

QUESTION NO 1:

DEFINE SOCIOLOGY ,AND ITS RELATION WITH OTHER SCIENCE? ✱

1. PREFACE:

Sociology is a branch of the social sciences that uses systematic methods of empirical investigation and critical analysis to develop and refine a body of knowledge about human social structure and activity, sometimes with the goal of applying such knowledge to the pursuit of social welfare. Its subject matter ranges from the micro level of face-to-face interaction to the macro level of societies at large.

2. INTERPERTATION OF TERM SOCIOLOGY:

According to Ward and Graham Sumer:

"The science of society"

3. DEFINITION OF TERM SOCIOLOGY:

➤ According to William E. Cole:

"Sociology is the study of social systems."

➤ According to Simmel:

"The science of studying human relationship."

4. NATURE OF SOCIOLOGY:

➤ According to Ibn-e Khaldoon:

Sociology is the logical reason of historical formula.

➤ According to August Comte:

Sociology is the sense of thought about society, aimed to probe the basic law. ✱

5. SOCIOLOGY AND OTHER SCIENCES:

Classed with sociology as social sciences are economics, political science, history, anthropology, statistics, psychology and education. These are called social sciences due to having a systematic inquiry in devising general laws throughout the human behavior. Sociology deals with the general processes of society hence other social sciences share certain traits with sociology.

6. SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS:

Economics is concerned with the social life of people in the special field of production distribution and consumption of wealth goods and services in these three processes social life of men in forms of goods and services is required with the processes of social interaction various functions are performed in which economics functions commonly operate without social contact social groups contact develop.

7. SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE:

Political science deals with the social life of people in their attempt to govern themselves the distribution of power and authority among individuals on the basis of social position in society and exercising social control are the major functions of political science sociology also deals with the structure and function of governing institutions and the agencies of social control.

8. SOCIOLOGY AND HISTORY:

In history, the form of expression is often literary as well as scientific. It is based on written records of unique events like military conflicts. Political events, the activities of rulers the economic changes, and more recently the social changes. The historical record is a source of data for historical method, used in sociology.

9. SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY:

Anthropology is the study of man in this subject we study,

- I. Pre history.
- II. Linguistics.
- III. Physical anthropology.
- IV. Archaeology and Cultural anthropology

Main aim of these areas is to study the culture of primitive societies but the recent trend is to study the modern technological changes in various culture in sociology the emphasis is laid upon the study of structure function and problems of culture in society study of culture is a significant part of sociology whereas culture is the subject matter of cultural anthropology.

10. SOCIOLOGY AND PSHYSOLOGY:

"Psychology is the field which deals with human nature or human activity in general". Mental temperament personality traits and rising of the self are a few of the psychology areas of studying individual. Socialization process in sociology is one of the major aspects of studying human personality conforming or nonconforming to the norms of the culture. The common areas of study in which psychology and sociology interplay their parts is called social psychology.

11. SOCIOLOGY AND STATISTICS:

According to Lundberg, all phenomena can be quantified. The importance of 'numbers' is evident from the verdict in social phenomena. Statistics provides the researcher with methods and techniques of measuring qualitative aspects of the events also. In sociology studies, we collect data, manipulate and interpret statistically.

12. SOCIOLOGY, CRIMINOLOGY AND EDUCATION:

Sociology covers the areas of criminology in which etiology (causes) of crime and methods of their removal are studied. With education, it has again, a closer relationship in the sense that education is a rational method of making people useful members of society. In teaching norms of culture to individuals, education gains an important hand in the transmission of culture values to the succeeding generation.

13. SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL WELFARE:

Social welfare is a professional discipline which is often confused with sociology. Basically, social welfare is an organized system for social service and its circle extends to individuals and society in helping to live a better life and to promote their social activities in such a manner as to bring their energy for the social welfare of the society whereas sociology analyses on the scientific bases the relation of individuals and effects. To understand social welfare, family, group, society and culture in a better way, we can get benefit from sociology.

14. FINAL REMARKS:

Finally I can say that sociology is a science of society. As a social science it attempts to study social life as a whole. But for understanding of social life as a whole sociology requires the help of other social sciences which study particular aspects of society. Hence there exists a very close and intimate relationship between sociology and other social science.