CHAPTER- 4

THE ARTS AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES:

AN OVERVIEW

Knowledge enlightens the intellect of human beings. It enables a person to be aware of oneself and others. To get an understanding of incidents or events is an everlasting quality of man, because all the men have an intrinsic trait of identifying and investigating the happenings. According to the Jain Philosophy, “knowledge is defined as that which reveals both itself and another (svaparabhasi). It is eternal, as an essential quality of the self; it is non eternal, as the perishable knowledge” (Mohanty, 2014). However, knowledge is either perpetual or provisional, but it helps one not to only know about himself, but also to get acquaintance of others.

Human beings possess different forms of knowledge, the knowledge of himself, his culture, and surroundings. From the very beginning, knowledge was a by-product of human queries and investigations. According to Mohanty (2014), the Samkhya-karika describes three modes of gaining knowledge: perception, inference, and verbal testimony. In perception, a man observes and gets knowledge through their senses, whereas inferences based on experiences and verbal testimony includes oral communication of real knowledge. In general, knowledge is a byproduct of human endeavour, awareness, and perception that is acquired by experiences, study, and evaluation of various facts and phenomenon.

The man has started the accumulation of knowledge since the times of darkness when he got his distinctive character. The knowledge that man got was mainly assembled through reasoning and their experiences. This was mostly conceptual or intuitional in nature and based on truth and reality, but not systematic or scientific in nature. They generally accumulated knowledge for getting answers to their fundamental questions and for gaining knowledge. Where, the veracity of knowledge largely depended on human awareness, consciousness and intelligence of an individual and these humans characteristics mostly vary with each other and not quite capable of providing accurate and inclusive data. Also, this knowledge could not be verified by any scientific measure, because it did not provide any accurate data or
valid reasons to justify the certainty of any activity. However, with the changing regarding world, human knowledge is continuously changing understanding the nature, its creation, and contents. In addition, it has been growing at all fronts: agriculture, arts, bureaucracy, economics, literature writing, social, political and religion, etc.

4.1. EVOLUTION OF DISCIPLINES

As human knowledge is expanding, so is the related literature. With the expansion of human knowledge, philosophers and scholars had started to accumulate and organized knowledge into some organized form. Many eminent scholars developed several major theories of knowledge organization. Among them, Aristotle (384-322 BCE) was known as the first person, who organized the human knowledge into different disciplines of study (Aristotle, 2014April). The science, a branch of learning was divided into three major groups of learning, such as theoretical philosophy (logic, metaphysics, mathematics, physics), practical philosophy (Ethics, political science and economics) and productive arts (applied sciences and useful arts). The human knowledge was divided in these groups on the basis of their practices, like theoretical science dealt with accumulation and communication of knowledge for its own sake; while practical science were concerned with conduct and behaviour; and productive sciences were creative in nature (Shields, 2014 & Aristotle, 2014). The Francis Bacon (1561-1626) was also renowned for his contribution in the field of knowledge organization. Bacon divided all the knowledge into two categories, based on their origin, the first was described as human knowledge because it is derived from the process observation and understanding, while the second was theology obtained from disclosure with god/ divinity and it described as divine and spiritual in nature. Each of these classes was further divided into three groups, namely History, Poesy and Philosophy. These groups were categorized on the basis of their origin as, the history originates from memory, Poesy from imagination and Philosophy from (Husain, 2004) The ancient classification of knowledge that developed in India during the Vedic period is known as Vedic classification. The Vedic classification proposed four divisions of knowledge, based on four stages of life through which a person passes during his life. The four main classes of knowledge were Dharma, Artha, Kama and Moksha, in which Religio-Social
Sciences with Natural Sciences come under the Dharma, the Artha comprises Economico-political Sciences with Natural Sciences, the Kama includes Creative or Fine Arts, Literature, Linguistics and Psychology, whereas, spirituality with Logic, Epistemology, and Metaphysics covered under the Moksha (Kumar, 1983). These classifications of knowledge were the results of acute intelligence and intense memory, and finely arranged mental output of the philosophers into well-defined masses of knowledge.

There are some modern theories regarding the origin of human knowledge that defined human knowledge through different models and illustrations. Mays (2005) outlined the classification and the development of knowledge in his model of ‘Knowledge Tree’. In the model, Mays compared origin of discipline with the evolution of the universe and showed its divisions and subdivisions as branches of a tree. In the model, he kept physics at the ground position because he believed that the constituents (particles, forces, and fundamental laws) of physics had an important role in the growth of the universe. Because of this consideration, he considered the subject of physics as an originator of other subjects of knowledge. Other subjects are placed at the knowledge tree according to their role in the growth of the universe and in the development of other disciplines of knowledge. Accordingly, all the disciplines set a ground for the development of other disciplines of knowledge. The model of a ‘knowledge tree’ is illustrated in figure 4.1.

