

Group no . 2

Fields of Sociology

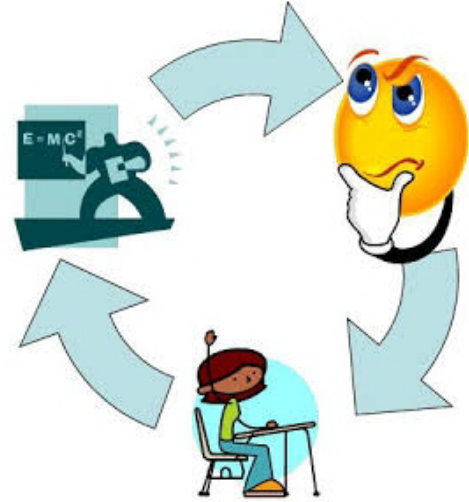
(sociology and other social sciences)

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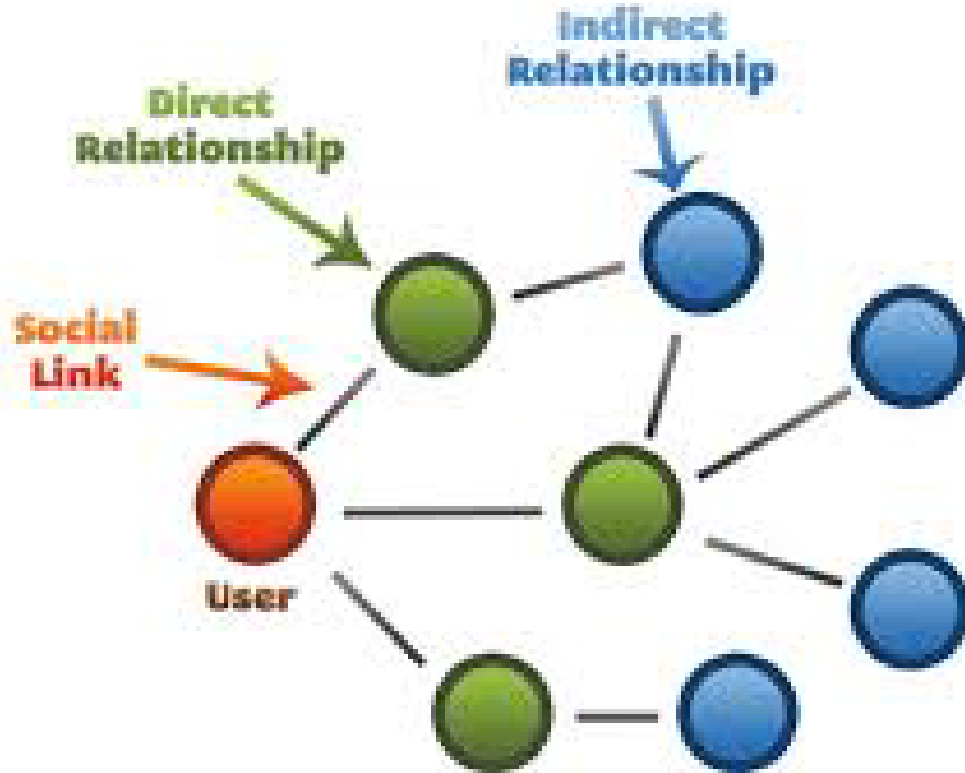
Introduction to Sociology



- *Study of development, structure and functioning of human society*
- *Deals with human behaviors, society, patterns of social relationship and social interaction*
- *Helps to understand the behavior of individual and other people living in society and helpful in understanding human society*
- *Helps to understand how social system work*
- *It helps a lot in decision making and gains a better understanding that shapes your life.*

