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**Q 1:**

**Definition:**

Sociology is the science of society, social institutions, and social relationships,specifically the systematic study of the development, structure, interaction, and collective behavior of organized groups of human beings.

It is the scientific analysis of a social institution as a functioning whole and as it relates to the rest of society.

**Explanation:**

SOCIOLOGY is the social life, social change, and the social causes and consequences of human behavior. Sociologists investigate the structure of groups, organizations, and societies and how people interact within these contexts. Since all human behavior is social, the subject matter of sociology ranges from the intimate family to the hostile mob; from organized crime to religious traditions; from the divisions of race, gender and social class to the shared beliefs of a common culture.

**Importance of Sociology**

In all ages and human times ever since out erect and restless species appeared upon the planet, men have been living with others of their kind in something called societies. Sociology is interested in social relationships not because they are economic or political or religious or legal but because they are at the same time social. Sociology study how the relations combine, how they build up smaller or greater systems and how they respond to changes and changing needs or demands. Therefore the study of sociology is essentially analytical.

The following aspects makes study of sociology necessary.

1. Understand and analysis of social problems:

The study of sociology will help us to investigate, analyze and understand the social problems. Thus, one can plan and work according to need of modern society.

2. Planning and proper distribution:

Natural resources are limited while the needs of society are unlimited. The government can understand the magnitude of social needs and plan the future program accordance with the needs of people with limited available resources.

3. Problem solution:

In every society, there are some serious problems, which might threaten the unity of society. The study of sociology helps us to find out the reasons of such problems so that the identified problems can be resolved with amicable.

4. Economic and politic reconstruction:

Sociology help us to understand the necessities for economic and political reconstruction. So it helps in removing social disparities and giving a social justice to society.

5. Customs and traditions:

Sociology helps us to understand the similarities of our customs, traditions, culture etc with other societies. In this way, It helps in promoting national unity and integrity among society.

6. Understand social institution:

The study of sociology helps us to understand the existing social institutions like family, school, religion etc. They teach us how to behave respectfully in society.

7. Sociology in industries:

For industrialization, development of indigenous technology and technology transfer are very essential. The study of sociology helps the engineers to understand the existing conditions like aptitude, character, religion and sentiments of local people in a contemporary society.

8. Sociology for democracy:

Unless we are aware of the nature and the extent of the problems in the entire society, successful working of democracy becomes impossible. with the knowledge of sociology the government, the social activists and other can reach the grass root levels of the society reconstruction

**Q 2:**

**Sociology and Economics:**

Sociology and economics are very intertwined and one is often regarded as the branch of the other and vice versa.

Sociology deals with society as a whole which includes various institutions and structures. The economic factors which are prevalent in that society at that given time will often have an effect on the said institution thereby affecting the society as a whole.

Economics deals with production, consumption and distribution of wealth in society. These economic factors play a vital role in the development of the individual. Knowing the social background of the society is important for economic policy makers. Often sociologists are asked to conduct research and surveys which form the basis for policies.

The area of cooperation between the two subjects is vast and expanding.

**Sociology and Political Science:**

Sociologists and political scientists study all aspects of human society and political systems—from social behavior and the origin of social groups to the origin, development, and operation of political systems. Their research provides insights into different ways individuals, groups, and governments make decisions, exercise power, and respond to change. Through their studies and analyses, sociologists and political scientists suggest solutions to social, business, personal, and governmental problems. In fact, many work as public policy analysts for government or private organizations.

**Q 3:**

Fields of Sociology:

There are seven major fields of sociology:

**1. Social Organization**

Social organization refers to a pattern of relationships between and among different groups and individual people. Social organization could be said to the fundamental basis of modern society, as it allows for the carrying out of very complex activities that other members of society either participate in or are affected by.

**2. Sociological Social Psychology**

Sociological social psychology emphasizes the relationship between individual people and the larger social structures and processes in which they participate. While the study of social organization and structure is the defining core of sociology, all social structure comes out of interactions between individuals. So, to understand the significance, nature, and effects of social structure, we need to understand the the people whose behavior constitutes that structure.

Major areas of study include deviance, socialization, group dynamics, health, race and ethnicity, and gender. Sociologists in this field have studied some really interesting subjects, such as obedience and disobedience during the Holocaust, the psychological consequences of work and family life, and the attitudes of minority groups to the cultural mainstream.

**3. Social Change**

Sociologists are interested in studying both “what is” and “what changes.” In this sense, social change refers to any alteration in how a society is organized. Sociologists thus seek to explain the causes and effects of these social changes.

Some theories of social change emphasize evolutionary explanations. These theories hold that society develops from simple to increasingly complex forms of organization. Social change, then, is linear and progressive.

**4. Human Ecology**

This is the study of the nature and behavior of a given population and its interaction with the surrounding environment. Specifically, it focuses on how social structures adapt to the quality and quantity of natural resources and to the existence of other human groups

Studies of this kind have shown the prevalence of mental illness, criminality, delinquency, prostitution, and drug addiction in urban centers and other modern, developed locales.

**5. Population and Demographics**

This area of study is concerned with the study of population number, composition, change, and quality and how these factors influence the larger economic, social, and political systems.

This area also focuses on things such as fertility and mortality rates, the impact of migration on the distribution of certain populations. Examples of topics that sociologists in this field study include trends in population growth and how those trends are affected by fertility, mortality, and migration rates, how population is distributed over a particular area (for example, segregation), poverty and inequality.

**6. Applied Sociology**

This field is concerned with using sociological problems to solve social problems. For instance, some of the main social problems where I live include squatters, prostitution, too-large families, nurse shortages, and poor nutrition. An applied sociologist would bring his or her knowledge to bear on how to solve these problems.

**7. Sociological Methods & Research**

This field is concerned with the applicability of sociological principles and insights to study and regulate peoples' social environment. It represents an effort to build and develop theories that can explain people's actions and behaviors.

**THE END**