

# CHAPTER 1 SOCIAL SCIENCE AND ITS METHODS

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**What is the social science answer?** Social science is, in its broadest sense, the study of society and the manner in which people behave and influence the world around us.

**What are the methods of social science?** The scientific method, as applied to social sciences, includes a variety of research approaches, tools, and techniques, for collecting and analyzing qualitative or quantitative data. These methods include laboratory experiments, field surveys, case research, ethnographic research, action research, and so forth.

**What are the study methods for social sciences?**

**Is the field of human knowledge that deals with all aspects of the group life of human beings?** Social sciences are the field of human knowledge which deals with all aspects of the group life of human beings.

**What is the 7 social science?** There are eight disciplines of social science. Seven of those social sciences are: anthropology, archaeology, economics, history, geography, linguistics, and psychology.

**What is the social science 1?** Social Science 1 (SS1) is a general term used in some educational systems to refer to the introductory course in social sciences, which usually covers a broad range of topics including history, geography, economics, political science, and sociology.

**What are the 5 methods of science?**

**What is social science with an example?** 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.

**What is a social science essay?** A basic social science essay has the following: a title, an introduction, a main section, a conclusion, and a list of references. • Essays in the social sciences are distinguished by their emphasis on the use of evidence to evaluate arguments and the use of theory to build accounts of the social world.

**What is social studies methods?** Some methods of teaching Social Studies include, stimulation, laboratory, inquiry, project, dramatizations, questions and answer, field-trips, discussion, lecture, problem-solving, dramatization, home assignment and construction methods.

**Why is social science important?** Why is Social Science important? By studying societies and understanding how people behave and interact, we can help to build better societies. We can improve the way our governments work, we can improve our education systems and we can create better ways to help all members of our societies.

**What are the main types of social science?** There are many fields within social science. The five main ones are anthropology, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology, although some people also include history, criminology, and geography.

**What is the most important discipline in social science?** Education. Education is one of the most important social sciences, exploring how people learn and develop.

**What are the 5 importance of society?** The importance of society cannot be overstated. It provides the framework for social cohesion, cultural transmission, personal development, economic interdependence, social control, and collective problem-solving.

**What are the 9 disciplines of social science?** The most common social science subjects include Anthropology, Archaeology, Economics, Geography, History, Law, Linguistics, Politics, Psychology and Sociology.

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**Why is it called social science?** Social science is one of the branches of science, devoted to the study of societies and the relationships among individuals within those societies. The term was formerly used to refer to the field of sociology, the original "science of society", established in the 18th century.

**Is history a social science or humanities?** Traditionally, the study of history has been considered a part of the humanities. In modern academia, history can occasionally be classified as a social science, though this definition is contested.

**What is the difference between social science and sociology?** The social sciences are subjects concerned with how humans interact with the world, and sociology is interested in the study of society. Within the social sciences are such disciplines as economics, psychology, anthropology, education and many others.

**What are the seven social sciences?** While the seven social sciences (anthropology, economics, geography, history, political science, psychology, and sociology) possess their own importance and influence, in studying the contributions each area makes to the over-branching discipline of anthropology, a certain ranking of these sciences provides an ...

**What is social science in your own words?** Social science is the study of people: as individuals, communities and societies; their behaviours and interactions with each other and with their built, technological and natural environments.

**Is psychology a social science?** Psychology is concerned with the human mind and how people behave, which means it is considered a social science. But it differs from the other social sciences in that it has a greater 'scientific' component than the other more traditional social sciences.

**How will you define social science in your own words?** Social science is the study of how people interact with one another. The branches of social science include anthropology, economics, political science, psychology, and sociology.

**What is 3 social science?** 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.

**What is the social science lens?** The social science lens refers to the way we approach and analyze subjects using the methods and perspectives of social sciences. Social sciences are academic disciplines that study human society and social relationships, such as economics, political science, sociology, anthropology, and history, among others.

**What is explanation in the social sciences?** Explanations in the Social Sciences are short, authoritative books written by global scholars for students and the general public. Each volume explores a single question often asked about the demands and challenges of being human from an historical, as well as contemporary perspective.

