic integrated and dynamic. It may be thought of as the complex whole of society. There are five basic cultural characteristics. Culture is:

- ① Learned: Culture is not thought of as inherited or innate culture is learned through experiences.

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- ② shared: Culture is shared by members of group. One individual's actions are not considered a culture.
 - ③ symbolic: Culture uses symbols, and the members of a culture understand the meanings of their shared symbols.
 - ④ Integrated: Culture is composed of integrated, connected elements.
 - ⑤ Dynamic: Culture adapts and changes over time. Culture is dynamic, as opposed to static.

Even though cultures can vary greatly these characteristics are common throughout most human cultures. An extinct from the past would have shared these characteristics with modern culture.