![Figure 4.1: Tree of Knowledge](source: A Tree of Knowledge)
The more defined and less universal subjects, like chemistry and astronomy are placed at the bottom, deals with those processes that occur throughout the identified universe. While, the earth sciences (geology, meteorology, and climatology), the more specific in nature are placed towards the top. As, these subjects are considered as fundamental for the development of biology, so biology is kept after these subjects. The subjects of Anthropology and archaeology concerned with the fundamentals of early biological and cultural history of humans and further setting a stage for social sciences. Therefore, social sciences are regarded as more specific and less universal and located towards the top. As move up from social sciences, the subject has become more refined, creative, imaginative and literally, and reflected intellectual aspects of humans’ life, i.e., more specific facets of human life. Therefore, the subjects of humanities are kept at the apex of the tree. The subjects like logic, mathematics, philosophy, and religion are concerned with thoughts and logic, and difficult to locate in the space and time; therefore, these are kept aside to the tree. This model of the knowledge tree helps to understand the classification and unification of many fields of human knowledge in the context of evolution of the universe. Hunt and Colander (2010) in his book illustrated the divisions of physics into natural sciences and metaphysics, which is based on empirical and non-empirical approaches of study, then later the physics, was developed in philosophy. However, there were some theories that opposed the evolution of knowledge from physics. It is believed that Philosophy is one of the world's oldest subjects of study, which developed in the sixteenth century. Philosophy comprises the concept of life, human existence and its logic and has three central areas of inquiry viz. metaphysics, epistemology, and ethics (Holden, 2004; Philosophy, 2008). This concept was further verified by the study of Kant (2002). Kant, in his book *Groundwork of the Metaphysic of Morals*, stated that "Ancient Greek philosophy was divided into three sciences: physics, ethics, and logic. This division is perfectly suitable to the nature of the thing and one cannot improve upon it, except only by adding its principle, in order in this way partly to secure its completeness and partly to be able to determine correctly the necessary subdivisions.” Based on this theory, Philosophy was considered as a systematic inquiry about the basics of human nature, knowledge, and his behaviour.
With the advancements in human culture and society, the knowledge had also started to expand and take new shapes and structures systematically. However, with the influence of systematic approach of study, the total of human knowledge was divided into three major areas of study; the Social Sciences, the Natural Sciences and the Humanities. Furthermore, each of these was further divided into a number of sub-fields to assist more reflective and inclusive study of different fields of knowledge. The Social science is a field of human knowledge that mainly deals with the all-inclusive aspects of man’s social life. The Natural science deals with natural environment in which man is lived, whereas, the humanities are closely related to the social sciences as it studies both man and his culture. The Social sciences are more concerned with those basic elements of culture that determine the general pattern of human behavior, while the humanities deal with more specific aspects of human culture (Hunt & Colander, 2010).

There is another field of knowledge referred as the ‘Arts’ and usually categorized as a separate branch of knowledge. It mainly concerns with man’s endeavour of conveying spiritual and aesthetic values through art and literature and finding out the meaning of life through religion and philosophy. The discipline ‘Arts’ has many similarities with the subjects of humanities and both the disciplines usually come with each other as the “Arts and Humanities.” In most of the Indian universities, the subjects of humanities are either as the subjects of Arts or Social Sciences. Therefore, in this chapter, only the disciplines the Arts and Social Sciences are being discussed and the humanities have been taken as their equivalent. The chapter describes the concept and contents of the discipline i.e., of Arts and Social Sciences. It notifies disparities and similarities among the subjects of these disciplines. It also discusses the present scenario of these disciplines in the Indian education system.

