

The contribution of sociology and other social sciences to the development of sustainable political strategies

Akkenzhe M. Ussenova *, *Almira O. Shomanbaeva* **

Received: 21.11.2022

Accepted: 12.02.2023

Published: 25.02.2023

Abstract. The current article is a result of analysis of works of one of the most basic sociologists works, such as Weber, Marx and Durkheim, and applying these analyses to the realm of political background of different countries. To get a better view of the situation from different points of view, also included different sociologists and their theories, but most of the focus is on the three earlier mentioned scientists. Methods include discourse and content analysis for better qualitative and quantitative research results. Content analysis is a part of quantitative research where the number of key words, terminology and context of use will be calculated. Discourse analysis will support a part of qualitative research, including context, intonation, the so-called 'tone' of the text, to define the topic in more depth. After the research, using the above-mentioned methods, the results will be discussed and put together into the whole picture to better analyse the complete view of the situation and the co-dependence of the two main part of the society: politics and sociological tendencies, to see how each of their development made an influence on each other.

Keywords: Weber, Durkheim, Marx, capitalism, functionalism, rationalization.

JEL Classification: A14, D72, F5.

1. INTRODUCTION

This article discusses and analyses sociological research and theories and how they have influenced sustainable policy strategies. It will be considered by different countries and based on the most popular sociologists and their theories: Weber, Marx and Durkheim. Other scholars will also be mentioned in this article, depending on the context and country, but the main three mentioned above will be the basis.

Historically, political views have developed over a long period of time and have been influenced by current sociological views, just as sociological studies have been influenced by political movements. Each country has its own direction of development of both ways, but most

of the focus will be on Germany and France as they have been a platform for a huge sociological development. The "three mains" of sociologists came from these countries and their theories are applicable to most countries for this period. The article mostly is focused on the connection between sociological and political viewpoints (Barisione, 2023).

Ali Meghji in his work mentions about the great influence of colonisation in the sociology of the empires and their colonies, the differences and the influence on each other. The author mentions about how all the sociological canon has its roots in the European countries and has Eurocentric ideas and claims that it is the most used knowledge and universal. Meghji says that

* Akkenzhe M. Ussenova

Department of General Pedagogy and Psychology, M. Auezov South Kazakhstan University, Shymkent City, Republic of Kazakhstan, <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6209-3383>

** Almira O. Shomanbaeva

Department of General Pedagogy and Psychology, M. Auezov South Kazakhstan University, Shymkent City, Republic of Kazakhstan, <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2213-6411>

this is the result of imperialism and colonialism, because the knowledge about society was transferred from empires to their colonies after the fact, without clarifying the information at the local level (Kassem, 2022). As a result, it can be said that most of the sociological ideas that are considered classical originated from European countries and were the most influential on the policies of that era. It is connected with the fact that the empires had mostly the same political views in their own country and in their colonies, so no matter what the situation in the colonies' society was, they provided the same political views as in the country of origin, just did it with more force to "grow" these ideas into the local people (Carls, 2022). As it was mentioned in Fuggle's work, the political ideas were to support the idea of the colonies and make people believe it was for good, which was true in the colonies and in the countries of origin, for example France, where anti-colonialist movements were activated in recent years. (Fuggle, 2022). Based on these facts, it can be said that in the next parts of the work will be focused on European ideas as it was considered the main and most universal knowledges, supporting with it political views and ideas, movements.

2. METHODS

Discourse analysis is a method that analyses more than one sentence to include the context of the whole text. It also analyses text structure, linguistic and sociolinguistic context (Adolphus). This analysis can be used to better understand a term by seeing the words with which it is associated. Not only to see the words and their meaning, but also to understand the context in which they were used in that speech or interview. People can understand words differently, especially depending on the context, so it will be better to use discourse analysis to show the meaning behind the term that was used and what the speaker meant.

For discourse analysis it is also important where exactly the event being analysed takes place. For example, different countries will have different backgrounds for environmental analysis, depending on the characteristics of local self-government bodies and the specificity of this particular area: the sources of France cases will be very different from German cases, not only because of the size, but also because of their

role in the international relationships and demographic characteristics.

