



**Sociology**

## **Sociology and Political Science:**

Political science focuses primarily on two elements: political theory and government administration. Sociology was born in the political upheaval of French Revolution and it would not be wrong to call Marx . Weber developed sociological theories of power and authority in his study on bureaucracy. Pareto, Mosca, Michels, and later CW Mills Parsons in his AGIL theory states that politics gives society goals for attainment. Behavioural approach to political phenomena was developed by the Chicago School in 1930s. Wallerstein is a convergence of international politics and global sociology as demonstrated by the widespread impact of Brexit, US Presidential elections. Sociology helps in determining political behaviors like voting patterns. Studies have also been conducted on membership of political parties, sociological reasons for support of parties, role of gender, protests, pressure groups in politics, etc. Social concepts like ethnicity, caste and religion are often used to mobilize people politically, example - Patidar agitation, and this is reflected in Neil J. Smelser. Tiananmen Square and Arab Spring were manifestations of society taking political systems head on. There is a renewal of interest in Marxist sociological ideas in both developed and developing countries. Bernie Sanders describes himself as a democratic socialist. As modern state is increasingly getting involved in providing welfare amenities, sociological slant to political activity and political thinking is gaining more and more acceptance. Sociology and Anthropology: Anthropology is the , while sociology studies some aspects or processes But modernity led to even far-flung villages being impacted by global acts like colonialism and contemporary global processes have further accentuated this shrinking of the globe. Today the distinction between a simple society and a complex one is not very clear. India itself is a mix of tradition and modernity. Villages exists in the heart of Delhi, while Call centers serve American clients from small towns. Hence the spheres of anthropology and sociology are coming closer. Anthropologists use structural-functionalist approach, field work, participant observation as techniques of data collection, and these are now adopted by sociologists too. Sociology has borrowed concepts like cultural lag from cultural anthropology and the works of EB Tylor, while Marx communism inspired anthropologists.

Malinowski studied religion using anthropological methods. Durkheim did an ethnography study of Arunta tribes to develop his division of labour theory. MS Srinivas, Andre Beteille and SC Dube used field studies to study Indian villages.

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Anthropologists led by Franz Boas have reflected on their previous theories of unilinear evolution, economic and geographic determinism and organismic analogy, in view of sociological thoughts. The rise of new nation states, sees them acquire a dualistic character. They show the features of both modern industrial societies as well as traditional small-scale societies. T s both sociological as well as social anthropological approach. Sociology can study tribes displaced by industrialization, while anthropology can study slum dwellers. Thus, a closer cooperation between the two is the need of the hour