

I) Answer in one word.

- 1) Fief (Land)  
Church was central to the economic system of Old Europe.
- 2) Method of doing research with bias and prejudice is known as <sup>Objectivity</sup> ~~Descriptive~~ Research.
- 3) Ethnography. and participant observation.
- 4) Pre-history.
- 5) Psychoanalysis.
- 6) New way of thinking and new way of looking at reality. & Nothing was considered <sup>Sacrosanct</sup>.
- 7) In medieval Europe land was also known as Fiefs or Estate.
- 8) Industrial revolution led to the transformation of the economy from labour dependent to machine dependent or homemade to Industry made.
- 9) Hunting-Gathering Society.
- 10) The Commercial Revolution and The "Scientific Rev<sup>n</sup>" in the history of Europe fall within the 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> century.

II)

1) Science and the different disciplines which is coming under social science. First of all I tell about science, science is something which help us to understand what is happening around us. Science is anything which tells ~~the~~ answers to our questions. Science tell us how we understand world around us. Science is a knowledge arranged systematically body of knowledge about a particular subject. Science give us the knowledge about physical world, natural world and social world. As we know different types of science are there which are physical science / natural science and social science, and here we have to discuss about disciplines comes under social science. Social science examines the relationship between individual and societies as well development of societies. In social science we study about their society, development, about their history, behaviour, relationship, interaction action and origin.

The disciplines comes under Social Science are Economics, Political Science, Psychology, History, Philosophy, Sociology, Anthropology, Archeology, Law, Criminology, Education, Linguistic and social work. Now we discuss all of these one by one.

Economics is most objective branch because it deals <sup>mostly</sup> with number that is called econometrics. Wealth is the central theme of Economics. It deals with production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. Economics is derived from the greek word Oikos which means family, households and estate and Nomos which means custom or law.

Economics is only part of Social Science where Noble prize is given, In 2019 Abhijeet Banerjee was awarded by Noble Prize in Economics.

Political Science, it is all about Science of state and government, In this we study about political behaviour and political system. Factors affecting political system.

Father of political science is Aristotle.

Psychology is the study about state of mind,

It is science of mind and behavior.

Father of psychology is Sigmund Freud.

Psychologists explore such concepts as perception,

Cognition, attention, emotion, phenomenology, motivation and brain function. In psychology method of treatment by Freud is psychoanalysis.

History is described from the past. It is

described from Greek word historia meaning

"inquiry, knowledge acquired by investigation".

It is the study of human past based on evidences. Study of tribal communities, evidences are photographs, archaeological. Father of history is Herodotus.

Philosophy is the study of general and fundamental problems such as those connected with existence, knowledge, values and truth.

Sociology is derived from Greek word *social* and *logos* which means companion and knowledge respectively. It is the study of individuals, their social action, social relation and interaction.

Anthropology is the study of origin, behaviour and physical, social and cultural development of humans. It uses Participant observation.

Archeology is the scientific study of past human culture and behaviour from origins of humans to the present.

Law is the system of rules and guidelines enforced through the set of institutions.

Criminology is scientific study of nature, extent, causes and control of criminal behaviour.

Education is art of teaching and learning.

Linguistics is a branch of social science which deals with cognitive and social aspects of human language.

Social Work is an academic practice based profession that concerns itself with individuals, families and groups.

② Even before years back, people knew there is a discipline called social science. For example:- Chanakya, (He is a Adviser to Chandragupt Maurya). He also talks about freedom of women. Social science as a discipline goes it to emergence of Europe. As we know starting from the 5<sup>th</sup> century to 14<sup>th</sup> & 15<sup>th</sup> century is called Medieval Europe. During those days the society was very traditional & it was feudal in nature. Land (Fief) is a central economic system during those days. We have two groups of people one side is Lords (who have own land) and other side is Vassals (servants who work for lords). Vassals also pay taxes to the king. On that time, Duke may give his loyalty and services when the kingdom is in trouble, Duke pay taxes and also fight for the king, that is the kind of Discipline showing towards his king.

SCRIBBS

AKASH MISHRA

6

In the consequences of these works by Duke, King gives small portion of his land to the Duke which we called duchy. On these days all the positions are hereditary passed on from generation to generation.

Church is the centre of power, authority and learning. In church we have Pope, the bishop and the Abbot (Abbot is head of the monastery). Church is the very powerful institution just like the King. People were really scared to question a church.

On these days, people think that King was selected by the god to the rule.

During 14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> centuries time that happen Europe that moment is called Renaissance. It is characterized by two kind of revolution. Commercial and Scientific revolution.

During commercial revolution, nature of trade, new sea routes was discovered between India and America. Market of Europe flourish like anything and facilitate business.

Cheques become widespread, Paper money replaced with gold and silver. Growth of new empires, Trade is also expanded on those days.

Scientific revolution is revolution of Science, arts, music and literature. Scientific Revolution started with Copernicus, followed by Galileo and Kepler and ends with Sir Issac Newton. Revolution are also in Biology (circulation of blood), chemistry, physics and mathematics. In 17th and 18th Century Enlightenment. These are the new way of thinking and new way looking at reality. On those days people thinking are changed they looked towards reality. During that Book Revolution also happened, new libraries were opened, books, journals and newspapers are published very cheaply, new schools and universities were started and specially literacy rate of women went up. In 18th century there is a French revolution and Industrial Revolution, from home based manufacturing we move towards industry based manufacturing. Therefore, Natural Science alone cannot bring human happiness, there should be science which study about the problems of society.