**7. Urban Sociology**

 Urbanisation or the development of cities with modern infrastructures is a recent phenomenon and it contributed to the birth and growth of sociology in the 19th century. Urbanisation is a very new social phenomenon in the history of human kind, so recent that its fast growth and complete potentialities are not yet thoroughly realised (Shankar-Rao, 2006). The birth and unprecedented development of cities caught urban sociologists’ attentions. Urban sociology is that sub-discipline of sociology which deals with the city or the urban community, with urbanisation and urbanism (Quinn, 1940). The focus of urban sociology is on the way of life of people in urban areas as it affects and being affected by social organisations, social institution, social structure and social interaction of urban societies. Urban sociology further examines the social pathology of urban areas like discrimination of all sorts, criminal activities, corruption, poverty, domestic violence, robbery, beggary, theft, unemployment, under-employment, prostitution, family disorganisation, environmental pollution and degradation, among many others. Key to the assumption of urban sociology is the fact that city is not an unchanging social phenomenon, but a sequence of dynamic interrelationships.