4.2. THE ARTS

The discipline ‘Arts’ studies various aspects of human culture and civilization to explore various fields of human intellect and creation and the meaning, and values of the human life. It deals with human’s ideas, skills, customs, and more often his relationship with its culture and surroundings. Different fields of the Arts are providing an all-round education and exposure to many areas of human endeavors and creating a wider foundation for growth and development of knowledge.
The arts is an academic discipline, which includes a vast subdivision of human culture and thought, and nonscientific branches of knowledge i.e., philosophy, languages, literature, and creative arts. The discipline Arts comprises many activities of human effort of imitating, complementing, and modifying the work of nature by using their creative impulses (The Arts, 2013). The Aristotle defined the Art as “the realization in external form of a true idea, and is traced back to that natural love of imitation, which characterizes humans, and to the pleasure which we feel in recognizing likenesses. Art however is not limited to mere copying. It idealizes nature and completes its deficiencies: it seeks to grasp the universal type in the individual phenomenon” (Aristotle, 2014, April). Hence, the study of the Arts includes knowledge of human conditions, his creativity, skills, thoughts and thinking, culture and elements of human history through different areas of knowledge and it is indicative, imperative, or speculative in nature and different from the empirical approaches as used in natural sciences.

Traditionally, the Arts in the medieval Europe wars referred to as the “Liberal arts” that included the seven branches of learning as grammar, logic and rhetoric (the trivium) and Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, And Music (the quadrivium). It provided general and intellectual information about human and his culture rather than professional skills. The liberal arts initially included traditional, thoughtful fields of knowledge, different from mechanical fields and later other fields of knowledge were also included in the Arts, such as Creative Arts, Humanities, Social sciences and Sciences (Kristeller, 1965). The Liberal Arts, a group of seven areas of knowledge, which further divided into four broad areas of study; the Humanities (English Literature, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy), the creative arts (visual and performing arts); the Social Sciences (Political Science, Sociology and Anthropology); the sciences (such as Biology, Chemistry, Physics and Astronomy)(Liberal Arts, 2014b). Now, the discipline of Arts includes the subjects of humanities and creative arts and it covers a broader range of disciplines from the creative Arts to Humanities. The major constituents of the Arts discipline includes; Literary Arts (Includes poetry, novels and short Stories), Languages, Fine Arts and Performing Arts (music, theatre and film) Philosophy, Classics, Cultural Studies, Linguistic, but hardly the subject of History and Psychology are also taught under it.
Chapter 4

The study of the Arts provides general knowledge and understanding of literature, languages, music, personality, nature, art, religion, humor, historical events and so on. Thus, the study of the Arts not only enhances human knowledge and understanding, further, it facilitates an individual to participate effectively in the intellectual and creative activities and imagine the world from different perspectives.

4.2.1. Definitions

1. According to Oxford Dictionary (2013), Arts include “Subjects of study primarily concerned with human creativity and social life, such as languages, literature, and history (as contrasted with scientific or technical subjects).

2. According to Merriam Webster dictionary (2014b), the Liberal Arts is defined as “Areas of study (such as history, language, and literature) that are intended to give you general knowledge rather than to develop specific skills needed for a profession”.

3. According to Collins English Dictionary (2014a), Liberal Arts is “the fine arts, humanities, sociology, languages, and literature. Often shortened to: arts”.

4. The American Heritage Dictionary (2009) defines the liberal arts as “Academic disciplines, such as languages, literature, history, philosophy, mathematics, and science that provide information of general cultural concern”.

4.2.2. Origin

In education, the ‘Arts’ is a name used for certain branches of study that composed of human creativity and constructive aspirations. The origin of the Arts is traced back to the ancient Greece, where it was started to impart general education for citizens. The ancient Greeks identified the "Artes liberales," or “Liberal Arts” as an important area of study that was a must for all the citizens to learn. These Liberal arts were usually comprised of seven fields of knowledge, therefore it was also known as the “Seven Liberal Arts". The seven liberal Arts were first divided into two broad categories: the Trivium and the Quadrivium. The Trivium was the first half of the seven Liberal Arts, included three elements of learning included general grammar, formal logic and classical rhetoric. While the Quadrivium, a group of four analyzes
numbers and its relationship with the space and time was divided into Arithmetic, geometry, music and astronomy (Arts, 2002).

During the medieval period, the “seven liberal arts” used to teach the art and the science of the mind and the art of the science of matter as well. Later on, in the Renaissance, the Italian humanists renamed the old Trivium with a new Studia humanitatis. They replaced the subject ‘logic’ with ‘history’ and ‘moral philosophy’ (Kristeller, 1965). Although, the idea of Liberal Arts, or Humanistic Education that grounded in classical languages and literature continued until the middle of the twentieth century, but in modern times, liberal arts education has become a term that interpreted in a number of ways. Then, with the expansion of human knowledge, the liberal-arts curriculum has also expanded to three main branches of knowledge: the humanities (Literature, Language, Philosophy, the Fine Arts, and History), the physical and biological sciences, mathematics, and the social sciences (Liberal Arts, 2014b). Now, the liberal arts education includes the following subjects: Humanities (English Literature, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy), Social Sciences (Anthropology, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Sociology), Creative Arts (Fine Art, Theatre, Speech, Creative Writing), and the Sciences.

