##### ***Victoria University of Bangladesh***

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Ans to the question no.1

Democracy is the government of the people. In other words, a government in which everyone has a share. In democratic state any indivudual of that state has right to take part in governmental affairs. I think, democracy is the best form of goverment. It give us oppertunity to chose our own representative, according to our own will after every five years.

Some basic principles of democracy are as follows:

**Citizen Participation:** One of the simplest elements of democracy is public participation in politics. In a democracy, citizens' primary function is participation.

**Equality:** Democratic cultures emphasize the idea of equality for all. A person must be treated equally, have equal access to opportunities, and be free of bias based on color, religion, race, gender, or sexual orientation to be deemed equal.

**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 going on in the country in order to hold the government accountable. This is what government transparency entails. A transparent government welcomes citizens to attend public meetings.

**Forms Of Democracy**

The main forms of democracy are:

1. Direct democracy
2. Representative democracy
3. Presidential democracy
4. Parliamentary democracy
5. Authoritarian democracy
6. Participatory democrac
7. Islamic democracy
8. Social democracy

Ans to the question no.2

Democracy and totalitarianism are two concepts that are vastly different from one another. Democracy is a form of government in which all citizens have an equal say in decisions that affect their lives. Totalitarianism, on the other hand, is a political system in which a single individual entrusted with unlimited powers recognizes no limits to his abilities. Totalitarianism seeks to control 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 frequently described by political experts as a blend of ideology and authoritarianism that consists in recognizing constraints on individual citizens' decision-making powers. Thus, in terms of concept, totalitarianism is the polar opposite of democracy.

In a democratic democracy, every vote counts equally, whereas totalitarianism does not. Citizens' freedom is completely guaranteed under a democracy, but it is not guaranteed in a totalitarian regime. Totalitarian governments, on the other hand, impose restrictions on citizens' freedom of expression, mass monitoring, and the employment of other limiting powers.

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. 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 speaking.

All citizens are considered equal before law in the case of democracy. The question of equality of citizens does not arise at all in totalitarianism. These are the differences between democracy and totalitarianism.

Ans to the question no.3

The difference between formal and informal organisation can be drawn clearly on the following grounds:

1. Formal Organization is an organisation in which job of each member is clearly defined, whose authority, responsibility and accountability are fixed. Informal Organization is formed within the formal organisation as a network of interpersonal relationship when people interact with each other.
2. Formal organisation is created deliberately by top management. Conversely, informal organisation is formed spontaneously by members.
3. The goal of formal organization is to achieve the organization's goals. In contrast, an informal organization is formed to meet their social and psychological needs.
4. Formal organisation is permanent in nature; it continues for a long time. On the other hand, informal organisation is temporary in nature.
5. The formal organization adheres to official communication, which means that communication channels are pre-defined. In contrast to informal organizations, communication can flow in any direction.
6. Every member of the formal organization is expected to follow the rules and regulations. In contrast to informal communication, norms, values, and beliefs serve as a control mechanism.
7. In the formal organisation, the focus is on the performance of work while in the case of an informal organisation, interpersonal communication is given more emphasis.
8. The size of a formal organisation keeps on increasing, whereas the size of the informal organisation is small.
9. In a formal organisation, all the members are bound by the hierarchical structure, but all the members of an informal organisation are equal.

Ans to the question no.4

In anthropology and sociology, culture is used in a specific context. It refers to the sum of human beings' life paths, their behavior, beliefs, feelings, and thoughts; it encompasses everything they have learned as social beings.

Culture has several aspects to it. There are several characteristics of culture. Culture is learned, shared, symbolic, integrated, adaptive, and dynamic. Let’s go through these characteristics of culture one by one.

**Culture is learned:** Culture is not thought of as inherited or innate; culture is learned through experiences. We learn our culture as we grow up in it, through a process called enculturation. It is also known as socialization. Culture can be learned both formally and informally. For example, we learn our religion formally at a mosque or temple, among other places. However, we also learn about culture informally and instinctively through family, friends, and the media. We observe, imitate, and communicate with others while absorbing and learning about our culture.

**Culture is shared:** A group's culture is comprised of shared practices and understandings. It is not culture if one person thinks or behaves in a certain way; rather, it is a personal habit. But if the majority of individuals in a society do it, it is considered culture. Members of a group share culture, which means they all think and behave the same way since they grew up in the same culture. For example, as Americans do the Christian religion. To some persons Christianity is the all important. To others it is less important, and to still others it is of marginal significance only.

**Culture is Symbolic:** Culture uses symbols, and the members of a culture understand the meanings of their shared symbols. Language is symbolic as well–words stand for objects and ideas. For example, English speakers all agreed that “cat” would stand for a feline animal– we could have used the word, “gork,” or something else to stand for that animal just as easily.

**Culture is Integrated:** This is known as holism, or the various parts of a culture being interconnected. All aspects of a culture are related to one another, and to truly understand a culture, one must learn about all of its parts, not only a few. For example, a few generations ago, American women were homemakers and mothers. But, now, most American women are in the workforce. Because of this change, other parts of American culture changed, such as attitudes towards marriage and family. Now, divorce is more common, and people may live together without being married.

**Culture is Dynamic :** Cultures do not remain static; they change over time. They change due to diffusion. The spread of an idea, thing, or behavior across cultures is referred to as diffusion. Different cultures have been in contact with each other throughout history, therefore civilizations are not isolated. For an example, sub-Saharan African cultures thought that larger women were beautiful, and thin women were not attractive. But now, the Western ideas of thin women being beautiful and larger women being unattractive are being spread to those African cultures. In some places, women in those cultures are now adopting these Western values and are trying to lose weight.