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## Abstract

In general, Sociology focuses and focuses on studies related to something related to human behavior in society. However, sociology in essence or in general has a different or diverse approach in viewing the objects contained in sociology. There are sociologists who view and are more interested in discussing deviant behavior in individual humans and society or criminal sociology, many also review sociology in the political field which is based on people's behavior. This article is researched through a qualitative descriptive method as a reference. The purpose of this article is to make us know what sociology is, so that we know various kinds of things that are related and contained in sociology, and so that we know the reciprocity between sociology and various other sciences.

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# Specialization In Sociology

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**KEYWORDS**
Sociology, Politics, Criminal, Society, Human

**ABSTRACT**
In general, Sociology focuses and focuses more on studies related to something related to human behavior in society. However, sociology in essence or in general has different or diverse approaches in looking at the objects contained in sociology. There are sociologists who view and are more interested in reviewing deviant behavior in individual human beings as well as society or criminal sociology, many also review sociology in the field of politics which is based on the behavior of society. This article is researched through qualitative descriptive method references. With the creation of this article, the purpose is to let us know what sociology is, so that we know various kinds of things related to and things contained in sociology, and so that we know the reciprocity between sociology and various other sciences.

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## Introduction

Sociology was originally a branch of philosophical-based social sciences dealing with state society, but at the time, the discourse of state society focused only on exclusive topics that attracted public attention, such as war, social struggle, social inequality, and governmental power. Subsequent developments in sociology greatly expanded and deepened the study of the discourse of the state society, including the structure of life as it should be and the customs that all members of society should follow. Since then related research has been carried out through social cases, namely sociology.

Sociology is a stand-alone science because sociology itself incorporates patterns and elements found in various social sciences. Sociology studies things that most people know. Every member of society must have knowledge and understanding of family, education, work, media and crime. This causes most people to believe that the subject of study of sociologists is only common sense. The article entitled Specialization in Sociology is a social topic article and this article is the result of a multi-source review commonly known as library research through scientific journals, scientific articles, and various learning materials. scientific reference books, social media, this article is



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published and published in an electronic journal or better known as Electronic Journal or E-Journal.

**Research Methods**

Articles with the title Specialization in Sociology are articles that have a social theme and this article is an article from the results of a review with library research or library study several sources through scientific journals, scientific articles and several reference books teaching about social sciences. Through research as well as a quantitative descriptive approach where this article is made by collecting data from scientific journals, research articles, as well as through various guidebooks or reference books of social and political sciences, as well as from websites that contain related sciences, which we review and then we summarize using and adding with our understanding of related sciences, which is also summarized with our own language.

This article was written and cited by Reviandy Azhar Ramdhani where this article was created based on collecting data through scientific journals, learning guidebooks cited using personal understanding discussions in other words, this article is cited by means of library research or library study which is in accordance with the theme and title of the article, namely the theme of social science articles with the title Specialization in Sociology which is not direct sociology provides benefits for all of us because without sociology we cannot implement social activities such as social interaction for example.

## Results and Discussions

Sociology is generally more focused and at the same time more focused on the study of human behavior in society. However, sociologists generally use an asynchronous approach when dealing with the subject of sociology. There are sociologists who may be interested in discussing the deviant behavior of society (sociology of crime), and there are also those who are more interested in studying the deviant behavior of society in the sphere of political and social life (political sociology). Different disciplines and sub-disciplines of sociology arise from the diversity of subjects of interest. Sociology has at least 50 specialties and subfields as shown in the following table.