There is another concept related to the origin of the Arts, in Hindu mythology, it is believed that Lord Krishna possessed the 64 arts, which is known as 64 Kalas (Chausath Kalas). It constitutes 64 different areas of arts, which are; Singing, Dancing, Painting, Secret mantras, Skills of cooking, Sewing, Poetry games, Literary recitation, Drama and storytelling, Architecture and house construction, Knowledge of foreign languages and dialects, Spells, charms and omens, making simple mechanical devices, Knowledge of dharmic warfare and victory, Physical culture, etc. (Himalayan Academy, 2009; Shrivedant foundation 2013). In another theory f primitive India, knowledge was divided into two main classes; the Kala (Arts) and the Sastra (science) as shown in figure 4.2.
4.2.3. Composition of Subjects in the Arts

The Arts, usually the liberal arts refer to the study of human imaginative, creative and living conditions. Traditionally, the Arts as ‘the liberal arts’ were classified into seven: grammar, rhetoric, logic (the trivium) and arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music (the quadrivium). Later on, during the Renaissance these subjects had been expanded to Humanities (English Literature, Modern Languages, History, Philosophy), Social Sciences (Anthropology, Economics, Geography, Political Science, Sociology), Creative Arts (Fine Art, Theatre, Speech, Creative Writing), and the Sciences. In the modern academic world, the discipline Arts is usually taught with or comprise the subjects of Humanities. The subjects, generally taught in the Arts curriculum include; Architecture, Creative arts, History, Linguistics, Philosophy, Ancient and Modern Languages, Literature, Religion, etc. According to the Encyclopedia Britannica (Liberal Arts, 2014b), the Arts are classified into the following categories:
1. Technical and theoretical arts, which include architecture, calligraphy, dance, drawing, literature, motion picture, music, painting, photography, printmaking, sculpture, and theatre.

2. The Arts, which are practiced by specific people and cultures, such as African architecture, African art, African dance, African literature, Native American literature, Oceanic literature.

3. The Arts, which are treated by the languages in which these are written, i.e., Hindi literature, Slovene literature and Mongolian literature, etc.

It has been identified from the present scenario of the Arts discipline in Indian education system, the subjects of the Arts have been included in the combination of two liberal arts, i.e. the humanities and the creative arts. Amongst them, some provide general knowledge of human endeavours, while others have a specific focal point and all these include; creative arts, literature, linguistics, languages, philosophy, history, mathematics and religious studies, etc. On the basis of the literature studied and organization of the Arts in Indian universities, the evolution of the Arts is represented in the figure 4.3.

Figure 4.3: Evolution of the Arts
The study of the Arts facilitates to explore how people interact, how the ideas and thoughts are expressed through their skills, and how their experiences are articulated and interpreted by their writings and actions. Furthermore, it deals with the study of morals and ethics of human civilizations and helps to understand different human system at different times. It provides all-inclusive study of the human literary, intellectual and creative skills that further explains the cultural, communal, physical and political development in terms of human endeavours.

4.3. SOCIAL SCIENCES

Social Science is one of the fields of knowledge that studies the society and social behaviour of humans. It is a term used for imparting knowledge about activities, growth and developments of human society and applied to study society from different perspectives of social behaviour of human. By providing a vast amount of information on the social life of human beings, it helps in building a system of knowledge that relates to the growth and development, nature and functioning of men and their societies. Thus, it presents to that scheme of knowledge, which comprises of human Knowledge, their culture and social environment (Hunt & Colander, 2010). During the 18th century, the social sciences were started to develop from moral philosophy. Since then, people started to take an interest in investigating some more aspects of man and its society and from the period of Enlightenment, it gained recognition as an academic discipline. Social Sciences are those fields of learning and research that mainly concern with human and its relationships with society (Social Science, 2013a).