In the work of Merriell and Thomas Bloor we can see that discourse is described as "the mediated symbolic interaction of people in its many forms, whether directly through spoken or written language, or through gestures, images, diagrams, films or music" (Bloor, p.1-2, 2013). It is an analysis of an interaction and its context through various sources, an analysis of the environment and nature of that interaction, whereas content analysis does this more on a linguistic level. For this dissertation, the research will include the results of the analysis of documents and scientific works related to our topic. This is done in order to understand exactly in which materials and in the context of which information the terminology is used and for what purpose.

Content analysis is a method of gathering information by identifying patterns in communication that has been recorded in some way: written, recorded speech, etc. This thesis uses publicly available research sources and media interviews to analyse and collate research findings. This analysis is aimed at a quantitative way of working with the text, assessing how often a keyword is used and in what context.

In addition, content analysis is used to analyse the impact of keywords on the audience. The advantage of using content analysis is that it is not affected by researcher bias. And other researchers who have access to coding and text can also see the research results.

According to Ulla H. Graneheim, "Qualitative content analysis is a method for analysing qualitative data. It focuses on the topic and context and highlights variations such as similarities within and differences between parts of a text" (Graneheim, 2017, p. 29). This leads to the main idea of using content analysis.

Discourse analysis lends itself well to qualitative findings with deeper exploration of context and situation, while contextual analysis can also be added for more quantitative findings.

These two methods of analysis are suitable for this kind of research because of the possibility to cover a larger volume of material and to carry out a more in-depth analysis. That is to say, it is not only possible to understand quantitatively how many times a particular term was used (and thus the recognition of the

terminology, the historical restoration of the chronological order of actions in the theory), but it is also possible to write down the conditions under which it happened, the factors or human factors that caused the use of these terms, under the influence of which the question of using such terminology in general was raised.

3. METHODS

3.1. Durkheim

The first theory used in this work is functionalism - according to Durkheim and his works "The Rules of Sociological Method" and "The Division of Labour in Society", society is a body in which different groups of people are considered as some of the organs. Lukes, who was reviewing Durkheim's writing, explains those work in the next way (Durkheim, Lukes, 2013). In order to have the body in a working form, it needs to have organs that work in harmony. The military is a big part of the society, and it could be considered as an important part of the body. If the organ is not treated to heal and help it to work with other organs - the body starts to fail in its existence. This also applies to research on the military and veterans, as they are also part of the society, the so-called "organs". The military structure is considered one of the most important parts, especially in countries at war. So, in order to help these "organs" to heal and to get in connection with other parts of the "body", it is needed to find a way how exactly can it be done.

Durkheim lived in France in the second half of the XIX century - first half of the XX century, where was placed the time of development of the Third Republic, which was known as one of the most socially stable of all republics, which was led by the Parliament, that is, the government of the people of the country (Britannica redactor, 2019). So, it can be said that Durkheim built his sociological theories in the time of stability, but still got caught up in the struggle to create the Third Republic (Peyre, 2019). Furthermore, during the First World War, his students and his son were killed, which had a cardinal effect on his views (Durkheim and Internet Archive, 2019).

All in all, if we take the discussion about the law and morality, according to Prus and his analysis, it can be said that most of the morality is a result of the society. As a result, the things can be considered as right and wrong depending on the reaction of the people and the law also considers the reaction of the society to the act itself (Prus, 2019). As it can be seen in Figure 1, the word moral was mentioned several times in the text, but still it was in connection with the government (1 time), society (19) and politics (7). In each case, these words other than moral were mentioned in the context of society in a political view. The same was true of the text by Steven Luke, who edited and translated Durkheim's original work. Once again, it can be said that everything Durkheim wrote was about society and government, how they coexist.

Table 1: The quantity of keywords for the research of Durkheim

Name of the article	Number of words mentioned			
	Politic	Moral	Society	Government
Redefining the Sociological Paradigm	7	194	19	1
The Division of Labour in Society	89	480	696	57

As it was mentioned before, the analysis will be mostly focused on the French and German political directions (The Constitutional Acts of 1875, 2012; Constitutional Laws of 1875..., 2019). So, for analysis it will be taken in consideration speeches from the last elections from those countries.