Table 1. Sub-sciences and Specializations in Sociology

| | |
|---|---|
| Demographics or Population Studies | Mass Communication and Public Opinion |
| Human Ecology | Social Control |
| Economy and Society | Meta theory |
| Social Gerontology | Social Change |
| Law and Society | Social Psychology |
| Computers and Sociology | Socialization |
| Criminology | Sociology of Religion |
| Collective Behavior and Social Movements | Sociology of Science |
| Deviant Behavior and Social Disorganization | Industrial Sociology |
| History of Social Thought | Group Sociology |
| Sociology of Applications and Social Policy | Sociology of Health |
| Sociology of Languages | Sociology of Mental Health |



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| | |
|---|---|
| Sociology of Gender | Sociology of Conflict |
| Sociology of Culture | Military Sociology and Sociology of War |
| Sociology of Family and Marriage | Rural Sociology |
| Comparative Sociology | Sociology of Knowledge |
| Environmental Sociology | Political Sociology |
| Sociology of Development and Modernization | Sociology of Race and Ethnicity |
| Sociology of Education | Urban Sociology |
| Sociology of Arts and Literature | Sociology of Leisure and Recreation |
| | Strarification, Mobility and Social Class |

**Fundamental Ideas in Sociology**

1. Society and other social backgrounds such as social values and norms are the result of human effort. The book The Social Construction of Reality, written by Peter L. Berger and Thomas Luckman, argues that society as an objective reality is a product of man. Man, with all his dynamism, forms society itself. In other words, society as a place where human beings are, the existence of values and social rules is a product of man. This concept has an image, said Arif Budima, giving an example, in ancient times there was a prohibition in society, namely cutting nails at night. (Sumarto, R.B, 2019)
2. Masyarakat that gives influence as well as shape the behavior of people. In the opinion of Peter L. Berger, man as the creator of society is a reality that is considered very objective and also influences the person who creates the relationship between these communities, this happens through several processes, namely externalization, objectification and internalization. .

**Specialization in Sociology**

In the discussion above, we discussed that sociology is related to the study of human behavior in society. However, sociologists in general take an asynchronous approach to looking at this sociological object. Some may be more interested in discussing deviant human behavior (criminal sociology), but some may be more interested in discussing the political aspects of people's social life (political sociology).

These asynchronous or (out of sync) interests have led to countless specializations and subfields of sociology. Sociology has at least 50 departments and sub-disciplines. The majors and sub-majors mentioned above can actually be divided into smaller sub-majors. For example, the sociology of family and marriage continues to have subfields such as the study of the social history of marriage and family, marriage and family in different societies, marriage and family demographics, family issues, and the study of children.

**Sociology and General Knowledge (Common Sense)**

Sociology studies issues that each use knowledge and understanding of the family, the education system, the media, criminality, everyone who is a part of it, according to the society of the state, must understand and understand. This forces sociologists to express their aspirations (opinions) about the subjects they study, and their explanations are simply "common sense" or common sense.

Thisis a very wrong guess or assumption and (opinion). Because the research itself proves and at the same time shows that various explanations that are considered



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common sense are still wrong opinions or assumptions, or their opinions may still be correct. It was considered very wrong. In developed countries, for example, there is no poverty, everyone has the same chance of life and men are naturally very strong compared to women. Not all sociological discoveries contain common sense. However, sociology has differences from general knowledge on two very important things, namely as follows including:

a. Sociologists use their social imagination when examining their daily family life. Sociologists look through very different or different paths and perspectives. They ask whether some things are really done according to common sense, or in general according to people's general knowledge. Sociologists make many existing assumptions by examining how things happened in the past, how things have changed, what differs between societies, and how they will change in the future.
b. Sociologists look for evidence that arises from a problem before drawing conclusions and solutions to the problem. Explanations and conclusions grouped or categorized by sociologists are based on some accurate evidence collected through research using well-established research methods.

**Sociology as a Science**

Sociology is a stand-alone science, because sociology itself contains many elements that belong to science, and sociology also has the characteristics of sociology as a science with the following characteristics:

1. Sociology is empirical, which means reason that is not speculative or common because it is empirical. Iniosiology also leads to community studies based on field observations or interpersonal research and research based on obtainable data files.
2. Sociology is theoretical, in the sense that sociology is a theory that means in sociology there is something mechanism that is pronounced abstraction of the results obtained by observation or fieldwork. Abstraction itself is a structure or structure that has elements derived from logically constructed observations or studies. The purpose of structured abstraction is linked to cause as well as effect.
3. Sociology is cumulative, in other words, the data and theories included in sociology are based on existing theories or data.
4. Sociology is norethi, in the sense that sociology does not look for good and bad realities, but explains it analytically, which is why sociologists do not carry out their duties to comment and take into account good and unfavorable social attitudes in society.

