

Public Administration and Sociology

"Sociology" is the English term for samaajiyat in Urdu. It is believed to be first coined by the French thinker Auguste Comte in human history. The word "Sociology" is a combination of two words: the first word, "Socio," is derived from the Latin word "socius," which has various meanings such as society, group, companionship, friendship, fellowship, closeness, companions, etc. The second word, "logy," is derived from the Greek word "logos," which means the study or knowledge of something and in modern terms, refers to a scientific study. For example, biology refers to the scientific study of living organisms. Similarly, botany and zoology are related to the scientific study of plants and animals, respectively. Therefore, Sociology can be defined as the scientific study of society. It can also be said that sociology is the scientific study of society and human culture. So, while Auguste Comte is credited with coining the term sociology, there have been other notable figures who have contributed to its development, including Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, and others. The subject matter of sociology encompasses a wide range of aspects of human life. It particularly studies interactions among humans, all types of relationships, and various social behaviors. Sociology explores how interactions between individuals and the resulting effects lead to changes in human behavior over time. It can be said that Sociology is the scientific study of social interactions, social relationships, and their impact on society and human culture. Therefore, while the introduction of sociology primarily owes itself to Auguste Comte, there are other personalities who contributed to its advancement

The study of sociology encompasses various units, such as the family, household, clan, neighborhood, city, ethnicity, state, government, governmental institutions, schools, colleges, universities, etc. The influence of one organization on another and the nature of relationships between organizations and individuals are studied in sociology. It examines how one organization affects another and the nature of relationships between organizations and individuals. In the previous pages, you read that the science of sociology is related to human behavior, where the individual is studied as a member of society. In other words, it can be said that the science of Sociology is the study of society and social behavior. Furthermore, we know that the system and structure of society are, in fact, united and social efforts. In this sense, the government's organization and administration are, in fact, social organization and administration. The system and structure of any country depend on its social environment, culture, and civilization. To have a correct idea of the system and structure, it is essential to undertake a factual study of that society. Knowledge of this environment is necessary because various social groups establish interactions, conduct trade, and exchange ideas at different levels. For example, public officials who deal with rural development programs and Eskimo schemes need knowledge of the social conditions of these particular groups for better implementation of their duties. The science of sociology provides necessary material to the administrators. It studies various matters of society that include an individual's status, family, profession, social strength, etc. Awareness of these issues through Sociology's study can improve the activities of public servants. It not only focuses on the study of social changes but also sustains social peace and harmony. By understanding and analysing various social norms and relationships of different

groups, changes that are essential to fulfil the objectives can be introduced. In this regard, analysing the eradication of poverty is an example. Sociology helps administrators by providing the essential material to identify problems and recommend appropriate solutions. It is essential to have knowledge of these various matters, as decisions made based on an understanding of the social and environmental conditions can be executed with more confidence, avoiding errors, biases, and undue assumptions. This point is of special interest because Max Weber's essay "Bureaucracy" fundamentally affected the research and practical aspects of public administration. Public administration is closely related to economics. This is because, in the present era, the economic policies and objectives of a nation are completed through organization and general.