In France, Emmanuel Macron always made a point in his speech to make a strong accent on being a group, working together towards the same idea despite the differences. He also mentioned several times about the idea of them being "each on their own places" to get to the better result (Allen, 2022). It can be seen that this

reminds a lot about the Durkheim's idea of the government and how it works as a big system with each detail on its own place. The same goes to the recent German speech of Olaf Scholz, where he mentions about the working hard on their respective places for achieving results (Die Bundesregierung informiert | Startseite, 2022).

3.2. *Marx*

Marx's theory is named after him: Marxism. Its key ideas were about the inequalities of classes, the differences between the working class and the bourgeoisie (Rowcroft, 2021, pp. 16-23). Much of his work was about how the working class created things, but as a result were forced to 'dissociate' themselves from their products. As a result, the products become less qualitative. And a big and one of the main points is the fact that the proletariat gets a little payment from their work, most of the payment goes to the bourgeoisie. All of Marx's idea goes to the idea of conflict, pointing to the development through this struggle (Wolff & Leopold, 2020). Marx also did not forget to mention about the industrial revolution and how it affected the workers' situation with the employment, salary and other parts of the working environment.

These ideas became the basis of communist ideas of parties from different countries and became one of the most influential political movements since then (Gratton et al., 2021).

Marx lived in Germany and England during the XIX century. He was born into a rich family and at the time of writing one of his most popular works "Communist Manifesto" and "Capital" Marx was living at the expense of his friend and co-author Engels, who in turn received money from his father, the factory owner. So, most of his ideas were solemnly based on ideas without much working-class experience (History.com Editors, 2009). But Marx did follow the political situations in Germany and later in England and the trends in society that were having an influence, such as the Industrial Revolution mentioned earlier.

It can be seen in Figure 2 that the keywords in the most popular works of Marx have been analysed, using the same keywords as for Durkheim's works, as they touch on the same issues for the topic of the current writing. Capital consists of several volumes, but the most used and influenced by Marx is volume 1, the others were edited and published by Engels after his death (LAZARUS, 2022).

Table 2. The quantity of keywords for the research of Marx

Name of the article	Number of words mentioned			
	Politic	Moral	Society	Government
Communist Manifesto	28	5	70	7
Capital Vol 1	357	96	342	57

It can be seen that morality was mentioned much less than in Durkheim's works. In addition, Marx's idea of moral was slightly different, as he also used it to explain religion as the "opium of the people" (Papke, 2020). However, all the other keywords are used more actively and are all focused on it, especially the political. Marx was more about the economy and politics rather than society, but the thought of society was included as the fact that society is a large part of the country and the economy (Kersting et al., 2020).

Going back to the analysis of Macron's and Scholz's speeches from the same source, we could say that their speeches were very much

influenced by Marx's ideologies. First of all, both of them always talk about labour and its rights, about the freedom and support of those who work. In addition to the fact that at that time the countries were also affected by COVID-19, the working class was the most vulnerable at that time, and in order to win over more alliances, both paid a lot of attention to the living conditions of the working class, by Marxist proletarians, or at least in their speeches (OCR, 2015).

3.3. *Weber*

Weber's sociological theory mostly focused on the between-people relationships. By his idea, people are forming their relationships with

other, depending on what do they receive from those relationships and what they can give in answer. Also, sociologist was writing about the connection between religion, mostly Protestantism, and society, how ethically in was influencing each other and creating capitalism in the result (Mitzman, 2019). Sadly, most of his works were not published during life, so did not really affect that reality, but now Weber become one of the most popular and “base for theory” sociologists. According to Ufuk Akcigit and John Van Reenen, most of his life was during the uniting of German kingdoms into the country, now known as German, and was partly affected by First World War in the end of his years. (Ufuk Akcigit and John Van Reenen, 2023, pp.15-31). Weber was following the political situation, but it can be said that he mostly focused on the society and sociological relationships, including religion and its influence on people instead of the politics (The contribution of Max Weber..., 2022).

Through his research, which is called sociology action, the actions of people have motivation, so to understand what and why is action done by person, sociologist needs to

understand empathetically the reason behind his actions. Another of his theories was based on the ethics of religions, where individuals can shape the society but also this society encourages to shape some kind of behaviour in individuals. Weber gave the example of Calvinism and how this religion encouraged people to save money which led to capitalism (Cole, 2015; Cole, 2019).