Moreover, the Economic and Social Research Council (2014a) defines Social science in its broadest sense as, “The study of society and the manner in which people behave and influence the world around them. It tells about the world beyond our immediate experience, and can help explain how our own society works - from the causes of unemployment or what helps economic growth, to how and why people vote, or what makes people happy. It provides vital information for governments and policymakers, local authorities, non-governmental organizations and others.” Thus, it is such a vast and complex field of knowledge, which not only provides a broad prospect of a society, but also provides a deep insight into a society in which an individual lives, information about social incidents, why and how the historical and
social events took place. In addition, it provides various opportunities to learn and understand various national and international social acts and events and different systems of the human world through different areas of knowledge. The commonly accepted branches of Social Sciences are anthropology, economics, geography, political science, psychology and sociology.

4.3.1. **Definitions**

Social science, in its broadest sense, is the study of society and the manner in which people behave and influence the world around them, thus, no single definition is sufficient to define the concept and scope of social science, which cover a broad range of disciplines.

1. Collin English Dictionary (2014a) defines social science as, “The study of society and of the relationship of individual members within society, including economics, history, political science, psychology, anthropology, and sociology”.

2. According to the Oxford Advanced American Dictionary (2014d) Social Science, “A particular subject connected with the study of people in society, for example geography, economics, or sociology”.

3. According to Longman Dictionary of contemporary English (2014b) Social Science is, “A particular subject relating to the study of people in society, such as history, politics, sociology, or anthropology”.

4. The Macmillan Dictionary (2014c) defines social science as, “One of the separate subjects that deal with the way societies are organized, for example history or sociology. These subjects are referred to as the social sciences”.

5. The American Heritage New Dictionary (2013c) of Cultural Literacy defines Social Science as, “The study of how groups of people behave, often in an effort to predict how they will behave in the future. The social sciences include economics, anthropology, sociology, political science, and aspects of psychology and history”.


6. According to Merriam-Webster Dictionary (2014c), Social science is, “A branch of science that deals with the institutions and functioning of human society and with the interpersonal relationships of individuals as members of society.

4.3.2. Origin

Social science is a phrase used for the subjects of knowledge that study human(s) in their association with culture and society. While considering the comprehensive history of social sciences from the two vast sources of information: According to the Columbia Encyclopedia (Social Science, 2013a) and Nisbet (2014), the development of social fields had already started since the time of the Dark Ages. The various famous philosophers of that time had started to work on economic issues and made several remarks, while the thinkers of 13th century took more interest in political and social issues, along with various economics areas. During the medieval Islamic period, some significant contributions had been made in the fields of anthropology, historiography, economics, sociology and philosophy of history.

In the 17th century, the emphasis began regarding the use of scientific methods in the field of social sciences as to learn about scientific traits of Social Sciences. Although, the human social behaviour had been studied since the ancient times, but the proper comprehension of social sciences has came since the period of Enlightenment in the 18th century, then the term Social Sciences was started to recognize as a distinct conceptual field of study. It is believed that the Social Sciences were developed from the moral philosophy of the period of 18th century and influenced by the Industrial and the French revolution. Since then, the field of natural theology, natural ethics, natural jurisprudence, and policy has been treated as part of Social Sciences. In the later 18th century, with the effect of positivism (positivist philosophy sciences), the concept of social philosophy has changed to social sciences and till the 19th century, several new disciplines of Social Sciences have emerged that included, Anthropology, Political science, Psychology, and Sociology. Thus, the period of 19th century was marked by the development of wide-ranging theories of Auguste Comte, Karl Marx, and Herbert Spencer and inclusion of these theories for further development and organization of Social Sciences.
At the beginning of the 20th century, the Enlightenment philosophy was challenged at different aspects because of the use of quantitative and statistical techniques. Since then, the subject of statistics has emerged as a free-standing discipline of applied mathematics and used to apply in different areas of Social Sciences. By the mid-20th century, the term Social science began to be used for all those disciplines that related to the study of society and nations. However, in the contemporary period, researchers made efforts to develop a ‘grand theory’, which could help them to assimilate all or more specified theories of Social sciences, but they did not get success and efforts remained unnoticed. While as, in the twenty-first century, some of social science’s field, viz. economics and psychology gained status and various new areas, which having less association with traditional social sciences, such as African American studies, Women’s studies, Cultural studies and Development studies, etc., were started to be included in the field of Social Sciences. Now, the discipline Social Sciences is taught as an academic discipline in most of the institutes and universities of the world.