Social Graphs

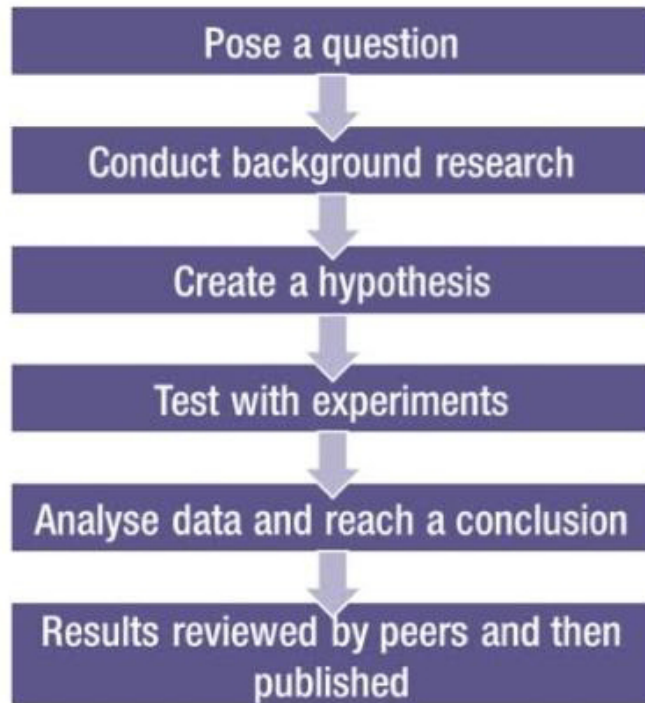
The Pattern of Social Relationships in Social Networks



Sociology and other social sciences

- *Sociology is a science*
- *Reasons why it is called science?*
 - o *Because it adopts and applies scientific methods*
 - o *Develop a body of knowledge about social order and changes*





Social sciences

- *scientific study of human society and social relationship*
- *concerns with people's relationship and interaction with one*
- *another*
- *sociology draws from various variety of other social sci*



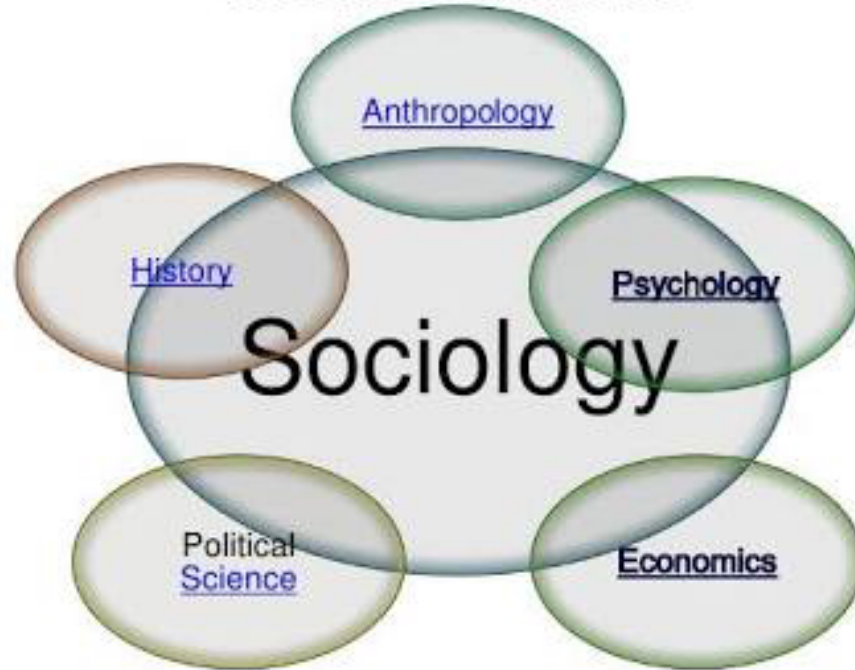
Basically, science of sociology was established in 19th century

Social sciences deals with man and his activities in society

Moreover, it gives similarities and differences which are very important

Hence, sociology is a social science nit a natural science like physics, chemistry etc.

