***DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SOCIAL STUDIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCE***

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 It is obvious that social science and social studies are two separate branches of study. However they have some similarities. Both these branches of study are related generically. They share a common body of content. Social studies derive its information from social sciences. So social sciences are the parent disciplines and the genesis of social studies. Both the branches of study focus on man’s relationships to man and to his environment and how he meets his basic needs. Both social sciences and social studies are accurate and reliable-only then can they be useful.

 Social studies and social sciences are different from each other in a number of ways-

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|  | BASIS | S0CIAL STUDIES | SOCIAL SCIENCE |
| 1. | Meaning | Social studies is the study of man’s relationships with his environment. | Social science is the study of knowledge and thoughts pertaining to human affairs. |
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| 2. | Scope | The scope of social studies is narrow and general. | The scope of social science is far larger and specific. |
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| 3. | Aim/Purpose | Its purpose is to guide the pupils in their learning of selected portions of what has been discovered in social sciences. | The purpose of social science is to find out new truth about human relationships. |
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| 4. | Objective | The objective of social studies is to develop democratic citizenship and social consciousness. | The objective of social science is to develop insight into one particular area of human affairs. |
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| 5. | Nature | a)It is the combination of social science and concerned with practical aspect of the society.b)It is a realistic course helding to man in his environment. | a)It is a separate discipline that deals with human affairs in a separate area.b)It is more a theoretical course, concerned with research fact, principles and theories. |
|  | BASIS | SOCIAL STUDIES | SOCIAL SCIENCE |
| 6. | Focus | Its focus is on the use of ideas and concept for better development of human relationships. | Its focus is on teaching methods, tools and concepts for specialization. |
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| 7. | Approach | Its approach is child centered, mainly for the children. | Its approach is adult approach, mainly for adults. |
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| 8. | Emphasis | Its emphasis is on the functional part of knowledge. | Its emphasis is on advancement of knowledge.  |
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| 9. | Source of information | Its source of information is social sciences such as History, Po.Sc,Geography,Economics,Sociology,Anthropologyetc. | Its source of information is the actual human life and human affairs. |
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| 10. | Utility | Instructional utility | Social utility |
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| 11. | Type of study | Social study is an applied study an education psychology. It is primarily taught to develop social awakening and usefulness as a future citizen. | It is a specific study more concerned with a body of knowledge. |
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| 12. | Integration |  Social studies provide integrated knowledge of society by drawing practical and functional knowledge out of social sciences and unifying it into one subject. |  Social science provides knowledge in isolated form. Social science study society, after analyzing it into various aspects giving authentic knowledge in an isolated form. |
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 To conclude, we can say that there is no hard and fast line separating social sciences and social studies. At the primary classes, where gradual enfoldment of the total environment-physical, social and cultural is needed, social studies are to be taught. As the student becomes a competent investigator and interpreter of raw data in the Middle and Secondary stages and later, he emerges from the social studies into the social sciences.

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