In the figure 3 it can be seen the result of quantitative context analysis of the same keywords as in Marx’s and Durkheim’s but on Weber’s works, more exactly “The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism” and “Economy and society” as two of his main works.

It can be seen that Weber did not really pay attention to politics and was more focused on society, but still gave a lot of attention to the factor of society like "government" (Thompson, 2018). In this case, it can be said that it was a factor to consider the government as a "higher" part of the society that makes influence on the society and makes individuals choose to accept new norms, as it was mentioned in Weber's work on religion.

Table 3. The quantity of keywords for the research of Weber

Name of the article	Number of words mentioned			
	Politic	Moral	Society	Government
The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism	72	116	24	11
Economy and society	6	31	160	233

It is interesting to note that these terminologies are mentioned much less than those in Marx's and Durkheim's works. This can be seen as a result of the historical fact that Weber is one of the first to write sociological works when sociology was not even considered a separate science, so there was no proper terminology before (Moebius, 2021, pp. 7-12).

Going back to the analysis of Macron's and Scholz's speeches from the same source, it can be said that Weber's ideology also has traces in both of their speeches. Politics is about relationships and getting something in return for actions (tutor2u, 2019). "Thank you for trust...we will do our best" - this idea is all about the speech in all the words of Winner's politics.

People elect them to get in the result variation of government that they want, and politics promises to do what people want to get to achieve the role.

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Durkheim

As it was said earlier said, Durkheim was an active participant in society during the Third Republic, where the government was the parliament. There he got the idea that the government is an organism and that different parts of society are different organs that are responsible for supporting life in the organism. After sharing his idea, Durkheim got most of the people on his side with this idea, supporting the view of equal importance of all the "organs of

the body" for a better living situation for the body (Palace of Versailles, 2016). The parliament had people elected from different parties, which included people from the "nobility" but also from the working class, which meant that Durkheim's different parts of society, the so-called organs, were also included in the governmental rules that control the "body".

And this view was followed after Durkheim's published works till the end of the Third Republic, that ended in the result of German invasion during Second Worlds War. In that environment, the views were completely different because of the war, so the scheme was no-more applicable for a long run. Durkheim after that also changed his philosophy in his last years with the experience of First World War, starting to get to more "dark" sides of the world. (Menon, Padhy and Pattnaik, 2020). So, in conclusion, it could be said that Durkheim's idea of society and the functioning of its maid has an effect on the current political cooperation and in the future political directions and debates. According to the article written by Courpasson, debates about the co-dependence of classes, including the working and middle class with the higher, pointing to the idea of how the effect of the work of the working class changes the living conditions of the high class (Courpasson, Younes and Reed, 2021).

4.2. *Marx*

Not everyone can agree with Marx's ideologies, but it can be said that they had the most impact on world politics. Firstly, the fact that there were countries that were completely built on Marxism, such as the USSR with the

strong role in the international relations, says a lot. Even now communist ideas are very actively mentioned in the world with China and North Korea in the existence of political situation (British Centre for Durkheimian Studies, n.d.). One of the reasons for its popularity is the fact that these ideologies are utopian, creating the "ideal" world for the working class, which is most of the people in the world. But as Ingmar Oldberg mentioned in his work, this utopian world was doomed to fail from the beginning (Ingmar Oldberg, 2023).

Nevertheless, people are actively trying to use communist ideas in their world view as the only alternative to capitalism. People will agree with the opposite idea of the one they hate, which works both ways: being wronged by capitalism will favour more communism and vice versa (Pretus et al., 2022). Anyway, according to Rosenberg, there are 5 official communist countries in the world, which proves the fact that Marx's ideologies literally created new countries, not just changed the direction of international relations (Rosenberg, 2020).

Marx was inspired by the number of sociologists, sharing their ideas and letting the knowledges of their work to share, for example, Weber's works. So not only he made an influence by writing his work but also, he did influence by helping to share other sociologists' works. For example, it can be seen better on the Figure 1 on how far the communistic ideas went over the countries, that even if country was not considered as a communist, they were supporting the ideas of communism.

