

Social Interaction between People and Urban Systems

Bianca Blair*

Department of Sociology, Kasetsart University, Bangkok, Thailand

Commentary

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***For Correspondence:**
Bianca Blair, Department of
Sociology, Kasetsart
University, Bangkok, Thailand
E-mail: biancablair@gmail.com

DESCRIPTION

Urban sociology is the social science that examines how people live and interact in urban environments. An urban area's structures, environmental processes, changes, and challenges are studied by this normative sociological field in order to inform urban planning and policy-making. In other words, it is the sociological analysis of cities and how they contribute to social change. Urban sociologists utilise a variety of techniques to examine a variety of themes, including migration and demographic patterns, economics, poverty, race relations, and economic trends. These techniques include statistical analysis, observation, social theory, interviews, and other methodologies. One of the first sub-disciplines of sociology, urban sociology dates to the middle of the nineteenth century. To comprehend how people interact within urban social systems, the Chicago School of Sociology combines ethnographic fieldwork with sociological and anthropological theory. Members of the Chicago School placed more focus on micro-scale social interactions than on the predominantly macro-based sociology that had characterised prior subfields in an effort to give subjective meaning to how people interact under structural, cultural, and social constraints. The theory of symbolic interaction acquired rudimentary form alongside urban sociology and formed its early methodological leanings throughout this time, serving as the framework for several methodologically innovative ethnographies. Early micro-sociologists George Mead and Max Weber wrote on symbolic interaction, which aimed to define how people understand symbols in social interactions. Early urban sociologists conceptualised the city as a "superorganism," and the idea of symbolic interaction helped to clarify how different groups contribute to the smooth operation of the community.

Surroundings as a result of the large concentration of first-generation immigrant families in Chicago's inner city during the early 20th century. During this time, political engagement and the growth of intercommunity groups were also widely discussed. Many metropolitan areas used census methodologies that made it possible for participating institutions like the University of Chicago to preserve and easily access information. The Subculture Theories were created by University of Chicago professors Park, Burgess, and McKenzie, three of the first advocates of urban

sociology. They provided an explanation for the frequently beneficial influence of local institutions on the development of social acceptability and community. When racial relations deteriorate and expansion makes one's neighbours faceless, as was hypothesised to be happening during this time, the inner city is characterised by high levels of social disarray that make it difficult to forge and maintain local bonds in local political arenas.

The development of statistical inference in the behavioural sciences corresponded with the advent of urban sociology, which made it easier for it to move into and be accepted by educational institutions alongside other expanding social sciences. One of the oldest and most well-known courses on urban sociological study in the United States was micro-sociology, which was taught at the University of Chicago.

The first of the three ideas, this idea was established in the late 19th century to explain why industrial patterns grew so quickly and seemed to create rifts between people and their local communities. It was argued that urbanites had networks that were "impersonal, transient, and segmented," maintaining connections across a number of social networks while also missing the enduring bonds that tied them to any particular group. In consequence, this disarray made it difficult for people living in urban communities to rely on one another for help with their needs and forced them to rely almost entirely on secondary affiliations with strangers.

The community kept thesis, a critique of the community lost idea that emerged in the 1960s, contends that multi-stranded links frequently develop in loosely knit communities over time and that urban societies frequently have these strong ties, albeit in various ways. People have a propensity to adapt to their surroundings and combine resources, especially in low-income groups, to defend their group interests against structural changes. Urban areas have a propensity to develop into "urban villages" over time, where people have close relationships with a select group of people that link them to a complex network of other urban areas in the same region.