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August 21, 2020

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DEPARTMENT: BBA

SUBJECT: introduction toSociology

Q1: What is sociology/ and what is the importance of sociology?

**Answers: Sociology:**

Sociology is the study of 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 cults; from the divisions of race, gender and social class to the shared beliefs of a common culture; and from the sociology of work to the sociology of sports. In fact, few fields have such broad scope and relevance for research, theory, and application of knowledge.

**Importance of sociology:** The study of sociology helps the individual to understand human society and how social system work. A comparative study of human societies enables us to understand that people in different societies have many different solutions to the universal human problems of making a living.

* **Sociology studies society in a scientific way**
* **Sociology throws more light on the social nature of man**
* **Sociology increases the power of social action**
* **Sociology studies role of the institutions in the development of the individuals**
* **Study of sociology is indispensable for understanding and planning of society**
* **Sociology is of great importance in the solution of social problems**
* **Sociology has drawn our attention to the intrinsic worth and dignity of man**
* **Sociology has changed our outlook with regard to the problems of crime**
* **Sociology has made great contribution to enrich human culture** **Sociology is of great importance in the solution of international problems**
* **The value of sociology lies in the fact that it keeps us update on modern situations**
* **Study of society has helped governments to promote the welfare of the tribal and marginalized communities.**
* **Sociology is useful as a teaching subject**

Q2: What is the relation between sociology, economics and politics?

**Answer: The relation between sociology and Economics:**

Sociology studies human as a social being. Within sociology, it covers all the concepts and principles that concern human beings and the societies. It studies all the rules and regulation that connects and divide people all over, geography, health care, economic activities, belief systems of every communities, cultures, and tradition, crime and law, politics and all other aspects that is to be dealt with man. All the human activities fall under this branch, therefore, sociology has been drastically growing and expanding for learning and creating infinite knowledge. Thus it has a wider scope whereas economics is solely confined to the study of economic structure and relations

Social science is the science concerned with the study of human society and the relationship of the individual in the societies. It is an academic discipline which has been rising immensely over the years.  It includes the study of economics, the politics, cultures and traditions, psychology, linguistic and every other aspect concerning the individuals and the society. Under social science, these studies are grouped into branches i.e., economics and sociology.

Economics is defined as the branch of knowledge that deals with all the economic aspects of human lives how goods and services are produced and manufactured, distributed and consumed. Sociology on the other hand basically deals with the social lives of human beings cultural, legal, and political aspects of human lives and the social interaction and relationship involved within it.

**The relation between sociology and politics:**

Sociology depends very much on political science in every respect. The state and governments make laws for the welfare of the society; the government removes social evils such as poverty, unemployment, dowry and so on from the society. The undesirable customs are uprooted from the society by the government. The government gives financial assistance to people at the time of natural calamities such as floods, famine, cyclone and drought. Social institutions and social organizations are regulated by the state and government. Sociology studies various aspects of political activities through the help of political science. The government can bring about changes in the society with the help of laws.

In the same way, political science depends upon sociology and sociology provides material to political science that is the political life of the people. Therefore, some sociologists regard political science as a special branch of sociology, it can be said that without sociological background the study of political science is quite impossible. Political science deals with the social group organized under the sovereignty of the state. The forms of government, the nature of governmental organs, the laws and sphere of the state activity are chiefly determined by the social processes.

The laws which are formed by the government are based on the social customs, traditions, mores, norms, etc. of the society. Most of the changes which have been taken place in the political theory, during the past times have been possible due to sociology. For understanding of political problems, some knowledge about sociology is very essential because all political problems are mainly corrected with a social aspect. In this connection F.H. Giddings says “To teach the theory of the state to men who have not learn the first principle of sociology is like teaching astronomy or thermodynamics to men who have not learnt Newton’s laws of Motion

Q3: What are the different fields of sociology explain in details?

**Answer:**

 A sociologist is one who has earned advanced degrees or pursued other advanced studies in sociology and is engaged in teaching, research or other professional work in the field of sociology. The careless use of the term sociologist is very common.Magzine and newspaper writers, social workers, labor leaders, government officials, social critics etc may be described incorrectly as sociologist. Sociology concentrates its study upon the group life of human beings and the product of their group living.

The sociologist is especially interested in customs, traditions and values which emerge from group living and in the way group living is in turn affected by these customs, traditions and values. Sociology is interested in the way groups interact with one another and in the processes and institutions which they develop.

Industrial sociology

Law and society

Marriage and Family

Medical sociology

Military sociology

Political sociology

Sociology of Religion

Urban sociology

Social psychology

Social control

Rural sociology

Sociological theory

Sociology of Education

Sociology is only one of the social sciences and other disciplines share its interest in many topics. Its interest in communication and public opinion is shared by psychology and political science, criminology is shared with psychology, political science and law and police science. Sociology is especially close to psychology and anthropology and overlaps them constantly.