



**Sociology**

## **Sociology and Economics**

Economics is the study of production and distribution of goods and services. However, as Pierre Bourdieu writes should look at all the costs of the economy. Not only at the Early sociologists focused on the difference between the two. Durkheim established division of labour as a social fact, a different explanation from that by Adam Smith. 16 Neha Bhosle - Rank 15, UPSC CSE 2019 Welfare economics of Alfred Marshall and Amartya Sen brings both the disciplines closer. Feminist economics draws in gender as a central organizing principle of society. For instance, it looks at how work in the home is linked to productivity outside. The large investment in advertisement industry is directly linked to the need to reshape lifestyles and consumption patterns. Pradhan Mantri for financial inclusion also borrows from both. Origin of caste has been analyzed in terms of economic division of labour reflected through jajmani system. The sociological theories of Marx are economic deterministic in nature. Weber Ge is an attempt to bring some of the concepts of economic theory within the frame work of general sociology. Parsons looks at the economic system as a key driver of the functional prerequisite of adaptation. Barbara Cotton The Social Foundations of Wage Policy attempts an analysis of the determinants of salary differentials in Britain. Goldthorpe background on consumption and saving habits, while Veblen Economics without sociology is a mechanistic pursuit, with sociological insight, it becomes a humanistic endeavor.