

3. Relationship

"Every student should be familiar with the History of India, especially the Great Freedom Struggle, when Several noble sons of our Motherland sacrificed their all and precious lives too for the noblest cause i.e. Freedom."



It Includes

- Relationship between Sociology and Anthropology
- Relationship between Sociology and Psychology
- Relationship between sociology and Social Psychology
- Relationship between Sociology and Economics
- Relationship between Sociology and Political Science

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOLOGY AND OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES

"Always be ready to survive alone. Some people suddenly change, today you're important to them, tomorrow you're nothing to them and that's real life."

Social science is the general term applied to all branches of knowledge dealing with different aspects of human behaviour. Since the interacting individuals are the same in all these, it is but natural that all the social sciences should be closely linked to each other.

Science may broadly be defined as systematic knowledge of the world and nature. It attempts to explain the phenomena of the empirical world by a network of causal relationships under a theory.

The sciences are divided into two large areas those that deal with the physical universe, including astronomy, physics, chemistry, ecology, biology and others that deal with the social universe such as history, Anthropology, Psychology, Economics, Political Sciences, Jurisprudence and Sociology. They are respectively called physical sciences and social sciences.

Sociology does not claim to be a potentially all-inclusive and all-sufficing science of society which might eventually

absorb the more specialized social sciences. But it synoptic in nature, taking as its field of study all social relations and structures irrespective of their particular content. Almost nothing social is alien to it.

At one time all social sciences were a part of philosophy which is considered as mother science. Later all the social sciences were separated from philosophy. However, all the social sciences are a closely related group of disciplines that study different aspects of human activities in societies. Hence, social sciences show some similarities as well as differences. All the social sciences have a common task of exploring social behaviour and its products.

Sociology shares with other disciplines notably Anthropology, Psychology, Social Psychology, etc. the task of scientific exploration of social behaviour and its products. According to Barnes and Bicker, 'sociology is regarded neither as a mistress nor as the handmaid of the social sciences but as their sister.

All social sciences are basically mental and cultural sciences, because they deal with human beings vis-a-vis their normative orientations and structural aspects, such as occupation, income, education, office rank, etc. Sociology is the science of society which means the study of entire social life. Social life is a complex one with many aspects. These aspects are economic, legal, political and religious, etc. So sociology could present a comprehensive picture of society.

Sociology studies interrelations among different aspects of society and social life. It makes use of the contributions of different social sciences to interpret social life as a whole. As sociology has a wider scope and deals with human behaviour in society, it is an 'inclusive' or 'envelop' science of society and is considered as the mother of all social sciences.

R.N. Glichrist states - "The various sciences dealing with man as social entity are called the social sciences, and most fundamental of them all is sociology. Sociology is the general science. It deals with, the fundamental facts of social life." Hence, sociology is the mother science by accommodating different social activities which are specialized for their study by other social sciences. "Thus sociology has both definite and positive relationship with other social sciences like economics, Anthropology, history, political science etc.

All social sciences are interdependent. Sociology has to depend on economics, politics, morals, laws and finally their interaction with the rest of the world, to understand a particular society. This shows that sociology has no independent existence without other social sciences. Similarly, other social sciences are equally dependent on sociology for the simple reason that different aspects of social life could only be distinguished but not isolated.

■ RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOLOGY AND ANTHROPOLOGY:

'Friends are like stars - we see their light most clearly on the darkest night.'
- From an old Autography

Sociology as is defined by social thinkers is a science of society. It studies network of social relationships that form society. Etymologically Anthropology is made up of two words-Anthropos which means man and Logos means science. So it is the science of man. As is defined by Dr. D.N. Majumdar and Madan, 'Anthropology studies the emergence and development of man from the physical, cultural and social point of view.'

Anthropology has a very wide field of study. It is divided into three main branches: (1) Physical Anthropology which deals with bodily characteristics of early man and our primitive contemporaries. (2) Cultural Anthropology investigates the cultural remains of early man and of the living cultures of some of the primitive contemporaries.

(3) Social Anthropology which deals with human relations of the past and present. Its scope is very wide. Family system of the tribal people, their economic system, law and other social organizations are studied in social anthropology.

Relation of Sociology with Anthropology; Social Anthropology seems to be a strong link between Sociology and physical anthropology. Dr. Dubey did not accept any difference between the two due to their fundamental similarities. Anthropology studies social organizations of primitive societies. Sociology on the basis of these findings delves into details of modern social systems. A trend has developed in social sciences as a result of the popularity of Darwin's theory of organic evolution in 16th century, to explore the evolution of different social institutions.