Relationship of Sociology to other Social Sciences



Sociology relation with anthropology

- *Scientific study of humanity*
- *Similarities and diversity of cultures and attempt to present*
- *an integrated picture of mankind*
- *Studies biological, social and cultural development of*
- *humankind*



- *Study the structure and processes of traditional cultures and modern, industrial societies in both western and nonwestern cultures*
- *Study physical, social, and cultural origins and development of human race*
- *There exists a great deal of relationship between sociology and anthropology*
- *Both study human society and concern with all kind of social groups*

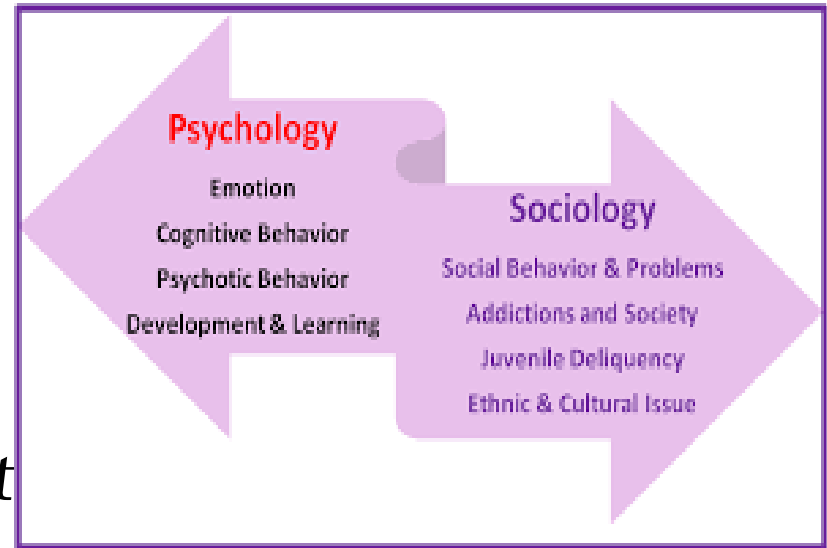


sociology relation with psychology

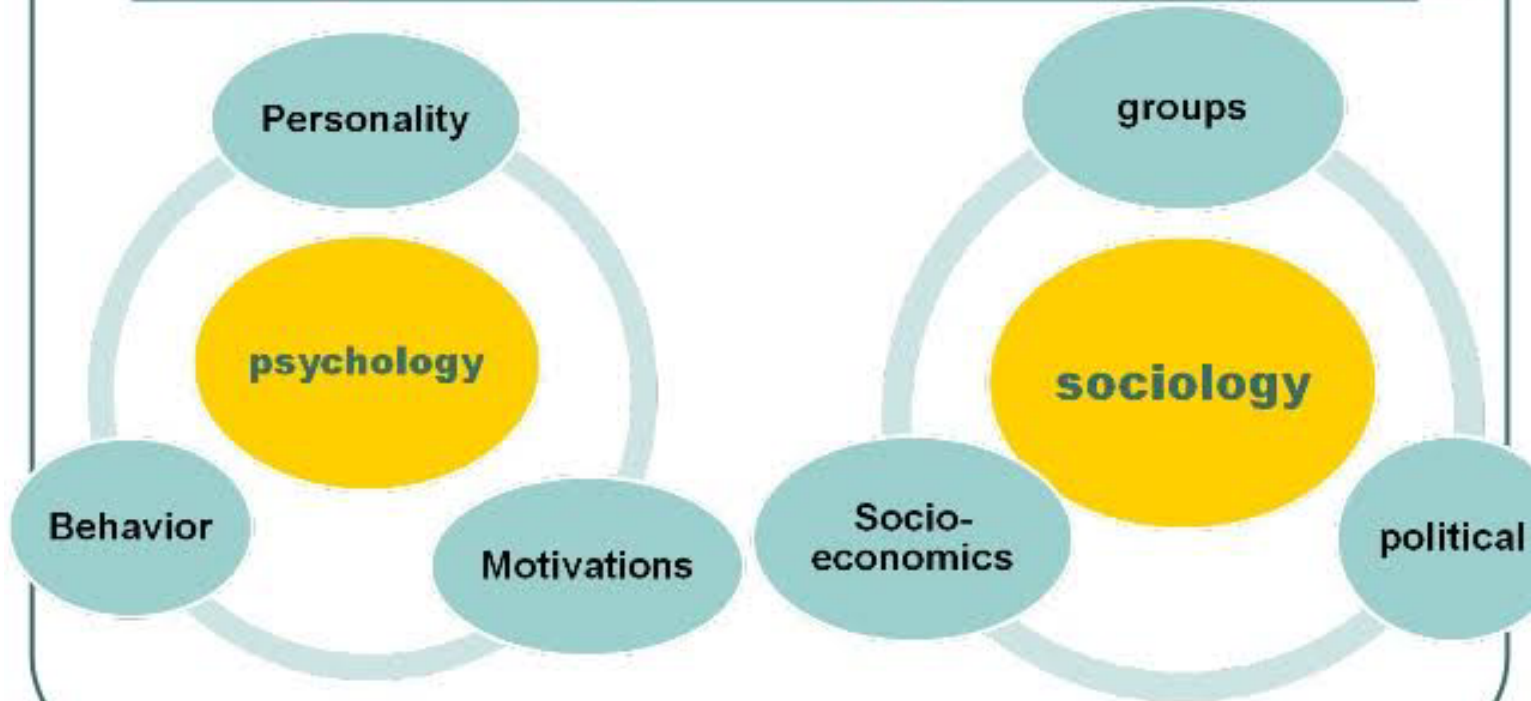
- *Study of human behaviors*
- *Study society and social group*
- *Server as a bridge between psychology and sociology*
- *Psychology depends on sociology to understand properly human behavior and nature in society*



- *Psychology studies the effect of social thing on the individual*
- *Sociology focuses on the collective phenomena themselves*
- *Primary concern of psychology is Individual behavior*
- *Psychology used experimental met*
- *Psychology older than sociology*



settings of psychology and sociology



Sociology relation with history

- *Study past event*
- *Story of experiences of mankind*
- *Systematic record of man's life and achievement*
- *Sociology depends upon history in order to study past event and situation*
- *Historical sociology focusing on how societies develop through history*



- *History concern about past society*
- *Uses only secondary data, collected by others and others archaeological evidence*
- *Concern about generalizing the facts*
- *It looks at how social structure that many regard as natural are in fact shaped by complex social processes*
- *In order to understand the past society people and activities we have to take help of history*