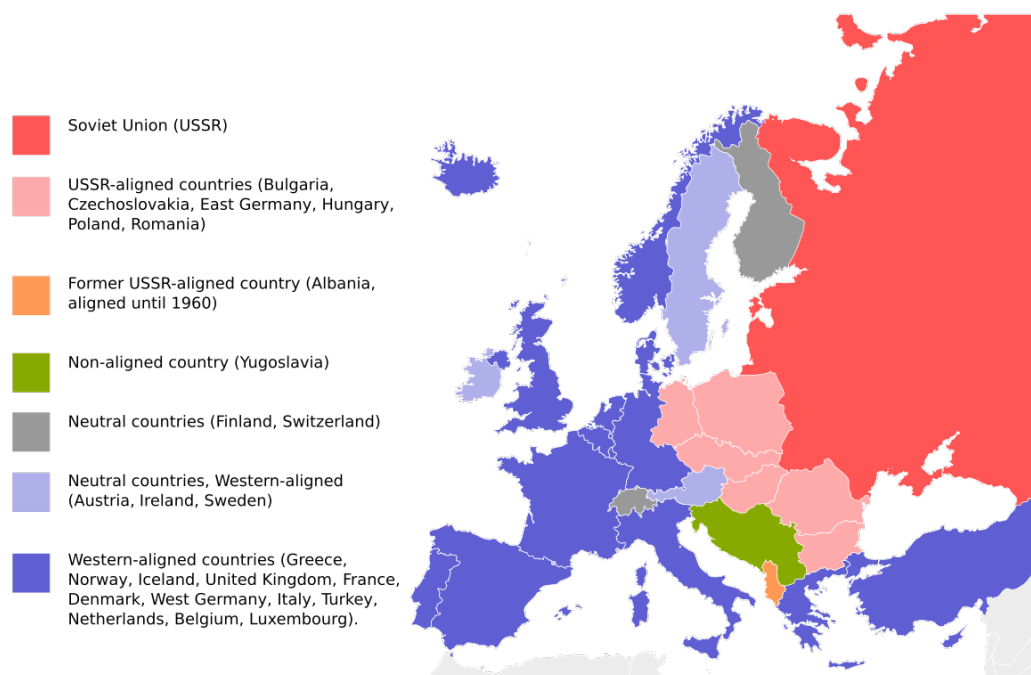


Figure 1: The map of the world for time of the Cold War, source from Wikipedia “Eastern Bloc”

4.3. *Weber*

Weber's sociological theory is one of the first sociological theories ever existing that started to analyse the society as a separate aspect of the community. So, at all it can be said that Weber created the movement that started to analyse group behaviour and inspired other sociologists to create their work, for example Marx.

In order to understand the results of his work, we can review the theoretical part of Weber's knowledge. It has already been mentioned that the results of Weber's analysis of society have led to two conclusions: first, that not only the group of people is influenced by the individual, but also the individual is influenced by the group; second, that people cooperate with each other to achieve their goal and each action has its own motivation. These two results can be related to modern politics - it is a known fact that communication between politicians, especially in international relations, is based on achieving a common goal or getting something from each other that they need (UK GOV, 2022).

This leads to the idea of the group influencing the individual: the rules and ideas of the group - the national ideas and rules of the country - have an influence on the people who live in the country. Laws are a set of rules that people have to follow - adapt to reality - or they

are considered outcasts of society and have to adapt to reality again, but this time to the reality of outcasts with their own set of rules and influence.

5. CONCLUSION

It can be said that sociology and politics are very much related to each other. It is at least supported by the fact that politics involved working and getting huge number of people under control, and sociology is a science that studies human behaviour and how the society works. In this thesis the works of three "fathers" of sociology have been analysed: Marx, Durkheim and Weber. As a result of the qualitative and quantitative analysis, it can be said that all their theories have been shown in modern politics, even if sociologists themselves were not interested in politics. This is a result of the fact that both sociology and politics are products of humanity and its communication with each other. So, both sociology and politics were making influence on each other during the historical events, as politics were forming the society and gave in the result new generation of people, who in their side were creating new way of politics.

