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Insurance Sociology

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ABSTRACT

The essence of knowledge and science is for human beings to achieve their inner goals and aspirations and based on the small and large society in which they live. Relying on scientific achievements, human beings have always tried to improve the quality and quantity of their social life and pass it on to the next generations. Sustainable development in the contemporary world is the highest and highest asset in advanced civil societies "development of various dimensions" in life. These dimensions also depend on the adjustment of the economic dimension. Contrary to the Marxists' view that economics is the "principle," we must say that economics must serve the various strata of society in order to regulate the quantity and quality of life.

Keywords: *Insurance, sociology, development, economy, management*

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INTRODUCTION

The sociology of insurance seeks to study the statistical population of insurance with a part of economic culture and consisting of independent and dependent variables that balance the balance sheets of companies and seeks to balance the demands of society and meet the financial and economic goals of these institutions. The organizational goals of insurance companies, queues and headquarters of insurance companies, the demands of potential and actual customers of insurance companies, intermediaries, competing insurance companies, current and current laws, the custom of the society and companies sometimes create appropriate and inappropriate expectations in all people in this statistical community. Adherence of insurance companies to the style of contingent management, the needs of consumers of insurance services, developed societies that use insurance services as the basis of their lives at all levels and governments always care about the per capita insurance of their community, sociologists and management specialists to design models and explain New management styles guide the achievement of organizational quantitative and qualitative goals and humanitarian goals. Despite what has been said, societies in transition have recently, with the use of new management and development theories, thought of creating added value in various dimensions, unaware of the need to think globally and localize such thinking, the Machiavellian style has emerged and Competitors lead the products and services of the society in a direction outside the center of professional ethics. The insurance industry in the world has a significant relationship with sustainable development. That advanced societies have a significant and significant coefficient in daily life. On the other hand, the underdevelopment of societies in transition, the inefficiency of the economy of so-called developing societies, social inequalities, the comparison of international incomes of developed and underdeveloped societies, the uneven growth of economic indicators, inflation, economic and political sanctions, the attitude and policy of the World Bank. Many other factors have contributed to the sustainable development of the world insurance industry. On the other hand, the attitude of individuals in society, economic governance and the governing system of insurance companies directly and indirectly overshadow the target companies of insurance companies. The most important feature of indemnity insurance is that insurance should not be a source of profit for the insurer and the insurer is only committed to the "reputation of the insurance industry in the world." But the economic and social pathology of the insurance industry The general attitude of the society towards the insurance industry and the compulsory nature of the field of "car third party." It is effective in insurance pathology. Another noteworthy aspect is economic sociology, which is closely related to each other in the field of insurance sociology.

Background research

Economic sociology studies the social causes and effects of various economic phenomena. Studies in this field can be divided into two categories: classical period and contemporary period. The studies of the classical period deal with the modern era and

its related phenomena such as rationalization, secularization, urbanization, stratification, and others. When sociology emerged as a reaction to capitalist modernity; Economics played a central role in the study of classical sociology. The term economic sociology was first coined by William Stanley Jones in 1879, and later by Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, and Georg Simmel from 1890 to 1920. Weber's work on Protestant ethics and the spirit of capitalism and the cultural rationalization of the modern West is perhaps the most influential work on economic sociology in the classical period. Contemporary economic sociology can be attributed to all studies including the modern social aspects of economic phenomena. In fact, economic sociology can be considered as a common field of economics and sociology.

Methodology of research

What this article is about is the common ground between the insurance industry and society. The impact of insurance on human emotions in a particular subculture creates new needs. Because human beings instinctively need security from birth, and this security creates empathy between the transit insurance and the insurer. Now, cultural institutions and ideological apparatuses must create new attitudes and behaviors among different strata, considering the impact of insurance services. Because the convergence of intellectual components will cause the emergence of growth and development and the manifestation of security in society, and in the end we will achieve sustainable development.

Research findings

The insurance industry in the world has a significant relationship with sustainable development. The fact that advanced societies have a significant and significant coefficient in daily life.

What is considered in this article is the common domain between the insurance industry and society. The effect of insurance on human emotions in a particular subculture creates new needs. Because human beings instinctively need security from birth and this security between pass insurance and insurer creates empathy.

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