Relationship between Sociology and Political Science

*Sociology and political science are so closely and deeply related to each other that one become meaningless without the other .
According to Morris Ginsberg “ Historically Sociology has its roots in politics and philosophy in history”*

Sociology is the fundamental social science, which studies man’s social life as a whole and attempt to discover the facts and laws of life as a whole.

Political science on the other hand, is concerned with the political life of a man, which is one part of his total life



Sociology depends very much on political science in every aspect. The state and the government makes laws for the welfare of the society: the government removes the social evils such as poverty, unemployment, dowry and so on from the society. The undesirable coustoms are uprooted from the society by the government.

Social institutions and social organizations are regulated by the state and the 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 la



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. The forms of government, the nature of governmental organs, the law and the sphere of the state activity are chiefly determined by the social process.

The laws which are formed by the government are based on the social customs and traditions 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 aspects.



In this connection F.H Gidding says “To teach the theory of 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 law of Motion.”

Thus, sociology and political science depend upon each other. Both are inter-related and inter-dependend. Truly it can be said that society is the mirror of politics of country. According to G.E.G Callin,

“Sociology and political science are the two faces of the same figure”

In the opinion of E.G Wilson “It must be admittes of course, that it is often difficult to determine, whether a particular writer should be considered as a sociologist or political theorist or philosopher”.



