



HISTORY AND OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES

Dr. Bhagirati B. K.
History Lecturer

ABSTRACT:

History is one of the greatest branches of human knowledge. Historia which means enquiry or Investigation the purpose of history is to seek truth. Broadly speaking history is the subject dealing with all aspects of human life.

KEYWORDS: *greatest branches , human knowledge , Broadly speaking history.*



INTRODUCTION

The Greeks were the first to evolve the art of writing history as a scientific discipline. Herodotus a Greek historian is believed to have initiated the writing of history and hence he has been regarded as "The Father of History".

HISTORY AND OTHER SOCIAL SCIENCES :

History is co-related with other social sciences and laboratory of social sciences. History has practical utility as it supplied historical data to social sciences like Economics, Sociology, Psychology, Theology, Philosophy, Logic, Geography etc. So it is the root of all social sciences in the past these social science were studied as branches of history and also History is the Mother of all social sciences.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE :

History is very helpful to politics because the political aspects is a part of the whole range of activity recorded by historian and knowledge of history would enable the politicians to know the politics better and play their role effectively. Prof. Acton has correctly pointed out, "the science of politics is the one science that is deposited by the stream of history like grains of gold in the sand of a river".

Prof. Seeley summed up the relationship between history and political science beautifully that, "History without political science has no fruit and political science without history has no root".

Diplomatic history is a specialized branch of political history which deals with the principles of international relations. Ambassadors are the links between nations and they were custodians and practitioners of diplomacy.

The issue like - balance of power, cold war, international peace, disarmament have assumed great importance in recent times. The military history is an important chapter in political history where in wars, battles, campaigns and conquests figures very prominently. It deals with the causes of a war, strategy and war tactics, war weapons etc.

HISTORY AND ECONOMICS :

History is also closely related to Economics. As the activities of a man in society are very closely related with the economic matters, the historian of any period must possess at least a rudimentary knowledge of the economics. In fact, the economic history of any period is an important branch of history and its understanding is absolutely essential for the proper understanding of history of any period.

There has been a new orientation in our historical outlook from the days of the materialistic interpretation of history by Marx and such class struggle, man's skill in earning, arts and crafts, trade, business and commerce, land revenue, taxes and host of all other economic activities of the past figure very prominently in history.

No doubt, it is true that during the last few years economics has become very complex and difficult subject, mostly dependent on mathematics, and a modern historian cannot acquire basic working knowledge of economic theory without devoting a lot of time and leaving little time for the study and writing of history.

HISTORY AND SOCIOLOGY :

History and Sociology are intimately related and a number of sociologists like August Comte are also important figure in the development of historical studies. Karl Marx was also a great historian and sociologist. Both History and Sociology are concerned with the study of man in society and differed only with regard to their approach.

In the recent years, it was realized that a fruitful interaction between the two disciplines was possible and Emile Durkheim, Max Weber acknowledge the initial dependence of sociology upon history. Although, history too benefits from the synthesis produced by the sociologists.

HISTORY AND ETHICS :

History and ethics have a close relationship. Although a true historian is not expected to pass distinct and sensitive judgments on the historical incidents and characters, yet he must know about the ethical principle of the time which influenced the conduct of the people in the past. Probably in the past, there was not reliable ethical science and much of followed were merely a reflection of the bigotry, partial and complexes of the different writers.

In the recent times an attempt has been made to evolve an ethical theory on the basis of biology, psychology and sociology by the scholars like Stephen, Duprat, Dewey etc. A science of conduct has been evolved. A historian must understand and master this science of ethics to have a wider perspective of the issue.

HISTORY AND PSYCHOLOGY :

History and Psychology are also closely linked. A histocian must have to show some psychological insights while making an analisis of the motive and actions of men and societies. Historian work would be mere fiction unless he uses the discoveries of modern psychology. The personal life and the environment of a historial has a direct veering in his decision and often import a bias to his account and renders the much desired objectivity impossible.

The impact of psychology on history is evident from the fact that in the past historian inquired primarily into the origins of war and ignored the result of war. As a result of the influence of psychology historians have under taken the study of the results and impacts of war. As understanding of the group psychology can enable a historian to determine the role of masses in the vrious revolutions such as Jingoistic patriotism has been described as the cause of certain wars but historian can discuss this cause with the help of the social psychology.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :

Universally it is accepted that History and Geography have very close ties. In fact it would be practically impossible to study, certain branches of history without rudimentary knowledge of

geography e.g., the diplomatic or military history cannot be followed without necessary geographical knowledge of the region. Geography is one of the eyes of history the other eye being chronology. Time and space factors give history its correct perspective.

Prof. Michelet was of the opinion that history was in essence found upon geography. He says "Without a geographical basis the people, the makers of history, seek to be walking." German philosopher Kant said, "Geography lies at the basis of history." Herder said that 'history is geography set in motion'.



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