**Sociological Function and Participation**

Humans live in groups, interact with each other, and become intellectual and cultural beings. Therefore, social life is not static (fixed), but dynamic. The place of society in Indonesia is really unique because there are very modern and technological and on the other hand are still very backward and technological. Geographically, there are people who live in big cities with all the facilities and some are in the suburbs. Some work to make a living in industry, while others work on farms. (Juwita, Rahmi, Firman, Rusdinal, 2020)

All of these differences clearly affect everyone's cultural identity. When there is a process of cultural change that is incompatible with the conditions of society, social



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problems arise. Social problems are imbalances in elements of society that begin with prohibitions that give rise to social conflicts. For example poverty (lack of knowledge, unemployment, lack of skills, etc.), crime, deviant behavior, population problems, violation of values and norms, etc. Sociology helps people overcome oppression and social problems. . Methods of prevention The development process of the country can therefore continue and ensure the welfare of all walks of life. And in society itself, sociology has uses or functions that include:

**The usefulness or function of sociology in people's lives, namely :**

a. Sociology can be used as a solution to social problems → Social problems are problems that are difficult to solve and usually occur in society. Example: Poverty
b. Sociology can be used as research → Behavior in sociology can be used as research and analysis when discussing social problems, the causes of these social problems and how to overcome them.
c. Sociology can be usedas a social planner → you can prepare future plans by using sociology as a social plan.
d. Sociology can be used as "development" → "development". Sociology can provide data related to the development of society.

**The Role of Sociology**

According to the archives of the Ministry of Education and Culture, the sociology used by sociologists plays an important role in social development, especially in developing countries. The following are some of its features and roles.

1. Sociologist as a professional researcher.
   Sociologists can collect information about social life in a society and turn it into scientific work. The results of scientific research can be used to make decisions to dismantle social problems.
2. Sociologist as Policy Advisor
   When improving policies, governments or business leaders need analysis and advice from sociologists. Sociological forecasts can help industry executives or local leaders predict the impact their policies will have on society. As a result, policies can achieve the desired impact.
3. Sociologist as Practitioner
   Suggestions or (suggestions) given by sociologists on various issues, including community ties, industrial ties, and moral issues, are expected to be more targeted. Therefore, sociologists generally sometimes participate in the planning and implementation of public activities. Sociologists work with applied sciences that examine cultural values and societal dispositions.
4. Sociologists As Teachers and Educators
   One of the areas of activity of sociologists is teaching. His position is to set an example for society by directing and improving sociology as a multidisciplinary science.

**The Relationship of Sociology with Other Sciences**

1. **The Relationship of Sociology to Anthropology**
   The object of sociological research is society. society is always culture, society and culture are not the same, but very close. community Sociological and cultural studies of disability become disability research. Anthropology deals



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with the sociology of cultural development. Culture is always built by the community. Society is related to the structure and process of bonding between people and groups, culture is related to the content / style of bonding between people and groups. That's why society or culture means so much to sociology and anthropology. However, the accents of the two are different. (Ayu Rachmawati, 2019)

2. **The Relationship of Sociology to Historical Science**
   One of the ordinances used in sociology is the historical ordinance, in this case sociologists always ask historians about history because historical science is influenced by social growth. So there is a reciprocal influence between history and sociology. Both explore the events as well as the bonds of life. Citizens/ People. History pursues later events because people know about civilization. Thus, development is a complete reflection of the past and to create or support its causes. Sociology also looks at the future, but is limited to events that are processes resulting from social and interpersonal ties. different circumstances as well as circumstances.
3. **The Relationship of Sociology to Political Science**
   This political science examines one aspect of life. Communities of power include: efforts to stay in power; authority and facilities to prohibit the use of force. In this regard, the political designation is different from the term Policies which in everyday use is defined. rather than building national power, it is a science but an art handled by Sociology: for it to be known to universal citizens It is a universal pattern.
4. **The Relationship of Sociology to Economics**
   Economics pursues human aspirations. to meet different needs Limited number of objects and services that exist Science For example, the economy is struggling to dismantle the problem of unbalanced food supply for the population and to increase the creation that meets the needs of citizens. Research on the elements of the citizenry in totality. Sociology is research on human interaction and work. Together they compete to meet the requirements. (Rofifah, 2020)

