**What is the difference between Anthropology and Sociology?**

**Anthropology** is the study of human beings and their ancestors through time in terms of physical characteristics, environmental and social relations, and culture. Anthropology covers all characteristics of humanity, including physiology and evolutionary origins.

**Anthropology** is a social science that is concerned with human culture as well as the physical and social characteristics that create that culture. Often it will compare one group of humans to another or even compare humans with animals.  
**Anthropology** is interested in the overall culture of a group of people. Anthropologists now study societies all over the world, but look for overarching themes that are reinforced through case studies. It also includes archeology. Due to the great amount of substantive, observational and subjective research required, it is thought to be a softer science than sociology.

**Specializations:** Sociocultural, linguistic, physical, archaeological - simple, traditional and non-industrialized societies.

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Sociology** is the study of human society at a given period in time. Sociology focuses on social relationships between and amongst groups of human beings, the interaction and behaviour of organized groups within a society.

**Sociology** is a social science that studies the functionality of human society including origins, development, and organization. It will look at these attributes inside institutions and organizations.

**Sociology** is a quantitative social science. Most theories are based on polls, statistical analysis, sampling, and large collections of life histories. Sociologists strive to be as impartial and scientific as possible as they gather data. The data analyzed by sociologists is often used by government officials and market researchers alike.

**Specializations:** Social institutions (economic life education, family, politics and religion), social stratification (by age, gender, race and ethnicity, and social class), social change and social problems - focuses on complex and modern societies.

**Psychology** is the study of the mind and mental processes, especially in relation to behaviour. There are a number of fields of psychology. Clinical psychology is concerned with diagnosing and treating disorders of the brain, emotional disturbances, and behavior problems. Child psychology is the study of the mental and emotional development of children and is part of developmental psychology, the study of changes in behaviour that occur through the life span. Cognitive psychology deals with how the human mind receives and interprets impressions and ideas. Social Psychology looks at how the actions of others influence the behaviour of an individual.