With the help of Anthropology the evolution of different institutions can be explained. Sociology depends very much on the material supplied by Anthropology. Sociology has borrowed many concepts such as cultural tract, cultural pattern, cultural complex from Anthropology on which cultural sociology has developed. The discoveries of Linton and Kardiner have influenced Sociology in no small degree.

Relation of Sociology with Anthropology has given a functional view point of the study of culture. Klineberg's research that there is no relation between anatomical characteristics of man and his mental superiority of immense value of Sociology. Realizing these relations Kroeber has called sociology and Anthropology as twin sisters. In the words of Hoebel, "Sociology and Social Anthropology are in their broadest sense one and the same."

Some of the conclusions drawn by sociologists have proved valuable to anthropologists. For example, anthropologists like Morgan and his followers have come to the conclusion regarding the existence of primitive communism from the conception of property in our modern society.

In spite of interdependence between the two these are independent disciplines. Their fields of study are quite different. Anthropology probes into primitive societies. Sociology analyses modern societies. Anthropology studies all the aspects of social life, sociology only social. In Sociology scientific observation and experimentation is possible. Anthropology being study of the past experimentation is not possible.

Finally Anthropology is not concerned with social planning whereas social planning is one of the important subject of Sociology. Kluckhohn has summed up the difference between the two in these words, "The sociological attitude has tended towards the practical and present, the anthropological towards pure understanding and the past."

POINTS AT A GLANCE

1. Sociology studies the same phenomena as they are at present; while Anthropology is the study of man and its culture as they developed in times long past.
2. Sociology studies civilization which are vast and dynamic, while Anthropology studies cultures which are small and static.
3. Sociology is concerned with social institutions, while Anthropology is primarily concerned with man.
4. Sociologists suggest means for improvement along with their studies, whereas Anthropologists are more neutral and do not offer suggestions.
5. Sociology is more particular, / while Study of anthropology is more general.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOLOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

*"Life is a book every day new page.
Every month is a new chapter; and
every year is a new series."*

Psychology is the science of human behavior. It deals with the mental processes of the individual, his motivations and his memory, his nervous system, his emotional responses, his hopes fears and the order and the disorder of his mind. social psychology is a branch of psychology.

It studies the influence of group life on the mental development of individual, the effect of individual mind on the group and the development of the mental life of the groups within themselves and in their relation to another. It is interested in the process of socialization. Social psychology is an interdisciplinary branch of knowledge between psychology and sociology as it deals with mental processes of man as social being.

There are two extreme views, J.S. Mill believed that a general social science could not be considered firmly established until its inductively established generalizations can be shown to be also logically deducible from laws of

mind. Thus, he clearly sought to establish primary of psychology over all other social sciences.

Durkheim on the other hand, made a radical distinction between the phenomena studied by sociology and psychology respectively.

Sociology was to study social facts defined as being external to individual mind and exercising the coercive action upon them, the explanation of social facts could only be in terms of other social

facts, not in terms of psychological facts. Society is not simply an aggregate of individuals; it is a system sociology and psychology are totally separate disciplines. Though an extreme interpretation of Durkheim might lead to the conclusion that most psychology is social psychology.

Relation between Sociology and Psychology, Despite their differences of method and in other respects, sociology and psychology have much in common and enjoy an intimate relationship. Without understanding human psychology it is, more or less, impossible to understand the interrelation and activities related to human beings. In much the same way, many of the profound secrets of psychology remain secret unless there is knowledge of social relationships, behaviour and activities. In the words of MacIver, "Sociology in special gives aid to psychology, just as psychology gives special aid to sociology."

Sociology studies society, psychology studies human behavior. In the words of Thowless, 'Psychology is the positive science of human experience and behaviour. In this way, the scope of sociology and psychology coincides to quite some extent and both are positive sciences. Both are factual and both employ the scientific method. Both have lesser capacity of prediction. And, in both it is difficult to maintain objectivity.

POINTS AT A GLANCE

1. Sociology group behaviour can be studied, Psychology, it studies the behaviour of an individual in society.
2. Sociology it studies the interaction of the human being with the environment, Psychology it analyses the frame work of social relationships.
3. Sociology studies the social system while psychology studies mental systems.