**History of the Development of Sociology in Indonesia**

Early Developments in Indonesian and American Sociology The similarities are sociological, but specifically in Indonesia, American sociological thinkers are different from what actually happened in Indonesia. the only difference Lawyers are more dominant among thinkers. Why? Because in the pre-independence period of Indonesia (late 1800s 1900s), when Indonesia was still a Dutch colony, Indonesian territory emerged in the realm of ethnography and became a "national zone". in such a situation, the attention of the Dutch is directed to obtaining relevant information. Ethnography The most important thing for research is customary law, which is considered very useful for colonists. Formalization of agreements on the rights and obligations of governments acceptable to indigenous peoples, whose principles undoubtedly benefit the colonists but violate or contradict the common laws of society. (Karsidi, 2005)

As the story shows, the Dutch survived for a long time. In the Archipelago, colonized typologies are being studied. I know for example Krom, Veth, Snouck Hurgronje. Officials and thinkers called social experts are not only pioneers of



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sociological research in Indonesia. This (late 19th century) 20. In the early 19th century, you formed the entire Indonesian society and most of the common law.) In the 1920s, interest in clerics began to grow. Holland understands the wider community. The observed symptoms are limited to ethnic groups or ethnic groups but are more macroscopic in nature. Among them was B. Schrieke (1890-195), who wrote history with ethnography and wrote in the following style: Sociology. He taught law at the Hogeschool (1937) and the Bogor Agricultural Institute, Jakarta 1957 at the IU faculty. Agriculture in Bogor. (Bustani, 2019).

That is why we know that sociology was introduced by sociologists. A person who usually has a law degree. Sure we are. Until I met a senior sociologist in the early days of independence. I received legal training in the 60s and 70s, including Professor Hardjono and Professor Soedhito Sosromiharjo who are well known at UGM. Sajipto Raharjo from UNDIP is also young, Pro.Soetandyo Wignyo Soebroto from UNAIR The influence of European sociology clearly shows the influence of Indonesian sociology, especially Comte and Comte.Tan, Harsya Bakhtiyar and Umar Khayam. Since then, the influence of American sociology has become increasingly visible, and books written by American sociologists have entered Indonesian libraries. Students are introduced to Malinovski, Parsons, Merton, Coser and Jonathan Turner. and more. The development of sociology in Indonesia is entering a more exciting period. (Bustani, 2019)

**The Nature of Man as an Individual and Social Being**

**Humans as Individual Beings**

An individual can be defined as a person who not only has an exclusive role in the social environment, but also has a dual personality and attitude towards himself. In addition, the ability of the spiritual side of an individual can direct and direct the mind to overcome every problem and reality that is experienced. These elements or aspects must be combined in him so that a person can be called directly an individual. It can be defined to be individual. (Tualeka, 2017)

If a person has only one body, one body or one body, then he cannot be said to be an individual. The term individual applies only to people using physical, psychological as well as social integrity. the characteristics of a person are inexplicable When there is no person in the people who is appropriate to use the circumstances, who is obliged to behave and develop, and make norms according to his behavior. People, being individuals, are always among the hordes of other individuals. Humans need an environment that encourages the maturation of individuals. Sometimes the environment becomes an inhibiting factor as well as a supporter of individual coaching. The community environment has a grand impact on the formation of individuality, and conversely individuals have the opportunity to influence society. Using building relationships using others, everyone's abilities become paramount. (Sudaryanto, 2018)

**Man as a Social Being**

Man as a social being means that man needs others. Man cannot control his life in his daily life. People also need the encouragement of others to meet their needs. This applies to the whole person. There is no place or property. Everyone always needs someone else. All members of the community need to talk, talk and connect with others. As a social being, humans exist from birth. Moreover, people who are born need encouragement from others. (Purwadini, 2014)

Human nature as a social being wants to produce laws, decide on codes of ethics, and cooperate among large groups. On this matter, development support is needed in the



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discourse of specialization and organization or integration. Because human progress actually depends on human expertise. Expertise is a cooperation with a large horde . Social cooperation is a prerequisite for living a good life in citizens who need a lead drive home. Identifying a person as a social being produces a sense of responsibility to better protect someone.