With the increase of human knowledge, the amount of information is also increasing and this makes difficult for a person to consume all the knowledge. Thus, to gain specialization in one or more areas of knowledge, the social sciences have started to break down or merged out with other disciplines of knowledge. The resultant that evolved came out from this process are referred to as interdisciplinary disciplines. The interaction among different social sciences has introduced various new interdisciplinary fields that include, Economic psychology, Psychological economics, Political psychology and Behavioural economics, socio-political, Women’s studies, Marketing Research, Media Studies, cultural studies, regional studies, etc. Hence, the Social Sciences have emerged as a distinct area of study, which involves the multiple fields of knowledge related to the social issues. The various fields of Social Sciences help to understand the role of a man in building the economy and social order of the world.

4.3.3. Social Science as a Discipline

The discipline Social Sciences has a composition of various academic disciplines, which provides actual insight about the human and its association with the society. To understand the concept of Social Sciences, the discipline has been broken
down into Anthropology, Sociology, History, Geography, Economics, Political Science, and Psychology (Hunt & Colander, 2010). As, the Sociology studies about the society, social institutions, and other related fields of human culture and society, while Political Science examines the political systems by analyzing the theories and practices of politics. However, the subject Economics deals with economic issues whereas, Geography examines the physical and the natural environment of the earth and provides information of its climate and vegetation. History provides information on humans’ past. Thus, a term Social Science is mainly applied for all the branches of knowledge, which studies humans in their societal relationship.

According to the Economic and Social Research Council (ESRC, 2014b), Social science includes the following disciplines:

(a) Demography and Social Statistics, Methods and Computing
(b) Development Studies, Human Geography and Environmental Planning
(c) Economics, Management and Business Studies
(d) Education, Social Anthropology, and Linguistics
(e) Law, Economic and Social History
(f) Politics and International Relations
(g) Psychology and Sociology
(h) Science and Technology Studies
(i) Social Policy and Social work

In India, the term social science gained credence by the efforts of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) (2013). The ICSSR is an autonomous research institution, established to promote research in the areas of Social Sciences. It categorizes the Social Sciences into various fields and sub-fields:

(i) Economics / Commerce / Management / Business Administration
(ii) Sociology / Social Work / Social Anthropology
(iii) Political Science / International Studies / Public Administration
(iv) Geography / Demography
(v) Psychology / Education
(vi) Legal Studies
(vii) Gender / Marginalized Groups / Human Rights
(viii) Philosophy
(ix) Media/ Mass Communication
(x) Other Interdisciplinary areas in Social Sciences and areas of its interface with other disciplines of research

Generally, it encompasses Economics, Geography, Law, Political Science, Psychology and Sociology along with some older branches of societal study, like Ethnology, Anthropology, Criminology and Demography, etc. Additionally, it may also include some areas of humanities, i.e., Archaeology, Area studies, Communication Studies, Cultural Studies, Folkloristics, History and Law, etc. The major subjects of Social Sciences are represented in figure 4.4.

![Subjects of Social Sciences](image)

Source: Subrealism

**Figure 4.4: Subjects of Social Sciences**

The areas of Social Sciences are both too broad and too narrow. It is too broad, because it includes several fields of other disciplines, like some subjects from the Arts and Humanities, such as, the subject of History and Geography belong to the Arts and Humanities, while Psychology is associated with Natural Sciences, but now these are mainly taught under the Social Sciences. The field is too narrow, because of various new interdisciplinary subjects, which have emerged from merging or breaking
of various Social Sciences fields. Therefore, Social Sciences are more diversified in nature and incorporates large number of research fields.

4.4. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ARTS AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES

In education system, the human knowledge is divided into three main areas of study, as Sciences, Arts and Social Sciences. Among these three, the Social Sciences is the youngest one, while the Arts include the disciplines that were taught in the mediaeval universities.

The ‘Arts’ is considered as one of the oldest fields of knowledge available to man. It gives emphasis to a more systematic and vital method of study, including emotionally-biased thoughts of creative arts. It is broader in scope include Language, History, Literature, Religion, Philosophy, Theater, Music, etc. Mostly, the terms Arts and Humanities are used together or side-by-side as the “Arts and Humanities.” In some institutes, the arts curriculum includes the humanities fields, whereas in others the arts are taught under the humanities. Thus, it is a matter of concern that what subjects come under which discipline? There is still confusion about the composition of both the disciplines. The Creativity, expression, exploration, imagination and passion are some of the human qualities that create a common bond between the arts and the humanities to link them together. Thus, it is not wrong to say that both the arts and the humanities are the counterpart of each other. In that case, the discipline Arts is defined as the amalgamation of the subjects of the Humanities and the Creative arts, which comprise of illustrations, imaginations, application of man artistic skills, also concerned with human experiences, his culture and civilizations.