Sustainable political strategies are the strategies of the political movements, how the political figures should behave in the situations

and towards what goals. To achieve this, the support of the majority of people is a "must", so there should be a way to make people not only interested in the ideas, but also involved in them, so that they support them. This is where

REFERENCES

- Adolphus, M. (n.d.). *Use discourse analysis*. Emerald Publishing. <https://www.emeraldgrouppublishing.com/how-to/research/data-analysis/use-discourse-analysis>.
- Allen, H. (2022). Emmanuel Macron: 'I will be president for all of us' 4/24/22 Transcript. <https://www.rev.com/blog/transcripts/emmanuel-macron-i-will-be-president-for-all-of-us-4-24-22-transcript>.
- Barisione, M. (2023). Reviving Metapersonal Charisma in Max Weber. *Political Theory*, 009059172211296. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1177/00905917221129632>.
- Barton, C. (2016). *Emilie Durkheim, Karl Marx and the Origins of Sociology; A Brief Glimpse*. UHCL The Signal. <https://www.uhclthesignal.com/wordpress/2016/12/12/emilie-durkheim-karl-marx-and-the-origins-of-sociology-a-brief-glimpse/>.
- Beilharz, P. (2020). *Circling Marx: Essays 1980-2020*. BRILL.
- Britannica redactor (2019). Third Republic | French history | Britannica. In: *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Third-Republic-French-history>.
- British Centre for Durkheimian Studies (BCDS). (n.d.). <https://www.theology.ox.ac.uk/bcds>.
- Carls, P. (2022). Durkheim, Emile. [online] *Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy*. <https://iep.utm.edu/emile-durkheim/>.
- Cole, N.L. (2015). Max Weber - His Life, Work, and Legacy. *ThoughtCo*. <https://www.thoughtco.com/max-weber-relevance-to-sociology-3026500>.
- Cole, N.L. (2019). Max Weber's Greatest Hits. *ThoughtCo*. <https://www.thoughtco.com/max-weber-contribution-to-sociology-3026635>.
- sociology comes in, which already has the results of the analysis of opinions and helps to create new political strategies that will be supported by the majority of citizens.
- Constitutional Laws of 1875 | French history | Britannica. (2019). <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Constitutional-Laws-of-1875>.
- Courpasson, D., Younes, D. and Reed, M. (2021). Durkheim in the Neoliberal Organization: Taking Resistance and Solidarity Seriously. *Organization Theory*, 2(1), 263178772098261. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2631787720982619>.
- Die Bundesregierung informiert | Startseite. (2022). Speech by Olaf Scholz, Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany and Member of the German Bundestag, at the Munich Security Conference. <https://www.bundesregierung.de/breg-de/impresum/speech-by-olaf-scholz-chancellor-of-the-federal-republic-of-germany-and-member-of-the-german-bundestag-at-the-munich-security-conference-2006670>.
- Durkheim, E. (2013). *Durkheim: the division of labour in society*. Palgrave Macmillan.
- Durkheim, E. and Internet Archive (2019). *The rules of sociological method*. Internet Archive. New York: The Free Press. <https://archive.org/details/rulesofsociologi000durk>.
- Fuggle, S. (2022). Pasteur's Empire: Bacteriology and Politics in France, Its Colonies, and the World. By Aro Velvet. *French Studies*, 76(3). <https://doi.org/10.1093/fs/knac063>.
- Graneheim, U.H., Lindgren, B.-M. and Lundman, B. (2017). Methodological challenges in qualitative content analysis: A discussion paper. *Nurse Education Today*, 56(1), 29–34. doi: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nedt.2017.06.002>.
- Gratton, G., Guiso, L., Michelacci, C., & Morelli, M. (2021). From Weber to Kafka: Political instability and the overproduction of laws. *American Economic Review*, 111(9), 2964–3003. <https://doi.org/10.1257/aer.20190672>.
- Guido Starosta (2015). *Marx's Capital, Method and Revolutionary Subjectivity*. Brill.
- HERZOG, L. (2017). Durkheim on Social Justice: The Argument from 'Organic Solidarity'.

American Political Science Review, 112(01), 112–124.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/s000305541700048x>.

History.com Editors (2019). Karl Marx. *HISTORY*.
<https://www.history.com/topics/european-history/karl-marx>.

Hudson Meadwell (2023). Durkheim and realism. *Journal for the Theory of Social Behaviour*, 53(4), 520–534.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/jtsb.12383>.

Ingmar Oldberg (2023). East Central Europe and Communism: Politics, Culture and Society 1943–1991. *Nordisk øst-forum/Nordisk østforum*, 37(3).
<https://doi.org/10.23865/noros.v37.5812>.