Sociology and Economics

- Economics deals with the economics activities of man.
- It also be understood as the science of wealth in its three stages namely: production, distribution and consumption.
- It studies man as a wealth-getter and wealth disposer.
- It studies the interrelations of purely economic factors and forces: the relations of price and supply, money flows, input-output ratios and like.



- Knowledge of property, division of labor, occupations, industrial organization, etc., is provided by a sociologists to an economist.
- Labor relations, standard of living, employer-employee relations, social classes, socio-economic planning, socio-economic reforms, etc., are common to both economists and sociologists.





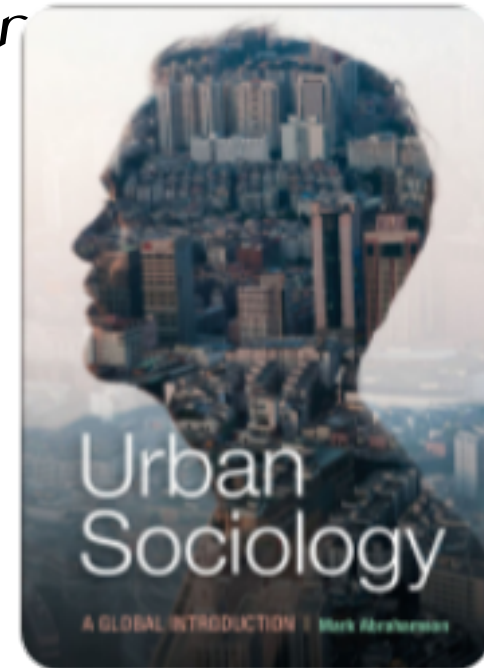
Fields
of Sociology



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Urban Sociology

- It's the study of **problems and policies** in urban areas.
- Urban sociologists attempt to solve the problem that uniquely plague highly populated urban areas.
- Urges to develop a Metropolitan Area



Military Sociology

It concerns with *civil military relations* and interactions.

Its study of military as a *social group* rather military organization.



Gender Representation in

Military

- Wast majority of society accept the fact that women and men are not equal in *physical strength* hence majority country don't allows women in *combat forces*.

The **United States** on the other hand has more **women in its military** than any other nation. It's because their military sociology believes that women have same strength and endurance as compared to men.



Aesthetic Sociology

Presenting art so connections arise between aesthetic knowledge and the surrounding society.

For Example.

Graffiti art

Drawings

Engravings

Humor

Literature

Music

Painting

Sculpture

Theatre

urban design



Graffiti art

- Graffiti is writing or drawings made on a wall or other surface, usually without permission and within public view. Graffiti ranges from simple written words to elaborate wall paintings, and has existed since ancient times, with examples dating back to ancient Egypt



SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

- *Sociology is the study of the social relationships of people and organizations.*
- *Teachers and students do not function in a vacuum, but in the social relationships of their milieu.*
- *Therefore, sociology is of profound importance to a teacher.*



- A good teacher needs to understand how his or her own students' sociological backgrounds have an impact on their educational experience.

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- The teacher needs to attend to the sociology of the classroom as an organization



AIMS OF SOCIOLOGY OF EDUCATION

- *Aims to develop curriculum.*
- *Promote social value through education.*
- *Aims to produce citizens who can contribute to the progress of society.*
- *Prepare individual to accept change and trained them to make changes in society.*