4. Sociology and psychology continue to offer alternate accounts for behaviour, and if they are to be brought closer together.
5. According to Bottomore, in almost every field of enquiry it can be shown that psychology and sociology continue for the most part and two separate universes of study.
6. Ginsberg hold the opinion that many sociological explanations could be made firmly established by being related to general psychological laws or explanations. As such, psychological phenomenon is the result of social interaction.

■ RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOLOGY AND - SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY:

*'Life, personality, pleasure and pain
These last but one thought moment Thus,
suddenly everything passes away.'*

- Buddha.

Relation between Sociology and Social Psychology, social Psychology deals with mental processes of man as a social being. It studies particularly the influence of group life on the mental development of individual, the effect of the individual mind on the group, and the development of the mental of the groups with themselves and in their relations with one another. Sociology, on the other hand, studies the various kinds of groups which compose the society.

Social Psychology has to depend on Sociology to understand properly human nature and behaviour as it is Sociology which provides the necessary material regarding the structure, organization and culture of societies which individuals belong. The sociologists in their turn also have to draw upon social psychology. They recognize the importance among other things of psychological factors in understanding the change in social structure.

Lapierre and Farnsworth write that "Social Psychology is Sociology and Psychology as Bio-chemistry is to Biology and Chemistry." McDougall and Freud were of the view that whole of the social life could be reduced finally to psychological forces. But this view is not wholly true as the causes affecting social behaviour are other than

psychological also, like the economic, geographical, political etc. social life cannot, therefore, be studied exclusively with the methods of the psychologists. The fact of mutual dependence of Social Psychology and sociology should not be interpreted to mean that one is either identical to or the branch of the other. As a matter of fact there are important points of distinction between these two related fields of investigation.

Defining social psychology, Krech and Crutchfield write: 'Social Psychology is the science of the behaviour of the individual in society.' Considering the close similarity that exists between sociology and social psychology it is probably not surprising to learn that Karl Pearson has not accepted the two as separate sciences. This branch of Psychology serves to close the cleft between it and sociology even further, Lapierre and Farnsworth write that 'sociology Psychology is to sociology and Psychology as Biochemistry is to Biology and Chemistry.'

Due to close relation between psychology and sociology a new branch of psychology has developed and that is social psychology. Social Psychology deals with mental processes of man considered as a social being. It studies the influence of group life on the mental development of individual. As is defined by Prof. Allport, "Social Psychology is the study of the behaviour of the individuals in their reactions with other individuals or in social situations and the behaviours through which individuals stimulate one another in such situations."

Some Definitions of social psychology are given below:-

1. According to Crech & Crutchfield - 'Social psychology is the science of human behaviour in society.'
2. According to Sherif & Sherif - "social psychology is the scientific study of the experience and behaviour of the individual in relation to social stimulus and situation.'
3. According to Kimball Young - 'social psychology is the study of human behaviour, behaviour of the man in group and procedures of different institutions and associations.

From the above definitions the following points regarding the subject matter of social psychology may be noted:-

- (a) It studies human behaviour.
- (b) It studies behaviour of the man in the group.

- (c) It studies different interests, instincts and motives as the driving force of different types of social actions.
- (d) It studies procedure of different institutions and associations how they affect individual behaviour.

From these point of view it becomes apparent that there is close resemblance between the subject matter of social psychology and Sociology.

Social psychology takes the help of sociology in the understanding of human behaviour and nature. The interaction of individual with others can only be understood within the social life and cultural matrix in which it occurs.

Sociology draws help from social psychology for the contribution of psychological factors for transforming social structure. Similarly, the concept 'self' and 'personality' which are central to social psychology could be understood better by reference to contacts with others and the patterns of feelings about the world around a man. Thus, the contribution of sociology to social psychology is significant. There are certain areas like public opinion, mob behaviour, riots, lynching, political and religious movement, etc. which are studied both by Sociology and Social Psychology.

Sociology a study of the society as a whole while social psychology is merely the study of individuals in interaction as members of group and the effect of the interaction on them. Sociology has been aptly compared to the science of mechanics which considers masses of matter and properties of matter in mass, and Social Psychology to Molecular physics which deals with molecules and their invocation.

Sociology studies the organization of social groups, their central values and the various forms of institutional behaviour arising on account of them, But social Psychology is concerned with the individuals as members of the group. In the words of Kliverberg, 'At the same time it remains true that the primary concern of the sociologist is group behaviour, and that of the social psychologist is the behaviour of the individual in the group situation.'

Further, Sociology and Social Psychology deal with social life from the different angles. The former studies society from the view-point of the community element while the latter from the view-point of psychological factors involved.