Man as a social being means man as a society. In everyday life, a person is unable to live alone or support himself. Despite their status and wealth, they always need someone else. Everyone has a tendency to talk, talk and interact with others. It can be said that since birth he is said to be a social being. The understanding of man as a social being gives the responsibility to protect people who are far more "weak" than the social form of "big" and " solid". Social life, whether informal or official, (institutional, state), must protect other individuals. (Ditta Febrieta, 2016)

**1. Advances in Resection and Transplantation for Hepatocellular Carcinoma**

From the study's results and discussion, it can be learned that the recurrence of HCC following transplantation is between 10-20% and may be higher because the criteria are expanded. The treatment of recurrences following OLT can lead to prolonged survival, however, this is a challenge and is dependent on the location of the recurrence, the number and duration. Many centers have protocols for monitoring tumor recurrence that involve imaging serially and measuring tumor markers, such as AFP, for several years following transplantation. The majority of relapses occur in the first two years, but later occurrences are mostly extrahepatic metastases. Any new tumors that are identified should be biopsied in order to confirm them as HCC and to assist with decisions regarding their management (Jasirwan et al., 2020). Treatment methods may include surgical excision, local ablation, radiation therapy, or chemotherapy. TACE is avoided for recurrent tumors in the transplanted liver due to the concern of arterial thrombosis (Balogh et al., 2016).

The greatest benefit of multiple treatments for HCC is that resection or ablation can be attempted. It is possible that the specific immunosuppression has a negative or positive effect on recurrent HCC. Mammalian targets of rapamycin inhibitors have been shown to have antitumor activity, and encouraging preliminary studies have been conducted with these compounds. Patients who took mTOR inhibitors had longer RFS and OS at 5 years. Additionally, subgroup analysis demonstrated that inhibitors of mTOR led to greater survival benefits and reductions in tumor-related deaths in low-risk patients, patients aged <60 also benefitted. This suggests that the utilization of sirolimus is linked to a lower probability of recurrence. The utilization of immunotherapy has shown some promise, but has not been recommended in transplant patients due to reports of rejection (Jemal et al., 2017). The process of rejection is still unknown, but it is believed to be caused by the activation of immune cells that are CD8+ and are associated with the effector cells, this results in the downregulation of helper cells (Ogunwobi et al., 2019).

**2. Case Report: Transarterial Chemoembolization (Tace) As Therapy of Choice in Hepatocellular Carcinoma48**

From the results and discussion of the study, it can be concluded that TACE is the locoregional therapy of choice in treating intermediate to advanced stage KSH. Currently, many studies have examined the use of TACE therapy in the early stage and even the most late stage in KSH patients, where TACE provides better results in KSH



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patients. TACE evaluation using the expansion of the necrosis area is an optimal indicator in accordance with the modified criteria, namely mRECIST and EASL.

**3. Management of Ruptured Hepatocellular Carcinoma Invading The Gastrointestinal Tract: A Case Report**

From the study's results and discussion, it can be learned that GIT invasion is an uncommon complication of HCC that was documented in only a handful of publications. Many cases have bleeding as their primary presentation. Despite the poor prognosis, complete surgical removal of the tumor can be a reassuring and life-extending treatment for these patients (Singal et al., 2020).

## Conclusion

Sociology studies what most people know. Every member of society has knowledge and understanding of family, education, work, media and crime. This has led most people (most people) to believe that the topic sociologists study is just common sense. Sociology was originally included in the philosophy of the social sciences that dealt with society, but at that time social debates focused only on specific topics of public concern, such as war, social conflict, social inequality, and government power. The status of sociology is better preserved, because without sociology we do not know what human beings are, what society is, what is individual and social, and we do not know the specialization of sociology and its relationship with other sciences.

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