Kassem, A. (2022). Epistemic strides: from decolonizing politics and sociology to non-colonial politics and sociology. *Patterns of Prejudice*, 55(4), 1–8.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/0031322x.2022.2071277>.

Kersting, F., Wohnsiedler, I., & Wolf, N. (2020). Weber revisited: the protestant ethic and the spirit of nationalism. *The Journal of Economic History*, 80(3), 710–745.
<https://doi.org/10.1017/s0022050720000364>.

Lazarus, M. (2022). A Guide to Reading Karl Marx for the First Time. <https://jacobin.com/2022/05/reading-marx-engels-communist-manifesto-capital-jewish-question>.

Lukes, S. (2019). *Emile Durkheim, his life and work: A historical and critical study*. Milton Keynes UK: Lightning Source UK Ltd, Harmondsworth.

Marx, K. (1867). *Capital*. Verlag von Otto Meisner.

Marx, K. and Engels, F. (1848). *The Communist Manifesto*. Workers' Educational Association.

Menon, V., Padhy, S.K. and Pattnaik, J.I. (2020). COVID-19 pandemic and suicidality: Durkheim revisited. *Australian & New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 55(3), 000486742095708.
<https://doi.org/10.1177/0004867420957085>.

Meriel Bloor and Bloor, T. (2016). *Practice of critical discourse analysis: An introduction*. Routledge.

Mitzman, A. (2019). Max Weber | Biography, Theory, & Books. In: *Encyclopedia Britannica*.
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Max-Weber-German-sociologist>.

Moebius, S. (2021). *Sociology in Germany: A history*. S.L.: Palgrave Macmillan.

OCR (2015). A level topic exploration pack sociology H580 for First Teaching in 2015 Marxism.
<https://www.ocr.org.uk/Images/170204-marxism.pdf>.

Palace of Versailles. (2016). Birth of the Third Republic, 1875.
<https://en.chateauversailles.fr/discover/history/key-dates/birth-third-republic-1875>.

Papke, D. (2020). *Karl Marx on Religion*. Marquette University Law School Faculty Blog. <https://law.marquette.edu/facultyblog/2015/01/karl-marx-on-religion/comment-page-1/>.

Peyre, H.M. (2019). Emile Durkheim | Biography, Theory, & Facts. In: *Encyclopædia Britannica*.
<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Emile-Durkheim>.

Pretus, C., Ray, J.L., Granot, Y., Cunningham, W.A. and Van Bavel, J.J. (2022). The psychology of hate: Moral concerns differentiate hate from dislike. *European Journal of Social Psychology*, 53(2).
<https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.2906>.

Prus, R. (2019). *Redefining the Sociological Paradigm: Emile - ProQuest*. <https://www.proquest.com/docview/2280855153?pq-origsite=summon&sourcetype=Scholarly%20Journals>.

Riazanov, D. (n.d.). *Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels: Chapter 6*. <https://www.marxists.org/archive/riazanov/works/1927-ma/ch06.htm>.

Rosenberg, M. (2020). *List of All the Communist Countries in the World*. <https://www.thoughtco.com/communist-countries-overview-1435178>.

Rowcroft, A. (2021). *Karl Marx*. London Routledge.

The Constitutional Acts of 1875. (2012). <https://www.elysee.fr/en/french-presidency/the-constitutional-acts-of-1875>

The contribution of Max Weber to the development of sociology. (2022). <https://www.studocu.com/in/document/punjabi-university/sociology/the-contribution-of-max-weber-to-the-development-of-sociology/48807415>.

Thompson, K. (2018). Emile Durkheim's perspective on religion. *ReviseSociology*. <https://revisesociology.com/2018/06/18/functionalist-perspective-religion-durkheim/>.

tutor2u (2019). <https://www.tutor2u.net/sociology/reference/durkheim-on-deviance>.

Ufuk Akcigit and John Van Reenen (2023). *The Economics of Creative Destruction*. Harvard University Press.

UK GOV (2022). *Working together: A toolkit for campaigns collaboration across the public sector*. <https://gcs.civilservice.gov.uk/publications/working-together-a-toolkit-for-campaigns-collaboration-across-the-public-sector/>.

Wolff, J., & Leopold, D. (2020). Karl Marx. *Stanford.edu*.

<https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/marx/>.