However, the contradictions are not only laid between the Arts and the Humanities, but the fields also coincide with Social Sciences. The discipline Arts or Humanities also include some of the Social Sciences subjects and vice versa. Social Science is a varied field of knowledge, deal with all the social activities and attainments of man, and treats the other fields of knowledge related to the human’s social life. In a broader sense, it might include some aspects of the humanities, such as archaeology, area studies, communication studies, cultural studies, folkloristic, history, linguistics, etc. While, on the other hand, some subjects of the Social Sciences
are also taught under the Humanities, like Psychology, Area Studies and Cultural Studies, etc.

The organization of the subjects in the disciplines of the Arts and Social Sciences face complications, because these are not being distinguished clearly from each other. While comparing the disciplines, it is found that Social Sciences is the field of human knowledge, covering all aspects of human life, their traditions and customs, and studies concepts in a more systematic, or scientific ways. Whereas, the Arts or Humanities focus on human attitudes, opinions, theirs works and actions. Social Sciences, however, is most concerned with those fundamental aspects of culture that ascertain the common patterns of human behaviour. The humanities deal with specific elements of human culture that are mainly concerned with the attempts of conveying aesthetic, creative and spiritual values and determining the meaning of life (Hunt & Colander, 2010). All these three disciplines are man-centered and concerned with human conditions, their spirituality, their actions, and reactions and almost with all aspects of human life. Because, all the phases of human behaviour are interrelated and interdependent with each other and this may result the subjects of similar characteristics. Consequently, the disciplines Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences are closely related with each other, as all of them deal with human and their culture.

Furthermore, the emergence of interdisciplinary fields such as Area Studies, Gender Studies and Cultural Studies, etc. is also blurred as the distinction between the Social sciences and the Arts. These interdisciplinary disciplines came into existence in response to the influence of cultural, social, political, and technical interests. Grieb (1974) described the concept of interdisciplinary subjects in another way, as a process of ‘maturing’ in which a discipline broadens its scope so much as it begins to overlap with other disciplines. The new subjects are constantly integrated into other areas of study that makes a field to lose its rigidity and become more flexible. According to Klein (1999), “All disciplines are troubled by the explosion and increasing fragmentation of knowledge. Disciplinary boundary lines would be nowadays much harder to draw and this has already led to the creation of genuinely interdisciplinary courses like environmental studies, which combine a larger number of subjects.” Hence, the emergence of interdisciplinary fields transgresses the borders between the
Arts and the Social Sciences, these are related with each other in terms of human growth, development and progress, and in cultural terms as the contents of the study.

Figure 4.5: Links between the Arts and the Social Sciences

Here, the figure 4.5 shows the relationship between the Arts and Social Sciences, as both the disciplines deal with some common aspects of human life. For this reason, Archaeology, Law, Linguistics, History, Psychology, Area And Cultural Studies, etc., are considered as the fields of Arts as well as of Social Sciences. History is taught in both the arts and the Social Sciences and it studies about individuals, events, or eras. The history is taught under the Social Science, because it looks at the past events of the people or groups in association with their society. The Law intersects the boundaries between the Arts and Social Sciences. Law belongs to Social Sciences, because it relates to politics and legal matters of a country. It is also associated with Philosophy and History, as it values the ideas and thought that teaches the moral and ethics of life. While certain areas of Linguistics are covered under the
Social Sciences, while as others are taught in the Arts and Humanities. The Psychology is one of the Social Sciences field that may be taught under the humanities, as it concerns with how an individual thinks, imagines and creates a relationship with other social animals? Accordingly, structures of both the disciplines are still quite coinciding with each other, as both disciplines deal with human beings in their artistic and social behaviour.

Despite their rich contents and well-defined structures, some queries remained unanswered, as to what relationship exists between the Arts and Humanities disciplines and, what subjects are covered under the Arts and the Social Sciences? These are some of the questions is unclear to the academic world, but whatever the contradictions that lay between the disciplines, the study of these always gives a comprehensive outlook of our social and intellectual world.

4.5. COMPOSITION OF THE ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN THE UNIVERSITIES UNDER STUDY

The present study is concerned with the use of online databases in the faculties of Arts and Social Sciences in central universities of UP and Delhi. As, it is discussed in the earlier section that there is seen some similarities and disparities between the subjects of Arts and Social Sciences, therefore the researcher attempted to give an overview of the compositions of both the disciplines that are being taught in the central universities under study. Thus, the present section provides an overview of the departments schools rendered under the faculties of Arts and Social Sciences in the surveyed universities.