POINTS AT A GLANCE

1. Sociology the study of social behavior or society, including its origins, development, organization, networks and institutions. Social Psychology-the scientific study of how people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors are influenced by actual, imagined or implied presence of others.
2. While sociology focuses on social structures, institutions, and collective behavior, social psychology studies how Individuals are influenced, by and interact within, these social contexts.
3. Both disciplines, as discussed in, often study similar issues like social inequality, stratification, and the impact of societal norms and culture on human behavior.
4. A branch of science that deals with the institutions and functioning of human society and with the interpersonal relationships of individuals as members of society. Science (as anthropology or social Psychology) dealing with a particular phase or aspects of human society.
5. Sociology discuss concrete form of society, its structure and functions. Social Psychology is the study of individual attitude towards cultural and social values and the laws related to these attitudes.

■ RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOLOGY AND ECONOMICS:

'Balance sheet of life: What comes to you is 'Debit' what goes from you is 'Credit.'

Defining Economics, Fairchild, Buck and Schlesinger write, 'Economics is the study of man's activities devoted to obtaining the material means for the satisfaction of his wants.' According to this definition, economics is the study of economic relations. Economic relationships bear a close relation to social activities and relationships. On the other hand, social relationship is also affected by economic relationships.

Due to this close relations some sociologists have treated economics as a part of sociology. According to Thomas, 'Economics is, in fact, but one branch of the comprehensive science of sociology.' In the words of Silverman, 'It may be regarded, for ordinary purposes,

as an offshoot of the parent science of sociology, which studies the general principles of all social relations.'

The fact that society is influenced by economic factors while economic processes are largely determined by the social environments clearly proves that the relation between Sociology and Economics is very intimate. Economics is defined as a study of mankind in ordinary business of law, or to be more exact, it is the science of wealth in its three phases of production, distribution and consumption.

It is this concerned with that part of individual and social action which is most closely connected with the attainment and with the use of material requisites of well being. Economics, in other words, is concerned with material welfare of the human beings. But economic welfare is only a part of human welfare and it can be sought only with the proper knowledge of social laws. Economics cannot go far ahead without the helps of sociology and other social sciences. For instance in order to solve economic problems of Unemployment, Business cycles, or inflation, an economist has to take into consideration and social phenomena existing at the particular time.

Relations between sociology and Economics is very intimate. Economics is defined as a study of mankind in the ordinary business of life. Economics is the study of man's activities devoted to obtain the material means for the satisfaction of his wants.

Economic relationships bear a close relation of social activities and relationships. On the other hand, social relationships are also affected by economic relationships. If we observe different aspects of individual's social life such as type of his family, education, marriage, authority, structure, etc. we can find that these aspects of necessarily related with the economic factors by way of his family expenditure, credit facilities, expenditure at the time of marriage, etc.

Sociology and Economics too have close relationship. Both are interested in studying economic problems of the people and also their means of earning and method of spending. The relationship is so close that one cannot say whether unemployment, Poverty, Crime, corruption or poverty are exclusively economic or social problems. Sociologists and economists provide data and also help each-other in finding out and solving social and economic

problems. Distribution and production of goods, which is the field of study of economists, must be after taking into consideration social needs. Thus both have very close relationship with each other.

Many social processes increase unemployment. The causes which effect this are analyzed in sociology. Economics traces the economic causes of unemployment and suggests measures to alleviate the misery caused by them. The common problems of Sociology and Economics are poverty, population, economic planning and related problem.

Economics cannot go far ahead without the help of Sociology. Economic and social order is inextricably interwoven. Many of the problems of Sociology and Economics are common. The theories of socialism, communism, democracy and welfare state are nothing but theories of social reorganization.

POINTS AT A GLANCE

1. Sociology studies social relationships. Economics studies economic relationships.
2. Sociology studies social relationship from societal point of View. It studies economic relationship and activities in economic point of view only.
3. Economics and Sociology are helpful to each other. Economic relationships bear a close relation to social activities. All the same time social relationships are also affected by economic activities.
4. Economics studies man as a wealth-getter and a wealth disposer. Wealth constitutes the central problems of economics.
5. The society, its structures, its organizations, its institutions, its strength and weaknesses etc., are bound to affect the economic activities of its people. That is why a celebrated modern economist has said that "Economics must be made the handmaid of sociology."
6. In this way, sociology and economics differ from each other in respect of subject matter, scope, viewpoint, social welfare, methods, cooperation etc. Thus economics is an independent science whose relation to sociology is one of mutual assistance.

■ RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SOCIOLOGY AND POLITICAL SCIENCES:

"I always feel happy. You know why? because I don't expect anything from anyone, Expectations always hurt...Life is short... So love your life..

Be Happy...And keep smiling. Just live for yourself and Before you speak, listen, Before you write. Think, Before you spend ear. Before you pray, forgive, Before you hurt, fell, Before you hate, love Before you quite, try Before you die, Live.

- Shakespeare said..!

Sociology and Political Science have been closely related to each other. Political Science is the science of State, the study of the organization of man as civilized being and their relationship with government. Sociology deals with society which precedes state, but is controlled by the latter through laws. The structure, form and characteristics of a society are dependent on their political counterparts. Sociology cannot ignore politics if it wants to understand and remould the society.

The most significant thing about sociology and modern political theory is that most of the changes which have taken place in the political theory in the last thirty years have been along the line of development suggested and marked out by sociology.

Actually, knowledge of sociology is necessary for understanding the problems of political science because political problems also have a social aspect. In the words of Giddings 'To teach the theory of state to men, who have not learned the first principles of sociology, is like teaching astronomy or thermodynamics to men who have not learned the Newtonian laws of motion.

Sociology and Political science: Both the sociologists and Political scientists study people in groups. State is subject of study of political scientist. The state gives laws to the society and in fact social welfare, advancement of prosperity of the people is the aim of state. Sociologists provide data which becomes the basis for the law making process. Elections are fought taking social trend into consideration. The state protects and preserves social order and maintains social harmony. It is social consciousness which brings political changes and revolutions. While discussing close relationship between

political science and sociology. P.G. Wilson says, "It must be admitted of course that it is often difficult to determine whether a particular writer should be considered a Sociologist, a political theorist or philosopher.

Political Science deals with organized society. Political institutions are very much for product of social forces. Political Science deals with social groups, which live, develop and work under the sovereignty of state. Thus, State and social groups cannot be separated from each other. In the same way many other social institutions, i.e. family, church, etc. work in close co-operation with the state.

Aristotle, a great Greek Philosopher said 'Man is fundamentally a political animal.' Accordingly, his conception of social man was identical with political man. According to many thinkers of the past and present, the social and political life are so closely interwoven that they can hardly be bifurcated into separate issues. Morris Ginsburg has pointed out that, 'Historically, Sociology has its roots in politics and philosophy of history. 'Political life is an important area of social existence. From the primeval to modern society, social life is regulated by certain codes which developed into laws in the state.

State, which is the subject-matter of Sociology is one of the several social organizations. Human society, which is the subject-matter of Sociology consists of various groups, organized and disorganized. State is an effective social organization to control human behaviour through laws.

Sociology has a broader subject-matter than political science. Even though political science deals with a segment of society, it is inter-linked with various social groups. Modern approach to the study of society has become basically political. Study of modern Sociology is incomplete without consideration for political life.

Moreover, a political scientist must also be a sociologists. The laws of the state have a great influence upon society. These laws are largely based on customs, traditions, conventions and usages. But these customs, traditions, etc. are the concern of sociology. The institution of family, for example, is an element in social life. It is the concern of sociology. But the laws of marriage, made to regulate the family, fall within the field of political science.

Political science is concerned with the state. But sociology all studies at as one of the human associations. The state, In its early form, was more a social institution than a political one.

POINTS AT A GLANCE

1. Sociology is science of society, Political Science is the science of government off political society, its structure and processes.
2. Sociology studies all kinds of social relationship and forms of society. Political Science studies all forms of societies and Its laws, economy and all higher powers mainly related to political relationship in political society.
3. The two distinct disciplines of social science, sociology and political sciences do converge often as the subject matter is men and the convergence in on the increase. A beginning was made with the work of Marx.
4. Political Science and Sociology are close to each other in respect of their methods. Subject-matter and concepts and it is difficult to separate them.
5. Sociology, being the science of society, deals with man in all his associated processes, while Political Science being the science of the political society is concerned only with one form of human association.
6. While political science studies the state and government only. Sociology studies all the social institution.
7. Sociology studies all forms of societies, structures and their relationships, Political Science shows methods of controls used by different governments, whereas sociology throws light on all means of social controls including the one used by government.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. Relationship between sociology and anthropology.
2. Relationship between sociology and psychology.
3. Relationship between sociology and social psychology.