

UNIT 5**Ideology**

Ideology is defined as a type of social or political way of thinking of an individual, group or culture where pragmatic components are as unmistakable as theoretical ones. It is an arrangement of thoughts that tries both to disclose the world and to transform it.

Linguistics

Linguistics is the systematic study of language wherein the scientific method is applied to conduct formal studies of speech sounds, grammatical structures, and meaning. In the same line, numerous subjects fall under this umbrella. At the core of linguistics is children's acquisition of language and a comprehension of the oblivious knowledge that people have about language.

Literature

Literature is any assortment of composed work, yet it is likewise used all the more barely for compositions explicitly viewed as an art form, particularly prose fiction, drama, and poetry.

Marxism

Marxism is a social, political, and economic doctrine named after Karl Marx, which inspects the impact of capitalism on labor, profitability, and financial turn of events and contends for a transformation to upset capitalism for communism.

Ontology

Ontology is the branch of philosophy that reviews ideas, for example, existence, being, turning out to be, and reality. It incorporates the inquiries of how elements are gathered into essential classes and which of these entities exist on the most principal level. Besides,

Ontology is a proper portrayal of knowledge as a set of concepts inside a domain and the connections that hold between them.

Philosophy

Philosophy sheds light on investigating nature, causes, or standards of the real world, knowledge, and abstract features, in light of logical reasoning as opposed to empirical methods. It is concerned with inquiries of how one should live (ethics); what kinds of things exist and what are their fundamental natures (metaphysics); what considers authentic knowledge (epistemology); and what are the right principles of reasoning (logic and rationale).

Socialisation

In sociology, socialization is the process toward disguising the norms and belief systems of society. Socialization envelops both learning and instructing and is, hence, the means by which social and cultural congruity are attained.

Socialism

Socialism is a populist economic and political framework dependent on open ownership means for production. Those means may incorporate the factories, tools, and manufacturing plants used to create products that intend to straightforwardly fulfill human necessities.

Sociology

Sociology is a social science that studies human social orders, their collaborations, and the cycles that protect and transform them. It does this by looking at the elements of constituent pieces of social orders, for example, organizations, networks, populaces, and gender, racial, or age groups, and how individuals connect inside these unique circumstances. Sociology

likewise examines social stratification, social developments, and social change, just as cultural problem as wrongdoing, aberrance, and upheaval.

Conclusion

Dear students,

We hope that your acquaintance with this compilation of the concepts currently used in the humanities and social sciences will help you in understanding the literature presented and suggested by experts in the different subfields in what is the concern of the widely documented field of HUMAN AND SOCIAL SCIENCES.

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