**What is the nuclear conflict between India and Pakistan?** India became a nuclear power in 1974, and Pakistan became a nuclear power in 1998. Neither country has used nuclear weapons in conflict, but many experts fear that the ongoing crisis could escalate beyond conventional weapons use.

**What would happen if India nuke Pakistan?** The direct effects of this nuclear exchange would be horrible; the authors estimate that 50 to 125 million people would die, depending on whether the weapons used had yields of 15, 50, or 100 kilotons.

**Which country is more powerful in nuclear weapons India or Pakistan?** India has more nuclear weapons than Pakistan, while China has increased its nuclear arsenal from 410 warheads in January 2023 to 500 in January 2024, as per a report by a Swedish think-tank.

**Why should we be concerned about nuclear missiles in India or Pakistan?** Although the use of these weapons by any of these countries could produce a regional, and likely global, disaster, India and Pakistan are of special concern because of a long history of military clashes including serious recent ones, lack of progress in resolving territorial issues, densely populated urban areas, and ...

**What is the main cause of conflict between India and Pakistan?** A long-running dispute over Kashmir and cross-border terrorism have been the predominant cause of conflict between the two states, with the exception of the Indo-Pakistani War of 1971, which occurred as a direct result of hostilities stemming from the Bangladesh Liberation War in erstwhile East Pakistan (now Bangladesh ...

**What is the nuclear deal between India and Pakistan?** The Non-nuclear aggression agreement is a bilateral and nuclear weapons control treaty between the two South Asian states, India and Pakistan, on the reduction (or limitation) of nuclear arms and pledged not to attack or assist foreign powers to attack on each's nuclear installations and facilities.

**Who will win if there is a war between India and Pakistan?** India would more than likely come out on top in the event of a conventional war, if no other country got involved. Assuming that no other country or foreign power intervened in any way, and the equipment they currently possess was what they'd fight with.

**Who would win a nuclear war between India and Pakistan?** Along with its air force and sizable strategic missile force, India has a gigantic army and a mighty navy. A war — a full scale war — with Pakistan would be a horrific slaughter including tactical and perhaps strategic nukes. But India would prevail and the preponderance of the casualties would be Pakistani.

**Who gave India nuclear weapons?** In 1962, India was engaged in a war with China and with China pursuing its own atomic development programme, it accelerated India's need to develop nuclear weapons. During this period, India signed an agreement with Soviet Union to help build nuclear reactors in India.

**Who has 90% of the world's nuclear weapons?** Combined, the United States and Russia now possess approximately 88 percent of the world's total inventory of nuclear weapons, and 84 percent of the stockpiled warheads available for use by the military.

**Which country is the best in nuclear weapons?** Russia has the most confirmed nuclear weapons, with over 5,500 nuclear warheads. The United States follows behind with 5,044 nuclear weapons, hosted in the US and 5 other nations: Turkey, Italy, Belgium, Germany and the Netherlands.

**Which country has the best nuclear Defence?** Most likely, either Russia or the United States has the strongest defense, but the Russian systems are old and the United States has the most updated systems available.

**What if there was a nuclear war between Pakistan and India?** A 2008 paper by Brian Toon of the University of Colorado, Alan Robock of Rutgers University, and Rich Turco of UCLA, "Environmental Consequences of Nuclear War", concluded that a war between India and Pakistan using fifty Hiroshima-sized weapons with 15-kiloton yield on each country, exploded on cities, would ...

**Which country has the most powerful nuclear weapons in 2024?**

**How safe are Pakistan's nuclear weapons?** Pakistan has established a robust set of measures to assure the security of its nuclear weapons. These have been based on copying U.S. practices, procedures and technologies, and comprise: a) physical security; b) personnel reliability programs; c) technical and procedural safeguards; and d) deception and secrecy.

**Why did India and Pakistan go to war?** The state of Jammu and Kashmir, which had a predominantly Muslim population but a Hindu leader, shared borders with both India and West Pakistan. The argument over which nation would incorporate the state led to the first India-Pakistan War in 1947–48 and ended with UN mediation.

**What is the hypothetical war between India and Pakistan?** The hypothetical war outlined in the study would take place in the year 2025, by which it is predicted that India and Pakistan could each have about 250 nuclear weapons. The study predicts that by the end of the conflict, Pakistan will use all of its nuclear weapons.