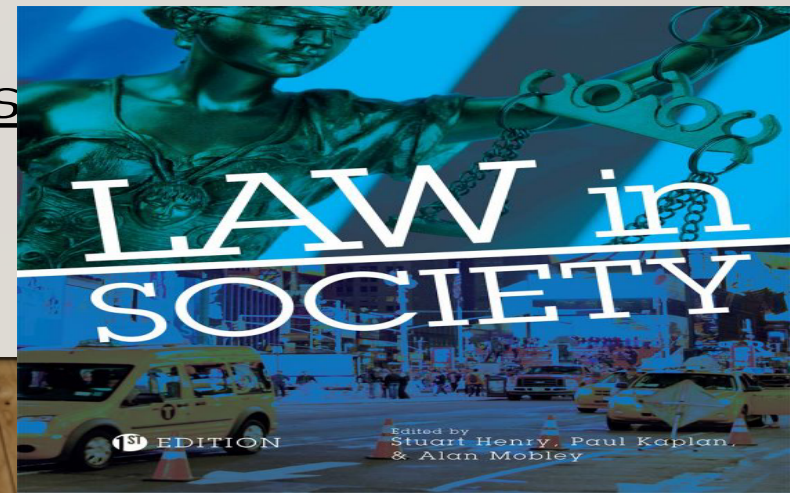
SCOPE AND IMPORTANCE:

- *Define relation between teacher and student.*
- *Define effect of school and family on the development of child.*
- *Modification in curriculum.*
- *Determine teaching methods.*
- *It creates an environment where human being without any bar of race, caste gets full opportunity to develop.*
- *Develop social institution, which above all discrimination.*



SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

- *sociology of law consists of various approaches to the study of law in society.*
- *Basically all laws at meant for the betterment of the society, which is core subject matter of sociology.*
- *A good lawyer must try to understand how laws are impacting the society.*
- *Laws also have to be amended in various the changes in society.*



- *So, there is an inseparable exist between law and society.*
 - *Sociology of law also benefits from and occasionally draws on research conducted within other fields such as comparative law, critical legal studies, legal theory, law and economics.*
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SOCIOLOGY OF LAW

- Deals with study of legal institutions in sociological concepts
- Study of social norms
- Analysis of social roles of lawyer, judge, how they relate to structure of society in major aspect of sociology of law.



RURAL SOCIOLOGY

- *Rural sociology presents a scientific picture of rural life.*
- *Villages are important because they are the springs to feed urban areas.*
- *It is just like a mirror of the rural social life. It provides a detailed study of knowledge about different aspects of rural life, its problems, its culture, its religion, its economic and political life.*



- After Independence it is very much necessary for our country to have a systematic study of the rural social organization, its structure, function and evolution.
- ~~The basic aim of the study of rural sociology is to make the village people self sufficient and also link them with the wider society at regional and national levels~~



SOCIOLOGY OF NURSING

- *Sociology is includes in the curriculum of nursing because health is include social component.*
- *Most of the illness have social causes and social consequences.*
- *Sociology gives knowledge to deal with patient and to understand their habits, norms, culture and behaviour etc..*



- *The sociological knowledge the nurse understand the factors of caste, faith, community, religion etc..*
 - *As well as a nurse should understand the social position, status and social responsibilities with regard to health field by studying sociology.*
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INDUSTRIAL SOCIOLOGY

- Industrial sociology studies industrial organization not as a technological or economic organization, but more than that, as a social or human organization.
- Industrial development (industrialization) affect the condition of sociological community, and sociological conditions affect the development of industrial society.



- *It deals with study of interaction of human in technological change, globalization, labor markets, work organization, and managerial practices.*
- *It helps in remedies to problems of industrial society, personality integration, familial integration , labor legislation, industrial planning, etc.*



SOCIOLOGY OF AGEING

- *As our life-expectancy from birth increases, then our population as a whole gets older.*
- *The proportion of people who are over retirement age is increasing and therefore the median age of the population is also increasing.*
- *It helps to deal the pressure on the health service as older people are more likely to be susceptible to age-related illnesses and pressure on families to care for older relatives.*



- *However there will also be an increasing political influence as older people are more likely to vote than younger people.*
 - *It is important that as a society to prepare for an ageing population.*
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END

Thanks for listening



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