The following departments are included in the faculties of Arts and Social Sciences in Aligarh Muslim University (AMU)

A. Faculty of Arts

- Arabic
- English
- Fine Arts
- Hindi

- Linguistics
- Modern Indian Languages
- Persian
- Philosophy
B. Faculty of Social Sciences

- Economics
- Education
- History
- Islamic Studies
- Library and Information Sciences
- Mass Communication
- Psychology
- Physical Education
- Political Science
- Sociology
- Social Work

Departments that are included in the faculties of Arts and Social Sciences in Banaras Hindu University (BHU) are as follows:

A. Faculty of Arts

- A.I.H.C. & Archaeology
- Arabic
- Bengali
- English
- Linguistics
- Foreign Languages
- Marathi
- French Studies
- Pali & Buddhist Studies
- German Studies
- Persian
- Hindi
- Philosophy & Religion
- History of Art
- Physical Education
- Indian Languages
- Sanskrit
- Journalism & Mass Communication
- Tourism Management
- Telgu
- Library & Information Science

- Sanskrit
- Urdu
The faculties of Arts and Social Sciences in University of Delhi (DU) comprise the following departments:

**A. Faculty of Arts**
- Arabic
- Buddhist Studies
- English
- Germanic & Romance Studies
- Hindi
- Library & Information Science
- Linguistics
- Modern Indian Languages and Literary Studies
- Persian

**B. Faculty of Social Sciences**
- Economics
- History
- Political Science
- Psychology
- Sociology
- Center for Women's Studies and Development
- Center for the Study of Nepal
- Malaviya Center for Peace Research
- Center for Rural Development
- Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy
Chapter 4

The Arts

- Philosophy
- Psychology
- Punjabi

B. Faculty of Social Sciences

- Adult, Continuing
  Education & Extension
- African Studies
- East Asian Studies
- Economics
- Geography
- History
- Political Science
- Social Work
- Sociology

In Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU), subjects of the Arts and Social Sciences are rendered under the School of Language, Literature and Culture School of International Studies and School of Social Sciences.

A. School of Language, Literature and Culture Studies

- Centre of Arabic and African studies
- Centre for Chinese and South East Asian Studies
- Centre for English Studies
- Centre for French and Francophone Studies
- Centre of German Studies
- Centre of Indian Languages
- Centre for Japanese Studies
- Centre for Korean Studies
- Centre for Linguistics
Chapter 4

The Arts

• Centre of Persian and Central Asian Studies
• Centre of Russian Studies

B. School of International Studies

• Centre for African Studies
• Centre for Canadian, US and Latin American Studies
• Centre for Comparative Politics & Political Theory
• Centre for East Asian Studies
• Centre for European Studies
• Centre for International Legal Studies

• Centre of Spanish, Portuguese, Italian & Latin American Studies
• Centre for International Politics, Organisation and Disarmament
• Centre for International Trade and Development
• Centre for Inner Asian Studies
• Centre for Indo-Pacific Studies
• Centre for Russian and Central Asian Studies
• Centre for South Asian Studies
• Centre for West Asian Studies

C. School of Social Sciences

• Centre for Economic Studies and Planning

• Centre for Historical Studies
4.6. SUMMARY

Generally, the Arts deal with specific aspects of human beings and concern with spiritual and aesthetic values of the human culture and it includes Literature, Languages, Philosophy, Creative Arts and Music. The Social Sciences, however, concern with those elements of culture that determine general patterns of human’s social behaviour and phenomenon. This chapter discusses about the two disciplines of scholarship i.e., the Arts and the Social Sciences.

The study provides a brief understanding of the general structure and new interdisciplinary areas of the Arts and the Social Sciences. It explains the difference and similarities between these two academic disciplines. Also, discusses the possible reasons for the similarities and distinctions among the subjects of the disciplines. It also provides an all-inclusive understanding of the disciplines of the Arts and the Social Sciences that are being taught in the select Central Universities of UP and Delhi.
The outline of the disciplines might help the experts and academicians to better place the subjects under these disciplines. The study recommends that there is a strong need for research, collaborative efforts, to analyze and develop frameworks and guidelines for the domains of the Arts and the Social Sciences that will remain consistent in all Universities of India. There is a need for the development of an authority, which will look at and develop new policies and frameworks for higher education in the existing and emerging circumstances.
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