**Why did India and Pakistan split?** Sir Cyril Radcliffe, a British barrister, was commissioned to divide the regions of Punjab and Bengal, based on religious majorities: Muslim-dominant areas went to Pakistan and Sikh/Hindu-dominant areas went to India.

**Who won the war between India and Pakistan?** India won the war. It held on to the Vale of Kashmir, the prize Pakistan vainly sought.

**The Scapegoat: René Girard's Theory of Violence and Sacrifice**

**1. What is René Girard's theory of the scapegoat?**

René Girard's theory of the scapegoat is a sociological and anthropological concept that argues that violence and sacrifice are fundamental to human societies. Girard proposes that violence stems from mimetic desire, a competitive imitation that leads to escalating rivalries and conflicts. In times of crisis, a community turns against a designated outsider or group, known as the scapegoat, to absorb the accumulated tension and restore social harmony.

## **2. How does the scapegoat mechanism work?**

According to Girard, the scapegoat is chosen based on perceived differences or vulnerabilities. Through a process of accusation and displacement, the scapegoat becomes a target of collective violence, symbolizing the community's fears and frustrations. The scapegoat's suffering serves as a substitute for the community's own violence and provides a temporary release from tension.

## **3. What is the significance of sacrifice in Girard's theory?**

Sacrifice is an integral part of the scapegoat mechanism. Girard argues that humans are predisposed to sacrifice to appease the gods or supernatural forces. By offering a scapegoat as a sacrifice, the community symbolically transfers its own guilt and violence onto the victim, thereby restoring a sense of order and purifying the community.

## **4. How has Girard's theory been applied in sociology and anthropology?**

Girard's theory of the scapegoat has been influential in various disciplines, including sociology, anthropology, and religious studies. It has been used to analyze phenomena such as persecution, witchcraft accusations, and ethnic violence. By understanding the scapegoat mechanism, researchers can gain insights into the dynamics of social conflict and the role of violence in shaping human societies.

## **5. What are the limitations and criticisms of Girard's theory?**

While Girard's theory has gained wide recognition, it has also faced some criticisms. Critics argue that the theory oversimplifies the complex motivations behind violence and sacrifice. Additionally, they question the universality of the scapegoat mechanism and suggest that alternative factors, such as economic inequality or

political power, may play a significant role in social violence.

### **Synthesis and Characterization of ZnO Nanoparticles**

**Q1. What are ZnO nanoparticles and why are they important?** A1. ZnO nanoparticles are tiny particles of zinc oxide, typically ranging in size from 1 to 100 nanometers. They possess unique physicochemical properties that make them promising for various applications, including photocatalysis, sensing, energy storage, and biomedical engineering.

**Q2. How are ZnO nanoparticles synthesized?** A2. ZnO nanoparticles can be synthesized using a variety of methods, including sol-gel, hydrothermal, and precipitation. These methods involve chemical reactions between zinc precursors and other reagents, such as sodium hydroxide or ammonium hydroxide, to form ZnO particles.

**Q3. How are ZnO nanoparticles characterized?** A3. The properties of ZnO nanoparticles can be characterized using various analytical techniques, including X-ray diffraction (XRD), scanning electron microscopy (SEM), and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). XRD provides information about the crystal structure and phase composition, while SEM and TEM reveal the morphology and size distribution of the particles.

**Q4. What factors affect the properties of ZnO nanoparticles?** A4. The properties of ZnO nanoparticles are influenced by several factors, such as their size, shape, surface structure, and doping. By controlling these parameters during synthesis, it is possible to tailor the nanoparticles for specific applications. For instance, smaller nanoparticles typically have higher specific surface area and increased reactivity.

**Q5. What are the potential applications of ZnO nanoparticles?** A5. ZnO nanoparticles have numerous potential applications, including:

- Photocatalysis: Degrading organic pollutants and disinfecting water
- Sensing: Detecting various gases and chemicals
- Energy storage: As an electrode material in batteries and supercapacitors
- Biomedical engineering: Antibacterial coatings and drug delivery systems



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